



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



PATRIOTIC IAS

THE HINDU NEWSPAPER
DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS
18 MARCH 2025

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

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

18_03_2025 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

1. New Delhi's perilous recalibration with the Taliban

तालिबान के साथ नई दिल्ली का खतरनाक पुनर्समायोजन

2. Ghalib lived the life of a poet, both a dream and a nightmare

गालिब ने एक कवि का जीवन जिया, जो एक सपना भी था और एक दुःस्वप्न भी

3. 'Modi govt. has honoured all freedom fighters'

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



'मोदी सरकार ने सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित किया'

New Delhi's perilous recalibration with the Taliban

GS Paper I: Society

GS Paper II: India and Afghanistan

India continues to get closer to the Taliban, with reports that Prime Minister Narendra Modi will allow the regime in Afghanistan to appoint a new envoy for its embassy in New Delhi.

This comes on the heels of the first high-level meeting between India and the Taliban in January, with India's Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri and acting Taliban 'Foreign Minister' Amir Khan Muttaqi meeting in Dubai to discuss strengthening political and economic ties, and providing humanitarian aid.

India's relationship with the Taliban has been trending this way for some time, beginning when New Delhi reopened its embassy in Kabul in June 2022, almost a year after the Taliban retook power in Afghanistan.

But accepting a Taliban diplomat in India would be a significant shift, all but recognising the regime as the legitimate rulers of Afghanistan.

This is something most countries have refused to do because of the Taliban's abysmal treatment of women, with 1.4 million school-age girls deliberately denied their right to education and women forbidden from most jobs. More recently, women have also been banned from beauty parlours and national parks, cruel steps to remove them from the public eye. The situation is so bad it has been called "gender apartheid" by United Nations experts. New Delhi believes that this is the time to back the Taliban, seeing a chance to gain influence in a country seen as strategically important for India's interests.

China's quick moves

China has already beaten India to Kabul, becoming the first country to accept the credentials of a Taliban envoy last year and funding several infrastructure projects in Afghanistan. Beijing is also considering letting the Taliban join its lucrative Belt and Road Initiative,



Chris Fitzgerald

is a freelance journalist covering Afghanistan and director of the Platform for Peace and Humanity's Indo-Pacific program

India risks getting its fingers burnt by engaging with the Taliban

which would bring the regime firmly into its sphere of influence.

India can also get a jump on rival Pakistan, with its formerly warm relationship with the Taliban now ice-cold. Once seen as natural allies, the Taliban has sought independence from Islamabad and has forged relationships with the wider region, including China, Russia and its Central Asian neighbours. A former patron of the Taliban, Pakistan now finds itself lacking influence in Kabul.

A wave of terror

But engaging with the Taliban comes with significant risks, something India will need to consider before it gets involved in Afghanistan.

The country has become a hotbed for terrorism under the Taliban. The Islamic State (IS) is running rampant, conducting deadly terror attacks across Afghanistan that target the regime and the interests of its allies.

This includes the assassination of Taliban 'Minister' and powerbroker Khalil Ur-Rahman Haqqani in December and threatening to bomb the Chinese embassy in Kabul in 2023. This came after an IS attack on a Kabul hotel popular with Chinese nationals in 2022 that left three dead and injured 18 people.

Russia has also been targeted, witnessed by the IS attack on Moscow's Crocus City Hall in March 2024 that killed at least 140 people and injured more than 500. In early March this year, Russia's security agencies killed a man in a shootout in a Moscow subway who was suspected of being affiliated with the IS.

The Taliban has also been accused of supporting its affiliate, the Tehrik-e Taliban, to carry out attacks in Pakistan. A spate of attacks late last year led to Pakistan conducting airstrikes on terror camps in Afghanistan and subsequent clashes at border crossings between the Taliban

and Pakistan's armed forces.

The relationship between the Taliban and Islamabad has completely broken down over the Taliban's inability to reign in terror groups operating within Afghanistan. The problem is getting worse, not better, with the Tehrik-e Taliban claiming to have carried out 147 attacks on Pakistani soil in February alone, killing 180 soldiers. Recently, the group's affiliate, the Jaish Al-Fursan, claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing at an army compound in northwest Pakistan that killed nine and injured 25.

It is a matter of concern that India has already caught the ire of the IS. In December, the group claimed responsibility for an attack on the Indian consulate in Jalalabad that killed one person and injured two others. This came after a United Nations report last year said that the IS has sought to recruit 'lone actors' to carry out large-scale attacks in India. India is now clearly in the firing line.

Need for caution

New Delhi has long called for Afghanistan to be free of terrorism, and this should be a key demand before any further engagement with the Taliban takes place. This includes the Taliban collaborating with regional partners to defeat the IS and forcing the group to renounce the support of the Tehrik-e Taliban.

Afghanistan has always been a dangerous place to be invested in, having suffered from political instability and terrorism for decades. The Taliban's inability or unwillingness to solve these problems makes it just as risky a prospect today.

India should heed the lessons of rivals China and Pakistan, who have had their fingers burnt after engaging with the Taliban and investing in Afghanistan. With India's tragic history of terrorism at home, New Delhi might decide this is a risk just not worth taking.

New Delhi's perilous recalibration with the Taliban

तालिबान के साथ नई दिल्ली का खतरनाक पुनर्समायोजन

India continues to get closer to the Taliban, with reports that Prime Minister Narendra Modi will allow the regime in Afghanistan to appoint a new envoy for its embassy in New Delhi.

भारत लगातार तालिबान के करीब जा रहा है, ऐसी रिपोर्टें हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी अफगानिस्तान सरकार को नई दिल्ली में अपने दूतावास के लिए नया राजदूत नियुक्त करने की अनुमति देंगे।

- This follows the first high-level meeting between India and the Taliban in January, where India's Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri met acting Taliban 'Foreign Minister' Amir Khan Muttaqi in Dubai.



यह जनवरी में भारत और तालिबान के बीच पहली उच्च-स्तरीय बैठक के बाद हो रहा है, जिसमें भारत के विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्री ने कार्यवाहक तालिबान 'विदेश मंत्री' आमिर खान मुत्ताकी से दुबई में मुलाकात की।

- The discussion focused on **strengthening political and economic ties** and **providing humanitarian aid**.
चर्चा का मुख्य विषय राजनीतिक और आर्थिक संबंध मजबूत करना और मानवीय सहायता प्रदान करना था।
- **India's engagement with the Taliban** started when **New Delhi reopened its embassy in Kabul in June 2022**, almost a year after the Taliban retook power.
भारत की तालिबान से बातचीत तब शुरू हुई जब नई दिल्ली ने जून 2022 में काबुल में अपना दूतावास फिर से खोला, जो तालिबान के सत्ता में लौटने के लगभग एक साल बाद हुआ।

Recognition concerns

मान्यता से जुड़ी चिंताएं

- Accepting a **Taliban diplomat** in India would be a **major shift**, effectively recognizing the **Taliban as Afghanistan's legitimate rulers**.
भारत में तालिबान राजनयिक को स्वीकार करना एक बड़ा बदलाव होगा, जिससे तालिबान को अफगानिस्तान का वैध शासक मानने का संकेत मिलेगा।
- **Most countries refuse to recognize the Taliban** due to their **oppression of women**, including **denying 1.4 million school-age girls education** and **banning women from most jobs**.
अधिकांश देश तालिबान को मान्यता देने से इनकार करते हैं क्योंकि वे महिलाओं का दमन करते हैं, जिसमें 14 लाख स्कूली लड़कियों को शिक्षा से वंचित करना और महिलाओं को अधिकांश नौकरियों से प्रतिबंधित करना शामिल है।
- Recently, the Taliban **banned women from beauty parlours and national parks**, further **erasing them from public spaces**.
हाल ही में, तालिबान ने महिलाओं के लिए ब्यूटी पार्लर और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया, जिससे उन्हें सार्वजनिक स्थानों से और बाहर कर दिया गया।
- The **United Nations experts** have termed this situation as **"gender apartheid"**.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञों ने इस स्थिति को "लैंगिक रंगभेद" कहा है।

India's strategic calculations

भारत की रणनीतिक गणनाएं

- **New Delhi believes** this is the right time to **support the Taliban** to gain influence in **Afghanistan**, which is **strategically important** for India.



नई दिल्ली का मानना है कि यह तालिबान का समर्थन करने का सही समय है ताकि अफगानिस्तान में प्रभाव बनाया जा सके, जो रणनीतिक रूप से भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

China's quick moves

चीन की तेज़ रणनीति

- China has already moved ahead of India, becoming the first country to accept a Taliban envoy last year.
चीन भारत से आगे बढ़ चुका है, और पिछले साल वह तालिबान के राजनयिक को स्वीकार करने वाला पहला देश बना।
- Beijing is funding several infrastructure projects in Afghanistan and is considering integrating the Taliban into its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
बीजिंग अफगानिस्तान में कई बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित कर रहा है और तालिबान को बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) में शामिल करने पर विचार कर रहा है।

Pakistan's declining influence

पाकिस्तान का घटता प्रभाव

- India also sees an opportunity as Pakistan's relationship with the Taliban has deteriorated.
भारत इसे एक अवसर के रूप में देखता है, क्योंकि तालिबान के साथ पाकिस्तान के संबंध खराब हो गए हैं।
- Once seen as close allies, the Taliban is now seeking independence from Islamabad and building relations with China, Russia, and Central Asian nations.
कभी करीबी सहयोगी माने जाने वाले तालिबान अब इस्लामाबाद से स्वतंत्रता की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और चीन, रूस और मध्य एशियाई देशों से संबंध बना रहे हैं।
- Pakistan, once a key supporter of the Taliban, now finds itself with little influence in Kabul.
पाकिस्तान, जो कभी तालिबान का प्रमुख समर्थक था, अब काबुल में अपने प्रभाव से वंचित हो चुका है।

A wave of terror

आतंक की लहर

- Engaging with the Taliban comes with significant risks, which India must consider before deepening its involvement in Afghanistan.
तालिबान से संबंध बढ़ाने के साथ महत्वपूर्ण जोखिम जुड़े हैं, जिन्हें भारत को अफगानिस्तान में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने से पहले विचार करना चाहिए।
- Under Taliban rule, Afghanistan has become a hotbed for terrorism, with Islamic State (IS) conducting deadly attacks across the country.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



तालिबान शासन के तहत, अफगानिस्तान आतंकवाद का अड्डा बन गया है, जहां इस्लामिक स्टेट (IS) घातक हमले कर रहा है।

- In December 2023, Taliban 'Minister' Khalil Ur-Rahman Haqqani was assassinated by IS.
दिसंबर 2023 में, तालिबान 'मंत्री' खलील उर-रहमान हक्कानी की IS द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई।
- IS threatened to bomb the Chinese embassy in Kabul in 2023, following an attack on a Kabul hotel in 2022, where three Chinese nationals were killed, and 18 injured.
2023 में IS ने काबुल में चीनी दूतावास को बम से उड़ाने की धमकी दी, इससे पहले 2022 में काबुल के एक होटल पर हमला किया, जिसमें तीन चीनी नागरिक मारे गए और 18 घायल हुए।
- Russia has also been targeted, with IS attacking Moscow's Crocus City Hall in March 2024, killing at least 140 people and injuring over 500.
रूस भी निशाने पर आ चुका है, जब IS ने मार्च 2024 में मॉस्को के क्रोकस सिटी हॉल पर हमला किया, जिसमें कम से कम 140 लोग मारे गए और 500 से अधिक घायल हुए।
- In early March 2024, Russian security forces killed a suspected IS member in a Moscow subway shootout.
मार्च 2024 की शुरुआत में, रूसी सुरक्षा बलों ने मॉस्को मेट्रो स्टेशन पर एक संदिग्ध IS सदस्य को मार गिराया।

Pakistan-Taliban tensions

पाकिस्तान और तालिबान के बीच तनाव

- The Taliban has been accused of supporting Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in carrying out attacks in Pakistan.
तालिबान पर आरोप है कि वह तहरीक-ए-तालिबान पाकिस्तान (TTP) को पाकिस्तान में हमले करने में मदद कर रहा है।
- In late 2023, a series of attacks in Pakistan led to Pakistan launching airstrikes on terror camps in Afghanistan.
2023 के अंत में, पाकिस्तान में कई आतंकी हमलों के बाद, पाकिस्तान ने अफगानिस्तान में आतंकी शिविरों पर हवाई हमले किए।
- The Pakistan-Taliban relationship has broken down due to the Taliban's failure to control terror groups within Afghanistan.
तालिबान के आतंकवादी समूहों को नियंत्रित करने में विफल रहने के कारण, पाकिस्तान और तालिबान के संबंध खराब हो चुके हैं।
- In February 2024, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility for 147 attacks in Pakistan, killing 180 soldiers.
फरवरी 2024 में, तहरीक-ए-तालिबान पाकिस्तान (TTP) ने पाकिस्तान में 147 हमलों की जिम्मेदारी ली, जिसमें 180 सैनिक मारे गए।
- Recently, TTP's affiliate, Jaish Al-Fursan, carried out a suicide bombing at an army compound in northwest Pakistan, killing nine soldiers and injuring 25.

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



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



हाल ही में, TTP के सहयोगी जैश अल-फुरसान ने उत्तर-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में एक सैन्य परिसर पर आत्मघाती हमला किया, जिसमें नौ सैनिक मारे गए और 25 घायल हुए।

India in the crosshairs

भारत आतंकियों के निशाने पर

- India has already been targeted by IS. In December 2023, the group attacked the Indian consulate in Jalalabad, killing one person and injuring two others.
भारत पहले ही IS के निशाने पर आ चुका है। दिसंबर 2023 में, समूह ने जलालाबाद में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास पर हमला किया, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और दो घायल हुए।
- In 2023, a United Nations report warned that IS was trying to recruit 'lone actors' for large-scale attacks in India.
2023 में, एक संयुक्त राष्ट्र रिपोर्ट ने चेतावनी दी कि IS भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर हमले करने के लिए 'अकेले आतंकियों' की भर्ती करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।
- India is now clearly in the firing line of global terrorist organizations.
अब भारत स्पष्ट रूप से वैश्विक आतंकवादी संगठनों के निशाने पर है।

Need for caution

सावधानी की आवश्यकता

- New Delhi has consistently demanded that Afghanistan be free of terrorism, and this should be a key condition for any further engagement with the Taliban.
नई दिल्ली लगातार यह मांग कर रही है कि अफगानिस्तान आतंकवाद से मुक्त हो, और यह तालिबान के साथ किसी भी आगे की बातचीत की मुख्य शर्त होनी चाहिए।
- The Taliban must work with regional partners to defeat IS and renounce its support for Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP).
तालिबान को क्षेत्रीय सहयोगियों के साथ मिलकर IS को खत्म करना होगा और TTP के समर्थन से पीछे हटना होगा।
- Afghanistan remains highly unstable, suffering from decades of political turmoil and terrorism.
अफगानिस्तान अब भी बेहद अस्थिर है, जो दशकों से राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और आतंकवाद से जूझ रहा है।
- The Taliban's inability or unwillingness to solve these issues makes engagement as risky as ever.
तालिबान की अक्षमता या अनिच्छा इन समस्याओं को हल करने में इस संबंध को उतना ही जोखिमपूर्ण बनाती है।
- India should learn from China and Pakistan, who suffered setbacks after engaging with the Taliban and investing in Afghanistan.

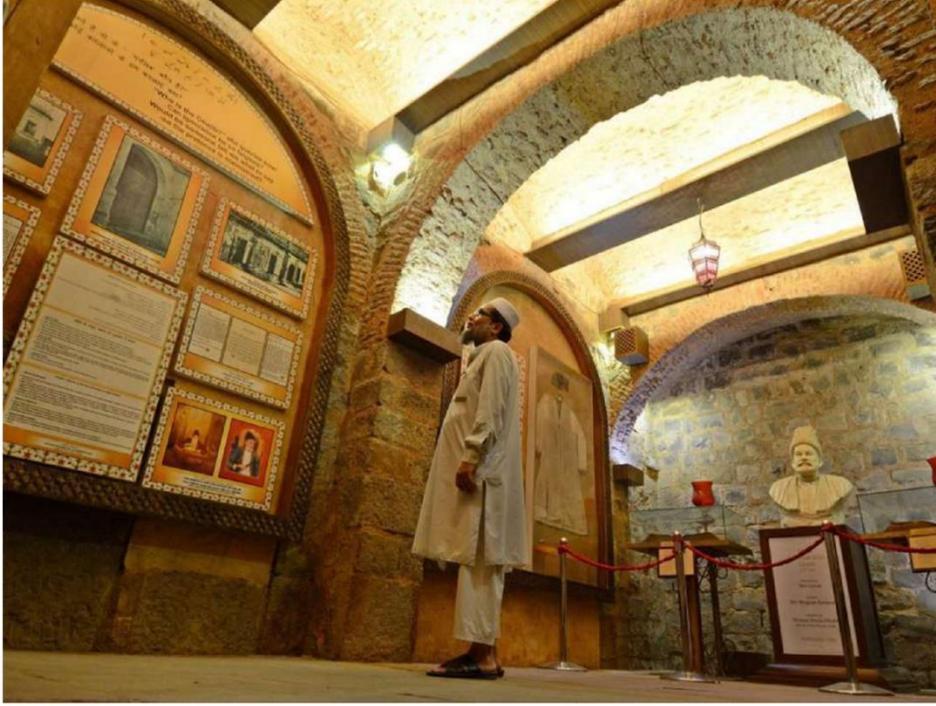
Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



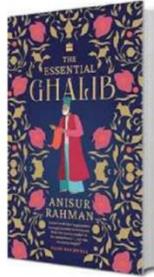
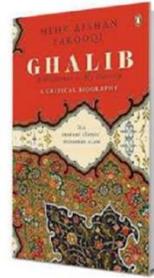
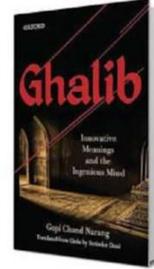
भारत को चीन और पाकिस्तान से सबक लेना चाहिए, जिन्होंने तालिबान के साथ संबंध बनाने और अफगानिस्तान में निवेश करने के बाद नुकसान झेला।

- Given India's tragic history of terrorism, New Delhi must decide whether the risks of engaging with the Taliban outweigh the benefits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Ode to a legend: A view of the 'Ghalib Haveli' by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, in New Delhi. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA



Ghalib lived the life of a poet, both a dream and a nightmare

भारत में आतंकवाद के कड़े इतिहास को देखते हुए, नई दिल्ली को तय करना होगा कि तालिबान से संबंध बनाना फायदे से ज्यादा नुकसानदायक तो नहीं होगा।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



No poetry recital or literary event is complete without narrating Ghalib's couplets. A reappraisal of the life and work of Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib who passed away more than 150 years ago continues with several writers penning biographies and keeping his words alive for the next generation

[GS Paper I: History](#)

[Essay](#)

Ziya Us Salam

In 1856, the British rejected Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib. In 1947, India ousted the British. Eight years later in 1955, a tomb was built at his grave in New Delhi, some 86 years after Ghalib breathed his last in 1869. Drama? Maybe. Poetic justice? Certainly.

Ghalib's life was nothing but a poet's dream; also inevitably, a poet's nightmare. He wrote, people read. He recited, the connoisseurs listened and admired. One day he was arrested for gambling. Another day for organising games (cards etc.) at his home on Gali Qasim Jan in Shahjahanabad. That was in 1849. A year later, his life turned full circle when Ghalib was given the honour of putting together the history of the Mughals, or the Turks, as one would say. Surprisingly, for a man who pandered to his moods, Ghalib delivered. Within four years, his book had arrived.

Genius poet

It seems even more incredible when one realises that Ghalib's *Diwan*, first put together in 1816 as *Nuskha-i-Bhopal*, then completed in 1833, had to wait for eight years before reaching the readers. The ironies did not end there. Ghalib who often traded poetic insults with Zauq, the court poet of Bahadur Shah Zafar, ended up stepping into Zauq's shoes in 1853 as he was assigned the role of mentoring the Mughal emperor who had lots of love for poetry but limited skills to go with it.

Unsurprisingly, more than 150 years after he passed away, Ghalib continues to be amidst us. People adore him, talk about him, and write about him. No poetic *soiree*, no literary evening is complete without Ghalib just as a mention of Ghalib is impossible without his poetry. There have been books like *Ghalib: Innovative Meanings and the Ingenious Mind* by Gopi Chand Narang as also Mehr Afshan Farooqi's *Ghalib: A Wilderness at My Doorstep*. Both books have their own charm; Narang appealed to the head, Farooqi to the heart. Then there is the latest work by Anisur Rahman titled *The Essential Ghalib*. True to its name, it focuses on the essentials, starting off as a work of a longing heart, it settles down to the rhythm of the head. Rahman digs deep into the couplets of Ghalib, choosing some of the most popular ones while not shying away from enumerating on the lesser-known. It ends up being a book where the author paints a portrait of the poet with his pen.

Rahman, gifted and prolific as he is, is not the only one to be besotted with the genius of Ghalib in recent years. Not long ago, we had Narang who observed the crests and troughs of Ghalib's works, writing, "Persian had coloured Mirza's day-to-day speech and his power of imagination from the very beginning. The language was unfamiliar just like the thoughts it expressed. Mirza used Persian's specialities such as the use of infinitives and the word connectors liberally in his Urdu. There were some

couplets where if you just changed one word, the whole verse would turn into a Persian couplet."

Farooqi used a different yardstick. Focusing on the ancient city of Banaras and the poet's inscrutable love for the place, Farooqi writes, quoting Ghalib, "Banaras is beyond words. Such cities are seldom created. I happened to be there at the height of my youth. If I were young now, I would go and live there and not return."

Life at a glance

Neither of the books attempt to bask in reflected glory. Now, in the fitness of things, comes Rahman's book with a warm commendation from no less a translator than Daisy Rockwell, who calls it "a rare work that is generous enough to cater to everyone from a novice reader to the connoisseur". A few pages into this work and one realises Rahman is blessed with a poetic soul, and a heart that drinks from a potion of love.

Rahman begins with an unflustered look at the notable years of Ghalib's life, right from the time he was born in 1797 in Agra to the time he married Umrao Begum at the age of 11, to the time he was arrested in 1841 for running a gaming house and again in 1847 for gambling. The same man was entrusted with writing the history of the Mughals by the last Mughal king, Bahadur Shah Zafar. Replete with such details, this is a historian's delight. Not many have ventured to present Ghalib's life at a glance. If the book had

continued in the same vein, it would still have been worth the effort.

Rahman though chooses a difficult path, selecting couplets which are so well-known as to be part of a man's life, and the life of many a literary evening.

Between the lines

For instance, he recalls a couplet, *Puuchhte hain vo ke Ghalib kaun hai/Koi batlaao ki ham batlaaein kyaa* (They ask Ghalib - Ghalib who? Let someone say, I've no clue.) Rahman though goes on to explain it in a manner that's both beautiful and profound. He writes, "This apparently simple verse is Ghalib's introduction to his own self, both as a man and a poet, but only in a veiled manner. This is one of the finest examples of simplicity made complex and complexity made simple."

On the same lines, Rahman chooses, *Ya-Rab woh na samjhein hain na samjhenge meri baat/de aur dil unko jo na de mujh ko zabaan aur* (O God! She hasn't got my intent, nor will ever do; Give her heart a little more, if not a tongue to me, to woo.) Rahman explains, "Lovers complain no end, and the fun of loving lies in listening to their complaints...Ghalib presents this act with a difference. His lover portrays his beloved as one who has not yet appreciated his pleas. So, he addresses God, who alone can make his love easier for him."

Between love and God, a poet and a critic, we get the essential Ghalib!

Ghalib lived the life of a poet, both a dream and a nightmare
ग़ालिब ने एक कवि का जीवन जिया, जो एक सपना भी था और एक दुःस्वप्न भी

No poetry recital or literary event is complete without narrating Ghalib's couplets.

ग़ालिब के शेर पढ़े बिना कोई भी काव्य गोष्ठी या साहित्यिक आयोजन अधूरा रहता है।

- The life and work of Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib, who passed away more than 150 years ago, continues to be discussed, with several writers penning biographies and keeping his words alive.

मिर्ज़ा असदुल्लाह खान ग़ालिब, जिनका निधन 150 से अधिक वर्ष पहले हुआ, उनके जीवन और कृतित्व पर चर्चा जारी है, और कई लेखक उनकी जीवनियां लिखकर उनकी शायरी को जीवंत बनाए हुए हैं।

Ghalib and His Life Journey

ग़ालिब और उनकी जीवन यात्रा

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Email Id : info@patrioticias.in

Contact Number : 9971932488

Website : patrioticias.in



- In 1856, the British rejected Ghalib. In 1947, India ousted the British. In 1955, a tomb was built at his grave in New Delhi, 86 years after his death in 1869.
1856 में अंग्रेजों ने ग़ालिब को नकार दिया। 1947 में भारत ने अंग्रेजों को बाहर कर दिया। 1955 में, नई दिल्ली में उनकी कब्र पर एक मकबरा बनाया गया, जो उनकी 1869 में हुई मृत्यु के 86 साल बाद हुआ।
- Ghalib's life was a poet's dream and a poet's nightmare.
ग़ालिब का जीवन एक कवि का सपना भी था और एक कवि का दुःस्वप्न भी।
- He wrote, people read. He recited, connoisseurs listened and admired.
उन्होंने लिखा, लोगों ने पढ़ा। उन्होंने सुनाया, रसिकों ने सुना और सराहा।
- In 1849, he was arrested for gambling and for organizing games like cards at his home on Gali Qasim Jan in Shahjahanabad.
1849 में, उन्हें जुआ खेलने और शाहजहानाबाद की गली क़ासिम जान में अपने घर पर ताश जैसे खेलों के आयोजन के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया।
- In 1850, his life took a turn when he was given the honor of compiling the history of the Mughals (Turks).
1850 में, उनकी जिंदगी ने नया मोड़ लिया, जब उन्हें मुग़लों (तुर्कों) के इतिहास को संकलित करने का सम्मान दिया गया।

Genius Poet

प्रतिभाशाली कवि

- Ghalib's Diwan was first compiled in 1816 as Nuskha-i-Bhopal and later completed in 1833, but it took eight years to reach the readers.
ग़ालिब का दीवान पहली बार 1816 में नुस्खा-ए-भोपाल के रूप में संकलित हुआ और बाद में 1833 में पूरा हुआ, लेकिन इसे पाठकों तक पहुंचने में आठ साल लगे।
- In 1853, after years of poetic rivalry with Zauq, Ghalib stepped into Zauq's shoes, becoming the poetry mentor of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
1853 में, वर्षों की ज़ौक के साथ काव्य प्रतिद्वंद्विता के बाद, ग़ालिब ने ज़ौक की जगह ली और मुग़ल बादशाह बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र के काव्य गुरु बने।
- More than 150 years after his death, Ghalib continues to be admired and discussed.
मृत्यु के 150 से अधिक वर्षों बाद भी, ग़ालिब आज भी प्रशंसित और चर्चित हैं।
- Books like Ghalib: Innovative Meanings and the Ingenious Mind by Gopi Chand Narang and Ghalib: A Wilderness at My Doorstep by Mehr Afshan Farooqi have explored his poetry deeply.
गोपीचंद नारंग की "ग़ालिब: इनोवेटिव मीनिंग्स एंड द इनजीनियस माइंड" और मेहर अफ़शान फ़ारूकी की "ग़ालिब: अ वाइल्डरनेस एट माई डोरस्टेप" जैसी किताबें उनकी शायरी को गहराई से प्रस्तुत करती हैं।



Recent Works on Ghalib

ग़ालिब पर हालिया कृतियाँ

- Anisur Rahman's book, *The Essential Ghalib*, focuses on the most popular and lesser-known couplets, presenting a portrait of the poet with his words.
अनिसुर रहमान की किताब, "द एसेंशियल ग़ालिब", ग़ालिब की लोकप्रिय और कम ज्ञात ग़ज़लों पर केंद्रित है और यह एक कवि की छवि को उसके शब्दों के माध्यम से उकेरती है।
- Gopi Chand Narang described how Persian heavily influenced Ghalib's language and imagination.
गोपीचंद नारंग ने बताया कि ग़ालिब की भाषा और कल्पना पर फ़ारसी का गहरा प्रभाव था।
- Narang noted that some of Ghalib's Urdu couplets could easily be turned into Persian verses by changing just one word.
नारंग ने कहा कि ग़ालिब के कुछ उर्दू शेरों में यदि केवल एक शब्द बदला जाए, तो वे फ़ारसी के शेर बन सकते हैं।

Ghalib and Banaras

ग़ालिब और बनारस

- Mehr Afshan Farooqi highlighted Ghalib's love for Banaras, quoting him, "*Banaras is beyond words. Such cities are seldom created.*"
मेहर अफ़शान फ़ारूकी ने ग़ालिब के बनारस के प्रति प्रेम को उजागर किया, जहां उन्होंने लिखा था, "बनारस शब्दों से परे है। ऐसे शहर शायद ही कभी बनाए जाते हैं।"
- Ghalib once said, "I happened to be there at the height of my youth. If I were young now, I would go and live there and not return."
ग़ालिब ने कहा था, "मैं अपनी जवानी के दिनों में वहां था। अगर मैं आज जवान होता, तो वहीं बस जाता और वापस नहीं आता।"

Conclusion

निष्कर्ष

- Ghalib's poetry and personality remain an integral part of literature, influencing generations of poets and readers.
ग़ालिब की शायरी और व्यक्तित्व साहित्य का अभिन्न अंग बने हुए हैं, जो कई पीढ़ियों के कवियों और पाठकों को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं।
- His legacy continues, with new books, research, and discussions keeping his poetry alive for generations to come.
उनकी विरासत जारी है, और नई किताबें, शोध और चर्चाएँ उनकी शायरी को आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए जीवंत बनाए हुए हैं।



Life at a Glance

संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय

- Neither of the books attempt to bask in reflected glory.
कोई भी पुस्तक परोक्ष प्रशंसा में डूबी हुई नहीं लगती।
- Anisur Rahman's book comes with high praise from Daisy Rockwell, who calls it "a rare work that caters to everyone from a novice reader to the connoisseur".
अनिसुर रहमान की पुस्तक को डेज़ी रॉकवेल से उच्च प्रशंसा मिली, जिन्होंने इसे "एक दुर्लभ कृति कहा, जो शुरुआती पाठकों से लेकर विद्वानों तक सभी के लिए उपयुक्त है"।
- A few pages into the book, one realizes Rahman is blessed with a poetic soul and a heart that drinks from a potion of love.
कुछ पन्ने पढ़ते ही यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि रहमान के पास एक काव्यात्मक आत्मा और प्रेम से भरा हृदय है।
- Rahman begins with an unflustered look at Ghalib's notable years, from his birth in 1797 in Agra to his marriage at 11 to Umrao Begum, and later his arrest in 1841 and 1847 for gambling.
रहमान ग़ालिब के महत्वपूर्ण वर्षों पर शांत दृष्टि डालते हैं, जिसमें 1797 में आगरा में जन्म, 11 वर्ष की उम्र में उमराव बेगम से विवाह, और बाद में 1841 और 1847 में जुए के आरोप में गिरफ्तारी शामिल है।
- The same man was later entrusted with writing the history of the Mughals by Bahadur Shah Zafar.
यही व्यक्ति बाद में बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र द्वारा मुग़लों के इतिहास को लिखने का कार्य सौंपा गया।
- This book is a historian's delight, replete with detailed accounts of Ghalib's life.
यह पुस्तक इतिहासकारों के लिए आनंददायक है, क्योंकि इसमें ग़ालिब के जीवन का विस्तृत विवरण दिया गया है।

Between the Lines

शब्दों के पीछे छिपे अर्थ

- Rahman chooses well-known couplets that are an integral part of literary evenings and everyday life.
रहमान प्रसिद्ध शेरों को चुनते हैं, जो साहित्यिक आयोजनों और दैनिक जीवन का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं।
- He recalls the couplet:
"Puuchhte hain vo ke Ghalib kaun hai/Koi batlao ki ham batlaaein kya" (They ask Ghalib – Ghalib who? Let someone say, I've no clue.)
"पूछते हैं वो कि ग़ालिब कौन है / कोई बतलाओ कि हम बतलाएँ क्या" (वे पूछते हैं, ग़ालिब कौन? कोई बताए कि मैं क्या जवाब दूँ?)



- Rahman explains, "This simple verse is Ghalib's introduction to himself, both as a man and a poet, but in a veiled manner."
रहमान समझाते हैं, "यह सरल सा शेर ग़ालिब का स्वयं का परिचय है, एक व्यक्ति और एक कवि के रूप में, लेकिन एक रहस्यमयी तरीके से।"
- Another couplet he explores:
"Ya-Rab woh na samjhein hain na samjhenge meri baat/de aur dil unko jo na de mujh ko zabaan aur" (O God! She hasn't got my intent, nor will ever do; Give her heart a little more, if not a tongue to me, to woo.)
"या-रब वो न समझे हैं न समझेंगे मेरी बात / दे और दिल उनको, जो न दे मुझको जुबान और" (हे भगवान! वो न मेरी बात समझी हैं, न समझेंगी; या तो उन्हें और दिल दे, या मुझे और जुबान दे।)
- Rahman explains, "Lovers complain endlessly, and the fun of love lies in listening to their complaints. Ghalib presents this act with a unique touch."
रहमान बताते हैं, "प्रेमी हमेशा शिकायत करते हैं, और प्रेम का असली आनंद उनकी शिकायतें सुनने में है। ग़ालिब इस भाव को एक अनोखे अंदाज में प्रस्तुत करते हैं।"

'Modi govt. has honoured all freedom fighters'

GS Paper I: A&C

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Claiming that attempts were made to "intentionally erase" the contributions of many freedom fighters in the past, **Union Culture Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat** on Monday said the Modi government had honoured all those who fought and sacrificed their lives for India's Independence.

He was responding to a question from DMK member T.R. Baalu in the Lok Sabha whether the government would come forward to select "at least now" all freedom fighters who were killed by the British.

Mr. Shekhawat said the Modi government had honoured all freedom fighters of the country through **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**.

Replying to another question from BJP member Sambit Patra, he said **six sites had been added to India's tentative list by the UNESCO's World Heritage Centre**.

'Modi govt. has honoured all freedom fighters'

'मोदी सरकार ने सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित किया'

- Union Culture Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat** stated that past attempts were made to "intentionally erase" the contributions of many freedom fighters. **केंद्रीय संस्कृति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत** ने कहा कि अतीत में कई स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के योगदान को "जानबूझकर मिटाने" के प्रयास किए गए।
- He asserted that the **Modi government** had honoured all those who fought and sacrificed their lives for India's Independence. उन्होंने कहा कि **मोदी सरकार** ने उन सभी को सम्मानित किया जिन्होंने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष किया और अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी।

Response in Lok Sabha

लोकसभा में प्रतिक्रिया

- DMK MP T.R. Baalu** asked whether the government would "at least now" recognize all freedom fighters killed by the British. **डीएमके सांसद टी.आर. बालू** ने पूछा कि क्या सरकार "कम से कम अब" उन सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पहचान देगी जिन्हें ब्रिटिश सरकार ने मारा था।
- In response, Mr. Shekhawat said the **Modi government** had honoured all freedom fighters through **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**. इसके जवाब में, श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि **मोदी सरकार** ने 'आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव' के माध्यम से सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित किया है।



UNESCO's World Heritage List

यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर सूची

- Responding to a question from BJP MP Sambit Patra, Mr. Shekhawat said that six sites had been added to India's tentative list by UNESCO's World Heritage Centre. भाजपा सांसद संबित पात्रा के सवाल के जवाब में, श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि यूनेस्को के विश्व धरोहर केंद्र द्वारा भारत की छह स्थलों को अस्थायी सूची में जोड़ा गया है।

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

- Trade discussions with U.S. 'positive', says official**
अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार वार्ता 'सकारात्मक', अधिकारी का बयान
- India, New Zealand to institutionalise defence ties: Modi**
भारत और न्यूजीलैंड रक्षा संबंधों को संस्थागत रूप देंगे: मोदी
- How 2 clauses in Lyngdoh Committee Report became focal to JNUSU poll announcement**
कैसे लिंगदोह समिति की 2 धाराएं जेएनयूएसयू चुनाव घोषणा के केंद्र में आ गईं
- SCs in Telangana to be placed in 3 groups to provide 15% quota**
तेलंगाना में एससी को 3 समूहों में विभाजित कर 15% कोटा दिया जाएगा
- Telangana Assembly passes Bills enhancing BC reservation to 42%**
तेलंगाना विधानसभा ने बीसी आरक्षण को 42% तक बढ़ाने वाले विधेयकों को पारित किया
- Recipe for failure**



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



विफलता का नुस्खा

7. **Why are electoral reforms necessary?**

चुनावी सुधार क्यों आवश्यक हैं?

8. **China welcomes Modi's comments, points to 2,000-year history of ties**

चीन ने मोदी की टिप्पणियों का स्वागत किया, 2,000 साल पुराने संबंधों का हवाला दिया

9. **India and Australia agree to deepen cooperation across maritime, land, air domains**

भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने समुद्री, भूमि और वायु क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को गहरा करने पर सहमति जताई

10. **SC to examine petition on CAG appointment process**

सीएजी की नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट करेगा सुनवाई



Trade discussions with U.S. 'positive', says official

India has 'proactively engaged' with the U.S. to boost trade, says Commerce Secretary; he says talks are being held on multi-sectoral deal and to raise trade between the countries to \$500 bn

GS Paper II: India-US

Jagriti Chandra

NEW DELHI

India and the U.S. are "proactively engaged" in boosting trade between the two countries, Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal said on Monday.

"We are proactively engaging with the U.S., and discussing mutually beneficial issues which can increase the trade between the two countries," Mr. Barthwal told presspersons on Monday in response to questions on U.S. President Donald Trump's plan to impose reciprocal tariffs from April 2.

He described the talks that Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal had in the U.S. between March 4 and 6 with U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer and U.S. Commerce Secretary



We are proactively engaging with the U.S., and discussing mutually beneficial issues which can increase the trade between the two countries. All the measures required will be discussed bilaterally.

SUNIL BARTHWAL
Secretary, Department of Commerce

Howard Lutnick as "positive", and said these "positive talks will continue".

The senior government official said that these talks were taking place within the framework of "Mission 500", which aims at increasing trade between the two countries from \$200 billion to \$500 billion, besides negotiations on the bilateral trade agreement

which he said will be multi-sectoral.

Silent on Tesla

Mr. Barthwal declined to comment on the specific issue of tariffs on premium electric cars from the U.S., such as those made by billionaire Elon Musk-owned Tesla, and the status of the revised import policy announced last year to woo the American automaker.

He declined comment on whether tax sops would be extended for Tesla beyond the export policy as it has not yet come forward to express interest in domestic manufacturing to avail itself of the benefits of the policy.

The Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars, which offers a lower custom duty of 15% to a manufacturer setting up production facility in India, was notified in March 2024.

Mr. Trump had said that if Tesla were to build a factory in India to circumvent tariffs, it would be "unfair" to the U.S. He had also called out India's high duty on cars during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the U.S. last month, but agreed to work towards an early trade deal.

Trade discussions with U.S. 'positive', says official

अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार वार्ता 'सकारात्मक', अधिकारी का बयान

India and the U.S. are actively engaged in discussions to boost trade relations, said Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal.

भारत और अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को बढ़ाने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से बातचीत कर रहे हैं, यह जानकारी वाणिज्य सचिव सुनील बार्थवाल ने दी।

- He stated that talks are being held on mutually beneficial issues to increase trade between the two countries.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



उन्होंने कहा कि आपसी लाभ के मुद्दों पर बातचीत हो रही है, जिससे दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार को बढ़ाया जा सके।

- The discussions were held in response to **U.S. President Donald Trump's plan to impose reciprocal tariffs from April 2.**

यह चर्चा अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की 2 अप्रैल से पारस्परिक टैरिफ लगाने की योजना के जवाब में हुई।

Mission 500: Expanding India-U.S. trade

मिशन 500: भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार का विस्तार

- **Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal met with U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer and U.S. Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick from March 4-6.**

वाणिज्य मंत्री पीयूष गोयल ने 4-6 मार्च के बीच अमेरिकी व्यापार प्रतिनिधि जेमीसन ग्रीर और अमेरिकी वाणिज्य सचिव हॉवर्ड लुटनिक से मुलाकात की।

- The discussions were described as **“positive”**, and officials stated that **these talks will continue.**

इन चर्चाओं को "सकारात्मक" बताया गया, और अधिकारियों ने कहा कि यह वार्तालाप जारी रहेगा।

- The negotiations are part of **“Mission 500”**, which aims to **increase bilateral trade from \$200 billion to \$500 billion.**

यह वार्ता "मिशन 500" के तहत हो रही है, जिसका लक्ष्य द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को \$200 बिलियन से बढ़ाकर \$500 बिलियन करना है।

- Talks are also being held on a **multi-sectoral bilateral trade agreement.**

बहु-क्षेत्रीय द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते पर भी चर्चा की जा रही है।

Tesla and U.S. electric vehicle tariffs

टेस्ला और अमेरिकी इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन टैरिफ

- **Barthwal declined to comment on tariffs on premium U.S. electric cars like Tesla.**

बार्थवाल ने अमेरिकी प्रीमियम इलेक्ट्रिक कारों, जैसे टेस्ला, पर टैरिफ के मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी करने से इनकार कर दिया।

- He also did not confirm **whether tax incentives for Tesla would be extended beyond the current import policy.**

उन्होंने यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि टेस्ला के लिए कर रियायतें मौजूदा आयात नीति से आगे बढ़ाई जाएंगी या नहीं।

- **India's policy for promoting electric vehicle manufacturing** was notified in **March 2024**, offering **lower customs duty (15%)** to manufacturers setting up production facilities in India.

भारत की इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की नीति मार्च 2024 में अधिसूचित की गई थी, जो

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Email Id : info@patrioticias.in

Contact Number : 9971932488

Website : patrioticias.in



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



भारत में उत्पादन इकाई स्थापित करने वाले निर्माताओं के लिए 15% की कम कस्टम ड्यूटी प्रदान करती है।

Trump's stance on India's tariffs

भारत के टैरिफ पर ट्रंप का रुख

- Donald Trump stated that if Tesla sets up a factory in India to bypass tariffs, it would be unfair to the U.S.
डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने कहा कि अगर टेस्ला भारत में फैक्ट्री लगाकर टैरिफ से बचती है, तो यह अमेरिका के लिए अनुचित होगा।
- He also raised concerns about India's high import duties on cars during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the U.S. last month.
उन्होंने पिछले महीने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अमेरिका यात्रा के दौरान भारत के उच्च वाहन आयात शुल्क पर भी चिंता जताई।
- Despite differences, both nations have agreed to work towards an early trade deal.
मतभेदों के बावजूद, दोनों देशों ने जल्द ही एक व्यापार समझौते पर काम करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है।

India, New Zealand to institutionalise defence ties: Modi

GS Paper II: India-New Zealand

Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Monday that India and New Zealand would "strengthen and institutionalise" defence and maritime cooperation and

reminded his counterpart from New Zealand, Christopher Luxon, that the two countries had fought global terrorism. India believed in development and not in expansionism, the Prime Minister said.

"We have decided to

strengthen and institutionalise our defence and security collaboration. In addition to joint exercises, training and port visits, a road map for bilateral defence industry collaboration will be developed. Our Navies are working together

er in the Combined Task Force-150 for maritime security in the Indian Ocean," Mr. Modi said after delegation-level talks at Hyderabad House.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10

India, New Zealand to institutionalise defence ties: Modi

भारत और न्यूजीलैंड रक्षा संबंधों को संस्थागत रूप देंगे: मोदी

Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated that India and New Zealand would strengthen and institutionalise their defence and maritime cooperation.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा कि भारत और न्यूजीलैंड अपने रक्षा और समुद्री सहयोग को मजबूत और संस्थागत करेंगे।

- He reminded **New Zealand Prime Minister Christopher Luxon** that both countries have **fought global terrorism together**.
उन्होंने न्यूजीलैंड के प्रधानमंत्री क्रिस्टोफर लक्सन को याद दिलाया कि दोनों देशों ने वैश्विक आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी है।
- **India believes in development, not expansionism**, Modi emphasized.
भारत विकास में विश्वास रखता है, विस्तारवाद में नहीं, मोदी ने जोर देकर कहा।

Defence and security collaboration

रक्षा और सुरक्षा सहयोग

- **India and New Zealand will enhance defence and security cooperation** through joint exercises, training, and port visits.
भारत और न्यूजीलैंड संयुक्त अभ्यास, प्रशिक्षण और बंदरगाह यात्राओं के माध्यम से रक्षा और सुरक्षा सहयोग को बढ़ाएंगे।
- A **roadmap for bilateral defence industry collaboration** will be developed.
द्विपक्षीय रक्षा उद्योग सहयोग के लिए एक रोडमैप तैयार किया जाएगा।
- **Indian and New Zealand Navies** are working together in **Combined Task Force-150** for maritime security in the Indian Ocean.
भारतीय और न्यूजीलैंड की नौसेनाएं हिंद महासागर में समुद्री सुरक्षा के लिए संयुक्त कार्य बल-150 में सहयोग कर रही हैं।
- The announcement was made after **delegation-level talks at Hyderabad House**.
यह घोषणा हैदराबाद हाउस में प्रतिनिधि-स्तरीय वार्ता के बाद की गई।



How 2 clauses in Lyngdoh Committee Report became focal to JNUSU poll announcement

GS Paper II: Polity

Ashna Butani

NEW DELHI

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) administration recently released a circular stating that students' union polls will be held after April 15. However, it added that the validity of the circular is subject to the outcome of a pending case in the Delhi High Court – **Swati Singh vs JNU**.

Last year, Ms. Singh had approached the court over the last-minute cancellation of her candidature for the polls in March 2024 after an ABVP member complained about her 2023 rustication over a fight with a guard on campus.

The contention was over a pending clarification from the court regarding provisions in the **Lyngdoh Committee Report (LCR)**.

The JNU administration cited “need for clarity” as a reason in its March 5 notice. It also mentioned that the observer appointed by the court, former Supreme Court judge V. Ramasubramanian, had pointed out in

‘Dichotomy with the clauses’ that dictate whether a candidate can be disqualified at the last minute or not

a report submitted to the court in April last year that there were inconsistencies in the LCR. He also said the provisions required clarification from the High Court regarding their reconciliation and applicability.

The LCR of 2006 was the result of a Supreme Court order, and has since been referred to as the guidelines for students' union polls across the country.

Abhik Chimni, who is representing Ms. Singh, said the inconsistencies were pertaining to a “dichotomy with the clauses” that dictate whether a candidate can be disqualified at the last minute or not.

“Our understanding of the LCR is that they cannot cancel a candidature if a complaint comes at the last minute and that a decision can be passed after the

counting of votes, following which action can be taken. JNU’s reading is that they can disqualify someone at any point, even if the complaint comes in before the poll date,” he said.

According to JNU’s notice, Mr. Ramasubramanian had asked the court for clarity regarding two clauses that deal with technicalities regarding complaints against a candidate.

‘Contradicting clauses’

While Clause 6.8.4 of the LCR states that a student can file a complaint “within a period of three weeks from the date of declaration of results”, Clause 6.8.12 stipulates the process for grievance redressal and what happens if a complaint is received before the polling dates.

Contradictory to Clause 6.8.4, Clause 6.8.12 allows the Grievance Cell to impose sanctions, including halting campaign privileges, during the campaign period. The observer’s report had mentioned that “clarity is needed about

the two paragraphs”.

JNU in its notice had stated that the observer noted that this inconsistency could hamper the smooth conduct of the students’ union elections this year. The university then filed an application in court in February this year, seeking necessary clarifications based on his findings.

The court directed the respondent to file a reply to the university’s application. The next hearing is scheduled for March 27.

Mr. Chimni, however, said there is no specific order passed by the court stating that the JNUSU elections cannot take place for the academic year 2025-26.

‘JNU’s excuses’

A senior university official earlier said they did not want to displease the court, which is why they were waiting for an outcome. Ms. Swati, and other student leaders, meanwhile, alleged that the university was making “excuses” to delay, or cancel student union elections.

How 2 clauses in Lyngdoh Committee Report became focal to JNUSU poll announcement

कैसे लिंगदोह समिति की 2 धाराएं जेएनयूएसयू चुनाव घोषणा के केंद्र में आ गईं

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) administration released a circular stating that students' union polls will be held after April 15.



जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय (जेएनयू) प्रशासन ने एक सर्कुलर जारी किया कि छात्र संघ चुनाव 15 अप्रैल के बाद होंगे।

- The circular's validity is subject to the outcome of a pending case in the Delhi High Court (Swati Singh vs JNU).
इस सर्कुलर की वैधता दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित मामले (स्वाति सिंह बनाम जेएनयू) के फैसले पर निर्भर करेगी।
- Swati Singh approached the court in 2024 over the last-minute cancellation of her candidature after an ABVP member complained about her 2023 rustication due to a fight with a campus guard.
स्वाति सिंह ने 2024 में अदालत का रुख किया क्योंकि उनका नामांकन अंतिम समय में रद्द कर दिया गया था, जब एबीवीपी सदस्य ने उनके 2023 में एक गार्ड के साथ झगड़े के कारण निष्कासन की शिकायत की थी।
- The dispute is over a pending clarification regarding provisions in the Lyngdoh Committee Report (LCR).
विवाद लिंगदोह समिति रिपोर्ट (एलसीआर) के प्रावधानों की लंबित व्याख्या को लेकर है।
- The JNU administration cited “need for clarity” as a reason in its March 5 notice.
जेएनयू प्रशासन ने अपने 5 मार्च के नोटिस में “स्पष्टता की आवश्यकता” को कारण बताया।
- Former Supreme Court judge V. Ramasubramanian, who was appointed as an observer, mentioned in his April 2024 report that the LCR has inconsistencies and needs clarification from the High Court.
पूर्व सुप्रीम कोर्ट न्यायाधीश वी. रामासुब्रमण्यन, जिन्हें पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त किया गया था, ने अपनी अप्रैल 2024 की रिपोर्ट में कहा कि एलसीआर में विसंगतियां हैं और इसे उच्च न्यायालय से स्पष्टता की आवश्यकता है।

Lyngdoh Committee Report (LCR) and its contradictions लिंगदोह समिति रिपोर्ट (एलसीआर) और इसकी विरोधाभास

- The LCR of 2006 was formed following a Supreme Court order and serves as guidelines for student elections nationwide.
2006 की एलसीआर को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के तहत बनाया गया था और यह देशभर के छात्र संघ चुनावों के लिए दिशानिर्देश के रूप में काम करता है।
- Swati Singh's lawyer, Abhik Chimni, argued that candidature cannot be canceled at the last minute and that action should be taken after vote counting.
स्वाति सिंह के वकील, अभिक चिमनी, ने तर्क दिया कि नामांकन को अंतिम समय में रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता और मतगणना के बाद ही कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।
- JNU's interpretation, however, is that a candidate can be disqualified at any point, even if a complaint is received before polling.



जेएनयू की व्याख्या यह है कि उम्मीदवार को कभी भी अयोग्य ठहराया जा सकता है, भले ही शिकायत चुनाव से पहले आई हो।

Contradictory clauses in LCR

एलसीआर में विरोधाभासी धाराएं

- **Clause 6.8.4** states that a complaint can be filed within three weeks after results are declared.
धारा 6.8.4 कहती है कि परिणाम घोषित होने के तीन सप्ताह के भीतर शिकायत दर्ज की जा सकती है।
- **Clause 6.8.12** states that the Grievance Cell can impose sanctions before polling, including halting campaign privileges.
धारा 6.8.12 कहती है कि शिकायत मिलने पर चुनाव से पहले भी शिकायत निवारण प्रकोष्ठ प्रतिबंध लगा सकता है, जिसमें चुनावी अभियान रोकने के अधिकार शामिल हैं।
- The observer's report highlighted that clarity is needed regarding these contradictory clauses.
पर्यवेक्षक की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि इन विरोधाभासी धाराओं पर स्पष्टता आवश्यक है।

Current court proceedings

वर्तमान न्यायालय कार्यवाही

- JNU filed an application in February 2025, seeking clarifications on the observer's findings.
जेएनयू ने फरवरी 2025 में एक आवेदन दायर किया, जिसमें पर्यवेक्षक की रिपोर्ट पर स्पष्टता मांगी गई।
- The court directed the respondent to reply to JNU's application, and the next hearing is scheduled for March 27, 2025.
अदालत ने प्रतिवादी को जेएनयू के आवेदन का जवाब देने का निर्देश दिया, और अगली सुनवाई 27 मार्च 2025 को निर्धारित की गई है।
- Abhik Chimni claimed that no specific order has been passed restricting JNUSU elections for 2025-26.
अभिक चिमनी ने दावा किया कि 2025-26 के लिए जेएनयूएसयू चुनावों को रोकने का कोई विशिष्ट आदेश नहीं दिया गया है।

Allegations of delaying elections

चुनाव में देरी के आरोप

- A senior JNU official stated that the university does not want to displease the court, which is why it is waiting for the verdict.
एक वरिष्ठ जेएनयू अधिकारी ने कहा कि विश्वविद्यालय अदालत को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता, इसलिए वह फैसले का इंतजार कर रहा है।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Swati Singh and other student leaders accused the university of making excuses to delay or cancel elections.

स्वाति सिंह और अन्य छात्र नेताओं ने विश्वविद्यालय पर चुनाव में देरी या रद्द करने के बहाने बनाने का आरोप लगाया।

SCs in Telangana to be placed in 3 groups to provide 15% quota

GS Paper II: Polity

The Hindu Daily

HYDERABAD

The Telangana government on Monday decided to provide reservations for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) on the basis of three major groups within the community.

The State government has decided to provide 1% reservation from the existing total of 15% quota to 15 SC communities categorised as most socially, economically, and educationally disadvantaged/overlooked, which form 3.29% of the total SC population in the State.

The Group-II constituting 18 communities, comprising 62.75% of the SC population, will be provided

State govt. will give 1% reservation to 15 most overlooked communities

ed 9% reservation. The third category, comprising 26 significantly benefited SCs forming 33.96% of the SC population, will be given 5% reservation.

Bill passed

The Legislative Assembly on Monday passed the Telangana Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservations) Bill, 2025. The Bill follows the Supreme Court's direction permitting sub-classification within the Scheduled Castes reserved categories.

कोटे में से 1% आरक्षण उन 15 अनुसूचित जातियों को दिया जाएगा, जिन्हें सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक रूप से सबसे अधिक वंचित/अनदेखी किया गया है, और जो राज्य की कुल एससी जनसंख्या का 3.29% हैं।

SCs in Telangana to be placed in 3 groups to provide 15% quota

तेलंगाना में एससी को 3 समूहों में विभाजित कर 15% कोटा दिया

जाएगा

The Telangana government on Monday decided to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes (SCs) on the basis of three major groups within the community.

तेलंगाना सरकार ने सोमवार को निर्णय लिया कि अनुसूचित जातियों (SCs) को समुदाय के तीन प्रमुख समूहों के आधार पर आरक्षण दिया जाएगा।

- The State government has decided to provide **1% reservation** from the **existing total of 15% quota** to **15 SC communities**, categorised as **most socially, economically, and educationally disadvantaged/overlooked**, which form **3.29% of the total SC population** in the State.

राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि 15% के मौजूदा

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



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- The **Group-II**, constituting **18 communities** and comprising **62.75% of the SC population**, will be provided **9% reservation**.
समूह-II, जिसमें 18 समुदाय शामिल हैं और जो एससी जनसंख्या का 62.75% हैं, उन्हें 9% आरक्षण दिया जाएगा।
- The **third category**, comprising **26 significantly benefited SCs**, forming **33.96% of the SC population**, will be given **5% reservation**.
तीसरी श्रेणी, जिसमें 26 पहले से लाभान्वित एससी शामिल हैं और जो एससी जनसंख्या का 33.96% हैं, उन्हें 5% आरक्षण दिया जाएगा।

Bill passed

विधेयक पारित

- The **Legislative Assembly on Monday** passed the **Telangana Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservations) Bill, 2025**.
विधानसभा ने सोमवार को तेलंगाना अनुसूचित जाति (आरक्षण का युक्तिकरण) विधेयक, 2025 पारित किया।
- The **Bill** follows the **Supreme Court's direction**, permitting **sub-classification** within the **Scheduled Castes reserved categories**.
यह विधेयक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के अनुसार है, जो अनुसूचित जातियों के आरक्षित वर्गों के भीतर उप-वर्गीकरण की अनुमति देता है।



Telangana Assembly passes Bills enhancing BC reservation to 42%

GS Paper II: Polity

M. Rajeev
HYDERABAD

The Telangana government on Monday set in motion the process to enhance reservation to the Backward Classes (BCs) to 42% in education, jobs, and polls to local bodies.

The Assembly passed two Bills – the Telangana Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts in services under the State) Bill, 2025 and the Telangana Backward Classes (Reservation of seats in rural and urban local bodies) Bill, 2025.

The Bills, once approved by the Union government, would ensure



The process to enhance reservation in education, jobs, and local body polls was set in motion by the Revanth Reddy govt. FILE PHOTO

that BCs get 42% reservation, Scheduled Castes 15%, and Scheduled Tribes 10%. Piloting the Bills, Backward Classes Welfare Minister Ponnampati Prabhakar said the Bills were formulated for inclusive development of marginalised classes and was one of the major concerns during the formation of Telangana State. There had been

numerous demands from the BC associations, people, and political parties to enhance reservations in view of their backwardness and inadequate representation, he said.

Supreme Court order

Based on the Supreme Court's direction that if a State wanted to exceed the 50% reservation limit,

then it was required to base its decision on quantifiable data, the government had accordingly conducted the Socio, Economic, Education, Employment, Political and Caste Census.

It also set up a dedicated commission headed by former bureaucrat Busani Venkateshwara Rao to conduct rigorous empirical enquiry into the backwardness in representation of BC communities in local bodies.

In the process, the Bill passed by the previous BRS government enhancing reservations to BC communities from 29% to 37%, and ST communities from 6% to 10%, which was awaiting assent of the President, was withdrawn.

Telangana Assembly passes Bills enhancing BC reservation to 42%

तेलंगाना विधानसभा ने बीसी आरक्षण को 42% तक बढ़ाने वाले विधेयकों को पारित किया

The Telangana government on Monday initiated the process to enhance reservation for Backward Classes (BCs) to 42% in education, jobs, and local body elections.

तेलंगाना सरकार ने सोमवार को पिछड़ा वर्ग (बीसी) का आरक्षण 42% तक बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की, जिसमें शिक्षा, नौकरियों और स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों में आरक्षण शामिल है।



- The Assembly passed **two Bills**:
 1. **Telangana Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of seats in educational institutions and of appointments or posts in services under the State) Bill, 2025.**
 2. **Telangana Backward Classes (Reservation of seats in rural and urban local bodies) Bill, 2025.**

विधानसभा ने दो विधेयक पारित किए:
 3. **तेलंगाना पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में सीटों का आरक्षण और राज्य के अंतर्गत सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों या पदों का आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2025।**
 4. **तेलंगाना पिछड़ा वर्ग (ग्रामीण और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में सीटों के आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2025।**
- Once **approved by the Union government**, BCs will get **42% reservation**, **Scheduled Castes (SCs) 15%**, and **Scheduled Tribes (STs) 10%**.

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी मिलने के बाद, बीसी को 42% आरक्षण, एससी को 15% और एसटी को 10% मिलेगा।
- **Backward Classes Welfare Minister Ponnam Prabhakar** said these Bills were introduced for the **inclusive development of marginalized communities** and were a **major concern during Telangana's formation**.

पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण मंत्री पोनम प्रभाकर ने कहा कि ये विधेयक हाशिए पर पड़े समुदायों के समावेशी विकास के लिए लाए गए हैं और यह तेलंगाना के गठन के दौरान एक प्रमुख मुद्दा था।
- There were **numerous demands from BC associations, people, and political parties** for enhancing **reservations due to backwardness and inadequate representation**.

बीसी संगठनों, जनता और राजनीतिक दलों से पिछड़ेपन और अपर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व के कारण आरक्षण बढ़ाने की कई मांगें आई थीं।

Supreme Court order

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश

- The **Supreme Court directed** that if a State wanted to exceed the **50% reservation limit**, it must be based on **quantifiable data**.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया कि यदि कोई राज्य 50% आरक्षण सीमा से अधिक बढ़ाना चाहता है, तो उसे मात्रात्मक डेटा के आधार पर करना होगा।
- The Telangana government conducted a **Socio, Economic, Education, Employment, Political, and Caste Census** to justify the increase.

तेलंगाना सरकार ने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शिक्षा, रोजगार, राजनीतिक और जाति जनगणना का आयोजन किया ताकि वृद्धि को उचित ठहराया जा सके।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- A dedicated commission, headed by former bureaucrat **Busani Venkateshwara Rao**, was formed to conduct an **empirical study on BC underrepresentation** in local bodies.

पूर्व नौकरशाह बसानी वेंकटेश्वर राव की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष आयोग गठित किया गया, जिसने स्थानीय निकायों में बीसी के अपर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व पर अध्ययन किया।

- The Bill passed by the previous BRS government to increase **BC reservations from 29% to 37%** and **ST reservations from 6% to 10%** was **withdrawn**, as it was awaiting President's assent.

पिछली बीआरएस सरकार द्वारा पारित विधेयक, जिसमें बीसी आरक्षण 29% से 37% और एसटी आरक्षण 6% से 10% बढ़ाने का प्रावधान था, को वापस ले लिया गया, क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रपति की मंजूरी की प्रतीक्षा में था।

PATRIOTIC IAS

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



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



GS Paper II: West Asia

Recipe for failure

The U.S. should engage with the Houthis instead of bombing Yemen

Donald Trump came to power with a promise to shut down the wars in Ukraine and West Asia. But in less than two months, Mr. Trump, like most of his predecessors, started bombing another country. This time it is Yemen, one of West Asia's most impoverished countries. Trump administration officials say the "pre-emptive" strike, targeting the Ansar Allah (better known as the Houthis), was to prevent Shia militants from attacking the shipping lanes of the Red Sea. The targets: Houthi missile launchers and the homes of the movement's leaders in Sana'a, Yemen's capital, and Sa'dah, the mountainous base of the rebels. "The minute the Houthis say, 'We'll stop shooting at your ships', we'll stop shooting at your drones," said U.S. Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth, indicating a long-drawn campaign. The Houthis have said that at least 53 people including five children have been killed, and vowed to meet "escalation with escalation". On Sunday, they launched ballistic and cruise missiles and drones to target aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman and other warships in the region, according to Yemen state TV.

The Houthis, who captured Sana'a in 2014, "declared war against Israel" in 2023 in solidarity with the Palestinians, after Israel launched the war on Gaza, following the October 7 Hamas attack. Using missiles and drones, the Houthis have attacked over 100 commercial vessels in the Red Sea. There was a lull in the Houthi attacks after the Israel-Hamas ceasefire came into force on January 19. The U.S.'s latest strike has come as the Houthis were reportedly planning a resumption of attacks on Israeli vessels for violating the ceasefire agreement. But Mr. Trump wants to send a bigger message to the Houthis' backers – Iran. Earlier this month, he had reached out to Iran to discuss its nuclear programme, an offer Tehran has not taken yet. By launching a massive air strike against the Houthis, one of the strongest members of the Iran-backed resistance network, Mr. Trump is unmistakably telling the Iranians that he is not hesitant to use force. But Mr. Trump is also stepping into a strategic abyss. The Houthis are not just a ragtag militia. They are the state in half of Yemen. They have survived seven years of relentless Saudi bombing. The Biden administration along with its European allies also carried out dozens of strikes, while Israel launched at least four massive strikes. But none of these attacks blunted their fire power. Mr. Trump is repeating the recipe for failure, which could kill more Yemenis and push many more into misery, besides destabilising the region further. It is high time the world started engaging the Houthis to bring peace to the waters around Yemen instead of mindlessly bombing Yemen.

Recipe for failure

विफलता का नुस्खा

The U.S. should engage with the Houthis instead of bombing Yemen.

अमेरिका को यमन पर बमबारी करने के बजाय हौथियों से बातचीत करनी चाहिए।

• Donald Trump came to power promising to shut down wars in Ukraine and West Asia.

डोनाल्ड ट्रंप सत्ता में इस वादे के साथ आए कि वे यूक्रेन और पश्चिम एशिया में युद्ध समाप्त करेंगे।

• In less than two months, Mr. Trump started bombing Yemen, one of West Asia's most impoverished countries.

दो महीने से भी कम समय में ट्रंप ने यमन पर बमबारी शुरू कर दी, जो पश्चिम एशिया के सबसे गरीब देशों में से एक है।

• Trump administration officials called it a "pre-emptive" strike to stop Shia militants from attacking Red Sea shipping lanes.

ट्रंप प्रशासन के अधिकारियों ने इसे "रक्षात्मक" हमला बताया, जिससे शिया उग्रवादियों को लाल सागर की व्यापारिक जहाजों पर हमला करने से रोका जा सके।

• Targets included Houthi missile launchers and leaders' homes in Sana'a and Sa'dah.

लक्ष्य थे हौथी मिसाइल लॉन्चर और सना व सादा में नेताओं के घर।

• U.S. Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth stated, "The minute the Houthis stop attacking, we'll stop shooting."

अमेरिकी रक्षा सचिव पीट हेगसेथ ने कहा, "जैसे ही हौथी हमले रोकेंगे, हम भी हमले बंद कर देंगे।"

• The Houthis reported 53 deaths, including five children, and vowed "escalation with escalation".

हौथियों ने 53 लोगों की मौत, जिसमें पांच बच्चे शामिल थे, की सूचना दी और चेतावनी दी कि "हम जवाबी हमला करेंगे।"

• On Sunday, they launched ballistic and cruise missiles targeting USS Harry S. Truman and other warships.

रविवार को उन्होंने बैलिस्टिक और क्रूज मिसाइलों से यूएसएस हैरी एस. ट्रूमैन और अन्य युद्धपोतों पर हमला किया।

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Email Id : info@patrioticias.in

Contact Number : 9971932488

Website : patrioticias.in



Houthi attacks and Israel connection

हौथी हमले और इज़राइल संबंध

- Houthis captured Sana'a in 2014 and in 2023, they declared war against Israel after the Gaza conflict.
हौथियों ने 2014 में सना पर कब्जा किया और 2023 में, उन्होंने गाजा संघर्ष के बाद इज़राइल के खिलाफ युद्ध की घोषणा की।
- They used missiles and drones to attack over 100 commercial vessels in the Red Sea.
उन्होंने मिसाइलों और ड्रोन का उपयोग कर लाल सागर में 100 से अधिक व्यापारिक जहाजों पर हमला किया।
- Houthi attacks paused after the Israel-Hamas ceasefire on January 19.
19 जनवरी को इज़राइल-हमास युद्धविराम के बाद हौथी हमले रुके।
- The U.S. strike came as Houthis planned to resume attacks on Israeli vessels violating the ceasefire agreement.
अमेरिका ने हमला किया, क्योंकि हौथी इज़रायली जहाजों पर हमला फिर से शुरू करने की योजना बना रहे थे, जिन्होंने युद्धविराम समझौते का उल्लंघन किया।

Trump's strategy and Iran

ट्रंप की रणनीति और ईरान

- Trump aims to send a message to Iran, the Houthis' backer.
ट्रंप का लक्ष्य ईरान, जो हौथियों का समर्थन करता है, को संदेश भेजना है।
- Earlier this month, Trump tried to engage Iran on its nuclear program, but Iran did not respond.
इस महीने की शुरुआत में, ट्रंप ने ईरान से उसके परमाणु कार्यक्रम पर बातचीत करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन ईरान ने कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दी।
- By attacking the Houthis, Trump is showing that he is willing to use force.
हौथियों पर हमला कर, ट्रंप दिखा रहे हैं कि वह बल प्रयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

The U.S.'s failed approach

अमेरिका की विफल नीति

- Houthis are not just a militia; they control half of Yemen.
हौथी सिर्फ एक उग्रवादी समूह नहीं हैं; वे आधे यमन पर शासन करते हैं।
- They survived seven years of Saudi bombing and strikes from Biden, European allies, and Israel.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



उन्होंने सात साल तक सऊदी बमबारी और बाइडेन प्रशासन, यूरोपीय सहयोगियों और इज़राइल के हमले झेले।

- **Despite repeated attacks, their firepower remains strong.**
बार-बार हुए हमलों के बावजूद, उनकी सैन्य ताकत बरकरार है।
- **Trump is repeating the same failed strategy, which will kill more Yemenis, increase suffering, and destabilize the region.**
ट्रंप वही असफल रणनीति दोहरा रहे हैं, जिससे ज्यादा यमनी नागरिक मारे जाएंगे, दुख बढ़ेगा, और क्षेत्र अस्थिर होगा।
- **The world must engage with the Houthis diplomatically instead of mindlessly bombing Yemen.**
दुनिया को हौथियों से कूटनीतिक रूप से बातचीत करनी चाहिए, न कि यमन पर अंधाधुंध बमबारी करनी चाहिए।

PATRIOTIC IAS

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



Why are electoral reforms necessary

Since when have votes been registered solely through **Electronic Voting Machines**? Why have certain Opposition parties accused the EC of **electoral roll manipulation**? Should **criminal cases of politicians** standing for elections be given **wide publicity**?

GS Paper II: Elections

EXPLAINER

Rangarajan R.

The story so far:

The Election Commission (EC) has invited political parties to discuss strengthening the election process. This is in wake of the allegations of manipulation of electoral rolls during the recently concluded assembly elections and issues raised with respect to duplicate Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers in different States.

What are the legal provisions?

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Parliament and State legislature shall be vested in the EC. The preparation of electoral rolls is governed by the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and related rules, including Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

The voting process has undergone tectonic changes since the first general election in 1952. In the first two general elections of 1952 and 1957, a separate box was placed for each candidate with their election symbol. Voters had to drop a blank ballot paper into the box of the candidate whom they wanted to vote for. It is only from the third general election in 1962 that ballot papers with names and symbols of candidates was introduced. Subsequently, since the 2004 general elections to the Lok Sabha, Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) have been used in all constituencies. Since 2019, EVMs have been backed by 100% Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) slips in all constituencies.

What are the issues?

There have been a series of issues raised in the past with respect to the voting and counting process. First, there were demands through a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) for reverting to paper ballot papers which was dismissed by the Supreme Court in April 2024. Second, the same PIL demanded 100% matching of VVPAT with EVM count, which at present is carried out for five machines per assembly constituency/segment. The Supreme court, while dismissing this demand as well, had directed that the burnt memory of microcontrollers of 5% of EVMs, which includes that of control units, ballot units, VVPATs, in every assembly segment can be checked and verified by a team of engineers of the EVM manufacturers in case of any suspicion of tampering. The exercise needs to be initiated via a written request from candidates who are placed second or third in a constituency, within seven days of the declaration of election results.

Third, there were allegations of manipulation of electoral rolls in the run up to the Maharashtra and Delhi Assembly elections. The Opposition parties alleged that large number of bogus/fake voters were added to the electoral roll to benefit the ruling party at the Centre. The fourth and current issue relates to identical EPIC numbers for voters belonging to different States like West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Opposition parties such as the Trinamool Congress allege that it vindicates their claim of bogus voters being included in the voters' list. The EC has explained that duplication may have arisen because of the earlier decentralised system for allotting EPIC



Need for a revamp: Poll officials carrying EVMs enter the Patparganj counting centre for the Delhi Assembly polls, in New Delhi, on February 8, 2024

numbers before shifting to the centralised database on the ERONET platform. It clarified that irrespective of the EPIC number, an elector can cast his/her vote only in their designated polling station in their State or Union Territory.

Apart from the above issues in the election process, there are significant issues related to the campaign process that have to be addressed. First, 'Star Campaigners' of most parties have been guilty of using inappropriate and abusive words against leaders of other political parties, appealing to caste/communal feelings of electors, and making unsubstantiated allegations. Second, candidates of all major political parties breach the election expenditure limit by a wide margin. Further, there are no limits on political party spending during elections. The Centre for Media Studies has estimated that the expenditure during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections was close to ₹1,00,000 crore by various political parties. Such inflated election expenditure fuels corruption resulting in a vicious cycle. Third, as per the report of the Association of Democratic Reforms, the issue of criminalisation of politics has almost reached its nadir with 251 (46%) of the 543 elected MPs in 2024, having criminal cases against them. Of them 170 (31%) face serious criminal charges including rape, murder, attempt to murder and kidnapping.

What are the required reforms?

Free and fair elections is part of the basic structure of our Constitution as declared by the Supreme Court in various cases.

With respect to the electoral process of voting and counting, the following reforms need to be considered and implemented. First, as regards the EVM and VVPAT related aspects, the sample size for the matching of EVM count and VVPAT slips should be decided in a scientific manner by dividing each State into large regions. In case of even a single error, VVPAT slips should be counted fully for the concerned region. This would instil statistically significant confidence in the counting process. Further, as recommended by the EC in 2016, in order to provide a degree of cover for voters at the booth level, 'totaliser' machines can be introduced that would aggregate votes in 14 EVMs before revealing the candidate-wise count. The candidates placed second or third should also utilise the direction of the Supreme Court to demand the verification of 5% of EVMs in each assembly segment in case of any suspected tampering. If any issue is identified, it should be suitably addressed and if there are none, it would put to rest the political speculation.

Second, to address the apprehension of inclusion of fake voters and duplicate EPIC cards, the process of linking citizens' Aadhaar number with EPIC cards may be considered after detailed discussions with all stakeholders and dispelling concerns around right to privacy. Meanwhile, the EC should remove any duplicate voter ID numbers in the electoral roll across States and ensure unique EPIC numbers.

Equally important, if not more, are the reforms needed in the campaign process. First, the EC should be authorised to

revoke the 'Star Campaigner' status of a leader, in case of any serious violation of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), thereby depriving the party candidates of expenditure relief for their campaigns.

Under Paragraph 16A of the Symbols order, the EC has the power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of a recognised political party for its failure to observe MCC or follow lawful directions of the Commission. Strict action under this provision against bigger parties would have a salutary effect in ensuring adherence to the MCC. Second, with respect to election expenditure, the law must be amended to explicitly provide that 'financial assistance' by a political party to its candidate should also be within the limits of election expenditure prescribed for a candidate. There should also be a ceiling on expenditure by political parties. Third, the Supreme Court direction to candidates as well as political parties to issue declarations about criminal antecedents, at least three times before election, in a widely circulated newspaper in the locality and in electronic media, should be strictly enforced. This would enable a discerning voter in exercising a well-informed choice.

The EC and various political parties should engage in a meaningful discussion on all these aspects so that the campaign and electoral processes instil confidence in voters at large.

Rangarajan R is a former IAS officer and author of 'Polity Simplified'. He currently trains civil service aspirants at Officers IAS Academy. Views expressed are personal.

THE GIST

Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the superintendence, direction and control of the preparatory election process that is to be conducted of, all elections to the Parliament and State legislature shall be vested in the EC.

Apart from the above issues in the election process, the significant issues relate to campaign process that need to be addressed. First, 'Star Campaigners' of most parties have been guilty of using inappropriate and abusive words against leaders of political parties, appealing to caste/communal feelings of electors, and making unsubstantiated allegations.

As regards the EVM and VVPAT related aspects, the sample size for the matching of count and VVPAT slips should be decided in a scientific manner by dividing each State into large regions. In case of even a single error, VVPAT should be counted fully for the concerned region. This would instil statistically significant confidence in the counting process.

Why are electoral reforms necessary?

चुनावी सुधार क्यों आवश्यक हैं?



The Election Commission (EC) has invited political parties to discuss strengthening the election process.

चुनाव आयोग (EC) ने राजनीतिक दलों को चुनावी प्रक्रिया को मजबूत करने पर चर्चा के लिए आमंत्रित किया है।

- This is in wake of allegations of **manipulation of electoral rolls** during the recently concluded **assembly elections** and issues related to **duplicate Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers** in different States.
यह हाल ही में संपन्न विधानसभा चुनावों के दौरान मतदाता सूची में हेरफेर के आरोपों और विभिन्न राज्यों में डुप्लिकेट EPIC नंबरों से संबंधित मुद्दों के कारण किया गया है।

What are the legal provisions?

कानूनी प्रावधान क्या हैं?

- **Article 324 of the Constitution** provides that the **superintendence, direction, and control of electoral roll preparation and conduct of elections** shall be vested in the **Election Commission**.
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 में प्रावधान है कि मतदाता सूची की तैयारी और चुनावों के संचालन का पर्यवेक्षण, निर्देशन और नियंत्रण चुनाव आयोग के अधीन होगा।
- The **preparation of electoral rolls is governed by the Representation of the People Act, 1950** and related rules, including the **Registration of Electors Rules, 1960**.
मतदाता सूची की तैयारी जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 और मतदाता पंजीकरण नियम, 1960 जैसे नियमों द्वारा शासित होती है।

Since when have votes been registered solely through Electronic Voting Machines?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों के माध्यम से वोटिंग कब से हो रही है?

- The **voting process** has changed significantly since the **first general election in 1952**.
1952 के पहले आम चुनाव के बाद से मतदान प्रक्रिया में बड़े बदलाव हुए हैं।
- In the first **two general elections (1952 and 1957)**, separate **ballot boxes** were placed for each candidate, and voters had to drop a **blank ballot paper** into their chosen candidate's box.
1952 और 1957 के पहले दो आम चुनावों में, प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के लिए अलग बैलट बॉक्स रखे जाते थे और मतदाताओं को अपने चुने हुए उम्मीदवार के बॉक्स में खाली बैलट पेपर डालना होता था।
- Since the **third general election in 1962**, **ballot papers with names and symbols of candidates were introduced**.
1962 के तीसरे आम चुनाव से नाम और चुनाव चिन्ह वाले बैलट पेपर शुरू किए गए।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Since the **2004 Lok Sabha elections, Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) have been used in all constituencies.**
2004 के लोकसभा चुनावों से सभी निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन (EVMs) का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।
- **Since 2019, EVMs have been backed by 100% Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) slips in all constituencies.**
2019 से, सभी निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में 100% वोटर वेरीफाएबल पेपर ऑडिट ट्रेल (VVPAT) पर्चियों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

What are the issues?

क्या समस्याएँ हैं?

- **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** was filed demanding a **return to paper ballots**, but the **Supreme Court dismissed it in April 2024.**
पेपर बैलेट पर वापस जाने की मांग को लेकर जनहित याचिका (PIL) दायर की गई थी, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसे अप्रैल 2024 में खारिज कर दिया।
- The PIL also demanded **100% VVPAT-EVM matching**, but currently, **only 5 machines per assembly constituency are matched.**
PIL में 100% VVPAT-EVM मिलान की मांग की गई थी, लेकिन वर्तमान में केवल प्रत्येक विधानसभा क्षेत्र में 5 मशीनों का मिलान किया जाता है।
- The **Supreme Court** allowed verification of **burnt memory of microcontrollers of 5% of EVMs**, but only if a **written request** is made by candidates who placed **second or third within seven days of election results.**
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 5% EVMs के माइक्रोकंट्रोलर की जली हुई मेमोरी की जांच की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन केवल तब जब दूसरे या तीसरे स्थान पर रहे उम्मीदवार चुनाव परिणाम घोषित होने के 7 दिनों के भीतर लिखित अनुरोध करें।
- **Opposition parties** alleged that in **Maharashtra and Delhi Assembly elections**, a large number of **bogus/fake voters** were added to benefit the **ruling party.**
विपक्षी दलों ने आरोप लगाया कि महाराष्ट्र और दिल्ली विधानसभा चुनावों में फर्जी मतदाताओं को जोड़ा गया ताकि सत्ताधारी दल को लाभ मिल सके।
- **Identical EPIC numbers** were found for voters across **West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab**, raising concerns about **bogus voters.**
पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, हरियाणा और पंजाब में एक ही EPIC नंबर वाले मतदाता पाए गए, जिससे फर्जी मतदाताओं को लेकर चिंता बढ़ी।
- The **Election Commission clarified** that the **earlier decentralised system** of issuing EPIC numbers caused duplication before moving to a **centralised database on the ERONET platform.**
चुनाव आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया कि EPIC नंबर जारी करने की पुरानी विकेंद्रीकृत प्रणाली के कारण डुप्लिकेशन हुआ, जिसे बाद में ERONET प्लेटफॉर्म के केंद्रीकृत डेटाबेस में स्थानांतरित किया गया।

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



Should criminal cases of politicians standing for elections be given wide publicity?

चुनाव लड़ने वाले नेताओं के आपराधिक मामलों को व्यापक प्रचार मिलना चाहिए या नहीं?

- **Star campaigners** often use **inappropriate and abusive language** against opponents, appeal to **caste/communal sentiments**, and make **baseless allegations**.
स्टार प्रचारक अक्सर अनुचित और अपमानजनक भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं, जाति/साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उकसाते हैं, और बेबुनियाद आरोप लगाते हैं।
- **Election expenditure limits** are frequently breached by candidates, while **political party spending remains unlimited**.
चुनावी खर्च की सीमा उम्मीदवारों द्वारा अक्सर पार की जाती है, जबकि राजनीतिक दलों के खर्च पर कोई सीमा नहीं होती।
- The **Centre for Media Studies** estimated that **₹1,00,000 crore was spent during the 2024 Lok Sabha elections**.
सेंटर फॉर मीडिया स्टडीज के अनुसार 2024 लोकसभा चुनावों में ₹1,00,000 करोड़ खर्च किए गए।
- Excessive election expenditure leads to **corruption**, creating a **vicious cycle**.
अत्यधिक चुनावी खर्च भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देता है, जिससे एक दुष्चक्र बनता है।
- **Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR)** reported that **251 out of 543 MPs (46%) elected in 2024 have criminal cases against them**.
एसोसिएशन ऑफ डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म्स (ADR) के अनुसार 2024 में चुने गए 543 में से 251 सांसद (46%) के खिलाफ आपराधिक मामले दर्ज हैं।
- Of these, **170 MPs (31%) face serious criminal charges like rape, murder, attempt to murder, and kidnapping**.
इनमें से 170 सांसद (31%) पर बलात्कार, हत्या, हत्या के प्रयास और अपहरण जैसे गंभीर आपराधिक आरोप हैं।

What are the required reforms?

आवश्यक सुधार क्या हैं?

- **Free and fair elections** are part of the **basic structure of the Constitution**, as declared by the **Supreme Court** in various cases.
निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र चुनाव संविधान की मूल संरचना का हिस्सा हैं, जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने विभिन्न मामलों में घोषित किया है।
- Regarding the **electoral process of voting and counting**, the following reforms need to be considered and implemented.
मतदान और मतगणना की चुनावी प्रक्रिया को लेकर, निम्नलिखित सुधारों पर विचार और क्रियान्वयन किया जाना चाहिए।



Reforms in EVM and VVPAT Matching

ईवीएम और वीवीपैट मिलान में सुधार

- The **sample size** for the **matching of EVM count and VVPAT slips** should be determined **scientifically** by dividing each **State into large regions**.
ईवीएम गिनती और वीवीपैट पर्चियों के मिलान के लिए नमूना आकार को वैज्ञानिक रूप से तय किया जाना चाहिए, प्रत्येक राज्य को बड़े क्षेत्रों में विभाजित करके।
- **If even a single error is found, VVPAT slips should be fully counted for the concerned region.**
यदि एक भी त्रुटि पाई जाती है, तो उस क्षेत्र के लिए सभी वीवीपैट पर्चियों की पूरी गिनती की जानी चाहिए।
- In **2016**, the **Election Commission (EC)** recommended the introduction of **'totaliser' machines, which would aggregate votes in 14 EVMs before revealing candidate-wise counts.**
2016 में, चुनाव आयोग (EC) ने 'टोटलाइजर' मशीनों को लागू करने की सिफारिश की थी, जो 14 ईवीएम के वोटों को जोड़कर उम्मीदवारों के व्यक्तिगत वोटों की जानकारी छुपाएंगी।
- **Candidates placed second or third** should utilize the **Supreme Court's directive** to demand verification of **5% of EVMs** in each assembly segment in case of suspected tampering.
दूसरे या तीसरे स्थान पर रहने वाले उम्मीदवारों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों का उपयोग करके प्रत्येक विधानसभा क्षेत्र में 5% ईवीएम की सत्यापन की मांग करनी चाहिए, यदि छेड़छाड़ का संदेह हो।

Reforms to Address Fake Voters and EPIC Duplication

फर्जी मतदाता और ईपीआईसी डुप्लिकेशन से निपटने के सुधार

- The process of **linking Aadhaar numbers with EPIC cards** may be considered after **detailed discussions with stakeholders**, ensuring concerns regarding the **right to privacy** are addressed.
आधार नंबर को ईपीआईसी कार्ड से जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया पर विचार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन सभी हितधारकों के साथ विस्तृत चर्चा के बाद, ताकि गोपनीयता के अधिकार से जुड़ी चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके।
- Meanwhile, the **EC** should ensure that **duplicate voter ID numbers** are removed from the **electoral roll across States** and that **each voter has a unique EPIC number.**
इस बीच, चुनाव आयोग को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि मतदाता सूची से डुप्लिकेट वोटर आईडी नंबर हटाए जाएं और प्रत्येक मतदाता का अद्वितीय ईपीआईसी नंबर हो।

Reforms in the Campaign Process

चुनावी अभियान प्रक्रिया में सुधार



- The **Election Commission** should be authorized to **revoke the 'Star Campaigner' status** of a leader if they **seriously violate** the **Model Code of Conduct (MCC)**.
चुनाव आयोग को यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिए कि यदि कोई नेता आचार संहिता (MCC) का गंभीर उल्लंघन करता है, तो उसका 'स्टार प्रचारक' का दर्जा रद्द किया जा सके।
- This would **deprive the political party's candidates** of the **expenditure relief** provided for their campaign.
इससे राजनीतिक दलों के उम्मीदवारों को उनके चुनाव प्रचार के लिए दी जाने वाली वित्तीय छूट से वंचित किया जा सकेगा।
- **Under Paragraph 16A** of the **Symbols Order**, the EC has the power to **suspend or withdraw the recognition of a political party for failing to follow MCC**.
प्रतीक आदेश के पैरा 16A के तहत, चुनाव आयोग के पास राजनीतिक दल की मान्यता निलंबित या रद्द करने का अधिकार है, यदि वह आचार संहिता का पालन नहीं करता।
- Strict action against **major political parties** would have a **positive impact** in ensuring adherence to the **Model Code of Conduct**.
बड़े राजनीतिक दलों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करने से आचार संहिता का पालन सुनिश्चित करने में सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

Reforms in Election Expenditure

चुनावी खर्च में सुधार

- The **law must be amended** to explicitly state that **financial assistance** provided by a **political party** to its **candidate** should be **within the prescribed election expenditure limit**.
कानून में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो कि राजनीतिक दल द्वारा उम्मीदवार को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता को चुनावी खर्च की सीमा के भीतर रखा जाए।
- There should also be a **ceiling on total election expenditure** by **political parties**.
राजनीतिक दलों के कुल चुनावी खर्च पर भी एक सीमा तय की जानी चाहिए।

Reforms on Criminal Background of Candidates

उम्मीदवारों के आपराधिक इतिहास से जुड़ा सुधार

- The **Supreme Court** has directed that **candidates and political parties** must **issue declarations** about their **criminal antecedents** at least **three times before elections**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया है कि उम्मीदवारों और राजनीतिक दलों को चुनाव से कम से कम तीन बार अपने आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड की घोषणा करनी होगी।
- This declaration should be **published in a widely circulated newspaper** and **broadcasted on electronic media**.
यह घोषणा व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया पर प्रसारित की जानी चाहिए।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- This would help voters make an informed choice while casting their vote.
इससे मतदाता अपने वोट डालने से पहले एक सूचित निर्णय ले सकेंगे।

Conclusion

निष्कर्ष

- The Election Commission and political parties should engage in meaningful discussions on these reforms to strengthen voter confidence in the electoral process.
चुनाव आयोग और राजनीतिक दलों को इन सुधारों पर गंभीर चर्चा करनी चाहिए, ताकि चुनावी प्रक्रिया में मतदाताओं का विश्वास मजबूत किया जा सके।

PATRIOTIC IAS



China welcomes Modi's comments, points to 2,000-year history of ties

GS Paper II: India-China

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

China on Monday welcomed Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that India and China have achieved "normalcy" on the border after his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping and that the two sides were restoring ties to the pre-2020 state while ensuring that "differences don't become disputes".

Mr. Modi's comments, made to a U.S.-based podcaster, are by far the strongest indicator that New Delhi and Beijing are prepared to move beyond the tensions of the past five years, including the Galwan clashes in which 20 Indian soldiers were killed by PLA soldiers and incursions over the Line of Actual Control.

The comments by Mr. Modi follow months after the Indian Army chief, General Upendra Dwivedi, said the situation at the LAC was "stable but not normal" and that a "degree of stand-off" remained between the two Armies, while experts questioned whether relations can be "normalised" without completing the withdrawal



Strengthening ties: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Kazan, Russia, in October 2024. ANI

of troops. In Beijing, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson Mao Ning called Mr. Modi's comments during the interview with podcaster Lex Fridman a "positive statement on China-India relations".

Referring to the October 23 Modi-Xi meeting in Russia, the Chinese spokesperson said the two sides "have earnestly implemented the important consensus of the leaders of the two countries, strengthened exchanges and practical cooperation at all levels, and achieved a series of positive results".

During the interview, Mr. Modi, who has spoken very rarely about the

ments and also pointed to more than "2,000-year history of China-India exchanges, friendly exchanges, mutual learning, and mutual understanding", echoing Mr. Modi's words.

"It is the only right choice for China and India to be partners who contribute to each other's success and to realise the 'Dance of the Dragon and the Elephant'," Ms. Mao continued, referring to the Chinese depiction of India as an elephant.

The warm statements follow visits to Beijing by National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri, and meetings between External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi in the past few months, and could suggest more bilateral exchanges this year. Mr. Modi is expected to travel to China in June to attend the SCO Summit.

Mr. Jaishankar had said earlier this month that officials were working on the resumption of travel links between the two countries, business and tourist visas, the Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage, and the return of journalists.

stand-off with China, also said India and China had "no real history of conflict" and that the relationship should remain "just as strong in the future". While India and China have not fought each other historically, they have had tensions at the unresolved boundary for decades after they went to war in 1962.

Likening the two neighbours to a "family", Mr. Modi added that there may be "occasional disagreements", and that "even within a family, not everything is always perfect".

Friendly exchanges

Ms. Mao said the Chinese government had "noted and appreciated" the com-

China welcomes Modi's comments, points to 2,000-year history of ties



चीन ने मोदी की टिप्पणियों का स्वागत किया, 2,000 साल पुराने संबंधों का हवाला दिया

- China on Monday welcomed Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that India and China have achieved "normalcy" on the border after his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping.
सोमवार को चीन ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के बयान का स्वागत किया, जिसमें उन्होंने चीन के राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग से बैठक के बाद भारत और चीन के सीमा पर "सामान्यता" प्राप्त करने की बात कही।
- Mr. Modi said the two sides were restoring ties to the pre-2020 state while ensuring that "differences don't become disputes".
मोदी ने कहा कि दोनों देश 2020 से पहले की स्थिति में संबंध बहाल कर रहे हैं, और यह सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं कि "अंतर विवाद न बनें"।
- These comments are the strongest indication that New Delhi and Beijing are ready to move beyond past tensions, including the Galwan clashes where 20 Indian soldiers were killed.
ये टिप्पणियां सबसे मजबूत संकेत हैं कि नई दिल्ली और बीजिंग अतीत के तनावों से आगे बढ़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिसमें गलवान झड़पें भी शामिल हैं, जहां 20 भारतीय सैनिक शहीद हुए थे।

China's Response

चीन की प्रतिक्रिया

- In Beijing, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson Mao Ning called Mr. Modi's statement a "positive statement on China-India relations".
बीजिंग में, चीन के विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रवक्ता माओ निंग ने मोदी के बयान को "भारत-चीन संबंधों पर सकारात्मक टिप्पणी" बताया।
- Referring to the October 23 Modi-Xi meeting in Russia, Ms. Mao said the two sides "have implemented important consensus, strengthened cooperation, and achieved positive results".
23 अक्टूबर को रूस में हुई मोदी-शी बैठक का हवाला देते हुए, माओ ने कहा कि दोनों पक्षों ने "महत्वपूर्ण सहमति लागू की, सहयोग को मजबूत किया और सकारात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त किए"।

India-China Relations and Historical Context

भारत-चीन संबंध और ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य

- During the interview, Mr. Modi said that India and China had "no real history of conflict" and that the relationship should remain strong in the future.
साक्षात्कार के दौरान, मोदी ने कहा कि भारत और चीन का "वास्तविक रूप से कोई संघर्ष का इतिहास नहीं" और यह कि रिश्ते भविष्य में भी मजबूत रहने चाहिए।



- While India and China have had border tensions for decades, they fought only one war in 1962.
हालांकि भारत और चीन दशकों से सीमा पर तनाव का सामना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन 1962 में केवल एक युद्ध हुआ था।
- Likening India and China to a "family", Mr. Modi said that there may be "occasional disagreements", just like in a family.
भारत और चीन की तुलना "परिवार" से करते हुए, मोदी ने कहा कि "कभी-कभी मतभेद हो सकते हैं", जैसे किसी परिवार में होते हैं।

Chinese Perspective on 2,000-Year History

चीन का 2,000 साल पुराने संबंधों पर दृष्टिकोण

- Ms. Mao stated that China "noted and appreciated" Modi's comments, highlighting the "2,000-year history of China-India exchanges".
माओ ने कहा कि चीन ने मोदी की टिप्पणियों को "नोट किया और सराहा", और "भारत-चीन के 2,000 साल पुराने संबंधों" को रेखांकित किया।
- She emphasized that China and India should be partners contributing to each other's success, referring to the concept of "Dance of the Dragon and the Elephant".
उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चीन और भारत को एक-दूसरे की सफलता में योगदान देने वाले साझेदार बनना चाहिए, और "ड्रैगन और हाथी के नृत्य" की संकल्पना का उल्लेख किया।

Diplomatic Engagements and Future Exchanges

राजनयिक बातचीत और भविष्य के आदान-प्रदान

- These positive statements come after visits to Beijing by National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval and Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri.
ये सकारात्मक टिप्पणियां तब आईं जब राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार (NSA) अजीत डोभाल और विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्री ने बीजिंग का दौरा किया।
- External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar also held multiple meetings with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi in recent months.
विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने भी हाल के महीनों में चीनी विदेश मंत्री वांग यी से कई बैठकें कीं।
- Mr. Modi is expected to visit China in June to attend the SCO Summit.
मोदी के जून में चीन जाने की संभावना है, जहां वे SCO शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेंगे।
- Jaishankar recently stated that officials are working on resuming travel links, business and tourist visas, the Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage, and the return of journalists.
जयशंकर ने हाल ही में कहा कि अधिकारी यात्रा संबंधों की बहाली, व्यापार और पर्यटक वीजा, कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा और पत्रकारों की वापसी पर काम कर रहे हैं।



India and Australia agree to deepen cooperation across maritime, land, air domains

GS Paper II: India-Australia

NEW DELHI

India and Australia on Monday agreed to deepen cooperation and interoperability across maritime, land, and air domains, including working with multilateral partners. The two countries also decided to focus on cooperation in maritime domain awareness, reciprocal information sharing, industry and science and technology collaboration aside from “exchanges including de-

Indian delegation was headed by Amitabh Prasad, and Australian side was led by Bernard Philip

ployments from each other’s territories”.

This was agreed in the 9th India-Australia defence policy talks held in New Delhi.

The Indian delegation was headed by Joint Secretary Amitabh Prasad, while the Australian side was led

by First Assistant Secretary International Policy Division, Department of Defence, Australia, Bernard Philip.

“Both sides welcomed sustained progress in bilateral defence cooperation, including the growing complexity of defence exercises and exchanges. It included several first-time milestones, finalisation of key agreements and participation in each other’s major defence trade expositions,” a Defence Ministry statement said.

India and Australia agree to deepen cooperation across maritime, land, air domains

भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने समुद्री, भूमि और वायु क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को गहरा करने पर सहमति जताई

India and Australia agreed to deepen cooperation and interoperability across maritime, land, and air domains, including working with multilateral partners.



भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने समुद्री, भूमि और वायु क्षेत्रों में सहयोग और अंतर-संचालन को गहरा करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की, जिसमें बहुपक्षीय साझेदारों के साथ काम करना भी शामिल है।

- The two countries also decided to **focus on maritime domain awareness, reciprocal information sharing, industry collaboration, and science and technology cooperation.**

दोनों देशों ने समुद्री क्षेत्र की जागरूकता, पारस्परिक सूचना साझाकरण, औद्योगिक सहयोग और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी सहयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का निर्णय लिया।

- The agreement also includes **exchanges and deployments from each other's territories.**

इस समझौते में एक-दूसरे के क्षेत्रों से तैनाती और आदान-प्रदान भी शामिल हैं।

9th India-Australia Defence Policy Talks

9वीं भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा नीति वार्ता

- The agreement was reached during the **9th India-Australia Defence Policy Talks**, held in **New Delhi**.

यह समझौता नई दिल्ली में आयोजित 9वीं भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा नीति वार्ता के दौरान हुआ।

- The **Indian delegation** was headed by **Joint Secretary Amitabh Prasad**, while the **Australian side** was led by **First Assistant Secretary, International Policy Division, Department of Defence, Bernard Philip**.

भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल का नेतृत्व संयुक्त सचिव अमिताभ प्रसाद ने किया, जबकि ऑस्ट्रेलियाई पक्ष का नेतृत्व ऑस्ट्रेलिया रक्षा विभाग के अंतरराष्ट्रीय नीति प्रभाग के प्रथम सहायक सचिव बर्नार्ड फिलिप ने किया।

Strengthening Bilateral Defence Cooperation

द्विपक्षीय रक्षा सहयोग को मजबूत करना

- **Both sides welcomed sustained progress in bilateral defence cooperation, including the growing complexity of defence exercises and exchanges.**

दोनों पक्षों ने द्विपक्षीय रक्षा सहयोग में सतत प्रगति का स्वागत किया, जिसमें रक्षा अभ्यासों और आदान-प्रदान की जटिलता में वृद्धि भी शामिल है।

- The discussions included **several first-time milestones, finalization of key agreements, and participation in each other's major defence trade expositions.**

चर्चा में कई महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ, प्रमुख समझौतों का अंतिम रूप और एक-दूसरे के प्रमुख रक्षा व्यापार प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी शामिल थी।



SC to examine petition on CAG appointment process

GS Paper II: CAG

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday decided to examine a plea challenging the sole prerogative of the Centre, acting through the President, to appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Appearing before a Bench headed by Justice Surya Kant, advocate Prashant Bhushan said absolute control by the Centre over the appointment process of a Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) would gravely affect the independence of a Constitutional authority, which was a watchdog over the financial expenditure and accountability of the Union and State governments and even the Panchayati Raj institutions.

The petition said the CAG must be appointed by the President in consulta-



tion with a non-partisan selection committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India.

The petitioner, Centre for Public Interest Litigation, also represented by advocate Cheryl D'Souza, referred to recent "deviations" in the CAG's work, including reports on the "pause" in Maharashtra audits, a steady decline on audits on the Union go-

vernment, among others.

Mr. Bhushan said Article 148(1) of the Constitution equates the CAG with a Supreme Court judge. A CAG can be removed only for the same reasons and in the same manner as an apex court judge.

Issuing notice to the Union government, Justice Kant, however, asked whether a judicial intervention would amount to re-writing Article 148, which deals with the appointment of a CAG. Article 148, like in the case of Supreme Court judges, is silent about the procedure of appointment. Justice Kant also remarked that one should be able to "trust institutions".

Mr. Bhushan argued that giving exclusive control to the Executive over appointments to key Constitutional bodies would be a sure recipe for loss of independence.

SC to examine petition on CAG appointment process

सीएजी की नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट करेगा सुनवाई

The Supreme Court on Monday decided to examine a plea challenging the sole prerogative of the Centre to appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सोमवार को भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) की नियुक्ति पर केंद्र के एकाधिकार को चुनौती देने वाली याचिका पर

सुनवाई करने का निर्णय लिया।

- The petition argues that **absolute control by the Centre over CAG appointments** affects the **independence of a Constitutional authority**, which monitors **financial expenditure and accountability** of the **Union, State governments, and Panchayati Raj institutions**.

याचिका में कहा गया है कि CAG की नियुक्ति पर केंद्र सरकार का पूर्ण नियंत्रण संवैधानिक प्राधिकरण



की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करता है, जो केंद्र, राज्य सरकारों और पंचायती राज संस्थानों के वित्तीय व्यय और जवाबदेही की निगरानी करता है।

Proposed Selection Process for CAG

सीएजी के लिए प्रस्तावित चयन प्रक्रिया

- The **petition suggests** that the **CAG should be appointed by the President** in consultation with a **non-partisan selection committee**, which includes:
 - **The Prime Minister**
 - **The Leader of the Opposition**
 - **The Chief Justice of India**याचिका में प्रस्ताव दिया गया है कि **CAG की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एक निष्पक्ष चयन समिति की सलाह से की जानी चाहिए**, जिसमें शामिल हों:
 - प्रधानमंत्री
 - विपक्ष के नेता
 - भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

Arguments in Court

कोर्ट में प्रस्तुत तर्क

- **Advocate Prashant Bhushan**, appearing before a **Bench headed by Justice Surya Kant**, argued that **exclusive control of the Executive over Constitutional bodies** would lead to a **loss of independence**.
न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ के समक्ष पेश हुए अधिवक्ता प्रशांत भूषण ने तर्क दिया कि कार्यपालिका द्वारा संवैधानिक निकायों पर एकाधिकार से उनकी स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो जाएगी।
- The **petition cited recent deviations in CAG reports**, including:
 - The **"pause" in Maharashtra audits**
 - A **steady decline in audits of the Union government**याचिका में **CAG रिपोर्टों में हालिया अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया गया**, जिनमें शामिल हैं:
 - महाराष्ट्र ऑडिट में "रूकावट"
 - केंद्र सरकार के ऑडिट में लगातार गिरावट
- **Article 148(1) of the Constitution equates the CAG with a Supreme Court judge**, as a CAG can be removed only in the same manner as an apex court judge.
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 148(1) के अनुसार, **CAG को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश के समान दर्जा प्राप्त है**, और इसे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश की तरह ही हटाया जा सकता है।

Supreme Court's Observations

सुप्रीम कोर्ट की टिप्पणियाँ



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Issuing notice to the Union government, Justice Surya Kant questioned whether judicial intervention would amount to rewriting Article 148, which deals with the CAG's appointment.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को नोटिस जारी करते हुए, न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने पूछा कि क्या न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप अनुच्छेद 148 को फिर से लिखने के बराबर होगा, जो CAG की नियुक्ति से संबंधित है।
- Justice Kant noted that Article 148 is silent on the appointment procedure, just like in the case of Supreme Court judges.
न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने यह भी कहा कि अनुच्छेद 148 नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया पर चुप है, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीशों के मामले में।

He remarked that institutions must be trusted, implying that the existing process should not be doubted outright.
उन्होंने कहा कि संस्थानों पर भरोसा होना चाहिए, जिससे यह संकेत मिलता है कि वर्तमान प्रक्रिया पर सीधे संदेह नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

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

1. India's goods trade deficit at 42-month low following dip in gold, crude imports
सोने और कच्चे तेल के आयात में गिरावट के बाद भारत का व्यापार घाटा 42 महीने के निचले स्तर पर
2. A job in time
समय पर टीकाकरण
3. Barriers Faced by Construction Workers
निर्माण श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाएँ
4. Railways is in good financial condition, Minister tells House
रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी है, मंत्री ने सदन में बताया
5. Manufactured items hasten Feb. WPI inflation to 2.38%
निर्मित वस्तुओं ने फरवरी में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) मुद्रास्फीति को 2.38% तक बढ़ाया



India's goods trade deficit at 42-month low following dip in gold, crude imports

GS Paper III: External Sector

Ashokamithran T.

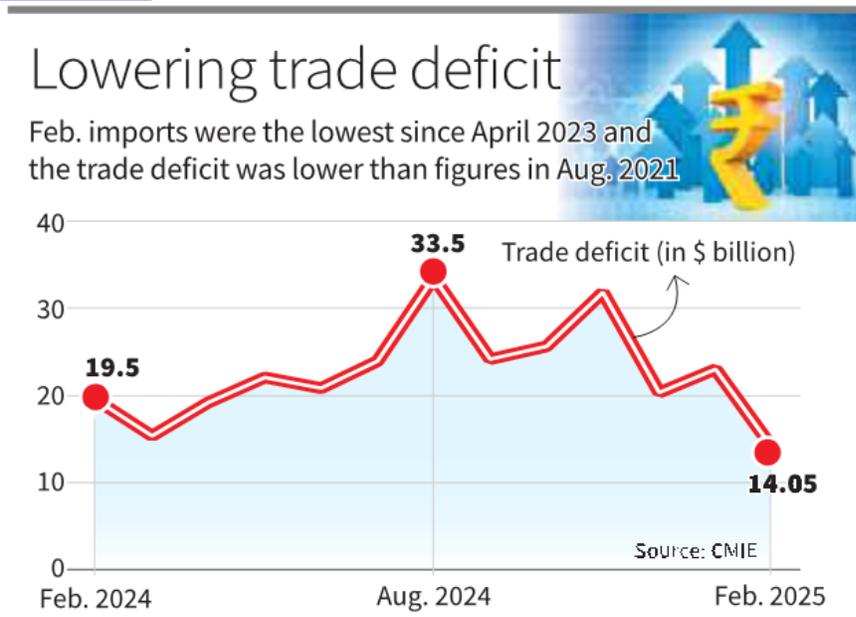
MUMBAI

India's goods trade deficit was down to a 42-month low of \$14.05 billion as imports of gold, silver and crude dipped in February, show data from the Commerce and Industries Ministry. The difference between import and export of goods was \$22.9 billion in January. In February 2024, the merchandise trade deficit stood at \$19.5 billion.

India's gold and silver imports were at \$2.7 billion, which was the lowest since June 2024, when the value was \$2.5 billion.

As for crude and petroleum, imports were at \$11.89 billion, which was the lowest since July 2023, when the value was at \$11.81 billion.

India exported goods worth \$36.9 billion in February 2025. Imports, ho-



wever, slipped to a 22-month low of \$50.9 billion.

On a year-on-year basis, exports dipped 10.84% in February 2025.

“A portion of the YoY decline in merchandise exports can be attributed to the base year effect related to the leap month,” Aditi Nayar, chief economist at the credit rating agency ICRA, wrote in a state-

ment. Imports however shrunk 16.3% in the reporting month as against the corresponding period last year.

“The trade deficit was significantly lower than the average of over \$23 billion during the first 10 months of FY2025,” Ms. Nayar said.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



India's goods trade deficit at 42-month low following dip in gold, crude imports

सोने और कच्चे तेल के आयात में गिरावट के बाद भारत का व्यापार घाटा 42 महीने के निचले स्तर पर

India's goods trade deficit fell to a 42-month low of \$14.05 billion in February 2025, due to a decline in gold, silver, and crude imports.

भारत का व्यापार घाटा फरवरी 2025 में 42 महीने के निचले स्तर \$14.05 बिलियन पर पहुंच गया, सोने, चांदी और कच्चे तेल के आयात में गिरावट के कारण।

- The trade deficit in January 2025 was \$22.9 billion, while in February 2024, it was \$19.5 billion.

जनवरी 2025 में व्यापार घाटा \$22.9 बिलियन था, जबकि फरवरी 2024 में यह \$19.5 बिलियन था।

Decline in Gold, Silver, and Crude Imports

सोना, चांदी और कच्चे तेल के आयात में गिरावट

- India's gold and silver imports stood at \$2.7 billion, the lowest since June 2024 when it was \$2.5 billion.

भारत का सोने और चांदी का आयात \$2.7 बिलियन रहा, जो जून 2024 के बाद सबसे कम था, जब यह \$2.5 बिलियन था।

- Crude and petroleum imports were valued at \$11.89 billion, the lowest since July 2023, when it stood at \$11.81 billion.

कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम का आयात \$11.89 बिलियन रहा, जो जुलाई 2023 के बाद सबसे कम था, जब यह \$11.81 बिलियन था।

Exports and Imports Performance

निर्यात और आयात का प्रदर्शन

- India exported goods worth \$36.9 billion in February 2025, while imports dropped to a 22-month low of \$50.9 billion.

फरवरी 2025 में भारत ने \$36.9 बिलियन मूल्य के वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया, जबकि आयात 22 महीने के निचले स्तर \$50.9 बिलियन तक गिर गया।

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Email Id : info@patrioticias.in

Contact Number : 9971932488

Website : patrioticias.in



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- On a year-on-year basis, exports declined by 10.84% in February 2025.
वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर, फरवरी 2025 में निर्यात 10.84% घट गया।
- Imports shrunk by 16.3% in February 2025, compared to the same period last year.
फरवरी 2025 में आयात 16.3% घट गया, जो पिछले वर्ष की समान अवधि की तुलना में कम था।

Trade Deficit Comparison

व्यापार घाटे की तुलना

- The average trade deficit during the first 10 months of FY2025 was over \$23 billion, which was significantly higher than the February 2025 level.
FY2025 के पहले 10 महीनों में औसत व्यापार घाटा \$23 बिलियन से अधिक था, जो फरवरी 2025 के स्तर से काफी अधिक था।
- Aditi Nayar, chief economist at ICRA, noted that part of the year-on-year export decline was due to the base year effect of the leap month.
आईसीआरए की मुख्य अर्थशास्त्री अदिति नायर ने कहा कि वर्ष-दर-वर्ष निर्यात में गिरावट का एक हिस्सा लीप वर्ष के आधार प्रभाव के कारण था।



GS Paper III: S&T

A job in time

India must push for vaccination against the flu for the elderly

With recent reports indicating a rise in the seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR area, it is once again time to issue a cautionary note and make a renewed effort to push adult vaccination in the country. The predominant strains involved this season are **Influenza A and Influenza B**, many treating **physicians and pulmonologists** have reported. **Influenza, with the moniker flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by viruses.** While it is routinely conflated with the **common cold**, since the symptoms present similarly – **sudden cough and sore throat, with high fever, accompanied by muscle pain, body aches, headaches, fatigue and stuffy nose** – it is not quite the same. Both are caused by different viruses and can have **varying symptoms and severity.** The flu causes mild to serious illness, requiring hospitalisation sometimes, and in a few cases, mostly coinciding with a delay in hospitalisation, can even lead to death. In India, there are two peaks of seasonal influenza, one from January to March and the other in the latter part of the southwest monsoon, in August-October. India has developed a near real time surveillance of cases of Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) presenting themselves in health facilities. This programme was further strengthened and made more robust during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also real time surveillance through the country-wide network of diagnostic laboratories. Epidemiologists say influenza surveillance is a key tool to keep tabs on circulating strains, and define seasonality, besides, playing an important role in syncing vaccination with relevant circulating strains. With all this information in place, it is highly unlikely that health managers will miss any seasonal uptick of cases.

However, the task at hand for governments is a little more complex – it is about being prepared to handle the outbreak by anticipating it and inculcating a sense of preservation, particularly among the high-risk groups ranging on the extremes of the age spectrum. Attention should be paid to children, senior citizens and people with chronic respiratory conditions. Key among the interventions recommended is increasing awareness on vaccination for influenza; in fact, people of all ages will benefit from a periodic shot of the updated flu vaccine. While vaccination for children is, by and large, acceptable, and an area of focus for all health managers, adult immunisation gets the short shrift. At the moment, it is left to the whims and resources of State governments to offer adult vaccinations. Targeted awareness campaigns must be clear, urgent in tone, and make an impact on the high-risk groups particularly, because, very simply, vaccines save lives.

- India has developed near real-time surveillance for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI).

A job in time

समय पर टीकाकरण

- India must push for flu vaccination for the elderly, especially with the rise in seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR region.

भारत को बुजुर्गों के लिए फ्लू टीकाकरण को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, विशेष रूप से दिल्ली-एनसीआर क्षेत्र में मौसमी इन्फ्लूएंजा मामलों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए।

- The predominant strains this season are Influenza A and Influenza B, as reported by physicians and pulmonologists.

इस मौसम में प्रमुख स्ट्रेन इन्फ्लूएंजा A और इन्फ्लूएंजा B हैं, जैसा कि चिकित्सकों और फेफड़े रोग विशेषज्ञों ने बताया है।

- Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by viruses, often confused with the common cold but with different severity and symptoms.

इन्फ्लूएंजा (फ्लू) एक संक्रामक श्वसन रोग है, जो वायरस के कारण होता है और अक्सर साधारण जुकाम से भ्रमित किया जाता है, लेकिन इसके लक्षण और गंभीरता अलग होती है।

- Flu symptoms include high fever, sudden cough, sore throat, muscle pain, headaches, fatigue, and nasal congestion.

फ्लू के लक्षणों में तेज बुखार, अचानक खांसी, गले में खराश, मांसपेशियों में दर्द, सिरदर्द, थकान और बंद नाक शामिल हैं।

- While flu is usually mild, in some cases, it requires hospitalization and can even lead to death if untreated.

हालांकि फ्लू आमतौर पर हल्का होता है, लेकिन कुछ मामलों में, यह अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की आवश्यकता पैदा कर सकता है और उचित इलाज न मिलने पर घातक भी हो सकता है।

Seasonal trends and surveillance

मौसमी प्रवृत्तियां और निगरानी

- In India, influenza peaks twice a year: January-March and August-October (during the southwest monsoon).

भारत में, इन्फ्लूएंजा वर्ष में दो बार चरम पर होता है: जनवरी-मार्च और अगस्त-अक्टूबर (दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान)।



भारत ने इन्फ्लूएंजा जैसी बीमारी (ILI) और गंभीर तीव्र श्वसन संक्रमण (SARI) के लिए लगभग वास्तविक समय निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित की है।

- This surveillance system became stronger after COVID-19, with a nationwide network of diagnostic labs tracking cases.
यह निगरानी प्रणाली COVID-19 के बाद और मजबूत हो गई, जिससे देशभर में डायग्नोस्टिक लैब्स का नेटवर्क मामले ट्रैक कर रहा है।
- Epidemiologists emphasize influenza surveillance to track circulating strains and sync vaccinations accordingly.
महामारी विज्ञानियों का मानना है कि इन्फ्लूएंजा की निगरानी आवश्यक है, जिससे फैलने वाले स्ट्रेन की पहचान हो सके और टीकाकरण उसके अनुसार किया जा सके।

Challenges in vaccination efforts

टीकाकरण प्रयासों की चुनौतियां

- While health authorities can detect seasonal outbreaks, the bigger challenge is preparedness and prevention.
हालांकि स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी मौसमी प्रकोपों का पता लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन तैयारी और रोकथाम एक बड़ी चुनौती बनी हुई है।
- High-risk groups include children, senior citizens, and those with chronic respiratory conditions.
उच्च जोखिम वाले समूहों में बच्चे, बुजुर्ग और दीर्घकालिक श्वसन रोगों से पीड़ित लोग शामिल हैं।
- Flu vaccination awareness is crucial, especially for high-risk groups who benefit most from periodic flu shots.
फ्लू टीकाकरण जागरूकता बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है, विशेष रूप से उच्च जोखिम वाले समूहों के लिए, जो समय-समय पर फ्लू वैक्सीन लेने से सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित होते हैं।
- While child vaccination is widely accepted, adult immunization is often ignored, making awareness campaigns essential.
जहां बच्चों के टीकाकरण को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है, वहीं वयस्कों का टीकाकरण अक्सर नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है, जिससे जागरूकता अभियानों की जरूरत और बढ़ जाती है।

The need for government intervention

सरकारी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता

- Adult flu vaccination programs vary across states, depending on state government policies and resources.
वयस्क फ्लू टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग हैं, क्योंकि यह राज्य सरकारों की नीतियों और संसाधनों पर निर्भर करता है।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- The government must **launch targeted awareness campaigns** that are **clear, urgent, and impactful**.
सरकार को लक्षित जागरूकता अभियान शुरू करने चाहिए, जो स्पष्ट, त्वरित और प्रभावशाली हों।
- **Vaccines save lives**, and increasing awareness is the **most effective intervention** to protect **high-risk populations**.
टीके जीवन बचाते हैं, और उच्च जोखिम वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए जागरूकता बढ़ाना सबसे प्रभावी उपाय है।

PATRIOTIC IAS

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



The barriers faced by construction workers

GS Paper III: Employment in Construction Sector

GS Paper II: Welfare of Construction Workers

Construction is the fastest-growing sector, contributing about 9% to the national GDP and projected to reach \$1.4 trillion by 2025. Around 3 crore workers are estimated to be working in this sector in India by 2030. However, last month, Larsen and Toubro Chairman and Managing Director, N. Subrahmanyam, voiced growing concerns over labour shortages in the sector. He said that some workers are reluctant to relocate for work due to the availability of welfare schemes, which offer them financial security. This narrative oversimplifies the structural issues that construction labourers face.

A fragmented journey

Construction workers, especially migrant labourers, endure a fragmented employment landscape characterised by frequent relocations, high job insecurity, inconsistent access to welfare benefits, and precarious working conditions. Despite legal frameworks such as the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (BOCW) Act, 1996, accessing welfare entitlements remains a significant challenge. Around 5.65 crore construction workers are registered with State construction boards. These have collected around ₹70,000 crore cesses, which are to be used for the welfare of construction workers. But this amount largely remains unutilised due to a series of issues.

A primary barrier for construction workers is obtaining and maintaining the documentation required for welfare registration. Proofs of identity, date of birth, and residence are essential documents for accessing benefits. However, due to the transient nature of their work, many labourers lack permanent addresses, making it difficult for them to secure documents such as birth certificates, residence proofs, and rental agreements.



Tarun Cherukuri
Founder and CEO,
Indus Action



Harshil Sharma
Director
Government
Relations, Indus
Action

The narrative that welfare schemes disincentivise work oversimplifies the structural issues facing construction labourers

The requirement for an 'employment certificate' validating 90 days of work in a year further complicates the process. This document is typically issued by employers, but in the case of a few States, it is substituted by self-certification or a trade union certificate. Still, employers are majorly called or visited for verification. Contractors are unwilling or unable to provide certificates or requisite information to the State, leaving workers unable to prove their eligibility. Additionally, verification protocols vary across States.

While State governments collect a 1-2% construction cess under the BOCW Act to fund worker welfare, approximately 75% of it remains unutilised, according to a 2023 Parliamentary Standing Committee report. This discrepancy is largely due to the fragmented nature of worker databases, inconsistent verification protocols, and cumbersome registration processes. For example, construction workers affected by seasonal employment disruptions, such as heat waves, struggle to access direct benefit transfers despite legal provisions. During the ban on construction due to air pollution in north India, lakhs of workers lost their livelihoods but faced delays and administrative challenges in securing financial relief. The lack of digital public infrastructure to facilitate rapid disbursement exacerbates their vulnerability.

Migrant workers often move across multiple States searching for employment, but the absence of interoperable systems means that benefits registered in one State cannot be accessed in another. For instance, a worker registered under the Haryana BOCW Board loses access to welfare if he relocates to Delhi. This disrupts continuity in welfare delivery and discourages workers from registering altogether.

Proposed solutions

To address labour shortages in the

construction industry, we propose the following actionable reforms. First, a unified national labour identification system, akin to the One Nation One Ration Card scheme, would facilitate inter-State portability of welfare benefits. If BOCW registrations are linked to UAN on e-Shram and worker data across States is integrated, construction labourers could access their entitlements regardless of their location.

Second, State governments should adopt open-source digital platforms to improve the accessibility and efficiency of welfare schemes. Implementing a centralised portal with standardised workflows would reduce administrative delays and enhance transparency. Such platforms can also support automated verification through Aadhaar seeding and real-time tracking of welfare disbursement.

Simplifying documentation protocols by accepting alternative proofs, and relaxing the verification protocols, can ease the process. State governments can facilitate bulk registration through on-site camps, ensuring that large construction projects maintain accurate worker records. This would reduce dependency on employer-issued certificates.

Investing in skill development programmes for construction is essential for addressing long-term labour shortages. A robust skilling ecosystem tailored to meet the evolving demands of the industry can enhance worker productivity and retention. But skilling alone is not enough – ensuring safe and dignified work environments is equally critical for maintaining workers' health and efficiency. Construction firms can play a key role in this by committing to both medium-term skilling initiatives and improved workplace standards, creating a more stable, skilled, and resilient workforce.

In conclusion, labour shortages cannot be addressed without acknowledging and resolving the systemic barriers to welfare access and employment continuity.

Barriers Faced by Construction Workers



निर्माण श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाएँ

Construction is the fastest-growing sector, contributing about 9% to the national GDP and projected to reach \$1.4 trillion by 2025.

निर्माण क्षेत्र सबसे तेजी से बढ़ता क्षेत्र है, जो राष्ट्रीय GDP का 9% योगदान देता है और 2025 तक \$1.4 ट्रिलियन तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

- Around **3 crore workers** are estimated to be working in this sector in **India by 2030**.
अनुमान है कि 2030 तक भारत में लगभग 3 करोड़ श्रमिक इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे होंगे।
- Last month, **Larsen and Toubro Chairman and Managing Director, N. Subrahmanyam**, voiced concerns over **labour shortages** in the sector.
पिछले महीने, लार्सन एंड टुब्रो के अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, एन. सुब्रहमण्यम, ने इस क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों की कमी पर चिंता व्यक्त की।
- He mentioned that some workers are **reluctant to relocate** due to the availability of **welfare schemes**, which offer them **financial security**.
उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ श्रमिक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की उपलब्धता के कारण स्थानांतरित होने में अनिच्छुक हैं, क्योंकि ये योजनाएँ उन्हें आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती हैं।
- However, this **oversimplifies** the **structural issues** faced by construction workers.
हालाँकि, यह निर्माण श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली संरचनात्मक समस्याओं को सरल रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है।

A Fragmented Journey

एक बिखरी हुई यात्रा

- **Construction workers, especially migrant labourers**, endure a **fragmented employment landscape** characterized by **frequent relocations, high job insecurity, inconsistent access to welfare benefits, and precarious working conditions**.
निर्माण श्रमिक, विशेष रूप से प्रवासी मजदूर, एक बिखरे हुए रोजगार परिदृश्य का सामना करते हैं, जिसमें लगातार स्थानांतरण, उच्च नौकरी असुरक्षा, असंगत कल्याण लाभों तक पहुंच, और अनिश्चित कार्य परिस्थितियाँ शामिल हैं।
- Despite legal frameworks like the **Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act, 1996**, accessing **welfare entitlements** remains a **significant challenge**.
निर्माण और अन्य निर्माण श्रमिक (BOCW) अधिनियम, 1996 जैसी कानूनी व्यवस्थाओं के बावजूद, कल्याणकारी अधिकारों तक पहुँच एक बड़ी चुनौती बनी हुई है।
- Around **5.65 crore construction workers** are registered with **State construction boards**, which have collected around **₹70,000 crore cesses** for worker welfare.



लगभग 5.65 करोड़ निर्माण श्रमिक राज्य निर्माण बोर्डों के साथ पंजीकृत हैं, जिन्होंने श्रमिक कल्याण के लिए लगभग ₹70,000 करोड़ उपकर एकत्र किया है।

- However, a large portion remains unutilized due to various administrative issues. हालाँकि, यह राशि का एक बड़ा हिस्सा प्रशासनिक समस्याओं के कारण अप्रयुक्त पड़ा हुआ है।

Challenges in Accessing Welfare Benefits

कल्याणकारी लाभों तक पहुँचने की चुनौतियाँ

- A primary barrier for construction workers is **obtaining and maintaining documentation** required for **welfare registration**.
निर्माण श्रमिकों के लिए **मुख्य बाधा कल्याण पंजीकरण** के लिए आवश्यक **दस्तावेज़ प्राप्त करना और बनाए रखना** है।
- Proofs of **identity, date of birth, and residence** are essential, but many workers lack **permanent addresses**, making it difficult to get **birth certificates, residence proofs, and rental agreements**.
पहचान, जन्मतिथि और निवास के प्रमाण आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन कई श्रमिकों के पास **स्थायी पता** नहीं होता, जिससे **जन्म प्रमाण पत्र, निवास प्रमाण पत्र और किराये के समझौते** प्राप्त करना कठिन हो जाता है।
- The requirement of an **employment certificate** validating **90 days of work in a year** further complicates the process.
एक वर्ष में 90 दिनों के कार्य को प्रमाणित करने के लिए **रोजगार प्रमाण पत्र** की आवश्यकता प्रक्रिया को और जटिल बना देती है।
- Many **contractors are unwilling or unable** to provide the required information, making workers **unable to prove their eligibility**.
कई ठेकेदार **जानकारी देने में असमर्थ या अनिच्छुक** होते हैं, जिससे श्रमिकों के लिए **अपनी पात्रता साबित करना मुश्किल** हो जाता है।

Underutilization of Funds

निधियों का अपर्याप्त उपयोग

- **State governments** collect 1-2% **construction cess** under the **BOCW Act**, but **75% remains unutilized**, as per a **2023 Parliamentary Standing Committee report**.
राज्य सरकारें **BOCW अधिनियम** के तहत 1-2% **निर्माण उपकर** एकत्र करती हैं, लेकिन **75% अप्रयुक्त** रहता है, **2023 की संसदीय स्थायी समिति की रिपोर्ट** के अनुसार।
- This is due to **fragmented worker databases, inconsistent verification protocols, and cumbersome registration processes**.
यह **बिखरे हुए श्रमिक डेटाबेस, असंगत सत्यापन प्रोटोकॉल, और जटिल पंजीकरण प्रक्रियाओं** के कारण है।



- For example, construction workers affected by **seasonal employment disruptions**, such as **heat waves**, struggle to access **direct benefit transfers**, despite legal provisions.
उदाहरण के लिए, **मौसमी रोजगार व्यवधानों**, जैसे कि **गर्मी की लहरों** से प्रभावित निर्माण श्रमिक, **सीधे लाभ हस्तांतरण (DBT)** तक पहुँचने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करते हैं, **कानूनी प्रावधानों** के बावजूद।
- During the **construction ban** due to **air pollution** in **north India**, lakhs of workers lost their livelihoods but faced **delays and administrative challenges** in securing **financial relief**.
उत्तर भारत में वायु प्रदूषण के कारण **निर्माण प्रतिबंध** के दौरान, लाखों श्रमिकों ने अपनी **आजीविका खो दी**, लेकिन **वित्तीय राहत प्राप्त करने में देरी और प्रशासनिक समस्याओं** का सामना करना पड़ा।
- The **lack of digital public infrastructure** further worsens their vulnerability.
डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे की कमी उनकी **कमजोरी को और बढ़ा देती है**।

Challenges for Migrant Workers

प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए चुनौतियाँ

- **Migrant workers** move across multiple **States** in search of employment, but the **absence of interoperable systems** prevents them from accessing benefits across States.
प्रवासी श्रमिक रोजगार की तलाश में **कई राज्यों में स्थानांतरित** होते हैं, लेकिन **अंतर-राज्यीय प्रणाली की अनुपस्थिति** के कारण वे लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते।
- For instance, a worker registered under the **Haryana BOCW Board** loses access to welfare if he relocates to **Delhi**.
उदाहरण के लिए, **हरियाणा BOCW बोर्ड** में पंजीकृत एक श्रमिक अगर **दिल्ली** स्थानांतरित होता है, तो वह **कल्याणकारी लाभों तक पहुंच खो देता है**।
- This disrupts **continuity in welfare delivery** and discourages workers from registering altogether.
इससे **कल्याण वितरण की निरंतरता बाधित** होती है और श्रमिक पंजीकरण कराने से **बचते हैं**।

Proposed Solutions

प्रस्तावित समाधान

- To address **labour shortages** in the **construction industry**, we propose the following **actionable reforms**.
निर्माण उद्योग में श्रमिकों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए, हम निम्नलिखित **व्यावहारिक सुधार** प्रस्तावित करते हैं।
- First, a **unified national labour identification system**, akin to the **One Nation One Ration Card scheme**, would facilitate **inter-State portability of welfare benefits**.



सबसे पहले, एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक पहचान प्रणाली, जो वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड योजना के समान होगी, अंतर-राज्यीय कल्याण लाभों की पोर्टेबिलिटी को सक्षम करेगी।

- If **BOCW registrations** are linked to **UAN on e-Shram** and **worker data across States** is integrated, **construction labourers** could access their entitlements regardless of their location.

यदि **BOCW पंजीकरण** को **ई-श्रम के UAN** से जोड़ा जाए और राज्यों में श्रमिक डेटा को एकीकृत किया जाए, तो निर्माण श्रमिक अपनी सुविधाओं का लाभ किसी भी स्थान से प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

- **State governments** should adopt **open-source digital platforms** to improve the **accessibility and efficiency** of welfare schemes.
राज्य सरकारों को **खुले-स्रोत डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों** को अपनाना चाहिए ताकि **कल्याणकारी योजनाओं** की पहुंच और दक्षता में सुधार हो सके।
- Implementing a **centralised portal with standardised workflows** would reduce **administrative delays** and enhance **transparency**.
मानकीकृत वर्कफ्लो के साथ **केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल** को लागू करने से प्रशासनिक देरी कम होगी और पारदर्शिता बढ़ेगी।
- Such platforms can also support **automated verification** through **Aadhaar seeding** and **real-time tracking** of welfare disbursement.
ऐसे प्लेटफार्म **आधार सीडिंग** के माध्यम से **स्वचालित सत्यापन** और **कल्याण वितरण** की रीयल-टाइम ट्रैकिंग का समर्थन कर सकते हैं।
- **Simplifying documentation protocols** by accepting **alternative proofs** and relaxing **verification protocols** can ease the process.
वैकल्पिक प्रमाणों को स्वीकार करके और **सत्यापन प्रोटोकॉल** को सरल बनाकर **दस्तावेजीकरण प्रक्रियाओं** को आसान बनाया जा सकता है।
- **State governments** can facilitate **bulk registration** through **on-site camps**, ensuring that **large construction projects** maintain **accurate worker records**.
राज्य सरकारें **ऑन-साइट कैंपों** के माध्यम से **थोक पंजीकरण** की सुविधा प्रदान कर सकती हैं, जिससे **बड़े निर्माण परियोजनाओं** में सटीक श्रमिक रिकॉर्ड बनाए रखे जा सकें।
- This would reduce **dependency on employer-issued certificates**.
इससे **नियोक्ता द्वारा जारी प्रमाणपत्रों पर निर्भरता** कम होगी।

Skill Development and Workplace Improvement

कौशल विकास और कार्यस्थल सुधार

- Investing in **skill development programmes** for construction is essential for addressing **long-term labour shortages**.
निर्माण क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में निवेश करना दीर्घकालिक श्रमिक कमी को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक है।
- A **robust skilling ecosystem** tailored to meet the **evolving demands of the industry** can enhance **worker productivity and retention**.



उद्योग की बदलती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किया गया एक मजबूत कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र श्रमिक उत्पादकता और स्थायित्व में सुधार कर सकता है।

- However, **skilling alone is not enough** — ensuring **safe and dignified work environments** is equally critical for maintaining **workers' health and efficiency**.
हालाँकि, सिर्फ कौशल प्रशिक्षण पर्याप्त नहीं है — सुरक्षित और सम्मानजनक कार्य वातावरण सुनिश्चित करना श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य और दक्षता बनाए रखने के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है।
- **Construction firms** can play a key role by committing to both **medium-term skilling initiatives** and **improved workplace standards**.
निर्माण कंपनियां मध्यम अवधि के कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और सुधरे हुए कार्यस्थल मानकों को लागू करके महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।
- This would create a **more stable, skilled, and resilient workforce**.
इससे एक अधिक स्थिर, कुशल और सशक्त कार्यबल का निर्माण होगा।

Conclusion

निष्कर्ष

- **Labour shortages** cannot be addressed without acknowledging and resolving the **systemic barriers to welfare access and employment continuity**.
श्रमिकों की कमी को तब तक दूर नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि **कल्याण लाभों की पहुंच और रोजगार निरंतरता में व्यवस्थागत बाधाओं** को स्वीकार करके हल नहीं किया जाता।



Railways is in good financial condition, Minister tells House

**GS Paper III:
Railways**

NEW DELHI

The allocation for the Railways has increased to ₹2.5 lakh crore from ₹25,000 crore in the past 10 years, and the sector has come out of the difficulties it had faced during the pandemic, Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said in the Rajya Sabha on Monday.

Replying to a debate on the workings of the Railway Ministry, he said that the Railways was fulfilling its expenses from its own income because of the good performance. Listing out the numbers, he said the revenue for 2023-24 had been ₹2.78 lakh crore, while expenses had been around ₹2.75 lakh crore. Expenses included staff costs of around ₹1.16 lakh crore, pension payments of around ₹66,000 crore, power bill of around ₹32,000 crore and financing cost of ₹25,000 crore, he said.

"Overall, the financial condition is good and we are trying to improve it on a constant basis," he said, adding that the subsidies for passengers for providing stable rail fares had also increased.

Cargo charges have also helped meet the needs of passenger subsidies, he said. "If you look at a journey of 350 km, ₹121 is the fare of general class in India, ₹400 in Pakistan, ₹413 in Sri Lanka. This is the same in almost all categories," he said, adding that the Centre is focusing on safety too.

Responding to Opposition charges about recruitment being stagnant, the Minister said that five lakh people were employed by



Ashwini Vaishnaw

the Railways in the past 10 years and that recruitment process was currently under way for one lakh vacancies.

Opposition members had also criticised the way safety and passenger facilities were being handled by the Railways. Left MP A.A. Rahim said lack of adequate appointments was directly linked to the safety in the Railways.

Lok Sabha debate

Participating in the Lok Sabha debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Railway Ministry for 2025-26, the Congress's Varsha Gaikwad said that making Instagram Reels would not help the Railways as it was on a "ventilator" because of poor management.

Trinamool member Kalyan Banerjee said the allocation for passenger amenities had been falling.

Mr. Banerjee, and Karti Chidambaram of the Congress raised the issue of stampede at the New Delhi Railway Station during the Maha Kumbh.

DMK MP S. Murasoli urged the government to appoint persons speaking the language of the respective States at railway stations and ticket counters.

Railways is in good financial condition, Minister tells House

रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी है, मंत्री ने सदन में बताया

The allocation for the Railways has increased to ₹2.5 lakh crore from ₹25,000 crore in the past 10 years.

पिछले 10 वर्षों में रेलवे का आवंटन ₹25,000 करोड़ से बढ़कर ₹2.5 लाख करोड़ हो गया है।

The sector has overcome the difficulties it faced during the pandemic, Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said in the Rajya Sabha on Monday.

रेलवे क्षेत्र ने महामारी के दौरान आई कठिनाइयों को पार कर लिया है, रेलवे मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने सोमवार को राज्यसभा में कहा।

Replying to a debate on the working of the Railway Ministry, he said that the Railways is fulfilling its expenses from its own income due to its good performance.

रेल मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर बहस के दौरान, उन्होंने कहा कि रेलवे अपने अच्छे प्रदर्शन के कारण अपनी आय से अपने खर्च पूरे कर रहा है।

Financial Performance of Railways

रेलवे की वित्तीय प्रदर्शन

The revenue for 2023-24 was ₹2.78 lakh crore, while expenses were ₹2.75 lakh crore.

2023-24 में रेलवे का राजस्व ₹2.78 लाख करोड़ था, जबकि खर्च ₹2.75 लाख करोड़ रहा।

- The expenses included:
 - ₹1.16 lakh crore for staff costs
 - ₹66,000 crore for pension payments
 - ₹32,000 crore for power bills
 - ₹25,000 crore for financing costs

खर्च में शामिल थे:

- ₹1.16 लाख करोड़ कर्मचारियों के वेतन के लिए
- ₹66,000 करोड़ पेंशन भुगतान के लिए
- ₹32,000 करोड़ बिजली बिल के लिए



- ₹25,000 करोड़ वित्तीय लागतों के लिए
- The financial condition is good, and the government is constantly working to improve it.
रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी है, और सरकार इसे लगातार सुधारने का प्रयास कर रही है।
- The subsidies for passengers to provide stable rail fares have also increased.
यात्रियों के लिए किराए को स्थिर रखने हेतु सब्सिडी भी बढ़ाई गई है।

Cargo and Passenger Fare Comparisons

माल ढुलाई और यात्री किराए की तुलना

- Cargo charges have helped in covering passenger subsidies.
माल ढुलाई शुल्क ने यात्री सब्सिडी को पूरा करने में मदद की है।
- Comparing rail fares for a 350 km journey:
 - ₹121 in India
 - ₹400 in Pakistan
 - ₹413 in Sri Lanka350 किमी की यात्रा का किराया:
 - भारत में ₹121
 - पाकिस्तान में ₹400
 - श्रीलंका में ₹413

Recruitment and Safety Concerns

भर्ती और सुरक्षा से जुड़े मुद्दे

- Responding to Opposition's charges about stagnant recruitment, the Minister said that 5 lakh people were employed by the Railways in the past 10 years.
विपक्ष के रुकी हुई भर्ती के आरोपों का जवाब देते हुए, मंत्री ने कहा कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में रेलवे में 5 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया।
- The recruitment process is currently underway for 1 lakh vacancies.
1 लाख रिक्तियों के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया वर्तमान में जारी है।
- Opposition members criticized the handling of safety and passenger facilities.
विपक्षी सदस्यों ने सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं के प्रबंधन की आलोचना की।
- Left MP A.A. Rahim said that lack of sufficient appointments is directly affecting railway safety.
वामपंथी सांसद ए.ए. रहीम ने कहा कि पर्याप्त नियुक्तियों की कमी रेलवे की सुरक्षा को सीधे प्रभावित कर रही है।



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

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

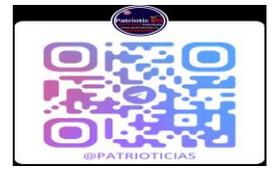
CONTACT: 9971932488



Lok Sabha Debate on Railway Ministry

लोकसभा में रेलवे मंत्रालय पर बहस

- **Congress MP Varsha Gaikwad** said that making Instagram Reels will not help the Railways, which she claimed was on a "ventilator" due to poor management.
कांग्रेस सांसद वर्षा गायकवाड़ ने कहा कि इंस्टाग्राम रील्स बनाने से रेलवे की मदद नहीं होगी, क्योंकि खराब प्रबंधन के कारण यह "वेंटिलेटर" पर है।
- **Trinamool Congress MP Kalyan Banerjee** said that the allocation for passenger amenities has been decreasing.
तृणमूल कांग्रेस सांसद कल्याण बनर्जी ने कहा कि यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए आवंटन कम हो रहा है।
- **Congress MP Karti Chidambaram and Kalyan Banerjee** raised concerns over the stampede at New Delhi Railway Station during the Maha Kumbh.
कांग्रेस सांसद कार्ति चिदंबरम और कल्याण बनर्जी ने महाकुंभ के दौरान नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर भगदड़ को लेकर चिंता जताई।
- **DMK MP S. Murali** urged the government to appoint station and ticket counter staff who can speak the local language.
डीएमके सांसद एस. मुराली ने सरकार से रेलवे स्टेशनों और टिकट काउंटरों पर स्थानीय भाषा बोलने वाले कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने का आग्रह किया।



Manufactured items hasten Feb. WPI inflation to 2.38%

GS Paper III: Inflation

Prices of manufactured products rose to a two-year high of 2.86% in February; non-food primary inflation hastened to 4.84% in the reporting month as against 2.85% in the previous month

Ashokamithran T.

MUMBAI

Wholesale price inflation hastened to 2.38% as cost of manufactured food products, among others, increased in February, from 2.31% in the previous month, according to data from Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Prices of manufactured products rose to a two-year high of 2.86% in the reporting month.

“Excluding food, core manufactured WPI inflation rose to 1.3% y-o-y from 1% in January. We think

Slight rise

WPI increased marginally after 3 consecutive months of decline as prices of some food items like vegetable oils and beverages rose



Source: CMIE

core WPI inflation may rise gradually over the coming months, reflecting the rise in international metal prices in February,” said Aastha Gudwani, India Chief

Economist at Barclays Research. Primary articles continued to dis-inflate for six consecutive months coming in at 2.81% in February 2025. Food price in-

flation was at a four-month low of 3.38% in February 2025. “Expectedly, the correction is now tapering,” Ms. Gudwani wrote in the research note. Non-food primary inflation rose to 4.84% in the reporting month as against 2.85% in the previous month. The increase was however on account of a lower base, Ms. Gudwani wrote.

Fuel and power sector experienced a deflation of 0.71%, slowing from a fall in prices by 2.78% in January 2025. Price change in the sector has been in the negative territory for seven months.

Manufactured items hasten Feb. WPI inflation to 2.38%

निर्मित वस्तुओं ने फरवरी में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) मुद्रास्फीति को 2.38% तक बढ़ाया

Wholesale price inflation (WPI) rose to 2.38% in February, up from 2.31% in the previous month, due to an increase in the cost of manufactured food products.



फरवरी में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) मुद्रास्फीति बढ़कर 2.38% हो गई, जो पिछले महीने के 2.31% से अधिक थी, इसका कारण निर्मित खाद्य उत्पादों की कीमतों में वृद्धि था।

- Prices of manufactured products rose to a two-year high of 2.86% in February 2025. निर्मित उत्पादों की कीमतें फरवरी 2025 में दो साल के उच्चतम स्तर 2.86% तक पहुंच गईं।

Core WPI and Metal Prices

मूल WPI और धातु की कीमतें

- Core manufactured WPI inflation, excluding food, rose to 1.3% y-o-y, up from 1% in January. खाद्य पदार्थों को छोड़कर मूल (कोर) WPI मुद्रास्फीति सालाना आधार पर 1.3% तक बढ़ी, जो जनवरी में 1% थी।
- International metal prices increased in February, which may lead to a gradual rise in core WPI inflation in the coming months, according to Aastha Gudwani, India Chief Economist at Barclays Research. फरवरी में अंतरराष्ट्रीय धातु की कीमतें बढ़ीं, जिससे आने वाले महीनों में कोर WPI मुद्रास्फीति में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि हो सकती है, आस्था गुड़वानी, भारत प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री, बार्कलेज रिसर्च के अनुसार।

Primary and Food Inflation Trends

प्राथमिक और खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति

- Primary articles continued to experience disinflation for the sixth consecutive month, settling at 2.81% in February 2025. प्राथमिक वस्तुओं में लगातार छठे महीने मुद्रास्फीति में गिरावट दर्ज की गई, जो फरवरी 2025 में 2.81% पर आ गई।
- Food price inflation dropped to a four-month low of 3.38% in February 2025. फरवरी 2025 में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति घटकर चार महीने के न्यूनतम स्तर 3.38% पर पहुंच गई।
- Non-food primary inflation rose sharply to 4.84% in February, compared to 2.85% in the previous month. गैर-खाद्य प्राथमिक मुद्रास्फीति फरवरी में बढ़कर 4.84% हो गई, जो पिछले महीने 2.85% थी।

Fuel and Power Sector Inflation

ईंधन और बिजली क्षेत्र में मुद्रास्फीति



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- The fuel and power sector experienced deflation of 0.71% in February, improving from a 2.78% decline in January 2025.
ईंधन और बिजली क्षेत्र में फरवरी में 0.71% की मुद्रास्फीति गिरावट दर्ज की गई, जो जनवरी 2025 में 2.78% की गिरावट से बेहतर थी।
- Price changes in this sector have remained in the negative territory for seven months.
इस क्षेत्र में कीमतों में परिवर्तन पिछले सात महीनों से नकारात्मक बना हुआ है।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper IV and Essay)

1. A land where ambition grows minus an outbound ticket
एक ऐसा देश जहां महत्वाकांक्षा बढ़ती है बिना विदेश जाने की जरूरत के



A land where ambition grows minus an outbound ticket

Essay

The recent drama over the unceremonious repatriation of Indians who attempted illegally to enter the United States of America, and who ended up **handcuffed and manacled** in an American military aircraft that dumped them on the **tarmac** in Amritsar, raises a whole series of issues. **Migration**, after all, is not merely a policy issue. It is a **human story, woven into our collective memories and dreams.**

Immigration has long been an integral part of human history, shaping civilisations, economies, and societies across the globe. India, with its rich tradition of global engagement, has long seen its people **traverse** continents in pursuit of opportunity, new lives, better futures. Every year, millions of Indians embark on this journey, making India the country with the **highest number of emigrants in the world.** Today, Indians are no longer just workers abroad; they are leaders, shaping global industries. With **Sundar Pichai at Google, Satya Nadella at Microsoft,** and a host of others born and raised in India heading **Fortune500 companies,** Indian migrants drive innovation and economic power in the West. History proves that **migration has always been a force multiplier, enriching both migrants and host nations.** Yet, in an era of rising walls, both **physical and political, migration faces unprecedented scrutiny.**

A paradox that is painful

For decades, the **lure of the American Dream** has beckoned young Indians with the promise of **economic opportunity, social mobility, and the prospect of a better future.** While the IT engineers in Silicon Valley went on scholarships or work visas and stayed on, the Sikh cab drivers navigating the streets of New York may have found less conventional means of entry. But these illegal migrants are not fugitives but opportunity-seekers wanting a fair shot at prosperity. With remittances to India crossing \$120 billion in 2023, migration fuels a cycle where families seek to replicate the success of relatives abroad. It is the vast expanse of opportunity in major U.S. cities, the promise of work under the radar, and the prospect of eventual amnesty (like so many before them) that draws them in. An estimated **7,25,000 undocumented Indian migrants – nearly one in four of all Indians in the U.S. – live and work clandestinely in the U.S.**

There is a painful paradox at the heart of India's illegal migration story. We celebrate tech billionaires while youth unemployment soars, showcase gleaming infrastructure while millions struggle for dignified work. India's growth story features booming statistics, shrinking opportunities, and a rising economy still unable to assure its own people that their future lies at home.

The lure of foreign shores is sometimes about



Shashi Tharoor

is a fourth-term Member of Parliament (Congress), Lok Sabha, for Thiruvananthapuram, Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, and the Sahitya Akademi Award-winning author of 26 books, including 'Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century' (2012)

The unceremonious repatriation of Indians must awaken those who govern the country – India must become a nation where migration is an option, not a necessity

ambition, sometimes about survival. This has birthed a thriving network of unscrupulous agents weaving fantasies of western riches, convincing even people from India's most prosperous States to leave. Gujarat – a State championed as an economic success story, the launch-pad of the Prime Minister's rise – sees thousands risking everything to migrate. Punjab, too, is revered as India's breadbasket; it feeds the nation, yet its youth are leaving in droves. Rising unemployment, dwindling agricultural returns, and an insidious drug crisis have eroded hope, leaving many with little choice but to seek their fortunes abroad, legally or otherwise.

In their desperation, many Indians turn to shadowy networks, paying staggering sums to be smuggled across borders. What was once the path of young, single men now sees entire middle-class families – the bedrock of India's ambitions – risking everything for a fresh start abroad. The Gujarati family that froze to death trapped in a snowdrift on the Canadian-U.S. border in January 2022 was upper middle-class at home. Some of those who were sent back by the U.S. had paid a crore of rupees to get there. Who would have imagined that people with a crore of rupees would not thrive in India? Why is India, one of the world's fastest-growing economies, a rising geopolitical force, and a nation with unparalleled human capital, still unable to provide enough opportunities for its own people? Why has the pursuit of dignity, stability, and economic security led millions of Indians to distant shores – even where they are not welcome? These are uncomfortable questions – ones we can no longer ignore.

More mirage than dream

There is also the question of what they find when they get there. **The American Dream, once seen as a golden ticket, is increasingly a mirage.** Many find themselves trapped in an **endless cycle of uncertainty – living in fear of deportation, working in jobs that barely sustain them, struggling to integrate into societies that, at times, view them with racist suspicion.** And for many who leave, the struggle does not end when they cross the border – it follows them, sometimes in the most tragic ways. We hear of migrants working endless hours in exploitative conditions, of families back home waiting for news that never comes. And now, for many, the journey merely ends in humiliating deportation.

The United States is well within its legal authority to return those who have entered its territory unlawfully. They have been doing so: **the Biden administration deported 1,100 Indians in the last fiscal year. Since October 2020, nearly 1,70,000 Indian migrants have been detained by U.S. Customs and Border Protection while attempting to cross the border illegally, largely from Canada or Mexico;** they are all subject to

deportation. However, the manner in which this process is conducted has been dismaying. Deportation must be carried out with dignity and a respect for human rights. The recent images of shackled and handcuffed migrants being loaded onto military aircraft, suggesting more a criminal extradition of felons than an immigration enforcement measure, have understandably agitated Indians. Colombia and Mexico have rejected such treatment of their citizens, rightly arguing that deportation is an administrative process, not a punitive spectacle. Humiliating individuals to deter others serves no just purpose – it merely erodes dignity and distorts perceptions.

Issues to ponder over

We must ask: should a democracy treat another's citizens this way? Does border enforcement justify undermining the very values the deporting nation upholds? Diplomacy is not just policy but also a reflection of national character. While India does not, and should not, endorse illegal immigration, we cannot be silent spectators to the mistreatment of our citizens. A nation's stature is not just economic clout or international reach but the respect its passport commands. True global engagement is not just about alliances and trade deals; it is about setting an unwavering standard – wherever an Indian stands, their nation stands with them.

Another paradox: We hail the aspirational young Indian, but he prefers to fulfil his aspirations abroad. India must not be a place migrants are forced to return to, but one they want to return to. Those coming back are not just deportees but skilled, ambitious individuals whose aspirations can drive India's growth. We must make opportunities accessible to all, not concentrated among the privileged. Inclusive growth, innovation, and investments in infrastructure, education, and entrepreneurship must be national imperatives. More than just jobs, India must offer careers that inspire people to stay, build, and invest in their future here.

As the world builds walls, India must build bridges – to opportunity, prosperity, and a future where migration is an option, not a necessity. If India is to truly rise, it must become a nation where people do not feel compelled to leave, but empowered to stay. India must not just be the world's largest exporter of talent but a magnet for it – a place where ambition flourishes without an outbound ticket, where success is celebrated at home, and where prosperity is not a foreign fantasy but a reality shaped on our own soil.

Let us make India, once again, a land of hope. Not because the world is rejecting our people, but because, if we do the right things, they will have no need to look elsewhere.

The writer is grateful to Urjassi Ahlawat for her assistance

A land where ambition grows minus an outbound ticket

एक ऐसा देश जहाँ महत्वाकांक्षा बढ़ती है बिना विदेश जाने की जरूरत के

The recent repatriation of Indians who attempted to illegally enter the U.S. and were sent back in handcuffs on a military aircraft to Amritsar raises serious concerns.

हाल ही में भारतीयों की वापसी, जिन्होंने अमेरिका में अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने की



कोशिश की, और जिन्हें हथकड़ियों में सैन्य विमान से अमृतसर भेज दिया गया, गंभीर चिंताओं को जन्म देता है।

- Migration is not just a policy issue, but a human story, deeply connected to memories and dreams.
प्रवासन सिर्फ एक नीति का मुद्दा नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक मानवीय कहानी है, जो यादों और सपनों से गहराई से जुड़ी हुई है।

The role of migration in shaping history

इतिहास को आकार देने में प्रवासन की भूमिका

- Immigration has shaped civilizations, economies, and societies across the world, and India has always had a strong global presence.
प्रवासन ने दुनियाभर में सभ्यताओं, अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और समाजों को आकार दिया है, और भारत ने हमेशा वैश्विक स्तर पर मजबूत उपस्थिति दर्ज कराई है।
- India has the highest number of emigrants globally, with millions of Indians moving abroad every year for better opportunities.
भारत में दुनिया में सबसे अधिक प्रवासी हैं, जहां हर साल लाखों भारतीय बेहतर अवसरों की तलाश में विदेश जाते हैं।
- Indian migrants are now leaders in global industries, with Sundar Pichai (Google) and Satya Nadella (Microsoft) heading top companies.
भारतीय प्रवासी अब वैश्विक उद्योगों के नेता हैं, जैसे सुंदर पिचाई (गूगल) और सत्या नडेला (माइक्रोसॉफ्ट) शीर्ष कंपनियों का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं।
- Migration has always been a force multiplier, benefiting both migrants and host nations, yet it now faces increasing restrictions.
प्रवासन हमेशा से एक विकासशील शक्ति रहा है, जिससे प्रवासी और मेजबान देश दोनों को लाभ हुआ है, फिर भी अब यह बढ़ती सीमाओं का सामना कर रहा है।

A paradox that is painful

एक पीड़ादायक विरोधाभास

- The American Dream continues to attract young Indians due to its economic opportunities and social mobility.
अमेरिकन ड्रीम अभी भी युवाओं को आकर्षित करता है, क्योंकि वहां आर्थिक अवसर और सामाजिक उन्नति के अवसर अधिक हैं।
- While IT professionals in Silicon Valley entered legally, Sikh cab drivers in New York often found unconventional ways to settle.



जहां सिलिकॉन वैली में आईटी पेशेवरों ने कानूनी रूप से प्रवेश किया, वहीं न्यूयॉर्क में सिख टैक्सी ड्राइवरों ने अक्सर अवैध तरीकों से बसने का रास्ता अपनाया।

- **Illegal migrants are not criminals, but opportunity-seekers, hoping for prosperity and better lives.**

अवैध प्रवासी अपराधी नहीं होते, बल्कि अवसर खोजने वाले लोग होते हैं, जो समृद्धि और बेहतर जीवन की तलाश में होते हैं।

- **In 2023, remittances to India exceeded \$120 billion, showing how migration supports families back home.**

2023 में भारत को भेजे गए प्रवासी धन की राशि \$120 अरब से अधिक थी, जिससे पता चलता है कि प्रवासन से भारत में परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है।

- **An estimated 7,25,000 undocumented Indians live in the U.S., nearly one in four of all Indians in the country.**

अनुमानित 7,25,000 भारतीय अवैध रूप से अमेरिका में रहते हैं, जो कि अमेरिका में कुल भारतीयों में से लगभग एक चौथाई हैं।

- **India celebrates its tech billionaires, yet youth unemployment remains high and many struggle for dignified work.**

भारत अपने टेक अरबपतियों का जश्न मनाता है, फिर भी युवा बेरोजगारी अधिक है और कई लोग सम्मानजनक काम पाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

The lure of foreign shores

विदेश जाने की मजबूरी और आकर्षण

- **The desire to migrate is often driven by ambition or survival, with many falling prey to illegal agents promising Western riches.**

प्रवास की इच्छा अक्सर महत्वाकांक्षा या जीवनयापन से जुड़ी होती है, और कई लोग पश्चिमी देशों की संपन्नता का झांसा देने वाले अवैध एजेंटों के शिकार हो जाते हैं।

- **Even wealthy states like Gujarat see thousands risking everything to migrate.**

गुजरात जैसे समृद्ध राज्य से भी हजारों लोग प्रवास के लिए सब कुछ दांव पर लगा देते हैं।

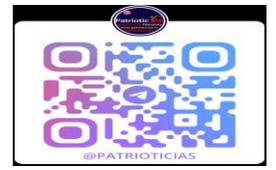
- **Punjab, known as India's breadbasket, faces a crisis where youth leave in large numbers due to unemployment and drug problems.**

पंजाब, जिसे भारत का अन्न भंडार कहा जाता है, वहां बेरोजगारी और नशे की समस्या के कारण बड़ी संख्या में युवा विदेश जा रहे हैं।

- **The January 2022 case of a Gujarati family freezing to death on the U.S.-Canada border shows the desperation of migrants.**

जनवरी 2022 में एक गुजराती परिवार का अमेरिका-कनाडा सीमा पर ठंड से मरना, प्रवासियों की बेबसी को दर्शाता है।

- **Some migrants paid over ₹1 crore to agents to reach the U.S., yet could not find success at home despite their wealth.**



कुछ प्रवासियों ने अमेरिका पहुंचने के लिए ₹1 करोड़ से अधिक दिए, फिर भी भारत में अपने धन के बावजूद सफल नहीं हो सके।

The bigger question: Why is India unable to retain its talent?

सबसे बड़ा सवाल: भारत अपने टैलेंट को क्यों नहीं रोक पा रहा?

- India is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, yet millions still seek better opportunities abroad.
भारत दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक है, फिर भी लाखों लोग विदेश में बेहतर अवसरों की तलाश में हैं।
- Despite economic growth and technological advancements, India struggles to assure its youth of a promising future at home.
आर्थिक वृद्धि और तकनीकी प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत अपने युवाओं को घर पर उज्ज्वल भविष्य की गारंटी देने में असमर्थ है।
- Dignity, stability, and economic security remain major concerns, pushing millions to migrate even to unwelcoming nations.
सम्मान, स्थिरता और आर्थिक सुरक्षा अभी भी बड़े मुद्दे बने हुए हैं, जिससे लाखों लोग अप्रिय देशों में भी प्रवास करने को मजबूर हैं।
- These are uncomfortable questions that India can no longer ignore.
ये असहज करने वाले सवाल हैं, जिन्हें भारत अब और नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकता।

More mirage than dream

सपने से ज्यादा एक मृगतृष्णा

- There is also the question of what migrants find when they arrive. The American Dream, once seen as a golden ticket, is increasingly becoming a mirage.
यह सवाल भी उठता है कि प्रवासी जब वहां पहुंचते हैं तो उन्हें क्या मिलता है। अमेरिकन ड्रीम, जिसे कभी स्वर्णिम अवसर माना जाता था, अब एक मृगतृष्णा बनता जा रहा है।
- Many face uncertainty, fear of deportation, low-paying jobs, and racist suspicion, making survival difficult.
कई लोग अनिश्चितता, निर्वासन (डिपोर्टेशन) के डर, कम वेतन वाली नौकरियों और नस्लीय संदेह का सामना करते हैं, जिससे जीवन कठिन हो जाता है।
- For many migrants, the struggle does not end after crossing the border; instead, they end up in exploitative working conditions.
कई प्रवासियों के लिए, संघर्ष सीमा पार करने के बाद समाप्त नहीं होता; बल्कि वे शोषणकारी कार्य स्थितियों में फंस जाते हैं।
- Many families back home wait for news that never comes, while some migrants face humiliating deportation.



कई परिवार अपने प्रियजनों की खबर के इंतजार में रहते हैं, जबकि कुछ प्रवासियों को अपमानजनक निर्वासन का सामना करना पड़ता है।

The harsh reality of deportation

निर्वासन की कठोर वास्तविकता

- The U.S. is legally allowed to deport illegal immigrants, and the Biden administration deported 1,100 Indians in the last fiscal year.
अमेरिका को अवैध प्रवासियों को निर्वासित करने का कानूनी अधिकार है, और बाइडेन प्रशासन ने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 1,100 भारतीयों को निर्वासित किया।
- Since October 2020, nearly 1,70,000 Indian migrants have been detained while crossing the border illegally from Canada or Mexico.
अक्टूबर 2020 से, लगभग 1,70,000 भारतीय प्रवासियों को कनाडा या मैक्सिको से अवैध रूप से सीमा पार करने के दौरान हिरासत में लिया गया।
- However, the manner of deportation has been criticized, as shackled and handcuffed migrants being loaded onto military aircraft creates a criminal-like image.
हालांकि, निर्वासन की प्रक्रिया की आलोचना की गई है, क्योंकि हथकड़ी और बेड़ियों में जकड़े प्रवासियों को सैन्य विमान में चढ़ाया गया, जिससे यह आपराधिक प्रत्यर्पण जैसा लगता है।
- Colombia and Mexico have condemned such treatment, arguing that deportation should be an administrative process, not a humiliating spectacle.
कोलंबिया और मैक्सिको ने इस तरह के व्यवहार की निंदा की है, यह तर्क देते हुए कि निर्वासन एक प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए, न कि एक अपमानजनक तमाशा।

Issues to ponder over

विचार करने योग्य मुद्दे

- Should a democracy treat another country's citizens this way? Does border enforcement justify undermining human dignity?
क्या एक लोकतंत्र को दूसरे देश के नागरिकों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए? क्या सीमा प्रवर्तन मानव गरिमा को कमतर साबित करने का औचित्य रखता है?
- Diplomacy is not just about policy but also a reflection of national character.
कूटनीति केवल नीतियों तक सीमित नहीं होती, बल्कि यह राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का भी प्रतिबिंब होती है।
- India must stand up for its citizens, even if it does not support illegal immigration.
भारत को अपने नागरिकों के सम्मान की रक्षा करनी चाहिए, भले ही वह अवैध प्रवासन का समर्थन न करता हो।
- A nation's global stature is not just about economic power but also about the respect its passport commands.



किसी देश की वैश्विक स्थिति केवल आर्थिक शक्ति पर निर्भर नहीं होती, बल्कि यह उसके पासपोर्ट के सम्मान पर भी निर्भर करती है।

- True global engagement is not just about trade and alliances; it is about ensuring the dignity of every Indian citizen abroad.

वैश्विक भागीदारी केवल व्यापार और गठबंधनों तक सीमित नहीं है; यह हर भारतीय नागरिक की गरिमा की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में भी है।

India's paradox: Why do ambitious youth leave?

भारत का विरोधाभास: महत्वाकांक्षी युवा क्यों विदेश जाते हैं?

- We celebrate aspirational Indian youth, yet many prefer to achieve their dreams abroad rather than in India.

हम महत्वाकांक्षी भारतीय युवाओं का जश्न मनाते हैं, फिर भी कई अपनी आकांक्षाओं को विदेश में पूरा करना पसंद करते हैं।

- India must become a place people want to return to, not one they are forced to come back to after deportation.

भारत को ऐसा स्थान बनना चाहिए जहां लोग स्वेच्छा से लौटना चाहें, न कि ऐसा जहां वे निर्वासन के बाद मजबूरी में वापस आएं।

- Those returning are not just deportees, but skilled, ambitious individuals whose potential can fuel India's growth.

वापस आने वाले केवल निर्वासित लोग नहीं हैं, बल्कि कुशल, महत्वाकांक्षी व्यक्ति हैं, जिनकी क्षमताएं भारत के विकास में योगदान दे सकती हैं।

- Opportunities should not just be limited to the privileged; India must ensure inclusive growth through investment in education, infrastructure, and entrepreneurship.

अवसर केवल संपन्न वर्ग तक सीमित नहीं होने चाहिए; भारत को शिक्षा, बुनियादी ढांचे और उद्यमशीलता में निवेश के माध्यम से समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

India must build bridges, not walls

भारत को दीवारें नहीं, पुल बनाने चाहिए

- As the world builds barriers, India must create pathways to opportunity and prosperity.

जब दुनिया दीवारें खड़ी कर रही है, भारत को अवसरों और समृद्धि के लिए मार्ग बनाना चाहिए।

- Migration should be an option, not a necessity, meaning India must become a place where people choose to stay.

प्रवासन एक विकल्प होना चाहिए, न कि एक अनिवार्यता, यानी भारत ऐसा देश बने जहां लोग रहना पसंद करें।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- India must not just be the world's largest exporter of talent, but a hub that attracts talent from around the world.
भारत को केवल दुनिया में सबसे अधिक प्रतिभा भेजने वाला देश नहीं बनना चाहिए, बल्कि ऐसा केंद्र बनना चाहिए जो वैश्विक प्रतिभाओं को आकर्षित करे।
- Success should be celebrated at home, and prosperity should not be a foreign fantasy, but an Indian reality.
सफलता का जश्न भारत में ही मनाया जाना चाहिए, और समृद्धि को विदेशी सपना नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय हकीकत बनना चाहिए।
- Let us make India a land of hope, not because the world is rejecting our people, but because they no longer need to look elsewhere.
आइए भारत को फिर से आशा की भूमि बनाएं, न कि इसलिए कि दुनिया हमारे लोगों को नकार रही है, बल्कि इसलिए कि उन्हें कहीं और देखने की जरूरत ही न पड़े।

PATRIOTIC IAS