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PATRIOTIC IAS

THE HINDU NEWSPAPER

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

(03 MARCH 2025)

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03_03_2025 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

1. Kerala man on visiting visa to Jordan killed in Army firing
जॉर्डन में वीज़िटिंग वीज़ा पर गए केरल के व्यक्ति की सेना की गोलीबारी में मौत

2. Long hours and no childcare space, rue working mothers
लंबे कार्य घंटे और चाइल्डकेयर सुविधाओं की कमी से परेशान कामकाजी माताएँ

3. The student and the three-language debate
छात्र और तीन-भाषा विवाद

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4. Long roots: Entrenched patriarchal biases must be erased from society, government

गहरी जड़ें: समाज और सरकार से गहरे पैठे पितृसत्तात्मक पूर्वाग्रहों को मिटाना आवश्यक

5. Centring care in India's economic policy

भारत की आर्थिक नीति में देखभाल को केंद्र में लाना

6. Woman held in Haryana for thrashing, biting mother

हरियाणा में मां को पीटने और काटने के आरोप में महिला गिरफ्तार

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Kerala man on visiting visa to Jordan killed in Army firing

GS Paper I: World Geography

The Hindu Bureau

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The Kerala police on Sunday confirmed the death of a man from the State in firing by the Jordan Army in February-end. They identified the deceased as Thomas Gabriel Periera, a resident of Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, within the Thumpa Police Station limits from Thiruvananthapuram.

Periera's neighbour and travel companion, Edison, was injured in the firing.

The police said Periera was part of a four-member group on a visiting visa to Jordan, possibly to scout for jobs.

Jordanian security forces opened fire on four-member group when it tried to enter Israel near the border

The police are investigating whether any fly-by-night recruitment agency had facilitated their travel.

Pradeep Kumar, Attaché, Embassy of India, Jordan, confirmed Periera's death in a communiqué to the External Affairs Ministry on February 28.

Periera's family and the Kerala government have received a copy of the

communication. Mr. Kumar wrote that the Jordanian security forces opened fire on the four-member group when it tried to enter Israel near the border of Karak district.

The communiqué said the security forces warned the group to desist from entering Israel. The security forces opened fire when they failed to comply. "One bullet hit Mr. Thomas in his head," the communiqué said.

Indian Embassy officials visited the hospital where Periera's mortal remains were kept for transport to India.

Kerala man on visiting visa to Jordan killed in Army firing

जॉर्डन में वीज़िटिंग वीज़ा पर गए केरल के व्यक्ति की सेना की गोलीबारी में मौत

Kerala police on Sunday confirmed the death of a man from the state in Jordan Army firing at the end of February.

केरल पुलिस ने रविवार को पुष्टि की कि फरवरी के अंत में जॉर्डन सेना की गोलीबारी में राज्य के एक व्यक्ति की मौत हो गई।

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- The deceased was identified as **Thomas Gabriel Periera**, a resident of **Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram**, under the **Thumpa Police Station** limits.
मृत व्यक्ति की पहचान थॉमस गेब्रियल परेरा के रूप में हुई, जो तिरुवनंतपुरम के राजीव गांधी नगर के निवासी थे और थुंपा पुलिस स्टेशन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते थे।
- **Periera's neighbour and travel companion, Edison**, was injured in the firing.
परेरा के पड़ोसी और यात्रा साथी, एडिसन, गोलीबारी में घायल हो गए।

Group's travel and job search possibility

यात्रा समूह और नौकरी की तलाश की संभावना

- **Periera was part of a four-member group** that had traveled to **Jordan** on a visiting visa, possibly to scout for jobs.
परेरा चार-सदस्यीय समूह का हिस्सा थे, जो संभवतः नौकरी की तलाश में वीज़िटिंग वीज़ा पर जॉर्डन गए थे।
- **The police are investigating** whether a **fly-by-night recruitment agency** had facilitated their travel.
पुलिस जांच कर रही है कि क्या कोई अवैध भर्ती एजेंसी उनकी यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान कर रही थी।

Indian Embassy's confirmation and official communication

भारतीय दूतावास की पुष्टि और आधिकारिक सूचना

- **Pradeep Kumar, Attaché, Embassy of India, Jordan**, confirmed **Periera's death** in a communiqué to the **Ministry of External Affairs on February 28**.
प्रदीप कुमार, अटैचे, भारतीय दूतावास, जॉर्डन, ने 28 फरवरी को विदेश मंत्रालय को भेजे एक पत्र में परेरा की मौत की पुष्टि की।
- **Periera's family and the Kerala government** have received a **copy of the official communication**.
परेरा के परिवार और केरल सरकार को इस आधिकारिक पत्र की एक प्रति प्राप्त हुई है।

Incident at the Israel-Jordan border

इज़राइल-जॉर्डन सीमा पर घटना

- **The Jordanian security forces opened fire** on the four-member group when they tried to enter Israel near **Karak district**.
जॉर्डन की सुरक्षा बलों ने गोली चलाई जब यह चार-सदस्यीय समूह करक जिले के पास इज़राइल में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश कर रहा था।
- The communiqué mentioned that **security forces warned the group to stop**.
आधिकारिक पत्र में उल्लेख किया गया कि सुरक्षा बलों ने समूह को रुकने की चेतावनी दी थी।
- When they **failed to comply**, the security forces **opened fire**, hitting **Thomas Periera in the head**.

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जब उन्होंने चेतावनी का पालन नहीं किया, तो सुरक्षा बलों ने गोली चला दी, जिससे थॉमस परेरा के सिर में गोली लगी।

Indian Embassy's response

भारतीय दूतावास की प्रतिक्रिया

- Indian Embassy officials visited the hospital where Periera's mortal remains were kept for transport to India.

भारतीय दूतावास के अधिकारियों ने अस्पताल का दौरा किया, जहां परेरा के शव को भारत ले जाने के लिए रखा गया था।

Days of prayer



Month of fasting: People praying at the Grand Mosque of old city in Srinagar on the first day of the month of Ramzan. IMRAN NISSAR

GS Paper I: History

Ramadan

- Ramadan (also spelled Ramzan) is the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar



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- It is considered the **holiest month in Islam** because it is believed that during this time, **the first verses of the Quran were revealed to Prophet Muhammad** by Angel Jibreel (Gabriel).

Historical Background

✓ **Quranic Revelation:** According to Islamic belief, the **first revelation of the Quran** occurred during **Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power)**, which falls in the last **ten nights of Ramadan**.

✓ **Institution of Fasting:** In the **second year of Hijrah (624 CE)**, fasting in Ramadan was officially made **mandatory (Fard) for all adult Muslims** through divine command.

✓ **Battle of Badr (624 CE):** One of the most significant battles in Islamic history, the **Battle of Badr**, took place during Ramadan. Despite fasting, the early Muslim army achieved victory against the Quraysh of Mecca.

✓ **Conquest of Mecca (630 CE):** The Prophet Muhammad and his followers entered **Mecca** peacefully during Ramadan, marking a significant moment in Islamic history.

Key Practices During Ramadan

✓ **Fasting (Sawm):** Muslims **abstain from food, drink, smoking, and marital relations** from dawn (**Fajr**) to sunset (**Maghrib**).

✓ **Taraweeh Prayers:** Special nightly prayers (Taraweeh) are performed at mosques.

✓ **Recitation of the Quran:** Many Muslims aim to complete the entire Quran during the month.

✓ **Charity (Zakat & Sadaqah):** Giving to the poor and needy is highly encouraged.

✓ **Eid-ul-Fitr:** The end of Ramadan is marked by the festival of **Eid-ul-Fitr**, a day of celebration, prayers, and feasting.



Long hours and no childcare space, rue working mothers

Ashna Butani
NEW DELHI

GS Paper I: Society

A video posted by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) of one of its women constables performing her duty while carrying her one-year-old infant at the New Delhi Railway Station (NDLS) has triggered calls from activists and lawyers for "more inclusive workspaces for women".

The video of RPF constable Reena was from the day after a stampede at the railway station claimed the lives of 18 people and left many injured.

Raising concerns

Although the RPF called the constable "a warrior" in a X post, many social media users termed it "in-



A creche at the railway headquarters on Raisina Road; screenshot of a video of a constable patrolling with her infant. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

humane", echoing the activists' sentiment.

Posted at a checkpoint at NDLS, Geeta (name changed upon request), an RPF constable, said she is often on the verge of quitting her job, constantly torn between taking care of her two children – aged one and three – and ex-

cuting her duty. She highlighted the long working hours she is forced to put in – a 12-hour shift from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

"We have long working hours and sometimes are called for duty on our day off. I have to request my in-laws to take care of my children. Since there are no

creche facilities at the station, I cannot bring them to work," she said.

A source in the RPF said the personnel have to work long hours in case of emergencies. "After the stampede, we had 12-hour shifts for a few days. Usually, there are three eight-hour shifts," the source told *The Hindu*.

Railway creche facility

A railway official said leaving children at a creche in the railway headquarters on Raisina Road, 2.5 km from NDLS, could be a solution.

"We have a creche facility at the railway headquarters. Working mothers can leave their infants here. Other department officials help take care of the chil-

dren," the official said, adding, the creche is operational from early morning till around 6 p.m.

For several mothers working in the security forces, variable shift timings and long working hours become roadblocks to avail of the creche facilities.

A police officer in Delhi, Madhu (name changed to protect identity), said she leaves her one-year-old child with her in-laws. "I have heard of creches in some stations, but since we are in the security unit, we do not have that option."

Put in a similar situation, two women personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), originally from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, are work-

ing in Delhi away from their kids. They had to leave their children back in their respective States given the nature of their job.

'Unsafe option'

"Bringing our children to work is an unsafe option because we are posted in areas like Manipur and Srinagar for so many months," one of the CRPF officers ruefully said.

According to the Department of Women and Child Development, there are 93 creches in Delhi. However, some are open till 2 p.m. and the rest close by 4 p.m.

While Delhi also has 10,897 anganwadis, only children over the age of three are eligible for preschool education.

Long hours and no childcare space, rue working mothers

लंबे कार्य घंटे और चाइल्डकेयर सुविधाओं की कमी से परेशान कामकाजी माताएँ

A video posted by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) showed a woman constable performing duty while carrying her one-year-old infant at New Delhi Railway Station (NDLS).

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (RPF) द्वारा पोस्ट किए गए एक वीडियो में एक महिला कांस्टेबल को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन (NDLS) पर अपने एक साल के शिशु के साथ इयूटी करते हुए दिखाया गया।

- The video, from the day after a stampede at NDLS that killed 18 people, has triggered calls for more inclusive workspaces for women.

यह वीडियो नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर मची भगदड़ के अगले दिन का है, जिसमें 18 लोगों की मौत हुई थी। इसने महिलाओं के लिए अधिक समावेशी कार्यस्थलों की मांग को जन्म दिया।

Concerns raised over working conditions

कामकाजी परिस्थितियों पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई

- The RPF called the constable 'a warrior' in a post on X (formerly Twitter). RPF ने महिला कांस्टेबल को 'योद्धा' कहा और X (पूर्व में ट्विटर) पर पोस्ट किया।



- However, many social media users criticized it as 'inhumane,' echoing the concerns of activists and lawyers.

हालांकि, कई सोशल मीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं ने इसे 'अमानवीय' बताया, जो कार्यकर्ताओं और वकीलों की चिंताओं से मेल खाता है।

Challenges faced by working mothers in RPF

RPF में कामकाजी माताओं की समस्याएँ

- Geeta (name changed), an RPF constable at NDLS, said she is constantly torn between work and caring for her children (aged one and three).
गीता (बदला हुआ नाम), जो NDLS पर RPF कांस्टेबल हैं, ने कहा कि वह अपनी नौकरी और अपने एक और तीन साल के बच्चों की देखभाल के बीच संघर्ष करती हैं।
- She is forced to work a 12-hour shift from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. and sometimes has to report on off days.
उन्हें सुबह 11 बजे से रात 11 बजे तक 12 घंटे की शिफ्ट करनी पड़ती है और कभी-कभी छुट्टी के दिन भी बुलाया जाता है।
- Since there are no crèche facilities at the station, she has to request her in-laws to take care of her children.
चूंकि स्टेशन पर कोई चाइल्डकैअर सुविधा नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें अपने ससुराल वालों से बच्चों की देखभाल करने का अनुरोध करना पड़ता है।

Railway crèche facility and its limitations

रेलवे की चाइल्डकैअर सुविधा और उसकी सीमाएँ

- A railway official suggested that working mothers can leave their children at a crèche in the railway headquarters on Raisina Road, 2.5 km from NDLS.
एक रेलवे अधिकारी ने सुझाव दिया कि कामकाजी माताएँ NDLS से 2.5 किमी दूर रायसीना रोड स्थित रेलवे मुख्यालय में अपने बच्चों को छोड़ सकती हैं।
- However, the crèche operates only till 6 p.m., making it difficult for mothers working late or in rotating shifts.
हालांकि, यह चाइल्डकैअर सुविधा केवल शाम 6 बजे तक खुली रहती है, जिससे रात में काम करने वाली या शिफ्ट बदलने वाली माताओं के लिए समस्या होती है।

Challenges for women in security forces

सुरक्षा बलों में महिलाओं की चुनौतियाँ

- Madhu (name changed), a Delhi police officer, said she leaves her one-year-old child with her in-laws as she does not have access to a crèche.



मधु (बदला हुआ नाम), दिल्ली पुलिस की एक अधिकारी, ने कहा कि वह अपने एक साल के बच्चे को ससुराल वालों के पास छोड़ती हैं क्योंकि उनके पास चाइल्डकैअर सुविधा नहीं है।

- Two CRPF women personnel from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, working in Delhi, had to leave their children back in their home states.

मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की दो सीआरपीएफ महिला जवान, जो दिल्ली में कार्यरत हैं, को अपने बच्चों को अपने गृह राज्यों में छोड़ना पड़ा।

- One CRPF officer posted in conflict zones like Manipur and Srinagar said bringing children to work is an unsafe option.

मणिपुर और श्रीनगर जैसे संघर्ष क्षेत्रों में तैनात एक सीआरपीएफ अधिकारी ने कहा कि बच्चों को काम पर लाना असुरक्षित विकल्प है।

Lack of adequate crèche facilities in Delhi

दिल्ली में अपर्याप्त चाइल्डकैअर सुविधाएँ

- According to the Department of Women and Child Development, there are 93 crèches in Delhi.

महिला और बाल विकास विभाग के अनुसार, दिल्ली में 93 चाइल्डकैअर केंद्र हैं।

- However, some close by 2 p.m. and others by 4 p.m., making them unsuitable for women with long or late-hour shifts.

हालांकि, कुछ दोपहर 2 बजे और अन्य 4 बजे बंद हो जाते हैं, जिससे वे लंबी या देर रात की शिफ्ट में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए अनुपयोगी हो जाते हैं।

- Delhi has 10,897 Anganwadis, but only children above the age of three are eligible for preschool education.

दिल्ली में 10,897 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र हैं, लेकिन केवल तीन वर्ष से अधिक उम्र के बच्चे ही पूर्व-विद्यालय शिक्षा के लिए पात्र हैं।



The student and the three language debate

GS Paper I: Society

In the rhetoric of partisan politics surrounding the three language formula, unsurprisingly, the most important stakeholder has been forgotten: the student.

First, it is the child who goes to a public (government) school, and no one else, who should be at the very centre of this debate. Students in public schools form about 55% of the school enrolment in Tamil Nadu. Children in private schools (largely from the upper class) increasingly rely on supplemental learning beyond school hours, i.e., coaching or tuition classes, which a public school student cannot afford. The critical question is this: is learning three (instead of two) languages essential to enable a child from a public school to compete with other more privileged candidates in the job market and become a productive, value-adding citizen?

Second, while the **National Education Policy (NEP)** is path-breaking on many accounts, there are a few provisions that ignore the ground realities of public education in India, especially at the primary and secondary levels. The three language formula is one such issue.

A problematic hypothesis

The NEP declares that the **compulsory learning of three languages** is intended to improve the cognitive ability of students, enable mobility for employment and promote national integration. This very hypothesis is a problematic one.

Language is a necessary tool for acquiring knowledge and for communication. However, with the breathtaking progress in technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence, language proficiency itself will gradually lose its significance as a tool for knowledge acquisition. You could post your query in any language, in say Google Gemini (even children in a public school will hopefully soon have access either through a smart classroom or a smartphone), and get an answer instantly.

In the years ahead, this access will only get cheaper and better. There is of course indisputable evidence linking language skills with cognitive abilities, but none which establishes that proficiency in more languages will proportionately improve cognitive abilities. In fact, research suggests quite the contrary – that a strong foundation in a child's mother tongue is essential before introducing additional language(s).

A third language will certainly enable better communication with the community that speaks that language. But that is a choice that most adults make as a part of the profession they choose. Tamil 'thambis' quickly learn Hindi when



R. Seshasavee

is a corporate director and author

There is no academic merit in thrusting a third language on students; there could be a risk of raising a generation that is handicapped to compete nationally

they join the Indian Army and thrive famously. TAMILIANS speak flawless Marathi when they sell their wares in Maharashtra.

Third, the state of primary education is pathetic, nationally and in Tamil Nadu, as highlighted in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Survey 2024. Despite some good initiatives in recent times, 88% of class three students in Tamil Nadu still lack basic literacy proficiency.

The challenge is even greater with the second language, English. Many top-scoring students, even from English-medium public schools, struggle to adapt when transitioning to English-medium instruction in college, particularly in professional courses, because in the school, they are taught in Tamil, not in English.

Focus on teaching and learning

The response to the shocking state of quality in primary (and carried forward to secondary and higher secondary) education is to massively improve teaching quality and learning outcomes, and not to add one more language. There is a finite time available at school to 'cover' all subjects. With acquisition of knowledge getting easier and quicker through technology, education should increasingly focus on developing attributes such as curiosity, critical thinking and creativity, which are critical to success in the 21st century. There is a need to provide more time and space in the curriculum for inculcating these traits, rather than thrusting a third language. Within this finite time, it is important to enable deeper learning than wider learning.

Fourth, it is not clear how public schools would be able to find adequate and competent teachers for a third language, even assuming that every parent chooses Hindi and not a variety of other languages. There is every reason to fear the quality of teachers leading to inferior learning. Despite Tamil Nadu having one of the highest per-child education budgets in the country, 80%-90% of the budget is spent on teacher salaries, while infrastructure suffers. The cost of having third language teachers could eat into the funds available for infrastructure.

Language is a great anchor of cultural values. National unity is indeed a foundational value, and the Constitution provides for the propagation of Hindi. While a common language is desirable, it would be at the tail end of cultural initiatives to promote unity. A spirit of respect for other cultures and a shared sense of history should be an integral part of learning. A third language is neither the only nor a superior way to inculcate these values.

That said, education should lead to a choice of

gainful employment opportunities. So long as opportunities for public school students are available within the State, either from government, private enterprise or self employment (the case thus far), the need for a third language may not be critical. However, the system outcomes must facilitate wider choices for students from Tamil Nadu to compete for the best educational and employment opportunities, nationally and even globally.

So long as English continues to be an official language in examinations for central services, the defence services and the judiciary, students from Tamil Nadu should be able to compete at a national level, as they have done successfully for several decades. Better teaching/learning of English would improve their competitiveness in the world, which is increasingly looking for English-literate service providers.

The politics and the student

So, what is the way forward? There are two dimensions to this problem: politico-cultural and child development.

The right or wrong of the ruling party's politics on the issue is not the subject of this article. But it is important to acknowledge, from a child development perspective, that it is a two-front political battle, i.e., one, stopping Hindi 'imposition' on the State; and two, fighting to retain the robust status of English nationally. The second is a more challenging task.

The State's politics may not harm the future of students, as long as English continues as an official language at the Centre with equal force and usage.

However, if, nationally the landscape is likely to change with Hindi progressively replacing English (in spirit even if not in letter because of constitutional safeguards), the State's politics should factor this reality and seriously consider insulating the child's development from the crossfire of political battles.

Here is a possible approach that has the interests of the child in mind.

Since there is no academic merit in thrusting a third language on the child, particularly at the primary level, Hindi could be offered, as an option as a third language from middle public school. This could be started in schools in the district headquarters and progressively expanded to other schools, depending on demand, which, in turn, will depend on the momentum of Hindi replacing English at the national level.

A rigid political position could result in a generation of students that is handicapped to compete nationally. This issue should be a debate and a discussion, and not a war that destroys the future of the young.

The student and the three-language debate

छात्र और तीन-भाषा विवाद

In the political debate surrounding the three-language formula, the most important stakeholder, the student, has been forgotten.

तीन-भाषा फॉर्मूले पर हो रही राजनीतिक बहस में, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष, छात्र को भुला दिया गया है।



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- The primary focus should be on children studying in public (government) schools, as they form 55% of school enrolment in Tamil Nadu.
प्राथमिक ध्यान सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों पर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे तमिलनाडु में स्कूल नामांकन का 55% हिस्सा हैं।
- Private school students, mostly from upper-class backgrounds, rely on tuition and coaching, which public school students cannot afford.
निजी स्कूलों के छात्र, जो आमतौर पर उच्च वर्ग से आते हैं, वे ट्यूशन और कोचिंग पर निर्भर रहते हैं, जो सरकारी स्कूल के छात्र वहन नहीं कर सकते।
- The critical question is whether learning three languages instead of two is essential for public school students to compete in the job market.
महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि क्या दो के बजाय तीन भाषाएँ सीखना सरकारी स्कूल के छात्रों को रोजगार बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

Challenges in the National Education Policy (NEP)

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) में चुनौतियाँ

- The National Education Policy (NEP) is path-breaking in many aspects but ignores the ground realities of public education in India.
राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) कई मायनों में क्रांतिकारी है, लेकिन भारत में सरकारी शिक्षा की वास्तविकता को नजरअंदाज करती है।
- The three-language formula is one such issue that does not align with the realities of primary and secondary education.
तीन-भाषा फॉर्मूला ऐसा ही एक मुद्दा है, जो प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा की वास्तविकताओं से मेल नहीं खाता।

The problematic hypothesis behind the three-language formula

तीन-भाषा फॉर्मूले के पीछे की समस्यात्मक धारणा

- The NEP claims that learning three languages will improve cognitive ability, enhance employment opportunities, and promote national integration.
NEP का दावा है कि तीन भाषाएँ सीखने से मानसिक क्षमता बढ़ेगी, रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे, और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।
- However, this hypothesis is problematic, as there is no strong evidence that learning multiple languages proportionately improves cognitive ability.
हालांकि, यह धारणा समस्याग्रस्त है, क्योंकि इस बात का कोई ठोस प्रमाण नहीं है कि कई भाषाएँ सीखने से मानसिक क्षमता समान रूप से बढ़ती है।
- Research suggests that a strong foundation in the mother tongue is essential before introducing additional languages.
शोध बताते हैं कि मातृभाषा की मजबूत नींव डालने के बाद ही अतिरिक्त भाषाएँ सिखाई जानी चाहिए।

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Language and job mobility

भाषा और रोजगार में अवसर

- A third language can **help in communication** but is **not a necessity** for success in most professions.
तीसरी भाषा संचार में मदद कर सकती है, लेकिन यह अधिकांश व्यवसायों के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है।
- **Tamil speakers** in the Indian Army quickly **learn Hindi** for their job.
भारतीय सेना में तमिलभाषी सैनिक तेजी से हिंदी सीख लेते हैं।
- **Tamilian salesmen** in Maharashtra learn **Marathi fluently** for their trade.
महाराष्ट्र में तमिल सेल्समैन मराठी धाराप्रवाह सीख लेते हैं ताकि वे अपना व्यापार चला सकें।

The state of primary education and language learning

प्राथमिक शिक्षा और भाषा सीखने की स्थिति

- The **Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Survey 2024** highlighted the **poor state of primary education in Tamil Nadu and across India**.
वार्षिक शिक्षा स्थिति रिपोर्ट (ASER) सर्वेक्षण 2024 ने तमिलनाडु और भारत में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की खराब स्थिति को उजागर किया।
- **88% of Class 3 students in Tamil Nadu still lack basic literacy proficiency**.
तमिलनाडु में कक्षा 3 के 88% छात्र अब भी बुनियादी साक्षरता कौशल में कमजोर हैं।
- **English remains a major challenge. Even top-scoring students from English-medium public schools struggle when transitioning to English-medium colleges**.
अंग्रेज़ी अभी भी एक बड़ी चुनौती है। अंग्रेज़ी-माध्यम सरकारी स्कूलों के टॉप स्कोरिंग छात्र भी कॉलेज में अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम में पढ़ाई करने में संघर्ष करते हैं।
- **Many students are taught in Tamil in schools, making it difficult to adapt to English instruction in professional courses**.
कई छात्रों को स्कूल में तमिल में पढ़ाया जाता है, जिससे पेशेवर पाठ्यक्रमों में अंग्रेज़ी माध्यम को अपनाना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

Focus on teaching and learning

शिक्षण और अधिगम पर ध्यान केंद्रित करें

- The solution to **poor education quality in primary, secondary, and higher secondary levels** is to **improve teaching quality and learning outcomes**, not add another language.
प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तरों पर खराब शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुधारने का समाधान शिक्षण गुणवत्ता और अधिगम परिणामों को बेहतर बनाना है, न कि एक और भाषा जोड़ना।
- **School time is limited**, and with **technology making knowledge acquisition easier**, education should **focus on curiosity, critical thinking, and creativity** instead of

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pushing a third language.

स्कूल का समय सीमित होता है, और तकनीक के माध्यम से ज्ञान अर्जन आसान हो गया है, इसलिए शिक्षा को जिज्ञासा, आलोचनात्मक सोच और रचनात्मकता पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, बजाय तीसरी भाषा को थोपने के।**

- **Deep learning** (mastering fewer subjects well) is more valuable than **wide learning** (superficial knowledge of many subjects).

गहरी शिक्षा (कम विषयों में दक्षता) व्यापक शिक्षा (अनेक विषयों का सतही ज्ञान) से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Challenges in implementing a third language

तीसरी भाषा लागू करने की चुनौतियाँ

- It is unclear **how public schools will find enough qualified teachers** for a third language, even if **all parents choose Hindi over other languages**.

यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सरकारी स्कूल तीसरी भाषा के लिए पर्याप्त योग्य शिक्षक कैसे उपलब्ध कराएंगे, भले ही सभी अभिभावक हिंदी को अन्य भाषाओं के बजाय चुनें।

- **Tamil Nadu has one of the highest per-child education budgets, but 80%-90% of the budget is spent on teacher salaries, leaving less for infrastructure.**

तमिलनाडु का प्रति छात्र शिक्षा बजट देश में सबसे अधिक है, लेकिन 80%-90% बजट शिक्षकों के वेतन में चला जाता है, जिससे बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए धन कम बचता है।

- **The cost of hiring third-language teachers could further reduce funds available for improving school facilities.**

तीसरी भाषा के शिक्षकों की भर्ती की लागत स्कूल सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए उपलब्ध धन को और कम कर सकती है।

Language and cultural unity

भाषा और सांस्कृतिक एकता

- **Language plays a key role in preserving cultural values.** भाषा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।
- **National unity is important, and the Constitution allows the promotion of Hindi.** राष्ट्रीय एकता महत्वपूर्ण है, और संविधान हिंदी के प्रचार की अनुमति देता है।
- However, a **common language is not the only way** to promote unity. हालांकि, एक समान भाषा ही एकता को बढ़ावा देने का एकमात्र तरीका नहीं है।
- **Respect for diverse cultures and a shared sense of history should be integral to education.**

विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के प्रति सम्मान और इतिहास की साझी समझ शिक्षा का अभिन्न हिस्सा होना चाहिए।



Employment and the need for a third language

रोजगार और तीसरी भाषा की आवश्यकता

- The priority of education should be employment opportunities.
शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता रोजगार के अवसर होने चाहिए।
- If sufficient jobs are available within Tamil Nadu in government, private, or self-employment sectors, the need for a third language is not critical.
अगर तमिलनाडु के भीतर सरकारी, निजी या स्वरोजगार क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त नौकरियाँ उपलब्ध हैं, तो तीसरी भाषा की आवश्यकता महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है।
- However, the education system should enable students from Tamil Nadu to compete nationally and globally.
हालांकि, शिक्षा प्रणाली को तमिलनाडु के छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में सक्षम बनाना चाहिए।
- Since English remains an official language in central exams, defence services, and the judiciary, Tamil Nadu students should continue to excel at the national level.
चूंकि अंग्रेजी अभी भी केंद्रीय परीक्षाओं, रक्षा सेवाओं और न्यायपालिका की आधिकारिक भाषा बनी हुई है, तमिलनाडु के छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सफलता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होना चाहिए।
- Improving English education will increase their competitiveness in a global job market.
अंग्रेजी शिक्षा में सुधार उन्हें वैश्विक नौकरी बाजार में अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा।

The political debate and student welfare

राजनीतिक बहस और छात्रों का भविष्य

- The issue has two key dimensions: political-cultural and child development.
यह मुद्दा दो प्रमुख पहलुओं से जुड़ा है: राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक और बाल विकास।
- The political debate over Hindi 'imposition' and English retention is ongoing.
हिंदी 'थोपने' और अंग्रेजी बनाए रखने को लेकर राजनीतिक बहस जारी है।
- The future of students will not be harmed as long as English remains a strong official language.
जब तक अंग्रेजी एक मजबूत आधिकारिक भाषा बनी रहती है, छात्रों का भविष्य प्रभावित नहीं होगा।
- However, if Hindi gradually replaces English nationally, Tamil Nadu's education policy must adapt to protect students' career prospects.
हालांकि, अगर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिंदी धीरे-धीरे अंग्रेजी की जगह लेती है, तो तमिलनाडु की शिक्षा नीति को छात्रों के करियर को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अनुकूलित करना होगा।

A possible approach for language education

भाषा शिक्षा के लिए संभावित समाधान



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- Since there is no academic benefit in imposing a third language at the primary level, Hindi could be offered as an optional third language from middle school.
चूंकि प्राथमिक स्तर पर तीसरी भाषा थोपने का कोई शैक्षिक लाभ नहीं है, हिंदी को माध्यमिक विद्यालय से वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में पेश किया जा सकता है।
- This can be initially implemented in district headquarters schools and later expanded based on demand.
इसे पहले जिलों के मुख्यालय स्कूलों में लागू किया जा सकता है और फिर मांग के आधार पर अन्य स्कूलों में विस्तारित किया जा सकता है।
- A rigid political stance on language could result in a generation of students struggling to compete nationally.
भाषा पर कठोर राजनीतिक रुख छात्रों की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की क्षमता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
- The issue should be approached through debate and discussion, not a political battle that harms students' future.
इस मुद्दे को बहस और चर्चा के माध्यम से हल किया जाना चाहिए, न कि ऐसी राजनीतिक लड़ाई में बदला जाए जो छात्रों के भविष्य को नुकसान पहुँचाए।



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GS Paper I: Society

Long roots

Entrenched patriarchal biases must be erased from society, government

If institutions are serious about rooting out sexism, they must walk the talk. Instead of merely celebrating the entry of more women in the workforce, they have to **provide an enabling atmosphere for those on the rolls**. In a judgment last week, the Supreme Court of India showed its intent by declaring that with more and more women joining judicial service, it was time for the judiciary to be more cognisant of their well-being at the workplace. **Reinstating two women judicial officers of Madhya Pradesh who had been sacked for "inefficiency"**, despite the fact that one of them had suffered a miscarriage, Justice B.V. Nagarathna said it was not enough to "find comfort solely in the growing number of female judicial officers if we are unable to secure for them a sensitive work environment." The judgment set aside the ouster of two civil judges, **Sarita Choudhary and Aditi Kumar Sharma, terminating the termination orders "punitive, arbitrary and illegal"**. That Justice Nagarathna, one of two women judges in the Court, which has a sanctioned strength of 34, had to step in, is an indication of the **long and difficult fight for gender equality, and the need for change in mindsets and reform**. In several past verdicts too, the Court had drawn attention to gender stereotyping and discrimination against women.

In her judgment, Justice Nagarathna underscored the importance of having more women in the judiciary, and this holds true of other branches of the government such as the legislature and the executive. Greater representation of women will ensure better understanding of their needs and lead to better policies. The freedom from discrimination or equal protection of the laws during pregnancy and maternity are precious rights for the women workforce, she noted. Just as motherhood brings joy, a miscarriage has a deep psychological, physical and mental impact on women, and the onus is on policymakers to be aware of this and act accordingly. While gender cannot be an excuse for poor performance, it is incredible that the Court had to intervene to call out a wrong on a basic issue such as maternal rights. In doing so, the Court has also, yet again, reminded not only those in power but also the larger society, that age-old, entrenched patriarchal systems have no place in a country aspiring to emerge as a developed economy. If women are not provided a larger role in decision-making, their concerns will remain invisible to policy. To achieve that goal, education has to be accessible to girls in a non-discriminatory manner. At work, they must be assured of a safe and healthy environment as a basic right and guarantee.

जिन्हें 'अक्षमता' के आधार पर बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था, जबकि उनमें से एक को गर्भपात का सामना करना पड़ा था।

- Justice B.V. Nagarathna ruled that merely increasing the number of female judicial officers is not enough if they do not have a supportive work environment.

Long roots: Entrenched patriarchal biases must be erased from society, government

गहरी जड़ें: समाज और सरकार से गहरे पैठे

पितृसत्तात्मक पूर्वाग्रहों को मिटाना आवश्यक

If institutions are serious about removing sexism, they must take real action rather than just celebrating women's increasing workforce participation.

यदि संस्थाएँ लैंगिक भेदभाव को मिटाने को लेकर गंभीर हैं, तो उन्हें केवल महिलाओं की बढ़ती कार्यबल भागीदारी का जश्न मनाने के बजाय ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे।

- A supportive work environment is essential to ensure women can work effectively and progress in their careers. महिलाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने और अपने करियर में आगे बढ़ने के लिए सहायक कार्यस्थल वातावरण आवश्यक है।

Supreme Court's stance on workplace gender equality

कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समानता पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रुख

- In a recent judgment, the Supreme Court of India emphasized that with more women joining the judiciary, it is time for the judiciary to ensure their well-being at work.

हाल ही में दिए गए एक फैसले में, भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि चूंकि न्यायपालिका में अधिक महिलाएँ शामिल हो रही हैं, इसलिए अब उनके कार्यस्थल कल्याण पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

- The Court reinstated two women judicial officers from Madhya Pradesh who were dismissed for 'inefficiency,' despite one suffering a miscarriage.

न्यायालय ने मध्य प्रदेश की दो महिला न्यायिक अधिकारियों को बहाल किया,

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



न्यायमूर्ति बी.वी. नागरत्ना ने कहा कि सिर्फ महिला न्यायिक अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़ाना पर्याप्त नहीं है, जब तक कि उन्हें संवेदनशील और सहायक कार्यस्थल वातावरण न मिले।

Gender equality and representation in governance

शासन में लैंगिक समानता और प्रतिनिधित्व

- **Justice Nagarathna emphasized the need for more women in the judiciary, legislature, and executive to ensure better policy-making.**
न्यायमूर्ति नागरत्ना ने कहा कि न्यायपालिका, विधायिका और कार्यपालिका में अधिक महिलाओं की भागीदारी से बेहतर नीतियाँ बनाई जा सकती हैं।
- **Equal protection under the law during pregnancy and maternity is a fundamental right for working women.**
गर्भावस्था और मातृत्व के दौरान कानून द्वारा समान सुरक्षा कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए एक मौलिक अधिकार है।
- **Miscarriages have a deep psychological, physical, and emotional impact, and policymakers must recognize this and act accordingly.**
गर्भपात का महिलाओं पर गहरा मानसिक, शारीरिक और भावनात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है, और नीति-निर्माताओं को इसे समझकर आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

The need for gender-sensitive policies

लैंगिक संवेदनशील नीतियों की आवश्यकता

- **Gender should never be an excuse for inefficiency, but the Supreme Court's intervention highlights how basic maternal rights are still ignored.**
लैंगिकता को कभी भी अक्षमता का बहाना नहीं बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हस्तक्षेप दिखाता है कि मातृत्व अधिकारों को अभी भी नजरअंदाज किया जाता है।
- **This case is a reminder for policymakers and society that deep-rooted patriarchal biases must be eliminated for real gender equality.**
यह मामला नीति-निर्माताओं और समाज के लिए एक याद दिलाने वाला संकेत है कि गहरे पैठे पितृसत्तात्मक पूर्वाग्रहों को वास्तविक लैंगिक समानता के लिए मिटाना आवश्यक है।

Women's role in decision-making and economic development

निर्णय-निर्माण और आर्थिक विकास में महिलाओं की भूमिका

- **If women are not included in decision-making roles, their concerns will remain invisible in policymaking.**
यदि महिलाओं को निर्णय-निर्माण की भूमिकाओं में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है, तो उनकी चिंताओं को नीति-निर्माण में नजरअंदाज किया जाता रहेगा।



- For true gender equality, education must be accessible to girls in a non-discriminatory manner.

सच्ची लैंगिक समानता के लिए, लड़कियों के लिए शिक्षा को भेदभाव रहित तरीके से सुलभ बनाना होगा।

- At workplaces, women must be assured of a safe and healthy environment as a basic right.

कार्यस्थलों पर महिलाओं को सुरक्षित और स्वस्थ वातावरण प्रदान करना एक मौलिक अधिकार होना चाहिए।

Centring care in India's economic policy

भारत की आर्थिक नीति में देखभाल को केंद्र में लाना

Centring care in India's economic policy

GS Paper I: Society

The Union Budget for 2025 allocated a record ₹4,49,028.68 crore to the Gender Budget (GB), marking a 37.3% increase from FY24 and accounting for 8.86% of the total Budget. This rise is primarily due to the inclusion of the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, which accounts for 24% of the GB, rather than being driven by substantial investments in care infrastructure or new gender-responsive schemes. Despite this increase, critical investments in care infrastructure remain absent, reinforcing the persistent invisibilisation of care work in India's economic planning. While the Economic Surveys of 2023-24 and 2024-25 highlight care infrastructure as central to women's empowerment, the current Budget misses the opportunity to make tangible investments to strengthen India's care economy in line with its socio-economic realities.

Globally, women spend an average of 17.8% of their time on unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), with women in the Global South bearing higher burdens. India is especially concerning, as Indian women shoulder 40% more of this burden than their counterparts in South Africa and China. The International Labour Organization reports that 53% of Indian women remain outside the labour force due to care responsibilities, compared to just 1.1% of men, underscoring entrenched inequities. For poor and marginalised women, this burden is severe as women in low-income families often juggle 17-19 hours of daily tasks, balancing paid work with domestic duties, intensifying 'time poverty', and eroding their well-being.

Feminist economists from the Global South emphasise that unpaid work in these regions encompasses a broader range of tasks compared to the Global North, extending beyond household care giving to include

GS Paper III: Labour Force Participation



Sreerupa

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Harshita Kumari

Associate, Public Policy at TQH (The Quantum Hub) Consulting

Globally, women spend an average of 17.8% of their time on unpaid care and domestic work, with women in the Global South bearing higher burdens

work on family farms, water and fuel collection, cleaning, and cooking. Limited access to essential infrastructure – such as water, clean energy, and sanitation – means women spend up to 73% of their time on these unpaid activities. For example, women spend nearly five hours daily collecting water, compared to 1.5 hours for men. Climate change exacerbates this burden, with water-related unpaid labour in India projected to reach \$1.4 billion by 2050 under a high-emissions scenario. This stems from low public investment in care infrastructure and entrenched social norms that assign care work to women.

Solutions ahead

The Economic Survey 2023-24 highlights that direct public investment equivalent to 2% of GDP could generate 11 million jobs while easing the care burden. Applying the expanded "Three R framework" – Recognise, Reduce, Redistribute, and Represent – can ensure policies are both contextually relevant and transformative. The first step is recognising the full spectrum of UCDW women perform. India's 2019 Time Use Survey marked a milestone in acknowledging this issue, revealing that women spend an average of seven hours daily on UCDW. Despite the policy benefits that these surveys carry, their costs can make implementation challenging. One solution is to integrate Time-use modules into existing household surveys.

The second step is reducing the UCDW burden through time-saving technologies and expanded access to affordable care infrastructure. The Centre has acknowledged gaps in access to essential services by extending the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) until 2028, aiming for 100% potable water coverage. However, funding delays and underutilisation hinder implementation. While the scheme's Budget declined by 4.51% from last year's Budget Estimates (BE), it saw a 195% jump

over Revised Estimates (RE), highlighting allocation-spending gaps. With less than half of villages having functional household tap connections, JJM requires stronger implementation and water sustainability measures.

Expanding childcare centres, eldercare support, and assistive technologies would ease women's care burden, and boost their workforce participation.

The third key step is redistributing care work – from the home to the State and within households. The newly announced ₹1 lakh crore Urban Challenge Fund, with ₹10,000 crore allocated for FY 2025-26, can be transformative. This will finance up to 25% of bankable projects, encouraging private and public sector participation in urban redevelopment, water, and sanitation initiatives. By leveraging this fund, India can scale up pilot care infrastructure models already under way through the Smart Cities Mission. Taking inspiration from Bogotá's Care Blocks, which centralise care giving services to reduce women's unpaid work, this approach aligns with the fund's broader goal of sustainable urban development.

Finally, women's representation in decision-making and implementation is crucial for creating gender-transformative policies. Excluding women from this leaves them vulnerable to policies that fail to address their lived realities. In fact, involving women in decision-making processes enhances their effectiveness significantly, sometimes by six to seven times.

With the Centre's emphasis on Nari Shakti as a driver of economic growth, India has the opportunity to set a global example for a gender and care-sensitive economy. However, the current Budget falls short by not prioritising care as a central pillar. A more deliberate, well-funded strategy is necessary to ensure that care work is not treated as an afterthought but as a core component of inclusive growth.

The Union Budget 2025 allocated a record ₹4,49,028.68 crore to the Gender Budget (GB), marking a 37.3% increase from FY24 and accounting for 8.86% of the total Budget.

केंद्रीय बजट 2025 में लैंगिक बजट (GB) के लिए

₹4,49,028.68 करोड़ का

रिकॉर्ड आवंटन किया गया, जो

FY24 की तुलना में 37.3% की

वृद्धि है और कुल बजट का

8.86% है।

- However, this increase is largely due to the inclusion of the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (24% of GB), rather than new investments in care infrastructure or gender-responsive schemes.



हालांकि, यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से पीएम गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (GB का 24%) को शामिल करने के कारण हुई, न कि देखभाल अवसंरचना या नई लैंगिक-संवेदनशील योजनाओं में निवेश के कारण।

- **Critical investments in care infrastructure remain missing, reinforcing the invisibility of care work in India's economic planning.**

देखभाल अवसंरचना में आवश्यक निवेश की कमी बनी हुई है, जिससे भारत की आर्थिक योजना में देखभाल कार्य को अदृश्य बनाए रखने की प्रवृत्ति जारी है।

The burden of unpaid care work on women

महिलाओं पर बिना वेतन वाले देखभाल कार्य का बोझ

- Globally, women spend an average of 17.8% of their time on unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), with women in the Global South bearing a higher burden. वैश्विक स्तर पर, महिलाएँ औसतन 17.8% समय बिना वेतन वाले देखभाल और घरेलू कार्य (UCDW) में लगाती हैं, और ग्लोबल साउथ की महिलाओं पर यह बोझ अधिक होता है।
- Indian women bear 40% more care burden than women in South Africa and China. भारतीय महिलाएँ दक्षिण अफ्रीका और चीन की महिलाओं की तुलना में 40% अधिक देखभाल का बोझ उठाती हैं।
- 53% of Indian women remain outside the labor force due to care responsibilities, compared to just 1.1% of men. 53% भारतीय महिलाएँ देखभाल जिम्मेदारियों के कारण श्रम बल से बाहर रहती हैं, जबकि केवल 1.1% पुरुष ही इस कारण प्रभावित होते हैं।
- Poor and marginalized women juggle between 17-19 hours of daily tasks, balancing paid work with domestic duties, leading to 'time poverty' and declining well-being. गरीब और हाशिए पर रहने वाली महिलाएँ 17-19 घंटे का दैनिक कार्य करती हैं, जिसमें वेतन वाला और घरेलू कार्य दोनों शामिल होते हैं, जिससे 'समय की गरीबी' और उनका मानसिक एवं शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित होता है।

Limited access to essential infrastructure

आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे की सीमित उपलब्धता

- Women in the Global South engage in a broader range of unpaid work, including family farming, water collection, and fuel gathering. ग्लोबल साउथ की महिलाएँ अधिक विविध प्रकार के बिना वेतन वाले कार्यों में संलग्न होती हैं, जैसे पारिवारिक खेती, पानी इकट्ठा करना, और ईंधन जुटाना।
- 73% of their time is spent on these tasks due to lack of access to water, clean energy, and sanitation. 73% समय इन कार्यों में खर्च होता है क्योंकि पानी, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, और स्वच्छता की उचित उपलब्धता नहीं है।



- Women in India spend nearly 5 hours daily collecting water, compared to 1.5 hours for men.
भारत में महिलाएँ रोज़ाना लगभग 5 घंटे पानी इकट्ठा करने में लगाती हैं, जबकि पुरुष केवल 1.5 घंटे खर्च करते हैं।
- Climate change is worsening this burden, with water-related unpaid labor projected to reach \$1.4 billion by 2050 under a high-emission scenario.
जलवायु परिवर्तन इस बोझ को बढ़ा रहा है, और 2050 तक उच्च-उत्सर्जन स्थिति में पानी-संबंधित बिना वेतन वाले श्रम की लागत \$1.4 बिलियन तक पहुँचने की संभावना है।

Solutions for reducing the care burden

देखभाल के बोझ को कम करने के समाधान

- The Economic Survey 2023-24 highlights that direct public investment of 2% of GDP could generate 11 million jobs while reducing women's unpaid labor burden.
आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2023-24 के अनुसार, जीडीपी के 2% के प्रत्यक्ष सार्वजनिक निवेश से 1.1 करोड़ नौकरियाँ उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं और महिलाओं के बिना वेतन वाले श्रम का बोझ कम हो सकता है।
- Applying the 'Three R Framework'—Recognise, Reduce, Redistribute, and Represent—can ensure contextually relevant and transformative policies.
'थ्री आर फ्रेमवर्क'—पहचानें (Recognise), कम करें (Reduce), पुनर्वितरित करें (Redistribute), और प्रतिनिधित्व दें (Represent) को लागू करना प्रासंगिक और प्रभावी नीतियों को सुनिश्चित कर सकता है।
- The 2019 Time Use Survey revealed that Indian women spend an average of 7 hours daily on unpaid care work.
2019 टाइम यूज़ सर्वेक्षण में बताया गया कि भारतीय महिलाएँ प्रतिदिन औसतन 7 घंटे बिना वेतन वाले देखभाल कार्य में व्यतीत करती हैं।
- Integrating time-use modules into existing household surveys can provide better data for policy-making.
मौजूदा घरेलू सर्वेक्षणों में 'टाइम यूज़' मॉड्यूल को शामिल करना नीति-निर्माण के लिए बेहतर डेटा प्रदान कर सकता है।

Investments in care infrastructure

देखभाल अवसंरचना में निवेश

- The Centre extended the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) until 2028 to achieve 100% potable water coverage, but funding delays hinder progress.
केंद्र सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) को 2028 तक बढ़ाया ताकि 100% पेयजल कवरेज प्राप्त किया जा सके, लेकिन वित्तीय देरी के कारण प्रगति बाधित हो रही है।
- JJM's budget declined by 4.51% from last year's Budget Estimates (BE), yet it saw a 195% increase over Revised Estimates (RE), showing allocation-spending gaps.



JJM का बजट पिछले वर्ष के बजट अनुमान (BE) से 4.51% कम हुआ, फिर भी इसमें संशोधित अनुमान (RE) की तुलना में 195

- % की वृद्धि हुई, जो बजट आवंटन और खर्च के बीच अंतर को दर्शाता है।
- Expanding childcare centres, eldercare support, and assistive technologies will reduce women's unpaid workload and boost workforce participation.

बाल देखभाल केंद्रों, वृद्ध देखभाल समर्थन, और सहायक तकनीकों का विस्तार महिलाओं के बिना वेतन वाले कार्य के बोझ को कम करेगा और श्रम भागीदारी को बढ़ाएगा।

Redistributing care responsibilities

देखभाल जिम्मेदारियों का पुनर्वितरण

- The ₹1 lakh crore Urban Challenge Fund, with ₹10,000 crore allocated for FY 2025-26, can support urban redevelopment, water, and sanitation projects.

₹1 लाख करोड़ का शहरी चुनौती कोष, जिसमें FY 2025-26 के लिए ₹10,000 करोड़ आवंटित किया गया है, शहरी पुनर्विकास, जल, और स्वच्छता परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा दे सकता है।

- India can learn from Bogotá's Care Blocks, which centralize caregiving services to reduce women's unpaid labor.

भारत बोगोटा के केयर ब्लॉक्स से सीख सकता है, जो देखभाल सेवाओं को केंद्रीकृत करते हैं ताकि महिलाओं के बिना वेतन वाले कार्य को कम किया जा सके।

- Women's representation in decision-making is crucial for gender-transformative policies and ensuring equitable economic growth.

महिला प्रतिनिधित्व लैंगिक-संवेदनशील नीतियों और समान आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।



GS Paper I: History

Visual question:

Name this Englishman who deciphered the Brahmi script, considered the ancestor of most modern Indian scripts, in 1837 by studying Ashokan inscriptions?



Woman held in Haryana for thrashing, biting mother

GS Paper I: Elderly Citizens

GURUGRAM

The Haryana Police on Sunday arrested a woman after a video of her beating her mother, allegedly over a property dispute, went viral on social media platforms.

The police have charged Rita, a resident of Hisar, with criminal intimidation, voluntarily causing hurt, wrongful confinement and uttering obscene words under the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Section 24 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.**

In the three-minute video, Rita is allegedly seen biting and slapping her mother, while the elderly woman begs her to stop.

According to the first information report, Rita's brother Amardeep Singh informed that she had been harassing their mother to get the house transferred to her name.

प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (FIR) के अनुसार, रीता के भाई, अमरदीप सिंह, ने पुलिस को बताया कि वह अपनी मां को परेशान कर रही थी ताकि घर उसके नाम कर दिया जाए।

Woman held in Haryana for thrashing, biting mother

हरियाणा में मां को पीटने और काटने के आरोप में महिला गिरफ्तार

Haryana Police arrested a woman on Sunday after a video of her beating her mother went viral on social media.

हरियाणा पुलिस ने रविवार को एक महिला को गिरफ्तार किया क्योंकि उसका अपनी मां को पीटने का वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो गया था।

• The woman, Rita, a resident of Hisar, has been charged under multiple sections of the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Section 24 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.**

हिसार निवासी रीता पर भारतीय न्याय संहिता और 2007 के माता-पिता और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के रखरखाव और कल्याण अधिनियम की धारा 24 के तहत कई धाराओं में मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

Details of the assault

हमले का विवरण

• In a **three-minute video**, Rita is seen **biting and slapping her elderly mother** while the **mother pleads for her to stop.**

तीन मिनट के वीडियो में, रीता अपनी वृद्ध मां को काटते और थप्पड़ मारते हुए दिखाई देती है, जबकि उसकी मां उसे रोकने की विनती कर रही है।

• According to the **First Information Report (FIR)**, Rita's brother, **Amardeep Singh**, reported that **she had been harassing their mother to transfer the house to her name.**

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



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1. EC to remove same voter ID numbers across States

चुनाव आयोग विभिन्न राज्यों में एक जैसे वोटर आईडी नंबर हटाएगा

2.U.K., other nations will work on Ukraine deal: Starmer

यू.के. और अन्य देश यूक्रेन समझौते पर काम करेंगे: स्टार्मर

3.Multiple bullies at work, out to create a 'multipolar world'

'बहुध्रुवीय दुनिया' बनाने के लिए कई शक्तियां सक्रिय

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EC to remove same voter ID numbers across States

Poll panel says it will ensure each voter gets a unique EPIC number, blames manual method employed earlier for duplication; Trinamool says panel's admission proves charge of fraud

GS Paper II: Election

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI/KOLKATA

Taking cognisance of reports that certain electors in one State have voter ID numbers matching those issued in another State, the Election Commission on Sunday said irrespective of the number on the elector photo identity card (EPIC), a person could vote only at the designated polling station in the constituency in a State or Union Territory where he or she was enrolled.

The EC, however, said it would remove the duplication and ensure that each voter got a unique number. The 10-digit number is printed on the ID card issued to each elector.

In a statement, the commission said: "It is clarified

Irrespective of the EPIC number, electors can cast a vote only at their designated polling station... Any case of duplicate EPIC number will be rectified by allotting a unique EPIC number
ELECTION COMMISSION

Election fraud of EPIC proportions! Mamata Banerjee warned how BJP was hijacking democracy, and now EC's own admission proves her right
TRINAMOOL CONGRESS



that while EPIC numbers of some of the electors may be identical, the other details including demographic details, Assembly Constituency and polling booth are different for the electors with the same EPIC number."

On February 27, West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee alleged that the BJP, with the blessings

of the commission, was adding voters from other States to the West Bengal voter list. She cited a few EPIC numbers of people of the State being linked to those living in Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab. Some social media posts too have made the allegation.

The EC said some electors from different States and Union Territories were

allotted identical numbers/series by a decentralised and manual mechanism followed prior to shifting of the electoral roll database to the ERONET platform. "This resulted in certain State/UT CEO offices using the same EPIC alphanumeric series and leaving a scope for the possibility of duplicate EPIC numbers being allotted to electors in different Assembly Constituencies in different States/UTs," it said.

ERONET is a Web-based platform developed for election officials, in multiple languages and scripts, to handle all processes pertaining to registration, migration, and deletion of names from the electoral rolls.

CONTINUED ON
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EC to remove same voter ID numbers across States

चुनाव आयोग विभिन्न राज्यों में एक जैसे वोटर आईडी नंबर हटाएगा

The Election Commission (EC) has taken cognisance of reports that some electors in one State have voter ID numbers matching those issued in another State.

चुनाव आयोग (EC) ने उन रिपोर्टों का संज्ञान लिया है, जिनमें कहा गया है कि कुछ राज्यों के मतदाताओं के वोटर आईडी नंबर अन्य राज्यों के मतदाताओं से मेल खाते हैं।



- The EC clarified that irrespective of the **number on the elector photo identity card (EPIC)**, a person can vote **only at the designated polling station** in the constituency where he or she is enrolled.

आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया कि मतदाता फोटो पहचान पत्र (EPIC) पर दिए गए नंबर के बावजूद, कोई भी व्यक्ति सिर्फ उसी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदान कर सकता है, जहां वह पंजीकृत है।

- The EC will now remove duplication and ensure that **each voter gets a unique EPIC number**.

चुनाव आयोग अब इस दोहराव को हटाएगा और सुनिश्चित करेगा कि प्रत्येक मतदाता को एक अद्वितीय EPIC नंबर मिले।

- The **EPIC number** is a **10-digit** number printed on the voter ID card issued to each elector.

EPIC नंबर एक 10-अंकीय संख्या है, जो प्रत्येक मतदाता के वोटर आईडी कार्ड पर मुद्रित होती है।

Trinamool alleges fraud, EC responds

तृणमूल ने धोखाधड़ी का आरोप लगाया, चुनाव आयोग ने जवाब दिया

- On **February 27**, West Bengal Chief Minister **Mamata Banerjee** accused the **BJP** of adding voters from other States to the West Bengal voter list with the help of the EC. **27 फरवरी** को, पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्यमंत्री **ममता बनर्जी** ने आरोप लगाया कि **भाजपा** चुनाव आयोग की मदद से **अन्य राज्यों के मतदाताओं को बंगाल की मतदाता सूची में जोड़ रही है**।
- She claimed that some EPIC numbers of West Bengal voters were also linked to voters from **Haryana, Gujarat, and Punjab**.
उन्होंने दावा किया कि पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ मतदाता EPIC नंबर **हरियाणा, गुजरात और पंजाब के मतदाताओं से जुड़े हुए हैं**।
- **Social media posts** also raised concerns about this alleged duplication.
सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट्स ने भी इस कथित दोहराव पर चिंता जताई।

Reason for duplication and EC's corrective measures

दोहराव के कारण और चुनाव आयोग के सुधारात्मक कदम

- The EC explained that this duplication happened due to a **decentralised and manual system** that was used before the introduction of the **ERONET platform**.
चुनाव आयोग ने बताया कि यह दोहराव **विकेंद्रीकृत और मैनुअल प्रणाली** के कारण हुआ, जिसे **ERONET प्लेटफॉर्म** लागू करने से पहले उपयोग किया जाता था।
- The manual system allowed some **State/UT CEO offices** to allot the **same EPIC alphanumeric series** to different voters in different States/UTs.
मैनुअल प्रणाली के कारण कुछ **राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य चुनाव अधिकारी (CEO)** कार्यालयों ने अलग-अलग राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में **एक ही EPIC अल्फान्यूमेरिक श्रृंखला** आवंटित कर दी।
- The EC assured that **ERONET** (a web-based platform) will now handle **registration, migration, and deletion** of names to prevent such errors.



चुनाव आयोग ने आश्वासन दिया कि **ERONET** (एक वेब-आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म) अब पंजीकरण, स्थानांतरण, और नाम हटाने की प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित करेगा ताकि ऐसी गलतियों को रोका जा सके।

U.K., other nations will work on Ukraine deal: Starmer

GS Paper II: Global World Order

Sriram Lakshminar
LONDON

The U.K. will work with France and other countries to arrive at a peace deal between Ukraine and Russia and present that to U.S. President Donald Trump. This sequence of events was outlined by U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer on Sunday, following unprecedented scenes from the Oval Office on Friday, where an argument erupted between Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and U.S. President Donald Trump and Vice-President J.D. Vance.

"We've now agreed that the United Kingdom, along with France and possibly one or two others, will work with Ukraine on a plan to stop the fighting, and then we'll discuss that plan with the United States," Mr. Starmer said during a BBC interview on Sunday. Mr. Starmer had spoken with Mr. Trump,



Peace plan: Keir Starmer and Volodymyr Zelenskyy arrive to attend a summit at Lancaster House in central London on Sunday. AFP

French President Emmanuel Macron as well as Mr. Zelenskyy and they had agreed to the new sequence of play towards a deal, he said.

After the acrimonious interaction in Washington, Mr. Zelenskyy was received warmly in London on Saturday, welcomed by Mr. Starmer with a hug outside No.10 Downing Street. The two men held bilateral talks ahead of Sunday's summit meeting between European leaders, Canadian

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Turkish foreign minister Hakan Fidan and NATO chief Mark Rutte.

Following the Summit, Mr. Starmer said the countries had agreed a four-step process that would involve continued aid to Ukraine and economic pressure on Russia. The process would also require Ukraine to have a seat at the negotiating table.

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outlined by **U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer on Sunday.**

यह घटनाक्रम यू.के. के प्रधानमंत्री कीर स्टार्मर ने रविवार को बताया।

- His statement came after an argument erupted in the Oval Office on Friday between Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, U.S. President Donald Trump, and Vice-President J.D. Vance.

उनका यह बयान शुक्रवार को व्हाइट हाउस के ओवल ऑफिस में यूक्रेन के राष्ट्रपति वोलोडिमिर ज़ेलेन्स्की, अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप और उपराष्ट्रपति जे.डी. वांस के बीच हुई बहस के बाद आया।

U.K., other nations will work on Ukraine deal: Starmer

यू.के. और अन्य देश यूक्रेन समझौते पर काम करेंगे:

स्टार्मर

The U.K. will work with France and other countries to arrive at a peace deal between Ukraine and Russia and present it to U.S. President Donald Trump.

यू.के. फ्रांस और अन्य देशों के साथ मिलकर यूक्रेन और रूस के बीच शांति समझौते पर काम करेगा और इसे अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के सामने पेश करेगा।

- This sequence of events was



U.K. and France to discuss peace plan with U.S.

यू.के. और फ्रांस अमेरिका के साथ शांति योजना पर चर्चा करेंगे

- Keir Starmer said that the U.K., along with France and possibly one or two other nations, will work on a plan to stop the fighting in Ukraine.
कीर स्टार्मर ने कहा कि यू.के., फ्रांस और संभवतः एक या दो अन्य देश मिलकर यूक्रेन में लड़ाई रोकने की योजना पर काम करेंगे।
- After that, they will discuss the plan with the United States.
इसके बाद वे इस योजना पर अमेरिका के साथ चर्चा करेंगे।
- Mr. Starmer mentioned that he had spoken with Donald Trump, French President Emmanuel Macron, and Ukrainian President Zelenskyy, and they had agreed to this sequence of steps.
श्री स्टार्मर ने बताया कि उन्होंने डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति इमैनुएल मैक्रों और यूक्रेन के राष्ट्रपति ज़ेलेन्स्की से बात की और वे इस प्रक्रिया पर सहमत हुए।

Zelenskyy welcomed in London after Washington tensions

वाशिंगटन में तनाव के बाद ज़ेलेन्स्की का लंदन में गर्मजोशी से स्वागत

- After the tense exchange in Washington, Mr. Zelenskyy was warmly received in London on Saturday.
वाशिंगटन में तनावपूर्ण बातचीत के बाद, श्री ज़ेलेन्स्की का शनिवार को लंदन में गर्मजोशी से स्वागत किया गया।
- U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer hugged Zelenskyy outside No. 10 Downing Street before their bilateral talks.
यू.के. के प्रधानमंत्री कीर स्टार्मर ने ज़ेलेन्स्की को नंबर 10 डाउनिंग स्ट्रीट के बाहर गले लगाया और उनके साथ द्विपक्षीय वार्ता की।
- On Sunday, a summit meeting was held, attended by European leaders, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan, and NATO Chief Mark Rutte.
रविवार को एक शिखर बैठक आयोजित की गई, जिसमें यूरोपीय नेताओं, कनाडा के प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन ट्रूडो, तुर्की के विदेश मंत्री हाकन फिदान और नाटो प्रमुख मार्क रूटे ने भाग लिया।

Four-step process agreed upon by nations

देशों ने चार-स्तरीय प्रक्रिया पर सहमति बनाई

- After the summit, Mr. Starmer announced a four-step process to address the Ukraine crisis.
शिखर बैठक के बाद, श्री स्टार्मर ने यूक्रेन संकट के समाधान के लिए चार-स्तरीय प्रक्रिया की घोषणा की।
- The plan includes:



- Continued aid to Ukraine
यूक्रेन को निरंतर सहायता प्रदान करना
- Economic pressure on Russia
रूस पर आर्थिक दबाव बनाना
- Diplomatic negotiations involving Ukraine
यूक्रेन को बातचीत की प्रक्रिया में शामिल करना
- Presenting the final agreement to the U.S.
अंतिम समझौता अमेरिका के सामने पेश करना

Multiple bullies at work, out to create a 'multipolar world'

GS Paper II: Global World Order

Why has U.S. President Donald Trump thrown a public tantrum and refused to deal with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy? It is time to remember what is at stake for Ukraine. Who better to tell it like it is than John Mearsheimer, Realist advocate of a multipolar world order, who has consistently accused the U.S.-led West of provoking Russia to war.

Exactly a week after Russian President Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Mearsheimer explained in a media interview that any peace deal with Mr. Putin would require Ukraine to give up not just some territory or hopes of North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership. It would be nothing short of its democracy. He told an interviewer that Mr. Putin "wants to install in Kyiv a pro-Russian government, a government that is attuned to Moscow's interests..." "A Ukraine that was a liberal democracy, he said, was "from a Russian perspective...an existential threat."

But would it not be imperialism, asked the interviewer, to tell Ukrainians that they cannot be a liberal democracy? Mearsheimer replied, "It's not imperialism; this is great-power politics. When you're a country like Ukraine and you live next door to a great power like Russia, you have to pay careful attention to what the Russians think, because if you take a stick and you poke them in the eye, they're going to retaliate."

'Democracy is not realistic'

Democracy simply is not realistic in a multipolar world, said Mearsheimer. "In an ideal world, it would be wonderful if the Ukrainians were free to choose their own political system and to choose their own foreign policy. But in the real world, that is not feasible."

Today, Mr. Trump is eager to give Mr. Putin the regime change he wants. He calls Mr. Zelenskyy a "dictator" with a "4% approval rating," and has suggested more than once that peace is possible only if Mr. Zelenskyy steps down.

What kind of Ukraine do Mr. Putin and Mr. Trump want? Look at the other nations that "live next door to a great power like Russia," and the answer is clear. Democratic protests in Belarus



Kavita Krishnan
is an activist and writer

and Kazakhstan have been brutally suppressed with the help of the Russian military. Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko declares, "It's better to have a dictatorship like in Belarus than a democracy like Ukraine." The Ukrainians obviously disagree.

It should be remembered that far from instigating Mr. Zelenskyy to stay and fight, former U.S. President Joe Biden had done all he could to force him to flee, hoping that it would appease Mr. Putin and avert a prolonged war.

In January 2022, Mr. Biden had declared that NATO would be divided in case of a "minor incursion", and Zelenskyy had to "remind the great powers that there are no minor incursions and small nations".

Mr. Biden had evacuated the U.S. embassy from Kyiv and said, days before the Russian invasion, that "it may be the wise choice for President Zelenskyy to leave Ukraine". After the invasion, Mr. Zelenskyy had to again tell the U.S. that he was looking for ammunition, and not a ride.

The wider border of this project

Ukraine is not the only country where Mr. Trump and Mr. Putin want a regime in their own image. U.S. Vice President J.D. Vance and Mr. Trump's oligarch aide Elon Musk urged Germans to vote for the far-right anti-immigrant AfD. Mr. Vance told the European Union (EU) in Munich that Mr. Trump wanted to liberate European people from their "internal threat" – immigrants and the liberal democratic leadership that let them into Europe.

For the past decade, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has declared making his country an "illiberal democracy" as his goal, and to turn the EU into an illiberal project. Since then, Mr. Putin has put his weight behind that project in every way. And Mr. Vance made it clear that Mr. Trump, "the new sheriff in town", wants the same: an EU aligned with Christian values, not universal human rights and democratic standards; an EU where member-nations will face no censure for passing Putin-style laws banning "gay propaganda".

Mr. Orbán has the distinction of refusing to

honour the International Criminal Court's warrants issued against Mr. Putin and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Mr. Trump and Mr. Netanyahu voted for Mr. Putin in the United Nations. Mr. Trump treats Gaza and Ukraine as pieces of real estate at the mercy of the genocidal bully next door. Mr. Trump has branded ethnic cleansing in Gaza with his name, turning it into an obscene AI-generated Nero's Feast. He turned peace talks in the Oval Office into reality TV where the most powerful man in the world and his henchmen and media bully an elected leader of an invaded and occupied nation.

The national bullies are acting in concert to create a "multipolar world" – a world safe for all bullies and bigots. It is high time we stopped imagining that multiple bullies make the playground safer, and that "multipolar" non-western tyrants are the lesser evil "regardless of the internal character" of the regimes involved.

U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio has declared support for a multipolar world. Mr. Putin has always insisted that there are "two Wests", and that his quarrel is with the West of universal democratic principles and rules; an illiberal U.S., United Kingdom and EU are welcome to the multipolar world.

It is better late than never

It is the growing assertion of an illiberal international project (led by Mr. Trump, Mr. Putin, Mr. Netanyahu, and China's Xi Jinping, and including Narendra Modi, Mr. Orbán and European fascists) that poses the greatest threat to democracy, people, peace, and the planet today.

To insist that the rise of this new illiberal international is just the West versus the Rest "business as usual" is moral bankruptcy and suicidal folly – exactly as it is to quibble over the semantics of Mr. Modi's project of an illiberal Hindu-only India.

It is better late than never to take on the illiberal international and defend universalist human rights, democratic solidarity. A good start would be for Indians defending democracy to show solidarity with Ukraine defending itself from the Putin-Trump tyranny.

A growing illiberal international project is posing the biggest threat to democracy, people and peace in the world

Multiple bullies at work, out to create a 'multipolar world'

'बहुध्रुवीय दुनिया' बनाने के लिए कई शक्तियां सक्रिय



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

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U.S. President Donald Trump has thrown a public tantrum and refused to deal with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने सार्वजनिक रूप से नाराजगी जताई और यूक्रेनी राष्ट्रपति वोलोडिमिर ज़ेलेन्स्की से बातचीत करने से इनकार कर दिया।

- It is important to remember what is at stake for Ukraine.
यह याद रखना जरूरी है कि यूक्रेन के लिए क्या दांव पर लगा है।
- **John Mearsheimer, a Realist advocate of a multipolar world order, has consistently accused the U.S.-led West of provoking Russia to war.**
जॉन मीरशाइमर, जो बहुधुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था के समर्थक हैं, उन्होंने लगातार अमेरिका-प्रभावित पश्चिमी देशों पर रूस को युद्ध के लिए उकसाने का आरोप लगाया है।

Mearsheimer's view on Ukraine's future

मीरशाइमर का यूक्रेन के भविष्य पर दृष्टिकोण

- A week after **Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022**, Mearsheimer explained that any **peace deal** would require **Ukraine to give up more than just land or NATO membership.**
फरवरी 2022 में रूस द्वारा यूक्रेन पर आक्रमण के एक सप्ताह बाद, मीरशाइमर ने समझाया कि किसी भी शांति समझौते के लिए यूक्रेन को सिर्फ भूमि या नाटो सदस्यता छोड़ने से अधिक देना होगा।
- He stated that **Russian President Vladimir Putin wanted a pro-Russian government in Kyiv that aligned with Moscow's interests.**
उन्होंने कहा कि रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन कीव में एक रूस समर्थक सरकार स्थापित करना चाहते हैं जो मास्को के हितों के अनुकूल हो।
- A **liberal democracy in Ukraine was seen as an existential threat from Russia's perspective.**
रूस के दृष्टिकोण से, यूक्रेन में एक उदार लोकतंत्र एक अस्तित्वगत खतरा था।

The debate on imperialism and great-power politics

साम्राज्यवाद और महाशक्ति राजनीति पर बहस

- When asked if it would be **imperialism** to prevent Ukraine from being a **liberal democracy**, Mearsheimer denied it.
जब उनसे पूछा गया कि यूक्रेन को एक उदार लोकतंत्र बनने से रोकना साम्राज्यवाद होगा या नहीं, तो मीरशाइमर ने इसे नकार दिया।
- He argued that this was **great-power politics** and that **Ukraine must consider Russia's position** to avoid retaliation.

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उन्होंने तर्क दिया कि यह महाशक्ति राजनीति है और यूक्रेन को रूस की स्थिति पर विचार करना चाहिए ताकि प्रतिशोध से बचा जा सके।

Mearsheimer: 'Democracy is not realistic in a multipolar world'

मीरशाइमर: 'बहुध्रुवीय दुनिया में लोकतंत्र यथार्थवादी नहीं है'

- Mearsheimer claimed that in an ideal world, Ukraine should have the right to choose its political system and foreign policy.
मीरशाइमर का मानना था कि आदर्श दुनिया में, यूक्रेन को अपनी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था और विदेश नीति चुनने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।
- However, he stated that in reality, this is not feasible due to great-power influences.
हालांकि, उन्होंने कहा कि वास्तविकता में, यह संभव नहीं है क्योंकि महाशक्तियों का प्रभाव रहता है।

Trump's stance on Zelenskyy and Ukraine

ट्रंप का ज़ेलेन्स्की और यूक्रेन पर रुख

- Donald Trump has called Zelenskyy a 'dictator' with a '4% approval rating'.
डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने ज़ेलेन्स्की को 'तानाशाह' कहा, जिसकी 'सिर्फ 4% अनुमोदन रेटिंग' है।
- He has suggested multiple times that peace is possible only if Zelenskyy steps down.
उन्होंने कई बार सुझाव दिया कि अगर ज़ेलेन्स्की सत्ता छोड़ दें, तो ही शांति संभव हो सकती है।

Russia's influence on neighboring countries

रूस का पड़ोसी देशों पर प्रभाव

- Democratic protests in Belarus and Kazakhstan have been suppressed with the help of the Russian military.
बेलारूस और कजाखस्तान में लोकतांत्रिक विरोध प्रदर्शन को रूसी सेना की मदद से कुचल दिया गया।
- Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko has stated, "It's better to have a dictatorship like Belarus than a democracy like Ukraine."
बेलारूस के राष्ट्रपति अलेक्जेंडर लुकाशेंको ने कहा, "बेलारूस जैसा तानाशाही शासन यूक्रेन जैसे लोकतंत्र से बेहतर है।"
- However, Ukrainians strongly disagree with this viewpoint.
हालांकि, यूक्रेन के लोग इस विचार से पूरी तरह असहमत हैं।

Biden's stance before and during the invasion

आक्रमण से पहले और दौरान बाइडेन का रुख



- Former U.S. President Joe Biden initially tried to convince Zelenskyy to flee Ukraine in an attempt to appease Russia.
पूर्व अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति जो बाइडेन ने शुरुआत में ज़ेलेन्स्की को यूक्रेन छोड़ने के लिए राज़ी करने की कोशिश की, ताकि रूस को शांत किया जा सके।
- In January 2022, Biden said that NATO would be divided in case of a 'minor incursion' by Russia.
जनवरी 2022 में, बाइडेन ने कहा कि अगर रूस 'छोटे पैमाने पर घुसपैठ' करता है, तो नाटो विभाजित हो जाएगा।
- Zelenskyy reminded global leaders that "there are no minor incursions and small nations."
ज़ेलेन्स्की ने वैश्विक नेताओं को याद दिलाया कि "छोटी घुसपैठ और छोटे राष्ट्र जैसी कोई चीज़ नहीं होती।"
- Biden evacuated the U.S. embassy from Kyiv before the invasion and suggested that Zelenskyy should leave Ukraine.
बाइडेन ने आक्रमण से पहले कीव से अमेरिकी दूतावास को हटा लिया और सुझाव दिया कि ज़ेलेन्स्की को यूक्रेन छोड़ देना चाहिए।
- After the invasion, Zelenskyy rejected the offer to flee and famously told the U.S., "I need ammunition, not a ride."
आक्रमण के बाद, ज़ेलेन्स्की ने भागने के प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा दिया और अमेरिका से कहा, "मुझे गोला-बारूद चाहिए, सवारी नहीं।"

The wider border of this project

इस परियोजना की व्यापक सीमा

- Ukraine is not the only country where Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin want a regime in their own image.
यूक्रेन अकेला ऐसा देश नहीं है जहां डोनाल्ड ट्रंप और व्लादिमीर पुतिन अपनी मनमुताबिक सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं।
- U.S. Vice President J.D. Vance and Trump's aide Elon Musk urged Germans to vote for the far-right anti-immigrant AfD party.
अमेरिकी उपराष्ट्रपति जे.डी. वॉस और ट्रंप के सहयोगी एलन मस्क ने जर्मनों से दक्षिणपंथी, प्रवासी विरोधी AfD पार्टी को वोट देने की अपील की।
- J.D. Vance told the European Union (EU) in Munich that Trump wanted to liberate Europeans from their 'internal threat'—immigrants and liberal democratic leadership.
जे.डी. वॉस ने म्यूनिख में यूरोपीय संघ (EU) को बताया कि ट्रंप यूरोपियों को उनके 'आंतरिक खतरे'—प्रवासियों और उदार लोकतांत्रिक नेतृत्व से मुक्त करना चाहते हैं।



The push for an 'illiberal' EU

'अलोकतांत्रिक' यूरोपीय संघ की ओर धक्का

- Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has spent the last decade trying to make his country an 'illiberal democracy' and turn the EU into an illiberal project.
हंगरी के प्रधानमंत्री विक्टर ओर्बान पिछले दशक से अपने देश को 'अलोकतांत्रिक लोकतंत्र' बनाने और यूरोपीय संघ को एक अलोकतांत्रिक परियोजना में बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।
- Vladimir Putin has strongly supported this project in every possible way.
व्लादिमीर पुतिन ने इस परियोजना का हर संभव तरीके से समर्थन किया है।
- J.D. Vance stated that Trump, 'the new sheriff in town,' wants an EU aligned with Christian values, not universal human rights and democratic standards.
जे.डी. वांस ने कहा कि 'नए शेरिफ' ट्रंप एक ऐसा यूरोपीय संघ चाहते हैं जो ईसाई मूल्यों के अनुरूप हो, न कि सार्वभौमिक मानवाधिकारों और लोकतांत्रिक मानकों के।
- Such an EU would not censure countries for passing Putin-style laws banning 'gay propaganda.'
ऐसा यूरोपीय संघ उन देशों को आलोचना से बचाएगा जो 'गे प्रोपेगेंडा' पर पुतिन-शैली के कानून लागू करेंगे।

Putin, Trump, and Netanyahu's alignment

पुतिन, ट्रंप और नेतन्याहू की समान विचारधारा

- Viktor Orbán refused to honor International Criminal Court warrants against Vladimir Putin and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.
विक्टर ओर्बान ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराध न्यायालय के गिरफ्तारी वारंटों को व्लादिमीर पुतिन और इज़राइली प्रधानमंत्री बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू के खिलाफ मान्यता देने से इनकार कर दिया।
- Trump and Netanyahu voted in the United Nations in favor of Putin.
ट्रंप और नेतन्याहू ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र में पुतिन के समर्थन में मतदान किया।
- Trump treats Gaza and Ukraine as real estate controlled by the strongest local bully.
ट्रंप गाजा और यूक्रेन को रियल एस्टेट की तरह देखते हैं, जो सबसे ताकतवर स्थानीय दबंग के नियंत्रण में रहता है।
- Trump has turned ethnic cleansing in Gaza into an AI-generated spectacle.
ट्रंप ने गाजा में जातीय सफाई को एक AI-निर्मित शो में बदल दिया है।
- He bullied an elected leader of an occupied nation in a reality-TV style peace talk in the Oval Office.
उन्होंने ओवल ऑफिस में एक रियलिटी टीवी शो की तरह शांति वार्ता में एक कब्जे वाले राष्ट्र के निर्वाचित नेता को डराया-धमकाया।

The goal of a multipolar world



‘बहुधुवीय दुनिया’ का लक्ष्य

- **National bullies** are working together to **create a ‘multipolar world’** where **bullies and bigots feel safe.**
राष्ट्रीय दबंग मिलकर ‘बहुधुवीय दुनिया’ बना रहे हैं, जहां दबंगों और कट्टरपंथियों को सुरक्षा मिले।
- It is **wrong to assume** that multiple bullies make the **world safer.**
यह मानना गलत है कि कई दबंग मिलकर दुनिया को सुरक्षित बना सकते हैं।
- **U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio** has **declared support** for a **multipolar world.**
अमेरिकी विदेश मंत्री मार्को रुबियो ने ‘बहुधुवीय दुनिया’ के लिए समर्थन घोषित किया है।
- **Putin believes** that there are **‘two Wests’**—one that supports **democratic principles** and another that aligns with **illiberal policies.**
पुतिन का मानना है कि ‘दो तरह के पश्चिम’ हैं—एक जो लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का समर्थन करता है और दूसरा जो अलोकतांत्रिक नीतियों के साथ खड़ा है।
- He welcomes an **illiberal U.S., U.K., and EU** into his version of the **multipolar world.**
वह अलोकतांत्रिक अमेरिका, यू.के. और यूरोपीय संघ को अपनी बहुधुवीय दुनिया में शामिल करने का स्वागत करते हैं।

It is better late than never

देर आए, दुरुस्त आए

- The **biggest threat** to **democracy, people, peace, and the planet** comes from the **rising illiberal international alliance.**
लोकतंत्र, लोगों, शांति और ग्रह के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा बढ़ते अलोकतांत्रिक अंतरराष्ट्रीय गठबंधन से है।
- This alliance is led by **Trump, Putin, Netanyahu, Xi Jinping, Narendra Modi, Viktor Orbán, and European fascists.**
इस गठबंधन का नेतृत्व ट्रंप, पुतिन, नेतन्याहू, शी जिनपिंग, नरेंद्र मोदी, विक्टर ओर्बान और यूरोपीय फासीवादी कर रहे हैं।
- It is **morally bankrupt** to dismiss this as just **‘West vs. the Rest.’**
इसे सिर्फ ‘पश्चिम बनाम बाकी दुनिया’ का संघर्ष मानना नैतिक रूप से दिवालियापन है।
- The rise of **illiberal nationalism** in **India** should not be dismissed as a **semantic debate.**
भारत में बढ़ते अलोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्रवाद को केवल शब्दों की बहस के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए।
- It is **high time** to **resist this global illiberal movement** and **defend human rights and democratic values.**
यह समय की मांग है कि इस वैश्विक अलोकतांत्रिक आंदोलन का विरोध किया जाए और मानवाधिकारों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की रक्षा की जाए।
- A **good start** would be for **Indians defending democracy** to show **solidarity with Ukraine** in its fight against **Putin-Trump tyranny.**



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एक अच्छी शुरुआत यह होगी कि लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करने वाले भारतीय यूक्रेन के साथ एकजुटता दिखाएं, जो पुतिन-ट्रंप की तानाशाही से लड़ रहा है।

(GS Paper III: Economy, S&T, Environment, DM, IS)

1. Four more bodies pulled out in Uttarakhand; rescue operation ends

उत्तराखंड में चार और शव बरामद; बचाव अभियान समाप्त

2. Fraud charges: court orders FIR against ex-SEBI chief, 5 others

धोखाधड़ी के आरोप: अदालत ने पूर्व SEBI प्रमुख और 5 अन्य के खिलाफ FIR का आदेश दिया

3. Jobs rising but salaries not keeping pace with inflation

नौकरियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन वेतन मुद्रास्फीति के साथ नहीं बढ़ रहा

4. EPFO claims huge liability in disbursing higher pension

उच्च पेंशन के वितरण में EPFO ने भारी वित्तीय बोझ का दावा किया



Four more bodies pulled out in Uttarakhand; rescue operation ends

Ishita Mishra
NEW DELHI

GS Paper III: Disaster Management

The bodies of the last four workers trapped by an avalanche at Uttarakhand's Mana village were recovered on Sunday, ending a 60-hour, multi-agency rescue operation at 10,500 feet above sea level amid heavy snowfall. The final death toll reached eight, though 23 trapped workers were safely pulled out by Indian Army and Indo-Tibetan Border Police teams that worked relentlessly for almost three days.

The disaster took place at a Border Roads Organisation construction site, located at the last village before the Chinese border, early in the morning on Friday. As the load of ice, snow, and rock hit the eight containers that 54 workers were using as shelter, 23 managed to flee from the spot, effecting a miraculous escape.



Lucky escape: After the 60-hour-long rescue operation amid heavy snowfall, 23 trapped workers were safely pulled out. ANI

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on Sunday issued a 24-hour avalanche warning for the upper reaches of Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Dhami said the State government is planning to put in place technology to provide an early warning of such disasters in the up-

per reaches of the Himalayan range, to avoid such disasters in future.

The deceased are Mohendar Pal from Kangra, and Harmensh Chand from Una, both in Himachal Pradesh; Jitendra Singh from Rampur, Manjeet Yadav from Mau, Alok Yadav from Kanpur, and Ashok from Fatehpur, all in Uttar Pradesh; and Arvind

from Dehradun, and Anil Kumar from Rudrapur, both from Uttarakhand.

The State said the bodies of the victims were being sent to their homes after a post-mortem.

Search for the missing

The final leg of the rescue operation, searching for the last four missing workers, began on Sunday morning with the help of a drone-based intelligent buried object detection system, which was airlifted from Delhi.

Two members of the Tiranga Mountain Rescue Team and Robin, an avalanche rescue dog, also played a key role in finding the last three containers buried under the ice.

With the roads blocked by heavy snowfall, the Indian Army used five of its own helicopters, two choppers from the Indian Air Force, and one civilian helicopter to evacuate all

the rescued workers from Mana to the Joshimath Military Hospital, where they are being treated. Over 250 people from various rescue agencies participated in the operation.

Mr. Dhami thanked the agencies involved in the rescue operation, including teams from the local administration, Army, ITBP, and State Disaster Response Force, saying they had worked with indomitable courage, loyalty and dedication despite difficult circumstances.

Survivors' horror

For the workers who survived the tragedy, the nightmare is still fresh in their minds. Vijay Pal from Moradabad was sleeping in one of the BRO's eight metal containers on the fateful morning when a loud noise disturbed the pin-drop silence of the snow-laden valley.

"I heard a loud thud and

then the container in which I was sleeping tumbled probably half a kilometre downwards. I closed my eyes thinking it's the end of my life but a few minutes later, when the container got stuck beneath the mountain of snow, the other workers and I managed to open the door and crawl out of it," he said.

Mr. Pal and a small group of fellow survivors walked to a nearby Army camp and stayed there till they were brought to Joshimath.

Vipin Kumar from Himachal Pradesh, who suffered an injury to his back, said he had remained buried in the snow for about 15 minutes, which numbed his senses. "After I realised that the avalanche had settled, I tried to move my body, and managed to run. Had the Army post not been there at Mana, none of us would have survived," he said.

Four more bodies pulled out in Uttarakhand; rescue operation ends

उत्तराखंड में चार और शव बरामद; बचाव अभियान समाप्त

The bodies of the last four workers trapped in an avalanche at Mana village, Uttarakhand, were recovered on Sunday.

उत्तराखंड के माणा गांव में हिमस्खलन में फंसे अंतिम चार मजदूरों के शव रविवार को बरामद किए गए।

- The 60-hour rescue operation at 10,500 feet above sea level ended amid heavy snowfall.
10,500 फीट की ऊँचाई पर भारी बर्फबारी के बीच 60 घंटे तक चला बचाव अभियान समाप्त हुआ।
- The final death toll reached eight, but 23 trapped workers were safely rescued by the Indian Army and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).
अंतिम मृत्यु संख्या आठ पहुंची, लेकिन भारतीय सेना और ITBP ने 23 फंसे हुए मजदूरों को सुरक्षित बाहर निकाला।

Details of the disaster

आपदा का विवरण



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- The avalanche occurred at a **Border Roads Organisation (BRO) construction site** in **Mana village**, early **Friday morning**.
हिमस्खलन शुक्रवार सुबह माणा गांव में सीमा सड़क संगठन (BRO) के निर्माण स्थल पर हुआ।
- **54 workers** were using **eight containers** as shelter when the avalanche struck.
54 मजदूर आठ कंटेनरों में रह रहे थे जब हिमस्खलन हुआ।
- **23 workers managed to flee**, narrowly escaping the disaster.
23 मजदूर किसी तरह बचकर भागने में सफल रहे।

Government response and warnings

सरकारी प्रतिक्रिया और चेतावनी

- The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** issued a **24-hour avalanche warning** for **Uttarakhand** and **Jammu & Kashmir**.
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) ने उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए 24 घंटे की हिमस्खलन चेतावनी जारी की।
- **Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Dhami** announced plans to implement **early warning technology** in **high-altitude Himalayan regions** to **prevent future disasters**.
उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर धामी ने हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में शुरुआती चेतावनी तकनीक लगाने की योजना की घोषणा की।

Details of the deceased workers

मृत मजदूरों का विवरण

- **Himachal Pradesh:** Mohendar Pal (Kangra), Harmensh Chand (Una).
हिमाचल प्रदेश: मोहेन्दर पाल (कांगड़ा), हरमेश चंद (ऊना)।
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Jitendra Singh (Rampur), Manjeet Yadav (Mau), Alok Yadav (Kanpur), Ashok (Fatehpur).
उत्तर प्रदेश: जितेंद्र सिंह (रामपुर), मनजीत यादव (मऊ), आलोक यादव (कानपुर), अशोक (फतेहपुर)।
- **Uttarakhand:** Arvind (Dehradun), Anil Kumar (Rudrapur).
उत्तराखंड: अरविंद (देहरादून), अनिल कुमार (रुद्रपुर)।
- The **bodies were sent to their respective hometowns** after a **post-mortem examination**.
पोस्टमार्टम के बाद शवों को उनके गृह जिलों में भेजा गया।

Final phase of the rescue operation

बचाव अभियान का अंतिम चरण

- The final search for the **four missing workers** started on **Sunday morning** using a **drone-based intelligent buried object detection system** airlifted from **Delhi**.

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रविवार सुबह, दिल्ली से लाए गए ड्रोन-आधारित खोज प्रणाली की मदद से चार लापता मजदूरों की तलाश शुरू हुई।

- **Two Tiranga Mountain Rescue Team members and Robin, an avalanche rescue dog, helped locate the last three containers buried under the snow.**
तिरंगा माउंटेन रेस्क्यू टीम के दो सदस्य और एवलांच रेस्क्यू डॉग 'रॉबिन' ने बर्फ में दबे तीन कंटेनरों को खोजने में मदद की।
- **Indian Army used five helicopters, two Indian Air Force choppers, and one civilian helicopter to evacuate the rescued workers to Joshimath Military Hospital.**
भारतीय सेना ने पांच हेलीकॉप्टर, भारतीय वायुसेना के दो हेलीकॉप्टर और एक नागरिक हेलीकॉप्टर की मदद से बचाए गए मजदूरों को जोशीमठ सैन्य अस्पताल पहुँचाया।
- **Over 250 personnel from various rescue agencies participated in the operation.**
विभिन्न बचाव एजेंसियों के 250 से अधिक कर्मियों ने इस अभियान में हिस्सा लिया।
- **CM Pushkar Dhama thanked the local administration, Army, ITBP, and SDRF teams for their bravery and dedication.**
मुख्यमंत्री पुष्कर धामी ने स्थानीय प्रशासन, सेना, ITBP और SDRF टीमों को उनकी बहादुरी और समर्पण के लिए धन्यवाद दिया।

Survivors' traumatic experience

बचने वालों का भयावह अनुभव

- **Vijay Pal from Moradabad was sleeping in a BRO metal container when he heard a loud thud.**
मुरादाबाद के विजय पाल BRO के मेटल कंटेनर में सो रहे थे जब उन्होंने एक तेज़ धमाका सुना।
- **His container tumbled nearly half a kilometre down, but he and others managed to crawl out.**
उनका कंटेनर लगभग आधा किलोमीटर नीचे लुढ़क गया, लेकिन वे किसी तरह बाहर निकलने में सफल रहे।
- **They walked to a nearby Army camp and stayed there until being taken to Joshimath.**
वे निकटवर्ती सेना शिविर तक पैदल पहुंचे और वहां रुके जब तक उन्हें जोशीमठ नहीं ले जाया गया।
- **Vipin Kumar from Himachal Pradesh was buried under snow for 15 minutes, which left him numb and disoriented.**
हिमाचल प्रदेश के विपिन कुमार 15 मिनट तक बर्फ में दबे रहे, जिससे उनकी सारी संवेदनाएँ सुन्न हो गईं।
- **He managed to move his body and escape, crediting the nearby Army post for saving their lives.**
उन्होंने किसी तरह अपने शरीर को हिलाया और भागने में सफल रहे, और सेना की चौकी को अपनी जान बचाने का श्रेय दिया।



Fraud charges: court orders FIR against ex-SEBI chief, 5 others

GS Paper III: SEBI

Purnima Sah

MUMBAI

A special court has directed the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) to register an FIR against former SEBI Chairperson Madhabi Puri Buch, three whole-time members of the market regulator, and two BSE officials, on charges of alleged stock market fraud, regulatory violations, and corruption linked to the listing of a company in 1994.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) said it would take legal steps to challenge the order. The order comes just two days after Ms. Buch completed her tenure as SEBI chief.

In a statement, SEBI said it was not given time to respond and had not



Madhabi Puri Buch

been served any notice, noting that the officials named in the order were not holding their current positions when Cals Refineries was listed three decades ago.

The BSE said, in a separate statement, that the application was “frivolous and vexatious in nature”.

DETAILS ON
» **PAGE 10**

- The charges include **alleged stock market fraud**, **regulatory violations**, and **corruption** linked to the **listing of a company in 1994**. आरोपों में शेयर बाजार में धोखाधड़ी, नियामक उल्लंघन और भ्रष्टाचार शामिल हैं, जो 1994 में एक कंपनी की सूचीबद्धता से जुड़ा है।

Fraud charges: court orders FIR against ex-SEBI chief, 5 others

धोखाधड़ी के आरोप: अदालत ने पूर्व SEBI प्रमुख और 5 अन्य के खिलाफ FIR का आदेश दिया

A special court directed the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) to register an FIR against former SEBI Chairperson Madhabi Puri Buch, three whole-time members of SEBI, and two BSE officials.

एक विशेष अदालत ने भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक ब्यूरो (ACB) को पूर्व SEBI अध्यक्ष माधबी पुरी बुच, SEBI के तीन पूर्णकालिक सदस्यों और दो BSE अधिकारियों के खिलाफ FIR दर्ज करने का निर्देश दिया।



SEBI's response to the court order

अदालत के आदेश पर SEBI की प्रतिक्रिया

- SEBI stated that it would take legal steps to challenge the order.
SEBI ने कहा कि वह इस आदेश को चुनौती देने के लिए कानूनी कदम उठाएगा।
- The order was issued just two days after Madhabi Puri Buch completed her tenure as SEBI chief.
यह आदेश SEBI प्रमुख के रूप में माधवी पुरी बुच के कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के दो दिन बाद आया।
- SEBI claimed that it was not given time to respond and had not been served any notice.
SEBI ने दावा किया कि उसे जवाब देने का समय नहीं दिया गया और कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया।
- The officials named in the order were not in their current positions when Cals Refineries was listed three decades ago.
आदेश में नामित अधिकारी उस समय अपने वर्तमान पदों पर नहीं थे, जब तीन दशक पहले कैल्स रिफाइनरीज सूचीबद्ध हुई थी।

BSE's reaction to the case

BSE की प्रतिक्रिया

- BSE released a separate statement calling the application "frivolous and vexatious in nature."
BSE ने एक अलग बयान जारी कर इस आवेदन को "निराधार और परेशान करने वाला" बताया।



Jobs rising but salaries not keeping pace with inflation नौकरियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन वेतन मुद्रास्फीति के साथ नहीं बढ़ रहा

Jobs rising but salaries not keeping pace with inflation'

Press Employment
NEW DELHI

NITI Aayog member Arvind Virmani has said that while employment is increasing in India, real wages for regular jobs have not kept pace with inflation over the past seven years.

India has an opportunity in terms of the global population, and there is a need to take advantage of it; for this, improving the quality of teaching and training is important, he noted.

"According to PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) data, the worker-population ratio has been clearly increasing in the last seven years. This means that the number of jobs is increasing more than the population growth. There are fluctuations in this too but the trend shows that jobs are increasing. Therefore, it is wrong to say that jobs are not increasing," Mr. Virmani said in an interview with PTI-Bhasha.

According to the PLFS Annual Report 2023-24 (July-June), the worker-population ratio in terms of per-

son of all ages increased to 43.7% in 2023-24 from 34.7% in 2017-18.

sons of all ages increased to 43.7% in 2023-24 from 34.7% in 2017-18.

"But a bigger issue is in the case of regular salaried jobs. In this category, real wages have not increased in line with inflation in seven years," the economist said. "As far as my assessment is concerned, the main reason for wages not increasing as per inflation is the lack of skills. We are not hiring skilled [workers]. I have seen the data of many countries... based on that, I would say that we need to work on this [skilling]. It is in a very weak state. The Central government is taking steps. States also need to work in this direction. Work needs to be done at the district level because jobs will be created there. This is important because when skills increase, productivity increases and real wages increase."

जनसंख्या अनुपात 2017-18 में 34.7% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 43.7% हो गया।

NITI Aayog member Arvind Virmani stated that while employment is increasing in India, real wages for regular jobs have not kept pace with inflation over the past seven years.

नीति आयोग के सदस्य अरविंद विरमानी ने कहा कि भारत में रोजगार बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन नियमित नौकरियों के वास्तविक वेतन पिछले सात वर्षों में मुद्रास्फीति के साथ नहीं बढ़े हैं।

• India has a global demographic opportunity, and to take advantage of it, improving the quality of teaching and training is essential.

भारत के पास वैश्विक जनसंख्या लाभ का अवसर है, और इसका लाभ उठाने के लिए, शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना आवश्यक है।

Employment trends in India

भारत में रोजगार की प्रवृत्तियाँ

• According to PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) data, the worker-population ratio has been rising over the past seven years.

पीएलएफएस (आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण) के अनुसार, पिछले सात वर्षों में कार्यबल-जनसंख्या अनुपात बढ़ रहा है।

• This indicates that the number of jobs is increasing faster than population growth.

यह दर्शाता है कि नौकरियों की संख्या जनसंख्या वृद्धि से अधिक तेजी से बढ़ रही है।

• The PLFS Annual Report 2023-24 states that the worker-population ratio increased from 34.7% in 2017-18 to 43.7% in 2023-24.

पीएलएफएस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2023-24 के अनुसार, कार्यबल-



- Mr. Virmani emphasized that it is **incorrect to say that jobs are not increasing**.
श्री विरमानी ने जोर देकर कहा कि यह कहना गलत होगा कि नौकरियाँ नहीं बढ़ रही हैं।

Issue of stagnant wages

स्थिर वेतन की समस्या

- A bigger concern is that real wages in regular salaried jobs have not increased in line with inflation over the past seven years.
एक बड़ी चिंता यह है कि नियमित वेतनभोगी नौकरियों में वास्तविक वेतन पिछले सात वर्षों में मुद्रास्फीति के अनुरूप नहीं बढ़ा है।
- The main reason for stagnant wages is the lack of skilled workers.
स्थिर वेतन का मुख्य कारण कुशल श्रमिकों की कमी है।
- India is not hiring enough skilled workers, which affects productivity and wage growth.
भारत में पर्याप्त कुशल श्रमिकों की भर्ती नहीं हो रही, जिससे उत्पादकता और वेतन वृद्धि प्रभावित हो रही है।

Need for skill development

कौशल विकास की आवश्यकता

- Virmani emphasized that data from various countries show a **strong link between skill development and wage growth**.
विरमानी ने जोर देकर कहा कि विभिन्न देशों के आंकड़ों से कौशल विकास और वेतन वृद्धि के बीच मजबूत संबंध स्पष्ट होता है।
- The Central government is taking steps to improve skills, but states also need to work in this direction.
केंद्र सरकार कौशल सुधार के लिए कदम उठा रही है, लेकिन राज्यों को भी इस दिशा में काम करने की जरूरत है।
- Work should be done at the **district level as job creation happens locally**.
जिला स्तर पर काम किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि रोजगार सृजन स्थानीय स्तर पर होता है।
- **Improving skills will increase productivity**, which will lead to **higher real wages**.
कौशल में सुधार से उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी, जिससे वास्तविक वेतन में वृद्धि होगी।



EPFO claims huge liability in disbursing higher pension

Pensioners' rights activists and trade union representatives on its Board question EPFO's stand on the issue, say the organisation is only highlighting 'inflated liability to create a wrong hype'

GS Paper III: Social Security

A.
NEW DELHI

The Employees Provident Fund Organisation fears that it may have to spend ₹1,86,920 crore to pay higher pension to just 50% of the applicants.

In a note circulated to its Central Board of Trustees (CBT) at a recent meeting, the EPFO provided an actuarial analysis of the current situation, which was termed incomplete by the workers' representatives. They have asked it to present a detailed picture of the situation.

The EPFO, in the note, told the CBT that a detailed study can be completed only after all the higher pension applications are finally processed. It said interim actuarial evaluations will continue for every 50,000 demand letters issued to the Employees Pension Scheme subscribers who had submitted joint options with their employers. "Evaluation of sample data of around



Social security: The EPFO has about 7.71 crore members contributing to the provident fund and pension scheme. FILE PHOTO

38,000 applicants for pension on higher wages shows deficit of around ₹9,500 crore i.e., approximately ₹25 lakh per person. An initial estimate suggested that approximately a sum of ₹1,86,920 crore will be depleted out of the fund on settlement of even as less as 50% of the joint options (post 2014 cases)," the EPFO told the CBT members in the note.

It added that with the closure of receipt of fresh applications on January 31, a more precise estimate of probable liabilities will be obtained soon. The EPFO

received about 17.49 lakh applications for higher pension. Of this, as on February 14, 2.24 lakh applications were not forwarded by the employers to the EPFO, while 3.92 lakh applications were referred back to employers for complete information. The EPFO was examining 1.92 lakh applications at present and 2,19,155 demand letters had been issued to the applicants for payment of additional amount for the higher wages. Also, 74,811 pensioners have deposited the additional amount sought by the EP-

FO and 41,285 members who are still on service have also deposited the higher amount. Around 5.05 lakh applications have been rejected.

Pensioners' rights activists and trade unions questioned the EPFO's stand. "Supreme Court verdict is the law of the land. Higher pension will have to be given to those subscribers of the EPS [Employees' Pension Scheme] who had been contributing 10% to 12% on their actual wages and paid the differential amount between 8.33% of actual wages and 8.33% on ceiling wages. The EPFO is highlighting the inflated liability just to create wrong hype based on different hypothetical yardsticks by taking shelter of actuary," said pensioners' rights activist Parveen Kohli. CBT member and CITU leader R. Karumalaiyan said the EPFO should publish how much additional amount it had collected from workers who have submitted joint options.

EPFO claims huge liability in disbursing higher pension

उच्च पेंशन के वितरण में EPFO ने भारी वित्तीय बोझ का दावा किया

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) fears that it may have to spend ₹1,86,920 crore to pay higher pensions to just 50% of



applicants.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (EPFO) को आशंका है कि उसे केवल 50% आवेदकों को उच्च पेंशन देने के लिए ₹1,86,920 करोड़ खर्च करने पड़ सकते हैं।

- A note circulated to the **Central Board of Trustees (CBT)** provided an **actuarial analysis** of the current financial situation, which was **criticized by workers' representatives as incomplete**.
केंद्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड (CBT) को जारी एक नोट में वर्तमान वित्तीय स्थिति का बीमांकिक विश्लेषण दिया गया, जिसे कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अधूरा बताया।
- EPFO stated that a **detailed study can be completed only after processing all higher pension applications**.
EPFO ने कहा कि सभी उच्च पेंशन आवेदनों की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद ही विस्तृत अध्ययन किया जा सकता है।

Financial impact of higher pension payments

उच्च पेंशन भुगतान का वित्तीय प्रभाव

- **Analysis of 38,000 applicants' data** showed a **deficit of ₹9,500 crore**, approximately ₹25 lakh per person.
38,000 आवेदकों के डेटा के विश्लेषण में ₹9,500 करोड़ का घाटा सामने आया, जो प्रति व्यक्ति लगभग ₹25 लाख बैठता है।
- **Initial estimates suggest ₹1,86,920 crore will be needed** if even 50% of joint option cases (post-2014 cases) are settled.
प्रारंभिक अनुमान बताते हैं कि यदि केवल 50% संयुक्त विकल्प मामलों (2014 के बाद के मामले) का निपटारा किया जाता है, तो ₹1,86,920 करोड़ की आवश्यकता होगी।
- The **final liability estimate** will be available after **January 31**, when fresh applications are no longer accepted.
अंतिम वित्तीय देनदारी का अनुमान 31 जनवरी के बाद आएगा, जब नए आवेदन स्वीकार करना बंद हो जाएगा।

Status of pension applications

पेंशन आवेदनों की स्थिति

- EPFO received **17.49 lakh applications** for higher pension.
EPFO को उच्च पेंशन के लिए 17.49 लाख आवेदन प्राप्त हुए।
- As of **February 14**:
 - **2.24 lakh applications** were not forwarded by employers to EPFO.
2.24 लाख आवेदन नियोक्ताओं द्वारा EPFO को नहीं भेजे गए।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- 3.92 lakh applications were sent back to employers for missing information.
3.92 लाख आवेदन अधूरी जानकारी के कारण नियोक्ताओं को वापस भेजे गए।
- 1.92 lakh applications were under review by EPFO.
1.92 लाख आवेदन EPFO द्वारा समीक्षा में थे।
- 2,19,155 demand letters were issued to applicants for additional payments.
2,19,155 आवेदकों को अतिरिक्त भुगतान के लिए मांग पत्र जारी किए गए।
- 74,811 pensioners and 41,285 active members have already deposited additional contributions.
74,811 पेंशनभोगियों और 41,285 सक्रिय सदस्यों ने पहले ही अतिरिक्त योगदान जमा कर दिया है।
- 5.05 lakh applications have been rejected.
5.05 लाख आवेदन अस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं।

Criticism from pensioners' rights activists and trade unions

पेंशनभोगियों के अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं और ट्रेड यूनियनों की आलोचना

- Pensioners' rights activists and trade unions have questioned EPFO's claims of inflated liabilities.
पेंशनभोगियों के अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं और ट्रेड यूनियनों ने EPFO द्वारा बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर प्रस्तुत किए गए वित्तीय बोझ के दावे पर सवाल उठाए हैं।
- Supreme Court's verdict states that higher pension must be given to EPS subscribers who contributed 10-12% of their actual wages and paid the difference between 8.33% of actual wages and 8.33% of ceiling wages.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार उच्च पेंशन उन EPS ग्राहकों को दी जानी चाहिए जिन्होंने अपनी वास्तविक मजदूरी का 10-12% योगदान दिया और 8.33% वास्तविक वेतन तथा 8.33% सीमा वेतन के बीच का अंतर राशि का भुगतान किया।
- Pensioners' rights activist Parveen Kohli accused EPFO of creating unnecessary panic by exaggerating liabilities through hypothetical calculations.
पेंशनभोगी अधिकार कार्यकर्ता परवीन कोहली ने EPFO पर काल्पनिक गणनाओं के आधार पर वित्तीय देनदारी बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर पेश करने और गलत भय पैदा करने का आरोप लगाया।
- CBT member and CITU leader R. Karumalaiyan demanded that EPFO disclose the additional amount collected from workers who submitted joint options.
CBT सदस्य और CITU नेता आर. करुमलाईयन ने EPFO से उन कर्मचारियों से एकत्रित की गई अतिरिक्त राशि को सार्वजनिक करने की मांग की, जिन्होंने संयुक्त विकल्प प्रस्तुत किया।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper IV and Essay)

1. 'India should not support Afghanistan men's cricket team at the cost of women who are facing bans by the Taliban'



‘भारत को तालिबान द्वारा प्रतिबंधित महिलाओं की कीमत पर अफगानिस्तान की पुरुष क्रिकेट टीम का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए’

‘India should not support Afghanistan men’s cricket team at the cost of women who are facing bans by the Taliban’

Essay

Sahasini Haider
MADRID/DELHI

Even as the Afghan men’s cricket team wins accolades for its performance in the ICC Champions Trophy in Pakistan, 22-year-old Olympic athlete Marzieh Hamidi faces death threats for calling for a boycott against the team.

Ms. Hamidi, who fled from Afghanistan in 2021 after the Taliban regime took over, says the ICC must enforce its rule against recognising cricketing countries that don’t have both men’s and women’s teams. In addition, she says that teams promoted by the Taliban should be boycotted, as South African teams once were, given that the Taliban regime practices “gender apartheid”, banning women and girls from education, sports, and all outdoor activities.

She spoke to *The Hindu* on the sidelines of the Herat Security Dialogue in Madrid, where she gave a speech about her cam-

paign called “Let Us Exist”. Ms. Hamidi, a taekwondo champion who was Afghanistan’s flag-bearer at the Tokyo Olympics in 2020, now lives under police protection in France.

“When I spoke out against the Afghan cricket team, their fans first attacked me on social media,” she said, describing how within days she received more than 5,000 phone calls and messages with death threats and rape threats after she was ‘doxxed’ (had all her personal information leaked over the Internet) in September 2024.

“All I said was that the Taliban are not recognised, and that the team must not be allowed to normalise them by competing in international sport,” Ms. Hamidi said.

In Pakistan, where his team won a thrilling match against England on February 26, Afghanistan captain Hashmatullah Shahidi said he supported the women’s team’s right to play, but the situation was



Facing threat: Olympic athlete Marzieh Hamidi fled from Afghanistan in 2021 after the Taliban took over. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

beyond their control.

“We are sportspersons. We control what we can do inside the ground, and we can’t worry about what’s happening out of the ground,” Mr. Shahidi told *The Hindu*. “Everyone likes to see everyone play. When it comes to politics and those things which we cannot control, we are only cricket players, we can control things on the ground,” he added.

Though the English and Australian teams played matches with Mr. Shahidi’s team at the ICC tournament, their Boards have

called on the ICC to review its recognition of the team. In 2024, Cricket Australia cancelled a T20 series against Afghanistan, citing a “deteriorating human rights situation for women and girls”.

In January this year, after 160 British MPs signed a petition calling for their team to boycott the game on February 26, U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer said that the ICC “should clearly deliver on their own rules and make sure that they (the Afghanistan Cricket Board) are supporting women’s cricket as the

England Cricket Board does”.

Several Boards have also suggested that the ICC consider recognising the 2020 Afghan women’s team, who are now refugees and reunited in Melbourne for a match on January 30 this year.

ICC president Jay Shah, however, overruled the objections. In statements to Reuters and the BBC, Mr. Shah said the ICC was “reviewing certain communications concerning Afghanistan women’s cricket and exploring how they can be supported within ICC’s legal and constitutional framework”, and would continue to engage the Afghanistan Cricket Board on the issue.

The decision was a disappointment, said Ms. Hamidi, who is now training for the Los Angeles Olympics in 2028, but is uncertain about the future, given the threats over her boycott calls. She said India had a particular responsibility to ensure justice for women in sports in Af-

ghanistan, given the role played by India in training the Afghan team from its start in 2001.

“It was wonderful that India helped build the team of its neighbour, of Afghanistan. But supporting it today comes at a cost – they [the Afghan cricketers] are normalising a group of terrorists. It isn’t just gender apartheid that is a problem in Afghanistan; the treatment of all Afghans by the Taliban is a problem,” she said.

Asked how she focuses on her training, Ms. Hamidi said she has learnt to roll with the punches. Born to an Afghan refugee family living in Iran in 2002, she moved between Iran and Afghanistan throughout her childhood.

In 2020, she moved back to Kabul and pursued her taekwondo skills, representing her country at international championships until the Taliban took control of Afghanistan in August 2021.

(With inputs from Shayan Acharya, Lahore)

‘India should not support Afghanistan men’s cricket team at the cost of women who are facing bans by the Taliban’

‘भारत को तालिबान द्वारा प्रतिबंधित महिलाओं की कीमत पर अफगानिस्तान की पुरुष क्रिकेट टीम का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए’

As the Afghan men’s cricket team gains praise for its performance in the ICC Champions Trophy, 22-year-old Olympic athlete Marzieh Hamidi faces death threats for calling for a boycott against the team.

जब अफगानिस्तान की पुरुष क्रिकेट टीम ICC चैंपियंस ट्रॉफी में शानदार प्रदर्शन कर रही



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है, तब 22 वर्षीय ओलंपिक एथलीट मरज़ीह हमीदी को टीम के बहिष्कार की मांग के कारण जान से मारने की धमकियाँ मिल रही हैं।

- Ms. Hamidi, who fled Afghanistan in 2021 after the Taliban takeover, says the ICC must enforce its rule against countries that do not have both men's and women's teams.

2021 में तालिबान के कब्जे के बाद अफगानिस्तान छोड़ने वाली हमीदी का कहना है कि ICC को अपने नियमों को लागू करना चाहिए, जिसमें पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों की टीमों अनिवार्य हैं।

- She believes teams promoted by the Taliban should be boycotted, similar to how South African teams were once banned for apartheid policies.

उनका मानना है कि तालिबान द्वारा प्रचारित टीमों का बहिष्कार किया जाना चाहिए, जैसे दक्षिण अफ्रीकी टीमों को रंगभेद नीतियों के कारण प्रतिबंधित किया गया था।

Threats and attacks on Hamidi

हमीदी को धमकियाँ और हमले

- **Speaking at the Herat Security Dialogue in Madrid**, Ms. Hamidi introduced her campaign "Let Us Exist".

मैड्रिड में हेरात सुरक्षा संवाद में बोलते हुए, हमीदी ने अपनी "लेट अस एग्जिस्ट" अभियान का परिचय दिया।

- As a taekwondo champion and Afghanistan's flag-bearer at the Tokyo Olympics 2020, she now lives under police protection in France.

एक तायक्वोंडो चैंपियन और 2020 टोक्यो ओलंपिक में अफगानिस्तान की ध्वजवाहक हमीदी अब फ्रांस में पुलिस सुरक्षा के तहत रह रही हैं।

- After she spoke out against the Afghan cricket team, she received over 5,000 death and rape threats and was doxxed in September 2024.

जब उन्होंने अफगान क्रिकेट टीम के खिलाफ बोला, तो उन्हें 5,000 से अधिक जान से मारने और बलात्कार की धमकियाँ मिलीं और सितंबर 2024 में उनकी निजी जानकारी सार्वजनिक कर दी गई।

Afghan cricket team's response

अफगान क्रिकेट टीम की प्रतिक्रिया

- **Afghanistan captain Hashmatullah Shahidi**, after winning a match against England on February 26, said he supported women's right to play but stated that the situation was beyond their control.

26 फरवरी को इंग्लैंड के खिलाफ मैच जीतने के बाद, अफगानिस्तान के कप्तान हशमतुल्लाह शाहिदी ने कहा कि वह महिलाओं के खेलने के अधिकार का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन यह स्थिति उनके नियंत्रण से बाहर है।

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- He emphasized that as sportspersons, their focus is on the game, not politics.
उन्होंने कहा कि खिलाड़ी होने के नाते, वे खेल पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं, न कि राजनीति पर।

International response and ICC's stand

अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया और ICC का रुख

- **England and Australia's cricket boards** have urged the **ICC to review its recognition of Afghanistan's team.**
इंग्लैंड और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के क्रिकेट बोर्ड ने ICC से अफगानिस्तान की टीम की मान्यता की समीक्षा करने का आग्रह किया है।
- In **2024, Cricket Australia cancelled a T20 series against Afghanistan**, citing the "deteriorating human rights situation for women and girls".
2024 में, क्रिकेट ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ एक T20 श्रृंखला रद्द कर दी, यह कहते हुए कि "महिलाओं और लड़कियों के लिए मानवाधिकारों की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है"।
- In **January 2024, after 160 British MPs signed a petition urging the England team to boycott a match, U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer stated that ICC should enforce its rules and ensure support for women's cricket.**
जनवरी 2024 में, 160 ब्रिटिश सांसदों ने एक याचिका पर हस्ताक्षर किए और इंग्लैंड टीम से मैच का बहिष्कार करने का आग्रह किया। इस पर ब्रिटेन के प्रधानमंत्री कीर स्टार्मर ने कहा कि ICC को अपने नियम लागू करने चाहिए और महिलाओं के क्रिकेट का समर्थन सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।
- Some Boards have suggested that **ICC recognize the 2020 Afghan women's team, now reunited as refugees in Melbourne.**
कुछ बोर्ड्स ने सुझाव दिया कि ICC को 2020 अफगान महिला टीम को मान्यता देनी चाहिए, जो अब मेलबर्न में शरणार्थियों के रूप में एकत्र हुई हैं।
- However, **ICC president Jay Shah stated that the ICC is reviewing communications regarding Afghanistan women's cricket and exploring ways to support them within ICC's legal framework.**
हालांकि, ICC अध्यक्ष जय शाह ने कहा कि ICC अफगान महिला क्रिकेट पर संचार की समीक्षा कर रहा है और उन्हें समर्थन देने के कानूनी विकल्प तलाश रहा है।

India's role and responsibility

भारत की भूमिका और ज़िम्मेदारी

- Ms. Hamidi believes **India has a particular responsibility to ensure justice for Afghan women in sports** due to India's role in training the Afghan team since 2001.
हमीदी मानती हैं कि भारत की विशेष ज़िम्मेदारी है कि वह अफगानिस्तान में खेलों में महिलाओं के लिए न्याय सुनिश्चित करे, क्योंकि 2001 से भारत ने अफगान टीम के प्रशिक्षण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।



- She said that while India's support helped build the Afghan team, today, continuing support means normalizing the Taliban regime.
उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के समर्थन ने अफगान टीम को विकसित करने में मदद की थी, लेकिन आज इस समर्थन को जारी रखना तालिबान शासन को सामान्य बनाना होगा।
- "It isn't just gender apartheid that is a problem; the treatment of all Afghans by the Taliban is a serious issue," she added.
"सिर्फ लैंगिक रंगभेद ही समस्या नहीं है; तालिबान द्वारा सभी अफगानों के साथ किया जाने वाला व्यवहार भी गंभीर मुद्दा है," उन्होंने कहा।

Hamidi's resilience and future plans

हमीदी की संघर्षशीलता और भविष्य की योजनाएँ

- Born in an Afghan refugee family in Iran in 2002, Hamidi moved between Iran and Afghanistan throughout her childhood.
2002 में ईरान में एक अफगान शरणार्थी परिवार में जन्मी, हमीदी ने अपने बचपन में ईरान और अफगानिस्तान के बीच सफर किया।
- In 2020, she moved back to Kabul to train in taekwondo, representing Afghanistan in international championships.
2020 में, वह काबुल वापस गईं और तायक्वोंडो में प्रशिक्षण लेकर अंतरराष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप में अफगानिस्तान का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।
- She is now training for the Los Angeles Olympics in 2028, despite facing threats over her boycott campaign.
वह अब 2028 लॉस एंजेलेस ओलंपिक के लिए प्रशिक्षण ले रही हैं, हालाँकि अपने बहिष्कार अभियान के कारण उन्हें धमकियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।
- Asked about how she stays focused, she said she has "learned to roll with the punches."
जब उनसे पूछा गया कि वह ध्यान कैसे केंद्रित रखती हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि "मैंने हर परिस्थिति का सामना करना सीख लिया है।"

TOPICS COVERED (PCS Special)

1. Renowned artist Himmat Shah dies of heart attack at 92 प्रसिद्ध कलाकार हिम्मत शाह का 92 वर्ष की उम्र में हार्ट अटैक से निधन



Renowned artist Himmat Shah dies of heart attack at 92

PCS

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI

Renowned artist and sculptor Himmat Shah died at Jaipur's Shalby Hospital after a heart attack on Sunday, his close friend Himanshu Jangid told PTI. Mr. Shah was 92.

"Although he was not feeling well for the last one week, he was actively working in his studio. On Monday, he had a heart attack following which he passed away," Mr. Jangid said.

He is survived by two sisters, who will take part in his last rites on Monday in Jaipur.

Born in Gujarat's Lothal in 1933, Mr. Shah was inadvertently introduced to terracotta art and other objects from the Indus Valley Civilisation.

He was later sent to Gharshala, a school affiliated to Dakshinamurty, where he studied under artist-educator Jagubhai Shah before joining the J.J. School of Art in Bombay, and moving on to Baroda on a government scholarship from 1956 to 1960.

In Baroda, he was in-



HIMMAT SHAH
(1933 - 2025)

fluenced by N.S. Bendre and K.G. Subramanyan. Later in 1967, he received a French government scholarship to study etching under S.W. Hayeter and Krishna Reddy at Atelier 17, Paris.

Mr. Shah shared his days at the Faculty of Fine Arts in Baroda with one of his contemporaries and renowned painter Gulamhammed Sheikh.

Remembering Mr. Shah as an "ebullient and jovial" person, Mr. Sheikh said he developed a "highly individualised approach" to sculpture, "...changing the idea of making a human head in multiple ways with ingenious dexterity and creative spirit".

उनका निधन हो गया।

**Family and last rites
परिवार और अंतिम संस्कार**

**Renowned artist Himmat
Shah dies of heart attack at
92**

**प्रसिद्ध कलाकार हिम्मत शाह का
92 वर्ष की उम्र में हार्ट अटैक से
निधन**

**Renowned artist and sculptor
Himmat Shah passed away at
Jaipur's Shalby Hospital on
Sunday due to a heart attack.**

**प्रसिद्ध कलाकार और मूर्तिकार हिम्मत
शाह का रविवार को जयपुर के शेलबी
अस्पताल में दिल का दौरा पड़ने से निधन
हो गया।**

• He was 92 years old, and his close friend Himanshu Jangid confirmed his passing.

वह 92 वर्ष के थे, और उनके करीबी मित्र हिमांशु जांगिड़ ने उनके निधन की पुष्टि की।

• Although he had been unwell for the past week, he continued working actively in his studio.

हालांकि वह पिछले एक सप्ताह से अस्वस्थ थे, फिर भी वे अपने स्टूडियो में सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रहे थे।

• On Monday, he suffered a heart attack, leading to his passing away.

सोमवार को उन्हें दिल का दौरा पड़ा, जिसके बाद



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- He is survived by two sisters, who will participate in his last rites in Jaipur on Monday.
उनके पीछे दो बहनें हैं, जो सोमवार को जयपुर में उनके अंतिम संस्कार में शामिल होंगी।

Early life and education

प्रारंभिक जीवन और शिक्षा

- Born in 1933 in Lothal, Gujarat, he was exposed to terracotta art and Indus Valley Civilization artifacts at an early age.
1933 में गुजरात के लोथल में जन्मे, उन्हें शुरुआती उम्र में टेराकोटा कला और सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की कलाकृतियों से परिचित कराया गया।
- He later joined Gharshala, a school affiliated with Dakshinamurty, where he studied under artist-educator Jagubhai Shah.
बाद में, उन्होंने दक्षिणामूर्ति से संबद्ध घरशाला स्कूल में अध्ययन किया, जहां उन्होंने कलाकार-शिक्षक जगुभाई शाह के मार्गदर्शन में सीखा।
- He then enrolled at J.J. School of Art in Bombay and later moved to Baroda on a government scholarship (1956-1960).
इसके बाद उन्होंने बॉम्बे की जे.जे. स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट में प्रवेश लिया और बाद में सरकारी छात्रवृत्ति (1956-1960) पर बड़ौदा चले गए।

Influences and international exposure

प्रभाव और अंतरराष्ट्रीय अनुभव

- In Baroda, he was influenced by N.S. Bendre and K.G. Subramanyan.
बड़ौदा में, वे एन.एस. बेंद्रे और के.जी. सुब्रमण्यन से प्रभावित हुए।
- In 1967, he received a French government scholarship to study etching under S.W. Hayter and Krishna Reddy at Atelier 17, Paris.
1967 में, उन्हें फ्रांसीसी सरकार की छात्रवृत्ति मिली, जिससे उन्होंने पेरिस के एटेलियर 17 में एस.डब्ल्यू. हेटर और कृष्णा रेड्डी के अधीन एचिंग का अध्ययन किया।

Legacy and artistic contributions

विरासत और कलात्मक योगदान

- He shared his time at the Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda, with renowned painter Gulammohammed Sheikh.
उन्होंने बड़ौदा के फाइन आर्ट्स संकाय में अपना समय प्रसिद्ध चित्रकार गुलाम मोहम्मद शेख के साथ साझा किया।
- Remembering him as an "ebullient and jovial" personality, Mr. Sheikh praised his unique approach to sculpture.

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

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गुलाम मोहम्मद शेख ने उन्हें "ऊर्जावान और हंसमुख" व्यक्तित्व बताया और उनकी मूर्तिकला में अद्वितीय शैली की सराहना की।

- He transformed the concept of creating human heads in multiple ways with ingenuity and creativity.

उन्होंने रचनात्मकता और नवीनता के साथ मानव सिर की मूर्तिकला बनाने की परंपरा को बदल दिया।

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