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10\_01\_2025 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

- 1. Same-sex marriage: SC rejects review of judgment / समलैंगिक विवाह: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसले की समीक्षा को खारिज किया (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 2. Modi calls for documenting history of Indian diaspora / मोदी ने भारतीय प्रवासी के इतिहास को दस्तावेज़ित करने की अपील की (GS Paper-II: Indian Diaspora)**
- 3. Haryana ready to implement three new criminal laws by February 28, says DGP Kapur / हरियाणा 28 फरवरी तक तीन नए आपराधिक कानून लागू करने के लिए तैयार: डीजीपी कपूर (PCS & SSC)**
- 4. Legendary Singer P. Jayachandran Passes Away / महान गायक पी. जयचंद्रन का निधन (PCS & SSC)**
- 5. Delhi memorial in the works, H.P. Cabinet okays renaming of State institute after late PM / दिल्ली में स्मारक बनाने का काम जारी, हिमाचल प्रदेश कैबिनेट ने राज्य संस्थान का नाम बदलकर दिवंगत प्रधानमंत्री के नाम पर रखने को मंजूरी दी (PCS & SSC)**

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6. The Hindu's book on Parthasarathy Perumal Temple in Chennai released / चेन्नई में पार्थसारथी पेरुमल मंदिर पर हिंदू की पुस्तक का विमोचन (GS Paper-I: A&C)
7. Section 152 of BNS should not become a proxy for sedition / बीएनएस की धारा 152 को राजद्रोह का माध्यम नहीं बनना चाहिए (GS Paper-II: Sedition and Freedom of Speech)
8. Damage control / क्षति नियंत्रण (GS Paper-III: Disaster Management)
9. Is India open to the idea of dual citizenship? / क्या भारत दोहरी नागरिकता के विचार के प्रति खुला है? (GS Paper-II: Citizenship)
10. Decoding India's growth slowdown / भारत की विकास मंदी को समझना (GS Paper-III: Economics)
11. Ball in govt.'s court on SC/ST creamy layer, says top court / एससी/एसटी क्रीमी लेयर पर गेंद सरकार के पाले में, शीर्ष अदालत ने कहा (GS Paper-II: Reservation)

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# Same-sex marriage: SC rejects review of judgment

GS Paper I: Society

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

A five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Justice B.R. Gavai, on Thursday rejected petitions seeking a review of an October 2023 judgment which refused to legalise same-sex marriage.

“We have carefully gone through the judgments delivered by Justices S. Ravindra Bhat (former judge) speaking for himself and for Hima Kohli (former judge) as well as the concurring opinion expressed by one of us (Justice P.S. Narasimha), constituting the majority view. We do not find any error apparent on the face of the record,” the Review Bench held in a short order.

The other judges on the Bench are Justices Surya Kant, B.V. Nagarathna, and Dipankar Datta. The petitions were decided via circulation in the chambers of the judges.

## Same-sex marriage: SC rejects review of judgment

### समलैंगिक विवाह: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसले की समीक्षा को खारिज किया

Supreme Court Review Bench Rejects Same-Sex Marriage Petition  
सुप्रीम कोर्ट समीक्षा बेंच ने समलैंगिक विवाह याचिका खारिज की

• A five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Justice B.R. Gavai, on Thursday rejected petitions seeking a review of an October 2023 judgment which refused to legalize same-sex marriage.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का पाँच सदस्यीय बेंच, जिसकी अध्यक्षता न्यायमूर्ति बी.आर. गावई ने की, ने गुरुवार को अक्टूबर 2023 के उस निर्णय की पुनर्विचार याचिकाएँ खारिज कर दीं, जिसमें समलैंगिक विवाह को कानूनी दर्जा देने से इंकार किया गया था।

• “We have carefully gone through the judgments delivered by Justices S. Ravindra Bhat (former judge) speaking for himself and for Hima Kohli (former judge) as well as the concurring opinion expressed by one of us (Justice P.S. Narasimha), constituting the majority view. We do not find any error apparent on the face of the record,” the Review Bench held in a short order.

“हमने न्यायमूर्ति एस. रवींद्र भट (पूर्व न्यायमूर्ति) द्वारा अपने और हिमा कोहली (पूर्व न्यायमूर्ति) के लिए दिए गए निर्णयों के साथ-साथ हमारे में से एक (न्यायमूर्ति पी.एस. नरसिम्हा) द्वारा व्यक्त की गई सहमति की समीक्षा की है, जो बहुमत दृष्टिकोण का गठन करती है। हमें रिकॉर्ड में कोई स्पष्ट गलती नहीं मिली,” समीक्षा बेंच ने एक संक्षिप्त आदेश में कहा।

• The other judges on the Bench are Justices Surya Kant, B.V. Nagarathna, and Dipankar Datta.

बेंच के अन्य न्यायमूर्ति न्यायमूर्ति सूर्या कांत, न्यायमूर्ति बी.वी. नागरथना, और न्यायमूर्ति दीपंकर दत्ता हैं।

• The petitions were decided via circulation in the chambers of the judges.

याचिकाएँ न्यायाधीशों के कक्षों में परिसंचरण के माध्यम से निर्णयित की गईं।



# Modi calls for documenting history of Indian diaspora

Addressing Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in Bhubaneswar, PM lauds journey of Persons of Indian Origin and speaks about their remarkable achievements; he also highlights country's global role

**GS Paper II: Indian  
Diaspora**

BHUBANESWAR

**L**auding the journey of Persons of Indian Origin across different eras to various countries, their remarkable achievements, and contributions to the societies, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday called for documenting the history of the Indian diaspora.

Addressing the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas here, he said, "The history of the Indian diaspora across the globe, their journeys to various countries, and their remarkable stories of success form a unique part of India's heritage. There are many interesting and inspiring stories which deserve to be told, seen, and documented. They represent our shared legacies



**Key event:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi being greeted by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar in Bhubaneswar on Thursday. ANI

and cultural heritage."

Mr. Modi said in a world in turmoil due to wars across the globe, the future lay in Buddha, a symbol of peace, rather than in war.

**Symbol of peace**

"Right here in Odisha is the place named Dhauli which is a great symbol of peace. Emperor Ashoka had cho-

sen the path of peace here while the world was expanding empires through the power of the sword. This is the strength of our heritage, with the inspiration of which India can say to the world today that the future lies in Buddha and not in war," he said.

"The pace at which 21st-century India is advancing

and the scale of its development efforts are unprecedented. In just a decade, the country has lifted 25 crore people out of poverty. During the same period, India has risen from being the world's 10th largest economy to the fifth largest. It won't be long before India secures its position as the third largest economy in the world," Mr. Modi said.

Underlining the country's growing global role due to its achievements and prospects, the Prime Minister said, "Today's India not only firmly asserts its own point but also strongly amplifies the voice of the Global South. The World patiently listens to what India says."

**CONTINUED ON  
» PAGE 14**

## Modi calls for documenting history of Indian diaspora

## मोदी ने भारतीय प्रवासी के इतिहास को दस्तावेज़ित करने की अपील की

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, while addressing the **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas event in Bhubaneswar**, highlighted the journey of **Persons of Indian Origin (PIO)** and their remarkable achievements.



## प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने भुवनेश्वर में प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस के कार्यक्रम में भारतीय मूल के लोगों (PIO) की यात्रा और उनकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डाला।

- He emphasized that the history of the **Indian diaspora** forms a unique part of **India's heritage** and must be **documented**.  
उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय प्रवासी का इतिहास भारत की विरासत का अनूठा हिस्सा है और इसे दस्तावेज़ित किया जाना चाहिए।

### Symbol of peace

#### शांति का प्रतीक

- Modi highlighted **Dhauili in Odisha** as a symbol of peace, where **Emperor Ashoka** chose the path of peace after the **Kalinga war**.  
मोदी ने ओडिशा के धौली को शांति का प्रतीक बताया, जहाँ सम्राट अशोक ने कलिंग युद्ध के बाद शांति का मार्ग चुना।
- He said that the future lies in **Buddha's path of peace** rather than in war.  
उन्होंने कहा कि भविष्य बुद्ध के शांति मार्ग में निहित है, न कि युद्ध में।

### India's rapid development and poverty reduction

#### भारत का तीव्र विकास और गरीबी में कमी

- In the last **decade**, **India has lifted 25 crore people out of poverty**.  
पिछले दशक में, भारत ने 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला।
- He highlighted that India has risen from the **10th largest economy** to the **5th largest economy** in the world.  
उन्होंने कहा कि भारत दुनिया की 10वीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था से 5वीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन गया है।
- He expressed confidence that **India will soon become the 3rd largest economy** in the world.  
उन्होंने विश्वास जताया कि भारत जल्द ही तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन जाएगा।

### India's global role and leadership

#### भारत की वैश्विक भूमिका और नेतृत्व

- Modi emphasized India's growing role in the **Global South**.  
मोदी ने वैश्विक दक्षिण में भारत की बढ़ती भूमिका पर जोर दिया।
- He stated that the **world listens to India's voice** and that **India firmly asserts its views** on global platforms.



उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया भारत की आवाज़ को सुनती है और भारत वैश्विक मंचों पर अपने विचार दृढ़ता से रखता है।

## Haryana ready to implement three new criminal laws by February 28, says DGP Kapur

PCS&SSC

Vijaita Singh  
NEW DELHI

Haryana is likely to become the first among States and the second after the Union Territory of Chandigarh to implement the three new criminal laws in entirety by February 28, according to State Director General of Police (DGP) Shatrुजेत Kapur. He said once 5G technology was all-pervasive, it would be a force multiplier as the new laws mandated digital evidence through compulsory videography of a crime scene and recovery procedure.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya Sanhita (BSS) and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, respectively, came into effect on



Shatrुजेत Kapur

July 1, 2024 after the laws were passed by Parliament in 2023. The laws require upgrading infrastructure and forensic capabilities and States have been given five years to implement all the verticals.

The three laws overhaul all the pillars of the criminal justice system – police, medical, forensics and judiciary.

Mr. Kapur told *The Hindu* that the new laws define timeline for courts to dispose of trial proceedings and it might be challenging as the courts would have to deal with existing cases re-

gistered under the old laws and the fresh cases in a time-bound manner. He said the courts did not have the option to not accept chargesheets electronically.

“People who are not convinced [with the new laws] will also have no option but to work for the success of the laws. No logistical issues are there, mindset is half the problem. Once people are convinced and work in one direction, success will be achieved. It may take two-four years. Once the inertia is broken, the success rate will be exponential. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has set a timeline of March 31 for Haryana, but we expect to implement the laws by February 28,” Mr. Kapur said.

He added that certain amendments need to be made to the Police Rules applicable in the State for the implementation.

Haryana ready to implement three new criminal laws by February 28, says DGP Kapur

हरियाणा 28 फरवरी तक

तीन नए आपराधिक

कानून लागू करने के

लिए तैयार: डीजीपी

कपूर

• Haryana is likely to become the first among States and the second after the Union Territory of Chandigarh to implement the three new criminal laws in their entirety by February 28, according to DGP Shatrुजेत Kapur.

हरियाणा के पहला राज्य और चंडीगढ़ के बाद दूसरा क्षेत्र बनने की संभावना है जो 28 फरवरी तक तीन नए आपराधिक कानून पूरी तरह से लागू करेगा, यह

जानकारी डीजीपी शत्रुजेत कपूर ने दी।

- The three new laws — Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya Sanhita (BSS), and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) — replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, respectively.

भारतीय न्याय संहिता (BNS), भारतीय साक्ष्य संहिता (BSS) और भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (BNSS) ने क्रमशः भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860, भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम, 1872, और फौजदारी प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 को बदल दिया है।



- These laws came into effect on **July 1, 2024**, after being passed by **Parliament in 2023**.  
ये कानून **1 जुलाई 2024** से प्रभावी हुए, जब **2023 में संसद** ने इन्हें पारित किया।
- The laws require **upgrading infrastructure and forensic capabilities**, and States have been given **five years** to implement all provisions.  
इन कानूनों के तहत **बुनियादी ढांचे और फॉरेंसिक क्षमताओं** को उन्नत करने की आवश्यकता है, और राज्यों को इसे लागू करने के लिए **पांच साल** का समय दिया गया है।
- According to **DGP Kapur**, the implementation of these laws will benefit from **5G technology**, as the new laws mandate **digital evidence** through **compulsory videography of crime scenes and recovery procedures**.  
**डीजीपी कपूर** के अनुसार, इन कानूनों को लागू करने में **5G तकनीक** मददगार होगी, क्योंकि नए कानूनों में **अपराध स्थलों की अनिवार्य वीडियोग्राफी** और **डिजिटल सबूत** को अनिवार्य किया गया है।
- Mr. Kapur said the new laws define **timelines for courts** to dispose of cases, which could be challenging as courts will have to handle both **old cases under previous laws** and **new cases under the new laws** in a **time-bound manner**.  
श्री कपूर ने कहा कि नए कानून **अदालतों के लिए समय सीमा** निर्धारित करते हैं, जिससे चुनौती आ सकती है क्योंकि अदालतों को **पुराने कानूनों के तहत दर्ज मामलों** और **नए कानूनों के तहत दर्ज नए मामलों** को निर्धारित समय सीमा में निपटाना होगा।
- He mentioned that courts must **accept chargesheets electronically** without any option to refuse.  
उन्होंने बताया कि अदालतों को **आरोपपत्रों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से स्वीकार करना** होगा और इसे अस्वीकार करने का कोई विकल्प नहीं होगा।
- Mr. Kapur added that **logistical issues are not a concern**, and **mindset change** is the key challenge. Once people adapt, **success will be exponential** and could be achieved within **two to four years**.  
श्री कपूर ने यह भी कहा कि **लॉजिस्टिक समस्याएं चिंता का विषय नहीं हैं**, बल्कि **सोच में बदलाव** सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। एक बार जब लोग इसे अपना लेंगे, तो **सफलता तेज़ी से मिलेगी**, और इसे **दो से चार वर्षों** में हासिल किया जा सकता है।
- He stated that the **Union Ministry of Home Affairs** has set a timeline of **March 31** for Haryana, but the State aims to **implement the laws by February 28**.  
उन्होंने बताया कि **केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय** ने हरियाणा के लिए **31 मार्च** की समय सीमा तय की है, लेकिन राज्य का लक्ष्य है कि **28 फरवरी तक कानून लागू कर दिए जाएं**।
- He also noted that **certain amendments to the Police Rules** applicable in Haryana are required for the implementation of the new laws.  
उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि नए कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए हरियाणा में लागू **पुलिस नियमों में कुछ संशोधन** की आवश्यकता है।



# Legendary singer P. Jayachandran passes away

PCS & SSC

**The Hindu Bureau**

THRISSUR

Playback singer P. Jayachandran, known for his expressive singing and whose magical voice captivated music lovers for over six decades, passed away at a private hospital in Thrissur on Thursday. He was 81. He had been undergoing treatment for cancer for some time.

Having sung over 16,000 songs that have touched generations, Jayachandran's voice transcended boundaries, resonating in Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, and Hindi. Despite the challenges of age, his voice possessed the youthful charm capable of stirring romantic hearts, till the end.

Jayachandran became



P. Jayachandran

the beloved playback singer of Malayalam through his soulful renditions that speak directly to the heart. With songs filled with every emotion – from love to separation and pain – he became the voice that resonated with the very essence of life for music lovers.

Born at Ravipuram in

Ernakulam, to renowned musician Tripunithura Ravi Varma Kochaniyan Thampuran and Subhadra Kunjamma, he was raised at Irinjalakkuda, Thrissur. Jayachandran developed an early passion for various forms of art, including Kathakali, and playing Mridangam and Chenda.

His school years were marked by numerous awards for light music and Mridangam playing, which laid the foundation for his illustrious musical career.

His musical journey in films began with his first song in the film *Kunjali Marakkar*. While *Oru Mullappoo Malayumayi* was his first song to be recorded, in 1965, the song *Manjalayil Mungithorthi...* in the film *Kalithozhan* was the one that marked the

start of his incredible career. From then on, he went on to deliver countless songs that mesmerised Malayalis.

He has worked with many composers, including G. Devarajan, M.S. Baburaj, V. Dakshinamoorthy, K. Raghavan, M.K. Arjunan, M.S. Viswanathan, Ilayaraja, A.R. Rahman, Vidyasagar and M. Jayachandran.

**Several awards**

His contributions were recognised with numerous prestigious awards, including the J.C. Daniel Award and the Kalaimamani Award, making him a celebrated figure in Indian music.

He won the national award, five Kerala State awards, and four Tamil Nadu State awards.

## Legendary Singer P. Jayachandran Passes Away

### महान गायक पी. जयचंद्रन का निधन

- **Playback singer P. Jayachandran**, known for his expressive singing, passed away at a private hospital in **Thrissur** on **Thursday**. He was **81 years old** and was undergoing treatment for **cancer**.

पार्श्व गायक पी. जयचंद्रन, जो अपने भावपूर्ण गायन के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे, का गुरुवार को थ्रिस्सूर के एक निजी अस्पताल में निधन हो गया। वह 81 वर्ष के थे और कैंसर का इलाज करवा रहे थे।

- Jayachandran sang over **16,000 songs** in languages such as **Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, and Hindi**, captivating music lovers for **over six decades**.

जयचंद्रन ने 16,000 से अधिक गाने गाए, जो मलयालम, तमिल, कन्नड़, तेलुगु और हिंदी भाषाओं में थे, और उन्होंने छह दशकों से अधिक तक संगीत प्रेमियों को मंत्रमुग्ध किया।

- Despite his age, his voice retained **youthful charm** that resonated with romantic hearts till the end.

उम्र के बावजूद, उनकी आवाज़ में युवावस्था का आकर्षण बना रहा, जो अंत तक रोमांटिक दिलों को छूता रहा।

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## Early Life and Musical Journey

### प्रारंभिक जीवन और संगीत यात्रा

- P. Jayachandran was born at **Ravipuram, Ernakulam**, to **Tripunithura Ravi Varma Kochaniyan Thampuran** and **Subhadra Kunjamma**. He was raised in **Irinjalakkuda, Thrissur**.  
पी. जयचंद्रन का जन्म **एर्नाकुलम के रविपुरम** में हुआ था। उनके पिता **त्रिपुनिथुरा रवि वर्मा कोचानियान थंपुरान** और माता **सुभद्रा कुञ्जम्मा** थीं। उनका पालन-पोषण **इरिंजलक्कुडा, थ्रिसूर** में हुआ।
- He developed an early passion for **Kathakali, Mridangam, and Chenda**.  
उन्होंने **कथकली, मृदंगम और चेंडा** जैसे कला रूपों में बचपन से ही रुचि विकसित की।
- During his school years, he won many **awards for light music and Mridangam playing**, which laid the foundation for his **illustrious musical career**.  
स्कूल के दौरान, उन्होंने **लाइट म्यूजिक और मृदंगम वादन** के लिए कई पुरस्कार जीते, जिससे उनकी **प्रसिद्ध संगीत यात्रा** की नींव रखी गई।

## First Songs and Breakthrough

### पहला गाना और सफलता

- His film music journey started with the film **Kunjali Marakkar**. His first recorded song was **Oru Mullappoo Malayumayi** in **1965**, but **Manjalayil Mungithorthi...** in **Kalithozhan** marked his breakthrough.  
उनकी फिल्मी संगीत यात्रा **कुंजाली मरक्कार** फिल्म से शुरू हुई। उनका पहला रिकॉर्डेड गाना **ओरु मुल्लप्पू मलयुमयी** था, लेकिन **मंजलयिल मुंगितोरथी...** (फिल्म **कालिथोजन**) ने उन्हें प्रसिद्धि दिलाई।
- He worked with several renowned composers such as **G. Devarajan, M.S. Baburaj, V. Dakshinamoorthy, K. Raghavan, M.K. Arjunan, M.S. Viswanathan, Ilayaraja, A.R. Rahman, Vidyasagar, and M. Jayachandran**.  
उन्होंने कई प्रसिद्ध संगीतकारों के साथ काम किया, जिनमें **जी. देवराजन, एम.एस. बाबूराज, वी. दक्षिणामूर्ति, के. राघवन, एम.के. अर्जुनन, एम.एस. विश्वनाथन, इलैयाराजा, ए.आर. रहमान, विद्यासागर और एम. जयचंद्रन** शामिल हैं।

## Awards and Recognitions

### पुरस्कार और सम्मान

- P. Jayachandran received many prestigious awards, including the **J.C. Daniel Award** and the **Kalaimamani Award**.  
पी. जयचंद्रन को कई प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कार मिले, जिनमें **जे.सी. डेनियल अवार्ड** और **कलैमामणि अवार्ड** शामिल हैं।



- He won the **National Award, five Kerala State Awards, and four Tamil Nadu State Awards.**

उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, पांच केरल राज्य पुरस्कार, और चार तमिलनाडु राज्य पुरस्कार जीते।

## What is Hysterectomy? (गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन क्या है?)

A **Hysterectomy** is a surgical procedure to remove a woman's uterus (womb). It may also involve the removal of other reproductive organs such as the fallopian tubes and ovaries, depending on the type of hysterectomy.

गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन एक सर्जिकल प्रक्रिया है जिसमें महिलाओं के गर्भाशय (womb) को हटा दिया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया कभी-कभी गर्भाशय के साथ-साथ फॉलोपियन ट्यूब और अंडाशय को भी हटाने के लिए की जाती है।

## Types of Hysterectomy (गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन के प्रकार)

### 1. Total Hysterectomy (टोटल हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- In this procedure, the entire uterus, including the cervix, is removed.
- इस प्रक्रिया में पूरे गर्भाशय को, जिसमें ग्रीवा (cervix) भी शामिल है, हटा दिया जाता है।

### 2. Partial or Subtotal Hysterectomy (पार्शियल या सबटोटल हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- Only the upper part of the uterus is removed, leaving the cervix in place.
- इसमें केवल गर्भाशय के ऊपरी भाग को हटाया जाता है और ग्रीवा को यथावत रखा जाता है।

### 3. Radical Hysterectomy (रेडिकल हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- The uterus, cervix, part of the vagina, and surrounding tissues are removed. It is often done in cases of cancer.
- इस प्रक्रिया में गर्भाशय, ग्रीवा, योनि का एक भाग और आसपास के ऊतक को हटा दिया जाता है। यह आमतौर पर कैंसर के मामलों में किया जाता है।

### 4. Hysterectomy with Salpingo-Oophorectomy (हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी विद सैल्पिंगो-ओओफोरेक्टॉमी):

- In this type, the uterus, along with one or both fallopian tubes and ovaries, is removed.
- इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया में गर्भाशय के साथ-साथ एक या दोनों फॉलोपियन ट्यूब और अंडाशय को हटा दिया जाता है।

## Reasons for Hysterectomy (गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन के कारण)



### 1. Fibroids (फाइब्रॉइड्स):

- Non-cancerous growths in the uterus that can cause pain and heavy bleeding.
- गर्भाशय में गैर-कैंसरयुक्त वृद्धि जो दर्द और अत्यधिक रक्तस्राव का कारण बन सकती है।

### 2. Endometriosis (एंडोमेट्रियोसिस):

- A condition where the tissue that normally lines the uterus grows outside it, causing pain and other symptoms.
- एक स्थिति जिसमें गर्भाशय की परत बाहर उगने लगती है, जिससे दर्द और अन्य समस्याएं होती हैं।

### 3. Uterine Prolapse (गर्भाशय का खिसकना):

- When the uterus drops into the vaginal canal due to weakened muscles.
- जब गर्भाशय कमजोर मांसपेशियों के कारण योनि नहर में खिसक जाता है।

### 4. Cancer (कैंसर):

- Cancer of the uterus, cervix, ovaries, or endometrium can necessitate a hysterectomy.
- गर्भाशय, ग्रीवा, अंडाशय या एंडोमेट्रियम के कैंसर में गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन आवश्यक हो सकता है।

### 5. Chronic Pelvic Pain (पुराना श्रोणि दर्द):

- Long-term pain in the pelvic region that does not respond to other treatments.
- श्रोणि क्षेत्र में लंबे समय तक रहने वाला दर्द जो अन्य उपचारों से ठीक नहीं होता।

## Procedure of Hysterectomy (गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन की प्रक्रिया)

### 1. Abdominal Hysterectomy (एब्डॉमिनल हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- Performed through an incision in the abdomen.
- पेट में चीरा लगाकर की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया।

### 2. Vaginal Hysterectomy (वैजाइनल हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- Performed through the vaginal canal.
- योनि मार्ग के माध्यम से की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया।

### 3. Laparoscopic Hysterectomy (लैप्रोस्कोपिक हिस्टेरेक्टॉमी):

- Minimally invasive surgery using a laparoscope.
- लैप्रोस्कोप का उपयोग करके की जाने वाली कम आक्रामक प्रक्रिया।

## Complications and Risks (जटिलताएँ और जोखिम)

- Infection (संक्रमण)



- Bleeding (रक्तस्राव)
- Damage to nearby organs (आसपास के अंगों को नुकसान)
- Hormonal changes (हार्मोनल परिवर्तन)

## Government Schemes Related to Women's Health (महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी सरकारी योजनाएँ)

1. **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान):**
  - Aims to provide free antenatal care to pregnant women.
  - गर्भवती महिलाओं को मुफ्त प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल प्रदान करने का उद्देश्य।
2. **Ayushman Bharat (आयुष्मान भारत):**
  - Provides free treatment for major surgeries, including hysterectomy, under the PM-JAY scheme.
  - पीएम-जेएवाई योजना के तहत प्रमुख सर्जरी, जिसमें गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन शामिल है, का मुफ्त उपचार प्रदान करता है।

## Recent Updates and Data (हाल की जानकारी और आंकड़े)

- According to the **National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)**, the prevalence of hysterectomy among women in India is around **3.2%**.
- **Rajasthan** and **Andhra Pradesh** have reported higher rates of hysterectomy cases.

राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (NFHS-5) के अनुसार, भारत में महिलाओं में गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन की दर लगभग 3.2% है। राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश में यह दर अधिक है।



## Delhi memorial in the works, H.P. Cabinet okays renaming of State institute after late PM

PCS&SSC

The Hindu Bureau  
CHANDIGARH

Even as suspense surrounding the selection of a memorial site in the country's national capital for former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh continues, the Congress government in Himachal Pradesh on Thursday gave nod to rename an institute in his name, acknowledging Dr. Singh's significant contributions for development of the hill State.

The State Cabinet, in its meeting held in Shimla under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu, gave approval to rename Himachal



Himachal Pradesh CM  
Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu.

Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) as Dr. Manmohan Singh Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration.

The Cabinet acknowledged his significant contributions to the nation and to Himachal Pradesh's

development, asserting that Dr. Singh's tenure as Prime Minister and Union Finance Minister was transformative, said an official statement. Dr. Singh was instrumental in pulling the country out of an economic crisis and laying the strong foundation for economic reforms that reshaped India's financial landscape, it added.

The Cabinet also approved the establishment of a Special Task Force (STF) to combat drug abuse and dismantle drug trafficking and organised crime networks in the State through a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach.

## Delhi memorial in the works, H.P. Cabinet okays renaming of State institute after late PM

दिल्ली में स्मारक बनाने का काम जारी, हिमाचल प्रदेश कैबिनेट ने राज्य संस्थान का नाम बदलकर दिवंगत प्रधानमंत्री के नाम पर रखने को मंजूरी दी

Himachal Pradesh Government Approves Renaming of Institute After Dr. Manmohan

Singh

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह के नाम पर संस्थान का नामकरण करने को मंजूरी दी

- The **Congress government** in Himachal Pradesh on Thursday gave a nod to rename an institute in the name of former **Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh**, acknowledging his **significant contributions** for the development of the hill State.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांग्रेस सरकार ने गुरुवार को पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह के नाम पर एक संस्थान का नामकरण करने को मंजूरी दी, जिससे राज्य के विकास में उनके महत्वपूर्ण योगदान को सराहा गया।

- The **State Cabinet**, in its meeting held in Shimla under the chairmanship of **Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu**, gave approval to rename **Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA)** as **Dr. Manmohan Singh Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration**.

राज्य मंत्रिमंडल ने शिमला में मुख्यमंत्री सुखविंदर सिंह सुखु की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक में हिमाचल प्रदेश सार्वजनिक प्रशासन संस्थान (HIPA) का नाम बदलकर डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह हिमाचल प्रदेश सार्वजनिक प्रशासन संस्थान रखने को मंजूरी दी।

- The Cabinet acknowledged his **significant contributions** to the nation and to **Himachal Pradesh's development**, asserting that Dr. Singh's tenure as **Prime Minister** and **Union Finance Minister** was transformative, said an official statement.

मंत्रिमंडल ने राष्ट्र और हिमाचल प्रदेश के विकास में उनके महत्वपूर्ण योगदान को स्वीकार किया, और यह कहा कि डॉ. सिंह का प्रधानमंत्री और केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री के रूप में कार्यकाल परिवर्तनकारी था, एक आधिकारिक बयान में कहा गया।



- Dr. Singh was instrumental in pulling the country out of an **economic crisis** and laying the strong foundation for **economic reforms** that reshaped **India's financial landscape**, it added.

बयान में यह भी कहा गया कि डॉ. सिंह ने देश को आर्थिक संकट से बाहर निकालने और आर्थिक सुधारों की मजबूत नींव रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, जिससे भारत के वित्तीय परिदृश्य में बदलाव आया।

- The Cabinet also approved the establishment of a **Special Task Force (STF)** to combat **drug abuse** and dismantle **drug trafficking** and **organised crime networks** in the State through a **comprehensive, multi-faceted approach**.

मंत्रिमंडल ने राज्य में नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग से लड़ने और नशीली पदार्थों की तस्करी और संगठित अपराध नेटवर्क को नष्ट करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्य बल (STF) के गठन को भी मंजूरी दी, जो एक समग्र, बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण के तहत कार्य करेगा।

## The Hindu's book on Parthasarathy Perumal Temple in Chennai released

GS Paper I: A&C

The Hindu Bureau  
CHENNAI

As part of The Hindu Group's Shrine Series, a book on Sri Parthasarathy Perumal Temple in Triplicane, Chennai was released here by Nirmala Lakshman, Chairperson, The Hindu Group Publishing Private Limited. The book, titled *Thiruvallikeni - Divine Abode of Lord Parthasarathy*, has well-researched articles on the history of the temple, the puranic accounts, and has stunning visuals captured over the years by *The Hindu's* photographers.



Nirmala Lakshman, Chairperson, THGPP, releasing the book in Chennai on Thursday. S.R. RAGHUNATHAN

takes its name Thiruvallikeni from the temple tank; the Vivekananda connect, the *pasurams* and *kritis* on Parthasarathy are included in the book.

Sridhar Arana, Vice-President (Sales and Distribution) of The Hindu Group, said, "On this auspicious occasion of Vaikunta Ekadasi, the release of *Thiruvallikeni - Divine Abode of Lord Parthasarathy* is a valuable addition to The Hindu Group's Shrine Series."

The cover price of the book is ₹399 and a special offer of ₹300 is available till January 20, 2025 on account of Vaikunta Ekadasi, Pongal and Makara Sankranti festivals. The book can be bought at <https://publications.thehindugroup.com/bookstore/>



## The Hindu's book on Parthasarathy Perumal Temple in Chennai released

### चेन्नई में पार्थसारथी परमल मंदिर पर हिंदू की पुस्तक का विमोचन

Book on Sri Parthasarathy Perumal Temple Released by The Hindu Group

द हिंदू ग्रुप द्वारा श्री पार्थसारथी परमल मंदिर पर पुस्तक का विमोचन

- As part of **The Hindu Group's Shrine Series**, a book on **Sri Parthasarathy Perumal Temple** in Triplicane, Chennai was released by **Nirmala Lakshman**, Chairperson, **The Hindu Group Publishing Private Limited**.

द हिंदू ग्रुप की श्राइन सीरीज के अंतर्गत, त्रिपलिकेन, चेन्नई में स्थित श्री पार्थसारथी परमल मंदिर पर एक पुस्तक का विमोचन निर्मला लक्ष्मण, अध्यक्ष, द हिंदू ग्रुप पब्लिशिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा किया गया।

- The book, titled *Thiruvallikeni - Divine Abode of Lord Parthasarathy*, has well-researched articles on the **history** of the temple, the **puranic accounts**, and features stunning visuals captured over the years by **The Hindu's photographers**.

पुस्तक का शीर्षक थिरुवल्लिकेनी - भगवान पार्थसारथी का दिव्य निवास है, जिसमें मंदिर के इतिहास, पुराणिक विवरण और द हिंदू के फोटोग्राफरों द्वारा वर्षों में कैद की गई शानदार तस्वीरें शामिल हैं।

- The temple is unique in many ways — it has **five deities**, all of whom have been praised in the **Nalayira Divya Prabandham**. **Sri Balarama** is enshrined along with **Lord Krishna**, a unique feature of this temple.



मंदिर कई तरीकों से विशिष्ट है – इसमें पाँच देवता हैं, जिनकी सभी को नलयिरा दिव्य प्रबंधम में सराहा गया है। श्री बलराम भगवान कृष्ण के साथ प्रतिष्ठित हैं, जो इस मंदिर की एक अद्वितीय विशेषता है।

- The temple has two **Brahmotsavams**, one for **Lord Parthasarathy** — the presiding deity — and one for **Lord Yoga Narasimhar**.  
मंदिर में दो ब्रह्मोत्सव होते हैं, एक भगवान पार्थसारथी के लिए – जो मुख्य देवता हैं – और एक भगवान योग नरसिंहर के लिए।

- The book includes articles on the **five deities**, the **Brahmotsavams**, the **prasadam**s, unique aspects of **Balarama worship**, an illustrious family associated with **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai's Swadesi Steam Navigation Company**, the **Bhattars** of the temple, and much more.

पुस्तक में पाँच देवताओं, ब्रह्मोत्सवों, प्रसादों, बलराम पूजा के अद्वितीय पहलुओं, वी.ओ. चिदंबरम पिल्लई की स्वदेशी स्टीम नेविगेशन कंपनी से जुड़े एक प्रसिद्ध परिवार, मंदिर के भट्टारों और अन्य बहुत सी जानकारी पर लेख शामिल हैं।

- Articles cover a tussle between the **trustees** of the temple and the **municipality** in the early **1900s**, the origin of the name **Thiruvallikeni**, the **Vivekananda connection**, and the **pasurams** and **kritis** on Parthasarathy.

लेखों में मंदिर के ट्रस्टी और नगरपालिका के बीच 1900 के दशक की शुरुआत में हुआ विवाद, थिरुवल्लिकेनी नाम की उत्पत्ति, विवेकानंद कनेक्शन और पार्थसारथी पर लिखे गए पासुरम और कृतियाँ शामिल हैं।

- **Sridhar Aranala**, Vice President (Sales and Distribution) of **The Hindu Group**, said, "On this auspicious occasion of **Vaikunta Ekadasi**, the release of **Thiruvallikeni – Divine Abode of Lord Parthasarathy** is a valuable addition to The Hindu Group's Shrine Series."

द हिंदू ग्रुप के उपाध्यक्ष (बिक्री और वितरण) श्रीधर अरनाला ने कहा, "इस वैकुंठ एकादशी के शुभ अवसर पर, थिरुवल्लिकेनी - भगवान पार्थसारथी का दिव्य निवास का विमोचन द हिंदू ग्रुप की श्राइन सीरीज में एक मूल्यवान योगदान है।"

- The cover price of the book is **₹399**, and a special offer of **₹300** is available till **January 20, 2025**, due to **Vaikunta Ekadasi**, **Pongal**, and **Makara Sankranti** festivals.

पुस्तक की कवर कीमत ₹399 है, और ₹300 की विशेष पेशकश 20 जनवरी 2025 तक उपलब्ध है, जो वैष्णव एकादशी, पोंगल और मकर संक्रांति त्योहारों के कारण है।

- The book can be bought at <https://publications.thehindugroup.com/bookstore/>.

पुस्तक को <https://publications.thehindugroup.com/bookstore/> पर खरीदा जा सकता है।



# Section 152 of BNS should not become a proxy for sedition

GS Paper II: Sedition and Freedom of Speech

The Rajasthan High Court, in *Tejender Pal Singh v. State of Rajasthan* (2024), cautioned against using Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) as a tool to stifle legitimate dissent. In 2022, before the BNS was enacted, the Supreme Court had suspended pending criminal trials and court proceedings under Section 124A (sedition) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) until the government reconsidered the law. This was followed by a verbal proclamation by the Union Home Minister that 'sedition' would be repealed as an offence. Section 152 of the BNS criminalises any act exciting secession, armed rebellion, and subversive activities. It also criminalises acts encouraging feelings of separatism or endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. While the BNS does not formally use the term 'sedition', the Rajasthan High Court's recent decision hints that the spectre of sedition still looms large in the BNS.

## Problems with Section 152

First, Section 152 BNS criminalises 'acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.' However, what constitutes such endangerment under Section 152 has not been defined in the statute. This renders the provision vague, and amenable to expansive interpretation by enforcement authorities. Accordingly, a speech criticising a prominent historical or political figure, or sympathising with a controversial public figure, may be construed as 'endangering' the 'unity and integrity of India' for initiating legal action against a person. In the current sociopolitical environment that appears increasingly fragmented, a stringent penal provision without inbuilt checks for abuse may be used to stifle dissent and criticism.



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The lack of a statutory requirement to establish a causal linkage between the speech and its actual consequence before depriving the accused of personal liberty renders Section 152 amenable to abuse

Second, the term 'knowingly' in Section 152 substantially lowers the threshold for commission of the offence, especially in the context of social media. Even if a person does not have the malicious intent to incite activities or feelings prohibited under Section 152, they can still be considered liable for the offence if they share a post knowing it will reach a larger audience and may provoke such activities or feelings. This would be sufficient to arrest a person and prosecute them for commission of the offence under Section 152, which is cognisable and non-bailable. The lack of a statutory requirement to prima facie establish a causal linkage between the speech and its actual consequence before depriving the accused of personal liberty renders Section 152 amenable to abuse much like its predecessor, and has the potential to instill a chilling effect on free speech. The potential for abuse of the sedition-like provision is clearly borne out by data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) regarding Section 124A of the IPC. Out of 548 persons arrested between 2015 and 2020 for sedition, only 12 people were convicted in seven cases. More importantly, this was the situation when Section 124A IPC was relatively narrower and more specific in comparison to Section 152 of the BNS. Unfortunately, the NCRB data, and the benefit of hindsight regarding abuse of Section 124A, seem to have had no bearing in designing the contours of Section 152 of the BNS.

## The way forward

In the past, the judiciary has consistently adopted a consequentialist interpretation to strike a careful balance between national interest and the freedom of expression. The Supreme Court has given weight to the actual consequence or impact

of free speech in determining the offence rather than considering the 'speech' on its own. For instance, in *Balwant Singh and Anr v. State of Punjab* (1995), the Court drew a line of demarcation between casual sloganeering and its repercussions or consequences, requiring a direct causal nexus between the act and its impact for it to amount to an offence of sedition. Further, in *Javed Ahmad Hazam v. State of Maharashtra and Ors* (2024), the Court said the "effect of the words must be judged from the standards of reasonable, strong-minded, firm and courageous men, and not those of weak and vacillating minds..." Moreover, in *Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar* (1962), the Court had differentiated 'disloyalty towards the government' from 'strongly worded criticism of the government and its policies'.

Given the lack of inbuilt safeguards in Section 152 to prevent its abuse, these interpretations should guide the enforcement authorities in applying this provision. Moreover, the Supreme Court should, when it gets the earliest opportunity, craft a set of guidelines for the enforcement authorities, demarcating the boundaries for the terms used under Section 152 BNS, as it did with respect to 'arrest' in *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*. This will ensure that the provision does not become a proxy for the offence of sedition.

It is important to provide liberal space to thoughts, beliefs and expressions, and to subject them all to unimpeded criticisms, especially in the age of social media. We need to fall back on the concept of 'marketplace of ideas', as envisioned by Justice Holmes in *Abrams v. United States*, because the best test of truth will always be the potential of an idea to get itself accepted in a democratic and diverse society.

## Section 152 of BNS should not become a proxy for sedition

## बीएनएस की धारा 152 को राजद्रोह का माध्यम नहीं बनना चाहिए

- The Rajasthan High Court in *Tejender Pal Singh v. State of Rajasthan* (2024) cautioned against using Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) as a tool to stifle legitimate dissent.

\*\*राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय ने तेजेंद्र पाल सिंह बनाम राजस्थान राज्य (2024) में भारतीय न्याय संहिता (BNS) की धारा 152 का इस्तेमाल वैध असहमतियों को दबाने के लिए करने पर चेतावनी दी।

- In 2022, before the BNS was enacted, the Supreme Court had suspended criminal trials and court proceedings under Section 124A (sedition) of the Indian Penal Code



(IPC) until the government reconsidered the law.

2022 में, बीएनएस के पारित होने से पहले, **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** ने **भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC)** की धारा **124A (राजद्रोह)** के तहत आपराधिक मुकदमों और अदालत की कार्यवाही को स्थगित कर दिया था, जब तक सरकार कानून पर पुनर्विचार नहीं करती।

- **Section 152 of the BNS** criminalises acts exciting **secession, armed rebellion, and subversive activities**. It also criminalises acts encouraging feelings of separatism or endangering the **sovereignty, unity, and integrity** of India.

बीएनएस की धारा 152 में **विभाजन, सशस्त्र विद्रोह और उपद्रवी गतिविधियों** को अपराध माना गया है। यह कृत्य अलगाववाद की भावना को बढ़ावा देने या भारत की **संप्रभुता, एकता, और अखंडता** को खतरे में डालने वाले कार्यों को भी अपराध बनाता है।

- While the **BNS** does not formally use the term 'sedition', the Rajasthan High Court's recent decision hints that the spectre of sedition still looms large in the BNS. हालाँकि **बीएनएस** में औपचारिक रूप से 'राजद्रोह' शब्द का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय का हालिया निर्णय यह संकेत देता है कि बीएनएस में अब भी राजद्रोह की छाया बनी हुई है।

### Problems with Section 152

#### धारा 152 से जुड़ी समस्याएँ

- **Section 152 BNS** criminalises **acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity** of India, but does not define what constitutes such endangerment, making the provision vague and open to expansive interpretation.

**धारा 152 बीएनएस** भारत की **संप्रभुता, एकता, और अखंडता** को खतरे में डालने वाले कृत्यों को अपराध मानती है, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट नहीं करती कि ऐसा खतरा क्या है, जिससे यह प्रावधान अस्पष्ट हो जाता है और इसे व्यापक तरीके से व्याख्यायित किया जा सकता है।

- This vagueness means that a speech criticising a prominent figure or sympathising with a controversial person could be considered as '**endangering the unity and integrity of India**', initiating legal action against the speaker.

इस अस्पष्टता का मतलब है कि एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति की आलोचना करने या एक विवादास्पद व्यक्ति के प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त करने को '**भारत की एकता और अखंडता को खतरे में डालने**' के रूप में माना जा सकता है, और वक्ता के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

- **Section 152** uses the term '**knowingly**', which lowers the threshold for commission of the offence, especially in the context of social media.

**धारा 152** में '**जानबूझकर**' शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है, जिससे अपराध के अपराधीकरण की सीमा कम हो जाती है, विशेष रूप से सोशल मीडिया के संदर्भ में।

- Even without malicious intent, sharing a post that is known to reach a large audience could lead to arrest and prosecution under **Section 152**.

दुराचारी उद्देश्य के बिना भी, एक पोस्ट साझा करना जिसे यह ज्ञात हो कि वह एक बड़े दर्शक वर्ग तक पहुंचेगी, **धारा 152** के तहत गिरफ्तारी और अभियोजन का कारण बन सकता है।



- The **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** data shows that out of **548 persons arrested between 2015 and 2020** for sedition, only **12 people** were convicted.  
राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB) के आंकड़े दिखाते हैं कि 2015 से 2020 के बीच राजद्रोह के लिए गिरफ्तार किए गए 548 व्यक्तियों में से केवल 12 लोग दोषी ठहराए गए।

## The Way Forward

### आगे का रास्ता

- The judiciary has historically used a **consequentialist interpretation** to balance national interest and freedom of expression.  
न्यायपालिका ने ऐतिहासिक रूप से परिणामवादी व्याख्या का उपयोग किया है, ताकि राष्ट्रीय हित और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन बना सके।
- The **Supreme Court** has emphasized the **actual consequences** of speech in determining its offence, as seen in **Balwant Singh and Anr v. State of Punjab (1995)**.  
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Balwant Singh और Anr बनाम पंजाब राज्य (1995) में देखा कि किसी भाषण के वास्तविक परिणाम को अपराध निर्धारित करने में प्रमुखता दी जाती है।
- In the case **Javed Ahmad Hazam v. State of Maharashtra and Ors (2024)**, the Court emphasized judging speech by the standards of reasonable, strong-minded individuals.  
जावेद अहमद हज़म बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य और अन्य (2024) मामले में, कोर्ट ने भाषण को समान्य, दृढ़ मानसिकता वाले व्यक्तियों के मानकों से परखने की बात की।
- Given the lack of safeguards in **Section 152** to prevent abuse, **judicial interpretations** should guide its enforcement.  
धारा 152 में दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों की कमी के मद्देनजर, न्यायिक व्याख्याएँ इसके प्रवर्तन को मार्गदर्शन देनी चाहिए।
- The **Supreme Court** should create guidelines for enforcement authorities on the terms used under **Section 152** to avoid misuse, as it did in **D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal** regarding 'arrest'.  
सुप्रीम कोर्ट को धारा 152 के तहत उपयोग किए गए शब्दों पर प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों के लिए दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करने चाहिए, जैसा कि उन्होंने D.K. Basu बनाम पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में 'गिरफ्तारी' के संबंध में किया था।
- It is crucial to ensure space for **thoughts, beliefs, and expressions** and allow them to face **unimpeded criticisms**, especially in the age of social media.  
यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि विचारों, विश्वासों और अभिव्यक्तियों के लिए स्थान सुनिश्चित किया जाए और उन्हें बिना रुकावट की आलोचना का सामना करने की अनुमति दी जाए, विशेष रूप से सोशल मीडिया के युग में।



## Damage control

Adherence to existing regulations can limit the impact of earthquakes

**GS Paper III: Disaster Management**

**T**his week, an early-morning earthquake in Tibet of magnitude 7.1 and originating at a depth of 10 km has reportedly claimed at least 100 lives and damaged buildings and houses. The tremors from the quake were felt in Nepal as well as parts of Bihar and even New Delhi, thousands of kilometres away. The main earthquake was followed by at least two aftershocks. If the epicentre had been located closer to India, the damage could have been manifold. Earthquakes in the Himalayas evoke a special kind of dread in the country. Memories of two deadly quakes in Nepal in April and May of 2015 that killed at least 9,000 and caused incalculable damage still bubble up. The tectonic plates are the gigantic shards into which Earth is broken up. Layered on them are the continents and the seas. These plates are constantly in motion – colliding with, diverging with, or sliding past one another. The Indian plate collided with the Eurasian plate and the crust tilted upwards, creating the Himalayas. The fractured zones along which they interact create the fault lines where earthquakes occur. By studying these faults and the pattern of past earthquakes, seismologists can estimate how much latent energy at these fault lines, which can run thousands of miles, has been released and how much of it still resides in them.

Scientists have long warned of a massive, overdue earthquake in the Garhwal-Kumaon range because of what is known about the pattern of quakes in the region. The records of the last 300 years suggest that those that have occurred have not released all the pent-up energy and that is why there is a broad consensus among experts that an 8-magnitude temblor is overdue. Unfortunately, predicting the day and time is outside the ambit of current science. Thus, the best we can hope for is insulation against the projected damage. It is in this context that infrastructure development in the Himalayan region must be viewed. While several of these projects are intended to smooth the movement of people and goods, the recurrent landslides and glacial lake outbursts that wash away dams, hydropower projects, and roads serve as a constant reminder of the inherent fragility of the region. Every form of infrastructure in the region – power plant or dam – must take into account the imminence of a major earthquake and the associated costs factored into planning. Adhering to already existing building codes, not only in the Himalayas but in the surrounding Indo-Gangetic plains, can go a long way in limiting the inevitable damage.

## Damage control

### क्षति नियंत्रण

#### Earthquake in Tibet

#### तिब्बत में भूकंप

- An early-morning earthquake in **Tibet** of magnitude **7.1**, originating at a depth of **10 km**, has reportedly claimed **at least 100 lives** and damaged buildings and houses.

तिब्बत में एक सुबह का भूकंप जिसकी तीव्रता 7.1 थी और यह 10 किलोमीटर की गहराई से उत्पन्न हुआ था, में कम से कम 100 जानें गईं और कई भवनों और घरों को नुकसान पहुंचा।

- The tremors from the quake were felt in **Nepal**, parts of **Bihar**, and even **New Delhi**, thousands of kilometers away. भूकंप के झटके नेपाल, बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों और यहां तक कि नई दिल्ली में भी महसूस किए गए, जो हजारों किलोमीटर दूर हैं।

- The main earthquake was followed by at least **two aftershocks**.

मुख्य भूकंप के बाद कम से कम दो आफ्टरशॉक्स आए।

- If the epicentre had been located closer to **India**, the damage could have been manifold.

अगर इसका एपिसेंटर भारत के पास होता, तो नुकसान कई गुना बढ़ सकता था।

- Earthquakes in the **Himalayas** evoke a special kind of dread in the country due to past deadly quakes in **Nepal** in **April and May of 2015**, which killed **at least 9,000** people and caused incalculable damage.

हिमालय में भूकंप देश में एक विशेष डर पैदा करते हैं, क्योंकि 2015 के अप्रैल और मई में नेपाल में हुए घातक भूकंपों ने कम से कम 9,000 लोगों की जान ली और अनगिनत नुकसान किया।

#### Tectonic Plates and Earthquakes

#### टेक्टोनिक प्लेट्स और भूकंप

- The tectonic plates are the gigantic shards into which **Earth** is broken up, and they are constantly in motion, colliding, diverging, or sliding past one another.

टेक्टोनिक प्लेट्स पृथ्वी के विशाल टुकड़े हैं, जिनमें पृथ्वी टूटकर बंटी हुई



है, और ये निरंतर गति में रहती हैं, आपस में टकराती हैं, अलग होती हैं या एक-दूसरे से सरकती हैं।

- The **Indian plate** collided with the **Eurasian plate**, and the crust tilted upwards, creating the **Himalayas**.

**भारतीय प्लेट ने यूरेशियाई प्लेट से टकराया, और इसका क्रस्ट ऊपर की ओर झुका, जिससे हिमालय का निर्माण हुआ।**

- The fractured zones along which these plates interact create the **fault lines** where earthquakes occur.  
इन प्लेट्स के आपसी संपर्क वाले **फॉल्ट लाइन्स** बनते हैं, जहां भूकंप होते हैं।
- By studying these faults and the pattern of past earthquakes, seismologists can estimate how much latent energy has been released and how much remains.  
इन फॉल्ट्स और अतीत के भूकंपों के पैटर्न का अध्ययन करके, भूकंपीय वैज्ञानिक अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी **निहित ऊर्जा** रिलीज हो चुकी है और कितनी बची हुई है।

### Warnings and Predictions

#### चेतावनियाँ और पूर्वानुमान

- Scientists have long warned of a **massive, overdue earthquake** in the **Garhwal-Kumaon range** due to the pattern of quakes in the region.  
वैज्ञानिकों ने **गढ़वाल-कुमाऊं क्षेत्र** में भूकंपों के पैटर्न के कारण **विशाल, देर से हुआ भूकंप** की चेतावनी दी है।
- Records from the last **300 years** suggest that past quakes have not released all the pent-up energy, so experts believe that an **8-magnitude temblor** is overdue.  
**पिछले 300 वर्षों** के रिकॉर्ड बताते हैं कि पिछले भूकंपों ने सभी दबावित ऊर्जा को रिलीज नहीं किया है, इसलिये विशेषज्ञ मानते हैं कि एक **8-तीव्रता वाला भूकंप** हो सकता है।
- Unfortunately, predicting the exact day and time of the earthquake is beyond current scientific capabilities.  
दुर्भाग्यवश, भूकंप का सही दिन और समय पूर्वानुमान करना वर्तमान विज्ञान की सीमाओं से बाहर है।

### Infrastructure Development in the Himalayan Region

#### हिमालयी क्षेत्र में बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास

- Infrastructure development in the **Himalayan region** must be viewed in the context of the inevitable risk of a **major earthquake**.  
**हिमालयी क्षेत्र** में बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास **मुख्य भूकंप** के अपरिहार्य जोखिम के संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए।
- While several projects aim to smooth the movement of people and goods, the region's recurrent **landslides** and **glacial lake outbursts** cause damage to dams, hydropower projects, and roads.  
हालांकि कई परियोजनाएँ लोगों और माल की आवाजाही को सुगम बनाने के लिए हैं, लेकिन इस



क्षेत्र में भूस्खलन और ग्लेशियल झीलों का उफान बांधों, हाइड्रोपावर परियोजनाओं और सड़कों को नुकसान पहुंचाता है।

- Every form of infrastructure in the region, including **power plants and dams**, must account for the risk of an impending major earthquake.

क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार की बुनियादी ढांचे, जिसमें पावर प्लांट और बांध शामिल हैं, को आगामी मुख्य भूकंप के जोखिम को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाना चाहिए।

- **Adhering to existing building codes** in the Himalayas and the surrounding **Indo-Gangetic plains** can help mitigate inevitable damage from earthquakes.

हिमालय और आसपास के इंडो-गंगेटिक मैदानों में मौजूदा निर्माण संहिता का पालन करने से भूकंपों से होने वाले अनिवार्य नुकसान को कम किया जा सकता है।

## Is India open to the idea of dual citizenship?

### GS Paper II: Citizenship

PARLEY



**Vivek Katju**

Former diplomat



**Amitabh Mattoo**

Dean of the School of International Studies at the Jawaharlal Nehru University

**A**t an event in December, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said there are a lot of challenges in providing dual citizenship to Indians settled abroad. He pointed out that the Overseas Citizenship of India drive is a step towards meeting the demand and added that the debate on dual citizenship is "still alive". Is India open to the idea of dual citizenship? Amitabh Mattoo and Vivek Katju discuss the question in a conversation moderated by **Kallol Bhattacharjee**. Edited excerpts:

**Do you think dual citizenship for diasporic Indians could become a reality?**

**Vivek Katju:** First, let me distinguish between NRIs living abroad and People of Indian Origin (PIO). NRIs, or Non-Resident Indians, are Indian nationals who hold Indian passports. They have all the rights that accrue to Indian nationals. The only thing they cannot exercise abroad is the right to vote, though I believe arrangements were made at some stage for NRIs to register themselves in the missions so they could vote in their place of entitlement. PIOs are not Indian nationals, quite clearly, and therefore they do not have political rights. At one stage, the government had given expanded economic facilities to PIOs, and later, what was called a PIO card was converted into an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card. Now, I never understood the reason for this change in designation, as the OCI card does not confer on any person of Indian origin, any additional facilities, or any rights which the PIO card did not already possess. Citizenship essentially has political attributes. If you are a citizen, you have the full right to participate in the political process of the country. A non-citizen does not have that right. So, the word "citizen" is extremely confusing and, in my opinion, it should be avoided as it creates a misleading impression.

**Minister Jaishankar's remarks have opened up an issue that has unresolved contours. Professor Mattoo, what are your thoughts about granting dual citizenship rights to people of Indian origin living abroad?**

**Amitabh Mattoo:** I think Mr. Jaishankar must have made an off-the-cuff remark. It cannot be a serious question to be debated at this point in India that certain people or a class of people who are no longer Indian citizens, or who either gave up Indian citizenship or never were Indian citizens, will be given additional citizenship of India. If you look back at the Constitution of India, Part II deals with this section on



In the U.S., you cannot become a President unless you are born in the territory of the country. REUTERS

citizenship. Article 5 of the Constitution defines who is a citizen of India, either by birth, by parentage, or by acquiring it after having remained a resident in India. There is also a distinction between being a domicile and being a citizen. You may be domiciled in India and yet not be a citizen. This was determined by the Supreme Court in *D.P. Joshi v State of Madhya Bharat* in 1955. The only major amendment to the Citizenship Act came in 2019, with the Citizenship Amendment Act. Then there was a fast-track process for minorities from certain neighbourhood countries to be allowed to take Indian citizenship. I don't think it can really be a serious, substantive question to allow people to have citizenship of both India and another country because that would confer political rights. In other words, citizens of the U.S., U.K., or Australia, for example, would not only have political loyalty to those countries but also the right to vote in India. That, frankly, for me is an extremely dangerous idea. As an Indian citizen, I would not be willing to give political rights to anyone with divided loyalties. Because after all, dual citizenship means that you have divided loyalties.

We are not ready to have dual citizenship in this country after just 75 years. I am not xenophobic, I am a person who has grown up with an idea of global citizenship in a larger sense. But in terms of which political dispensation will govern India, I am not willing to share that right with anyone who has but 100% political loyalty to India. Personally, I had the option of acquiring Australian citizenship, and the only reason I did not take it was that it would mean relinquishing Indian citizenship.

**The incoming Trump presidency has several Indian-origin people, as well as**



I believe it is the democratic right of every Indian to choose the citizenship of another country and relinquish Indian citizenship. But they cannot say I will acquire the citizenship of another country, participate in its political process, and still hold on to political rights in India

VIVEK KATJU

**first-generation Indian immigrants, who will hold public office. Do you think that for certain communities and certain kinds of workers who are employable globally, the idea of citizenship requires some degree of flexibility?**

**VK:** No. You cannot have divided loyalties. You are either a citizen of India, which is in full rights, political rights, economic rights, etc, or you are not.

You mentioned that in the U.S., there are people of Indian origin who are holding, who have, and who will be holding the office. I think six persons of Indian origin have been elected to the House of Representatives this time. Let us not forget that they are American citizens. The Indian systems and law demand that the moment you acquire the nationality of another country, you relinquish India's nationality, which means that you do not have political rights anymore.

I believe it is the democratic right of every Indian to choose the citizenship of another country and relinquish Indian citizenship. But they cannot say I will acquire the citizenship of another country, participate in its political process, and still hold on to political rights in India. Now I know that some other countries allow that, but I must confess I have very orthodox views on this. The international system is a system of states.

**AM:** I completely endorse Mr. Katju's remarks. We cannot, for the sake of populism or to attract foreign investment, create what the Marxists used to call a "comprador" class – a class of people who will act as foreign agents in India. You give them the right to vote and to elect members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies, that is a sure way of reconquering India.

But if you open this Pandora's box by allowing even a single citizen of another country to have dual citizenship in India, it would be deeply dangerous and subversive. There are situations where people who have decided to make India their home have relinquished earlier

citizenship and become citizens of India. Mirra Alfassa, known as The Mother, whose work inspired many and who founded the Aurobindo Ashram in Puducherry, became an Indian citizen despite earlier campaigning for dual citizenship. Similarly, Mother Teresa became an Indian citizen, and economist Jean Drèze, I believe, relinquished his Belgian citizenship and became an Indian citizen. In the U.S., which might seem more flexible, the fact is that you cannot become a President unless you are born in the territory of the U.S. Even Elon Musk, despite all his championing of Donald Trump, can never aspire to be President because he was born in South Africa. So, some laws are much more rigid.

**Is the issue being propped by populism?**

**AM:** I hope not, because I have great regard for the External Affairs Minister, so I am sure he is not doing it for populist reasons. The diaspora has a great role to play but not as dual citizens. You have the diaspora playing a role in cementing bilateral relations with the U.S. The hugely successful Indian diaspora in the U.S. often acts as a rallying point for leaders' visits there, and similarly in other countries. The first Indian diaspora of indentured labourer that went into the Caribbean may not have been as successful in material terms as this new wave of diaspora. But, as I said, they can cement bilateral ties and help attract investment from abroad.

As in the case of Microsoft, Satya Nadella has promised investment in artificial intelligence. That is all for the good of the nation. However, the question really is whether this diaspora could become a Frankenstein monster. While its role may appear benign and a source of great good, you may suddenly empower it to the point where it decides who is going to be your next leader. That is where I think there has to be a *lakshman rekha*. You need to maintain a clear line between the useful role played by the diaspora and its crossing the boundaries. I am not willing to let any Satya Nadella or Vivek Ramaswamy or any person of Indian origin who may just acquire Indian citizenship for instrumental reasons while retaining their American or other citizenship decide my political future. I am an Indian citizen, and I vote for my future along with other Indian citizens who do not have any other loyalties to any other country.



To listen to the full interview  
Scan the code or go to the link  
[www.thehindu.com](http://www.thehindu.com)



## Is India open to the idea of dual citizenship?

### क्या भारत दोहरी नागरिकता के विचार के प्रति खुला है?

#### Dual Citizenship for Indians Settled Abroad

विदेश में बसे भारतीयों के लिए द्वीपक्षीय नागरिकता

- At an event in **December**, **External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar** said there are many **challenges** in providing dual citizenship to Indians settled abroad.  
दिसंबर में एक कार्यक्रम में, **विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर** ने कहा कि विदेश में बसे भारतीयों को द्वीपक्षीय नागरिकता देने में कई चुनौतियाँ हैं।
- He pointed out that the **Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)** drive is a step towards meeting the demand and added that the debate on dual citizenship is “still alive.”  
उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि **भारत का ओवरसीज सिटिजनशिप (OCI)** अभियान मांग को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक कदम है और उन्होंने यह भी जोड़ा कि द्वीपक्षीय नागरिकता पर बहस “अभी भी जीवित” है।
- The conversation on whether **India** is open to the idea of dual citizenship is addressed by **Amitabh Mattoo** and **Vivek Katju** in a discussion moderated by **Kallol Bhattacharjee**.  
क्या **भारत** द्वीपक्षीय नागरिकता के विचार के लिए खुला है, इस पर चर्चा **अमिताभ मट्टू** और **विवेक काटजू** ने **कल्लोल भट्टाचार्य** द्वारा संचालित संवाद में की है।

#### Vivek Katju on Dual Citizenship

विवेक काटजू द्वीपक्षीय नागरिकता पर

- **Vivek Katju** distinguishes between **NRIs (Non-Resident Indians)** and **People of Indian Origin (PIO)**.  
विवेक काटजू ने **NRIs (गैर-निवासी भारतीयों)** और **भारतीय मूल के लोग (PIO)** के बीच अंतर बताया।
- **NRIs** are Indian nationals holding **Indian passports** and have all rights except the **right to vote** abroad.  
**NRIs** भारतीय नागरिक हैं, जिनके पास **भारतीय पासपोर्ट** होता है और उनके पास सभी अधिकार होते हैं, सिवाय विदेश में **मतदान अधिकार** के।
- **PIOs** are not Indian nationals, and they do not have political rights. The **PIO card** was later converted into an **OCI card**.  
**PIOs** भारतीय नागरिक नहीं होते, और उनके पास राजनीतिक अधिकार नहीं होते। **PIO कार्ड** बाद में **OCI कार्ड** में बदला गया।
- The **OCI card** does not provide additional rights or facilities that the **PIO card** did not already offer.  
**OCI कार्ड** कोई अतिरिक्त अधिकार या सुविधाएं नहीं देता, जो पहले **PIO कार्ड** में नहीं थे।



- **Citizenship** has political attributes, and a **non-citizen** cannot participate in the country's political process.  
नागरिकता के राजनीतिक गुण होते हैं, और एक गैर-नागरिक देश की राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में भाग नहीं ले सकता।
- **Minister Jaishankar's remarks** opened up an issue with unresolved contours.  
मंत्री जयशंकर की टिप्पणी ने एक ऐसे मुद्दे को सामने लाया, जिसका समाधान नहीं हुआ है।

### Amitabh Mattoo's Thoughts on Dual Citizenship

#### अमिताभ मट्टू के विचार द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता पर

- **Amitabh Mattoo** believes that **Jaishankar's remark** was an off-the-cuff statement and not a serious question for debate.  
अमिताभ मट्टू मानते हैं कि जयशंकर की टिप्पणी एक असंभावित बयान थी और यह बहस के लिए गंभीर सवाल नहीं था।
- According to the **Indian Constitution, Article 5** defines who is a **citizen of India** and outlines the process of acquiring citizenship.  
भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, धारा 5 यह परिभाषित करती है कि भारत का नागरिक कौन है और नागरिकता प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को निर्धारित करती है।
- There is a **distinction between domicile and citizenship**, as decided by the **Supreme Court** in **D.P. Joshi v. State of Madhya Bharat** (1955).  
निवास स्थान और नागरिकता के बीच एक भेद है, जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डी.पी. जोशी बनाम मध्य भारत राज्य (1955) में निर्णय लिया था।
- The **Citizenship Amendment Act (2019)** was a significant amendment allowing minorities from neighboring countries to acquire Indian citizenship.  
नागरिकता संशोधन अधिनियम (2019) एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन था, जिसके तहत पड़ोसी देशों के अल्पसंख्यकों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी गई।
- Allowing dual citizenship could grant political rights, such as the **right to vote in India**, which is seen as a **dangerous idea**.  
द्वैध नागरिकता की अनुमति देने से राजनीतिक अधिकार मिल सकते हैं, जैसे कि भारत में मतदान का अधिकार, जिसे एक खतरनाक विचार माना जाता है।
- **Divided loyalties** could arise if citizens of countries like the **US, UK, or Australia** also had the right to vote in India.  
अगर अमेरिका, यूके, या ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों के नागरिकों को भारत में भी मतदान का अधिकार होता, तो विभाजित निष्ठा उत्पन्न हो सकती थी।

### Dual Citizenship Debate: Loyalty and Rights

#### द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता पर बहस: निष्ठा और अधिकार

- **India** is not ready for dual citizenship after just **75 years** of independence.  
भारत केवल 75 वर्षों के स्वतंत्रता के बाद द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता के लिए तैयार नहीं है।



- The speaker emphasizes that they are not **xenophobic** but believe in a **global citizenship** in a broader sense.  
वक्ता यह स्पष्ट करते हैं कि वे **विदेशी विरोधी** नहीं हैं, बल्कि व्यापक दृष्टिकोण में **वैश्विक नागरिकता** में विश्वास रखते हैं।
- However, when it comes to who will govern **India**, the speaker is not willing to share political rights with anyone other than those with 100% **political loyalty** to India.  
हालांकि, जब बात **भारत** के शासकों की आती है, तो वक्ता किसी और के साथ राजनीतिक अधिकार साझा करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, सिवाय उन लोगों के जिनकी **100% राजनीतिक निष्ठा** भारत के प्रति है।
- The speaker personally had the option of acquiring **Australian citizenship**, but did not take it because it would require relinquishing **Indian citizenship**.  
वक्ता के पास व्यक्तिगत रूप से **ऑस्ट्रेलियाई नागरिकता** प्राप्त करने का विकल्प था, लेकिन उन्होंने इसे इसलिए नहीं लिया क्योंकि इसका मतलब था **भारतीय नागरिकता** छोड़ना।
- With the incoming **Trump presidency**, several **Indian-origin** people and first-generation **Indian immigrants** will hold public office.  
**ट्रम्प राष्ट्रपति पद** के आने के साथ, कई **भारतीय मूल** के लोग और पहले पीढ़ी के **भारतीय आप्रवासी** सार्वजनिक पदों पर होंगे।
- The question is whether certain communities or workers who are employable globally require some degree of **flexibility** in the idea of citizenship.  
यह सवाल उठता है कि क्या कुछ समुदायों या कार्यकर्ताओं को, जो वैश्विक स्तर पर रोजगार योग्य हैं, नागरिकता के विचार में कुछ **लचीलापन** की आवश्यकता है।

### Vivek Katju's Response on Citizenship

#### विवेक काटजू की प्रतिक्रिया नागरिकता पर

- **Vivek Katju** strongly opposes the idea of **divided loyalties**. He asserts that one must either be a full citizen of **India** with all **political and economic rights** or not be a citizen at all.  
**विवेक काटजू विभाजित निष्ठा** के विचार का विरोध करते हैं। वे स्पष्ट रूप से कहते हैं कि या तो कोई **भारत** का पूर्ण नागरिक होना चाहिए, जिसमें सभी **राजनीतिक और आर्थिक अधिकार** शामिल हैं, या फिर वह नागरिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- He mentions that **Indian law** requires individuals who acquire another country's nationality to relinquish **Indian nationality**, which means losing **political rights** in India.  
वे बताते हैं कि **भारतीय कानून** के अनुसार, जो व्यक्ति किसी अन्य देश की नागरिकता प्राप्त करते हैं, उन्हें **भारतीय नागरिकता** छोड़नी पड़ती है, जिसका मतलब है भारत में **राजनीतिक अधिकार** खोना।
- He acknowledges that it is the **democratic right** of every Indian to choose citizenship of another country, but they cannot retain **political rights** in India while participating in another country's political process.  
वे मानते हैं कि यह हर भारतीय का **लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार** है कि वह किसी अन्य देश की



नागरिकता चुन सके, लेकिन वे दूसरे देश की राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में भाग लेते हुए भारत में राजनीतिक अधिकार नहीं रख सकते।

- Although some countries allow dual citizenship, **Vivek Katju** admits to holding **orthodox views** on this issue.

हालाँकि कुछ देश द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता की अनुमति देते हैं, **विवेक काटजू** इस मुद्दे पर पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं।

- The international system is a **system of states**, and dividing loyalties is problematic for national integrity.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रणाली एक राज्यों की प्रणाली है, और निष्ठाओं का विभाजन राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए समस्या उत्पन्न करता है।

### Amitabh Mattoo on Dual Citizenship

#### अमिताभ मट्टू द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता पर

- **Amitabh Mattoo** completely endorses **Vivek Katju's remarks** and warns against creating a "**comprador class**" for the sake of populism or foreign investment.  
अमिताभ मट्टू पूरी तरह से विवेक काटजू की टिप्पणी का समर्थन करते हैं और पॉपुलिज़्म या विदेशी निवेश के लिए "सांठगांठ वर्ग" बनाने से चेतावनी देते हैं।
- Giving dual citizenship would allow people to vote and elect members to **Parliament** and **Legislative Assemblies**, which could lead to **recolonization** of India.  
द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता देने से लोगों को संसद और विधायी विधानसभा के सदस्यों को चुनने और मतदान करने का अधिकार मिल सकता है, जो भारत के पुनः उपनिवेशीकरण का कारण बन सकता है।

### Dual Citizenship and its Potential Risks

#### द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता और इसके संभावित जोखिम

- Allowing even a **single citizen** of another country to have **dual citizenship** in India would be **dangerous** and **subversive**.  
दूसरे देश के एक नागरिक को भी भारत में द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता देने से यह खतरनाक और विनाशकारी होगा।
- **Mirra Alfassa** (The Mother), **Mother Teresa**, and **Jean Drèze** became **Indian citizens** despite their earlier campaigning for dual citizenship.  
मीरा अल्फासा (द मदर), मदर टेरेसा, और जीन ड्रेज़ ने द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता के लिए पहले अभियान चलाने के बावजूद भारतीय नागरिक बने।
- The **U.S.** has rigid laws: you cannot become President unless you are born in the U.S., even if you are a prominent figure like **Elon Musk**.  
यू.एस. के पास कठोर कानून हैं: आप राष्ट्रपति नहीं बन सकते, जब तक आप यू.एस. में जन्मे नहीं हैं, भले ही आप एक प्रमुख व्यक्ति जैसे एलन मस्क हों।



- There is a concern that the idea of **dual citizenship** could be driven by **populism**.  
इस बात का डर है कि **द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता** का विचार **लोकप्रियता** की ओर से प्रेरित हो सकता है।

## Amitabh Mattoo on the Role of Diaspora

### अमिताभ मट्टू प्रवासी समुदाय की भूमिका पर

- **Amitabh Mattoo** hopes the **External Affairs Minister** is not advocating for dual citizenship for populist reasons.  
अमिताभ मट्टू आशा करते हैं कि **विदेशी मामलों के मंत्री** लोकप्रिय कारणों से **द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता** का समर्थन नहीं कर रहे हैं।
- The **Indian diaspora** plays a significant role in strengthening **bilateral relations** and attracting **foreign investment** but should not hold **dual citizenship**.  
**भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय द्विपक्षीय संबंधों** को मजबूत करने और **विदेशी निवेश** आकर्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, लेकिन उन्हें **द्वैपक्षीय नागरिकता** नहीं होनी चाहिए।
- The **Indian diaspora** in the U.S. acts as a rallying point for leaders' visits, aiding in diplomatic and economic ties.  
**यू.एस.** में **भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय** नेताओं के दौरे के लिए एक **रैली बिंदु** के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो कूटनीतिक और आर्थिक संबंधों में मदद करता है।
- There are concerns that the diaspora, if empowered too much, could **decide** the country's political future, which would be harmful.  
यह चिंता है कि यदि प्रवासी समुदाय को अत्यधिक अधिकार दिया जाता है, तो यह देश के राजनीतिक भविष्य का **निर्णय** ले सकता है, जो हानिकारक होगा।
- There must be a clear boundary between the **useful role** of the diaspora and their overreach in politics.  
प्रवासी समुदाय की **उपयोगी भूमिका** और राजनीति में उनकी अधिक शक्ति के बीच एक स्पष्ट सीमा होनी चाहिए।
- **Amitabh Mattoo** states that he is not willing to let any person with divided loyalties, like **Satya Nadella** or **Vivek Ramaswamy**, decide his political future.  
अमिताभ मट्टू यह कहते हैं कि वे किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जैसे **सत्य नडेला** या **विवेक रामस्वामी**, को अपनी राजनीतिक भविष्यवाणी का **निर्णय** लेने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे, जिनकी निष्ठाएँ विभाजित हैं।
- He emphasizes that as an **Indian citizen**, he votes for his future along with others who have no loyalty to any other country.  
वे यह स्पष्ट करते हैं कि एक **भारतीय नागरिक** के रूप में, वे अपने भविष्य के लिए मतदान करते हैं, साथ ही उन अन्य नागरिकों के साथ जिनकी किसी अन्य देश के प्रति कोई निष्ठा नहीं है।



## Silent waters, hidden catch

GS Paper III: Fishing  
Method



Fishermen holding harpoons, covered under blankets, wait in their boats to catch fish using a unique technique called Tchay-e-gard shikar (shadow fishing) on the frozen waters of the Anchar Lake in Srinagar, on Thursday. Every winter, from December 21 to April 30, the Kashmiri fishermen use this method of camouflaging their presence to lure the fish into a trap with the help of reeds and shock waves by beating the water. IMRAN NISSAR

PATRIOTIC



# Decoding India's growth slowdown

The official diminution of India's projected GDP growth rate may still be an underestimation of the extent of economic slowdown. The revenue mobilisation strategy needs to be reworked to enhance taxation on wealth and profits in order to enhance capex and welfare spending

GS Paper III: Economics

## ECONOMIC NOTES

Prasenjit Bose  
Soumyadeep Biswas

The first advance estimates of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2024-25, released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) this week, shows a decline in the real GDP growth rate to 6.4% from 8.2% registered in 2023-24. This is lower than the 6.5 to 7% range projected by the Economic Survey in July 2024. The growth rate of nominal GDP, which is the sum of the real GDP growth rate and the overall inflation rate, is estimated at 9.7% in 2024-25 – significantly lower than the 10.5% growth rate projected in the last Union Budget.

### Data discrepancies

The official diminution of India's projected GDP growth rate may still be an underestimation of the extent of economic slowdown. Academics and institutional experts have consistently pointed out serious defects in the official GDP estimates, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommending an upgrade of the real sector statistics. An "Informational Annex" to the 2023 IMF Staff consultation report on India had inter alia noted that, "...the compilation of constant price GDP deviate from the conceptual requirements of the national accounts, in part due to the use of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as a deflator for many economic activities. The appropriate price to deflate GDP by type of activity is the Producer Price Index (PPI), which is under development. Large revisions to historical series, the relatively short time span of the revised series, major discrepancies between GDP by activity and GDP by expenditure, and the lack of official seasonally-adjusted quarterly GDP series complicate analysis. Together, these weaknesses make it challenging to monitor high frequency trends in India's economy through official statistics, particularly from the demand side." The estimation of real or constant price GDP requires the use of a GDP deflator to estimate values of GDP components in constant prices. The GDP deflator being used in India's official estimates is a weighted average of wholesale and retail price indices. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI), 2011-12 series has shown high volatility over the past decade, leading to inexplicably large divergences between the WPI and CPI inflation rates (Chart 1). This has had serious implications for the accuracy of the GDP deflator and real GDP estimates.

For instance, the nominal GDP growth rate was estimated at 14.2% in 2022-23 and 9.6% in 2023-24, which indicated a sharp decline in growth. However, the real GDP growth rate was estimated to have grown from 7.0% to 8.2%, indicating growth acceleration. This implied that the GDP deflator was only 1.4% in 2023-24, even as retail inflation was at 5.4%, because the WPI inflation rate was estimated to have fallen from a high of 9.4% in 2022-23 to a negative of -0.7% in 2023-24. In short, because of high volatility in the WPI, the nominal GDP estimate showed a growth deceleration in 2023-24 but the real GDP estimate reflected growth acceleration. Such anomalous and confounding data on macroeconomic fundamentals invariably lead to delusions and policy errors.

### Elusive private investment

Tabled a day ahead of the Union Budget last July, the Economic Survey 2023-24 had taken comfort in the 8.2% growth in

## Economic blues

From 2022-23 to 2024-25, real GDP and investment have grown at an annual average rate of 7.2% each and private consumption at 6%. Post-pandemic, there has been one percentage point increase in the annual average growth rate of real investment. Therefore, there is absolutely no indication of any structural break in the investment behaviour of the private corporate sector so far under the 11 years of NDA rule

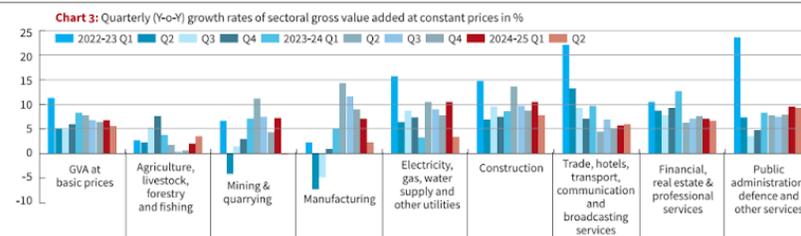
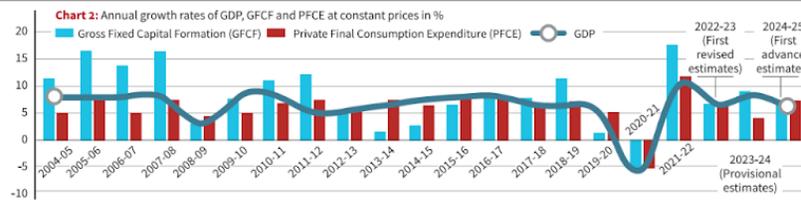
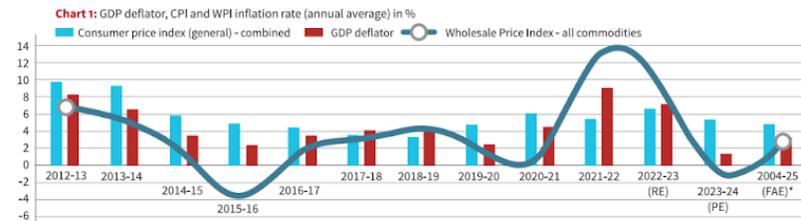


Table 1: Union Government's accounts: revenue and expenditure heads at the end of November 2023 and 2024

	Centre's net tax revenue		Centre's non-tax revenue		Capital expenditure		Revenue expenditure	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
Budget estimates (BE) (₹crore)	23,30,631	25,83,499	3,01,650	5,45,701	10,00,961	11,11,111	35,02,136	37,09,401
April to November (₹crore)	14,35,755	14,43,435	2,84,365	4,27,020	5,85,645	5,13,500	20,66,522	22,27,502
% of Budget estimate (April to November)	61.6	55.9	94.3	78.3	58.5	46.2	59.0	60.1
% of Budget estimate (April to March)	99.8	n.a.	133.2	n.a.	94.8	n.a.	99.76	n.a.

Source: Source: Contoller General of Accounts (CGA), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, NSO, MoS&PI, GoI, DPBIT, MoC&I, National Accounts Statistics 2024 & First Advance Estimates of GDP for 2024-25.

real GDP and indicated a vigorous expansion of investment by the private sector. Yet, the Chief Economic Advisor had asked whether the corporate sector responded positively to the tax cuts of September 2019, and complained about sluggish corporate investments in machinery and equipment and intellectual property products. He criticised the disproportionate allocation of gross fixed capital formation (investment) in the private sector to "dwellings, other buildings and structures" as an unhealthy mix.

Throwing such caution to the wind, the Union Budget relied entirely on a revival of the private corporate capex cycle to announce the 'Prime Minister's Package for Employment and Skilling' with an outlay of ₹2 trillion, aimed at benefiting 41 million youth over a five-year period. The employment linked incentive/subsidy scheme and the internship programme for one crore youth in five years, were premised on the expectation of massive job creation, consequent to an acceleration of private corporate

investment. The fiscal consolidation roadmap, whereby the fiscal deficit was projected to decline from 5.6% of GDP in 2023-24, to 4.9% in 2024-25 and 4.5% in 2025-26, was also announced with the budgetary expectation of the private sector taking a lead in the capital formation process. However, the latest GDP estimates have shown a significant decline in the growth of real gross fixed capital formation from 9% in 2023-24 to 6.4% in 2024-25. A longer view of India's growth trajectory over the past decade, even on the basis of exaggerated official national account estimates, shows the irrationality of official expectations.

During the 10 years of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) rule, between 2004-05 and 2013-14, the average annual growth of real GDP was at 6.8%, investment 10% and private consumption 6% (Chart 1). Between the onset of the present regime till the outbreak of the pandemic, that is, between 2014-15 and 2019-20, real GDP grew at an annual average rate of 6.8% (exactly similar to UPA), but real investment growth fell to

6.3% while private consumption growth increased to 6.8%. Thus, economic growth under NDA was not investment led, as was the case under UPA.

Moreover, during the UPA period, real growth in private investment was over 10%, above the growth of public sector investment at around 9% (Chart 2). Under NDA rule, till the pandemic, public investment in real terms grew faster at an average of 6.6% per year, than private investment which grew by 6.3%.

Investment, consumption and output had collapsed in 2020-21 owing to the lockdown induced recession. The recovery in 2021-22 was indeed led by private investment, but the spikes in the growth rates of investment, consumption and output were on account of base effect – it was simply a return to normalcy after the collapse in the preceding year. From 2022-23 to 2024-25, real GDP and investment have grown at an annual average rate of 7.2% each and private consumption at 6%. Post-pandemic there has been one percentage point increase in the annual average growth rate of real

investment, and 0.8 percentage point decline in the annual average growth rate of private consumption.

Therefore, there is absolutely no indication of any structural break in the investment behaviour of the private corporate sector so far under the 11 years of NDA rule. The deep corporate tax cuts in September 2019 have failed to spur capital formation and real economic activity; rather it has only helped a short lived spurt in corporate earnings and fuelled a post-pandemic bubble in the equity market. In contrast, the advent of the UPA regime had led to a real investment and exports boom between 2004-05 till the financial crisis and global recession of 2008-09, which was facilitated both by a massive increase in industrial bank credit and significant foreign capital inflows. A similar private investment led boom has remained elusive under the NDA regime.

This testifies to the forgotten truth of political economy, that supposedly business friendly governments can deliver much wealth and profits for their cronies but are incapable of bringing about economy-wide structural changes and common prosperity.

### Fiscal strains

The more reliable supply side data on the Indian economy reflects a more sober picture of economic recovery since the pandemic and the nature of the slowdown that has set in. Quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) growth on a year-on-year basis has been on a downward slide since 2023-24 (Chart 3). The agriculture sector continues to show cyclical fluctuations. After showing double-digit growth in the two quarters of 2023-24, the growth rate of manufacturing GVA has been on a downside. Slowdown is visible not only in the mining, power and construction sectors but also in services like retail trade, transport, communications, finance and real estate.

The only sector where GVA is projected to grow at a higher pace in 2024-25 than the previous year is public administration, defence and other services. This shows the crucial role of public spending in sustaining economic growth in the Indian economy. In this context, the monthly accounts of the Union Government further indicate that crucial revenue and expenditure targets set in the last Union Budget are likely to remain unachieved. While the windfall of a ₹2.11 trillion surplus transfer from the Reserve Bank of India has enabled the Union Government to mobilise over 78% of its non-tax revenue target for 2024-25 by November 2024, mobilisation of the Centre's net tax revenues between April to November 2024 was only 56% of the budgetary target of ₹25.83 trillion (Table 1). This has led to spending less than half of the ₹11.1 trillion, budgeted as capex for 2024-25 till November 2024.

It is clear that economic slowdown has disrupted budgetary plans by slowing down tax revenue growth. Adhering to the fiscal consolidation path would imply a squeeze on public spending, including capital expenditure, which in turn would further aggravate the slowdown. Jettisoning fiscal rectitude altogether is also not feasible, given the already elevated levels of public debt and interest payments. The only way out appears to be a reworking of the revenue mobilisation strategy by enhancing taxation on wealth and profits in order to enhance capex and welfare spending.

Prasenjit Bose is an economist and activist. Soumyadeep Biswas is a data analyst at CPERD Pvt. Ltd.



## Decoding India's growth slowdown

### भारत की विकास मंदी को समझना

The official diminution of India's projected GDP growth rate may still be an underestimation of the extent of economic slowdown. The revenue mobilisation strategy needs to be reworked to enhance taxation on wealth and profits in order to enhance capex and welfare spending

भारत की अनुमानित जीडीपी वृद्धि दर में सरकारी कमी अभी भी आर्थिक मंदी की सीमा का कम आंकलन हो सकती है। पूंजीगत व्यय और कल्याण व्यय को बढ़ाने के लिए धन और मुनाफे पर कराधान बढ़ाने के लिए राजस्व जुटाने की रणनीति पर फिर से काम करने की जरूरत है।

#### India's GDP Growth and Data Discrepancies

##### भारत की जीडीपी वृद्धि और डेटा असंगतताएँ

- The first advance estimates of India's GDP for 2024-25 show a decline in the real GDP growth rate to 6.4% from 8.2% in 2023-24.  
भारत के 2024-25 के लिए पहली अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार वास्तविक जीडीपी वृद्धि दर 8.2% से घटकर 6.4% हो गई है, जो 2023-24 में थी।
- The 6.4% growth is lower than the 6.5% to 7% range projected in the Economic Survey in July 2024.  
6.4% वृद्धि वह 6.5% से 7% की सीमा से कम है, जो जुलाई 2024 में आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अनुमानित थी।
- Nominal GDP growth is estimated at 9.7% in 2024-25, significantly lower than the 10.5% projected in the last Union Budget.  
नाममात्र जीडीपी वृद्धि का अनुमान 2024-25 में 9.7% है, जो पिछले संघ बजट में अनुमानित 10.5% से काफी कम है।

#### Data Discrepancies and Challenges

##### डेटा असंगतताएँ और चुनौतियाँ

- There are serious defects in the official GDP estimates, and the IMF has recommended an upgrade of the real sector statistics.  
आधिकारिक जीडीपी अनुमानों में गंभीर दोष हैं, और आईएमएफ ने वास्तविक क्षेत्र के आंकड़ों को अपग्रेड करने की सिफारिश की है।



- The **IMF 2023 report** highlighted issues with the use of **WPI** as a **deflator** for many economic activities instead of the **Producer Price Index (PPI)**.  
आईएमएफ 2023 रिपोर्ट ने कई आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए डिफ्लेटर के रूप में WPI के उपयोग में समस्याएँ उजागर कीं, जबकि सही डिफ्लेटर उत्पादक मूल्य सूचकांक (PPI) है।
- **WPI** has shown **high volatility** over the past decade, leading to discrepancies between the **WPI** and **CPI** inflation rates.  
WPI ने पिछले दशक में उच्च अस्थिरता दिखाई है, जिसके कारण WPI और CPI महंगाई दरों के बीच असंगतताएँ आई हैं।
- The official **GDP deflator** and **real GDP estimates** are significantly impacted due to discrepancies in the **WPI** and **CPI**.  
आधिकारिक जीडीपी डिफ्लेटर और वास्तविक जीडीपी अनुमानों पर WPI और CPI में असंगतताओं के कारण गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा है।
- For instance, the **nominal GDP growth rate** was estimated at **14.2% in 2022-23** and **9.6% in 2023-24**, indicating a decline in growth, but the **real GDP growth rate** was estimated to have grown from **7.0% to 8.2%**, indicating growth acceleration.  
उदाहरण के लिए, नाममात्र जीडीपी वृद्धि दर का अनुमान 2022-23 में 14.2% और 2023-24 में 9.6% था, जो वृद्धि में गिरावट को दर्शाता है, लेकिन वास्तविक जीडीपी वृद्धि दर का अनुमान 7.0% से 8.2% के बीच वृद्धि के रूप में था, जो वृद्धि में तेजी को दर्शाता है।
- These discrepancies show that the **GDP deflator** was **only 1.4%** in **2023-24**, even as **retail inflation** was at **5.4%** due to WPI inflation dropping from **9.4% in 2022-23** to **-0.7% in 2023-24**.  
यह असंगतताएँ दर्शाती हैं कि 2023-24 में जीडीपी डिफ्लेटर केवल 1.4% था, जबकि थोक महंगाई 9.4% से 2022-23 में घटकर -0.7% 2023-24 में हो गई थी, फिर भी खुदरा महंगाई 5.4% थी।
- The high volatility in the **WPI** resulted in the nominal GDP estimate showing a growth **deceleration** in **2023-24**, but the real GDP estimate reflected **growth acceleration**.  
WPI में उच्च अस्थिरता के कारण 2023-24 में नाममात्र जीडीपी अनुमान ने वृद्धि में मंदी दिखाई, जबकि वास्तविक जीडीपी अनुमान ने वृद्धि में तेजी दिखाई।
- Such **anomalous data** lead to **delusions** and **policy errors**.  
ऐसे विचित्र आंकड़े भ्रम और नीति की गलतियों का कारण बनते हैं।

### Elusive Private Investment

#### अस्थिर निजी निवेश

- The **Economic Survey 2023-24**, released ahead of the **Union Budget** in **July 2023**, had shown an **8.2% growth** in **real GDP** and indicated a vigorous expansion of private-sector investment.  
आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2023-24, जो 2023 जुलाई में संघ बजट से पहले जारी किया गया था, में वास्तविक जीडीपी में 8.2% वृद्धि दिखाई गई थी और निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश के उभार का संकेत दिया गया था।



- However, the **Chief Economic Advisor** had questioned whether the **corporate sector** responded positively to the **tax cuts of September 2019** and expressed concerns about sluggish investments in **machinery, equipment, and intellectual property products**.  
हालाँकि, **मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार** ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि क्या **कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्र** ने **सितंबर 2019 के कर कटौती** का सकारात्मक रूप से जवाब दिया था और **मशीनरी, उपकरण, और बौद्धिक संपत्ति उत्पादों** में सुस्त निवेश पर चिंता व्यक्त की थी।
- The **Union Budget** relied entirely on the revival of the **private corporate capex cycle** to announce the '**Prime Minister's Package for Employment and Skilling**' with an outlay of ₹2 trillion, aimed at benefiting **41 million youth** over a **five-year period**.  
**संघ बजट** ने **प्राइवेट कॉर्पोरेट कैपेक्स चक्र** के पुनरुद्धार पर पूरी तरह से निर्भर करते हुए '**प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार और कौशल पैकेज**' की घोषणा की, जिसका **₹2 ट्रिलियन** का आवंटन था और इसका उद्देश्य **41 मिलियन युवाओं** को **पाँच सालों के दौरान** लाभ पहुंचाना था।
- The **employment-linked incentive/subsidy scheme** and the **internship program** for **one crore youth** over five years were premised on the expectation of massive **job creation** following an acceleration of private corporate investment.  
**रोजगार-संलग्न प्रोत्साहन/सब्सिडी योजना** और **इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम** के तहत एक **करोड़ युवाओं** के लिए पांच सालों में **व्यापक रोजगार सृजन** की उम्मीद पर आधारित थे, जो निजी कॉर्पोरेट निवेश के तेजी से बढ़ने के बाद की उम्मीद थी।
- The **fiscal consolidation roadmap** projected the **fiscal deficit** to decline from **5.6% of GDP in 2023-24** to **4.9% in 2024-25** and **4.5% in 2025-26**, expecting the private sector to lead in capital formation.  
**राजकोषीय समेकन रोडमैप** ने **राजकोषीय घाटे** को **2023-24 में जीडीपी का 5.6%** से घटाकर **2024-25 में 4.9%** और **2025-26 में 4.5%** करने का अनुमान जताया, जिससे निजी क्षेत्र को **पूंजी निर्माण** में नेतृत्व की उम्मीद थी।
- However, the latest **GDP estimates** have shown a significant decline in the growth of **real gross fixed capital formation** from **9% in 2023-24** to **6.4% in 2024-25**.  
हालाँकि, नवीनतम **जीडीपी अनुमानों** ने वास्तविक कुल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण में **2023-24 में 9%** से घटकर **2024-25 में 6.4%** की महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट दिखाई है।
- A longer view of **India's growth trajectory** over the past decade shows the **irrationality** of official expectations based on exaggerated official national account estimates.  
पिछले दशक में **भारत की विकास यात्रा** पर एक विस्तृत दृष्टिकोण दर्शाता है कि सरकारी अनुमानों के आधार पर अतिरिक्त आधिकारिक राष्ट्रीय खाता अनुमानों से अपेक्षाओं की अव्यावहारिकता स्पष्ट होती है।
- Between **2004-05 and 2013-14**, during the **UPA rule**, the average annual growth of **real GDP** was **6.8%**, **investment** was **10%**, and **private consumption** was **6%**.  
**2004-05 से 2013-14 तक**, **UPA शासन** के दौरान वास्तविक **जीडीपी** की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि **6.8%** थी, **निवेश 10%** था और **निजी खपत 6%** थी।
- From **2014-15 to 2019-20**, under the **current regime**, **real GDP** grew at an annual average rate of **6.8%**, similar to the UPA period, but **real investment growth** fell to **6.3%**, while **private consumption** growth increased to **6.8%**.



2014-15 से 2019-20 तक, वर्तमान शासन के तहत वास्तविक जीडीपी की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि 6.8% रही, जो UPA अवधि के समान थी, लेकिन वास्तविक निवेश वृद्धि 6.3% पर आ गई, जबकि निजी खपत की वृद्धि 6.8% हो गई।

- Economic growth under the **NDA regime** was not investment-led, unlike under **UPA**, where **real private investment** grew over **10%**, above the **public sector investment growth** of around **9%**.

**NDA शासन** के तहत आर्थिक विकास **निवेश आधारित** नहीं था, जबकि **UPA** के तहत वास्तविक निजी निवेश में **10%** से अधिक वृद्धि हुई थी, जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र निवेश वृद्धि के करीब **9%** थी।

- Under **NDA rule**, until the pandemic, **public investment** grew faster in real terms at an average of **6.6% per year** compared to **private investment growth** of **6.3%**.

**NDA शासन** के तहत, महामारी तक सार्वजनिक निवेश वास्तविक रूप से **6.6% प्रति वर्ष** की औसत दर से बढ़ा, जबकि निजी निवेश वृद्धि **6.3%** रही।

- In **2020-21**, due to the lockdown-induced recession, **investment, consumption, and output** collapsed. The **2021-22 recovery** was led by **private investment**, but the spikes in growth were due to **base effect** from the previous year's collapse.

**2020-21** में, लॉकडाउन-प्रेरित मंदी के कारण निवेश, खपत, और उत्पादन में गिरावट आई। **2021-22** का पुनर्निर्माण निजी निवेश द्वारा नेतृत्व किया गया, लेकिन वृद्धि में स्पाइक्स पिछले वर्ष की गिरावट से उत्पन्न आधार प्रभाव के कारण थे।

- From **2022-23 to 2024-25**, **real GDP** and **investment** grew at an annual average rate of **7.2%** each, and **private consumption** at **6%**.

**2022-23 से 2024-25** तक, वास्तविक जीडीपी और निवेश की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि **7.2%** रही, जबकि निजी खपत की वृद्धि **6%** रही।

- Post-pandemic, there has been a **1% increase** in the annual average growth rate of **real investment**, while **private consumption** growth declined by **0.8%**.

महामारी के बाद, वास्तविक निवेश की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि दर में **1% वृद्धि** हुई, जबकि निजी खपत की वृद्धि दर में **0.8% कमी** आई।

### Investment Behavior Under NDA Rule

#### NDA शासन के तहत निवेश व्यवहार

- There is no indication of any **structural break** in the investment behavior of the **private corporate sector** under the **11 years of NDA rule**.

**NDA शासन** के तहत निजी कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्र के निवेश व्यवहार में किसी भी संरचनात्मक बदलाव का कोई संकेत नहीं है।

- The **deep corporate tax cuts** in **September 2019** have failed to spur **capital formation** and **real economic activity**; instead, it only resulted in a short-lived **spurt in corporate earnings** and fueled a post-pandemic **bubble in the equity market**.

\*\*सितंबर 2019 में किए गए गहरे कॉर्पोरेट कर कटौती ने पूंजी निर्माण और वास्तविक आर्थिक गतिविधि को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया; बल्कि, इससे केवल कॉर्पोरेट आय में अस्थायी उछाल आया और महामारी के बाद इक्विटी बाजार में बुलबुले को बढ़ावा मिला।



- In contrast, the **UPA regime** led to a real **investment** and **exports boom** between **2004-05** and the **2008-09 financial crisis**.  
इसके विपरीत, **UPA शासन** ने **2004-05** से लेकर **2008-09** के **वित्तीय संकट** तक **वास्तविक निवेश** और **निर्यातों में वृद्धि** देखी थी।
- This boom was facilitated by a massive increase in **industrial bank credit** and significant **foreign capital inflows**.  
यह उभार **औद्योगिक बैंक ऋण** में बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि और महत्वपूर्ण **विदेशी पूंजी प्रवाह** से facilitated हुआ था।
- A similar **private investment-led boom** has remained elusive under the **NDA regime**.  
**NDA शासन** के तहत एक समान **निजी निवेश आधारित उभार** अब तक elusive रहा है।
- This highlights the forgotten truth of **political economy** that **business-friendly governments** can deliver wealth and profits for their cronies but are incapable of bringing about **economy-wide structural changes** and **common prosperity**.  
यह राजनीतिक **अर्थव्यवस्था** के भूले हुए सत्य को उजागर करता है कि **व्यापार-मित्र सरकारें** अपने रिश्तेदारों के लिए संपत्ति और मुनाफा तो उत्पन्न कर सकती हैं, लेकिन **अर्थव्यवस्था-व्यापी संरचनात्मक बदलाव** और **सामान्य समृद्धि** लाने में असमर्थ होती हैं।

## Fiscal Strains

### राजकोषीय दबाव

- The more reliable **supply-side data** reflects a more sober picture of the **economic recovery** since the pandemic and the nature of the **slowdown** that has set in.  
आर्थिक **पुनर्निर्माण** की अधिक विश्वसनीय **आपूर्ति पक्ष के आंकड़े** महामारी के बाद एक अधिक संतुलित चित्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं और यह भी दर्शाते हैं कि **मंदी** की प्रकृति क्या है।
- **Quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA)** growth on a **year-on-year** basis has been on a **downward slide** since **2023-24**.  
**त्रैमासिक सकल मूल्य संवर्धन (GVA)** वृद्धि वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर **2023-24** से **गिरावट** की ओर बढ़ रही है।
- The **agriculture sector** continues to show **cyclical fluctuations**.  
**कृषि क्षेत्र** में **चक्रीय उतार-चढ़ाव** जारी हैं।
- After showing **double-digit growth** in the two quarters of **2023-24**, the growth rate of **manufacturing GVA** has been on a **downslide**.  
**2023-24** के दो तिमाहियों में **दहाई अंक में वृद्धि** दिखाने के बाद, **निर्माण GVA** की वृद्धि दर में **गिरावट** आई है।
- **Slowdown** is visible not only in the **mining, power, and construction sectors** but also in services like **retail trade, transport, communications, finance, and real estate**.  
**मंदी** केवल **खनन, ऊर्जा, और निर्माण क्षेत्रों** में ही नहीं, बल्कि **खुदरा व्यापार, परिवहन, संचार, वित्त, और रियल एस्टेट** जैसी सेवाओं में भी स्पष्ट है।
- The only sector where **GVA** is projected to grow at a higher pace in **2024-25** than the previous year is **public administration, defence, and other services**.



\*\*वह एकमात्र क्षेत्र जहां GVA की वृद्धि दर 2024-25 में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक होने की संभावना है, वह है सार्वजनिक प्रशासन, रक्षा, और अन्य सेवाएँ।

- This highlights the crucial role of **public spending** in sustaining **economic growth** in India.  
यह भारत में आर्थिक वृद्धि को बनाए रखने में सार्वजनिक खर्च की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को उजागर करता है।
- The **monthly accounts** of the **Union Government** further indicate that crucial **revenue** and **expenditure targets** set in the last Union Budget are likely to remain **unachieved**.  
संघ सरकार के मासिक खाते और अधिक बताते हैं कि पिछले संघ बजट में निर्धारित महत्वपूर्ण राजस्व और व्यय लक्ष्य संभवतः अधूरे रह सकते हैं।
- The **₹2.11 trillion surplus transfer** from the **Reserve Bank of India** has enabled the **Union Government** to mobilize over **78%** of its **non-tax revenue target for 2024-25** by **November 2024**.  
₹2.11 ट्रिलियन की अधिशेष राशि जो भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से हस्तांतरित हुई, ने संघ सरकार को 2024-25 के गैर-कर राजस्व लक्ष्य का 78% से अधिक नवंबर 2024 तक जुटाने में सक्षम बनाया।
- However, **mobilisation of the Centre's net tax revenues** between **April to November 2024** was only **56%** of the budgetary target of **₹25.83 trillion**.  
हालांकि, अप्रैल से नवंबर 2024 तक केंद्र के शुद्ध कर राजस्व जुटाने की दर केवल ₹25.83 ट्रिलियन के बजटीय लक्ष्य का 56% ही रही।
- This has led to spending less than half of the **₹11.11 trillion**, budgeted as **capex for 2024-25 till November 2024**.  
इससे ₹11.11 ट्रिलियन जो 2024-25 के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय (capex) के रूप में बजटित था, उसमें से नवंबर 2024 तक आधे से कम खर्च किया गया है।
- Economic slowdown has disrupted **budgetary plans** by slowing down **tax revenue growth**.  
आर्थिक मंदी ने कर राजस्व वृद्धि को धीमा करके बजटीय योजनाओं को विघटित किया है।
- Adhering to the **fiscal consolidation path** would imply a squeeze on **public spending**, including **capital expenditure**, which would further aggravate the slowdown.  
राजकोषीय समेकन मार्ग पर टिके रहने का मतलब है सार्वजनिक खर्च, जिसमें पूंजीगत खर्च भी शामिल है, को कम करना, जो मंदी को और बढ़ाएगा।
- **Jettisoning fiscal rectitude altogether** is not feasible, given the already elevated levels of **public debt** and **interest payments**.  
राजकोषीय अनुशासन को पूरी तरह से त्यागना संभव नहीं है, चूंकि पहले से ही सार्वजनिक ऋण और ब्याज भुगतान के स्तर उच्च हैं।
- The only way out appears to be a **reworking of the revenue mobilisation strategy** by enhancing **taxation on wealth** and **profits** to increase **capex** and **welfare spending**.  
एकमात्र रास्ता राजस्व जुटाने की रणनीति को फिर से काम में लाना प्रतीत होता है, जिससे धन और मुनाफे पर कराधान बढ़ाकर पूंजीगत खर्च और कल्याणकारी खर्च में वृद्धि की जा सके।



# Ball in govt.'s court on SC/ST creamy layer, says top court

GS Paper II: Reservation

The Hindu Bureau  
NEW DELHI

Supreme Court judge Justice B.R. Gavai on Thursday said the ball was in the courts of the legislature and the government to take a call on whether the 'creamy layer' of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries of reservation in education and public service must be excluded from quota benefits.

"We have given our view that taking into consideration the past 75 years, such persons who have already availed benefits and are in a position to compete with others, should be excluded from reservation. But it is a call to be taken by the executive and the legislature," he observed orally.

The court was hearing a writ petition filed by Santosh Malviya, seeking a direction to the States, departments and public sector undertakings for "immediate cessation of reservation benefits being extended to the 'creamy layer' within the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes".

The judge, heading a

Bench including Justice Augustine George Masih, was referring to a Constitution Bench judgment of 2024 which had upheld States' power to make sub-classifications within the Scheduled Castes.

Justice Gavai, who was part of the seven-judge Constitution Bench, in his separate opinion on August 1, 2024, had called for the need to evolve a unique set of criteria to exclude the 'creamy layer' among SCs and STs from reservation benefits.

"State must evolve a policy for identifying the creamy layer even from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to exclude them from the benefit of affirmative action... the criteria for exclusion of the creamy layer from SC/ST for the purpose of affirmative action could be different from the criteria as applicable to the Other Backward Classes [OBCs]," the judge had observed.

Justice Gavai's opinion had formed the basis for a push within a majority on the Constitution Bench to introduce the creamy layer principle for SC/ST categories.

**Malviya**, which sought to stop the reservation benefits for the **creamy layer** within the SC and ST communities.

कोर्ट संतोष मलविया द्वारा दायर एक विचार याचिका पर सुनवाई कर रहा था, जिसमें SC और ST समुदायों के भीतर **क्रीमी लेयर** को आरक्षण लाभ से रोकने की मांग की गई थी।

- Justice Gavai was heading the Bench that included **Justice Augustine George Masih**. न्यायमूर्ति गवई, जिनकी अध्यक्षता में न्यायमूर्ति ऑगस्टीन जॉर्ज मसिह भी शामिल थे।
- The judge referred to a **2024 Constitution Bench judgment** that upheld the **States' power** to make sub-classifications within the **Scheduled Castes**.

## Ball in govt.'s court on SC/ST creamy layer, says top court

### एससी/एसटी क्रीमी लेयर पर गैद सरकार के पाले में, शीर्ष अदालत ने कहा

#### Supreme Court Judge's Opinion on Excluding 'Creamy Layer' from SC/ST Quota

#### सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश का एससी/एसटी कोटे से 'क्रीमी लेयर' को बाहर करने पर विचार

- **Justice B.R. Gavai** said that the decision to exclude the '**creamy layer**' of **Scheduled Castes (SC)** and **Scheduled Tribes (ST)** from reservation benefits should be taken by the **legislature** and the **government**.

न्यायमूर्ति बी.आर. गवई ने कहा कि 'क्रीमी लेयर' को अनुसूचित

जातियों (SC) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों (ST) से आरक्षण लाभ से बाहर करने का निर्णय विधानसभा और सरकार द्वारा लिया जाना चाहिए।

- He noted that considering the **past 75 years**, people who have already **availed benefits** and can now compete with others should be excluded from **reservation**.

उन्होंने यह टिप्पणी की कि पिछले 75 वर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए,

जिन व्यक्तियों ने पहले ही लाभ लिया है और अब दूसरों से प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकते हैं, उन्हें आरक्षण से बाहर किया जाना चाहिए।

- However, he emphasized that this is a **call to be taken** by the **executive** and **legislature**.

हालाँकि, उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट किया कि यह निर्णय कार्यपालिका और विधानपालिका द्वारा लिया जाना चाहिए।

- The Court was hearing a **writ petition** filed by **Santosh**



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न्यायमूर्ति गवई ने 2024 के संविधान पीठ के फैसले का उल्लेख किया जिसमें राज्यों की शक्ति को अनुसूचित जातियों के भीतर उप-वर्गीकरण करने की मंजूरी दी गई थी।

- Justice Gavai was also part of the **seven-judge Constitution Bench** that gave a separate opinion on **August 1, 2024**, calling for a unique set of criteria to exclude the **'creamy layer'** from **SC** and **ST** reservation benefits.

न्यायमूर्ति गवई सात-जजों की संविधान पीठ का हिस्सा थे, जिसने 1 अगस्त 2024 को अलग राय व्यक्त की थी जिसमें **SC** और **ST** आरक्षण लाभ से 'क्रीमी लेयर' को बाहर करने के लिए एक अनूठे मानदंड की आवश्यकता की बात की गई थी।

- The **State** should evolve a policy to identify the **creamy layer** within **SCs** and **STs** and exclude them from **affirmative action** benefits.

राज्य को **SC** और **ST** में क्रीमी लेयर की पहचान करने के लिए एक नीति विकसित करनी चाहिए और उन्हें सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के लाभ से बाहर करना चाहिए।

- Justice Gavai observed that the **criteria for exclusion** from **SC/ST** could be different from the criteria for **Other Backward Classes (OBCs)**.

न्यायमूर्ति गवई ने देखा कि **SC/ST** से बाहर करने के लिए मानदंड अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों (**OBCs**) के मानदंड से अलग हो सकते हैं।

- Justice Gavai's opinion was central in forming the basis for the **majority opinion** on the **Constitution Bench** to introduce the **creamy layer principle** for **SC/ST categories**.

न्यायमूर्ति गवई की राय संविधान पीठ में क्रीमी लेयर सिद्धांत को **SC/ST** श्रेणियों के लिए लागू करने के लिए बहुमत की राय बनाने में केंद्रीय थी।

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