



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

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

25\_01\_2025 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper I: History, Society and Geography)

1. M.P. to be alcohol-free soon as CM bans liquor in 17 religious places / मध्य प्रदेश जल्द ही शराब मुक्त हो जाएगा, क्योंकि मुख्यमंत्री ने 17 धार्मिक स्थलों पर शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है

2. Further south / दक्षिण की ओर तरफ़

## M.P. to be alcohol-free soon as CM bans liquor in 17 religious places

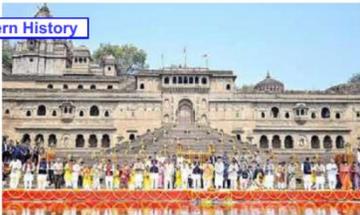
Decision is part of govt. plans to impose prohibition in State: Yadav; previous ban on liquor in 5-km radius of Narmada to continue; Ambedkar varsity in Mhow to be developed as 'Centre of Excellence'

Mehul Malpani  
BHOHAL GS Paper I: Modern History

The Madhya Pradesh government on Friday decided to ban liquor in 17 cities, towns, and villages of religious significance across the State, Chief Minister Mohan Yadav announced after the State Cabinet meeting held in Khargone district's Maheshwar.

Addressing the media after the meeting, Mr. Yadav said the decision was part of the government's plans to impose a liquor ban across the State.

"We have decided that the State will move towards a liquor ban gradually and in this regard, we have taken a policy decision that in the first phase, liquor shops will be shut down permanently in 17 nagar palikas, nagar parishads, and nagar panchayats," Mr. Yadav said.



Madhya Pradesh CM Mohan Yadav and his Cabinet Ministers offering prayers at the Ahilya Bai Holkar Ghat in Khargone on Friday, ANI

The list includes Ujjain Municipal Corporation; six municipalities - Datia, Maihar, Mandla, Multai, Panda, and Mandasaur; six nagar panchayats - Amarkantak, Omkareshwar, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar, Orchha, and Chitrakoot; and four gram panchayats that have religious significance.

Mr. Yadav also said the government's previous policy of a liquor ban in the

5-km radius on both sides of the banks of the Narmada will also continue.

'Liquor, a curse' Later in the day, the Chief Minister, while addressing an event in Maheshwar, said liquor was equivalent to a curse in families in the State and that women have to deal with men who come home drunk.

"This is a policy decision. We are not just saying

this, but from April 1 of the coming [financial] year, no liquor shop will be found functioning in these areas. And gradually, we will move ahead and close down more (shops)," he told the gathering.

The Cabinet also approved ₹25 crore to establish a law department at the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow, the birthplace of the architect of the Constitution. Mr. Yadav also said the university will be developed into a 'Centre of Excellence'.

On January 23, the CM had inaugurated a flyover in Bhopal and named it after Ambedkar. The two decisions assume significance as they come just days before the Congress's rally in Mhow on January 27 where the Opposition party plans to launch its 'Jai Bapu, Jai Bhim, Jai Samvidhan' campaign.

M.P. to be alcohol-free soon as CM bans liquor in 17 religious places

मध्य प्रदेश जल्द ही शराब मुक्त हो जाएगा, क्योंकि मुख्यमंत्री ने 17 धार्मिक स्थलों पर शराब पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है

Decision is part of govt. plans to impose prohibition in State: Yadav; previous ban on liquor in 5-km radius of Narmada to continue; Ambedkar varsity in Mhow to be developed as 'Centre of Excellence'



यह निर्णय राज्य में शराबबंदी लागू करने की सरकार की योजना का हिस्सा है: यादव; नर्मदा के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में शराब पर पहले से लागू प्रतिबंध जारी रहेगा; महु में अंबेडकर विश्वविद्यालय को 'उत्कृष्टता केंद्र' के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा

### Liquor Ban Announced in Madhya Pradesh

मध्य प्रदेश में शराबबंदी की घोषणा

- The Madhya Pradesh government has decided to impose a liquor ban in 17 cities, towns, and villages of religious significance across the State.  
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के 17 शहरों, कस्बों, और धार्मिक महत्व वाले गांवों में शराबबंदी लगाने का निर्णय लिया है।
- The announcement was made by Chief Minister Mohan Yadav after the State Cabinet meeting held in Maheshwar, Khargone district.  
यह घोषणा मुख्यमंत्री मोहन यादव ने महेश्वर, खरगोन जिले में हुई राज्य कैबिनेट बैठक के बाद की।
- The liquor ban is part of the government's broader plan to gradually enforce statewide prohibition.  
शराबबंदी राज्य में पूर्ण शराबबंदी लागू करने की सरकार की व्यापक योजना का हिस्सा है।
- In the first phase, liquor shops will be permanently closed in 17 nagar palikas, nagar parishads, and nagar panchayats, including areas like Ujjain, Maihar, Orchha, and Chitrakoot.  
पहले चरण में उज्जैन, मैहर, ओरछा, और चित्रकूट सहित 17 नगरपालिकाओं, नगर परिषदों, और नगर पंचायतों में शराब की दुकानों स्थायी रूप से बंद की जाएंगी।
- The existing policy of prohibiting liquor sales in a 5-km radius on both sides of the Narmada River will also continue.  
नर्मदा नदी के दोनों किनारों पर 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में शराब बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की मौजूदा नीति भी जारी रहेगी।

### Liquor Considered a Curse

शराब को अभिशाप माना गया

- Addressing an event in Maheshwar, the CM said liquor is a curse in families, as women have to suffer due to drunken men.  
महेश्वर में एक कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि शराब परिवारों के लिए अभिशाप है, क्योंकि महिलाओं को शराबी पुरुषों की वजह से कष्ट सहना पड़ता है।
- From April 1, 2025, no liquor shop will operate in the areas listed in the first phase.  
1 अप्रैल 2025 से पहले चरण में सूचीबद्ध क्षेत्रों में कोई शराब की दुकान संचालित नहीं होगी।
- The CM said, "Gradually, more shops will be shut down," indicating a phased approach to the liquor ban.



मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा, "धीरे-धीरे और दुकानों को बंद किया जाएगा," जो शराबबंदी की चरणबद्ध प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है।

### Approval of ₹25 Crore for Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University

डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर विश्वविद्यालय के लिए ₹25 करोड़ मंजूर

- The Cabinet approved ₹25 crore to establish a law department at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences in Mhow, the birthplace of Dr. Ambedkar. कैबिनेट ने ₹25 करोड़ मंजूर किए ताकि डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर सामाजिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, महू में कानून विभाग स्थापित किया जा सके।
- The university will be developed into a Centre of Excellence. इस विश्वविद्यालय को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाएगा।

### Flyover Named After Ambedkar

अंबेडकर के नाम पर फ्लाईओवर का नामकरण

- On January 23, the CM inaugurated a flyover in Bhopal, naming it after Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. 23 जनवरी को मुख्यमंत्री ने भोपाल में एक फ्लाईओवर का उद्घाटन किया और इसका नाम डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर के नाम पर रखा।
- These decisions are significant as they come just days before the Congress party's 'Jai Babu, Jai Bhim, Jai Samvidhan' campaign, set to launch in Mhow on January 27. ये निर्णय महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि ये कांग्रेस पार्टी के 'जय बापू, जय भीम, जय संविधान' अभियान के 27 जनवरी को महू में शुरू होने से कुछ दिन पहले लिए गए हैं।

### Ahilya Bai Holkar: A Detailed Explanation

- Ahilya Bai Holkar, also known as the "Philosopher Queen," was an iconic ruler of the Malwa region in central India.
- She is remembered for her administrative skills, patronage of art and architecture, and devotion to public welfare.

### Early Life and Background

- Ahilya Bai was born on May 31, 1725, in the village of Chondi, present-day Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra.
- अहिल्या बाई का जन्म 31 मई 1725 को महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर जिले के चौडी गांव में हुआ था।
- Her father, Mankoji Shinde, was a village head, and her upbringing emphasized simplicity and piety.



- उनके पिता, मणकोजी शिंदे, एक गांव के मुखिया थे और उनका पालन-पोषण सादगी और धर्मपरायणता पर आधारित था।
- At a young age, she was married to Khanderao Holkar, son of Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Holkar dynasty.
- कम उम्र में उनकी शादी खंडेराव होलकर से हुई, जो होलकर वंश के संस्थापक मल्हार राव होलकर के पुत्र थे।

### Rise to Power

- After the death of her husband in the **Battle of Kumbher (1754)** and her father-in-law in **1766**, Ahilya Bai ascended the throne of Malwa.
- अपने पति की **कुंभेर की लड़ाई (1754)** में मृत्यु और ससुर की **1766** में मृत्यु के बाद अहिल्या बाई ने मालवा का सिंहासन संभाला।
- Despite societal constraints, she took on the responsibility of governance and won the trust of her people through her wisdom and administrative capabilities.
- सामाजिक सीमाओं के बावजूद, उन्होंने शासन की जिम्मेदारी संभाली और अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता और प्रशासनिक क्षमताओं के माध्यम से लोगों का विश्वास जीता।

- **Administrative Achievements**

Ahilya Bai focused on public welfare by improving infrastructure, ensuring justice, and supporting economic growth.

अहिल्या बाई ने सार्वजनिक कल्याण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार, न्याय सुनिश्चित करने और आर्थिक विकास का समर्थन किया।

- **Roads and Temples:** She constructed numerous roads, rest houses, temples, and ghats, notably in **Varanasi, Ujjain, and Gaya**.

उन्होंने **वाराणसी, उज्जैन और गया** में प्रमुख रूप से कई सड़कों, धर्मशालाओं, मंदिरों और घाटों का निर्माण कराया।

- **Tax Reforms:** She implemented a fair tax system, ensuring farmers and traders were not overburdened.

उन्होंने एक न्यायपूर्ण कर प्रणाली लागू की, जिससे किसान और व्यापारी अत्यधिक कर से सुरक्षित रहे।

- **Military:** Ahilya Bai maintained a strong military to protect her kingdom from external threats.

अहिल्या बाई ने अपने राज्य को बाहरी खतरों से बचाने के लिए एक मजबूत सेना बनाए रखी।

- **Cultural Patronage**

Ahilya Bai was a staunch supporter of art, literature, and spirituality.

अहिल्या बाई कला, साहित्य और आध्यात्मिकता की कट्टर समर्थक थीं।



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



- She renovated or built temples across India, including the famous **Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi**.  
उन्होंने पूरे भारत में मंदिरों का जीर्णोद्धार या निर्माण किया, जिसमें प्रसिद्ध काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर, वाराणसी शामिल है।
- Scholars and poets thrived under her patronage, and her court became a center of learning.  
विद्वान और कवि उनके संरक्षण में फले-फूले, और उनका दरबार ज्ञान का केंद्र बन गया।

- **Legacy and Death**

Ahilya Bai passed away on **August 13, 1795**, leaving behind a legacy of good governance and devotion to dharma.

अहिल्या बाई का निधन **13 अगस्त 1795** को हुआ, और वे अच्छे शासन और धर्म के प्रति समर्पण की विरासत छोड़ गईं।

Her administrative model and welfare programs are still admired, and she is celebrated as one of India's greatest rulers.

उनके प्रशासनिक मॉडल और कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों की आज भी प्रशंसा की जाती है और उन्हें भारत के महानतम शासकों में से एक के रूप में याद किया जाता है।

**Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur**  
**Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)**  
**Contact Number : 9971932488**  
**Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)**



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



GS Paper I: History

## Further south

Archaeologists must look for more iron-specific sites in south India

The Iron Age in India has been a subject of fascination and discussion. In the rest of the world, the Iron Age succeeded the Copper-Bronze Age or bridged the gap between the Bronze Age and the Early Historic period. But the situation in India is different: when the region north of the Vindhyas belonged to the pre-iron Chalcolithic or Copper Age, the south, with over 3,000 sites, was associated with iron. Many archaeologists have, generally and conservatively, placed the Iron Age to be in the second millennium BCE. Given this backdrop, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's recent statement, that the origin of iron in the State could be traced to the first quarter of the fourth millennium BCE, is significant as this pushes the antiquity of iron further. After excavations in the mid-Ganga Valley of Uttar Pradesh about 25 years ago, early evidence of iron technology was dated to 1800 BCE. But now, the work in Sivagalai in Tamil Nadu, which was carried out between 2019 and 2022, has made authorities attribute the introduction of iron in the country to the early part of the fourth millennium BCE, even though the period of 2500 BCE-3000 BCE is taken as a mid-range value. This forms the highlight of a study by the State Department of Archaeology (TNSDA), titled "Antiquity of Iron: Recent radiometric dates from Tamil Nadu". The TNSDA had the scientific dating results of its study validated by renowned institutions such as the Beta Analytic laboratory in the U.S. Mr. Stalin's observation was made keeping the findings in mind. Early this month, he announced a \$1-million prize scheme for deciphering the script of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

The work by the TNSDA should spur new thinking with regard to the strategies to be adopted by archaeologists who are working on the Iron Age of India. They may have to look for more iron-specific sites than copper-cum-iron sites, which will save time, energy and resources. Even though the Tamil Nadu government supports research projects on a wide range of themes in other States, the TNSDA has its constraints with regard to territorial jurisdiction. This underscores the need for complementing Tamil Nadu's efforts with those of other southern States. The Archaeological Survey of India should take the initiative of bringing the entire southern region under a common fold and enabling well-designed and coordinated work. After all, the idea is to share available resources and expertise in the country to arrive at more reliable findings. At a time when certain forces are increasingly using history and culture as powerful instruments to pursue their political agenda, credible and concrete evidence on the antiquity of the country will naturally put to rest any claim based on baseless assumptions.

introduction of iron could be as early as 3000 BCE-2500 BCE.

## Further south

### दक्षिण की और तरफ़

Archaeologists must look for more iron-specific sites in south India

पुरातत्वविदों को दक्षिण भारत में लौह-विशिष्ट स्थलों की तलाश करनी चाहिए

The Iron Age in India  
भारत में लौह युग

• The Iron Age in India has been a topic of significant fascination and discussion.

भारत में लौह युग चर्चा और आकर्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय रहा है।

• Globally, the Iron Age succeeded the Copper-Bronze Age or bridged the gap to the Early Historic period.

वैश्विक रूप से, लौह युग ने ताम्र-कांस्य युग के बाद या प्रारंभिक ऐतिहासिक काल के बीच का पुल बनाया।

• In India, the situation was unique, with the north of the Vindhyas in the pre-iron Chalcolithic phase, while the south had over 3,000 sites associated with iron.

भारत में स्थिति अलग थी, जहां विंध्य पर्वत के उत्तर में ताम्र-पाषाण युग था, जबकि दक्षिण में लोहे से जुड़े 3,000 से अधिक स्थल थे।

Significance of Tamil Nadu's Findings

तमिलनाडु की खोजों का महत्व

• Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin stated that the origin of iron in the State could date back to the first quarter of the fourth millennium BCE, pushing its antiquity further.

तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री एम.के. स्टालिन ने कहा कि राज्य में लोहे की उत्पत्ति चौथे सहस्राब्दी ईसा पूर्व के पहले चरण से हो सकती है, जो इसकी प्राचीनता को और पीछे ले जाती है।

• Excavations in the mid-Ganga Valley of Uttar Pradesh earlier dated early evidence of iron technology to 1800 BCE.

उत्तर प्रदेश की मध्य-गंगा घाटी में पहले की खुदाई ने लोहे की तकनीक के शुरुआती प्रमाण को 1800 ईसा पूर्व में दिनांकित किया।

• Excavations in Sivagalai, Tamil Nadu (2019-2022) suggest the

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur  
Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)  
Contact Number : 9971932488  
Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)



सिवागलाई, तमिलनाडु (2019-2022) में हुई खुदाई के अनुसार, लोहे का परिचय 3000 ईसा पूर्व-2500 ईसा पूर्व के रूप में हो सकता है।

## Validation of Findings

### खोजों का प्रमाणीकरण

- The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology (TNSDA) study, titled “**Antiquity of Iron: Recent Radiometric Dates from Tamil Nadu**”, validated its results through renowned labs like **Beta Analytic Laboratory, U.S.**  
तमिलनाडु राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग (TNSDA) के अध्ययन “**Antiquity of Iron: Recent Radiometric Dates from Tamil Nadu**” को बीटा एनालिटिक लैबोरेटरी, यू.एस. जैसी प्रतिष्ठित प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया।
- Chief Minister Stalin announced a **\$1 million prize scheme** for deciphering the script of the **Indus Valley Civilisation**.  
मुख्यमंत्री स्टालिन ने सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की लिपि को पढ़ने के लिए **\$1 मिलियन पुरस्कार योजना** की घोषणा की।

## Implications for Indian Archaeology

### भारतीय पुरातत्व के लिए प्रभाव

- The TNSDA's findings could change **archaeological strategies**, focusing more on **iron-specific sites** rather than **copper-cum-iron sites** to save resources.  
TNSDA की खोजों से पुरातात्विक रणनीतियों में बदलाव हो सकता है, जिसमें तांबा-लोहे के स्थलों के बजाय लोहे-विशेष स्थलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा।
- Tamil Nadu's **territorial constraints** necessitate collaboration with **other southern States** and the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** for coordinated research.  
तमिलनाडु की क्षेत्रीय सीमाएं अन्य दक्षिणी राज्यों और भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) के साथ समन्वित शोध की आवश्यकता को दर्शाती हैं।

## The Broader Context

### विस्तृत परिप्रेक्ष्य

- Collaborative research can better utilize resources and expertise, ensuring **credible evidence** of the **antiquity of Indian history**.  
सहयोगात्मक शोध संसाधनों और विशेषज्ञता का बेहतर उपयोग कर सकता है, जिससे भारतीय इतिहास की प्राचीनता के विश्वसनीय प्रमाण सुनिश्चित हो सकें।
- At a time when **history and culture** are being politicized, **concrete evidence** can counter **baseless claims**.  
ऐसे समय में जब इतिहास और संस्कृति का राजनीतिकरण किया जा रहा है, ठोस प्रमाण आधारहीन दावों का खंडन कर सकते हैं।



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



## TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, and International Relations)

- 1. 538 arrested as U.S. begins deportation operation /**  
अमेरिका द्वारा निर्वासन अभियान शुरू किए जाने के बाद 538 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया
- 2. India, Indonesia set to discuss Myanmar conflict during talks /**  
भारत और इंडोनेशिया वार्ता के दौरान म्यांमार विवाद पर चर्चा करेंगे
- 3. U.P. temple gets FCRA nod without request /**  
उत्तर प्रदेश के मंदिर को बिना अनुरोध के एफसीआरए की मंजूरी मिल गई
- 4. A t 75, constitutional justice and personal liberty /**  
धारा 75, संवैधानिक न्याय और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता
- 5. Foundational values, the journey of the Indian state /**  
आधारभूत मूल्य, भारतीय राज्य की यात्रा
- 6. Jitendra Pal Singh named India's Ambassador to Israel /**  
जितेन्द्र पाल सिंह को इजरायल में भारत का राजदूत नियुक्त किया गया
- 7. China's refusal to sign water treaties worrying: Khandu /**  
चीन का जल संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इनकार करना चिंताजनक: खांडू

**Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur**  
**Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)**  
**Contact Number : 9971932488**  
**Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)**



# 538 arrested as U.S. begins deportation operation

**GS Paper II: India US**

**Agence France-Press**

WASHINGTON

Hundreds of migrants in the U.S. were arrested on Thursday and others flown out of the country on military aircraft as the White House said President Donald Trump's promised deportation operation had started. White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt said "538 illegal immigrant criminals" were arrested on Thursday and "hundreds" were deported by military aircraft.

"The largest massive deportation operation in history is well underway," she said in a post on social media platform X. Mr. Trump promised the crackdown in the election campaigns and began his second term with a flurry of executive actions aimed at overhauling entry to the U.S.

## 538 arrested as U.S. begins deportation operation

### अमेरिका द्वारा निर्वासन अभियान शुरू किए जाने के बाद 538 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया

**Massive Deportation Operation in the U.S. Begins**

अमेरिका में बड़े पैमाने पर निर्वासन अभियान शुरू हुआ

- **Hundreds of migrants** were arrested on Thursday in the United States as part of President Donald Trump's **deportation operation**.

गुरुवार को अमेरिका में सैकड़ों प्रवासियों को राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के निर्वासन अभियान के तहत गिरफ्तार किया गया।

- **Military aircraft** were used to deport "hundreds" of migrants out of the country.

सैन्य विमानों का उपयोग करके "सैकड़ों" प्रवासियों को देश से बाहर निकाला गया।

- White House press secretary **Karoline Leavitt** stated that **538 illegal immigrant criminals** were arrested on Thursday.

व्हाइट हाउस की प्रेस सचिव कैरोलाइन लेविट ने कहा कि 538 अवैध आप्रवासी अपराधियों को गुरुवार को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

- She added that "**hundreds**" were deported, marking the beginning of the **largest deportation operation in history**.

उन्होंने कहा कि "सैकड़ों को निर्वासित किया गया", जो इतिहास में सबसे बड़ा निर्वासन अभियान शुरू होने का संकेत है।

- The announcement was made on the social media platform **X**, emphasizing the progress of the deportation operation.

यह घोषणा सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म X पर की गई, जिसमें निर्वासन अभियान की प्रगति पर जोर दिया गया।

- President Donald Trump had **promised this crackdown** during his election campaigns and began his **second term** with executive actions focused on **overhauling U.S. entry policies**.

राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने अपने चुनावी अभियानों के दौरान इस सख्ती का वादा किया था और अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल की शुरुआत अमेरिका में प्रवेश नीतियों में बदलाव के लिए कार्यकारी आदेशों के साथ की।



# India, Indonesia set to discuss Myanmar conflict during talks

## GS Paper II: India-Indonesia

**Kallol Bhattacharjee**

NEW DELHI

The raging conflict in Myanmar will feature prominently in discussions between visiting Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and Prime Minister Narendra Modi during the weekend, sources said. Mr. Subianto, who will be the chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations, began his official meetings by calling on External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and meeting industry bigwigs on Friday.

The inclusion of the prevailing scenario in Myanmar in the official agenda is significant as both India and Indonesia have been trying to stitch up a dialogue process among various domestic stakehol-



The meeting of Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto (right) with External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar in New Delhi on Friday. PTI

ders in the conflict-torn southeast Asian country. Sources mentioned that the two sides will discuss several "regional issues including the tension around the South China Sea" during the official talks that will be held in Hyderabad House on Saturday.

India recently hosted a number of ethnic armed organisations from Myanmar as well as members of the exiled National Unity Government.

India hosted them at the Indian Council of World Affairs, soon after Indonesia also hosted such groups.

The chain of engagements indicated that both the countries are trying to establish dialogue between the military junta in Nay Pyi Taw and the ethnic armed organisations that have captured large amounts of territory of Myanmar, including vast tracts of land near its borders with India's north-eastern States.

The situation in Myanmar has escalated over the last year, with the military junta losing control over areas in Chin state, Rakhine, and the Sagaing region. Maungdaw near the Indo-Bangladesh frontier was the latest town to fall to the Arakan Army in December 2024.

**CONTINUED ON**  
» PAGE 10

## India, Indonesia set to discuss Myanmar conflict during talks

### भारत और इंडोनेशिया वार्ता के दौरान म्यांमार विवाद पर चर्चा करेंगे

#### Myanmar Conflict on Agenda During Indonesian President's Visit

इंडोनेशियाई राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा के दौरान म्यांमार संघर्ष एजेंडा में शामिल

- The ongoing **conflict in Myanmar** will be a key discussion point during the talks between **Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto** and **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** over the weekend.

म्यांमार में जारी संघर्ष इंडोनेशियाई राष्ट्रपति प्रबोवो सुबियांतो और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के बीच सप्ताहांत में होने वाली बातचीत का एक प्रमुख विषय होगा।

- Mr. Subianto will be the **chief guest at the Republic Day celebrations** and began his official meetings on Friday by meeting **External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar** and



### industry leaders.

श्री सुबियांतो गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह में मुख्य अतिथि होंगे और उन्होंने शुक्रवार को विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर और उद्योग जगत के नेताओं से मुलाकात के साथ अपनी आधिकारिक बैठकें शुरू कीं।

- The inclusion of Myanmar's **current situation in the official agenda** is significant as both India and Indonesia are working to establish dialogue among various stakeholders in the conflict.

म्यांमार की वर्तमान स्थिति को आधिकारिक एजेंडे में शामिल करना महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि भारत और इंडोनेशिया दोनों इस संघर्ष में विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच संवाद स्थापित करने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

- Discussions will also cover **regional issues like tensions in the South China Sea**, during talks scheduled for Saturday at **Hyderabad House**.  
बातचीत में शनिवार को हैदराबाद हाउस में दक्षिण चीन सागर में तनाव जैसे क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों को भी शामिल किया जाएगा।
- India recently hosted members of **ethnic armed organisations** and the **exiled National Unity Government** from Myanmar at the **Indian Council of World Affairs**.

भारत ने हाल ही में भारतीय विश्व मामलों की परिषद में म्यांमार के जातीय सशस्त्र संगठनों और निर्वासित राष्ट्रीय एकता सरकार के सदस्यों की मेजबानी की।

- Both India and Indonesia are facilitating dialogue between the **military junta in Nay Pyi Taw** and ethnic groups controlling large swaths of Myanmar's territory, including areas near **India's northeastern borders**.

भारत और इंडोनेशिया दोनों ने पी ताँव की सैन्य सरकार और म्यांमार की बड़ी भूमि पर नियंत्रण रखने वाले जातीय समूहों के बीच संवाद की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहे हैं, जिसमें भारत की उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमाओं के पास के क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं।

- The **conflict in Myanmar** has worsened over the past year, with the junta losing control over regions such as **Chin State, Rakhine**, and the **Sagaing region**.  
म्यांमार में संघर्ष पिछले एक वर्ष में और भी खराब हो गया है, जिसमें सेना ने चिन राज्य, रखाइन, और सगाईंग क्षेत्र जैसे क्षेत्रों पर नियंत्रण खो दिया है।
- In **December 2024**, **Maungdaw**, near the **Indo-Bangladesh border**, fell to the **Arakan Army**, further escalating tensions in the region.

दिसंबर 2024 में, भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा के पास स्थित मोंगडॉ पर अराकान आर्मी का कब्जा हो गया, जिससे क्षेत्र में तनाव और बढ़ गया



## U.P. temple gets FCRA nod without request

GS Paper II: FCRA

Vijaita Singh  
Ishita Mishra  
NEW DELHI

The Union Home Ministry has granted registration under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010 to the famous Banke Bihari temple in Uttar Pradesh's Vrindavan, enabling it to receive donations from foreign countries for "religious" activity.

The temple's priests, however, said they had never applied for the registration.

The temple committee is locked in a legal battle with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led government

in the State over the control of the temple's affairs and funds. The committee includes the State government's nominees.

The Banke Bihari temple is presently owned and managed by a hereditary community of Sevayat Goswami priests, Saraswat Brahmins, and the descendants of Swami Haridas, who built the temple over 550 years ago.

Sources in the State government said the temple's funds currently stand at about ₹480 crore, apart from gold and other valuables.

CONTINUED ON  
» PAGE 10

## U.P. temple gets FCRA nod without request

### उत्तर प्रदेश के मंदिर को बिना अनुरोध के

### एफसीआरए की मंजूरी मिल गई

#### FCRA Registration for Banke Bihari Temple बांके बिहारी मंदिर के लिए एफसीआरए पंजीकरण

- The Union Home Ministry has granted Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010 registration to the Banke Bihari temple in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh. This will allow the temple to receive foreign donations for religious activities.

केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के वृंदावन स्थित बांके बिहारी मंदिर को विदेशी अंशदान विनियमन अधिनियम (FCRA), 2010 के तहत पंजीकरण प्रदान किया है। यह पंजीकरण मंदिर को धार्मिक गतिविधियों के लिए विदेशी चंदा प्राप्त करने की अनुमति देगा।

- However, the temple's priests stated that they had never applied for this registration.

हालांकि, मंदिर के पुजारियों ने कहा कि उन्होंने इस पंजीकरण के लिए कभी आवेदन नहीं किया था।

- The temple committee is currently involved in a legal battle with the BJP-led Uttar Pradesh government over the control of the temple's affairs and funds. मंदिर समिति इस समय मंदिर के मामलों और धन के नियंत्रण को लेकर भाजपा-शासित उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ कानूनी लड़ाई में शामिल है।
- The committee includes nominees from the State government. इस समिति में राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित सदस्य शामिल हैं।
- The Banke Bihari temple is managed and owned by a hereditary community of Sevayat Goswami priests, Saraswat Brahmins, and descendants of Swami Haridas, who built the temple over 550 years ago. बांके बिहारी मंदिर का स्वामित्व और प्रबंधन सेवायत गोस्वामी पुजारियों, सारस्वत ब्राह्मणों, और स्वामी हरिदास के वंशजों द्वारा किया जाता है, जिन्होंने यह मंदिर 550 वर्ष पहले बनवाया था।
- According to State government sources, the temple's funds currently stand at approximately ₹480 crore, along with gold and other valuables. राज्य सरकार के सूत्रों के अनुसार, मंदिर के कोष में वर्तमान में लगभग ₹480 करोड़ की राशि है, साथ ही इसमें सोना और अन्य कीमती वस्तुएं शामिल हैं।



# At 75, constitutional justice and personal liberty

## GS Paper II: Constitutional Values

**A** of India, I urge everyone to remember the ways in which the core values of the Constitution founder in a deep ethical and moral crisis, trapped as we are in reductionist, mechanical readings of the constitutional value of personal liberty and human dignity. In the midst of the celebration, we need to step back and take a sober look at the right to personal liberty, which is a core constituent of an idea of justice.

### Reinstating dissent as constitutional ethic

The Supreme Court of India reinstated Justice S. Fazl Ali's dissenting opinion in *A.K. Gopalan vs State of Madras*, unanimously in *Puttaswamy vs Union of India* (2017), a case about the fundamental right to privacy. The preventive detention of the communist leader, A.K. Gopalan, by the government of independent India and the Supreme Court's majority ruling on constitutional interpretation in that case, in the inaugural year of the Constitution, (1950), have now been effectively declared as a judicial wrong. The resurrection of this dissent (which, in effect, upheld Gopalan's right to political dissent) and two later ones (all three on the question of personal liberty), saw the majority judgments truncating liberty as being flawed from the standpoint of constitutional ethics. Within a broader framing of justice, the technicalities of the interpretation of a fundamental right were seen as inseparable from the centrality of personal liberty to constitutional ethics.

It can scarcely be forgotten that Article 21 (the right to life and personal liberty) is 'designed to assure the dignity of the individual as a most cherished human value which ensures the means of full development and evolution of a human being' (Justice R.F. Nariman in *Puttaswamy*, paragraph 42). How and on what basis might we piece together memories that render the Constitution 'workable', 'flexible' and 'strong' (in the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)? How may we discover pathways through which the Preamble lights up ways to 'hold the country together' at a time when the dominant political discourse reduces and degrades politics to the fractured banality of shards – such as the 'tukde tukde' narratives?

Preventive detention, arbitrary arrests, denial of fair trial through the impunity that is guaranteed statutorily in anti-terror laws, and demicidal-domicidal violence enact 'rituals of



**Kalpana Kannabiran**

is a sociologist based in Hyderabad

In the midst of marking 75 years of the Constitution of India, India needs to take a sober look at the right to personal liberty being a core constituent of an idea of justice

humiliation' – to use Sunder Boopalan's words – and impose indescribable wrongs on conscientious resisters in India today. I posit a juxtaposition that is instructive – there is the case of A.K. Gopalan (1950) challenging the inauguration of constitutional contradictions and being detained at one end, and Umar Khalid, Sharjeel Imam, Gulfisha Fatima and several other anti-Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) resisters in prison (2025) challenging the CAA 2019 and living with bulldozers, dispossessions and the partisan prison complex, at the other end.

By 2017, when the Puttaswamy judgment came, preventive detention and prolonged custody without bail had proliferated under the aegis of constitutional courts; there was an escalation in arrests and the prolonged detention of dissenters under the spiralling list of laws (State and central) that, by now, authorised detention and custody with scant regulations. Over the years, the process has become the punishment. We witness young and spirited dissenters who courageously challenged the CAA 2019, now trapped in the talons of anti-terror laws. There is an impenetrable opacity of procedure and an endless deferment of decisions on the vital issue of personal liberty.

Dissent is criminalised even while dissent is reinstated; this is the deep paradox of our times that courts must reflect on in the 75th year of the Constitution.

### A.K. Gopalan and today's resisters

In his memoir, *In the Cause of the People: Reminiscences* (1973), A.K. Gopalan gives us a fine-grained account of his imprisonment along with several others 'by Indians', and of the numerous trials he faced and the petitions he filed to secure liberty from British courts and Indian courts thereafter, but to no avail. Deciding to celebrate Independence day in jail on August 15, 1947, he led a small procession in jail and hoisted the national flag. He was arrested for this 'crime' on a treason charge for stirring enmity against the emperor under Section 124A, and produced before the ADM Calicut in independent India (p.274).

He filed affidavits and wrote letters to the court 'as a matter of course' and was unwilling to 'remain quiescent'. Gopalan himself argued in another writ petition filed in Madras, in a hearing that saw large crowds: 'The court set me free on

the last day of the hearing. I was re-arrested after release at the door of the court and escorted once more to Cuddalore jail. I filed another writ petition which was heard two days after my re-arrest. The court released me again. The judges specially ordered the police not to touch me. The police did not dare to disregard this injunction. I had been imprisoned in December 1947 and released in 1951. Four years in jail!'

This account has a familiar contemporary ring to it. The anti-CAA resisters have spent roughly four years in custody, but the difference is that the courts have not yet moved with a sense of urgency to set them free. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950, belonged to free India's 'rule of law' regime.

K.G. Kannabiran, while reflecting on the travails of civil libertarian lawyers and their petitioners in courts over five decades, observed that the Gopalan judgment "is our own. It is the first 'Indian-made foreign judgement'" which upheld an Indian-made colonial law. To this, 75 years later, we have now added more Indian-made colonial laws. But will the courts hold the Puttaswamy view of dissent and dignity in place and extend their reach as constitutional values that further the cause of personal liberty as the ultimate expression of justice under the Constitution?



### No room for retrospective regret

The case of the 16 arrests made in the Bhima Koregaon case (writers, intellectuals, cultural activists, poets, performers, teachers), the 19 arrests made in the Delhi riots case of anti-CAA protesters (most of them community leaders and student leaders and activists, of whom 17 are Muslim), and the anticipation of violence, arrest and homicide as a 'clear and present danger' confronted especially by Muslims who dare to challenge unlawful state action, must make us pause. They call for a slew of interventions by constitutional courts in the exercise of 'creative constitutionalism' (to use Professor Upendra Baxi's phrase) in the cause of the right to personal liberty as justice. This is needed so that India does not end up waiting 'another seven decades and four generations' to discover that we were again on the wrong side of the Constitution. Or that we understood and worked the Constitution in its seventh decade in ways that negated its ethical spirit, instead of upholding and furthering the idea of justice embedded within.

## At 75, constitutional justice and personal liberty

## धारा 75, संवैधानिक न्याय और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता

### Reinstating the Constitutional Values and Right to Dissent

संविधान के मूल्यों और असहमति के अधिकार को पुनःस्थापित करना

- As India marks 75 years of the Constitution, there is a call to reflect on the ethical and moral crises in the interpretation of personal liberty and human dignity.



भारत में संविधान के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने पर व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और मानव गरिमा की व्याख्या में उत्पन्न नैतिक और आदर्श संकट पर विचार करने की अपील की गई है।

- Personal liberty is central to the **idea of justice**, and the **right to personal liberty** requires deeper examination amidst the celebratory atmosphere.

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता न्याय के विचार का केंद्र है, और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार पर उत्सव के बीच गहराई से विचार करना आवश्यक है।

### Reinstating Dissent as Constitutional Ethic

असहमति को संवैधानिक नैतिकता के रूप में पुनःस्थापित करना

- The **Supreme Court of India**, in **Puttaswamy vs Union of India (2017)**, reinstated Justice **S. Fazl Ali's dissenting opinion** from the **A.K. Gopalan vs State of Madras (1950)** case, upholding the **fundamental right to privacy**.

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने पुतस्वामी बनाम भारत संघ (2017) में न्यायमूर्ति एस. फज़ल अली की असहमति को पुनःस्थापित किया, जो ए.के. गोपालन बनाम मद्रास राज्य (1950) में मौलिक गोपनीयता अधिकार की पुष्टि करता है।

- Justice Fazl Ali's dissent emphasized **Gopalan's right to political dissent** and criticized the majority judgment for truncating liberty, declaring it **judicially flawed** from a constitutional ethics standpoint.

न्यायमूर्ति फज़ल अली की असहमति ने गोपालन के राजनीतिक असहमति के अधिकार पर जोर दिया और स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करने के लिए बहुमत के निर्णय को संवैधानिक नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से त्रुटिपूर्ण घोषित किया।

- **Article 21** guarantees the **right to life and personal liberty** and ensures the **dignity of individuals** for their full development, as noted in **Justice R.F. Nariman's judgment** in **Puttaswamy**.

अनुच्छेद 21 जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की गारंटी देता है और न्यायमूर्ति आर.एफ. नरिमान के पुतस्वामी निर्णय में व्यक्तियों की गरिमा और पूर्ण विकास सुनिश्चित करता है।

### Challenges to Personal Liberty and Dissent

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और असहमति के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ

- India has seen **preventive detention**, **arbitrary arrests**, and denial of **fair trials** under anti-terror laws, which impose **rituals of humiliation** on resisters.

भारत में एहतियाती हिरासत, मनमाने तरीके से गिरफ्तारी, और आतंकवाद विरोधी कानूनों के तहत निष्पक्ष सुनवाई से इनकार किया गया है, जो प्रतिरोधियों पर अपमान की रस्में लागू करता है।

- A **comparison** is drawn between **A.K. Gopalan's detention in 1950** and the **prolonged custody of anti-CAA protesters** like **Umar Khalid** and **Sharjeel Imam** under anti-terror laws in 2025.



ए.के. गोपालन की 1950 में हिरासत और 2025 में सीएए विरोधियों जैसे उमर खालिद और शर्जील इमाम की आतंकवाद विरोधी कानूनों के तहत लंबी हिरासत के बीच तुलना की गई है।

- By 2017, **prolonged detention** and **preventive custody** had increased, and dissenters were subjected to **endless procedural delays** and **opacity** under these laws. 2017 तक, लंबी हिरासत और एहतियाती हिरासत में वृद्धि हुई, और इन कानूनों के तहत असहमति व्यक्त करने वालों को अंतहीन प्रक्रियात्मक देरी और अपारदर्शिता का सामना करना पड़ा।

### The Deep Paradox

#### गंभीर विरोधाभास

- Dissent is both **reinstated and criminalized**, highlighting a paradox that requires courts to reflect deeply in the **75th year of the Constitution**. असहमति को एक साथ पुनःस्थापित और अपराधीकरण किया गया है, जो संविधान के 75वें वर्ष में न्यायालयों के गहन चिंतन की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।

### A.K. Gopalan and Today's Resisters

#### ए.के. गोपालन और आज के प्रतिरोधी

- In his memoir, *In the Cause of the People: Reminiscences* (1973), A.K. Gopalan described his **imprisonment by Indians** and the numerous **trials and petitions** he filed to secure liberty, all of which were unsuccessful.

ए.के. गोपालन ने अपनी पुस्तक *इन द कॉज ऑफ द पीपल: रेमिनिसेंस (1973)* में भारतीयों द्वारा की गई गिरफ्तारी और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लिए दायर याचिकाओं और मुकदमों का वर्णन किया, जो सभी असफल रहे।

- On **August 15, 1947**, Gopalan led a small procession inside the jail and hoisted the **national flag**. He was arrested for this act under **Section 124A** for treason, accused of stirring enmity against the emperor.

**15 अगस्त 1947** को गोपालन ने जेल में एक छोटा जुलूस निकाला और राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया। इसके लिए उन्हें धारा 124ए के तहत देशद्रोह के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया।

- He narrated how he was **re-arrested multiple times** after being released by the courts. Judges even ordered the police not to arrest him again, but he spent **four years in jail** (1947-1951).

उन्होंने बताया कि कोर्ट से रिहाई के बाद भी उन्हें बार-बार गिरफ्तार किया गया। न्यायाधीशों ने पुलिस को उन्हें फिर से गिरफ्तार न करने का आदेश दिया, फिर भी उन्होंने चार साल जेल (1947-1951) में बिताए।

- This resonates with the situation of **anti-CAA protesters**, many of whom have spent **four years in custody**, with courts showing **little urgency** in setting them free. यह स्थिति सीएए विरोधियों की परिस्थितियों से मेल खाती है, जिनमें से कई ने चार साल की हिरासत बिताई है, लेकिन अदालतों ने उन्हें रिहा करने में कोई शीघ्रता नहीं दिखाई।



## The Preventive Detention Act and Constitutional Contradictions

### एहतियाती हिरासत अधिनियम और संवैधानिक विरोधाभास

- The **Preventive Detention Act, 1950**, enacted in independent India, was criticized as an **Indian-made colonial law**, continuing the practices of detention without trial.  
एहतियाती हिरासत अधिनियम, 1950, जिसे स्वतंत्र भारत में लागू किया गया, को **भारतीय निर्मित औपनिवेशिक कानून** के रूप में आलोचना मिली, जो बिना मुकदमे हिरासत की प्रथाओं को जारी रखता था।
- Legal scholar **K.G. Kannabiran** referred to the **A.K. Gopalan judgment** as the **first Indian-made foreign judgment**, upholding such colonial-era laws.  
कानूनी विद्वान के.जी. कन्नबीरन ने ए.के. गोपालन के निर्णय को **पहला भारतीय निर्मित विदेशी निर्णय** कहा, जिसने औपनिवेशिक युग के ऐसे कानूनों का समर्थन किया।

### Cases Reflecting Current Challenges

#### वर्तमान चुनौतियों को दर्शाने वाले मामले

- The **Bhima Koregaon arrests** (16 individuals) and **anti-CAA protests** (19 individuals arrested, including 17 Muslims) highlight **targeted detentions** of dissenters.  
**भीमा कोरेगांव गिरफ्तारियों** (16 व्यक्ति) और **सीएए विरोध** (19 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार, जिनमें 17 मुस्लिम हैं) ने विरोधियों की **लक्षित गिरफ्तारी** को उजागर किया।
- The **anticipated violence and arrests** disproportionately affect **Muslims**, who face **unlawful state actions** for challenging the state.  
**हिंसा और गिरफ्तारी की संभावना** विशेष रूप से **मुसलमानों** को प्रभावित करती है, जो राज्य की अवैध कार्रवाइयों को चुनौती देते हैं।
- Scholar **Upendra Baxi** calls for **creative constitutionalism** by courts to protect the **right to personal liberty** as the ultimate expression of justice.  
विद्वान **उपेन्द्र बक्षी** ने अदालतों से **सृजनात्मक संवैधानिकता** की मांग की है, ताकि **व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार** को न्याय की सर्वोच्च अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में संरक्षित किया जा सके।

### The Ethical Spirit of the Constitution

#### संविधान की नैतिक भावना

- The author emphasizes the need for courts to ensure that **India does not wait decades** to realize it has once again failed the Constitution.  
लेखक ने अदालतों से यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया कि **भारत को दशकों तक प्रतीक्षा न करनी पड़े**, यह समझने के लिए कि उसने फिर से संविधान के साथ अन्याय किया है।
- Upholding the **ethical spirit of justice** is critical to prevent the Constitution from being reduced to a **mere technical document**.



न्याय की नैतिक भावना को बनाए रखना महत्वपूर्ण है, ताकि संविधान को केवल तकनीकी दस्तावेज में परिवर्तित होने से रोका जा सके।

# Foundational values, the journey of the Indian state

## GS Paper II: Federalism

On the 75th anniversary of the coming into effect of the Constitution of India, it is imperative to evaluate the journey of the Indian state from the perspective of its foundational values before we plan the course ahead. After nearly three years of debate and deliberation, the Constituent Assembly of the newly independent India adopted its founding document, the Constitution of India. Two months thereafter, the Republic officially came into force with the Constitution being given effect to. When Dr. B.R. Ambedkar delivered the closing address to the Constituent Assembly on November 25, 1949, he characterised the complex challenges ahead. He anxiously wondered whether Indians would place “the country above their creed”. Today, we realise that the words from the closing address carry meaningful lessons for the next 75 years and propel us to guard the Constitution.

### The federal republic

Many of the constitutional issues that have been keenly debated in recent times have been around the interpretation of India's federal structure. Tussles between State governments and some of the State Governors have made their way to the Supreme Court of India. Pitched battles are being fought within and outside Parliament on the issue of simultaneous elections. The neglect of 'regional languages' such as Tamil, Kannada, Bengali, Marathi and so on is being argued from the vanguard of multilingual equality and State autonomy. Fiscal federalism has been a major sticking point for States that are suffering under the dual regime of the Finance Commission and the Goods and Services Tax Act. The next delimitation exercise, which will determine the democratic future of India, is set to result in a showdown between the Union and States that have controlled their population.

It is strange that given how integral federalism has been to the constitutional discourse over the last 50 years or so, the word 'federal' is nowhere to be found in the text of the Constitution.



**Manuraj Shunmugasundaram**

is Spokesperson, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and an advocate in the Madras High Court

Rather than reinventing the wheel of the Constitution, there has to be a strong defence of India's democratic principles

Criticism of the Constitution in the early days, and one that was well anticipated by Dr. Ambedkar, was that the document is anti-federal and tilts the balance in favour of the Union. Addressing this complaint while speaking in 1949, Dr. Ambedkar explained that the 'Centre and the States are co-equal' in matters of legislative and executive authority. He clarified to the Constituent Assembly that the overriding powers for the Union are only placed “to be used in an emergency”. As such, the regular conduct of democratic business in India is within a federal framework and not to be mistaken for a unitary one. On this count, constitutional courts have confirmed the proposition by ear-marking federalism to be a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, beginning with the judgment in *S.R. Bommai vs Union of India (1994)* and continuing to the *Government of NCT of Delhi vs Union of India (2024)*.

### An unequal democracy

Another question of contemporary interest is on whether and how India has matured over the 75 years, into a social democracy that is guided by the constitutional values of liberty, equality and fraternity. The argument put forth by many critics of the government is that it has become a police state. The offence of sedition along with stringent special statutes such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act supplement this position. Similarly, whether the country has been able to achieve a degree of equality among various cohorts, and whether it is truly democratic are questions that merit introspection.

With tremendous foresight, Dr. Ambedkar explained that the country must strive to remove social and economic inequality before they become a threat to democracy itself. He went on to underline the importance of fraternity for the fledgling republic. Terming the idea of an Indian nation as a delusion, Dr. Ambedkar asked how

people divided into several thousands of castes can be a nation.

Seventy-five years hence, can we fairly claim to have fostered fraternal feelings through social and political movements? Have we succeeded to some degree in neutralising the significance of caste in determining merit and success in society? The answers must be in the negative. But, that does not necessarily imply that the Constitution has failed. It is an indication of how much farther the country must travel.

### The need for constitutional guardians

Of late, there has been some noise about revamping the Constitution, as the accusation is that it has evolved from an European colonial perspective. It has become a common trope among the social right to suggest replacement of the present-day Constitution with an 'Indic' constitutional document drawing from Hindu dharmic concepts – there can be no greater insult to the combined intellect of the Constituent Assembly than this. There can be no greater disservice than this to the three years of the Constituent Assembly and the 75 years of nation-building that have made India what it is today.

Rather than reinventing the wheel of the Constitution, the country must respond to Dr. Ambedkar's calls to defend our democratic principles and preserve the Constitution. For it is not the document that makes the nation but the people who are called to govern.

What is required today is clear-headed guidance on the future of our constitutional philosophy. In Plato's *Republic*, he argues the case for a class of guardians who are philosopher-kings. India today needs guardians who can place the country above their creed more than ever: they need to be guardians in the form of judges, bureaucrats, politicians, activists, journalists and citizens. Only then can we truly aspire to fulfil the promise of the Constitution.



## Foundational values, the journey of the Indian state

### आधारभूत मूल्य, भारतीय राज्य की यात्रा

#### 75 Years of the Constitution of India

#### भारत के संविधान के 75 वर्ष

- On the 75th anniversary of the Constitution of India, it is essential to reflect on the nation's journey from the perspective of its foundational values before charting the future.



भारत के संविधान की 75वीं वर्षगांठ पर, भविष्य की योजना बनाने से पहले मूलभूत मूल्यों के दृष्टिकोण से राष्ट्र की यात्रा पर विचार करना आवश्यक है।

- The Constitution was adopted by the **Constituent Assembly** after **three years of debate and deliberation** in newly independent India.

संविधान को नव स्वतंत्र भारत की संविधान सभा द्वारा तीन वर्षों की बहस और विचार-विमर्श के बाद अपनाया गया।

- It officially came into effect two months later, marking the birth of the **Republic of India**. यह दो महीने बाद आधिकारिक रूप से लागू हुआ, जिससे भारत गणराज्य का जन्म हुआ।
- In his **closing address** on **November 25, 1949**, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar expressed concern about whether Indians would prioritize the **country above their creed**.

25 नवंबर 1949 को अपने समापन भाषण में डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकर ने चिंता व्यक्त की कि क्या भारतीय देश को अपने मत से ऊपर रखेंगे।

## The Federal Republic

### संघीय गणराज्य

- The interpretation of **India's federal structure** has been a significant topic of debate in recent years, with **State-Union tussles** frequently making their way to the **Supreme Court**.

हाल के वर्षों में भारत की संघीय संरचना की व्याख्या एक महत्वपूर्ण बहस का विषय रही है, और राज्य और केंद्र के संघर्ष अक्सर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में पहुंचते हैं।

- Key issues include:

मुख्य मुद्दे शामिल हैं:

- **Tensions** between State governments and Governors.  
राज्य सरकारों और राज्यपालों के बीच तनाव।
- Debates over **simultaneous elections**.  
एक साथ चुनाव पर बहस।
- Neglect of **regional languages** like Tamil, Kannada, and Bengali.  
तमिल, कन्नड़, बंगाली जैसी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की उपेक्षा।
- Challenges in **fiscal federalism** under the Finance Commission and GST Act.  
वित्तीय संघवाद में वित्त आयोग और GST अधिनियम के तहत चुनौतियां।
- Implications of the next **delimitation exercise** on State-Union relations.  
आगामी परिसीमन अभ्यास का राज्य-केंद्र संबंधों पर प्रभाव।
- Despite being central to India's governance, the word '**federal**' is absent from the text of the Constitution.  
भारत की शासन प्रणाली के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद, संविधान के पाठ में '**संघीय**' शब्द अनुपस्थित है।
- Dr. Ambedkar clarified in 1949 that the **Centre and States are co-equal** in legislative and executive authority, with Union powers only for **emergencies**.



डॉ. आंबेडकर ने 1949 में स्पष्ट किया कि केंद्र और राज्य विधायी और कार्यकारी अधिकारों में समान हैं, और केंद्र को अधिकार केवल आपात स्थितियों के लिए दिए गए हैं।

## Federalism in Constitutional Judgments

### संविधान के निर्णयों में संघवाद

- Federalism has been declared part of the **basic structure** of the Constitution, starting with the **S.R. Bommai vs Union of India (1994)** case.  
संघवाद को संविधान की मूल संरचना का हिस्सा घोषित किया गया, जिसकी शुरुआत एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ (1994) मामले से हुई।
- The principle was reaffirmed in **Government of NCT of Delhi vs Union of India (2024)**.  
इस सिद्धांत को दिल्ली सरकार बनाम भारत संघ (2024) में पुनः पुष्टि मिली।

## An Unequal Democracy

### असमान लोकतंत्र

- A key question today is whether India has matured in 75 years into a **social democracy** guided by constitutional values of **liberty, equality, and fraternity**.  
एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि क्या 75 वर्षों में भारत स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व के संवैधानिक मूल्यों से प्रेरित एक सामाजिक लोकतंत्र के रूप में विकसित हुआ है।
- Critics argue that India has turned into a **police state**, with laws like **sedition, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)**, and the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act** reinforcing this claim.  
आलोचकों का तर्क है कि भारत एक पुलिस राज्य बन गया है, जिसमें राजद्रोह, गैरकानूनी गतिविधियां (रोकथाम) अधिनियम (UAPA) और धनशोधन निवारण अधिनियम जैसे कानून इस दावे को सुदृढ़ करते हैं।
- Questions remain whether India has achieved **equality** among its people or if it is truly democratic, warranting deep introspection.  
यह सवाल बना हुआ है कि क्या भारत ने अपने लोगों के बीच समानता हासिल की है या क्या यह वास्तव में लोकतांत्रिक है, और यह गहन चिंतन की मांग करता है।

## Dr. Ambedkar's Warnings on Inequality

### डॉ. आंबेडकर की असमानता पर चेतावनियां

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar cautioned that **social and economic inequality** must be removed to prevent them from becoming a threat to democracy.  
डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकर ने चेतावनी दी थी कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानता को हटाना जरूरी है ताकि यह लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा न बन सके।
- He also stressed the need for **fraternity**, questioning how a nation divided into thousands of castes could truly be called a nation.



उन्होंने बंधुत्व की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया और पूछा कि हजारों जातियों में विभाजित एक देश को वास्तव में एक राष्ट्र कैसे कहा जा सकता है।

- After 75 years, the answers to whether fraternal feelings have been fostered or caste's influence neutralized are largely negative.

75 वर्षों के बाद, यह सवाल कि क्या बंधुत्व की भावना को बढ़ावा दिया गया है या जाति के प्रभाव को खत्म किया गया है, इसके उत्तर अधिकांशतः नकारात्मक हैं।

- This does not indicate that the **Constitution has failed**, but highlights how far the country still needs to progress.

इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि **संविधान विफल हो गया है**, बल्कि यह दिखाता है कि देश को अभी और कितना आगे बढ़ना है।

### The Need for Constitutional Guardians

#### संविधान के संरक्षकों की आवश्यकता

- Recent debates suggest replacing the current Constitution with an **'Indic' constitutional document** inspired by Hindu dharmic concepts, which would insult the **intellect of the Constituent Assembly**.

हाल की बहसों वर्तमान संविधान को हिंदू धार्मिक अवधारणाओं से प्रेरित **'भारतीय' संविधान** से बदलने का सुझाव देती हैं, जो **संविधान सभा की बुद्धिमत्ता** का अपमान होगा।

- Dr. Ambedkar emphasized the importance of **defending democratic principles** and preserving the Constitution, rather than reinventing it.

डॉ. आंबेडकर ने **लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की रक्षा** करने और संविधान को बनाए रखने के महत्व पर जोर दिया, बजाय इसके पुनर्निर्माण के।

- Today, India needs **guardians** in the form of **judges, bureaucrats, politicians, activists, journalists, and citizens** who place the **country above their creed**.

आज भारत को ऐसे **संरक्षकों** की आवश्यकता है जो **न्यायाधीश, नौकरशाह, राजनेता, कार्यकर्ता, पत्रकार और नागरिक** के रूप में देश को अपने धर्म से ऊपर रखें।

- Only with such guardians can the nation truly aspire to fulfill the **promise of the Constitution**.

केवल ऐसे संरक्षकों के साथ राष्ट्र वास्तव में संविधान के वादे को पूरा करने की आकांक्षा कर सकता है।



## Creative constitutionalism

**Creative constitutionalism** in the context of the statement refers to the ability of constitutional courts to interpret and expand the scope of constitutional provisions in innovative and dynamic ways to uphold justice, particularly focusing on fundamental rights like personal liberty.

क्रिएटिव कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनलिज़्म का मतलब है कि संवैधानिक न्यायालय संविधान के प्रावधानों की व्याख्या अभिनव और गतिशील तरीके से करें ताकि न्याय, विशेष रूप से व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता जैसे मौलिक अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

The idea is to adapt constitutional principles to address new and complex societal challenges rather than sticking to a rigid or traditional interpretation.

इसका उद्देश्य संविधान के सिद्धांतों को नई और जटिल सामाजिक चुनौतियों के अनुसार अनुकूलित करना है, बजाय इसके कि परंपरागत या कठोर व्याख्या पर निर्भर रहा जाए।

### Explanation in the given context:

- The phrase coined by Professor Upendra Baxi, "creative constitutionalism," emphasizes the proactive role courts can play in ensuring justice, even in situations where the constitution may not explicitly provide clear solutions.
- प्रोफेसर उपेंद्र बक्सी द्वारा गढ़ा गया यह वाक्यांश "क्रिएटिव कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनलिज़्म" संवैधानिक न्यायालयों की उस सक्रिय भूमिका को रेखांकित करता है, जो न्याय सुनिश्चित करने में निभाई जाती है, खासकर उन परिस्थितियों में जहां संविधान स्पष्ट समाधान प्रदान नहीं करता।
- It calls for constitutional courts to **develop new legal doctrines, broaden interpretations of existing rights, or reinterpret laws** to protect and promote individual rights, such as personal liberty.



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



- यह संवैधानिक न्यायालयों को नए कानूनी सिद्धांत विकसित करने, मौजूदा अधिकारों की व्याख्या का विस्तार करने, या कानूनों को फिर से व्याख्यायित करने का आह्वान करता है, ताकि व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता जैसे अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनका प्रचार किया जा सके।
- This approach ensures that the **spirit of the Constitution evolves with time** to address contemporary issues like privacy, equality, and human dignity, beyond the original framers' foresight.
- यह दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है कि संविधान की आत्मा समय के साथ विकसित हो और गोपनीयता, समानता और मानव गरिमा जैसे समकालीन मुद्दों को संबोधित कर सके।

**Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur**  
**Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)**  
**Contact Number : 9971932488**  
**Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)**



# Jitendra Pal Singh named India's Ambassador to Israel

Envoy is set to assume office in Tel Aviv as ceasefire pact between Israel and Hamas in Gaza gets under way; taking over from Sanjeev Singla, he will oversee revival of trade and defence ties

**GS Paper II: India-Afghanistan**

**Suhasini Haidar**

NEW DELHI

India has named Jitendra Pal Singh – currently the point-person for Iran and Pakistan as well as the Special Envoy to Afghanistan – as its next Ambassador to Israel.

Mr. Singh has held a number of important designations at the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) over the past few years. He assisted External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar as the Joint Secretary in the Minister's office, and has also headed the important Iran-Pakistan-Afghanistan (IPA) desk at the MEA.

He will take over as Indian Ambassador in Tel Aviv 'shortly', the MEA said. This change of guard comes at a crucial time, during the Israel-Hamas ceasefire in Gaza. India's previous envoy to Israel, Sanjeev Singla, has been appointed as Ambassador to Paris.

## Critical time

On Saturday, the Israeli forces and Hamas are due to conduct their second exchange of hostages and prisoners. This is part of a three-phase, three-month ceasefire that began on January 19, which has already



**Key diplomat:** Jitendra Pal Singh with Taliban Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi in Kabul during a previous assignment. FILE PHOTO

seen the exchange of three Israeli women by Hamas and 90 Palestinian women and children detained by Israel.

India has welcomed the ceasefire, and Palestinian diplomats have expressed the hope that India will be involved in the future reconstruction process in Gaza. Mr. Singh's tenure in Tel Aviv is expected to be important in terms of bilateral defence and trade ties, but also because a growing number of Indian workers are being sent to work on projects in Israel. If the ceasefire holds, New Delhi also hopes to revive multilateral engagements like the I2U2 with Israel-U.S.-UAE and the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, both of which have been virtually shelved

since the October 7, 2023, terror attacks in Israel by Hamas and the conflict that has followed, taking nearly 50,000 lives.

## Steered Iran, Pak. ties

Mr. Singh's assignments during this time have included balancing India's relationship with Iran along with its ties with Israel during the standoff and exchange of missiles in 2024. He was also responsible for ensuring high-level engagements between India and Iran during a year in which Iran lost its President Ebrahim Raisi and Foreign Minister Amir Abdollahian, and inaugurated the new President Masoud Pezeshkian after an election. In addition, Mr. Singh – who served as Deputy High Commission-

er to Pakistan between 2014 and 2019 – has managed tense ties with Pakistan for a decade, including a brief détente as Mr. Jaishankar travelled to Islamabad for the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Heads of Government meeting, the first such visit in nearly a decade.

In Islamabad, Mr. Singh was present when Prime Minister Narendra Modi travelled to Lahore in 2015, and then handled the fallout of the Pathankot and Uri terror attacks, as well as the Kulbhushan Jadhav case. During his tenure as Joint Secretary (IPA), India and Pakistan clashed over the Pulwama attacks, and cancelled trade ties and recalled High Commissioners after the Kashmir reorganisation in 2019. Mr. Singh also oversaw talks to build the Kartarpur corridor for pilgrims.

Mr. Singh, who has steered India's tenuous engagement with the Taliban government for the past few years, attended the Doha talks that led to a U.S.-Taliban agreement. Following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in 2021, he is credited with negotiating the re-opening of the Indian "technical mission" in Kabul.

**Jitendra Pal Singh named India's Ambassador to Israel**



## जितेन्द्र पाल सिंह को इजरायल में भारत का राजदूत नियुक्त किया गया

Envoy is set to assume office in Tel Aviv as ceasefire pact between Israel and Hamas in Gaza gets under way; taking over from Sanjeev Singla, he will oversee revival of trade and defence ties

गाजा में इजरायल और हमास के बीच संघर्ष विराम समझौते के चलते राजदूत तेल अवीव में कार्यभार संभालने वाले हैं; संजीव सिंगला से कार्यभार संभालते हुए वे व्यापार और रक्षा संबंधों के पुनरुद्धार की देखरेख करेंगे

India appoints Jitendra Pal Singh as Ambassador to Israel  
भारत ने जितेंद्र पाल सिंह को इज़राइल में राजदूत नियुक्त किया

- India has named **Jitendra Pal Singh** as its next **Ambassador to Israel**, currently serving as **Special Envoy to Afghanistan** and handling relations with **Iran and Pakistan**.  
भारत ने जितेंद्र पाल सिंह को इज़राइल में राजदूत नियुक्त किया है। वह वर्तमान में अफगानिस्तान के विशेष दूत हैं और ईरान और पाकिस्तान के साथ संबंध देख रहे हैं।
- Mr. Singh has held key positions at the **Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)**, including **Joint Secretary in S. Jaishankar's office** and heading the **Iran-Pakistan-Afghanistan (IPA) desk**.  
श्री सिंह ने विदेश मंत्रालय (MEA) में कई प्रमुख पद संभाले हैं, जिनमें एस. जयशंकर के कार्यालय में संयुक्त सचिव और ईरान-पाकिस्तान-अफगानिस्तान (IPA) डेस्क का नेतृत्व शामिल है।
- He will replace **Sanjeev Singla**, who has been appointed as **Ambassador to Paris**, and is expected to take over in **Tel Aviv shortly**.  
वह संजय सिंगला का स्थान लेंगे, जिन्हें पेरिस में राजदूत नियुक्त किया गया है। श्री सिंह तेल अवीव में जल्द ही पदभार संभालेंगे।

**Critical Appointment during Ceasefire**  
युद्धविराम के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण नियुक्ति

- Mr. Singh's appointment comes at a **critical time**, during the **Israel-Hamas ceasefire in Gaza**, which began on **January 19, 2025**.  
श्री सिंह की नियुक्ति गाजा में इज़राइल-हमास युद्धविराम के दौरान हुई है, जो 19 जनवरी 2025 से शुरू हुआ।
- The ceasefire involves a **three-phase, three-month plan**, including the **exchange of hostages** between **Israel and Hamas**.



इस युद्धविराम में तीन चरणों की तीन महीने की योजना शामिल है, जिसमें इज़राइल और हमास के बीच बंधकों का आदान-प्रदान शामिल है।

- India has welcomed the ceasefire, with **Palestinian diplomats expressing hope** for India's involvement in Gaza's **reconstruction process**.

भारत ने युद्धविराम का स्वागत किया है, और फिलिस्तीनी राजनयिकों ने गाजा के पुनर्निर्माण प्रक्रिया में भारत की भागीदारी की उम्मीद जताई है।

## Bilateral and Multilateral Focus

### द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय फोकस

- Mr. Singh's tenure will focus on **bilateral defence and trade ties** and **facilitating Indian workers** on Israeli projects.

श्री सिंह का कार्यकाल द्विपक्षीय रक्षा और व्यापार संबंधों और इज़राइली परियोजनाओं पर भारतीय श्रमिकों को सहायता पर केंद्रित होगा।

- New Delhi hopes to revive engagements like the **I2U2 (Israel-U.S.-UAE)** and the **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor**, disrupted after the **October 7, 2023 Hamas attacks**.

नई दिल्ली I2U2 (इज़राइल-अमेरिका-यूएई) और भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारे को पुनर्जीवित करने की उम्मीद कर रहा है, जिसे 7 अक्टूबर 2023 के हमास हमलों के बाद बाधित किया गया था।

## Key Assignments and Challenges

### प्रमुख जिम्मेदारियां और चुनौतियां

- Mr. Singh has balanced India's relations with **Iran and Israel**, including during the **missile standoff of 2024**.

श्री सिंह ने 2024 की मिसाइल गतिरोध के दौरान ईरान और इज़राइल के साथ भारत के संबंधों को संतुलित किया।

- He ensured high-level India-Iran engagements during Iran's **leadership changes**, including the election of President **Masoud Pezeshkian**.

उन्होंने ईरान के नेतृत्व परिवर्तन के दौरान भारत-ईरान उच्च स्तरीय वार्ताओं को सुनिश्चित किया, जिसमें राष्ट्रपति **मसूद पेज़ेशिकियन** का चुनाव शामिल है।

- As **Deputy High Commissioner to Pakistan (2014-2019)**, he handled key events like **Modi's Lahore visit (2015)**, **Pathankot and Uri terror attacks**, and the **Kulbhushan Jadhav case**.

पाकिस्तान में उप उच्चायुक्त (2014-2019) के रूप में उन्होंने मोदी की लाहौर यात्रा (2015), पठानकोट और उरी आतंकी हमले और कुलभूषण जाधव मामले जैसे प्रमुख घटनाक्रम संभाले।

- Mr. Singh also managed tensions post the **Pulwama attacks (2019)**, overseeing talks on the **Kartarpur Corridor** and India-Pakistan clashes.



श्री सिंह ने पुलवामा हमले (2019) के बाद तनाव को संभाला और करतारपुर गलियारे और भारत-पाकिस्तान टकराव पर वार्ता का निरीक्षण किया।

## Afghanistan Engagements

### अफगानिस्तान में सहभागिता

- As a key negotiator, Mr. Singh represented India in the **Doha talks**, which led to the **U.S.-Taliban agreement**.  
एक प्रमुख वार्ताकार के रूप में, श्री सिंह ने दोहा वार्ता में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया, जिससे यू.एस.-तालिबान समझौता हुआ।
- He played a significant role in reopening India's **technical mission in Kabul** after the **Taliban takeover (2021)**.  
उन्होंने तालिबान अधिग्रहण (2021) के बाद काबुल में भारत के तकनीकी मिशन को फिर से खोलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

## China's refusal to sign water treaties worrying: Khandu

GS Paper II:  
India-China

GUWAHATI



Pema Khandu

Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister Pema Khandu said China's refusal to enter into **binding international water treaties**, and **selective sharing of hydrological data** have raised concerns in the northeastern region.

Speaking at the inaugural function of a seminar titled "Environment and Security" organised at the Assembly in Itanagar on Friday, he drew the attention of all stakeholders towards the Chinese plan to construct the world's largest hydropower project on the **Yarlung Tsangpo river**, which enters the State as Siang and becomes the Brahmaputra in Assam before flowing into Bangladesh as the Jamuna.

In December, China confirmed plans to build a **60,000 megawatt dam** close to the Arunachal Pradesh border in Tibet. Beijing claimed the **hydroelectric project** would have minimal impact on the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions.

"The dam will let China control the timing and volume of water flowing downstream, which can have devastating effects during periods of low flow or drought. The mighty

Siang or the Brahmaputra river will dry up during winters, disrupting life in the Siang belt and the plains of Assam," Mr. Khandu warned.

On the other hand, sudden release of water from the dam could cause severe flooding downstream, displacing communities, destroying crops, and damaging infrastructure. "Furthermore, the dam will alter the sediment flow, affecting agricultural lands that rely on the river's natural replenishment of nutrients," he said.

China's construction of the hydropower dam on the Yarlung Tsangpo river poses significant risks to the water security, ecology, and livelihoods of people downstream in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Bangladesh. "The potential disruption of water flow, flooding, and ecosystem degradation could have far-reaching consequences," he said.

## China's refusal to sign water treaties worrying: Khandu

### चीन का जल संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इनकार करना चिंताजनक: खांडू

#### Concerns over China's Hydropower Project on Yarlung Tsangpo River

यारलुंग त्सांगपो नदी पर चीन की जलविद्युत परियोजना को लेकर चिंताएँ

- Arunachal Pradesh Chief Minister **Pema Khandu** expressed concerns over **China's refusal** to enter into **binding international water treaties** and its **selective sharing of hydrological data**, which impacts the northeastern region.

अरुणाचल प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री पेमा खांडू ने चीन के अंतरराष्ट्रीय जल संधियों से इनकार और हाइड्रोलॉजिकल डेटा के चयनात्मक साझाकरण पर चिंता जताई, जिससे पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है।

- Speaking at the seminar "**Environment and Security**" in **Itanagar**, Mr. Khandu highlighted **China's plan** to construct the **world's largest hydropower project** on the **Yarlung Tsangpo river**, which becomes the **Brahmaputra** in Assam and the **Jamuna** in Bangladesh. "**पर्यावरण और सुरक्षा**" सेमिनार में **ईटानगर** में बोलते हुए, श्री खांडू ने चीन की योजना पर प्रकाश डाला, जो यारलुंग त्सांगपो नदी पर दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी



जलविद्युत परियोजना का निर्माण कर रहा है। यह नदी असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र और बांग्लादेश में जमुना बन जाती है।

## Impact of China's Hydropower Dam

### चीन के जलविद्युत बांध का प्रभाव

- In **December**, China confirmed plans to build a **60,000 MW dam** near the **Arunachal Pradesh border** in Tibet, claiming it would have **minimal impact** on the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions.  
दिसंबर में, चीन ने तिब्बत में अरुणाचल प्रदेश सीमा के पास **60,000 मेगावाट बांध** बनाने की योजना की पुष्टि की, यह दावा करते हुए कि इसका हिमालय और उप-हिमालय क्षेत्रों पर **न्यूनतम प्रभाव** पड़ेगा।
- Mr. Khandu warned that the **dam would allow China to control water flow**, potentially causing **drought** during winters, leading to the drying up of **Siang/Brahmaputra river**, disrupting life in the **Siang belt** and **Assam plains**.  
श्री खांडू ने चेतावनी दी कि यह **बांध चीन को पानी के प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने** में सक्षम बनाएगा, जिससे सर्दियों के दौरान **सूखा** पड़ सकता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप **सियांग/ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी** सूख सकती है, और **सियांग क्षेत्र और असम के मैदानों** में जीवन प्रभावित हो सकता है।
- The **sudden release of water** could result in **severe flooding downstream**, leading to displacement, crop destruction, and infrastructure damage.  
**पानी के अचानक छोड़े जाने से नीचे के इलाकों में बाढ़** आ सकती है, जिससे विस्थापन, फसलों का नष्ट होना और बुनियादी ढांचे को नुकसान हो सकता है।
- Alteration of **sediment flow** due to the dam could affect **agricultural lands** reliant on the river's natural **nutrient replenishment**.  
**गाद के प्रवाह में बदलाव** के कारण, जो नदी के **प्राकृतिक पोषक तत्वों की भरपाई** पर निर्भर हैं, **कृषि भूमि** प्रभावित हो सकती है।

## Regional and Environmental Risks

### क्षेत्रीय और पर्यावरणीय जोखिम

- The dam poses **significant risks** to water security, ecology, and livelihoods in **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Bangladesh**.  
यह बांध **अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, और बांग्लादेश** में जल सुरक्षा, पारिस्थितिकी, और आजीविका के लिए **महत्वपूर्ण जोखिम** उत्पन्न करता है।
- Potential consequences include disruption of **water flow, flooding, and ecosystem degradation**, with far-reaching impacts.  
संभावित परिणामों में **पानी के प्रवाह में रुकावट, बाढ़, और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का क्षरण** शामिल हैं, जिनके व्यापक प्रभाव हो सकते हैं।



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



## TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper III: Economy, Science & Technology, Environment, Disaster Management, Internal Security)

- 1. ISRO gearing up for its 100th launch from Sriharikota on Jan. 29 / इसरो 29 जनवरी को श्रीहरिकोटा से अपने 100वें प्रक्षेपण के लिए तैयार है**
- 2. Odisha tops NITI fiscal health index, Chhattisgarh next best / नीति आयोग के स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक में ओडिशा शीर्ष पर, छत्तीसगढ़ दूसरे स्थान पर**

## ISRO gearing up for its 100th launch from Sriharikota on Jan. 29

GS Paper III: S&T

The Hindu Bureau

BENGALURU

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is gearing up for the 100th launch from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, which is scheduled to take place on January 29 with the launch of the **GSLV-F15 NVS-02 mission**.

The **GSLV-F15**, with indigenous cryogenic stage, will place the **NVS-02 satellite** in a **Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit**.

The launch is scheduled to take place from the spaceport's second launch pad.

The **NVS-02** is the second satellite in the **NVS** series, and part of India's Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC).

According to ISRO, Nav-

IC is India's independent regional navigation satellite system designed to provide accurate Position, Velocity, and Timing (PVT) service to users in India and the region extending about 1,500 km beyond the Indian landmass, which is its primary service area.

NavIC provides two types of services: Standard Positioning Service (SPS) and Restricted Service (RS). NavIC SPS provides a position accuracy of better than 20 metres and timing accuracy of better than 40 nanoseconds over the primary service area. Five second-generation NavIC satellites, **NVS-01/02/03/04/05**, are envisaged to augment the NavIC base layer constellation with enhanced features to ensure continuity of services.

## ISRO gearing up for its 100th launch from Sriharikota on Jan. 29

इसरो 29 जनवरी को श्रीहरिकोटा से अपने 100वें प्रक्षेपण के लिए तैयार है

ISRO's 100th Launch: **GSLV-F15 NVS-02 Mission**

ISRO का 100वां प्रक्षेपण: **GSLV-F15 NVS-02 मिशन**

• The **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** is preparing for its **100th launch** from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre**, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. The launch is scheduled for **January 29**.

**भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO)** आंध्र प्रदेश के **सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र**, श्रीहरिकोटा से अपने **100वें प्रक्षेपण** की तैयारी कर रहा है। प्रक्षेपण **29 जनवरी** को निर्धारित है।

• The mission will launch the **GSLV-F15 NVS-02** satellite.

इस मिशन में **GSLV-F15 NVS-02** उपग्रह को लॉन्च किया जाएगा।

जाएगा।

• The **GSLV-F15**, with its **indigenous cryogenic stage**, will place the **NVS-02 satellite** in a **Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO)**.

**Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur**  
**Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)**  
**Contact Number : 9971932488**  
**Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)**



**GSLV-F15**, अपने स्वदेशी क्रायोजेनिक चरण के साथ, **NVS-02** उपग्रह को भूस्थिर ट्रांसफर कक्षा (GTO) में स्थापित करेगा।

- The launch will take place from the **second launch pad** at the spaceport.  
यह प्रक्षेपण अंतरिक्ष केंद्र के द्वितीय प्रक्षेपण स्थल से होगा।

## NVS-02 and NavIC System

### NVS-02 और NavIC प्रणाली

- The **NVS-02 satellite** is the **second in the NVS series** and part of **India's Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC)**.

**NVS-02** उपग्रह **NVS** श्रृंखला का दूसरा उपग्रह है और नेविगेशन विद इंडियन कॉन्स्टेलेशन (NavIC) का हिस्सा है।

- **NavIC** is India's **independent regional navigation satellite system** designed to provide **accurate Position, Velocity, and Timing (PVT)** services.

**NavIC** भारत की स्वतंत्र क्षेत्रीय नेविगेशन उपग्रह प्रणाली है, जिसे सटीक स्थान, वेग, और समय (PVT) सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

- The system primarily serves **India** and the region extending **1,500 km beyond the Indian landmass**.

यह प्रणाली मुख्य रूप से **भारत** और भारतीय भूभाग से **1,500 किलोमीटर आगे तक** के क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करती है।

## NavIC Services and Accuracy

### NavIC सेवाएं और सटीकता

- NavIC provides two types of services: **Standard Positioning Service (SPS)** and **Restricted Service (RS)**.

NavIC दो प्रकार की सेवाएं प्रदान करता है: **स्टैंडर्ड पोजिशनिंग सेवा (SPS)** और **रिस्ट्रिक्टेड सेवा (RS)**।

- The **SPS** offers a position accuracy of **better than 20 metres** and a timing accuracy of **better than 40 nanoseconds** within its primary service area.

**SPS** अपनी प्राथमिक सेवा क्षेत्र में **20 मीटर से बेहतर स्थान सटीकता** और **40 नैनोसेकंड से बेहतर समय सटीकता** प्रदान करता है।

## Augmentation of NavIC with NVS Satellites

### NVS उपग्रहों के साथ NavIC का विस्तार

- Five **second-generation NavIC satellites** — NVS-01, 02, 03, 04, and 05 — are planned to **augment the NavIC base layer constellation**.

**दूसरी पीढ़ी के पांच NavIC उपग्रह** — NVS-01, 02, 03, 04, और 05 — NavIC की मूल संरचना को **मजबूत करने** के लिए योजना में हैं।



- These satellites will include **enhanced features** to ensure **continuity of services**.  
ये उपग्रह उन्नत सुविधाओं को शामिल करेंगे ताकि सेवाओं की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

## Cryogenic Engine

"Cryo" refers to extremely low temperatures, typically below  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

"क्रायो" का तात्पर्य अत्यधिक निम्न तापमान से है, आमतौर पर  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$  से कम।

Cryogenic engines operate using propellants in their liquid state at such low temperatures.

क्रायोजेनिक इंजन अत्यधिक निम्न तापमान पर तरल अवस्था में प्रणोदकों का उपयोग करते हैं।

## Principle of Cryogenic Engines

- Cryogenic engines utilize **liquid hydrogen (LH2)** as fuel and **liquid oxygen (LOX)** as an oxidizer.  
क्रायोजेनिक इंजन ईंधन के रूप में तरल हाइड्रोजन (LH2) और ऑक्सीकारक के रूप में तरल ऑक्सीजन (LOX) का उपयोग करते हैं।
- Liquid hydrogen is stored at  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while liquid oxygen is stored at  $-183^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
तरल हाइड्रोजन को  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$  पर और तरल ऑक्सीजन को  $-183^{\circ}\text{C}$  पर संग्रहीत किया जाता है।
- When burned together, they produce water vapor and a significant amount of thrust.  
जब इन्हें साथ जलाया जाता है, तो यह जल वाष्प और भारी मात्रा में धक्का (थ्रस्ट) उत्पन्न करता है।
- **Advantages of Cryogenic Engines**
  - **Higher Efficiency:** Cryogenic engines have a higher specific impulse, making them more efficient than conventional solid or liquid propellant engines.  
उच्च दक्षता: क्रायोजेनिक इंजन का विशिष्ट आवेग अधिक होता है, जिससे ये पारंपरिक ठोस या तरल प्रणोदक इंजनों की तुलना में अधिक कुशल होते हैं।
  - **Environmentally Friendly:** The byproduct is water vapor, making it cleaner than other fuel types.  
पर्यावरण के अनुकूल: इसका उपोत्पाद जल वाष्प होता है, जो अन्य प्रकार के ईंधनों की तुलना में स्वच्छ होता है।
  - **Higher Thrust:** The high-energy density of cryogenic propellants allows for heavier payloads.  
अधिक धक्का: क्रायोजेनिक प्रणोदकों की उच्च ऊर्जा घनत्व भारी पेलोड ले जाने की अनुमति देती है।
- **Challenges of Cryogenic Technology**
  - **Complexity:** The storage and transfer of propellants at extremely low temperatures require advanced thermal management systems.



**जटिलता:** अत्यधिक निम्न तापमान पर प्रणोदकों के भंडारण और स्थानांतरण के लिए उन्नत थर्मल प्रबंधन प्रणालियों की आवश्यकता होती है।

- **Structural Integrity:** The materials used must withstand thermal stress due to rapid temperature changes.

**संरचनात्मक अखंडता:** प्रयुक्त सामग्री को तापमान में तेज परिवर्तन के कारण थर्मल तनाव सहना पड़ता है।

- **Cost:** Developing and maintaining cryogenic technology involves significant investment.

**लागत:** क्रायोजेनिक प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास और रखरखाव महत्वपूर्ण निवेश की मांग करता है।

### • Historical Background and India's Achievement

- India began its **cryogenic engine program in the 1980s** under ISRO.

भारत ने 1980 के दशक में इसरो के तहत अपने क्रायोजेनिक इंजन कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की।

- **After initial setbacks due to technology denial regimes, ISRO developed the CE-7.5 engine, which powered the GSLV-D5 mission in 2014**, marking India's success in cryogenic technology.

तकनीकी प्रतिबंधों के कारण प्रारंभिक झटकों के बाद, इसरो ने **CE-7.5 इंजन** विकसित किया, जिसने **GSLV-D5 मिशन, 2014** को शक्ति प्रदान की और भारत की सफलता को चिह्नित किया।

- In 2017, the **GSLV Mk III** mission used the advanced CE-20 cryogenic engine to launch the **GSAT-19 satellite**.

2017 में, **GSLV Mk III** मिशन ने उन्नत CE-20 क्रायोजेनिक इंजन का उपयोग करके **GSAT-19 उपग्रह** को प्रक्षेपित किया।

### • Recent Updates

- In **July 2023**, ISRO successfully launched the **Chandrayaan-3 mission**, utilizing cryogenic technology in its **LVM-3 rocket**.

**जुलाई 2023** में, इसरो ने **चंद्रयान-3 मिशन** को सफलतापूर्वक लॉन्च किया, जिसमें क्रायोजेनिक तकनीक का उपयोग **LVM-3 रॉकेट** में किया गया।

- Cryogenic engines will play a crucial role in India's **Gaganyaan mission** aimed at sending humans to space.

भारत के **गगनयान मिशन**, जो मानव को अंतरिक्ष में भेजने का लक्ष्य रखता है, में क्रायोजेनिक इंजन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे।

### • Global Context

- Only a few countries, including the **USA, Russia, China, France, and Japan**, possess indigenous cryogenic technology.



केवल कुछ देश, जैसे अमेरिका, रूस, चीन, फ्रांस और जापान, स्वदेशी क्रायोजेनिक तकनीक रखते हैं।

- India's success places it in an elite group of nations with advanced space capabilities.

भारत की सफलता इसे उन्नत अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं वाले देशों के एक विशिष्ट समूह में शामिल करती है।

## Odisha tops NITI fiscal health index, Chhattisgarh next best

Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala were the worst-performing States, as per the NITI Aayog report, while Maharashtra, U.P., Telangana, M.P., Karnataka were in 'front-runners' category

**GS Paper III: Fiscal Health**

**Press Trust of India**

NEW DELHI

**M**ineral-rich Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Goa, and Jharkhand have emerged as top-performing 'achievers' among the States listed in NITI Aayog's first Fiscal Health Index (FHI) report released on Friday.

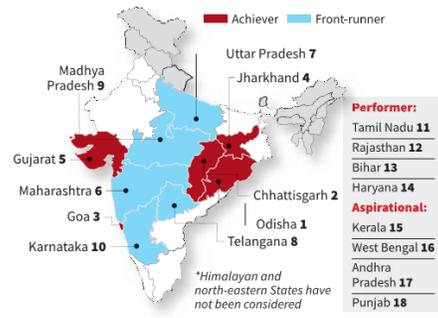
The report titled "Fiscal Health Index 2025" ranked States for 2022-23, covering 18 major States that drive the Indian economy in terms of their contribution to India's GDP, demography, total public expenditure, revenues, and overall fiscal stability.

According to the report, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala were the worst-performing States in the Fiscal Health Index (FHI), each facing significant fiscal challenges, and listed under "aspirational" category.

The report aims to evolve an understanding of the fiscal health of States and it has listed Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka under the "front-runners" category. Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajas-

### Fine balance

Analysis in the Niti Aayog's report on the fiscal health index for FY23 highlights that strong revenue mobilisation, effective expenditure management, and prudent fiscal practices are critical determinants of success



than, and Haryana were classified as performers.

As per the report, released by 16th Finance Commission Chairman Arvind Panagariya, Odisha excelled in fiscal health, with the highest overall index score of 67.8.

Referring to top five achiever States, NITI Aayog said these States have higher capital outlay of up to 4% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), effective mobilisation of non-tax revenue, are revenue sur-

plus, and have low interest payments which is up to 7% of revenue receipts.

The government think tank said the front-runner States reported high total developmental expenditure up to 73%, witnessed consistent growth in own tax revenue, had balanced fiscal management and improved debt sustainability with debt-to-GSDP ratio of 24%.

The report noted that the aspirational States of Kerala, West Bengal, And-

hra Pradesh and Punjab are struggling to meet the fiscal and revenue deficit targets, have low revenue mobilisation, witnessing a growing debt burden with debt sustainability a concern in these States.

As per the report, Odisha tops the debt index (99.0) and debt sustainability (64.0) rankings with better than average scores under quality of expenditure and revenue mobilisation. Odisha has maintained low fiscal deficits, a good debt profile, and an above average capital outlay/GSDP ratio.

While Kerala and Punjab struggle with low quality of expenditure and debt sustainability, the report said, West Bengal faces revenue mobilisation and debt index issues. Andhra Pradesh has high fiscal deficit and Haryana has a poor debt profile, it said.

According to the report, Odisha, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh scored the highest average FHI score for 2014-15 to 2021-22 period. The data used to calculate the Fiscal Health Index were sourced from the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

## Odisha tops NITI fiscal health index, Chhattisgarh next best

नीति आयोग के स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक में ओडिशा शीर्ष पर, छत्तीसगढ़ दूसरे स्थान पर

Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala were the worst-performing States, as per the NITI Aayog report, while Maharashtra, U.P., Telangana, M.P., Karnataka were in 'front-runners' category

नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल सबसे खराब प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्य थे, जबकि महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश,

तेलंगाना, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक 'अग्रणी' श्रेणी में थे।



## NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index Report NITI आयोग की वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक रिपोर्ट

- **Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Goa, and Jharkhand** emerged as top-performing States in the **Fiscal Health Index (FHI)** report, released by **NITI Aayog**.  
ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, और झारखंड ने NITI आयोग द्वारा जारी वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक (FHI) रिपोर्ट में शीर्ष प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों के रूप में उभर कर सामने आए।
- The report titled “**Fiscal Health Index 2025**” ranked **18 major States** for **2022-23** based on their contribution to India’s **GDP, demography, public expenditure, revenues, and overall fiscal stability**.  
रिपोर्ट का शीर्षक “वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक 2025” था, जिसमें 2022-23 के लिए 18 प्रमुख राज्यों को भारत के GDP, जनसांख्यिकी, सार्वजनिक व्यय, राजस्व, और कुल वित्तीय स्थिरता के आधार पर रैंक किया गया।
- States like **Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala** performed poorly in the FHI and were categorized as “**aspirational**” due to significant fiscal challenges.  
पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, और केरल जैसे राज्यों ने FHI में खराब प्रदर्शन किया और उन्हें महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय चुनौतियों के कारण “महत्वाकांक्षी” श्रेणी में रखा गया।
- States categorized as “**front-runners**” include **Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka** for their fiscal health and stability.  
“प्रमुख” श्रेणी में महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, मध्य प्रदेश, और कर्नाटका जैसे राज्यों को उनके वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य और स्थिरता के लिए वर्गीकृत किया गया।
- **Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Haryana** were classified as **performers** in the report.  
रिपोर्ट में तमिलनाडु, बिहार, राजस्थान, और हरियाणा को प्रदर्शन करने वाले के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया।
- **Odisha** topped the report with the highest overall score of **67.8** for fiscal health.  
ओडिशा ने वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य के लिए 67.8 के उच्चतम कुल स्कोर के साथ रिपोर्ट में शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त किया।
- The top **achiever States** have higher **capital outlay** (up to **4% of GSDP**), effective **mobilisation of non-tax revenue**, and are **revenue surplus**.  
शीर्ष उपलब्धि राज्य में उच्च पूंजी व्यय (जो GSDP के 4% तक है), प्रभावी गैर-कर राजस्व का संवर्धन, और राजस्व अधिशेष हैं।
- These States also report low **interest payments** (up to **7% of revenue receipts**) and have managed to maintain **balanced fiscal management**.  
इन राज्यों की ब्याज भुगतान (जो राजस्व प्राप्तियों के 7% तक है) कम है और उन्होंने संतुलित वित्तीय प्रबंधन बनाए रखा है।
- **Aspirational States** like **Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab** struggle with fiscal and revenue deficits, low revenue mobilisation, and growing debt burden.



Website: [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)

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



महत्वाकांक्षी राज्य जैसे केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, और पंजाब वित्तीय और राजस्व घाटे, कम राजस्व संवर्धन, और बढ़ते ऋण बोझ से जूझ रहे हैं।

- Odisha, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh scored the highest average FHI scores from 2014-15 to 2021-22.

ओडिशा, गोवा, कर्नाटका, महाराष्ट्र, और छत्तीसगढ़ ने 2014-15 से 2021-22 तक औसत FHI स्कोर में शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त किया।

- The data for the report was sourced from the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

रिपोर्ट के डेटा को कंट्रोलर एंड ऑडिटर जनरल (CAG) से लिया गया था।

PATRIOTIC IAS

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur  
Email Id : [info@patrioticias.in](mailto:info@patrioticias.in)  
Contact Number : **9971932488**  
Website : [patrioticias.in](http://patrioticias.in)