



PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

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28_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

- 1. Displaced Lebanese return as ceasefire comes into force**
- 2. Adani Green denies bribery and U.S. FCPA violation charges; stocks recover sharply (GS Paper-II: Developed World)**
- 3. Aid needed to meet the costs of controlling plastics: India (GS Paper-III: Environment)**
- 4. Around two lakh child marriages were prevented in a year, says WCD Ministry (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 5. You have no money, why refuse PM-JAY aid: HC to Delhi govt. (GS Paper-II: Government Scheme)**
- 6. Rabri Devi demands separate Mithilanchal to be carved out of Bihar (GS Paper-I: Regionalism State Reorganization)**
- 7. Suit claims Shiva temple in Ajmer dargah; notices issued (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 8. Conversion to get job amounts to a fraud on Constitution: SC (GS Paper-II: Freedom of Religion)**
- 9. Dhanush files copyright infringement suit against Nayanthara in Madras HC (GS Paper-III: Copyright Law)**
- 10. 'SIT probing Hema panel report should appoint nodal officer' (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 11. D'Cunha panel raps officials for procuring expired RTPCR kits (PCS)**
- 12. ASI issues notice to stop construction at temple in Shivamogga (GS Paper-I: ASI)**

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





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- 13. Fair share (GS Paper-III: Digital Media)**
- 14. Ban this carcinogenic 'heart-burn' drug (GS Paper-II: Health Sector)**
- 15. A financial tightrope walk for A.P. (GS Paper-II: Vote-on-Account)**
- 16. Tax cuts may have saved ₹3 lakh crore for India's corporates (GS Paper-III: Corporate Tax)**
- 17. The right to work deleted (GS Paper-II: Right to Work)**

Clarion call



Backpack oxygen: A man draws attention to Delhi's poor air quality as residents of the city took to the streets on Wednesday with demonstrative protests over worsening air pollution. SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

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Adani Green denies bribery and U.S. FCPA violation charges; stocks recover sharply

GS Paper II: Developed World

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Adani Green Energy chairman Gautam Adani and other employees have not been charged for bribery or any violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), the company said on Wednesday, in its first counter to the U.S. court indictment and the civil charges pressed by the American market regulator that became public on November 21.

It also told the stock exchange that the indictment would not have any financial implications for the company as it does not quantify any penalty. Adani Group stocks subsequently recovered ground in Wednesday's trading.

Roughing it out

All Adani Group stocks regained some ground on Wednesday, the first such groupwide performance since the November 21 revelation of a U.S. Court indictment, as Adani Green Energy Ltd. implicated in the case files first response to stock exchanges



Company	Stock moves	
	Tuesday	Wednesday
Adani Enterprises	-4.78%	11.56%
Adani Ports & SEZ	-3.23%	5.90%
Adani Power	-2.04%	20%
Adani Energy Solutions	-3.79%	10%
Adani Total Gas	-3.50%	19.99%
Adani Green Energy	-7.05%	10%
Adani Wilmar	-2.44%	8.30%
Ambuja Cements	-2.30%	4.51%
ACC	-1.26%	4.05%
NDTV	-1.10%	9.26%

SOURCE: NSE

NIFTY 50
Tuesday Stock moves **-0.11%**
Wednesday **0.33%**

BSE SENSEX
Tuesday Stock moves **-0.13%**
Wednesday **0.29%**

The U.S. court indictment does, in fact, include the charge of conspiracy to violate the FCPA and outlines details of the bribery scheme, where Mr. Adani and his fellow Adani Green Energy Ltd. (AGEL) directors Sagar R. Adani, Vneet S. Jaain, and Ranjit Gupta

have been named in a plan to bribe government officials to secure lucrative solar power contracts.

In an early morning stock exchange filing, AGEL said that it was incorrect to say that its directors had been charged with FCPA violations. "Mr. Gau-

tam Adani, Mr. Sagar Adani and Mr. Vneet Jaain have not been charged with any violation of the FCPA in the counts set forth in the indictment of the U.S. DOJ [Department of Justice] or civil complaint of the U.S. SEC [Securities Exchange Commission]. These direc-

tors have been charged on three counts in the criminal indictment namely (i) alleged securities fraud conspiracy, (ii) alleged wire fraud conspiracy, and (iii) alleged securities fraud the company said.

The group's stock which had taken a hammering since last Thursday and were beaten down across the board on Tuesday, recovered sharply following this filing. AGEL saw the first uptick since the indictment came to light, rising 10% after hitting a fresh 52-week low in the previous trading session.

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Adani Green denies bribery and U.S. FCPA violation charges; stocks recover sharply

अडानी ग्रीन ने रिश्वतखोरी और अमेरिकी एफसीपीए उल्लंघन के आरोपों से इनकार किया; शेयर तेजी से उबरे

- Adani Green Energy chairman Gautam Adani and other employees have not been charged for **bribery** or any violations of the **U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)**, the company said on **Wednesday**.

अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी के चेयरमैन गौतम अडानी और अन्य कर्मचारियों पर रिश्वतखोरी या अमेरिकी विदेशी भ्रष्टाचार रोकथाम अधिनियम (FCPA) के उल्लंघन के आरोप नहीं लगाए गए हैं, कंपनी ने बुधवार को कहा।

- The company also stated that the **indictment** would not have any **financial implications** as it does not quantify any penalty.





कंपनी ने यह भी कहा कि **अभियोग** का कोई **वित्तीय प्रभाव** नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसमें किसी जुर्माने का उल्लेख नहीं है।

- Adani Group stocks recovered sharply in Wednesday's trading following the announcement.
इस घोषणा के बाद **बुधवार** के व्यापार में अडानी समूह के शेयरों में तेजी आई।
- The U.S. court indictment does include the charge of **conspiracy to violate the FCPA**, alleging involvement in a **bribery scheme** to secure lucrative solar power contracts. अमेरिकी अदालत के अभियोग में **एफसीपीए के उल्लंघन की साजिश** और लाभदायक सौर ऊर्जा अनुबंध हासिल करने के लिए **रिश्वत योजना** का आरोप शामिल है।
- **Gautam Adani**, along with AGEL directors **Sagar R. Adani, Vneet S. Jaain, and Ranjit Gupta**, has been named in the case.
गौतम अडानी और एजीईएल के निदेशक **सागर आर. अडानी, वनीत एस. जैन, और रंजीत गुप्ता** को मामले में नामजद किया गया है।
- In a **stock exchange filing**, AGEL clarified that its directors have not been charged with FCPA violations.
एक **स्टॉक एक्सचेंज फाइलिंग** में एजीईएल ने स्पष्ट किया कि उसके निदेशकों पर एफसीपीए उल्लंघन का आरोप नहीं लगाया गया है।
- The directors have been charged with:
निदेशकों पर निम्नलिखित आरोप लगाए गए हैं:
 - (i) Alleged **securities fraud conspiracy**
(i) कथित **प्रतिभूति धोखाधड़ी की साजिश**
 - (ii) Alleged **wire fraud conspiracy**
(ii) कथित **वायर धोखाधड़ी की साजिश**
 - (iii) Alleged **securities fraud**
(iii) कथित **प्रतिभूति धोखाधड़ी**
- The group's stocks, which had declined sharply since last Thursday, rose by **10%** after the filing.
समूह के शेयर, जो पिछले **गुरुवार** से तेजी से गिरे थे, फाइलिंग के बाद **10%** बढ़ गए।
- **AGEL stocks** hit a **52-week low** in the previous trading session but saw their first uptick on **Wednesday**.
एजीईएल के शेयरों ने पिछले ट्रेडिंग सत्र में **52 सप्ताह का निचला स्तर** छुआ था, लेकिन **बुधवार** को पहली बार बढ़त देखी गई।

Surge in Adani Total Gas and Adani Power Stocks

अदानी टोटल गैस और अदानी पावर के स्टॉक्स में उछाल

- **Adani Total Gas** and **Adani Power** surged **20%** on the **National Stock Exchange** after news that **TotalEnergies** has decided to freeze fresh investments into the group.
अदानी टोटल गैस और अदानी पावर ने **नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज** पर **20%** की तेजी दर्ज की, जब यह खबर आई कि **TotalEnergies** ने समूह में नई निवेश योजनाओं को रोक दिया है।





Financial Impact of Indictment on AGEL

AGEL पर अभियोग का वित्तीय प्रभाव

- In a detailed submission under **India's stock market listing regulations**, **AGEL** stated that the **indictment of directors** is not expected to have financial implications as it does not specify the quantum of any **fine or penalty**.
भारत के स्टॉक मार्केट लिस्टिंग विनियमों के तहत एक विस्तृत प्रस्तुति में, **AGEL** ने कहा कि **निदेशकों के अभियोग का कोई वित्तीय प्रभाव नहीं होने की संभावना है क्योंकि इसमें किसी जुर्माने या दंड की मात्रा निर्दिष्ट नहीं है।**

SEC Civil Complaint in the U.S.

अमेरिका में SEC का दीवानी शिकायत मामला

- U.S. SEC's civil complaint** in the **Eastern District of New York** accuses **Gautam Adani** and **Sagar Adani** of violating certain sections of the **Securities Act of 1933 and 1934** and aiding and abetting **AGEL** in the violation of these laws.
अमेरिका के SEC की दीवानी शिकायत, ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफ न्यूयॉर्क में, गौतम अडानी और सागर अडानी पर 1933 और 1934 के सिक्योरिटीज एक्ट के कुछ प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने और AGEL को इन कानूनों के उल्लंघन में मदद करने का आरोप लगाती है।
- The complaint prays for **civil monetary penalties** but does not quantify the amount.
शिकायत में नागरिक मौद्रिक दंड की मांग की गई है, लेकिन राशि निर्दिष्ट नहीं है।

Details of the Indictment

अभियोग का विवरण

- As per the **U.S. Department of Justice indictment**, the alleged **bribery scheme** was systematically piloted across jurisdictions using **"Bribery Notes"**, **code words**, **PowerPoint slides**, and **Excel analyses** for payment options.
अमेरिका के न्याय विभाग के अभियोग के अनुसार, कथित घूसखोरी योजना को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्यवस्थित रूप से लागू किया गया, जिसमें "ब्राइबरी नोट्स", कोड शब्द, पावरपॉइंट स्लाइड्स, और भुगतान विकल्पों के लिए एक्सेल विश्लेषण का उपयोग किया गया।
- Co-conspirators used code names like **"Mr. A"**, **"Numero Uno"**, and **"the big man"** for **Gautam Adani**, while **Mr. Jaain** was referred to as **"V"**, **"snake"**, and **"Numero Uno minus one"**.
सह-साजिशकर्ताओं ने गौतम अडानी के लिए "Mr. A", "Numero Uno", और "the big man" जैसे कोड नामों का उपयोग किया, जबकि मिस्टर जैन को "V", "सांप", और "Numero Uno minus one" कहा गया।
- Allegedly, **₹2,029 crore (\$265 million)** of bribes were promised to Indian government officials, of which **₹1,750 crore** was offered to **AP's "Foreign Official #1"**.
कथित रूप से, ₹2,029 करोड़ (\$265 मिलियन) की रिश्वत भारतीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को देने





का वादा किया गया था, जिसमें से ₹1,750 करोड़ एपी के "विदेशी अधिकारी #1" को देने का प्रस्ताव था।

Moody's Downgrade and Charges

मूडीज की रेटिंग में गिरावट और आरोप

- Rating agency **Moody's** downgraded the outlook on several **Adani Group firms** to **negative** after listing the charges against **AGEL** and its promoters. रेटिंग एजेंसी मूडीज ने अदानी समूह की कई कंपनियों की दृष्टिकोण को नकारात्मक करार दिया, जिसमें **AGEL** और इसके प्रमोटर्स के खिलाफ आरोप सूचीबद्ध किए गए।
- The charges include:
आरोपों में शामिल हैं:
 - **Bribery of Indian government officials.**
भारतीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत।
 - **Securities and wire fraud.**
सिक्योरिटीज और वायर धोखाधड़ी।
 - **Conspiracy to violate the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.**
अमेरिका के विदेशी भ्रष्ट आचरण अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने की साजिश।
 - **False statements in AGEL's annual reports.**
AGEL की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में गलत बयान।
 - **False statements to the U.S. government during investigations.**

जांच के दौरान अमेरिकी सरकार को झूठे बयान।

Aid needed to meet the costs of controlling plastics: India

GS Paper III: Environment

Jacob Koshy
BUSAN

Developing countries will comply with "control measures" on plastic only if they are compensated for the cost they entail, India said in a proposal at the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations on Wednesday. This is India's first substantive move during the talks being held in the South Korean city of Busan.

Echoing a principle from climate change negotiations, India has emphasised that there must be a transfer of technologies from developed to developing nations that must

respect "national circumstances".

Exactly what these 'control measures' and 'costs' are has not been specified yet. They are among a plethora of crucial undefined terms; in fact, there is still no agreed definition for the word 'plastic' as far as the treaty is concerned.

'Create multilateral fund'

These and many other concepts are at the heart of the talks, involving around 170 countries. Officially called the fifth Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee, which is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme, the

talks are scheduled to conclude on December 1.

India has proposed that a new dedicated multilateral fund be created with contributions to be "additional and distinct" from other financial transfers.

This fund would be governed by a duly constituted subsidiary body that will also facilitate "...transfer of technology from developed countries to developing countries, for achieving a just transition towards sustainable production and consumption of plastics, in accordance with national circumstances under the financial mechanism," India's submission added.

Aid Needed to Meet the Costs of Controlling Plastics: India

प्लास्टिक पर नियंत्रण की

लागत को पूरा करने के

लिए सहायता की

आवश्यकता: भारत

- **Developing countries** will comply with "control measures" on plastic only if compensated for the costs





involved, according to India's proposal at the **Global Plastics Treaty negotiations** on **Wednesday**.

विकासशील देश केवल तभी "नियंत्रण उपायों" का पालन करेंगे, जब उन्हें इससे जुड़ी लागत के लिए मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। यह भारत का बुधवार को ग्लोबल प्लास्टिक्स संधि वार्ता में प्रस्ताव था।

- This was India's **first substantive move** during the talks held in **Busan, South Korea**. यह भारत का दक्षिण कोरिया के बुसान में आयोजित वार्ता के दौरान पहला ठोस कदम था।
- India has emphasised that there must be a **transfer of technologies** from developed to developing nations, respecting "**national circumstances**", echoing a principle from **climate change negotiations**.

भारत ने जोर दिया है कि विकसित देशों से विकासशील देशों को प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण होना चाहिए और यह "राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों" का सम्मान करता हो, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन वार्ता के सिद्धांत से मेल खाता है।

- The **specific "control measures" and "costs" have not yet been defined**. Additionally, there is still no agreed **definition for the word "plastic"** in the treaty. "नियंत्रण उपायों" और "लागत" को अभी तक परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा, संधि में "प्लास्टिक" शब्द की परिभाषा पर अभी सहमति नहीं बनी है।

‘Create Multilateral Fund’

‘बहुपक्षीय कोष का निर्माण करें’

- Talks involve around **170 countries** and are officially referred to as the **fifth Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee**, administered by the **United Nations Environment Programme**. These talks will conclude on **December 1**.

यह वार्ता लगभग **170 देशों** को शामिल करती है और इसे आधिकारिक रूप से **पांचवीं अंतर-सरकारी वार्ता समिति** कहा जाता है, जो **संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम** द्वारा संचालित है। यह वार्ता **1 दिसंबर** को समाप्त होगी।

- India has proposed a **new dedicated multilateral fund** with contributions being "**additional and distinct**" from other financial transfers.

भारत ने एक **नया समर्पित बहुपक्षीय कोष** बनाने का प्रस्ताव दिया है, जिसमें योगदान "**अतिरिक्त और विशिष्ट**" होना चाहिए।

- This fund would be governed by a **duly constituted subsidiary body** to facilitate the **transfer of technology** for sustainable plastic production and consumption, adhering to **national circumstances** under the financial mechanism.

यह कोष उचित रूप से गठित सहायक निकाय द्वारा संचालित होगा, जो प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को सुगम बनाएगा, **राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों** के अनुरूप टिकाऊ प्लास्टिक उत्पादन और खपत सुनिश्चित करेगा।

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)





- It was established on **5 June 1972** during the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden.
यह 5 जून 1972 को स्टॉकहोम, स्वीडन में आयोजित मानव पर्यावरण पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन के दौरान स्थापित किया गया था।
- Headquarters: **Nairobi, Kenya**.
मुख्यालय: नैरोबी, केन्या।
- UNEP works to encourage sustainable development, environmental conservation, and the promotion of international environmental treaties.
UNEP सतत विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण संधियों को बढ़ावा देने का कार्य करता है।

Functions of UNEP

- **Global Monitoring and Assessment:** UNEP monitors global environmental conditions through initiatives like the **Global Environment Outlook (GEO)**.
वैश्विक निगरानी और मूल्यांकन: UNEP वैश्विक पर्यावरणीय स्थितियों की निगरानी "ग्लोबल एनवायरनमेंट आउटलुक" (GEO) जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से करता है।
- **Policy Guidance:** It helps countries formulate environmental policies, laws, and treaties.
नीति मार्गदर्शन: यह देशों को पर्यावरणीय नीतियां, कानून और संधियां बनाने में सहायता करता है।
- **Awareness Campaigns:** UNEP leads global campaigns like **World Environment Day on 5th June and Beat Plastic Pollution**.
जागरूकता अभियान: UNEP विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस और प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण खत्म करने जैसे वैश्विक अभियानों का नेतृत्व करता है।
- **Environmental Research:** It undertakes research on climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable energy.
पर्यावरणीय अनुसंधान: यह जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैव विविधता और सतत ऊर्जा पर अनुसंधान करता है।

Key Programmes and Initiatives

- **UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI):** Engages the financial sector in sustainable development practices.
UNEP वित्त पहल (UNEP FI): वित्तीय क्षेत्र को सतत विकास प्रथाओं में शामिल करता है।
- **Montreal Protocol (1987):** UNEP was instrumental in formulating this protocol to protect the ozone layer.
मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल (1987): UNEP ने ओजोन परत की रक्षा के लिए इस प्रोटोकॉल को बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- **Emissions Gap Report:** Tracks countries' progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.





उत्सर्जन अंतर रिपोर्ट: ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करने में देशों की प्रगति पर नज़र रखती है।

Important Concepts

- **Sustainable Development:** UNEP emphasizes development that meets present needs without compromising future generations.
सतत विकास: UNEP उस विकास पर जोर देता है जो वर्तमान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है और भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधन बचाए रखता है।
- **Ecosystem-based Approach:** It promotes nature-based solutions for global challenges.
पारिस्थितिक तंत्र आधारित दृष्टिकोण: यह वैश्विक चुनौतियों के लिए प्रकृति-आधारित समाधानों को बढ़ावा देता है।

Recent Updates

- **COP28 (2023):** UNEP highlighted the need for more ambitious global efforts to tackle climate change.
COP28 (2023): UNEP ने जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए अधिक महत्वाकांक्षी वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला।
- **Plastic Treaty Negotiations:** UNEP has been driving international negotiations for a legally binding treaty on plastic pollution.
प्लास्टिक संधि वार्ता: UNEP प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण पर कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी संधि के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वार्ता चला रहा है।
- **India's Contribution:** India has been a key participant in UNEP initiatives like the **International Solar Alliance** and **Mission LiFE** (Lifestyle for Environment).
भारत का योगदान: भारत UNEP की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन और मिशन LiFE जैसी पहलों में प्रमुख भागीदार रहा है।





Around two lakh child marriages were prevented in a year, says WCD Ministry

GS Paper I: Society

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Child marriages in India halved from 47.4% to 23.3% in 2019-21 since the introduction of the Prevention of Child Marriage Act in 2006, said Union Women and Child Development Minister Annapurna Devi here on Wednesday.

The Minister said around two lakh child marriages were prevented in the past one year, even as one in five girls in India is married before reaching the legal age of 18.

Recent reports by the United Nations note that, globally, the most significant

decline in child marriage rates have been observed in South Asian countries, India being a significant contributor, Ms. Devi said in her address while launching the Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat Abhiyan (child marriage-free India campaign) here. However, despite the progress, there was no room for complacency, she said.

Focus on 7 States

The 'Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat' campaign will focus on the seven States with high burden of child marriages – West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Tripura, Assam, and Andhra Pradesh – and nearly

300 high-burden districts where child marriage rates are high compared with the national average.

The campaign will call on every State and Union Territory to devise an action plan aimed at reducing the child marriage rates below 5% by 2029.

A key feature of the campaign is the launch of the 'Child Marriage Free Bharat' portal, meant to raise awareness, report cases, and monitor progress.

"Guided by the past experiences of BBBP ['Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save daughter, educate daughter)'] Programme] and the recent judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the 'Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat' campaign aims to bring all stakeholders together to spread awareness up to the grassroots and bring attitudinal change towards ending child marriage," Ms. Devi said.

The Union Minister added that apart from laws, "we must also focus on raising awareness because legislation alone cannot eradicate this issue".

We cannot stop until India is completely free of child marriages, she added, calling for active participation from citizens.

Around two lakh child marriages were prevented in a year, says WCD Ministry

डब्ल्यूसीडी मंत्रालय का कहना है कि एक साल में लगभग दो लाख बाल विवाह रोके गए

- Child marriages in India halved from 47.4% to 23.3% in 2019-21 since the introduction of the **Prevention of Child Marriage Act in 2006**, said Union Women and Child Development Minister Annapurna Devi.

भारत में बाल विवाह 2006 में लागू "बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम" के बाद 2019-21 में 47.4% से घटकर 23.3% हो गया है, यह केंद्रीय महिला और बाल विकास मंत्री अन्नपूर्णा देवी ने बताया।

- Around **two lakh child marriages** were prevented in the past one year, even as **one in five girls in India is married before reaching the legal age of 18**.

पिछले एक साल में लगभग दो लाख बाल विवाह रोके गए हैं, जबकि भारत में हर पाँच में से एक लड़की कानूनी उम्र 18 वर्ष से पहले शादी कर लेती है।

- Recent **UN reports** note that globally, the most significant decline in child marriage rates has been observed in **South Asian countries**, with **India as a significant contributor**, Ms. Devi said.

हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि वैश्विक स्तर पर बाल विवाह दर में





सबसे महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में देखी गई है, जिसमें भारत का बड़ा योगदान है, श्रीमती देवी ने कहा।

- The **Bal Vivah Mukht Bharat Abhiyan (Child Marriage-Free India Campaign)** was launched to spread awareness and further reduce child marriages.

बाल विवाह मुक्त भारत अभियान शुरू किया गया ताकि जागरूकता फैलाई जा सके और बाल विवाह को और कम किया जा सके।

Focus on 7 States

7 राज्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित

- The campaign will focus on **seven high-burden States: West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Tripura, Assam, and Andhra Pradesh, along with 300 high-burden districts.**

यह अभियान सात उच्च-प्रभाव वाले राज्यों पर केंद्रित होगा: पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, झारखंड, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, असम, और आंध्र प्रदेश, साथ ही 300 उच्च-प्रभाव वाले जिलों पर।

- Every State and Union Territory will be called upon to devise an action plan to reduce child marriage rates below **5% by 2029.**

प्रत्येक राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश को 2029 तक बाल विवाह की दर को 5% से नीचे लाने के लिए एक कार्य योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा जाएगा।

Child Marriage-Free Bharat Portal

बाल विवाह मुक्त भारत पोर्टल

- The **Child Marriage-Free Bharat portal** will raise awareness, report cases, and monitor progress.

बाल विवाह मुक्त भारत पोर्टल जागरूकता बढ़ाने, मामलों की रिपोर्ट करने और प्रगति की निगरानी करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है।

- The campaign will be guided by the experiences of **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)** and recent **Supreme Court judgments.**

यह अभियान बेटे बचाओ, बेटे पढ़ाओ (बीबीबीपी) के अनुभवों और हाल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसलों से प्रेरित होगा।

Awareness and Legislation

जागरूकता और कानून

- The Minister stressed that apart from **laws**, awareness is essential because **legislation alone cannot eradicate** this issue.

मंत्री ने जोर दिया कि कानूनों के अलावा जागरूकता भी जरूरी है क्योंकि केवल कानून इस समस्या को खत्म नहीं कर सकते।

- Active participation from **citizens** is crucial to making India completely free of child marriages.



भारत को बाल विवाह से पूरी तरह मुक्त बनाने के लिए नागरिकों की सक्रिय भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।

You have no money, why refuse PM-JAY aid: HC to Delhi govt.

While hearing a plea by BJP MPs, court pulls up Delhi govt. for denying Centre's healthcare assistance to citizens despite being 'virtually bankrupt'

GS Paper II: Government Scheme

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Delhi High Court on Wednesday expressed shock at the Delhi government for allegedly not accepting healthcare funds from the Centre through its **Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**.

A Bench of Chief Justice Manmohan and Justice Tushar Rao Gedela said it was "strange" that the Delhi government, which has "no money" for the healthcare system, was refusing aid from the Central government.

Addressing the Delhi government counsel, the court said, "You are virtually bankrupt... Your Health Minister and Health Secretary are not talking to each other. In that sort of a mess, you are not accepting Central aid."

Justice Manmohan said, "You may have a difference of opinion, but in this case, you are refusing aid... You have no money actually..."



Patients waiting outside a Delhi government hospital. FILE PHOTO

(and) are refusing ₹5 lakh (health insurance) for the citizens. I am shocked."

The court's remarks came in response to a plea by the city's seven BJP MPs – Harsh Malhotra, Ramvir Singh Bidhuri, Praveen Khandelwal, Yogender Chandoliya, Manoj Tiwari, Kamaljeet Sehrawat, and Bansuri Swaraj – seeking directions to the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government to implement PM-JAY, the Centre's health insurance scheme, which offers annual coverage of up to ₹5 lakh per family.

In their petition, the lawmakers said Delhi is the

only Union Territory where the programme has not been implemented, depriving the city's underprivileged citizens of much-needed health insurance and forcing many to borrow or sell assets to cope with medical emergencies.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi had raised the issue in a speech on October 29 this year, slamming the governments of Delhi and West Bengal for not joining PM-JAY "due to their political interests".

A day later, AAP national convener Arvind Kejriwal hit back, claiming that the programme was "a major scam" and that "there is no need to implement the Ayushman Bharat scheme" in Delhi as the AAP government provides free treatment of up to ₹1 crore to all city residents.

The court said PM-JAY is an aid given to a particular segment of citizens, and steps must be taken to iron out the differences within the Delhi administration.

It will hear the case again on November 28.

Delhi HC Questions Delhi Govt's Refusal of PM-JAY Aid

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा पीएम-जेएवाई सहायता अस्वीकार करने पर सवाल उठाया

The Delhi High Court expressed **shock** at the Delhi government for allegedly not accepting healthcare funds from the Centre under the **Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने दिल्ली सरकार पर आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PM-JAY) के तहत केंद्र से स्वास्थ्य सहायता स्वीकार नहीं करने पर आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया।

A Bench of **Chief Justice Manmohan** and **Justice Tushar Rao Gedela** criticized the Delhi government for refusing aid while being in a **financially dire state**. **मुख्य न्यायाधीश मनमोहन और न्यायमूर्ति तुषार राव गेडेला** की पीठ ने दिल्ली सरकार को वित्तीय संकट में रहते

हुए सहायता अस्वीकार करने के लिए फटकार लगाई।

- The court observed that the Delhi government is "virtually bankrupt" and stated, "You have no money... and are refusing ₹5 lakh health insurance for the citizens. I am





shocked."

अदालत ने देखा कि दिल्ली सरकार "व्यावहारिक रूप से दिवालिया" है और कहा, "आपके पास पैसा नहीं है... और आप नागरिकों के लिए ₹5 लाख का स्वास्थ्य बीमा अस्वीकार कर रहे हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ।"

- The remarks were made during a plea by seven BJP MPs, including **Harsh Malhotra**, **Ramvir Singh Bidhuri**, and **Manoj Tiwari**, seeking implementation of PM-JAY in Delhi. यह टिप्पणी सात भाजपा सांसदों, जिनमें **हर्ष मल्होत्रा**, **रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी**, और **मनोज तिवारी** शामिल हैं, द्वारा दायर याचिका के दौरान की गई, जो दिल्ली में PM-JAY के कार्यान्वयन की मांग कर रहे थे।

- Delhi is the **only Union Territory** where PM-JAY has not been implemented, depriving underprivileged citizens of much-needed **health insurance coverage of ₹5 lakh per family annually**.

दिल्ली एकमात्र केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है जहाँ PM-JAY लागू नहीं हुआ है, जिससे वंचित नागरिकों को प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष **₹5 लाख के स्वास्थ्य बीमा** से वंचित किया गया है।

- The **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** had criticized the Delhi and West Bengal governments for not joining PM-JAY, calling it a result of "**political interests**" on October 29, 2024.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 29 अक्टूबर 2024 को दिल्ली और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों की आलोचना की थी, इसे "**राजनीतिक हितों**" का परिणाम बताया था।

- In response, **Arvind Kejriwal** called the scheme a "**major scam**" and stated that Delhi provides **free treatment of up to ₹1 crore** to its residents, eliminating the need for PM-JAY.

जवाब में, **अरविंद केजरीवाल** ने इस योजना को "**बड़ा घोटाला**" बताया और कहा कि दिल्ली अपने निवासियों को **₹1 करोड़ तक का मुफ्त इलाज** प्रदान करती है, जिससे PM-JAY की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो जाती है।

- The court emphasized that PM-JAY is **targeted aid** for a specific segment of citizens and urged the Delhi administration to resolve its internal differences.

अदालत ने जोर देकर कहा कि PM-JAY एक **विशिष्ट वर्ग** के नागरिकों के लिए लक्षित सहायता है और दिल्ली प्रशासन से अपने आंतरिक मतभेदों को सुलझाने का आग्रह किया।

- The next hearing for the case is scheduled for **November 28, 2024**.

मामले की अगली सुनवाई **28 नवंबर 2024** के लिए निर्धारित की गई है।



Rabri Devi demands separate Mithilanchal to be carved out of Bihar

GS Paper I: Regionalism, State Reorganization

PATNA

Former Chief Minister and Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council Rabri Devi on Wednesday demanded that a Mithilanchal region be carved out of Bihar as a separate State.

She made the demand during the ongoing Winter Session of the House, when BJP member Hari Sahni praised the Narendra Modi government at the Centre for releasing the Constitution in Maithili language on the occasion of the Constitution Day.

Mr. Sahni said former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee had included Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and now, Mr. Modi had honoured the Maithili-speaking people by bringing out a version of the Constitution in their language.

Reacting to his speech, Ms. Devi said: "Giving respect to Maithili language is a good step, but Mithila State



RJD MLA Rabri Devi in Patna on Wednesday during a protest outside the Bihar Assembly. ANI

should also be formed."

Outside the House, she told the media, "BJP leaders should talk to Mr. Modi... We want Mithila to be a separate State."

Statehood has been a long-pending demand in the region and Maithili-speaking people have launched many movements over the issue in the past.

उन्होंने यह मांग सदन के शीतकालीन सत्र के दौरान की, जब भाजपा सदस्य हरि साहनी ने संविधान दिवस के अवसर पर मैथिली भाषा में संविधान जारी करने के लिए नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार की सराहना की।

- Mr. Sahni said former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee had included Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, and now, Mr. Modi had honoured Maithili-speaking people by bringing out a version of the Constitution in their language.

श्री साहनी ने कहा कि पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने मैथिली भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया था, और अब श्री मोदी ने मैथिलीभाषी लोगों का सम्मान करते हुए उनकी भाषा में संविधान का संस्करण जारी किया है।

Rabri Devi demands separate Mithilanchal to be carved out of Bihar

राबड़ी देवी ने बिहार से अलग मिथिलांचल राज्य की मांग की

- Former Chief Minister and Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council Rabri Devi on Wednesday demanded that a Mithilanchal region be carved out of Bihar as a separate State.

बिहार विधान परिषद में विपक्ष की नेता और पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री राबड़ी देवी ने बुधवार को मांग की कि मिथिलांचल क्षेत्र को बिहार से अलग करके एक अलग राज्य बनाया जाए।

- She made the demand during the Winter Session of the House when BJP member Hari Sahni praised the Narendra Modi government for releasing the Constitution in Maithili language on the occasion of Constitution Day.





- Reacting to his speech, Ms. Devi said: **“Giving respect to Maithili language is a good step, but Mithila State should also be formed.”**
उनके भाषण पर प्रतिक्रिया देते हुए राबड़ी देवी ने कहा: "मैथिली भाषा को सम्मान देना एक अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन मिथिला राज्य भी बनाया जाना चाहिए।"
- Outside the House, she told the media, **“BJP leaders should talk to Mr. Modi... We want Mithila to be a separate State.”**
सदन के बाहर उन्होंने मीडिया से कहा, "भाजपा नेताओं को मोदी जी से बात करनी चाहिए... हम चाहते हैं कि मिथिला एक अलग राज्य बने।"
- **Statehood** has been a **long-pending demand** in the region, and **Maithili-speaking people** have launched many movements over the issue in the past.
इस क्षेत्र में राज्य का दर्जा एक लंबे समय से लंबित मांग रही है, और मैथिलीभाषी लोगों ने इस मुद्दे पर अतीत में कई आंदोलन किए हैं।

Suit claims Shiva temple in Ajmer dargah; notices issued

GS Paper I: Society

Press Trust of India
JAIPUR

A local court in Ajmer on Wednesday directed that notices be issued to three parties in a civil suit which claims that there is a Shiva temple in the dargah of sufi saint Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer, the plaintiff's advocate said.

Advocate Yogesh Siroja told reporters in Ajmer that the suit was heard in the court of Civil Judge Manmohan Chandel.

The suit, claiming that there is a Shiva temple in the dargah, was filed in September seeking directions to start the worship in the temple again.

He said notices have been issued to Ajmer Dargah Committee, the Ministry of Minority Affairs and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) office in New Delhi seeking their response.

Suit claims Shiva temple in Ajmer dargah; notices issued

दावा: अजमेर दरगाह में शिव मंदिर; नोटिस जारी

- A local court in Ajmer on Wednesday directed that notices be issued to three parties in a civil suit claiming that there is a Shiva temple in the dargah of sufi saint Moinuddin Chishti, the plaintiff's advocate said.
अजमेर की एक स्थानीय अदालत ने बुधवार को आदेश दिया कि एक सिविल मुकदमे में तीन पक्षों को नोटिस जारी किया जाए। यह दावा किया गया है कि सूफी संत मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह में शिव मंदिर है, वादी के वकील ने कहा।
- Advocate Yogesh Siroja told reporters in Ajmer that the suit was heard in the court of Civil Judge Manmohan Chandel.
वकील योगेश सिरोजा ने अजमेर में संवाददाताओं को बताया कि यह मामला सिविल जज मनमोहन चंदेल की अदालत में सुना गया।
- The suit, filed in September, claims that there is a Shiva temple in the dargah and seeks directions to start the worship in the temple again.
सितंबर में दायर मुकदमे में दावा किया गया है कि दरगाह में एक शिव मंदिर है और मंदिर में पूजा फिर से शुरू करने का निर्देश मांगा गया है।
- Notices have been issued to the Ajmer Dargah Committee, the Ministry of Minority Affairs, and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) office in New Delhi, seeking their response.
अजमेर दरगाह समिति, अल्पसंख्यक मामलों के मंत्रालय, और भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एसआई) के नई दिल्ली कार्यालय को नोटिस जारी कर उनके जवाब मांगे गए हैं।

Mu'in al-Din Hasan Chishti Sijzi (Khwaja Gharib Nawaz)





- Mu'in al-Din Hasan Chishti (1143–1236) was a prominent **Persian Islamic scholar and mystic** from Sistan who introduced the Chishtiyya order of Sufism to the Indian subcontinent.

मुईनुद्दीन हसन चिश्ती (1143-1236) एक प्रमुख फ़ारसी इस्लामी विद्वान और सूफी संत थे, जिन्होंने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में चिश्तिया सिलसिला की शुरुआत की।

- Known reverentially as **Khwaja Gharib Nawaz** (Helper of the Poor), he is considered one of the greatest Islamic mystics in history.

"ख्वाजा गरीब नवाज़" के रूप में सम्मानित, उन्हें इस्लामी इतिहास के महानतम सूफी संतों में से एक माना जाता है।

Early Life and Migration to India

- Born in **February 1143** in Sistan (modern-day southeastern Iran), Mu'in al-Din later moved to the Indian subcontinent during the reign of Sultan **Ilutmish** (1211–1236).

फरवरी 1143 में सिस्तान (आधुनिक ईरान) में जन्मे मुईनुद्दीन बाद में सुल्तान **इल्तुतमिश** (1211-1236) के शासनकाल में भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप आए।

- He initially settled in **Delhi** and later moved to **Ajmer**, which became the center of his spiritual activities.

उन्होंने पहले **दिल्ली** में निवास किया और बाद में **अजमेर** चले गए, जो उनकी आध्यात्मिक गतिविधियों का केंद्र बना।

Contributions and Teachings

- Mu'in al-Din Chishti propagated the **Chishtiyya Sufi order**, emphasizing love, tolerance, and compassion.

मुईनुद्दीन चिश्ती ने **चिश्तिया सूफी सिलसिला** का प्रचार किया, जिसमें प्रेम, सहिष्णुता और करुणा पर जोर दिया गया।

- His teachings incorporated **music and poetry**, making Islamic spirituality more accessible to the local populace.

उनकी शिक्षाओं में **संगीत और कविता** को शामिल किया गया, जिससे इस्लामी आध्यात्मिकता स्थानीय जनता के लिए अधिक सुलभ हो गई।

- Inspired by Sunni Hanbali scholar '**Abdallāh Anṣārī**', his spiritual worldview was shaped by the works such as "Ṭabāqāt al-ṣūfiyya".

सुन्नी हनबली विद्वान **अब्दुल्ला अंसारी** से प्रेरित होकर, उनकी आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि "तबकात अल-सुफ़िया" जैसे कार्यों से प्रभावित थी।

Legacy and Influence

- **Ajmer Sharif Dargah**, his resting place, is one of the most prominent Sufi shrines in India, attracting millions of devotees annually.

अजमेर शरीफ दरगाह, उनकी समाधि, भारत के सबसे प्रमुख सूफी तीर्थस्थलों में से एक है, जहां हर साल लाखों भक्त आते हैं।

- His **karāmāt (miracles)**, such as clairvoyance and visions of angels, are often mentioned in posthumous biographies.





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उनकी क़रामत (चमत्कार), जैसे भविष्यवाणी और स्वर्गदूतों के दर्शन, का उल्लेख उनकी मृत्यु के बाद की जीवनी में किया गया है।

- He inspired many Indian saints, including **Nizamuddin Auliya** and **Amir Khusrow**, who were Chishti followers.

उन्होंने कई भारतीय संतों को प्रेरित किया, जैसे **निज़ामुद्दीन औलिया** और **अमीर ख़ुसरो**, जो चिश्तिया अनुयायी थे।

Significance in Indian Culture

- Mu'in al-Din is revered for bridging cultural gaps and promoting inclusivity within Indian society.

मुईनुद्दीन भारतीय समाज में सांस्कृतिक अंतर को पाटने और समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सम्मानित हैं।

- His incorporation of local traditions into Sufi practices made Islam relatable to the diverse Indian populace.

सूफ़ी प्रथाओं में स्थानीय परंपराओं को शामिल करने से इस्लाम भारतीय जनसंख्या के लिए प्रासंगिक हो गया।



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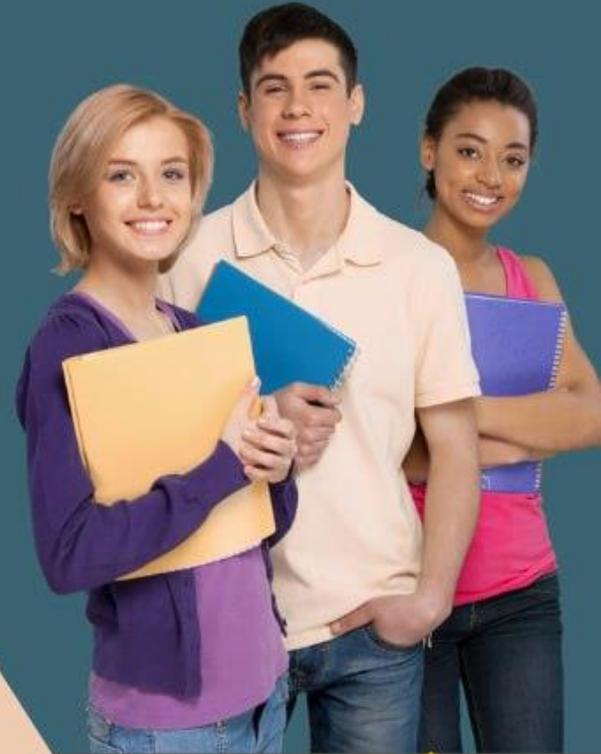
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Conversion to get job amounts to a fraud on Constitution: SC

GS Paper II: Freedom of Religion

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI



A Puducherry woman, Christian by birth, sought an SC certificate saying she had embraced Hinduism.

The Supreme Court has held in a judgment that religious conversion without any actual belief, largely intended to procure quota benefits, defeats the social ethos of the reservation policy and amounts to a fraud on the Constitution.

The judgment was based on an appeal filed by a woman from Puducherry, a Christian by birth, who sought conferment of a Scheduled Caste community certificate on the ground that she had embraced Hinduism. The court concluded that her claim to Hinduism was fuelled by an ulterior motive to obtain government employment under the Scheduled Caste quota.

However, the court banked on a field verification that revealed the registration of the marriage of her parents under the Indian Christian Marriage

Act, 1872. She had been baptised and had regularly attended church.

'No positive act'

The court said her claim to be a practising Hindu was at best "meek". There was not even a single positive act, including conversion by adopting a procedure prescribed through the Arya Samaj, to prove her claim. Neither oral nor documentary evidence backed her.

"India is a secular country. Every citizen has a

right to practise and profess a religion of their choice as guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution. One converts to a different religion, when he/she is genuinely inspired by its principles, tenets, and spiritual thoughts. However, if the purpose of conversion is largely to derive the benefits of reservation but not with any actual belief in the other religion, the same cannot be permitted, as the extension of benefits of reservation to people with such an ulterior motive will only defeat the social ethos of the policy of reservation," said Justice R. Mahadevan, who authored the verdict, dated November 26, for the Bench headed by Justice Pankaj Mishra.

Cancelling any Scheduled Caste community certificate conferred on her in the past, the court said conversion only to claim the benefits of reservation in employment was a fraud played on society too.

sought a **Scheduled Caste community certificate** on the grounds of embracing **Hinduism**.

यह निर्णय पुडुचेरी की एक महिला द्वारा दायर अपील पर आधारित था, जो जन्म से ईसाई थीं और जिन्होंने हिंदू धर्म अपनाने के आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति समुदाय प्रमाणपत्र मांगा।

- The court concluded that her claim to Hinduism was fuelled by an ulterior motive to obtain **government employment** under the **Scheduled Caste quota**.

अदालत ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि उनका हिंदू धर्म अपनाने का दावा सरकारी नौकरी प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था और यह अनुसूचित जाति कोटे के तहत था।

- A **field verification** revealed that her parents' **marriage** was registered under the **Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872**, and that she had been **baptized** and regularly attended church.

फील्ड सत्यापन में पाया गया कि उनके माता-पिता की शादी भारतीय ईसाई विवाह अधिनियम, 1872 के तहत पंजीकृत थी और वह **बपतिस्मा** ले चुकी थीं और नियमित रूप से चर्च जाती थीं।

- The court noted that her claim to be a practising **Hindu** was at best "meek" with no evidence of **conversion through Arya Samaj** or any **documentary proof**.

अदालत ने कहा कि हिंदू धर्म का पालन करने का उनका दावा केवल "कमजोर" था और इसमें **आर्य समाज के माध्यम से धर्मांतरण** या किसी **दस्तावेजी प्रमाण** का अभाव था।

Conversion to Get Job Amounts to a Fraud on Constitution: SC

नौकरी पाने के लिए धर्म परिवर्तन संविधान पर धोखा: सुप्रीम कोर्ट

- The Supreme Court held in a **judgment** that religious conversion without actual belief, intended to procure **quota benefits**, defeats the social ethos of the **reservation policy** and amounts to a **fraud on the Constitution**.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्णय में कहा कि बिना वास्तविक आस्था के धर्म परिवर्तन, जिसका उद्देश्य कोटा लाभ प्राप्त करना हो, **आरक्षण नीति** के सामाजिक मूल्यों को समाप्त करता है और यह **संविधान पर धोखा** है।

- The judgment was based on an **appeal filed by a woman from Puducherry, a Christian by birth, who**





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- The **verdict dated November 26** by Justice **R. Mahadevan**, part of a Bench headed by Justice **Pankaj Mithal**, emphasized that **conversion** solely to claim **reservation benefits** cannot be permitted.
न्यायमूर्ति आर. महादेवन द्वारा दिए गए 26 नवंबर के फैसले में, जो न्यायमूर्ति पंकज मित्तल की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ का हिस्सा था, यह कहा गया कि केवल आरक्षण लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए धर्मांतरण की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।
- The court stated that **conversion should be inspired by the principles and tenets of the religion** and not for **ulterior motives** like availing reservation benefits.
अदालत ने कहा कि धर्मांतरण धर्म के सिद्धांतों और विचारों से प्रेरित होना चाहिए, न कि गुप्त उद्देश्यों जैसे कि आरक्षण लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए।
- It canceled any **Scheduled Caste certificate** conferred on her in the past, terming such acts a **fraud on society**.
अदालत ने उनके पहले दिए गए किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाणपत्र को रद्द कर दिया और इसे समाज पर धोखा करार दिया।



Dhanush files copyright infringement suit against Nayanthara in Madras HC

GS Paper III: Copyright Law

Mohamed Imranullah S.
CHENNAI

Actor Dhanush K. Raja has filed a copyright infringement suit in the Madras High Court against actor Nayanthara Kurian for having used certain visuals related to the Tamil movie *Naanum Rowdy Dhaan* in the recently released Netflix docu-drama *Nayanthara: Beyond the Fairytale*.

Ms. Nayanthara's director-husband Vignesh Sivan, her production company Rowdy Pictures Private Limited, and two others have also been named in the suit.

Since Los Gatos Production Services India LLP, an entity through which Netflix reports its content investments in India, is based in Mumbai, Mr. Dhanush's Wunderbar Films



Nayanthara

Private Limited took out an application urging the court to grant leave (permission), under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent, to sue the firm too along with the others within the court's territorial jurisdiction.

The application, filed through advocates Gautam S. Raman and Maithreyi Canthaswamy Sharma, was listed for hearing before Justice Abdul Quddus on Wednesday when senior counsel P.S. Raman, representing the applicant,

urged the judge to grant leave. However, senior counsel Sathish Parasaran and R. Parthasarathy, representing Ms. Nayanthara and Los Gatos, respectively, opposed it.

After hearing the preliminary arguments by both sides, the judge allowed the application to grant leave, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the main case and after taking note that Ms. Nayanthara, Mr. Sivan, and Rowdy Pictures were located within the jurisdiction of the High Court and a major part of the cause of action had arisen here.

Loss valued at ₹1 crore
Director of Wunderbar Films Sreyas Srinivasan temporarily valued the loss due to the copyright infringement at ₹1 crore.

Dhaan in the Netflix docu-drama *Nayanthara: Beyond the Fairytale*.

अभिनेता धनुष के. राजा ने तमिल फिल्म *नानुम राउडी धान* के दृश्यों का उपयोग करने के लिए नयनतारा कुरियन के खिलाफ मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय में कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन का मामला दायर किया है। यह उपयोग नेटफ्लिक्स डॉक्यू-ड्रामा *नयनतारा: बियॉन्ड द फेयरीटेल* में किया गया था।

- The suit also names **Nayanthara's director-husband Vignesh Sivan**, her production company **Rowdy Pictures Private Limited**, and two others.
इस मामले में नयनतारा के निर्देशक-पति विग्नेश शिवन, उनकी प्रोडक्शन कंपनी राउडी पिक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, और दो अन्य को भी शामिल किया गया है।
- **Los Gatos Production Services India LLP**, which operates Netflix's content investments in India and is based in Mumbai, is also a party in the suit.
लॉस गैटोस प्रोडक्शन सर्विसेज इंडिया एलएलपी, जो भारत में नेटफ्लिक्स की कंटेंट निवेश गतिविधियों को संचालित करती है और मुंबई में स्थित है, को भी इस मामले में पक्षकार बनाया गया है।
- **Dhanush's Wunderbar Films Private Limited** filed an application requesting the court to grant **leave under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent** to sue Los Gatos within the court's jurisdiction.

धनुष की वंडरबार फिल्मस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ने एक याचिका दायर कर अदालत से क्लॉज 12 ऑफ

Dhanush files copyright infringement suit against Nayanthara in Madras HC

धनुष ने नयनतारा के खिलाफ मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय में

कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन का मामला दायर किया

- Actor Dhanush K. Raja has filed a copyright infringement suit in the **Madras High Court** against actor **Nayanthara Kurian** for using visuals from the Tamil movie *Naanum Rowdy*





द लेटर्स पेटेंट के तहत अधिकार क्षेत्र में लॉस गैटोस के खिलाफ मामला चलाने की अनुमति मांगी।

- The application, filed through advocates Gautam S. Raman and Maithreyi Canthaswamy Sharma, was listed for hearing before **Justice Abdul Quddhose**.

यह याचिका अधिवक्ता गौतम एस. रमन और मैत्रेयी कंथस्वामी शर्मा द्वारा दायर की गई थी और इसे न्यायमूर्ति अब्दुल कुददोस के समक्ष सुनवाई के लिए सूचीबद्ध किया गया।

- Senior counsels **P.S. Raman** and **Sathish Parasaran** represented Dhanush and Nayanthara, respectively, during the preliminary arguments.

प्रारंभिक दलीलों के दौरान वरिष्ठ वकील पी.एस. रमन ने धनुष का और सतीश परासरण ने नयनतारा का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

- The judge granted **leave to sue**, noting that a significant part of the cause of action had arisen within the court's jurisdiction and that **Nayanthara, Mr. Sivan, and Rowdy Pictures** were located within the jurisdiction.

न्यायाधीश ने यह कहते हुए मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति दी कि घटना का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अदालत के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हुआ था और नयनतारा, श्री शिवन और राउडी पिक्चर्स भी इसी क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं।

- The **Director of Wunderbar Films, Sreyas Srinivasan**, estimated the **loss due to copyright infringement at ₹1 crore**.

वंडरबार फिल्मस के निदेशक, श्रेयस श्रीनिवासन, ने कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन के कारण ₹1 करोड़ का नुकसान बताया।

The Copyright Act, 1957

- Governs copyright law in India, effective from **21 January 1958**.

कॉपीराइट अधिनियम, 1957 भारत में कॉपीराइट कानून को नियंत्रित करता है, और यह 21 जनवरी 1958 से लागू है।

- Historical Context**

Before 1958, the **Indian Copyright Act, 1914**, based on the **Imperial Copyright Act, 1911**, governed copyright in India. The older act remains applicable for works created before **21 January 1958**.

ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ: 1958 से पहले, भारत में 1914 का भारतीय कॉपीराइट अधिनियम, जो 1911 के इंपीरियल कॉपीराइट अधिनियम पर आधारित था, लागू था। पुराने अधिनियम का उपयोग 1958 से पहले निर्मित कार्यों के लिए आज भी होता है।

Key Features of the Copyright Act, 1957

- Copyright provides creators exclusive rights for the reproduction, communication, adaptation, and translation of their works.

कॉपीराइट की परिभाषा: कॉपीराइट रचनाकारों को उनके कार्यों की पुनरुत्पादन, संचार, रूपांतरण और अनुवाद के लिए विशेष अधिकार प्रदान करता है।





- **Types of Works Protected:** Includes literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, cinematograph films, and sound recordings.
सुरक्षित कार्यों के प्रकार: इसमें साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीतमय, कलात्मक कार्य, चलचित्र और ध्वनि रिकॉर्डिंग शामिल हैं।
- **Duration of Copyright Protection**
 - For literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works: Lifetime of the author + 60 years after their death.
साहित्यिक, नाटकीय, संगीतमय और कलात्मक कार्य: लेखक के जीवनकाल + उनकी मृत्यु के बाद 60 वर्ष।
 - For anonymous, pseudonymous works, cinematograph films, sound records, government works, public undertakings, and photographs: 60 years from the year of first publication.
गुमनाम, उपनामित कार्य, चलचित्र, ध्वनि रिकॉर्ड, सरकारी कार्य, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम और फोटोग्राफी: प्रथम प्रकाशन के वर्ष से 60 वर्ष।

Freedom of Panorama

- **Provision in Section 52:** Allows artistic works permanently situated in public places or premises accessible to the public to be depicted through photographs, drawings, or cinematography.
धारा 52 में प्रावधान: सार्वजनिक स्थानों या आम जनता द्वारा सुलभ परिसरों में स्थायी रूप से स्थित कलात्मक कार्यों को फोटोग्राफी, चित्रण या सिनेमा के माध्यम से चित्रित करने की अनुमति है।

Exceptions to Copyright Infringement

- **Fair Dealing**
In India, "fair dealing" applies to specific uses like private research, education, criticism, review, and reporting of current events.
कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन के अपवाद:
भारत में, "फेयर डीलिंग" का उपयोग निजी अनुसंधान, शिक्षा, समीक्षा और वर्तमान घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग जैसे विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों के लिए होता है।
- Judgments like **Academy of General Education v. B. Malini Mallya (2009)** have discussed the scope of fair dealing.
"Academy of General Education बनाम बी. मालीनी मल्या (2009)" जैसे फैसलों ने फेयर डीलिंग की परिधि पर चर्चा की है।

International Framework and India's Participation

- **Conventions:** India is a signatory to important conventions like the **Berne Convention (1886)**, **Universal Copyright Convention (1951)**, and **TRIPS Agreement**.





अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ढांचा और भारत की भागीदारी: भारत बर्न कन्वेंशन (1886), यूनिवर्सल कॉपीराइट कन्वेंशन (1951) और ट्रिप्स समझौते का सदस्य है।

- Joined the **WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)** and **WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)** in **2013**.
2013 में WIPO कॉपीराइट संधि (WCT) और WIPO प्रदर्शन और फोनोंग्राम संधि (WPPT) में शामिल हुआ।

Remedies Against Copyright Infringement

- **Administrative Remedies**
Customs authorities can detain infringing goods.
प्रशासनिक उपाय:
सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकरण उल्लंघन करने वाले सामान को जब्त कर सकते हैं।
- **Civil Remedies**
Include injunctions, damages, and profit accounts.
नागरिक उपाय:
इसमें निषेधाज्ञा, क्षति और लाभ लेखा शामिल हैं।
- **Criminal Remedies**
Imprisonment of up to **3 years** and fines up to **₹2,00,000**.
आपराधिक उपाय:
3 वर्ष तक की कैद और ₹2,00,000 तक का जुर्माना।

Key Judgments

1. **Daily Calendar Supplying v. United Concern (1958)**: Highlighted the scope of public place use in Section 52.
Daily Calendar Supplying बनाम यूनाइटेड कंसर्न (1958): धारा 52 में सार्वजनिक स्थान उपयोग की परिधि को रेखांकित किया।
2. **Delhi University Photocopy Case (2016)**: Ruled that photocopies for academic use do not violate copyright but was reconsidered in **December 2016**.
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय फोटो कॉपी मामला (2016): शैक्षणिक उपयोग के लिए फोटो कॉपी को कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन नहीं माना गया, लेकिन इसे **दिसंबर 2016** में पुनः विचार किया गया।





'SIT probing Hema panel report should appoint nodal officer'

GS Paper I: Society

The Hindu Bureau
KOCHI

The Special Investigation Team (SIT) probing the allegations of sexual harassment in the Malayalam film industry following the K. Hema Committee report should appoint a nodal officer for the survivors to raise their concerns, ordered the Kerala High Court.

A Division Bench consisting of Justices A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar and C.S.

Sudha issued the order after a lawyer for some of the survivors complained that some of them, who had deposed before the panel, were receiving intimidating calls.

The Bench directed the SIT to nominate a nodal officer and give sufficient publicity to the officer's name and contact details so that the persons who feel threatened/intimidated during the pendency of the investigation can contact the official.

अधिकारी नियुक्त करे।

- A Division Bench consisting of **Justices A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar and C.S. Sudha** issued the order following a complaint by a lawyer representing some survivors, stating that survivors who deposed before the panel were receiving **intimidating calls**.

न्यायमूर्ति ए.के. जयशंकरन नांबियार और सी.एस. सुधा की खंडपीठ ने आदेश जारी किया, जब कुछ पीड़ितों के वकील ने शिकायत की कि जो पीड़ित पैनल के सामने गवाही दे चुके हैं, उन्हें धमकी भरे फोन आ रहे हैं।

- The **Bench directed the SIT** to nominate a nodal officer and provide **sufficient publicity** to the officer's **name and contact details** so that individuals feeling threatened or intimidated during the investigation could contact the official.

खंडपीठ ने एसआईटी को निर्देश दिया कि वह एक नोडल अधिकारी नामित करे और अधिकारी के नाम और संपर्क विवरण को पर्याप्त प्रचार दे ताकि जांच के दौरान किसी को धमकी या डर महसूस होने पर वे अधिकारी से संपर्क कर सकें।

SIT Probing Hema Panel Report Should Appoint Nodal Officer

हेमा पैनल रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रही एसआईटी को नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त करना चाहिए

- The **Special Investigation Team (SIT)** probing allegations of **sexual harassment** in the Malayalam film industry, based on the K. Hema Committee report, has been directed by the **Kerala High Court** to appoint a **nodal officer** for survivors to raise their concerns. मलयालम फिल्म उद्योग में यौन उत्पीड़न के आरोपों की जांच कर रही विशेष जांच टीम (एसआईटी) को, के. हेमा समिति रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, केरल उच्च न्यायालय ने निर्देश दिया है कि वह पीड़ितों की चिंताओं को उठाने के लिए नोडल





D'Cunha panel raps officials for procuring expired RTPCR kits

PCS

Afshan Yasmeen

BENGALURU

The report by the commission headed by retired High Court judge John Michael D'Cunha, which investigated the alleged irregularities in COVID-19 management during the BJP's tenure in Karnataka, has found that over 16 lakh RTPCR test kits supplied by two companies in 2022, worth ₹3 crore, were either expired on the date of the supply or were nearing ex-

piry date.

The commission has also found that the State Medical Supplies Corporation Ltd. that cancelled a supply order for one lakh Rapid Antigen kits placed with a Singapore-based company in 2020 has not recovered the ₹6.99 crore paid towards the order.

Recommending departmental proceedings and legal action against the officials concerned, the commission said that ₹9.99 crore should be recovered.

RTPCR test kits supplied by two companies in 2022, worth ₹3 crore, were either **expired** on the date of supply or were nearing **expiry date**.

रिपोर्ट में पाया गया कि दो कंपनियों द्वारा 2022 में दी गई 16 लाख RTPCR टेस्ट किट्स, जिनकी कीमत ₹3 करोड़ थी, या तो आपूर्ति के समय समाप्त हो चुकी थीं या समाप्ति तिथि के करीब थीं।

- The commission also found that the **State Medical Supplies Corporation Ltd.**, which cancelled a supply order for **one lakh Rapid Antigen kits** placed with a **Singapore-based company** in 2020, has not recovered the **₹6.99 crore** paid towards the order. आयोग ने यह भी पाया कि राज्य चिकित्सा आपूर्ति निगम लिमिटेड, जिसने 2020 में सिंगापुर स्थित कंपनी से एक लाख रैपिड एंटीजन किट्स के लिए ऑर्डर रद्द किया था, ने इस आदेश के लिए दी गई ₹6.99 करोड़ की राशि को वापस नहीं लिया।
- Recommending **departmental proceedings and legal action** against the concerned officials, the commission stated that **₹9.99 crore** should be recovered. आयोग ने संबंधित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ **विभागीय कार्यवाही और कानूनी कार्रवाई** की सिफारिश करते हुए कहा कि **₹9.99 करोड़** की राशि वसूल की जानी चाहिए।

D'Cunha Panel Raps Officials for Procuring Expired RTPCR Kits डी'कुन्हा पैनल ने समाप्त RTPCR किट्स की आपूर्ति करने वाले अधिकारियों को फटकारा

• The report by the commission, headed by **retired High Court judge John Michael D'Cunha**, investigated the alleged **irregularities in COVID-19 management** during the BJP's tenure in **Karnataka**.
सेवानिवृत्त उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश जॉन माइकल डी'कुन्हा द्वारा नेतृत्व किए गए आयोग की रिपोर्ट ने कर्नाटका में भाजपा के शासनकाल के दौरान कोविड-19 प्रबंधन में अनियमितताओं की जांच की।

• The report found that over **16 lakh**





ASI issues notice to stop construction at temple in Shivamogga

GS Paper I: ASI

Sathish G.T.
SHIVAMOGGA

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued a notice to Arya Akshobhya Teertha Math at Kudli village in Shivamogga taluk of Karnataka to immediately stop all construction activities on the math premises that falls within the prohibited area of the historical Rameshwara temple, an ASI-protected monument.

M. Nandu, Senior Conservation Assistant of the ASI's Shivamogga Sub Circle, issued the notice on Wednesday. *The Hindu* reported on Tuesday regarding the construction work within the prohibited area of the 12th-century monument, located at the confluence of the Tunga and the Bhadra rivers.

The ASI, in the notice, stated that there had been "unauthorised additions" in the north-west corner of the construction site, deviating from the approved drawings submitted to the National Monuments Authority (NMA), which granted permission for the construction of a community hall. It said that construction activities should remain suspended until satisfactory clarifications were received and approved.

Rameshwara temple, a Hoysala structure, is an attraction for tourists visiting Kudli. As it is a protected monument, the ASI has deputed its staff to maintain the structure.

The math obtained permission from the NMA in March 2023 to build a religious community hall as the existing structure collapsed due to natural calamities.

ASI Issues Notice to Stop Construction at Temple in Shivamogga

शिवमोग्गा में मंदिर में निर्माण रोकने के लिए ASI ने नोटिस जारी किया

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued a notice to Arya Akshobhya Teertha Math at Kudli village in Shivamogga taluk of Karnataka, directing them to immediately stop all construction activities on the math premises that fall within the prohibited area of the historical Rameshwara temple, an ASI-protected monument.

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) ने कर्नाटका के शिवमोग्गा तालुक के कुदली गांव में स्थित आर्य अक्षोभ्य तीर्थ मठ को नोटिस जारी कर उन्हें रामेश्वर मंदिर के ऐतिहासिक रक्षित स्मारक के प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में सभी निर्माण गतिविधियाँ तुरंत रोकने का निर्देश दिया।

M. Nandu, Senior Conservation Assistant of the ASI's Shivamogga Sub Circle, issued the notice on Wednesday.

M. नंदू, ASI के शिवमोग्गा उप वृत्त के वरिष्ठ संरक्षण सहायक ने बुधवार को यह नोटिस जारी किया।

The *Hindu* reported on Tuesday regarding the construction work within the prohibited area of the 12th-century monument, located at the confluence of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers.

द हिन्दू ने मंगलवार को 12वीं सदी के स्मारक के प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्य के बारे में रिपोर्ट की, जो तूंगा और भद्रा नदियों के संगम स्थल पर स्थित है।

The ASI's notice stated that there had been "unauthorised additions" in the north-west corner of the construction site, deviating from the approved drawings submitted to the National Monuments Authority (NMA), which granted permission for the construction of a community hall.

ASI के नोटिस में कहा गया कि निर्माण स्थल के उत्तर-पश्चिम कोने में "अनधिकृत जोड़" हुए हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण (NMA) को प्रस्तुत स्वीकृत चित्रों से भटक गए हैं, जिसने समुदाय भवन के निर्माण की अनुमति दी थी।

The notice further stated that construction activities should remain suspended until satisfactory clarifications were received and approved. नोटिस में यह भी कहा गया कि निर्माण गतिविधियाँ तब तक निलंबित रहनी चाहिए

जब तक संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते और स्वीकृत नहीं किए जाते।

- Rameshwara temple, a Hoysala structure, is an attraction for tourists visiting Kudli. रामेश्वर मंदिर, जो एक होयसला संरचना है, कुदली आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र है।





- As it is a protected monument, the **ASI** has deputed its staff to maintain the structure.
चूँकि यह एक संरक्षित स्मारक है, **ASI** ने इसके रख-रखाव के लिए अपना स्टाफ नियुक्त किया है।
- The math obtained permission from the **NMA** in **March 2023** to build a religious **community hall** as the existing structure collapsed due to natural calamities.
मठ ने **मार्च 2023** में **NMA** से धार्मिक **समुदाय भवन** बनाने की अनुमति प्राप्त की, क्योंकि मौजूदा संरचना प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण ढह गई थी।

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** is a government agency under the **Ministry of Culture** responsible for archaeological research, conservation, and preservation of cultural and historical monuments in India.
भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एसआई) संस्कृति मंत्रालय के तहत एक सरकारी एजेंसी है, जो भारत में पुरातात्विक अनुसंधान, संरक्षण और सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- **Foundation and Leadership:**
 - **Founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, who served as its first Director-General.**
1861 में इसकी स्थापना **अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम** द्वारा की गई थी, जो इसके पहले महानिदेशक बने।
 - Cunningham was influenced by **James Prinsep**, the decipherer of the **Brahmi script**.
कनिंघम पर **जेम्स प्रिंसेप** का प्रभाव था, जिन्होंने **ब्राह्मी लिपि** को समझा।
- **Historical Background:**
 - The foundation for studying Indian history was laid by the **Asiatic Society, established in 1784 by Sir William Jones in Calcutta.**
भारतीय इतिहास के अध्ययन की नींव 1784 में कोलकाता में **सर विलियम जोन्स** द्वारा स्थापित **एशियाटिक सोसाइटी** के माध्यम से रखी गई थी।
 - Notable contributions include **Charles Wilkins' English translation of the Bhagavad Gita (1785).**
उल्लेखनीय योगदान में **चार्ल्स विल्किंस का भगवद्गीता का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद (1785)** शामिल है।
 - The **Brahmi script decipherment in 1837** by James Prinsep enabled further exploration of India's history.
1837 में **जेम्स प्रिंसेप द्वारा ब्राह्मी लिपि का पाठोद्धार** भारत के इतिहास की खोज में सहायक बना।
- **Formation of ASI:**
 - Cunningham initiated surveys of Buddhist monuments and excavations across India.
कनिंघम ने बौद्ध स्मारकों और भारत भर में खुदाई का सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया।





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

- The ASI was formally established in **1861** through legislation by **Lord Canning**, the then Viceroy of India.
1861 में इसे भारत के तत्कालीन वायसराय **लॉर्ड कैनिंग** द्वारा कानून के माध्यम से औपचारिक रूप से स्थापित किया गया।
- The Survey was briefly suspended (1865–1871) due to financial constraints but was revived by **Lord Lawrence** in **1871**.
वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण सर्वेक्षण 1865–1871 के बीच स्थगित रहा, लेकिन 1871 में इसे **लॉर्ड लॉरेंस** द्वारा पुनर्जीवित किया गया।
- **Recent Updates and Achievements:**
 - The ASI manages **3,693 protected monuments**, including the **Taj Mahal** and **Hampi monuments**.
एसआई **3,693 संरक्षित स्मारकों** का प्रबंधन करता है, जिसमें **ताजमहल** और **हम्पी स्मारक** शामिल हैं।
 - Recently, ASI has undertaken projects like **digital preservation** and **structural restoration**.
हाल ही में, एसआई ने **डिजिटल संरक्षण** और **संरचनात्मक पुनर्स्थापन** जैसे परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं।



PATRIOTIC IAS

दिल्ली से भी बेहतर IAS/PCS की कोचिंग
गोरखपुर में पहली बार

Daily Current Offline (फेस टू फेस) Class

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Prelims and Mains Practice Questions

शुल्क: 1000 रुपये प्रति माह



GS Paper III: Digital Media

Fair share

Compensation of news publishers by Big Tech platforms is a must

In a speech on the occasion of National Press Day last week, Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw called attention to the issue of fair compensation to media companies for the use of their content by big technology platforms. The Internet's rapid growth has created a power imbalance between news publishers and large online enterprises which now set the financial terms for their use of content created by others. Many countries are grappling with this issue, and new regulations are taking shape. In Australia and France, Google and Meta are increasingly required to negotiate fairer revenue-sharing agreements and licensing deals with publishers. A similar push in India will be an essential step to ensure the continued vibrancy and financial sustainability of news organisations, which are under threat in their traditional and online formats. The government's affirmation of support for fair revenue sharing in favour of news publishers — first expressed last year — is more important than ever. As Artificial Intelligence makes stealthy, large-scale appropriation of content easier and when new business models are built on that technological capacity, fair compensation for original creators is an urgent question. The time has come to rapidly act to give force to these pronouncements through law. The pushback that these steps will likely face from Big Tech platforms make it that much more important to start the work quickly, and with resolve.

The Minister has also expressed concern on the issue of misinformation and fake news. It is important for the government to establish trust as a good faith broker and avoid the temptation to act as a regulator or censor of content. Trust comes, for instance, by taking steps to improve the public's media literacy in general. The government's desire, now stalled by the judiciary — to act as a fact-checker — in fact, to be the final authority over what is or is not true about the Union government, is not helpful. Trust is established by empowering a strong press to pursue and verify falsehoods vigorously; and not by state regulation and censorship. The partisan application of existing rules by authorities that go after the Opposition parties on charges of misinformation while turning a blind eye towards violations by the ruling party must also stop. Only an even-handed application of laws against misinformation will act as a deterrent for bad actors. India's news industry has always suffered from fundamental financial and political challenges. The Internet age offers the opportunity to work on remedies. The firms that control the Internet must be more effectively regulated, and government interventions, which are necessary, must not result in state high-handedness.

CM

Fair Share: Compensation of News Publishers by Big Tech Platforms is a Must

Fair Share: बड़ी टेक प्लेटफार्मों द्वारा समाचार प्रकाशकों को उचित मुआवजा देना आवश्यक है

• In a speech on the occasion of **National Press Day** last week, **Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw** called attention to the **issue of fair compensation to media companies for the use of their content by big technology platforms.**

राष्ट्रीय प्रेस दिवस के मौके पर पिछले सप्ताह, केंद्रीय मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने बड़ी तकनीकी प्लेटफार्मों द्वारा उनके सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए मीडिया कंपनियों को उचित मुआवजे के मुद्दे पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया।

• The **Internet's rapid growth** has created a **power imbalance between news publishers and large online enterprises which now set the financial terms for their use of content created by others.**

इंटरनेट की तेज़ वृद्धि ने समाचार प्रकाशकों और बड़ी ऑनलाइन कंपनियों के बीच शक्ति का असंतुलन उत्पन्न कर दिया है, जो अब दूसरों द्वारा बनाए गए सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए वित्तीय शर्तें निर्धारित करती हैं।

• Many countries are grappling with this issue, and new **regulations** are taking shape. In **Australia** and **France**, **Google** and **Meta** are increasingly required to negotiate **fairer revenue-sharing agreements and licensing deals with publishers.**

कई देशों को इस मुद्दे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, और नई नियमवाली बन रही हैं। ऑस्ट्रेलिया और फ्रांस में, गूगल और मेटा को प्रकाशकों के साथ अधिक उचित राजस्व-भागीदारी समझौतों और लाइसेंसिंग डील पर बातचीत करने के लिए बढ़ती आवश्यकता है।

• A similar push in **India** will be an essential step to ensure the **continued vibrancy and financial sustainability of news organisations, which are under threat in their traditional and online formats.**

भारत में एक समान पहल, समाचार संगठनों की निरंतर जीवंतता और वित्तीय

स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगी, जो उनके पारंपरिक और ऑनलाइन रूपों में खतरे में हैं।

- The government's affirmation of support for **fair revenue sharing** in favour of news publishers — first expressed **last year** — is more important than ever.





सरकार द्वारा समाचार प्रकाशकों के पक्ष में उचित राजस्व वितरण के लिए समर्थन की पुष्टि – जो पिछले साल व्यक्त की गई थी – अब पहले से कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

- As **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** makes stealthy, large-scale appropriation of content easier and when new business models are built on that technological capacity, **fair compensation** for original creators is an urgent question.

जैसे ही **आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI)** सामग्री की चुपके से, बड़े पैमाने पर अपहरण को आसान बनाता है और जब नए व्यापार मॉडल उस तकनीकी क्षमता पर आधारित होते हैं, तो **मूल निर्माताओं** के लिए उचित मुआवजा एक तत्काल सवाल बन जाता है।

- The time has come to rapidly act to give force to these pronouncements through law. The **pushback** that these steps will likely face from **Big Tech platforms** makes it that much more important to start the work quickly, and with resolve.

अब समय आ गया है कि इन घोषणाओं को कानून के माध्यम से लागू करने के लिए तेजी से कदम उठाए जाएं। इन कदमों का **बड़ी टेक कंपनियों** से संभावित **प्रतिक्रिया** इसे जल्दी और दृढ़ता से लागू करना और भी महत्वपूर्ण बनाता है।

- The Minister has also expressed concern on the issue of **misinformation** and **fake news**.

मंत्री ने **गलत सूचना** और **फर्जी खबरों** के मुद्दे पर भी चिंता व्यक्त की है।

- **It is important for the government to establish trust as a good faith broker and avoid the temptation to act as a regulator or censor of content.**

सरकार के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि वह **सद्भावना दलाल** के रूप में **विश्वास** स्थापित करे और **सामग्री के नियामक या सेंसर** के रूप में कार्य करने के प्रलोभन से बचे।

- Trust comes, for instance, by **taking steps to improve the public's media literacy in general.**

विश्वास तब आता है, उदाहरण के लिए, जब सरकार **सार्वजनिक मीडिया साक्षरता** सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाती है।

- The **government's desire, now stalled by the judiciary — to act as a fact-checker — in fact, to be the final authority over what is or is not true about the Union government, is not helpful.**

सरकार की इच्छा, जिसे अब न्यायपालिका द्वारा रोका गया है – **तथ्य-निर्धारक** के रूप में कार्य करने की – दरअसल, **संघ सरकार** के बारे में क्या सही है या नहीं, इस पर अंतिम प्राधिकरण बनने की इच्छा, सहायक नहीं है।

- **Trust is established by empowering a strong press to pursue and verify falsehoods vigorously; and not by state regulation and censorship.**

विश्वास **मजबूत प्रेस** को झूठों का पता लगाने और उन्हें सत्यापित करने का अधिकार देकर स्थापित किया जाता है; और यह **राज्य नियमन और सेंसरशिप** द्वारा नहीं।

- The **partisan application** of existing rules by authorities that go after the **Opposition parties** on charges of misinformation while turning a blind eye towards violations by the **ruling party** must also stop.

वर्तमान नियमों का पक्षपाती आवेदन, जो **विपक्षी पार्टियों** के खिलाफ गलत सूचना के आरोपों पर कार्यवाही करते हैं और **शासन पार्टी** द्वारा उल्लंघनों की अनदेखी करते हैं, को भी बंद करना चाहिए।





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- Only an **evenhanded application** of laws against misinformation will act as a **deterrent** for bad actors.

केवल गलत सूचना के खिलाफ कानूनों का समान रूप से लागू करना बुरे कृत्य करने वालों के लिए निवारक के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

- **India's news industry** has always suffered from **fundamental financial and political challenges**.

भारत के समाचार उद्योग को हमेशा आधारभूत वित्तीय और राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है।

- The **Internet age** offers the opportunity to work on remedies.

इंटरनेट युग उपचारों पर काम करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।

- The firms that control the **Internet** must be more effectively **regulated**, and government interventions, which are necessary, must not result in **state high-handedness**.

जो कंपनियां इंटरनेट पर नियंत्रण करती हैं, उन्हें अधिक प्रभावी रूप से नियमित किया जाना चाहिए, और सरकार की आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों को राज्य के तानाशाही रवैये का कारण नहीं बनना चाहिए।

चाहिए, और सरकार की आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों को राज्य के तानाशाही रवैये का कारण नहीं बनना चाहिए।

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पूरे भारत से सर्वश्रेष्ठ समर्पित शिक्षकों से बनी एक टीम



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Ban this carcinogenic 'heart-burn' drug

GS Paper II: Health Sector

Last month, the multinational pharmaceutical company, GSK announced a record settlement of \$2.2 billion in the United States in order to settle multiple lawsuits regarding one of its best selling drugs to treat "acid reflux" - Zantac®, containing the active ingredient Ranitidine, after it was revealed that the drug contained high amounts of a cancer causing carcinogen called N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA).

According to Valisure, the American pharmacy which first raised the issue, testing of various brands of Ranitidine in its labs found NDMA in excess of 3,000,000 nanograms in some samples; the acceptable limit in the U.S. was 96 nanograms. Like all carcinogens, high exposure to NDMA can cause cancer.

The high amounts of NDMA have been attributed to stability issues with the molecule, which means that it is not a GSK-specific problem. Any company manufacturing Ranitidine will face the same issue; the reason why the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) and the European Medical Agency (EMA) stopped the sale of the various brands of Ranitidine in their jurisdictions as far back as 2020. GSK itself informed stock exchanges in India, in 2020, that it was withdrawing all Ranitidine products in India. Characteristically, India's Ministry of Health has taken no steps to stop other pharmaceutical companies from continuing to manufacture and sell Ranitidine.

A widely used pharma drug

Back in 2021, after reports in the Indian press pointed out how Ranitidine was still being sold in India, there were some murmurs from the government indicating that it was "looking into" the issue; but there has been no action from the government since then.

There are two questions to ask of the government in this backdrop. The first is, why did the



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the co-author of 'The Truth Pill: The Myth of Drug Regulation'

The continued manufacture and sale of Ranitidine, the acid reflux treatment drug, in India must stop; government inaction is jeopardising Indian lives

Indian regulatory apparatus never detect/respond to similar levels of impurities in Ranitidine, which is widely consumed in India. The second, why has the government not acted over the last five years in a similar vein as its counterparts in the West to stop the sale of Ranitidine in India, especially when there are enough substitutes in the form of other drugs such as famotidine, cimetidine, esomeprazole, lansoprazole or omeprazole which also treat "gastroesophageal reflux", the medical phrase for "acidity".

To answer these questions, it is first important to identify the key institutions within government responsible for different stages of regulating generic drugs.

The chain of standards setting

The task of setting standards, including acceptable limits of impurities and analytical methods for testing generic drugs for such impurities lies with the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Health and chaired by the Secretary of Health. In addition to publishing the *Indian Pharmacopoeia*, which lays out standards (including limits for impurities) and testing protocols for different drugs, the IPC is also required to manufacture and supply "reference standards" and "impurity standards" against which drugs such as Ranitidine can be tested in quality control laboratories in the public and private sector.

The task of ensuring that drug manufacturers comply with the quality standards laid down by the IPC lies first, with the State drug controllers responsible for issuing manufacturing licences for such drugs and, second, with drug inspectors of the States and the Centre who randomly draw samples of drugs from the market for testing by analysts in government laboratories against the standards laid down by the IPC. Drugs that fail to comply with the IPC's standards are deemed to be "not of standard quality".

With this background, the key questions to ask of the IPC are why did it not detect the NDMA issue with Ranitidine and what exactly has it done since 2020 to lay down permissible standards for NDMA in Ranitidine, along with the testing protocols. We cannot answer these questions because we have no access to copies of the latest version of the *Indian Pharmacopoeia*. It costs ₹50,000 to purchase the most recent version of the *Indian Pharmacopoeia*. Ideally it should be made available for free given that it contains binding legal standards and is very important from a public health perspective. Once the IPC sets the permissible limits for NDMA in Ranitidine, ideally, the manufacturers of Ranitidine who cannot comply with the impurity standards laid down by the IPC either stop manufacturing Ranitidine or drug inspectors prosecute these manufacturers for manufacturing "not of standard quality" drugs.

Separate and apart from the role of the IPC in setting standards, there is the question of who in government is responsible for acting to prohibit a drug from being sold in the market once a public health concern has been flagged anywhere in the world. Under Section 26A of The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 only the central government, or more precisely, the Drug Regulation Section within the Ministry of Health has the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of drugs in the country. This section in the Ministry lacks the technical competence to perform its job since it is typically headed by a faceless Joint Secretary from the civil services who knows little about the pharmaceutical industry or pharmacology.

Perhaps it is now time, after a \$2.2 billion settlement, for the Ministry of Health to swing into action and issue an order under Section 26A prohibiting with immediate effect, the continued manufacture and sale of Ranitidine in the country.





Ban this carcinogenic 'heart-burn' drug **इस कैंसरजनक 'हर्ट-बर्न' दवा पर प्रतिबंध लगाना**

- Last month, the multinational pharmaceutical company, GSK, announced a record settlement of **\$2.2 billion** in the United States in order to settle multiple lawsuits regarding one of its **best-selling drugs to treat "acid reflux" – Zantac®**, containing the **active ingredient Ranitidine**, after it was revealed that the drug contained **high amounts of a cancer-causing carcinogen called N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)**.
पिछले महीने, बहुराष्ट्रीय फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी GSK ने **\$2.2 बिलियन** का रिकॉर्ड समझौता किया, ताकि वह अपने "एसिड रिफ्लक्स" का इलाज करने वाली सबसे बिकने वाली दवा **Zantac®**, जिसमें सक्रिय घटक **Ranitidine** था, के खिलाफ कई मुकदमे निपटा सके, क्योंकि यह खुलासा हुआ कि इस दवा में कैंसरजनक **N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)** की उच्च मात्रा थी।
- According to **Valisure**, the American pharmacy which first raised the issue, testing of various brands of **Ranitidine** in its labs **found NDMA in excess of 3,000,000 nanograms in some samples; the acceptable limit in the U.S. was 96 nanograms**. Like all carcinogens, high exposure to **NDMA** can cause cancer.
Valisure, जो अमेरिकी फार्मसी है, जिसने सबसे पहले इस मुद्दे को उठाया, के अनुसार, अपने प्रयोगशालाओं में विभिन्न ब्रांड्स के **Ranitidine** की जांच में कुछ सैंपल्स में **NDMA** की मात्रा **3,000,000 नैनोग्राम** से अधिक पाई गई; जबकि यू.एस. में स्वीकार्य सीमा **96 नैनोग्राम** थी। जैसे सभी कैंसरजनक पदार्थों के साथ होता है, **NDMA** के उच्च स्तर का संपर्क कैंसर का कारण बन सकता है।
- The high amounts of **NDMA** have been attributed to stability issues with the molecule, which means that it is not a **GSK-specific** problem. Any company manufacturing **Ranitidine** will face the same issue; the reason why the **United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)** and the **European Medical Agency (EMA)** stopped the sale of the various brands of **Ranitidine** in their jurisdictions as far back as **2020**.
NDMA की उच्च मात्रा को अणु के स्थिरता समस्याओं से जोड़ा गया है, जिसका मतलब है कि यह **GSK-विशेष** समस्या नहीं है। कोई भी कंपनी जो **Ranitidine** का निर्माण करती है, वही समस्या सामना करेगी; यही कारण है कि **United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)** और **European Medical Agency (EMA)** ने **2020** तक अपनी न्यायिक सीमाओं में विभिन्न ब्रांड्स के **Ranitidine** की बिक्री रोक दी।
- **GSK** itself informed stock exchanges in India, in **2020**, that it was withdrawing all **Ranitidine** products in India.
GSK ने **2020** में भारत में स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों को सूचित किया कि वह भारत में सभी **Ranitidine** उत्पादों को वापस ले रहा है।
- Characteristically, India's **Ministry of Health** has taken no steps to stop other pharmaceutical companies from continuing to manufacture and sell **Ranitidine**.
विशेष रूप से, भारत का **स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय** अन्य फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों को **Ranitidine** का निर्माण और बिक्री जारी रखने से रोकने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।





- Back in **2021**, after reports in the Indian press pointed out how **Ranitidine** was still being sold in India, there were some murmurs from the government indicating that it was “looking into” the issue; but there has been no action from the government since then. **2021** में, भारतीय प्रेस में रिपोर्टों के बाद यह बताया गया कि **Ranitidine** अब भी भारत में बेची जा रही थी, सरकार से कुछ आवाजें आईं कि वह इस मुद्दे को “देख रही है”; लेकिन तब से सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।
- There are two questions to ask of the government in this backdrop. The first is, why did the Indian regulatory apparatus never detect/respond to similar levels of impurities in **Ranitidine**, which is widely consumed in India. इस संदर्भ में सरकार से दो सवाल किए जाने चाहिए। पहला यह कि, भारत में व्यापक रूप से उपयोग की जाने वाली **Ranitidine** में समान स्तर की अशुद्धियों का भारतीय नियामक तंत्र कभी पता क्यों नहीं लगा पाया/प्रतिक्रिया क्यों नहीं की?
- The second, why has the government not acted over the last five years in a similar vein as its counterparts in the West to stop the sale of **Ranitidine** in India, especially when **there are enough substitutes in the form of other drugs such as famotidine, cimetidine, esomeprazole, lansoprazole, or omeprazole which also treat “gastroesophageal reflux”, the medical phrase for “acidity”**. दूसरा सवाल यह है कि, सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में पश्चिमी देशों के समकक्ष कदम क्यों नहीं उठाए, खासकर जब **famotidine, cimetidine, esomeprazole, lansoprazole**, या **omeprazole** जैसी अन्य दवाओं के रूप में पर्याप्त विकल्प मौजूद हैं, जो “गैस्ट्रोइसोफेगल रिफ्लक्स”, जो कि “एसिडिटी” के लिए चिकित्सा शब्द है, का इलाज करते हैं।
- To answer these questions, it is first important to identify the key institutions within government responsible for different stages of regulating generic drugs. इन सवालों का उत्तर देने के लिए, यह सबसे पहले यह पहचानना महत्वपूर्ण है कि सरकार के कौन से प्रमुख संस्थान हैं जो सामान्य दवाओं के नियमन के विभिन्न चरणों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

The chain of standards setting

मानकों की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया

- The task of setting standards, including acceptable limits of impurities and analytical methods for testing generic drugs for such impurities, lies with the **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)**, an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Health and chaired by the **Secretary of Health**. मानकों की स्थापना का कार्य, जिसमें अशुद्धियों की स्वीकार्य सीमाएं और इस तरह की अशुद्धियों के लिए जेनेरिक दवाओं के परीक्षण के विश्लेषणात्मक तरीके शामिल हैं, **भारतीय औषधि संहिता आयोग (IPC)** के पास है, जो **स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय** के तहत एक स्वायत्त संस्था है और इसका अध्यक्ष **स्वास्थ्य सचिव** होता है।
- In addition to publishing the Indian Pharmacopoeia, which lays out standards (including limits for impurities) and testing protocols for different drugs, the IPC is also required to manufacture and supply “**reference standards**” and “**impurity standards**” against which drugs such as **Ranitidine** can be tested in quality control laboratories in the public





and private sector.

भारतीय औषधि संहिता प्रकाशित करने के अलावा, जो विभिन्न दवाओं के लिए मानक (जिसमें अशुद्धियों के लिए सीमाएं शामिल हैं) और परीक्षण प्रोटोकॉल निर्धारित करती हैं, IPC को "संदर्भ मानक" और "अशुद्धि मानक" भी तैयार करने और आपूर्ति करने की आवश्यकता है, जिनके खिलाफ **रैनिटिडिन** जैसी दवाओं का परीक्षण सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाओं में किया जा सकता है।

- The task of ensuring that drug manufacturers comply with the quality standards laid down by the IPC lies first, with the **State drug controllers** responsible for issuing manufacturing licences for such drugs and, second, with drug inspectors of the States and the Centre who randomly draw samples of drugs from the market for testing by analysts in government laboratories against the standards laid down by the IPC. यह सुनिश्चित करने का कार्य कि दवा निर्माता IPC द्वारा निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानकों का पालन करें, पहले **राज्य ड्रग नियंत्रकों** के पास होता है, जो ऐसी दवाओं के निर्माण लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं, और दूसरे, **राज्यों और केंद्र** के दवा निरीक्षकों के पास होता है, जो बाजार से दवाओं के नमूने रैंडम रूप से एकत्र करते हैं और सरकारी प्रयोगशालाओं में विश्लेषकों द्वारा IPC द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के खिलाफ उनका परीक्षण करते हैं।
- Drugs that fail to comply with the IPC's standards are deemed to be "**not of standard quality.**"

जो दवाएं IPC के मानकों का पालन नहीं करतीं, उन्हें "**मानक गुणवत्ता की नहीं**" माना जाता है।

- With this background, the key questions to ask of the IPC are why did it not detect the **NDMA** issue with **Ranitidine** and what exactly has it done since **2020** to lay down permissible standards for NDMA in Ranitidine, along with the testing protocols. इस संदर्भ में, IPC से पूछे जाने वाले मुख्य प्रश्न यह हैं कि उसने **रैनिटिडिन** में **NDMA** समस्या का पता क्यों नहीं लगाया और **2020** के बाद उसने **रैनिटिडिन** में **NDMA** के लिए स्वीकृत मानक निर्धारित करने और परीक्षण प्रोटोकॉल के बारे में क्या कदम उठाए हैं।
- We cannot answer these questions because we have no access to copies of the latest version of the **Indian Pharmacopeia**. It costs **₹50,000** to purchase the most recent version of the Indian Pharmacopeia.

हम इन सवालों का उत्तर नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि हमारे पास भारतीय औषधि संहिता के नवीनतम संस्करण की प्रतियों तक पहुंच नहीं है। भारतीय औषधि संहिता का नवीनतम संस्करण खरीदने की कीमत **₹50,000** है।

- Ideally it should be made available for **free** given that it contains binding legal standards and is very important from a **public health perspective**.

आदर्श रूप से इसे **मुफ्त** में उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें बाध्यकारी कानूनी मानक होते हैं और यह **सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण** से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

- Once the IPC sets the permissible limits for **NDMA** in **Ranitidine**, ideally, the manufacturers of **Ranitidine** who cannot comply with the impurity standards laid down by the IPC either stop manufacturing **Ranitidine** or drug inspectors prosecute these manufacturers for manufacturing "not of standard quality" drugs.

एक बार IPC **रैनिटिडिन** में **NDMA** के लिए स्वीकृत सीमा निर्धारित कर ले, तो आदर्श रूप से, **रैनिटिडिन** के निर्माता जो IPC द्वारा निर्धारित अशुद्धि मानकों का पालन नहीं कर सकते, वे





रैनिटिडिन का निर्माण बंद कर दें या दवा निरीक्षक इन निर्माताओं के खिलाफ "मानक गुणवत्ता की नहीं" दवाएं बनाने के लिए अभियोग चलाएं।

- Separate and apart from the role of the IPC in setting standards, there is the question of who in government is responsible for acting to prohibit a drug from being sold in the market once a **public health concern** has been flagged anywhere in the world. IPC की भूमिका मानक स्थापित करने में अलग से, यह सवाल उठता है कि सरकार में कौन सा व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है जब किसी **सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चिंता** को दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से में चिह्नित किया गया हो, तो उस दवा को बाजार में बेचे जाने से रोकने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के लिए।
- Under **Section 26A** of The **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940** only the **central government**, or more precisely, the **Drug Regulation Section** within the **Ministry of Health** has the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of drugs in the country. दवाओं और सौंदर्य प्रसाधन अधिनियम, 1940 के धारा 26A के तहत केवल **केंद्र सरकार**, या अधिक सटीक रूप से, **स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय** के **ड्रग नियामक अनुभाग** के पास देश में दवाओं के निर्माण और बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का अधिकार है।
- This section in the Ministry lacks the **technical competence** to perform its job since it is typically headed by a faceless **Joint Secretary** from the civil services who knows little about the pharmaceutical industry or pharmacology. मंत्रालय में इस अनुभाग में **तकनीकी क्षमता** की कमी है क्योंकि यह आमतौर पर सिविल सेवाओं के एक गुमनाम **संयुक्त सचिव** द्वारा प्रमुख होता है, जिसे **फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग** या **फार्माकोलॉजी** के बारे में कम जानकारी होती है।
- Perhaps it is now time, after a **\$2.2 billion settlement**, for the **Ministry of Health** to swing into action and issue an order under **Section 26A** prohibiting with immediate effect, the continued manufacture and sale of **Ranitidine** in the country. शायद अब समय आ गया है, एक **\$2.2 बिलियन** के समझौते के बाद, **स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय** को कार्रवाई में आकर धारा **26A** के तहत आदेश जारी करने का, जिसमें तुरंत प्रभाव से **रैनिटिडिन** के देश में निरंतर निर्माण और बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगे।





A financial tightrope walk for A.P.

The annual Budget for 2024-25 paints a grim picture of the State's finances

GS Paper II:
Vote-on-account

STATE OF PLAY

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After presenting two vote-on-account Budgets, Andhra Pradesh Finance Minister Payyavula Keshav presented the annual Budget for the financial year 2024-25 on November 11. The annual Budget, fiscal policy statement and Comptroller Auditor General (CAG) reports tabled in the A.P. Assembly paint a grim picture of the State's finances, and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government will have to cross many hurdles if it is to fulfil its promises – particularly the 'Super Six', made during the run-up to the 2024 general election.

Second, going by fiscal trends, the State finances are heavily stressed. Third, the State government has to augment its resources, to repay within the next seven years, 39.15% of the debt, which now stands at ₹1,39,567.14 crore.

A cursory look at the Budget document indicates a decision to postpone implementation of some key electoral promises. The Budget provides limited scope for ambitious projects. The government has not allocated any funds for the poll promises except for 'Deepam 2.0' and 'Talliki vandanam'. There is an allocation of ₹2,684 crore for the 'Deepam 2.0 scheme' and ₹6,500 crore for 'Talliki vandanam', a poll promise of ₹15,000 a year to each school-going child. There is no mention of the other major poll promises including a ₹1,500 monthly pension for women (19 to 59 years); the creation of 20 lakh jobs, a ₹3,000 monthly unemployment allowance,



and also free bus travel for women. The cost of implementing all these major poll promises is an estimated ₹74,000 crore an annum. Despite financial challenges, the NDA government has managed to allocate ₹85,577 crore for welfare, focusing on women and children, minorities, Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Impact of debt liabilities

Restoring A.P.'s financial status to a state of health will be an arduous task. The government will have to focus on debt liabilities. The State's total debt at the end of FY2022-23 was 32.17% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP); but when off-Budget borrowings are included, it amounts to 43.80%, exceeding Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management limits. The public debt-GSDP ratio of Andhra Pradesh increased from 22.15% in 2018-19 to 27.05% in 2022-23. The State projects a fiscal deficit of 4.3%, which exceeds the Finance Commission's recommended 3%. This raises questions about Andhra Pradesh's borrowing capacity and its ability to pump in money for projects such as 'Capital Amaravati'.

The government has secured funding of ₹15,000 crore from multilateral funding agencies through the central government for developing the trunk infrastructure in the dream city of Amaravati,

that was abandoned for five years. The financial assistance from external agencies for Amaravati will be in the form of a loan, which again impacts future financial commitment.

There has been a massive cut on financial outgo when it comes to the predecessor YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) government's populist measures and schemes. The Budget has hinted at a paradigm shift to develop infrastructure. Despite this, the capital expenditure is estimated to be ₹32,712.84 crore, while the revenue expenditure is estimated at ₹2,35,916.99 crore.

Mr. Keshav said, "What we are doing is aimed at restarting the financial wheels of the state." There is no clear road map how the government proposes to do this. Instead, the Budget says that the government would have to raise ₹71,000 crore from open market borrowings out of the total outlay of ₹2.94 lakh crore. A CAG report (2022-24) has said "the finances ...is marked by increasing trend of liabilities (debt, guarantees, off-budget borrowings, etc.) which pose (a) risk to (the) target of debt stabilisation and debt sustainability." The State has a committed expenditure of nearly ₹1.30 lakh crore annually towards salaries, pensions, loan repayments and interests. The salaries of 11.79 lakh employees and 3.59 lakh pensioners are ₹57,827 crore and ₹21,696 crore, respectively; salaries and pensions will be ₹79,523 crore. Interest payments and debt servicing is around ₹29,295 crore.

The government also needs to bring down the dependency on borrowed funds and formulate a debt management strategy. The focus must be towards wealth creation rather than just bridging the revenue or fiscal deficits.

A financial tightrope walk for A.P.

आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए वित्तीय कठिनाई

• After presenting two vote-on-account Budgets, **Andhra Pradesh Finance Minister Payyavula Keshav** presented the annual Budget for the financial year **2024-25** on **November 11**.

दो वोट-ऑन-एकाउंट बजट

प्रस्तुत करने के बाद, आंध्र प्रदेश

के वित्त मंत्री पय्यावुला केशव ने

11 नवंबर को वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-

25 के लिए वार्षिक बजट प्रस्तुत

किया।

• The annual Budget, fiscal policy statement, and **Comptroller Auditor General (CAG)** reports tabled in the A.P. Assembly paint a grim picture of the State's finances.

वार्षिक बजट, राजकोषीय नीति

वक्तव्य और नियंत्रक और

महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG) की

रिपोर्टें आंध्र प्रदेश विधानसभा में

राज्य के वित्तीय संकट की गंभीर

स्थिति को दर्शाती हैं।

• The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government will have to cross many hurdles to fulfill its promises — particularly the 'Super Six', made during the run-up to the **2024 general election**.





राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन (NDA) सरकार को अपनी वादों को पूरा करने के लिए कई बाधाओं को पार करना होगा – विशेष रूप से 'सुपर सिक्स', जो 2024 के आम चुनाव के दौरान किए गए थे।

- The State finances are heavily stressed, with **39.15%** of the debt, which now stands at **₹1,39,567.14 crore**, due for repayment within the next seven years.
राज्य के वित्तीय हालात पर दबाव है, जिसमें **39.15%** कर्ज, जो अब **₹1,39,567.14 करोड़** है, अगले सात वर्षों में चुकता करना है।
- The Budget provides limited scope for ambitious projects. The government has not allocated any funds for poll promises except for 'Deepam 2.0' and 'Talliki vandanam'.
बजट में महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजनाओं के लिए सीमित आवंटन किया गया है। सरकार ने चुनावी वादों के लिए 'दीपम 2.0' और 'तलिकि वन्दनम' को छोड़कर कोई अन्य फंड आवंटित नहीं किया है।
- **₹2,684 crore** has been allocated for the 'Deepam 2.0 scheme', and **₹6,500 crore** for 'Talliki vandanam'.
₹2,684 करोड़ 'दीपम 2.0 योजना' के लिए और **₹6,500 करोड़ 'तलिकि वन्दनम'** के लिए आवंटित किया गया है।
- The other major poll promises, including **₹1,500** monthly pension for women (19 to 59 years), the creation of **20 lakh jobs**, **₹3,000** monthly unemployment allowance, and free bus travel for women, are not mentioned.
अन्य प्रमुख चुनावी वादे, जिनमें महिलाओं के लिए **₹1,500** मासिक पेंशन (19 से 59 वर्ष), **20 लाख नौकरियों** का सृजन, **₹3,000** मासिक बेरोजगारी भत्ता, और महिलाओं के लिए मुफ्त बस यात्रा शामिल हैं, का उल्लेख नहीं है।
- The cost of implementing all these major poll promises is an estimated **₹74,000 crore** annually.
इन सभी प्रमुख चुनावी वादों को लागू करने की अनुमानित लागत **₹74,000 करोड़** प्रति वर्ष है।
- Despite financial challenges, the NDA government has allocated **₹85,577 crore** for welfare, focusing on women, children, minorities, Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes.
वित्तीय चुनौतियों के बावजूद, NDA सरकार ने कल्याण के लिए **₹85,577 करोड़** आवंटित किया है, जिसमें महिलाओं, बच्चों, अल्पसंख्यकों, पिछड़ी जातियों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

Impact of debt liabilities

कर्ज देनदारी का प्रभाव

- Restoring A.P.'s financial status will be an arduous task. The government will have to focus on debt liabilities.
आंध्र प्रदेश की वित्तीय स्थिति को फिर से स्वस्थ करना एक कठिन कार्य होगा। सरकार को कर्ज देनदारी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना होगा।
- The State's total debt at the end of **FY2022-23** was **32.17%** of the **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**; but when off-Budget borrowings are included, it amounts to





43.80%, exceeding **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management** limits.

राज्य का कुल कर्ज FY2022-23 के अंत में **32.17%** था सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (GSDP) का; लेकिन जब ऑफ-बजट उधारी को शामिल किया जाता है, तो यह **43.80%** तक पहुँचता है, जो राजकोषीय जिम्मेदारी और बजट प्रबंधन के सीमा से अधिक है।

- The public debt-GSDP ratio of Andhra Pradesh increased from **22.15%** in **2018-19** to **27.05%** in **2022-23**.

आंध्र प्रदेश का सार्वजनिक कर्ज-GSDP अनुपात **2018-19** में **22.15%** से बढ़कर **2022-23** में **27.05%** हो गया।

- The State projects a fiscal deficit of **4.3%**, which exceeds the Finance Commission's recommended **3%**.

राज्य **4.3%** का राजकोषीय घाटा प्रस्तुत करता है, जो वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश किए गए **3%** से अधिक है।

- The government has secured funding of **₹15,000 crore** from multilateral funding agencies through the central government for developing the trunk infrastructure in the dream city of Amaravati.

सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से **₹15,000 करोड़** का फंडिंग प्राप्त किया है मल्टीलेटरल फंडिंग एजेंसियों से, जो अमरावती के सपनों के शहर में मुख्य बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए है।

- The financial assistance from external agencies for Amaravati will be in the form of a loan, impacting future financial commitments.

अमरावती के लिए बाहरी एजेंसियों से मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता ऋण के रूप में होगी, जो भविष्य की वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धताओं पर प्रभाव डालेगी।

- There has been a massive cut in financial outgo for the predecessor YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) government's populist measures and schemes.

पूर्ववर्ती YSR कांग्रेस पार्टी (YSRCP) सरकार की लोकलुभावन योजनाओं और उपायों पर वित्तीय व्यय में भारी कटौती की गई है।

- The capital expenditure is estimated at **₹32,712.84 crore**, while the revenue expenditure is estimated at **₹2,35,916.99 crore**.

पूंजीगत व्यय का अनुमान **₹32,712.84 करोड़** है, जबकि राजस्व व्यय का अनुमान **₹2,35,916.99 करोड़** है।

- The Budget says that the government would have to raise **₹71,000 crore** from open market borrowings out of the total outlay of **₹2.94 lakh crore**.

बजट कहता है कि सरकार को **₹71,000 करोड़** को खुले बाजार से उधार लेने की आवश्यकता होगी, जो **₹2.94 लाख करोड़** के कुल आवंटन में से होगा।

- A **CAG report (2022-24)** has said "the finances are marked by increasing trend of liabilities (debt, guarantees, off-budget borrowings, etc.) which pose a risk to the target of debt stabilisation and debt sustainability."

एक **CAG रिपोर्ट (2022-24)** ने कहा है "वित्तीय स्थिति में देनदारी (कर्ज, गारंटी, ऑफ-बजट उधारी आदि) का बढ़ता हुआ रुझान है, जो कर्ज स्थिरीकरण और कर्ज स्थिरता के लक्ष्य के लिए जोखिम पैदा करता है।"





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- The State has a committed expenditure of nearly **₹1.30 lakh crore** annually towards salaries, pensions, loan repayments, and interest.
राज्य की एक निश्चित खर्ची है जो हर साल लगभग **₹1.30 लाख करोड़** होती है, जिसमें वेतन, पेंशन, ऋण चुकौती, और ब्याज शामिल है।
- The salaries of **11.79 lakh** employees and **3.59 lakh** pensioners are **₹57,827 crore** and **₹21,696 crore**, respectively.
11.79 लाख कर्मचारियों और **3.59 लाख** पेंशनधारियों के वेतन **₹57,827 करोड़** और पेंशन **₹21,696 करोड़** हैं, क्रमशः।
- Interest payments and debt servicing are around **₹29,295 crore**.
ब्याज भुगतान और कर्ज सेवा लगभग **₹29,295 करोड़** है।
- The government also needs to bring down the dependency on borrowed funds and formulate a debt management strategy.



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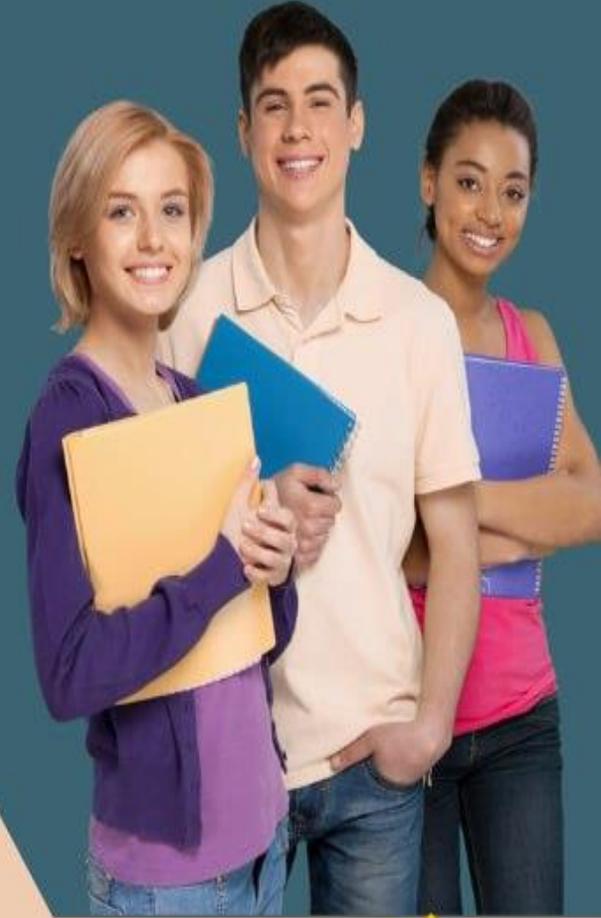
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Tax cuts may have saved ₹3 lakh crore for India's corporates

In the five years since FY20, company profits grew at 32.5% while corporate taxes paid grew at only 18.6%

GS Paper III: Corporate Tax

DATA POINT

Samreen Wani

Taxed at a significantly lower rate following the introduction of the concessional tax regime in 2019, India's largest corporates may have saved over ₹3 lakh crore in tax payments since then. This is in addition to over ₹8 lakh crore in revenue foregone through various deductions granted to companies in the decade since 2012-13 (FY13).

Experts note that while the tax cuts point towards the need to rationalise tax incentives, a decline in corporate tax-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio could limit the government's ability to finance additional development expenditure.

Until 2019, a corporate tax rate of 25% was levied on domestic companies with an annual turnover of up to ₹400 crore. It was 30% for the rest. The new tax regime slashed the rate to 22% as long as the companies forgo certain deductions under the Income Tax (IT) Act. In addition to this, tax rates for new manufacturing companies were lower, provided they fulfilled certain conditions.

Suranjali Tandon, Associate Professor at NIPFP, explains that the new tax regime is indicative of a preference for a "simpler tax system with lower rates" as corporate tax rates have undergone changes at different points before to align with the country's economic priorities.

"However, there is no consensus on the optimal corporate tax rates as this may vary as per economic circumstances and context," she says.

R. Nagaraj, Distinguished Senior Fellow at IIT Bombay, argues that a reduction in corporate tax rates mainly serves the "class interests" of the "business community" – evident in the simultaneous increase in luxury consumption. "This is the standard Laffer curve

argument which was popular during the Reagan administration in America. But we do not have any evidence of this working anywhere in the world, especially not in India." To get a sense of the amount saved in taxes as a result of this incentive, data of India's largest companies, those on the BSE 500 index, were considered, which were sourced from the Capitaline database.

So, until FY19, *The Hindu's* analysis shows, the effective tax rate for these companies, which is the average rate at which the profits (before taxes) of corporations are taxed, was 30% or higher. The ratio declined in the subsequent years, and touched a low of 21.2% in FY24. Moreover, the top 10% of the BSE 500 companies continued to enjoy lower effective tax rates compared to the overall average for all companies, even as the gap has considerably narrowed in recent years (Table 1).

"As large companies opt for the new regime, the lower effective tax rate is expected," says Prof. Tandon.

In absolute terms, this could have translated into a tax saving of roughly ₹3.14 lakh crore for these companies since FY20.

The figures were estimated by calculating the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in taxes paid by companies in the five years ending at FY19 (which was 11.5%) and also assuming a similar rate of growth for the subsequent years until FY24 had the tax cuts not been introduced, provided all other factors remained constant (Table 2).

Company profits grew at a much slower pace at 10.4% in the five years ending at FY19. In the five years since FY20, however, company profits have grown at a rate of 32.5% while corporate taxes paid by these companies have done so only by 18.6%.

Apart from tax rates and profits, the level of economic activity also influences corporate tax collections, says Zico Dasgupta, Assis-

tant Professor of Economics at Azim Premji University.

While the intent behind such changes was to encourage private investment, create jobs and "establish a globally competitive business environment for certain domestic companies", Prof. Dasgupta says there is little evidence to suggest that tax incentives make businesses more competitive.

... But since tax concession also means forgone expenditures by the government, it seems to me that the more important policy question pertains to a cost-benefit analysis of providing greater tax concession."

He says, "The corporate tax concessions announced in the pre-COVID-19 period do not seem to be based on such considerations."

Prof. Tandon notes that since the incentives coincided with the pandemic, the evidence to suggest increased private sector investments due to rate cuts is "mixed". "Nevertheless, the profitability of companies has allowed them to create reserves and to invest in current assets. In part, the anticipated demand can influence the decision to make capital investments."

Companies also avail tax concessions in the form of deductions under various sections of the IT Act. For instance, tax incentives are granted on donations made to charitable trusts, contributions to political parties, expenditure on scientific research or on profits of undertakings set-up in north-eastern States among others. The government calculates the revenue impact of such concessions in the Budget document each year and this is done for a larger database of over 10 lakh companies.

Revenue forgone due to such deductions amounts to ₹8.22 lakh crore in the decade ended FY22 (latest data). The data show an underestimation of the revenue impact in six of the ten years considered (Table 3).

With inputs from Sindhu Hariharan

Impact analysis

The tables were sourced from Budget documents and the Capitaline database. It also includes *The Hindu's* calculations



Table 1: shows the effective tax rate in %

	All BSE 500 companies	Top 10% companies
2013-14	28.9	28.3
2014-15	32.3	29.5
2015-16	33.5	27.8
2016-17	29.8	26.7
2017-18	31.9	26.1
2018-19	33.6	28.9
2019-20*	33.1	24.9
2020-21	25.2	23.7
2021-22	21.5	20.5
2022-23	22.7	22.3
2023-24	21.2	19.9

Note: Shows data for BSE 500 companies
* Tax cuts introduced

Table 2: shows tax data for BSE500 companies for which figures were available^a

Year	In ₹ crore		
	Corporate taxes (Actuals)	Corporate tax projections	
FY14	1,49,125.1		
FY15	1,63,629.6		
FY16	1,68,073.0		
FY17	1,86,720.6		
FY18	2,08,366.9		
FY19	2,52,840.0		
FY20	2,02,379.1	2,81,897.8	
FY21	2,34,574.0	3,14,295.2	
FY22	2,91,037.9	3,50,415.8	
FY23	3,31,247.7	3,90,687.6	
FY24	3,99,758.4	4,35,587.7	
Sum	14,58,997	17,72,884	-3,13,887.1
	A	B	A-B

A: Sum of corporate tax actuals for FY20 to FY24

B: Sum of FY20 to FY24 for corporate tax projections (at a CAGR of 11.5%)

Table 2 source: Capitaline, *The Hindu's* calculations

The Capitaline database collects data from disclosures in the companies' annual reports wherever available

^A BSE 500 companies represent a sizable share of the market capitalisation on the BSE

Table 3: shows the revenue impact of the major tax incentives for corporate taxpayers, in ₹ crore. It also shows the projected revenue impact in ₹ crore. The data show an underestimation of the revenue impact in six of the 10 years considered

	In ₹ crore	
	Revenue Impact	Projected revenue impact
2012-13	68,720.0	68,007.6
2013-14	57,793.0	76,116.3
2014-15	65,067.2	62,398.6
2015-16	76,857.7	68,711.0
2016-17	86,144.8	83,492.0
2017-18	93,642.5	85,026.1
2018-19	1,08,113	1,08,785.4
2019-20	94,109.8	99,842.1
2020-21	75,218.0	1,03,285.5
2021-22	96,892.4	84,394.6
2022-23	-	1,09,333.4
Sum	8,22,558.5	

Source: Budget documents

In Table 3, the rows in bold are under estimations. Impact estimates for FY23 were unavailable





Tax cuts may have saved ₹3 lakh crore for India's corporates

भारत के कॉर्पोरेट्स के लिए ₹3 लाख करोड़ का टैक्स कटौती से बचत हो सकती है

- In the five years since **FY20**, company profits grew at **32.5%** while corporate taxes paid grew at only **18.6%**
FY20 के बाद पांच वर्षों में, कंपनियों के मुनाफे में **32.5%** की वृद्धि हुई, जबकि कॉर्पोरेट करों का भुगतान केवल **18.6%** बढ़ा।
- Taxed at a significantly lower rate following the introduction of the concessional tax regime in **2019**, India's largest corporates may have saved over **₹3 lakh crore** in tax payments since then.
2019 में concessional टैक्स व्यवस्था की शुरुआत के बाद, भारत की सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों ने तब से अब तक **₹3 लाख करोड़** से अधिक टैक्स भुगतान में बचत की हो सकती है।
- This is in addition to over **₹8 lakh crore** in revenue foregone through various deductions granted to companies in the decade since **2012-13 (FY13)**.
इसके अलावा, कंपनियों को **2012-13 (FY13)** से लेकर दशक के दौरान विभिन्न कटौतियों के माध्यम से **₹8 लाख करोड़** से अधिक की राजस्व हानि हुई।
- Experts note that while the tax cuts point towards the need to rationalize tax incentives, **a decline in corporate tax-GDP ratio could limit the government's ability to finance additional development expenditure.**
विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि जबकि टैक्स कटौती से टैक्स प्रोत्साहनों को तर्कसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता का संकेत मिलता है, कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स-GDP अनुपात में गिरावट से सरकार के अतिरिक्त विकास व्यय को वित्तपोषित करने की क्षमता पर असर पड़ सकता है।
- **Until 2019, a corporate tax rate of 25% was levied on domestic companies with an annual turnover of up to ₹400 crore. It was 30% for the rest.**
2019 तक, घरेलू कंपनियों पर जिनका वार्षिक टर्नओवर ₹400 करोड़ तक था, **25%** का कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स दर लगाया गया था। बाकी के लिए यह **30%** था।
- **The new tax regime slashed the rate to 22% as long as the companies forgo certain deductions under the Income Tax (IT) Act.**
नई टैक्स व्यवस्था ने दर को **22%** कर दिया, बशर्ते कंपनियां **आयकर (IT) अधिनियम** के तहत कुछ कटौतियों को छोड़ दें।
- In addition to this, tax rates for new manufacturing companies were lower, provided they fulfilled certain conditions.
इसके अलावा, नई मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनियों के लिए टैक्स दरें कम थीं, बशर्ते उन्होंने कुछ शर्तों को पूरा किया हो।
- **Suranjali Tandon**, Associate Professor at NIPFP, explains that the new tax regime is indicative of a preference for a "simpler tax system with lower rates" as corporate tax rates have undergone changes at different points before to align with the country's





economic priorities.

सुरांजलि तंडन, NIPFP की सहायक प्रोफेसर, बताती हैं कि नई टैक्स व्यवस्था "साधारण टैक्स प्रणाली और कम दरों" के पक्ष में है, क्योंकि कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स दरों में पहले भी समय-समय पर बदलाव किए गए हैं ताकि वे देश की आर्थिक प्राथमिकताओं के साथ मेल खा सकें।

- "However, there is no consensus on the optimal corporate tax rates as this may vary as per economic circumstances and context," she says.

"हालांकि, इस पर कोई सहमति नहीं है कि आदर्श कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स दर क्या होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह आर्थिक परिस्थितियों और संदर्भ के अनुसार भिन्न हो सकता है," वह कहती हैं।

- **R. Nagaraj**, Distinguished Senior Fellow at IIT Bombay, argues that a reduction in corporate tax rates mainly serves the "class interests" of the "business community"—evident in the simultaneous increase in luxury consumption.

R. नागराज, IIT बॉम्बे के Distinguished Senior Fellow, तर्क करते हैं कि कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स दरों में कमी मुख्य रूप से "व्यावसायिक समुदाय" के "वर्गीय हितों" को पूरा करती है—जो विलासिता की खपत में बढ़ोतरी से स्पष्ट है।

- "This is the standard **Laffer curve** argument which was popular during the Reagan administration in America. But we do not have any evidence of this working anywhere in the world, especially not in India."

"यह **Laffer curve** का सामान्य तर्क है, जो अमेरिका में रेगन प्रशासन के दौरान लोकप्रिय था। लेकिन हमारे पास इसके काम करने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है, खासकर भारत में।"

- To get a sense of the amount saved in taxes as a result of this incentive, data of India's largest companies, those on the **BSE 500 index**, were considered, which were sourced from the **Capitaline database**.

इस प्रोत्साहन के परिणामस्वरूप टैक्स में बचत की राशि का अनुमान लगाने के लिए, भारत की सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों के डेटा, जो **BSE 500 इंडेक्स** पर थीं, को ध्यान में रखा गया, जो **Capitaline डाटाबेस** से लिया गया था।

- So, until **FY19**, the effective tax rate for these companies, which is the average rate at which the profits (before taxes) of corporations are taxed, was **30%** or higher. तो, **FY19** तक, इन कंपनियों के लिए प्रभावी टैक्स दर, जो कि कंपनियों के मुनाफे (करों से पहले) पर लागू होने वाली औसत दर होती है, **30%** या इससे अधिक थी।

- The ratio declined in the subsequent years, and touched a low of **21.2%** in **FY24**.

अनुपात अगले वर्षों में घटा, और **FY24** में यह **21.2%** के निचले स्तर तक पहुंच गया।

- Moreover, the top **10%** of the **BSE 500** companies continued to enjoy lower effective tax rates compared to the overall average for all companies, even as the gap has considerably narrowed in recent years.

इसके अलावा, **BSE 500** की शीर्ष **10%** कंपनियों को सभी कंपनियों के कुल औसत की तुलना में प्रभावी टैक्स दरों में कमी का फायदा मिलता रहा है, हालांकि हाल के वर्षों में यह अंतर काफी घट गया है।

- "As large companies opt for the new regime, the lower effective tax rate is expected," says Prof. Tandon.

"जैसे-जैसे बड़ी कंपनियां नई व्यवस्था को अपनाती हैं, प्रभावी टैक्स दर में कमी की उम्मीद है," प्रोफेसर तंडन कहती हैं।





- In absolute terms, this could have translated into a tax saving of roughly **₹3.14 lakh crore** for these companies since **FY20**.
FY20 के बाद, इसका मतलब यह हो सकता है कि इन कंपनियों के लिए लगभग **₹3.14 लाख करोड़** की टैक्स बचत हुई हो।
- The figures were estimated by calculating the **compound annual growth rate (CAGR)** in taxes paid by companies in the five years ending at **FY19** (which was **11.5%**) and also assuming a similar rate of growth for the subsequent years until **FY24** had the tax cuts not been introduced.
आंकड़े इस प्रकार अनुमानित किए गए थे कि कंपनियों द्वारा **FY19** में समाप्त होने वाले पांच वर्षों में भुगतान किए गए करों में **compound annual growth rate (CAGR)** का हिसाब लगाया गया था (जो **11.5%** था) और यह मानते हुए कि यदि टैक्स कटौती लागू नहीं की जाती तो **FY24** तक अगले वर्षों में वृद्धि दर समान रहती।
- Company profits grew at a much slower pace at **10.4%** in the five years ending at **FY19**. कंपनी के मुनाफे में **FY19** में समाप्त होने वाले पांच वर्षों में **10.4%** की बहुत धीमी गति से वृद्धि हुई।
- In the five years since **FY20**, however, company profits have grown at a rate of **32.5%** while corporate taxes paid by these companies have done so only by **18.6%**.
हालांकि, **FY20** के बाद पांच वर्षों में, कंपनी के मुनाफे में **32.5%** की वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि इन कंपनियों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए कॉर्पोरेट करों में केवल **18.6%** की वृद्धि हुई है।
- Apart from tax rates and profits, the level of economic activity also influences corporate tax collections, says **Zico Dasgupta**, Assistant Professor of Economics at **Azim Premji University**.
टैक्स दरों और मुनाफे के अलावा, आर्थिक गतिविधि का स्तर भी कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स संग्रह पर प्रभाव डालता है, कहते हैं **Zico Dasgupta**, **Azim Premji University** में अर्थशास्त्र के सहायक प्रोफेसर।
- While the intent behind such changes was to encourage private investment, create jobs and "establish a globally competitive business environment for certain domestic companies", Prof. Dasgupta



The right to work deleted

Why has there been a surge in the deletion of workers from job cards? Does this have any relation to the government making Aadhaar-based payment systems (ABPS) mandatory in MGNREGA? What is the procedure to be followed to undertake deletions?

SS Paper II: Right to work

ECONOMIC NOTES

Chakradhar Buddha
Rajendran Narayanan

Central to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the legal right to work for 100 days per year per rural household. Each household gets a unique job card containing the list of all its registered adults. One cannot work in MGNREGA without a job card. Addition of new members to job cards happens upon furnishing appropriate documents establishing adulthood.

Schedule II, Paragraph 23 of the Act outlines the procedure for deletions of workers from job cards – “If the Gram panchayat is satisfied at anytime that a person has registered with it by furnishing false information, it may direct the Programme Officer to direct his name to be struck off from the register and direct the applicant to return the job card.” Regarding due process, it says that a deleted worker, if alive, must be “given an opportunity of being heard in the presence of two independent persons.”

Guidelines for deletion
Implementation guidelines for MGNREGA are available in Master Circulars which are released either annually or once in two years by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). The Master Circular from 2021-22 specifies clear protocols for worker deletions as follows. A job card can only be deleted under the following situations: (a) when a household permanently migrates, (b) the job card is found to be a duplicate, (c) it was issued based on forged documents.

Additionally, if a Gram Panchayat is reclassified as a Municipal Corporation, all job cards in that panchayat are deleted. In line with the Act, the circular emphasises due process, requiring independent verification by the Programme Officer before any deletions. Moreover, all deletions must be documented, reported to the Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha, and updated in the MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS). The MIS is the digital architecture of MGNREGA. Beyond the listed reasons, the MGNREGA MIS has dropdowns in its menu with 12 reasons for deletions of workers and job cards. Some of which are “Duplicate Applicant”, “Fake Applicant”, “Not willing to work” etc.

In 2021-22, 1.49 crore workers were deleted, which surged to 5.53 crore in 2022-23 resulting in a 247% increase in deletions in 2022-23. In the last four years, names of 10.43 crore MGNREGA workers across India have been deleted.

The surge of deletions in 2022-23 coincided with the period when the Union Government issued several circulars making Aadhaar-based payment systems (ABPS) mandatory in MGNREGA. For ABPS to work, as a first step, every worker's Aadhaar number had to be seeded with her job card. Senior officials rely on the percentage of workers whose Aadhaar has been seeded with their respective job cards as a metric of compliance. Strict diktats were issued to field officials to increase this percentage.

In response to questions in the Lok Sabha on February 6, 2024, regarding worker deletions in MGNREGA, the Minister of State for Rural Development, Sadhvi Niranjani Jyoti, in a written reply



In 2021-22, 1.49 crore workers were deleted, which surged to 5.53 crore in 2022-23 resulting in a 247% increase in deletions in 2022-23.AFP

Disappearing jobs

In the last four years, names of 10.43 crore MGNREGA workers across India have been deleted

Since 2022, close to 1.65 lakh workers have been deleted. Following are the top five States



Five main reasons for deleting the names of 2.67 lakh workers (excluding West Bengal)

Reason for deletion	Number of workers deleted	Percentage for each reason (rounded to nearest whole number)
Not willing to work	1,89,555	71
Duplicate job card	21,705	8
Duplicate applicant	12,630	5
Non-existent in Panchayat	10,690	4
Family had been shifted	8,598	3

stated: “Updation and deletion of job cards is a regular exercise conducted by the States and Union Territories under MGNREGS. These actions are undertaken to maintain accuracy and transparency.” However, a paper published in the *Economic and Political Weekly* by Chakradhar Buddha and Laavanya Tamang establishes how field officials resorted to deleting job cards without verification in a rush to increase ABPS compliance percentage. Deleting workers is akin to reducing the denominator to make the fraction bigger.

Methodology followed

The overall number of workers deleted in each State can be easily obtained from the MIS but accessing the official reason in the MIS for such deletions is computationally intense. So, to investigate the reasons for deletions we have resorted to statistical sampling. We randomly sampled one block each in 21 States for the last four financial years including the current one. This yielded data of worker deletions from 1,914 villages. In our sample, more than 2.98 lakh workers were deleted with nearly 1.65 lakh of them being deleted in 2022-23 and around 30,000 deleted in the last six months alone. Figure 1 shows the five States with maximum worker deletions (rounded off) in our sampled villages.

Nearly 53,000 workers were deleted in Madanpur block in Aurangabad district of Bihar and around 32,000 workers in Mayureswar-I block in Birbhum district of West Bengal were deleted. There is noticeable intra-block variation in the

number of workers deleted. For instance, in Madanpur block, 4,877 workers were deleted in Dakshini Umanga village while only three were deleted in Shekhpur village. The situation in West Bengal is different from the rest of the States. As the Union Government has not released any funds to West Bengal from December 26, 2021, no MGNREGA work has happened here since then. In our sampled block in West Bengal, the number of workers deleted jumped from 550 in 2021-22 to 31,861 in the next year. Out of these, half were officially categorised as “Duplicate Applicant” while 10,446 workers who were deleted were categorised as “Non-existent in Panchayat.”

Job cards provide the legal guarantee to work at any time, not just on the day when deletions happen. Deleting workers' names from job cards on grounds of “not willing to work”, denies the worker her legal right to work. And yet this is the main reason for deleting nearly 1.90 lakh workers in our sample. This is also the main official deletion reason in the MIS for each of the four years in our sample; from 63% of deletions in 2021-22, it jumped to 83% in the ongoing financial year. What is more intriguing is that nearly 20,000 workers who got deleted as “Not willing to work”, actually worked or demanded work in the same financial year in which their names were deleted. In our interactions with civil society organisations working on MGNREGA across 10 States, we found that deletions are often not carried out through Gram Sabhas as mandated by the

Act and, alarmingly, without the workers' knowledge. We have also met workers who are victims of wrongful deletions. Further, the official reason for deleting 1,500 workers in our sample is “Village becomes urban.” This reason is observed in 153 out of 1,914 villages in our sample. But as per the Act, if a village becomes urban, then the job cards of all the workers in that village would have to be deleted. So clearly, using this reason to delete a subset of workers appears absurd.

Sticking points

Since our sample contains all the transactions of deletions in the selected blocks, the trend we observe is likely to hold for the whole country although the actual proportions might fluctuate a little. Two points from the data are hard to believe. First, despite high rural unemployment, as per official reasons, 71% of workers in our sample are “not willing to work.” Second, the government's claims that the surge in deletions has no connection with making ABPS mandatory although all the circumstantial evidence concerning deletions suggest otherwise. The response to our RTI application from MoRD suggests that, despite listing deletion reasons in the MIS, the ministry has not conducted any verification and analysis of deletion reasons, including the “Not willing to work” reason. This further corroborates the arbitrariness concerning the violations of the right to work.

Adhering to the verification processes and protocols outlined in the Act and Master Circular is crucial to prevent arbitrary deletions. Conducting independent audits, regular reviews, involving gram sabhas and efficient grievance redress systems can reduce irregularities. Training Gram Panchayats to conduct impartial inquiries and including worker representatives in decision-making panels are needed. Public consultations and proactive measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and fairness are vital to guarantee MGNREGA's mandate of employment and social justice.

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THE GIST

▼ The MGNREGA scheme ensures the right to work for 100 days per year per rural household. However, it has been observed that there is an increasing number of worker deletions with a total of 10.43 crore MGNREGA workers across the country in the past four years alone

▼ The surge of deletions in 2022-23 coincided with the period when the Union Government issued several circulars making Aadhaar-based payment systems (ABPS) mandatory in MGNREGA

▼ Deleting workers' names from job cards on grounds of “not willing to work”, denies the worker her legal right to work. And yet this is the main reason for deleting 1.90 lakh workers in the sample surveyed





The Right to Work Deleted काम का अधिकार हटाना

Central to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the legal right to work for 100 days per year per rural household.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रत्येक वर्ष 100 दिन का काम करने का कानूनी अधिकार है।

- Each household gets a **unique job card** containing the list of all its registered adults. प्रत्येक परिवार को एक **विशिष्ट जॉब कार्ड** मिलता है जिसमें उसके सभी पंजीकृत वयस्कों की सूची होती है।
- One cannot work in **MGNREGA** without a **job card**. कोई भी व्यक्ति **मनरेगा** में **जॉब कार्ड** के बिना काम नहीं कर सकता।
- Addition of new members to job cards happens upon furnishing appropriate documents establishing **adulthood**. **वयस्कता** स्थापित करने वाले उचित दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत करने पर जॉब कार्ड में नए सदस्य जोड़े जाते हैं।
- **Schedule II, Paragraph 23** of the Act outlines the procedure for **deletions of workers from job cards**. अधिनियम की **अनुसूची II, अनुच्छेद 23** में जॉब कार्ड से श्रमिकों के हटाए जाने की प्रक्रिया का विवरण दिया गया है।
- A **Gram Panchayat can delete a worker if it is satisfied that the worker has registered with false information**. यदि ग्राम पंचायत यह संतुष्ट हो कि श्रमिक ने **झूठी जानकारी** देकर पंजीकरण कराया है तो वह श्रमिक को हटाने का निर्देश दे सकती है।
- The **Programme Officer** is required to ensure **due process**, including giving the deleted worker an **opportunity to be heard** in the presence of two independent persons. **कार्यक्रम अधिकारी** को **due process** सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है, जिसमें हटाए गए श्रमिक को दो स्वतंत्र व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति में **सुनवाई का अवसर** देना शामिल है।
- The Master Circular from **2021-22** specifies the **clear protocols** for worker deletions. **2021-22** का मास्टर सर्कुलर श्रमिकों के हटाने के लिए **स्पष्ट प्रोटोकॉल** निर्दिष्ट करता है।
- A job card can be deleted under the following situations: (a) when a household permanently migrates, (b) the job card is found to be a **duplicate**, (c) it was issued based on **forged documents**. एक जॉब कार्ड निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में हटाया जा सकता है: (a) जब एक परिवार स्थायी रूप से पलायन करता है, (b) जॉब कार्ड **डुप्लिकेट** पाया जाता है, (c) यह **जाली दस्तावेजों** के आधार पर जारी किया गया था।





- If a Gram Panchayat is reclassified as a **Municipal Corporation**, all job cards in that panchayat are deleted.
यदि एक ग्राम पंचायत को **नगर निगम** के रूप में पुनः वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो उस पंचायत के सभी जॉब कार्ड हटा दिए जाते हैं।
- The **MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS)** updates the deletions.
मनरेगा प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (MIS) में हटाए गए श्रमिकों के बारे में जानकारी अपडेट की जाती है।
- In **2021-22**, **1.49 crore workers** were deleted, which surged to **5.53 crore in 2022-23**, resulting in a **247% increase**.
2021-22 में **1.49 करोड़ श्रमिक** हटाए गए, जो **2022-23** में **5.53 करोड़** हो गए, जिससे **247%** वृद्धि हुई।
- In the last four years, the names of **10.43 crore MGNREGA workers** across India have been deleted.
पिछले चार वर्षों में, भारत भर के **10.43 करोड़ मनरेगा श्रमिकों** के नाम हटाए गए हैं।
- The surge in deletions in **2022-23** coincided with the period when the Union Government made **Aadhaar-based payment systems (ABPS)** mandatory in **MGNREGA**.
2022-23 में हटाने की वृद्धि उस अवधि से मेल खाती है जब केंद्र सरकार ने **मनरेगा** में **आधार-आधारित भुगतान प्रणाली (ABPS)** को अनिवार्य किया।
- **Aadhaar seeding** with job cards was the first step for ABPS.
आधार सीडिंग जॉब कार्डों के साथ ABPS के लिए पहला कदम था।
- **Senior officials** relied on the percentage of workers whose **Aadhaar** had been seeded with their job cards as a metric of **compliance**.
वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने उन श्रमिकों के प्रतिशत पर निर्भर किया जिनका **आधार** उनके जॉब कार्ड से जुड़ा हुआ था, जो **अनुपालन** का मापदंड था।
- In response to questions in the **Lok Sabha** on **February 6, 2024**, the **Minister of State for Rural Development, Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti**, explained that deletion is a regular exercise.
लोकसभा में **6 फरवरी 2024** को पूछे गए सवाल के जवाब में **ग्रामीण विकास राज्य मंत्री, साध्वी निरंजना ज्योति**, ने बताया कि यह हटाना एक नियमित प्रक्रिया है।
- A paper published in **Economic and Political Weekly** showed how officials deleted job cards without **verification** to increase ABPS compliance percentage.
इकोनॉमिक एंड पॉलिटिकल वीकली में प्रकाशित एक पत्र में दिखाया गया कि अधिकारियों ने **सत्यापन** के बिना जॉब कार्ड हटा दिए ताकि ABPS अनुपालन प्रतिशत बढ़ सके।
- **Deleting workers** is akin to reducing the **denominator** to make the fraction bigger.
श्रमिकों को हटाना उस **हर का द्रव्य घटाने** के समान है ताकि अनुपात बड़ा हो सके।

Methodology followed

अनुसरण की गई कार्यविधि

- The overall number of workers deleted in each State can be easily obtained from the **MIS** but accessing the official reason in the **MIS** for such deletions is computationally intense.





हर राज्य में MIS से कुल कार्यकर्ताओं की संख्या आसानी से प्राप्त की जा सकती है, लेकिन MIS में इन डिलीट किए गए कार्यकर्ताओं के कारणों को एकसेस करना गणनात्मक रूप से जटिल है।

- To investigate the reasons for deletions, statistical sampling was used. A **random sample of one block** each in **21 States** was taken for the last four financial years, including the current one.

डिलीशन के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए सांख्यिकीय सैंपलिंग का उपयोग किया गया। **21 राज्यों** में से हर एक का एक ब्लॉक लिया गया और पिछले चार वित्तीय वर्षों का डेटा, जिसमें वर्तमान वर्ष भी शामिल है, एकत्र किया गया।

- This yielded data from **1,914 villages**.

इससे **1,914 गांवों** से डेटा प्राप्त हुआ।

- In the sample, more than **2.98 lakh workers** were deleted, with nearly **1.65 lakh** deleted in **2022-23**, and around **30,000** deleted in the last six months.

सैंपल में **2.98 लाख कार्यकर्ता** डिलीट किए गए, जिनमें से लगभग **1.65 लाख कार्यकर्ता 2022-23** में डिलीट किए गए, और पिछले छह महीनों में लगभग **30,000** डिलीट किए गए।

- Figure 1 shows the five states with maximum worker deletions in the sampled villages.

चित्र 1 में दर्शाए गए पांच राज्य, जिनमें सबसे अधिक कार्यकर्ता डिलीट किए गए हैं।

- In **Madanpur block** in **Aurangabad district of Bihar**, nearly **53,000** workers were deleted. In **Mayureshwar-I block** in **Birbhum district of West Bengal**, around **32,000** workers were deleted.

बिहार के औरंगाबाद जिले के मदानपुर ब्लॉक में लगभग **53,000** कार्यकर्ता डिलीट किए गए।

पश्चिम बंगाल के बर्धमान जिले के मायुरेश्वर-I ब्लॉक में लगभग **32,000** कार्यकर्ता डिलीट किए गए।

- There is noticeable intra-block variation in the number of workers deleted. For instance, in **Madanpur block**, **4,877** workers were deleted in **Dakshini Umanga village**, while only three were deleted in **Shekhpur village**.

कार्यकर्ताओं की डिलीशन संख्या में ब्लॉक के अंदर भी स्पष्ट अंतर है। उदाहरण के लिए, **मदानपुर ब्लॉक** में **दक्षिणी उमंगा गांव** में **4,877** कार्यकर्ता डिलीट किए गए, जबकि **शेखपुर गांव** में केवल तीन कार्यकर्ता डिलीट किए गए।

- The situation in **West Bengal** is different from other states, as no funds were released for MGNREGA work from **December 26, 2021**, which led to no MGNREGA work happening there since then.

पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थिति अन्य राज्यों से अलग है, क्योंकि **26 दिसंबर 2021** से मनरेगा कार्य के लिए कोई धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई, जिसके कारण तब से वहां कोई मनरेगा कार्य नहीं हुआ।

- In the sampled block of **West Bengal**, the number of workers deleted jumped from **550** in **2021-22** to **31,861** in the next year.

पश्चिम बंगाल के सैंपल ब्लॉक में कार्यकर्ताओं की संख्या **2021-22** में **550** से बढ़कर अगले वर्ष **31,861** हो गई।

- Of these, half were categorized as “**Duplicate Applicant**” while **10,446** workers were deleted as “**Non-existent in Panchayat.**”

इनमें से आधे को “**डुप्लिकेट आवेदनकर्ता**” के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया, जबकि **10,446**

कार्यकर्ताओं को “**पंचायत में अस्तित्वहीन**” के रूप में डिलीट किया गया।





- Job cards provide the legal guarantee to work at any time, and deleting workers' names for "not willing to work" denies the worker their legal right to work.
जॉब कार्ड किसी भी समय काम करने का कानूनी अधिकार प्रदान करते हैं, और "काम करने की इच्छा न होने" के कारण कार्यकर्ताओं के नाम डिलीट करना उनके कानूनी अधिकार का उल्लंघन है।
- Nearly **1.90 lakh workers** in the sample were deleted for "not willing to work," and this is the main deletion reason in the **MIS** for all four years in the sample.
सैंपल में लगभग **1.90 लाख कार्यकर्ता** "काम करने की इच्छा न होने" के कारण डिलीट किए गए, और यह **MIS** में चारों वर्षों के लिए मुख्य डिलीशन कारण है।
- Officially, nearly **20,000 workers** who were deleted as "not willing to work" actually worked or demanded work in the same financial year.
आधिकारिक रूप से, लगभग **20,000 कार्यकर्ता** जिनके नाम "काम करने की इच्छा न होने" के कारण डिलीट किए गए, वे वास्तव में उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में काम किए या काम की मांग की।
- Deletions often happen without the workers' knowledge and not through **Gram Sabhas** as mandated by the Act.
डिलीशन अक्सर कार्यकर्ताओं की जानकारी के बिना और **ग्राम सभाओं** के माध्यम से नहीं होते, जैसा कि अधिनियम द्वारा अनिवार्य किया गया है।
- The official reason for deleting **1,500 workers** in the sample is "Village becomes urban," but this reason should apply to all workers in a village if it becomes urban.
सैंपल में **1,500 कार्यकर्ताओं** को डिलीट करने का आधिकारिक कारण है "गांव शहरी हो जाता है", लेकिन यदि गांव शहरी हो जाए तो यह कारण सभी कार्यकर्ताओं पर लागू होना चाहिए।

Sticking points

जटिल बिंदु

- Since the sample includes all deletions in the selected blocks, the trend is likely to be reflective of the whole country, though proportions may fluctuate.
चूंकि सैंपल में चयनित ब्लॉक्स में सभी डिलीशन्स शामिल हैं, यह प्रवृत्ति पूरे देश में देखी जा सकती है, हालांकि अनुपात में बदलाव हो सकता है।
- Two points from the data are hard to believe. First, **71%** of workers in the sample are categorized as "not willing to work" despite high rural unemployment.
डेटा से दो बिंदु विश्वास करने में कठिन हैं। पहला, सैंपल में **71%** कार्यकर्ताओं को "काम करने की इच्छा न होने" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जबकि ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी उच्च है।
- The second point is that the government claims there is no connection between the surge in deletions and making **ABPS** mandatory, although circumstantial evidence suggests otherwise.
दूसरा बिंदु यह है कि सरकार का दावा है कि डिलीशन्स में वृद्धि का **ABPS** को अनिवार्य बनाने से कोई संबंध नहीं है, जबकि परिस्थितिजन्य प्रमाण इसके विपरीत हैं।
- The **RTI** response from **MoRD** indicates that despite listing deletion reasons in the **MIS**, no verification or analysis has been conducted on them.





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MoRD से प्राप्त RTI उत्तर यह संकेत करता है कि MIS में डिलीशन कारणों की सूची बनाने के बावजूद, इन पर कोई सत्यापन या विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है।

- Adhering to the verification processes and protocols outlined in the **Act and Master Circular** is crucial to prevent arbitrary deletions.

अधिनियम और मास्टर सर्कुलर में निर्धारित सत्यापन प्रक्रियाओं और प्रोटोकॉल का पालन करना मनमाने डिलीशन्स को रोकने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

- Independent audits, regular reviews, involvement of **Gram Sabhas**, and efficient grievance redress systems are necessary to reduce irregularities. स्वतंत्र ऑडिट, नियमित समीक्षाएं, ग्राम सभाओं की भागीदारी, और प्रभावी शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली अनियमितताओं को कम करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।
- Training **Gram Panchayats** to conduct impartial inquiries and including worker representatives in decision-making panels are needed. ग्राम पंचायतों को निष्पक्ष जांच करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करना और निर्णय-निर्माण पैनल में कार्यकर्ता प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करना आवश्यक है।
- Public consultations and proactive measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and fairness are vital to guarantee **MGNREGA's** mandate of employment and social justice. सार्वजनिक परामर्श और पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और निष्पक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए अग्रिम उपाय **MGNREGA** के रोजगार और सामाजिक न्याय के अधिकार की गारंटी देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

PATRIOTIC IAS

पूरे भारत से सर्वश्रेष्ठ समर्पित शिक्षकों से बनी एक टीम



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Echoes of survival: how witness literature confronts history's darkest chapters

Writers such as Han Kang, Svetlana Alexievich, Shehan Karunatilaka, Raja Shehadeh, through their stories on popular uprisings, nuclear disasters, civil wars, forced settlements, geopolitical tensions, ensure that voices of survivors and witnesses, individuals and communities, are not forgotten

Essay

K.S. Swati

With her groundbreaking win of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature, Han Kang has carved a unique place in history as the first South Korean and woman Asian writer of this esteemed award. The Nobel Prize website lauds her work for its "intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life," a fitting recognition of her unique voice in contemporary literature.

In *Human Acts* (2014), translated into English by Deborah Smith in 2016, Han delves into the tragic events of the 1980 Gwangju Uprising, weaving together the personal stories of survivors to show the devastating impact of political violence. By amplifying the voices of those affected, she transforms individual suffering into a collective narrative that resonates with urgency and empathy.

Han's writing is a prime example of witness literature – a genre dedicated to documenting the lived experiences of those impacted by trauma and historical violence. Witness literature not only sheds light on the effects of war, disaster, and systemic oppression but also fosters empathy, compelling readers to confront the stark realities of conflict and injustice. It preserves crucial memories that might otherwise fade, ensuring that the voices of survivors are heard and acknowledged. Through these narratives, witness literature highlights the resilience of the human spirit and invites reflection on the broader socio-political contexts that shape our world.

Collective trauma

Through his memoir, giving a first-person account of the cruelty and barbarism imposed on people in Nazi concentration camps, Elie Wiesel's *Night* (1956)

transports readers into the darkest chapters of history. A memoir of his teenage years spent in concentration camps, Wiesel recounts his journey from a quiet, devout Jewish community in Hungary to the brutal existence in Auschwitz and Buchenwald, where he was stripped of his family, faith, and childhood innocence.

Through his story, readers are drawn into the raw horror of starvation, forced labour, and the systematic dehumanisation of people in the Holocaust. Wiesel demands that we remember, understand, and bear the weight of this trauma.

Winning the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2015, Svetlana Alexievich's *Voices from Chernobyl* (1997), translated from Russian by Keith Gessen, stands as a powerful exploration of historical and collective trauma. The book opens with the harrowing account of Lyudmilla Ignatenko, the wife of a firefighter who was among the first to respond to the reactor explosion, capturing both her personal grief and the excruciating toll the disaster took on her husband.

Through such first-hand testimonies from survivors, soldiers, and villagers, Alexievich reveals the enduring impact of the 1986 nuclear disaster, showing how each individual's suffering contributes to a larger and shared trauma. Alexievich's work amplifies voices often marginalised or forgotten, turning personal suffering into a collective narrative that resonates across generations.

Personal, political recollections

Shahid Amin's *Event, Metaphor, Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992* (1995) explores how collective memories and recollections shape our understanding of historical events. Focusing on the 1922 Chauri Chaura incident – where an angry mob set a police station ablaze, leading to

the deaths of 23 policemen and causing Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement – Amin examines how this event has been remembered, reinterpreted, and symbolised across generations.

He highlights how different groups, from nationalists to local villagers, have shaped and retold the story of Chauri Chaura to serve varied social and political narratives.

Through detailed oral histories, archival research, and analysis of how memories change over time, Amin reveals how historical events are not fixed but are continuously reimagined in public memory. This suggests that history is not merely about facts but also about how events are remembered, retold, and used to reflect present-day values, ideologies, or identity.

Under the theme of personal is political in witness literature, Shehan Karunatilaka's *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* (2020) uses the journey of a single character to reflect the larger issues within a conflicted society. The novel follows Maali Almeida, a war photographer who, after his mysterious murder, finds himself in a bureaucratic afterlife where he has seven 'moons' (days) to solve his own murder and share his photographs that expose the brutal realities of Sri Lanka's civil war.

As he navigates this supernatural world, Maali reflects on his dangerous career documenting war, violence, and corruption—images he hoped would someday hold the powerful accountable.

Through Maali's life and death, Karunatilaka paints that, in times of conflict and oppression, individual actions – whether in art, resistance or mere survival – are deeply political. The novel shows that personal stories are not only affected by political forces but also play a critical role in exposing,

challenging, and understanding those forces.

Palestinian Walks: Forays into a Vanishing Landscape (2007) by Raja Shehadeh captures the complex layers of loss – both environmental and cultural – shaping the Palestinian experience. Through his series of six walks over nearly three decades, Shehadeh bears witness to the physical transformation of the West Bank, where trails, hills, and ancient paths are reshaped, restricted, or erased by settlement expansion, geopolitical tensions and wars.

Each walk serves as a quiet testament to the gradual disappearance of landscapes that hold cultural and historical significance for Palestinian identity. The familiar paths he once roamed freely become inaccessible, altering not only the physical terrain but also severing a spiritual and cultural bond with the land. His descriptions of olive groves, wadis, and ancient rock formations create a vivid image of a place slipping away, not only geographically but symbolically, as the meaning of land and identity is transformed by conflict.

Witness literature feels more urgent than ever. By preserving the firsthand accounts of people who have lived through war, exile, political oppression, or environmental crises, literature helps safeguard truths that might otherwise be lost or distorted. It does not just document facts; it captures the raw, human experience of suffering and survival, inviting readers to connect deeply with voices that might otherwise go unheard.

In times of misinformation and political upheaval, these stories prompt us to confront our shared humanity, serving as both a warning and a call for accountability—urging us to learn from history to shape a more compassionate, just future.

Echoes of survival: how witness literature confronts history's darkest chapters

जीवित बचने की गूँज: कैसे गवाह साहित्य इतिहास के सबसे अंधेरे अध्यायों का सामना करता है

- Writers such as Han Kang, Svetlana Alexievich, Shehan Karunatilaka, and Raja Shehadeh, through their stories on popular uprisings, nuclear disasters, civil wars,





forced settlements, and geopolitical tensions, ensure that voices of survivors and witnesses, individuals and communities, are not forgotten.

लेखक जैसे हन कांग, स्वेतलाना अलेक्जीविच, शेहन करुणातिलका, और रजा शहदेह, अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से जो प्रमुख विद्रोहों, परमाणु आपदाओं, नागरिक युद्धों, मजबूर बस्तियों, और भू-राजनीतिक तनावों पर आधारित हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि सर्वाइवर्स और गवाहों की आवाज़ें, व्यक्ति और समुदाय, भुलाए न जाएं।

- With her groundbreaking win of the **2024 Nobel Prize in Literature**, **Han Kang** has carved a unique place in history as the first **South Korean** and **woman Asian** writer of this esteemed award.

अपनी ऐतिहासिक जीत के साथ **2024 में साहित्य में नोबेल पुरस्कार**, हन कांग ने इतिहास में एक अद्वितीय स्थान बनाया है, वह पहले दक्षिण कोरियाई और महिला एशियाई लेखक हैं जिन्होंने यह प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया।

- The **Nobel Prize website** lauds her work for its “intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life,” a fitting recognition of her unique voice in contemporary literature.

नोबेल पुरस्कार वेबसाइट उनके काम को “गहरी काव्यात्मक गद्य के लिए सराहती है जो ऐतिहासिक आघातों का सामना करती है और मानव जीवन की नाजुकता को उजागर करती है,” यह समकालीन साहित्य में उनके अद्वितीय स्वर की उपयुक्त स्वीकृति है।

- In **Human Acts (2014)**, translated into English by **Deborah Smith** in **2016**, **Han Kang** delves into the tragic events of the **1980 Gwangju Uprising**, weaving together the personal stories of survivors to show the devastating impact of political violence.

Human Acts (2014) में, जिसे **डेबोरा स्मिथ** ने **2016** में अंग्रेजी में अनुवादित किया, **हन कांग 1980 के ग्वांगजू विद्रोह** के दुखद घटनाओं में गहराई से उतरती हैं, जिसमें सर्वाइवर्स की व्यक्तिगत कहानियों को जोड़कर राजनीतिक हिंसा के विनाशकारी प्रभाव को दर्शाती हैं।

- By amplifying the voices of those affected, she transforms individual suffering into a collective narrative that resonates with urgency and empathy.

प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की आवाज़ों को बढ़ाकर, वह व्यक्तिगत पीड़ा को एक सामूहिक कथा में बदल देती हैं, जो तात्कालिकता और सहानुभूति से गूँजती है।

- Han’s writing is a prime example of **witness literature** — a genre dedicated to documenting the lived experiences of those impacted by trauma and historical violence.

हन की लेखनी **गवाह साहित्य** का एक प्रमुख उदाहरण है - एक शैली जो उन लोगों के अनुभवों को दर्ज करने के लिए समर्पित है जो आघात और ऐतिहासिक हिंसा से प्रभावित हैं।

- Witness literature not only sheds light on the effects of war, disaster, and systemic oppression but also fosters empathy, compelling readers to confront the stark realities of conflict and injustice.

गवाह साहित्य न केवल युद्ध, आपदा और व्यवस्थागत उत्पीड़न के प्रभावों पर रोशनी डालता है, बल्कि सहानुभूति भी बढ़ाता है, पाठकों को संघर्ष और अन्याय की कठोर वास्तविकताओं का सामना करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

- It preserves crucial memories that might otherwise fade, ensuring that the voices of survivors are heard and acknowledged.





यह महत्वपूर्ण यादों को संरक्षित करता है जो अन्यथा फीकी पड़ सकती हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि सर्वाइवर्स की आवाज़ें सुनी जाएं और स्वीकार की जाएं।

- Through these narratives, witness literature highlights the resilience of the human spirit and invites reflection on the broader socio-political contexts that shape our world. इन कथाओं के माध्यम से, गवाह साहित्य मानव आत्मा की दृढ़ता को उजागर करता है और हमारे दुनिया को आकार देने वाले व्यापक सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संदर्भों पर विचार करने का निमंत्रण देता है।

Collective trauma

सामूहिक आघात

- Through his memoir, giving a first-person account of the cruelty and barbarism imposed on people in **Nazi concentration camps**, **Elie Wiesel's Night (1956)** transports readers into the darkest chapters of history. अपनी आत्मकथा के माध्यम से, जो **नाजी एकाग्रता शिविरों** में लोगों पर थोपी गई क्रूरता और बर्बरता का एक पहले व्यक्ति के दृष्टिकोण से खाता है, **एली विसेल की Night (1956)** पाठकों को इतिहास के सबसे अंधेरे अध्यायों में ले जाती है।
- A memoir of his teenage years spent in concentration camps, Wiesel recounts his journey from a quiet, devout **Jewish community** in **Hungary** to the brutal existence in **Auschwitz** and **Buchenwald**, where he was stripped of his family, faith, and childhood innocence. एकाग्रता शिविरों में बिताए गए अपने किशोरावस्था के वर्षों की एक आत्मकथा, विसेल अपने सफर का वर्णन करते हैं, जो एक शांत, धार्मिक **यहूदी समुदाय** से **हंगरी** में शुरू होकर **आशविट्ज़** और **बुकनवाल्ड** में क्रूर अस्तित्व तक पहुंचता है, जहाँ उसे अपने परिवार, विश्वास और बचपन की मासूमियत से वंचित कर दिया गया।
- Through his story, readers are drawn into the raw horror of starvation, forced labor, and the systematic dehumanisation of people in the **Holocaust**. उनकी कहानी के माध्यम से, पाठक **भुखमरी, मजबूर श्रम और होलोकॉस्ट** में लोगों के प्रणालीबद्ध अमानवीकरण के कच्चे आतंक में खींचे जाते हैं।
- **Wiesel demands** that we remember, understand, and bear the weight of this trauma. **विसेल मांग करते हैं** कि हम इस आघात को याद करें, समझें और इसका बोझ उठाएं।
- Winning the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 2015**, **Svetlana Alexievich's Voices from Chernobyl (1997)**, translated from Russian by **Keith Gessen**, stands as a powerful exploration of historical and collective trauma. **2015 में साहित्य में नोबेल पुरस्कार** जीतने वाली **स्वतलाना अलेक्जीविच की Voices from Chernobyl (1997)**, जिसे **कीथ गेसेन** ने रूसी से अनुवादित किया, ऐतिहासिक और सामूहिक आघात का एक शक्तिशाली अन्वेषण है।
- The book opens with the harrowing account of **Lyudmilla Ignatenko**, the wife of a firefighter who was among the first to respond to the reactor explosion, capturing both her personal grief and the excruciating toll the disaster took on her husband. पुस्तक की शुरुआत **ल्यूडमिला इग्नार्टेको** के दिल दहला देने वाले खाते से होती है, जो एक





अग्निशामक की पत्नी थीं, जो रिपेक्टर विस्फोट के जवाब में सबसे पहले पहुंची थीं, और यह उनके व्यक्तिगत दुख और इस आपदा के कारण उनके पति पर पड़े कठोर प्रभाव को दर्शाता है।

- Through such first-hand testimonies from survivors, soldiers, and villagers, **Alexievich** reveals the enduring impact of the **1986 nuclear disaster**, showing how each individual's suffering contributes to a larger and shared trauma.

ऐसे पहले व्यक्ति के गवाहों, सैनिकों और ग्रामीणों के साक्ष्यों के माध्यम से, **अलेक्जीविच 1986 के परमाणु आपदा** के स्थायी प्रभाव को प्रकट करती हैं, यह दिखाते हुए कि कैसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की पीड़ा एक बड़े और साझा आघात में योगदान करती है।

- **Alexievich's work** amplifies voices often marginalized or forgotten, turning personal suffering into a collective narrative that resonates across generations.

अलेक्जीविच का काम अक्सर हाशिए पर रहने वाली या भुलाई गई आवाजों को उभारता है, व्यक्तिगत पीड़ा को एक सामूहिक कथा में बदल देता है जो पीढ़ियों तक गूंजती है।

Personal, political recollections

व्यक्तिगत, राजनीतिक यादें

- **Shahid Amin's Event, Metaphor, Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992 (1995)** explores how collective memories and recollections shape our understanding of historical events.

शाहीद अमीन की Event, Metaphor, Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992 (1995) यह जांचता है कि कैसे सामूहिक यादें और recollections हमारे ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं को समझने को आकार देती हैं।

Personal is Political in Witness Literature

गवाह साहित्य में व्यक्तिगत ही राजनीतिक है

- **Shehan Karunatilaka's The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida (2020)**

शहन करुणतिलाका की **द सेवन मूनस ऑफ माली अल्मेदा (2020)**

- **Maali Almeida**, a war photographer, finds himself in a **bureaucratic afterlife** with **seven 'moons' (days)** to solve his murder and expose **Sri Lanka's civil war**.

माली अल्मेदा, एक युद्ध फोटोग्राफर, एक **प्रशासनिक परलोक** में पाते हैं, जिसमें उन्हें अपनी हत्या सुलझाने और **श्रीलंका के गृह युद्ध** को उजागर करने के लिए **सात 'मूनस' (दिन)** मिलते हैं।

- The novel reflects **individual actions** during **conflict and oppression** as deeply **political**.

यह उपन्यास संघर्ष और दमन के समय **व्यक्तिगत क्रियाओं** को गहरे **राजनीतिक रूप** में दर्शाता है।

- **Personal stories** are affected by **political forces** and play a role in **challenging and understanding** those forces.

व्यक्तिगत कहानियाँ राजनीतिक ताकतों से प्रभावित होती हैं और उन ताकतों को चुनौती देने और समझने में भूमिका निभाती हैं।





Palestinian Walks: Forays into a Vanishing Landscape

पैलेस्टीनियन वॉक्स: गायब होते परिदृश्य में प्रवेश

- Raja Shehadeh's *Palestinian Walks: Forays into a Vanishing Landscape* (2007) राजा शहेदह की पैलेस्टीनियन वॉक्स: गायब होते परिदृश्य में प्रवेश (2007)
- Through **six walks** over nearly **three decades**, Shehadeh witnesses the transformation of the **West Bank**, where **settlement expansion**, **geopolitical tensions**, and **wars** reshape or erase **ancient paths**.
करीब तीन दशकों में छह यात्राओं के माध्यम से, शहेदह पश्चिमी तट के रूपांतरण का गवाह बनते हैं, जहाँ बस्तियों का विस्तार, भू-राजनीतिक तनाव, और युद्ध प्राचीन रास्तों को फिर से आकार देते हैं या मिटा देते हैं।
- The description of **olive groves**, **wadis**, and **rock formations** paints a picture of a place slipping away due to **conflict**.
जैतून के बगानों, वादियों, और शिला संरचनाओं का वर्णन उस स्थान की छवि बनाता है जो संघर्ष के कारण गायब हो रहा है।

Witness Literature's Importance

गवाह साहित्य का महत्व

- Witness literature preserves **firsthand accounts** of people who have lived through **war**, **exile**, **political oppression**, or **environmental crises**.
गवाह साहित्य उन लोगों के पहले हाथ के अनुभवों को संरक्षित करता है जिन्होंने युद्ध, निर्वासन, राजनीतिक दमन, या पर्यावरणीय संकटों का सामना किया है।
- These stories prompt us to confront our **shared humanity**, serving as a **warning** and a **call for accountability**.
यह कहानियाँ हमें हमारी साझी मानवता का सामना करने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं, यह चेतावनी और जवाबदेही के लिए आह्वान दोनों के रूप में काम करती हैं।



4 Mechanised Infantry battalions get President's Colours from Army chief

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The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Four battalions of the Army's Mechanised Infantry were on Wednesday presented President's Colours by Army chief General Upendra Dwivedi during a ceremony at the Mechanised Infantry Centre and School, Ahilyanagar in Maharashtra.

The President's Colours were awarded to the 26th and 27th Battalions of Mechanised Infantry Regiment and 20th and 22nd Battalions of Brigade of The Guards, marking a proud moment for the youngest battalions, the Army said.

Addressing the ceremo-



Army chief General Upendra Dwivedi presents 'Veterans Achievers Award' during a ceremony in Maharashtra on Wednesday. PTI

ny, General Dwivedi said that since its inception in 1979, the Mechanised Infantry has distinguished itself as a modern and professional force within the Army, demonstrating exceptional courage, discipline, and operational

proficiency in key operations such as Operation Vijay and in UN peacekeeping missions.

"Today, four battalions of Mechanised Infantry are being honoured with the President's Colours for their exemplary service

and numerous achievements, including their contributions to both combat and peacetime operations," the Army said in a statement.

Originating from historical military traditions where flags represented a unit's identity, the President's Colours is one of the highest honours awarded to a military unit in the Army. Military Colours, while now largely symbolic, continue to serve as a morale booster among troops.

During the ceremony, the Army chief also felicitated four Veteran Achievers for their contribution towards the well-being of the ex-servicemen fraternity and society.

4 Mechanised Infantry battalions get President's Colours from Army chief

4 मैकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री बटालियनों को आर्मी चीफ से राष्ट्रपति का ध्वज मिला

- **Four battalions** of the Army's **Mechanised Infantry** were presented **President's Colours** by **Army chief General Upendra Dwivedi** during a ceremony at the **Mechanised Infantry Centre and School**, Ahilyanagar in **Maharashtra**.
आर्मी के 4 बटालियनों को राष्ट्रपति का ध्वज आर्मी चीफ जनरल उपेन्द्र द्विवेदी द्वारा मैकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री सेंटर और स्कूल, अहिल्यानगर, महाराष्ट्र में एक समारोह के दौरान प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- **President's Colours** were awarded to the **26th and 27th Battalions** of **Mechanised Infantry Regiment** and **20th and 22nd Battalions** of **Brigade of The Guards**, marking a proud moment for the youngest battalions, the Army said.
राष्ट्रपति का ध्वज 26वीं और 27वीं बटालियनों को मैकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री रेजिमेंट और 20वीं और 22वीं बटालियनों को ब्रिगेड ऑफ द गार्ड्स को दिया गया, जो जवान बटालियनों के लिए गर्व का क्षण था, आर्मी ने कहा।





- **General Dwivedi** said that since its inception in **1979**, the **Mechanised Infantry** has distinguished itself as a **modern and professional force** within the Army, demonstrating **exceptional courage, discipline**, and **operational proficiency** in key operations such as **Operation Vijay** and in **UN peacekeeping missions**.

जनरल द्विवेदी ने कहा कि 1979 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, मैकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री ने आर्मी में एक आधुनिक और पेशेवर बल के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाई है, जिसने प्रमुख अभियानों जैसे ऑपरेशन विजय और संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति मिशनों में असाधारण साहस, अनुशासन, और संचालनात्मक दक्षता का प्रदर्शन किया।

- **Four battalions of Mechanised Infantry** are being honoured with the **President's Colours** for their **exemplary service** and numerous achievements, including their contributions to both **combat and peacetime operations**, the Army said in a statement. आर्मी ने एक बयान में कहा कि मैकेनाइज्ड इन्फैंट्री के चार बटालियनों को उनके उत्कृष्ट सेवा और कई उपलब्धियों के लिए राष्ट्रपति का ध्वज दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें युद्ध और शांति कालीन अभियानों में उनके योगदान भी शामिल हैं।

- Originating from **historical military traditions** where flags represented a unit's identity, the **President's Colours** is one of the **highest honours** awarded to a military unit in the Army.

यह ऐतिहासिक सैन्य परंपराओं से उत्पन्न हुआ है, जहाँ ध्वज एक यूनिट की पहचान का प्रतीक होते थे, राष्ट्रपति का ध्वज आर्मी में एक सैन्य यूनिट को दिया जाने वाला सबसे उच्च सम्मान है।

- **Military Colours**, while now largely symbolic, continue to serve as a **morale booster** among troops.

सैन्य ध्वज, हालांकि अब मुख्य रूप से प्रतीकात्मक हैं, फिर भी सैनिकों में मनोबल बढ़ाने के रूप में काम करते हैं।

- During the ceremony, the **Army chief** also felicitated **four Veteran Achievers** for their contribution towards the well-being of the **ex-servicemen fraternity** and society.

समारोह के दौरान, आर्मी चीफ ने चार पूर्व सैनिकों को सम्मानित किया, जिन्होंने पूर्व सैनिकों के समुदाय और समाज की भलाई में योगदान दिया।



Indian Army receives logistics drones for use in eastern sector

GS Paper III: internal Security

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Army has received Sabal-20 logistics drones procured from EndureAir Systems for deployment in the eastern sector, the company announced on Wednesday.

In another development, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K), announced a major advancement in stealth technology by launching the Metamaterial Surface Cloaking System – Anālakshya.

Payload capacity

Sabal-20 is an electric unmanned helicopter based on variable pitch technology, and capable of carrying payloads of up to 20 kg, according to EndureAir, which was incubated at the IIT-K in 2018. The tender was issued around 2023-end and the deliveries have just begun.

Sabal-20 is engineered to meet rigorous operational demands, supporting missions such as long-range deliveries, high-altitude operations, and precision logistics, the company said in a statement. “Its advanced Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) technology enables seamless operations in confined and rugged ter-



The Sabal-20 logistics drone in operation. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

rains, while its low RPM design minimises noise with a low aural signature, enhancing stealth in sensitive missions.”

The Anālakshya MSCS is the brainchild of Professor Anantha Ramakrishna from the Department of Physics; Professor Kumar Vaibhav Srivastava from Department of Electrical Engineering; and Professor J. Ramkumar from Department of Mechanical Engineering, of the IIT. They developed it with a team of students Gagandeep Singh, Kajal Chowdhary, and Abhinav Bhardwaj, along with Ph.D. scholars, the institute said.

By offering near-perfect wave absorption across a broad spectrum, the system significantly enhances the ability to counter SAR imaging, and will also give effective protection from missiles that use radar guidance, the statement said.

and the deliveries have just begun.

टेंडर 2023 के अंत में जारी किया गया था और डिलीवरी अभी हाल ही में शुरू हुई है।

Indian Army receives logistics drones for use in eastern sector

भारतीय सेना को पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उपयोग के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स ड्रोन प्राप्त हुए

The Army has received Sabal-20 logistics drones procured from EndureAir Systems for deployment in the eastern sector, the company announced on Wednesday.

सेना ने सबल-20 लॉजिस्टिक्स ड्रोन प्राप्त किए हैं, जिन्हें एंड्योरएयर सिस्टम्स से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में तैनाती के लिए खरीदा गया है, कंपनी ने बुधवार को इसकी घोषणा की।

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K) announced a major advancement in stealth technology by launching the Metamaterial Surface Cloaking System (Anālakshya).

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर (IIT-K) ने स्टील्थ टेक्नोलॉजी में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की घोषणा की, जिसमें मेटामटीरियल सर्फेस क्लोकिंग सिस्टम (अनालक्ष्य) लॉन्च किया गया।

Sabal-20 is an electric unmanned helicopter based on variable pitch technology, capable of carrying payloads of up to 20 kg, according to EndureAir, which was incubated at the IIT-K in 2018.

सबल-20 एक विद्युत मानवरहित हेलीकॉप्टर है, जो वैरिएबल पिच टेक्नोलॉजी पर आधारित है, और 20 किलोग्राम तक का पेलोड वहन करने में सक्षम है, यह जानकारी एंड्योरएयर ने दी है, जो IIT-K में 2018 में इन्क्यूबेट हुआ था।

The tender was issued around 2023-end





- **Sabal-20** is engineered to meet rigorous operational demands, supporting missions such as **long-range deliveries**, **high-altitude operations**, and **precision logistics**.
सबल-20 को कठोर संचालनात्मक मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है, जो मिशनों को सपोर्ट करता है जैसे कि दीर्घ-सीमा वितरण, ऊँचाई वाले संचालन, और सटीक लॉजिस्टिक्स।
- Its advanced **Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL)** technology enables seamless operations in **confined** and **rugged terrains**, while its low **RPM design** minimizes **noise** with a low **aural signature**, enhancing **stealth** in sensitive missions.
इसकी उन्नत **वर्टिकल टेक-ऑफ और लैंडिंग (VTOL)** तकनीकी सीमित और **दुर्गम क्षेत्रों** में संचालन को आसान बनाती है, जबकि इसके कम **RPM डिज़ाइन** से शोर कम होता है और **कम ध्वनिक हस्ताक्षर** होता है, जिससे संवेदनशील मिशनों में **स्टीलथ** को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
- The **Anālakshya MSCS** is the brainchild of **Professor Anantha Ramakrishna** from the **Department of Physics**, **Professor Kumar Vaibhav Srivastava** from **Department of Electrical Engineering**, and **Professor J. Ramkumar** from **Department of Mechanical Engineering**, of the **IIT-K**.
अनालक्ष्य **MSCS** प्रोफेसर अनंथा रामकृष्ण (भौतिकी विभाग), प्रोफेसर कुमार वैभव श्रीवास्तव (इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग विभाग), और प्रोफेसर जे. रामकुमार (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग विभाग) द्वारा विकसित किया गया है, **IIT-K** के।
- They developed it with a team of students **Gagandeep Singh**, **Kajal Chowdhary**, and **Abhinav Bhardwaj**, along with Ph.D. scholars.
इन्होंने इसे छात्रों **गगनदीप सिंह**, **काजल चौधरी**, और **अभिनव भारद्वाज** के साथ, साथ ही पीएचडी स्कॉलर्स के सहयोग से विकसित किया।
- The system offers **near-perfect wave absorption** across a broad spectrum, significantly enhancing the ability to counter **SAR imaging**, and provides effective protection from missiles that use **radar guidance**.
यह प्रणाली **निकट-परफेक्ट वेव अवशोषण** प्रदान करती है, जो एक विस्तृत स्पेक्ट्रम में **SAR इमेजिंग** का मुकाबला करने की क्षमता को बढ़ाती है, और **रडार गाइडेंस** का उपयोग करने वाली मिसाइलों से प्रभावी सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है।

Vaishnaw favours stricter laws for social media, OTT

I&B Minister urges parliamentary committee to take up issue soon; calling for societal consensus on curbs, he says social media has become a space for uncontrolled expression, vulgar content

GS Paper II: Governance

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw on Wednesday emphasised the need to strengthen existing laws governing social media and OTT platforms, and build a societal consensus on the issue.

“We are living in the era of social media and OTT platforms. However, the democratic institutions and traditional forms of the press that once relied on editorial checks to en-



sure accountability and correctness of content, have seen these checks diminish over time,” the Minister said in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha.

He said owing to the absence of such editorial

 The cultural sensitivities of India vastly differ from those of the regions where these platforms were created... Laws must be made stricter

ASHWINI VAISHNAW
Union Minister

oversight, social media had become a platform for freedom of the press, but it had also become a space for uncontrolled expression, which often included vulgar content.

He acknowledged the

distinct cultural differences between India and the geographies where the platforms originated. “The cultural sensitivities of India vastly differ from those of the regions where these platforms were created. This makes it imperative for India to make existing laws stricter,” he said urging everyone to come to a consensus on this matter.

The Minister also urged the Parliamentary Standing Committee to take up the issue as a priority “There should be societal consensus on it, along with stricter laws,” he said.



Vaishnaw favours stricter laws for social media, OTT सोशल मीडिया, ओटीटी के लिए कड़े कानूनों का समर्थन करते हैं वैष्णव

Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw on Wednesday emphasised the need to strengthen existing laws governing social media and OTT platforms, and build a societal consensus on the issue.

केंद्रीय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने बुधवार को सोशल मीडिया और ओटीटी प्लेटफार्मों को नियंत्रित करने वाले मौजूदा कानूनों को सुदृढ़ करने और इस मुद्दे पर सामाजिक सहमति बनाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया।

- He stated, "We are living in the era of **social media** and **OTT platforms**. However, the democratic institutions and traditional forms of the press that once relied on editorial checks to ensure accountability and correctness of content, have seen these checks diminish over time."

उन्होंने कहा, "हम सोशल मीडिया और ओटीटी प्लेटफार्मों के युग में जी रहे हैं। हालांकि, लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं और पारंपरिक प्रेस रूपों ने जो कभी सामग्री की जवाबदेही और सहीता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संपादकीय जांच पर निर्भर थे, अब समय के साथ इन जांचों में कमी आई है।"

- The Minister said that due to the absence of such editorial oversight, social media had become a platform for freedom of the press, but it had also become a space for uncontrolled expression, which often included **vulgar content**.

मंत्री ने कहा कि इस तरह की संपादकीय निगरानी की कमी के कारण, सोशल मीडिया प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता का एक मंच बन गया है, लेकिन यह बिना नियंत्रित अभिव्यक्ति का एक स्थान भी बन गया है, जिसमें अक्सर **अश्लील सामग्री** होती है।

- He acknowledged the distinct **cultural differences** between **India** and the geographies where the platforms originated.

उन्होंने **भारत** और उन क्षेत्रों के बीच **सांस्कृतिक भिन्नताओं** को स्वीकार किया जहां ये प्लेटफार्म उत्पन्न हुए थे।

- He emphasized, "The cultural sensitivities of India vastly differ from those of the regions where these platforms were created. This makes it imperative for India to make existing laws stricter."

उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा, "भारत की **सांस्कृतिक संवेदनशीलताएँ** उन क्षेत्रों से बहुत अलग हैं जहाँ ये प्लेटफार्म बनाए गए थे। इसलिए भारत के लिए मौजूदा कानूनों को सख्त बनाना अनिवार्य है।"

- The Minister urged everyone to come to a **consensus** on this matter.

मंत्री ने इस मामले पर सभी से **सहमति** बनाने का आह्वान किया।





- The Minister also urged the **Parliamentary Standing Committee** to take up the issue as a priority.
मंत्री ने संसद की स्थायी समिति से इस मुद्दे को प्राथमिकता के रूप में उठाने का अनुरोध किया।
- He concluded by saying, "There should be societal consensus on it, along with stricter laws."
उन्होंने अंत में कहा, "इस पर सामाजिक सहमति होनी चाहिए, साथ ही कड़े कानून भी होने चाहिए।"

GS Paper III: Environment

Two cubs born to African cheetah in Kuno found dead

Two cubs born to African cheetah Neerva were found dead at the Kuno National Park in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh on Wednesday, an official said. When forest staffers monitoring the movement of cheetahs got signals through radio telemetry that Neerva was away from her den, they rushed to the spot and found the mutilated carcasses of the two cubs, he said. The samples from the dead cubs were sent for examination to ascertain the cause of death. The cubs were born on Monday. All adult cheetahs and the rest of the 12 cubs at the Kuno park are healthy, the official said. The count of cheetahs at the KNP was last reported to be 24. PTI

to the spot and found the mutilated carcasses of the two cubs, he said.

जब वन कर्मियों को चीते की हलचलों पर नज़र रखने के दौरान रेडियो टेलीमेट्री के माध्यम से संकेत मिले कि नीर्वा अपनी मांद से दूर है, तो वे तुरंत मौके पर पहुंचे और दोनों शावकों के शवों को पाया, उन्होंने कहा।

- The samples from the dead cubs were sent for examination to ascertain the cause of death.
मृत शावकों के नमूनों को मौत का कारण जानने के लिए जांच के लिए भेजा गया।
- The cubs were born on **Monday**.
शावक सोमवार को जन्मे थे।
- All adult cheetahs and the rest of the **12 cubs** at the **Kuno park** are healthy, the official said.
अधिकारी ने कहा कि कूनो पार्क में सभी वयस्क चीते और बाकी के 12 शावक स्वस्थ हैं।
- The count of cheetahs at the **Kuno National Park (KNP)** was last reported to be **24**.
कूनो राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (KNP) में चीते की संख्या 24 रिपोर्ट की गई थी।

Two cubs born to African cheetah in Kuno found dead

कूनो में अफ्रीकी चीता के दो शावक मृत पाए गए

- **Two cubs** born to African cheetah Neerva were found dead at the **Kuno National Park** in **Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh** on Wednesday, an official said.

अफ्रीकी चीता नीर्वा के दो शावक बुधवार को कूनो राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में मध्य प्रदेश के श्योपुर जिले में मृत पाए गए, एक अधिकारी ने बताया।

- When **forest staff** monitoring the movement of cheetahs got signals through **radio telemetry** that Neerva was away from her den, they rushed





ICC chief prosecutor seeks arrest warrant against head of Myanmar military regime

आईसीसी मुख्य अभियोजक ने म्यांमार सैन्य शासन के प्रमुख के खिलाफ गिरफ्तारी वारंट की मांग की

ICC chief prosecutor seeks arrest warrant against head of Myanmar military regime

GS Paper II: Rohingya, ICC
Associated Press
THE HAGUE

The International Criminal Court's chief prosecutor asked judges on Wednesday to issue an arrest warrant for the head of Myanmar's military regime for crimes committed against the country's Rohingya Muslim minority.

Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, who took power from elected leader Aung San Suu Kyi in a coup in 2021, is accused of crimes against humanity for the deportation and persecution of the Rohingya.

Nearly a million people were forced into neighbouring Bangladesh to escape what has been called an ethnic cleansing campaign involving mass rapes, killings and the torching of homes.

From a refugee camp in Bangladesh, the court's top prosecutor, Karim Khan, said in a statement that he intends to request more warrants for Myanmar's leaders soon.

"In doing so, we will be demonstrating, together



Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing

with all of our partners, that the Rohingya have not been forgotten. That they, like all people around the world, are entitled to the protection of the law," the British barrister said.

The allegations stem from a counterinsurgency campaign that Myanmar's military began in August 2017 in response to an insurgent attack.

Mr. Hlaing, who heads the Myanmar Defence Services, is said to have directed the armed forces of Myanmar, known as the Tatmadaw, as well as national police to attack Rohingya civilians.

About 1 million of the predominately Muslim Rohingya live in Bangla-

desh as refugees from Myanmar, including about 7,40,000 who fled in 2017.

Rohingyas face widespread discrimination in Buddhist-majority Myanmar, with most denied citizenship. Myanmar's government refuses to recognise the Rohingya as one of the country's 135 lawful ethnic minorities.

Human rights groups applauded the decision to seek a warrant.

'Critical moment'

Zin Mar Aung, Foreign Minister for Myanmar's opposition National Unity Government said on X that ICC judges should "swiftly issue the warrant" and that governments should "act and enforce this warrant to uphold justice and international law." She posted that the ICC action "represents a critical moment in Myanmar history."

Mr. Khan's request now goes to a panel of three judges who will weigh the evidence provided and determine if a warrant should be issued. There is no deadline for a decision.

- The International Criminal Court's chief prosecutor asked judges on Wednesday to issue an arrest warrant for the head of Myanmar's military regime for crimes committed against the country's Rohingya Muslim minority.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय के

मुख्य अभियोजक ने बुधवार को न्यायाधीशों से म्यांमार के सैन्य शासन के प्रमुख के खिलाफ गिरफ्तारी वारंट जारी करने का अनुरोध किया, जो देश के रोहिंग्या मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक के खिलाफ अपराधों का दोषी है।

- Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, who took power from elected leader Aung San Suu Kyi in a coup in 2021, is accused of crimes against humanity for the deportation and persecution of the Rohingya.

वरिष्ठ जनरल मिन आंग हलाइंग, जिन्होंने 2021 में आंग सान सू की से सत्ता छीनी, रोहिंग्या के निर्वासन और उत्पीड़न के लिए मानवता के खिलाफ अपराधों का आरोपी हैं।

- Nearly a million people were forced into neighboring Bangladesh to escape what has been called an

ethnic cleansing campaign involving mass rapes, killings, and the torching of homes.

लगभग एक मिलियन लोग पड़ोसी बांग्लादेश में पलायन करने को मजबूर हुए, ताकि वे उस जातीय सफाई अभियान से बच सकें, जिसमें सामूहिक बलात्कार, हत्याएं और घरों को जलाना शामिल था।

- From a refugee camp in Bangladesh, the court's top prosecutor, Karim Khan, said in a statement that he intends to request more warrants for Myanmar's leaders soon.





बांग्लादेश के एक शरणार्थी शिविर से, अदालत के शीर्ष अभियोजक, करीम खान, ने एक बयान में कहा कि वह शीघ्र ही म्यांमार के नेताओं के खिलाफ और अधिक वारंट की मांग करेंगे।

- “In doing so, we will be demonstrating, together with all of our partners, that the Rohingya have not been forgotten. That they, like all people around the world, are entitled to the protection of the law,” the British barrister said.

“इससे हम यह प्रदर्शित करेंगे, कि सभी साझेदारों के साथ, रोहिंग्या को नहीं भुलाया गया है। वे, जैसे दुनिया भर के सभी लोग, कानून की सुरक्षा के पात्र हैं,” ब्रिटिश वकील ने कहा।

- The allegations stem from a **counterinsurgency campaign** that Myanmar’s military began in **August 2017** in response to an insurgent attack.
ये आरोप काउंटरइंसर्जेंसी अभियान से उत्पन्न होते हैं, जिसे म्यांमार की सेना ने अगस्त 2017 में विद्रोहियों के हमले के जवाब में शुरू किया।
- Mr. **Hlaing**, who heads the Myanmar Defence Services, is said to have directed the armed forces of Myanmar, known as the **Tatmadaw**, as well as national police to attack **Rohingya civilians**.

श्री हलाइंग, जो म्यांमार रक्षा सेवाओं के प्रमुख हैं, ने म्यांमार की सशस्त्र सेना, जिसे तत्तमदाव कहा जाता है, और राष्ट्रीय पुलिस को रोहिंग्या नागरिकों पर हमला करने का निर्देश दिया था।

- About **1 million** of the predominantly Muslim **Rohingya** live in **Bangladesh** as refugees from Myanmar, including about **740,000** who fled in **2017**.

लगभग 1 मिलियन मुख्य रूप से मुस्लिम रोहिंग्या म्यांमार से शरणार्थियों के रूप में बांग्लादेश में रहते हैं, जिसमें लगभग 740,000 लोग 2017 में भाग गए थे।

- **Rohingyas** face widespread **discrimination** in **Buddhist-majority Myanmar**, with most denied **citizenship**.

रोहिंग्या को बौद्ध-बहुल म्यांमार में व्यापक भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिसमें अधिकांश को नागरिकता से वंचित किया जाता है।

- Myanmar’s government refuses to recognize the **Rohingya** as one of the country’s **135 lawful ethnic minorities**.

म्यांमार सरकार रोहिंग्या को देश के 135 वैध जातीय अल्पसंख्यकों में से एक के रूप में पहचानने से इनकार करती है।

- **Human rights groups** applauded the decision to seek a warrant.

मानवाधिकार समूहों ने वारंट की मांग करने के निर्णय की सराहना की।

- **Zin Mar Aung**, Foreign Minister for Myanmar’s opposition **National Unity Government**, said on X that ICC judges should “swiftly issue the warrant” and that governments should “act and enforce this warrant to uphold justice and international law.”

म्यांमार की विपक्षी राष्ट्रीय एकता सरकार की विदेश मंत्री जिन मार आंग ने X पर कहा कि आईसीसी न्यायाधीशों को “जल्द वारंट जारी करना चाहिए” और सरकारों को “कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और न्याय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून की रक्षा के लिए इस वारंट को लागू करना चाहिए।”

- She posted that the ICC action “represents a **critical moment** in Myanmar history.”
उन्होंने पोस्ट किया कि आईसीसी की कार्रवाई “म्यांमार के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण” का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

- Mr. **Khan’s** request now goes to a **panel of three judges** who will weigh the evidence provided and determine if a warrant should be issued.





Philippine V-P slapped with criminal complaints

PCS

Associated Press

MANILA

Philippine police officials on Wednesday filed criminal complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte and her security staff for allegedly assaulting authorities and disobeying orders in a recent altercation in Congress.

The criminal complaints filed by the Quezon City police were separate from any legal action that may arise after she publicly threatened to have President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., his wife and the speaker of the House of Representatives assassinated if she were killed herself in an unspecified plot.

A presidential adviser, Larry Gadon, separately filed a Supreme Court petition on Wednesday to disbar the Vice President as a lawyer, citing her assassination threats, which he said were “illegal, immoral and condemnable.”

The Marcos administration’s legal offensive against Ms. Duterte, her father and their allies is a critical juncture in a conflict that has seethed over the last two years between the two most powerful families in the Philippines.

Speaking in a news conference, the Vice President broadly denied and played down the criminal complaints, allegations and potential lawsuits against her.

said were “illegal, immoral and condemnable.”

एक राष्ट्रपति सलाहकार, लैरी गाडोन ने बुधवार को उपराष्ट्रपति को वकील के रूप में रद्द करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अलग से याचिका दायर की, जिसमें उन्होंने उनकी हत्या की धमकियों का हवाला दिया, जिसे उन्होंने “अवैध, अमान्य और निंदनीय” कहा।

श्री खान का अनुरोध अब तीन न्यायाधीशों के पैनल के पास जाएगा, जो प्रस्तुत किए गए सबूतों का मूल्यांकन करेंगे और यह तय करेंगे कि वारंट जारी किया जाना चाहिए या नहीं।

- There is no deadline for a decision. निर्णय के लिए कोई अंतिम तिथि नहीं है।

Philippine V-P slapped with criminal complaints

फिलीपींस की उपराष्ट्रपति पर आपराधिक शिकायतें दर्ज

- Philippine police officials on Wednesday filed criminal complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte and her security staff for allegedly assaulting authorities and disobeying orders in a recent altercation in Congress.

बुधवार को फिलीपीन पुलिस अधिकारियों ने उपराष्ट्रपति सारा दुतेर्ते और उनके सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ आपराधिक शिकायतें दर्ज कीं, जो कांग्रेस में हाल की झड़प के दौरान अधिकारियों पर हमले और आदेशों की अवहेलना करने का आरोप है।

- The criminal complaints filed by the Quezon City police were separate from any legal action that may arise after she publicly threatened to have President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., his wife, and the speaker of the House of Representatives assassinated if she were killed herself in an unspecified plot.

क्यूज़न सिटी पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज की गई आपराधिक शिकायतें किसी भी कानूनी कार्रवाई से अलग थीं, जो उस समय उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं जब उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से राष्ट्रपति फर्डिनेंड मार्कोस जूनियर, उनकी पत्नी और प्रतिनिधि सभा के अध्यक्ष को हत्या की धमकी दी, अगर उन्हें स्वयं किसी अस्पष्ट साजिश में मार दिया गया।

- A presidential adviser, Larry Gadon, separately filed a Supreme Court petition on Wednesday to disbar the Vice President as a lawyer, citing her assassination threats, which he





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

- The **Marcos administration's** legal offensive against Ms. Duterte, her father, and their allies is a critical juncture in a conflict that has seethed over the last **two years** between the two most powerful families in the **Philippines**.

मार्कोस प्रशासन द्वारा श्रीमती दुतेर्ते, उनके पिता और उनके सहयोगियों के खिलाफ कानूनी आक्रामकता फिलीपींस के दो सबसे शक्तिशाली परिवारों के बीच पिछले **दो वर्षों** से चल रहे संघर्ष के एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ को दर्शाता है।

- Speaking in a news conference, the Vice President broadly denied and played down the criminal complaints, allegations, and potential lawsuits against her.

एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में, उपराष्ट्रपति ने अपने खिलाफ आपराधिक शिकायतों, आरोपों और संभावित मुकदमों को व्यापक रूप से नकारा और उन्हें कम करके आंका।



New moiré superconductor opens the door to new quantum materials

Scientists have found that **moiré materials made from semiconductor materials can also be superconducting, a property once considered to be exclusive to graphene**; exploring why semiconductor moiré materials behave differently is key to advancing understanding of quantum materials

SS Paper III: S&T

Tejasri Gururaj

Scientists are constantly engineering new materials that exhibit exotic properties. Moiré materials, in particular, are deceptively simple.

Take a material made of a single type of atom, like a block of graphite. Slice off a thin layer from the top so that you have a two-dimensional sheet of carbon atoms bonded together (graphene). Place one sheet on top of another. Finally, twist the top sheet by a small angle. You now have a moiré material.

These materials have unusual electronic and quantum properties. The one made of graphene has even been found to be a superconductor.

In a recent study in *Nature*, scientists reported that moiré materials made from semiconductor materials can also be superconducting, a property once considered to be exclusive to the graphene system.

Exploring why semiconductor moiré materials behave differently from graphene in terms of superconductivity is key to advancing our understanding of quantum materials. This in turn can pave the way for new materials with more unusual properties – and unusual applications.

The moiré pattern

The researchers explored superconductivity in twisted bilayer tungsten diselenide (tWSe₂), a moiré material created by stacking two layers of tungsten diselenide, a semiconductor, and rotating one layer by a small angle.

Even though the two layers of a moiré material have the same arrangement of atoms, the misalignment caused by the small twist produces a completely different pattern when seen from the top (see image above). This is called the moiré pattern.

In moiré materials, the moiré pattern gives rise to new behaviours that are not present in the individual 2D materials alone. This is because the twist leads to the formation of flat bands in the electronic structure of the material.

Flat bands to superconductivity

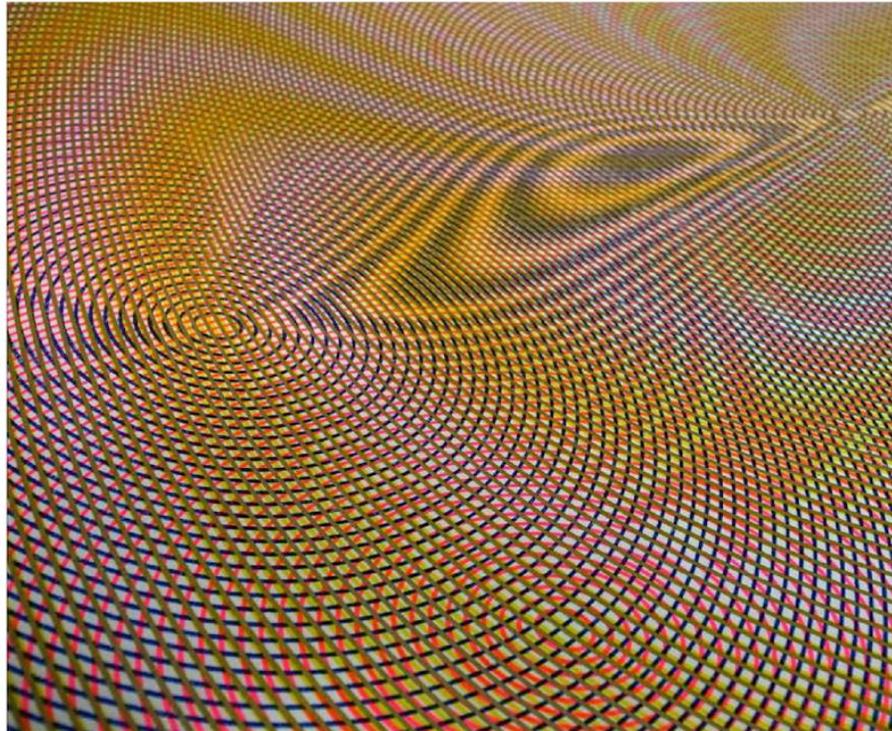
The electronic structure of a material describes how electrons in the material behave. The energy bands are a way to visualise the energy the electrons possess and how fast they move within the material.

Imagine the energy bands to be a ladder: each step (or band) represents the range of energies an electron can have. As you go up the ladder, the electron possesses more and more energy and momentum, meaning it will move faster.

A flat band means that the energy values of the electrons across the ladder are nearly constant, creating a flat region within the band. In this scenario, all the electrons have the same energy, unlike in typical materials where the energy levels are spread out over a range.

Also in typical materials, electrons gain or lose kinetic energy when they move across different energy levels, which affects their speed and momentum. But in moiré materials, because the bands are flat, the electrons experience very little variation in energy.

As a result, the electrons move slowly and are said to be heavy. These slower-moving electrons are more likely to interact with each other, creating strong electron-electron interactions that



As this example of screen-printing shows, a moiré pattern emerges when two layers, one with red circles and one with black circles, are overlaid and one layer is twisted by a small angle. JEAN-NO (CC BY-SA 4.0)

aren't seen in typical materials.

These interactions can lead to the formation of Cooper pairs, where two electrons pair up across a short distance and move around as a single unit. This pairing is central to the phenomenon of superconductivity. (Leon Cooper, for whom the pairs are named, passed away on October 23.)

Their coordinated movement helps them avoid scattering, a process where electrons collide with atoms or impurities in the material and deviate from their path, causing electrical resistance. On the other hand, Cooper pairs can travel through the material without scattering, leading to zero resistance and energy loss, and thus superconductivity.

The devil in the twist

The researchers used tWSe₂ with a twist angle of 3.65° to form a moiré material.

Then they examined how the electrons behaved when the material's electronic states were half-filled, a configuration strongly associated with superconductivity in moiré materials. (These states refer to the steps on the energy ladder: each state can accommodate a fixed number of electrons.)

They also examined the behaviour of the electrons when the energy gap between the sublattices within the material is small, since this influences the superconducting properties. Sublattices are smaller grids of groups of atoms within the material.

In typical materials, electrons gain or lose kinetic energy when they move across different energy levels, which affects their speed and momentum. But in moiré materials the electrons experience very little variation in energy

The researchers found that tWSe₂ was a robust conductor with a transition temperature of around -272.93° C. The transition temperature is the critical value below which a material enters the superconducting state, exhibiting zero electrical resistance.

The temperature observed is on par with those found in high-temperature superconductors. Conventional superconductors transition at around -250° C.

The superconductivity in tWSe₂ occurs precisely when the electronic states are half-filled. The team also found that the moiré material could transition to an insulating (non-conducting) state by altering the electronic properties of the material.

The material had a coherence length about 10 times longer than other moiré materials, meaning that its superconducting state is not fragile.

The study also revealed that superconductivity in the moiré material occurred only in certain regions,

determined by the filling of the electronic states. In its non-superconducting state, tWSe₂ had the properties of a strongly correlated metal, where the strong electron interactions play a pivotal role in determining the material's overall behaviour.

Stability in unity

Previous research with tWSe₂ has shown potential superconducting states, but it was unstable when researchers cycled it between room temperature and the transition temperature. The material couldn't maintain its superconducting properties because it was unstable.

According to the new study, tWSe₂ actually has a robust superconducting state – and one that's different from how the property emerges in graphene-based moiré materials. For tWSe₂, superconductivity is driven by electron-electron interactions and half-band filling, while graphene-based systems depend on flat bands and electron-lattice interactions.

As a result, while graphene-based systems become superconducting at higher temperatures, tWSe₂ is more stable. This study creates a new avenue to explore superconductivity in semiconductor-based systems. It also offers valuable insights into the material's electronic structure changes when its 2D layers are twisted.

(Tejasri Gururaj is a freelance science writer and journalist with a master's degree in physics. tejasrigururaj@gmail.com)





New moiré superconductor opens the door to new quantum materials

नया मोइर सुपरकंडक्टर नई क्वांटम सामग्री के दरवाजे खोलता है

Scientists have found that moiré materials made from semiconductor materials can also be superconducting, a property once considered to be exclusive to graphene.

वैज्ञानिकों ने पाया है कि Moiré सामग्री, जो सेमीकंडक्टर सामग्री से बनी होती है, सुपरकंडक्टिंग भी हो सकती है, यह गुण जिसे पहले केवल ग्रेफीन तक सीमित माना जाता था।

- Exploring why semiconductor **moiré materials** behave differently is key to advancing understanding of **quantum materials**.

यह पता लगाना कि सेमीकंडक्टर **moiré सामग्री** अलग क्यों व्यवहार करती है, क्वांटम सामग्री की समझ को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

Scientists are constantly engineering new materials that exhibit exotic properties.

वैज्ञानिक लगातार नई सामग्री का निर्माण कर रहे हैं जो विदेशी गुण प्रदर्शित करती हैं।

- **Moiré materials** are deceptively simple. **moiré सामग्री** दिखने में बहुत साधारण होती हैं।
- Take a material made of a single type of **atom**, like a block of **graphite**. Slice off a thin layer from the top so that you have a two-dimensional sheet of **carbon atoms** bonded together (**graphene**).

एक परमाणु के एक प्रकार से बनी सामग्री लें, जैसे कि ग्रेफाइट का एक ब्लॉक। ऊपर से एक पतली परत काट लें ताकि आपके पास कार्बन परमाणुओं का एक द्वि-आयामी आवरण हो जो आपस में जुड़े हुए हों (ग्रेफीन)।

- Place one sheet on top of another. Finally, twist the top sheet by a small angle. You now have a **moiré material**.

एक परत को दूसरी परत के ऊपर रखें। अंत में, ऊपर की परत को थोड़ा सा घुमा लें। अब आपके पास एक **moiré सामग्री** है।





These materials have unusual electronic and quantum properties.
इन सामग्रियों में असामान्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और क्वांटम गुण होते हैं।

- The one made of **graphene** has even been found to be a **superconductor**.
जो ग्रेफीन से बनी है, वह भी सुपरकंडक्टर पाई गई है।
- In a recent study in **Nature**, scientists reported that **moiré materials** made from **semiconductor materials** can also be **superconducting**, a property once considered to be exclusive to the **graphene** system.
नेचर में हालिया अध्ययन में, वैज्ञानिकों ने रिपोर्ट किया कि सेमीकंडक्टर सामग्री से बनी मोरिे सामग्री भी सुपरकंडक्टिंग हो सकती है, यह गुण जिसे पहले ग्रेफीन प्रणाली तक सीमित माना जाता था।
- Exploring why semiconductor **moiré materials** behave differently from **graphene** in terms of **superconductivity** is key to advancing our understanding of **quantum materials**.
यह पता लगाना कि सेमीकंडक्टर मोरिे सामग्री सुपरकंडक्टिविटी के मामले में ग्रेफीन से अलग क्यों व्यवहार करती है, हमारी क्वांटम सामग्री की समझ को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- This can pave the way for new materials with more **unusual properties** — and **unusual applications**.
इससे नए पदार्थों के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो सकता है जिनमें अधिक असामान्य गुण और असामान्य अनुप्रयोग हों।

The moiré pattern मोरिे पैटर्न

- The researchers explored **superconductivity** in twisted bilayer **tungsten diselenide (tWSe₂)**, a **moiré material** created by stacking two layers of **tungsten diselenide**, a **semiconductor**, and rotating one layer by a small angle.
शोधकर्ताओं ने घुमा हुआ द्विस्तरीय टंग्स्टन डिसेलेनाइड (tWSe₂) में सुपरकंडक्टिविटी की जांच की, जो टंग्स्टन डिसेलेनाइड की दो परतों को एक साथ जोड़कर और एक परत को थोड़ा घुमा कर बनाई जाती है, यह एक सेमीकंडक्टर है।
- Even though the two layers of a **moiré material** have the same arrangement of **atoms**, the misalignment caused by the small twist produces a completely different pattern when seen from the top. This is called the **moiré pattern**.
हालांकि, एक मोरिे सामग्री की दो परतों में परमाणुओं का एक जैसा विन्यास होता है, लेकिन छोटे घुमाव के कारण जो असमंजन होता है, वह ऊपर से देखने पर एक पूरी तरह से अलग पैटर्न उत्पन्न करता है। इसे मोरिे पैटर्न कहा जाता है।

In moiré materials, the moiré pattern gives rise to new behaviours that are not present in the individual 2D materials alone.





moiré सामग्रियों में, moiré पैटर्न नए व्यवहारों को जन्म देता है जो केवल व्यक्तिगत 2D सामग्रियों में नहीं होते हैं।

- The twist leads to the formation of **flat bands** in the electronic structure of the material. घुमा हुआ निर्माण सामग्री की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संरचना में **फ्लैट बैंड्स** के निर्माण का कारण बनता है।

Flat bands to superconductivity

फ्लैट बैंड्स से सुपरकंडक्टिविटी तक

- The **electronic structure** of a material describes how **electrons** in the material behave. किसी सामग्री की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संरचना यह बताती है कि उस सामग्री में इलेक्ट्रॉन कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं।
- The **energy bands** are a way to visualize the **energy** the **electrons** possess and how fast they move within the material. **ऊर्जा बैंड्स** यह देखने का एक तरीका है कि इलेक्ट्रॉन के पास कितनी ऊर्जा है और वे सामग्री के भीतर कितनी जल्दी चलते हैं।
- Imagine the energy bands to be a **ladder**: each step (or band) represents the range of energies an **electron** can have. ऊर्जा बैंड्स को एक सीढ़ी के रूप में कल्पना करें: प्रत्येक कदम (या बैंड) उस इलेक्ट्रॉन के पास होने वाली ऊर्जा की सीमा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।
- A **flat band** means that the **energy values** of the **electrons** across the ladder are nearly constant, creating a flat region within the band. एक फ्लैट बैंड का मतलब है कि सीढ़ी में इलेक्ट्रॉन के ऊर्जा मान लगभग समान होते हैं, जिससे बैंड में एक सपाट क्षेत्र बनता है।
- In **typical materials**, **electrons** gain or lose **kinetic energy** when they move across different **energy levels**, affecting their speed and momentum. सामान्य सामग्रियों में, इलेक्ट्रॉन विभिन्न ऊर्जा स्तरों के बीच चलते समय गति ऊर्जा प्राप्त करते हैं या खो देते हैं, जिससे उनकी गति और संवेग प्रभावित होते हैं।
- But in **moiré materials**, because the bands are flat, the **electrons** experience very little variation in **energy**. लेकिन moiré सामग्रियों में, क्योंकि बैंड्स फ्लैट होते हैं, इलेक्ट्रॉन को ऊर्जा में बहुत कम बदलाव अनुभव होता है।
- As a result, the **electrons** move slowly and are said to be **heavy**. परिणामस्वरूप, इलेक्ट्रॉन धीरे-धीरे चलते हैं और उन्हें भारी कहा जाता है।
- These slower-moving **electrons** are more likely to interact with each other, creating strong **electron-electron interactions** that aren't seen in typical materials. ये धीरे-धीरे चलने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉन आपस में अधिक संवाद करते हैं, जिससे मजबूत इलेक्ट्रॉन-इलेक्ट्रॉन इंटरएक्शंस उत्पन्न होती हैं जो सामान्य सामग्रियों में नहीं देखी जातीं।
- These interactions can lead to the formation of **Cooper pairs**, where two **electrons** pair up across a short distance and move around as a single unit. This pairing is central to the phenomenon of **superconductivity**.





ये इंटरएक्शंस कूपर जोड़ियों के निर्माण की ओर ले जा सकती हैं, जहां दो इलेक्ट्रॉन एक छोटी दूरी पर जोड़ते हैं और एक एकल इकाई के रूप में घूमते हैं। यह जोड़ना सुपरकंडक्टिविटी की घटना के लिए केंद्रीय है।

- **Cooper pairs** can travel through the material without scattering, leading to zero resistance and energy loss, and thus **superconductivity**.

कूपर जोड़ियां सामग्री के माध्यम से बिना बिखरे यात्रा

The devil in the twist

घुमाव में शैतान

- The researchers used **tWSe₂** with a **twist angle of 3.65°** to form a **moiré material**. शोधकर्ताओं ने **tWSe₂** का उपयोग **3.65°** के घुमाव कोण के साथ माँयरे सामग्री बनाने के लिए किया।
- Then they examined how the **electrons behaved** when the material's **electronic states** were **half-filled**, a configuration strongly associated with **superconductivity** in moiré materials.

फिर उन्होंने यह जांचा कि इलेक्ट्रॉन कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं जब सामग्री की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अवस्थाएँ आधा भरी होती हैं, जो माँयरे सामग्री में सुपरकंडक्टिविटी से दृढ़ता से जुड़ी होती हैं।

- These states refer to the **steps on the energy ladder**: each state can accommodate a **fixed number of electrons**.

ये अवस्थाएँ ऊर्जा सीढ़ी पर कदमों का संदर्भ देती हैं: प्रत्येक अवस्था में इलेक्ट्रॉनों की निश्चित संख्या समाहित हो सकती है।

- They also examined the behavior of the electrons when the **energy gap** between the **sublattices** within the material is small, since this influences the **superconducting properties**.

उन्होंने यह भी जांचा कि इलेक्ट्रॉनों का व्यवहार तब कैसा होता है जब सामग्री में सबलैटिसेस के बीच ऊर्जा अंतर छोटा होता है, क्योंकि इसका सुपरकंडक्टिव गुणों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

- **Sublattices** are smaller grids of **groups of atoms** within the material.

सबलैटिसेस सामग्री के भीतर अणुओं के समूहों के छोटे ग्रिड होते हैं।

- The researchers found that **tWSe₂** was a **robust conductor** with a **transition temperature** of around **-272.93°C**.

शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया कि **tWSe₂** एक मजबूत चालक था जिसमें संक्रमण तापमान लगभग **-272.93°C** था।

- The transition temperature is the critical value below which a material enters the **superconducting state**, exhibiting **zero electrical resistance**.

संक्रमण तापमान वह महत्वपूर्ण मान है जिसके नीचे कोई सामग्री सुपरकंडक्टिंग स्थिति में प्रवेश करती है, जिसमें शून्य विद्युत प्रतिरोध होता है।

- The temperature observed is on par with those found in **high-temperature superconductors**.

निरीक्षित तापमान उच्च तापमान वाले सुपरकंडक्टर्स में पाए जाने वाले तापमान के समान है।





- Conventional superconductors transition at around -250°C .
पारंपरिक सुपरकंडक्टर्स लगभग -250°C पर संक्रमण करते हैं।
- The superconductivity in **tWSe2** occurs precisely when the **electronic states** are **half-filled**.
tWSe2 में सुपरकंडक्टिविटी तब होती है जब **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अवस्थाएँ आधा भरी** होती हैं।
- The team also found that the **moiré material** could transition to an **insulating (non-conducting) state** by altering the **electronic properties** of the material.
टीम ने यह भी पाया कि **मॉयरे सामग्री** को **इन्सुलेटिंग (गैर-चालक) स्थिति** में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है, जब सामग्री के **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गुणों** में बदलाव किया जाता है।
- The material had a **coherence length** about **10 times longer** than other moiré materials, meaning that its superconducting state is not fragile.
सामग्री का **कोहेरेंस लंबाई** अन्य मॉयरे सामग्रियों से लगभग **10 गुना लंबी** थी, इसका मतलब है कि इसकी सुपरकंडक्टिंग स्थिति कमजोर नहीं है।
- The study also revealed that **superconductivity** in the moiré material occurred only in **certain regions**, determined by the **filling of the electronic states**.
अध्यान ने यह भी खुलासा किया कि मॉयरे सामग्री में **सुपरकंडक्टिविटी** केवल **कुछ क्षेत्रों** में होती है, जो **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अवस्थाओं की भराई** द्वारा निर्धारित होती है।
- In its **non-superconducting state**, tWSe2 had the properties of a **strongly correlated metal**, where the strong **electron interactions** play a pivotal role in determining the material's overall behavior.
अपने **गैर-सुपरकंडक्टिंग स्थिति** में, tWSe2 में **मजबूत रूप से संबंधित धातु** के गुण थे, जहां **मजबूत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरएक्शन** सामग्री के समग्र व्यवहार को निर्धारित करने में **केंद्रीय भूमिका** निभाते हैं।

Stability in unity

एकता में स्थिरता

- Previous research with **tWSe2** has shown potential superconducting states, but it was unstable when researchers cycled it between **room temperature** and the **transition temperature**.
tWSe2 पर पूर्व के शोधों ने संभावित सुपरकंडक्टिंग अवस्थाएँ दिखाई थीं, लेकिन यह अस्थिर था जब शोधकर्ताओं ने इसे **कमरे के तापमान** और **संक्रमण तापमान** के बीच चक्रित किया।
 - The material couldn't maintain its **superconducting properties** because it was unstable.
सामग्री अपनी **सुपरकंडक्टिंग गुणों** को बनाए नहीं रख सकी क्योंकि यह अस्थिर थी।
- According to the new study, **tWSe2** actually has a **robust superconducting state** — and one that's different from how the property emerges in **graphene-based moiré materials**.
नई अध्ययन के अनुसार, **tWSe2** में वास्तव में एक **मजबूत सुपरकंडक्टिंग स्थिति** है – और यह स्थिति **ग्रेफीन-आधारित मॉयरे सामग्रियों** में गुण कैसे उभरते हैं उससे अलग है।
 - For **tWSe2**, superconductivity is driven by **electron-electron interactions** and **half-band filling**, while **graphene-based systems** depend on **flat bands** and





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electron-lattice interactions.

tWSe2 के लिए, सुपरकंडक्टिविटी इलेक्ट्रॉन-इलेक्ट्रॉन इंटरएक्शन और आधा-बैंड भराई द्वारा प्रेरित होती है, जबकि ग्रेफीन-आधारित सिस्टम समतल बैंड और इलेक्ट्रॉन-लैटिस इंटरएक्शन पर निर्भर करते हैं।

- As a result, while **graphene-based systems** become superconducting at **higher temperatures**, tWSe2 is more stable.
इसके परिणामस्वरूप, जबकि ग्रेफीन-आधारित सिस्टम उच्च तापमानों पर सुपरकंडक्टिंग होते हैं, tWSe2 अधिक स्थिर है।
- This study creates a new avenue to explore **superconductivity** in **semiconductor-based systems**.
यह अध्ययन सेमीकंडक्टर-आधारित सिस्टमों में सुपरकंडक्टिविटी की खोज के लिए एक नया मार्ग उत्पन्न करता है।
- It also offers valuable insights into the material's **electronic structure changes** when its **2D layers** are twisted.
यह सामग्री के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संरचना परिवर्तनों में भी मूल्यवान दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है जब इसके 2D परतें मुड़ी होती हैं।



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Greenpeace activists hold placards against plastic production in Busan on Monday. AFP

A primer on plastic pollution treaty talks

GS Paper III: S&T
Associated Press

A last round of negotiations on a legally binding treaty to address the global scourge of plastic pollution has opened in Busan, South Korea. National delegations still have a lot to hammer out before there is a treaty. Most contentious is whether there will be a limit on the amount of plastic that companies are allowed to produce.

Led by Norway and Rwanda, 66 countries plus the European Union say they want to address the total plastic on Earth by controlling plastic design, production, consumption and what happens at the end of its life.

Some plastic-producing and oil and gas countries, including Saudi Arabia, vigorously oppose such limits.

Global plastics production is set to reach 736 million tons by 2040, up 70% from 2020, without policy changes, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Negotiators must also decide whether the treaty will reduce or eliminate single-use plastics. They'll have to resolve whether to end the use of

Industry leaders want a deal that prevents plastic pollution by redesigning plastics to be reused, recycled, and remade into new products, keeping the materials in circulation

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

hazardous chemicals in plastics and whether these steps will be mandated or merely encouraged. There are some things many countries agree on. They want provisions in a treaty to promote the redesign of plastic products so they can be recycled and reused. They want to invest to better manage plastic waste. They want to increase recycling rates and help waste pickers transition to safer jobs. They agree there needs to be a mechanism to help countries pay for anything required of them.

Graham Forbes, who is leading a Greenpeace delegation in Busan, said his group could support an agreement that puts sensible guardrails in place to reduce the amount of plastic produced, eliminates toxic chemicals and protects people from the uncontrolled use of plastics. That's achievable, but will take political leadership and courage not seen yet in earlier negotiations, he added.

Frankie Orona, executive director of the Texas-based Society of Native Nations, said they demand a treaty that tackles the root causes of the crisis rather than just managing plastic waste.

"We must seize this moment and leave a legacy we can be proud of, with a non-toxic sustainable future for all children and our children's children," he said. Industry leaders want an agreement that prevents plastic pollution by redesigning plastics to be reused, recycled and remade into new products. They say this will keep the materials in circulation and out of the environment.

Company executives said they'll support a treaty that recognizes plastics' benefits to society, while ending pollution. "I would hate to miss this opportunity because we get fixated on issues that divide us rather than unite us in this purpose of ultimately addressing the issue of plastic pollution," said Steve Prusak, president and CEO of Chevron Phillips Chemical Company. "It's a really critical time. We're really hopeful that what we get out of the meetings will lead to practical, implementable policies and harmonization across the globe."





A primer on plastic pollution treaty talks

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण संधि वार्ता पर एक प्रारंभिक मार्गदर्शिका

- A last round of negotiations on a **legally binding treaty** to address the global scourge of **plastic pollution** has opened in **Busan, South Korea**.
प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के वैश्विक संकट को हल करने के लिए एक कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी संधि पर आखिरी दौर की वार्ताएं **बसान, दक्षिण कोरिया में शुरू हो गई हैं।
- National delegations still have a lot to hammer out before there is a treaty.
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल को संधि से पहले बहुत सी चीजों पर विचार करना बाकी है।
- Most contentious is whether there will be a **limit on the amount of plastic** that companies are allowed to produce.
सबसे विवादास्पद यह है कि क्या कंपनियों को उत्पादन के लिए अनुमति दिए गए **प्लास्टिक की मात्रा पर सीमा** होगी।
- Led by **Norway and Rwanda**, 66 countries plus the **European Union** say they want to address the total plastic on Earth by controlling **plastic design, production, consumption** and what happens at the end of its life.
नॉर्वे और रवांडा के नेतृत्व में 66 देशों और **यूरोपीय संघ** का कहना है कि वे पृथ्वी पर कुल प्लास्टिक को नियंत्रित करने के लिए **प्लास्टिक डिजाइन, उत्पादन, उपभोग** और इसके जीवन के अंत में होने वाली प्रक्रियाओं को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं।
- Some **plastic-producing** and **oil and gas countries**, including **Saudi Arabia**, vigorously oppose such limits.
कुछ **प्लास्टिक उत्पादक** और **तेल और गैस देशों**, जिसमें **सऊदी अरब** भी शामिल है, इस प्रकार की सीमाओं का जोरदार विरोध करते हैं।
- **Global plastics production** is set to reach **736 million tons by 2040**, up **70% from 2020**, without policy changes, according to the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**.
वैश्विक प्लास्टिक उत्पादन 2040 तक 736 मिलियन टन तक पहुंचने के लिए तैयार है, जो 2020 से 70% अधिक है, यदि नीति परिवर्तन नहीं होते हैं, **आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन** के अनुसार।
- Negotiators must also decide whether the treaty will **reduce or eliminate single-use plastics**.
वार्ताकारों को यह भी तय करना होगा कि क्या संधि **एकल-उपयोग प्लास्टिक** को कम करेगी या **हटाएगी**।
- They'll have to resolve whether to **end the use of hazardous chemicals** in plastics and whether these steps will be mandated or merely encouraged.
उन्हें यह सुलझाना होगा कि क्या **प्लास्टिक में खतरनाक रसायनों** के उपयोग को **समाप्त** किया जाएगा और क्या ये कदम अनिवार्य होंगे या केवल प्रोत्साहित किए जाएंगे।
- There are some things many countries agree on. They want provisions in a treaty to promote the **redesign of plastic products** so they can be **recycled and reused**.





कुछ बातें हैं जिन पर कई देश सहमत हैं। वे संधि में प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के पुनः डिज़ाइन के लिए प्रावधान चाहते हैं ताकि उन्हें रिसायकल और फिर से उपयोग किया जा सके।

- They want to invest to better manage **plastic waste**.
वे प्लास्टिक कचरे के बेहतर प्रबंधन के लिए निवेश करना चाहते हैं।
- They want to **increase recycling rates** and help **waste pickers** transition to safer jobs.
वे रिसायकलिंग दरों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और कचरा उठाने वालों को सुरक्षित नौकरियों में परिवर्तित करने में मदद करना चाहते हैं।
- They agree there needs to be a **mechanism to help countries pay for anything required of them**.

वे सहमत हैं कि देशों को जो भी आवश्यकताएँ दी जाएं, उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए एक यंत्रणा होनी चाहिए।

- **Graham Forbes**, who is leading a **Greenpeace delegation** in Busan, said his group could support an agreement that puts **sensible guardrails** in place to reduce the amount of plastic produced, **eliminates toxic chemicals** and **protects people from uncontrolled use of plastics**.

ग्रहाम फोर्ब्स, जो ग्रीनपीस प्रतिनिधिमंडल का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, ने कहा कि उनका समूह एक ऐसे समझौते का समर्थन कर सकता है जो सामान्य सुरक्षा उपाय लागू करता है, ताकि उत्पादित प्लास्टिक की मात्रा को कम किया जा सके, विषैले रसायनों को समाप्त किया जा सके और **लोगों को प्लास्टिक के नियंत्रणहीन उपयोग से बचाया जा सके।

- That's achievable, but will take **political leadership and courage** not seen yet in earlier negotiations, he added.

यह संभव है, लेकिन इसके लिए राजनीतिक नेतृत्व और साहस की आवश्यकता होगी, जो पहले की वार्ताओं में नहीं दिखाई दिया था, उन्होंने जोड़ा।

- **Frankie Orona**, executive director of the **Texas-based Society of Native Nations**, said they demand a treaty that tackles the **root causes of the crisis** rather than just managing plastic waste.

फ्रेंकी ओरोना, टेक्सास स्थित सोसाइटी ऑफ नेटिव नेशन्स के कार्यकारी निदेशक ने कहा कि वे एक ऐसी संधि की मांग करते हैं जो केवल प्लास्टिक कचरे का प्रबंधन करने के बजाय संकट के मूल कारणों को हल करे।

- "We must seize this moment and leave a legacy we can be proud of, with a **non-toxic sustainable future** for all children and our children's children," he said.

"हमें इस क्षण का लाभ उठाना चाहिए और एक ऐसी धरोहर छोड़नी चाहिए जिस पर हमें गर्व हो, जिसमें सभी बच्चों और हमारे बच्चों के बच्चों के लिए विष-रहित स्थायी भविष्य हो," उन्होंने कहा।

- **Industry leaders** want an agreement that prevents plastic pollution by **redesigning plastics** to be **reused, recycled and remade into new products**.

उद्योग नेता एक ऐसे समझौते की इच्छा रखते हैं जो प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को प्लास्टिक के पुनः डिज़ाइन द्वारा रोके, ताकि उन्हें फिर से उपयोग, रिसायकल और नई उत्पादों में पुनर्निर्मित किया जा सके।





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- They say this will keep the materials in circulation and out of the environment.
वे कहते हैं कि इससे सामग्री को परिसंचरण में रखा जाएगा और पर्यावरण से बाहर रखा जाएगा।
- Company executives said they'll support a treaty that recognizes **plastics' benefits to society**, while ending pollution.
कंपनी के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि वे एक संधि का समर्थन करेंगे जो **समाज के लिए प्लास्टिक के लाभ** को पहचानते हुए प्रदूषण को समाप्त करेगा।
- "I would hate to miss this opportunity because we get fixated on issues that divide us rather than unite us in this purpose of ultimately addressing the issue of plastic pollution," said **Steve Prusak**, president and CEO of **Chevron Phillips Chemical Company**.
"मैं इस अवसर को चूकना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि हम उन मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं जो हमें विभाजित करते हैं, बजाय इसके कि हम प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के मुद्दे को हल करने के इस उद्देश्य में एकजुट हों," कहा **स्टीव प्रुसाक, चेव्रॉन फिलिप्स केमिकल कंपनी** के अध्यक्ष और सीईओ ने।
- "It's a really critical time. We're really hopeful that what we get out of the meetings will lead to **practical, implementable policies** and **harmonization across the globe.**"
"यह सच में एक महत्वपूर्ण समय है। हम वाकई उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो हम बैठकों से प्राप्त करेंगे वह व्यावहारिक, लागू करने योग्य नीतियाँ और विश्वव्यापी सामंजस्य की ओर अग्रसर होगा।"



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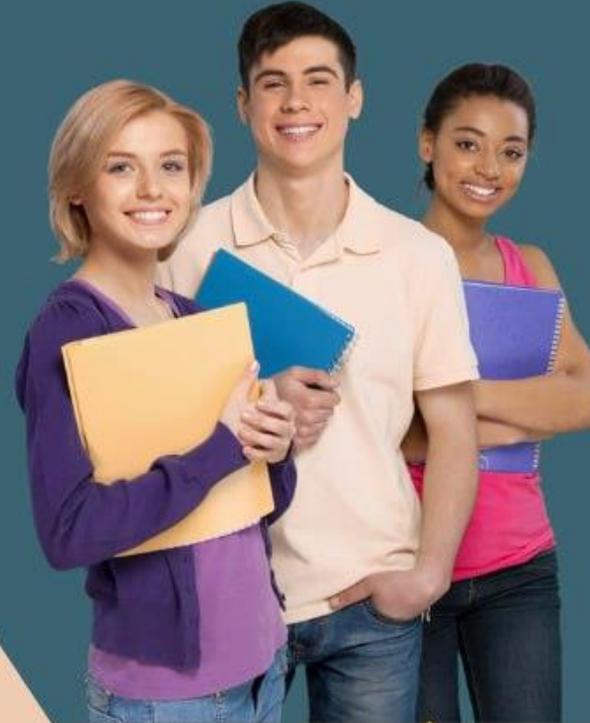
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