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THE HINDU NEWSPAPER

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TOPICS COVERED (PCS Special)

- 1. Former CRPF D-G Anish Dayal Singh appointed Deputy NSA**
पूर्व सीआरपीएफ डी-जी अनीश दयाल सिंह नियुक्त उप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार
- 2. Chikitha, Sharvari strike gold**
चिकिथा, शारवरी ने जीता स्वर्ण

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Former CRPF D-G Anish Dayal Singh appointed Deputy NSA

पूर्व सीआरपीएफ डी-जी अनीश दयाल सिंह नियुक्त उप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार



PCS

Former CRPF D-G Anish Dayal Singh appointed Deputy NSA

Former CRPF and ITBP Director-General Anish Dayal Singh has been appointed the new Deputy National Security Adviser (NSA), with a mandate to handle internal affairs, official sources said. Mr. Singh, a 1988-batch Indian Police Service (IPS) officer from the Manipur cadre, retired from service in December 2024. He brings extensive experience to the role, having served for nearly 30 years in the Intelligence Bureau (IB) before heading the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and most recently, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). According to officials, Mr. Singh will be in charge of internal affairs of the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, and Naxal and northeastern insurgency, as the Deputy NSA. PTI

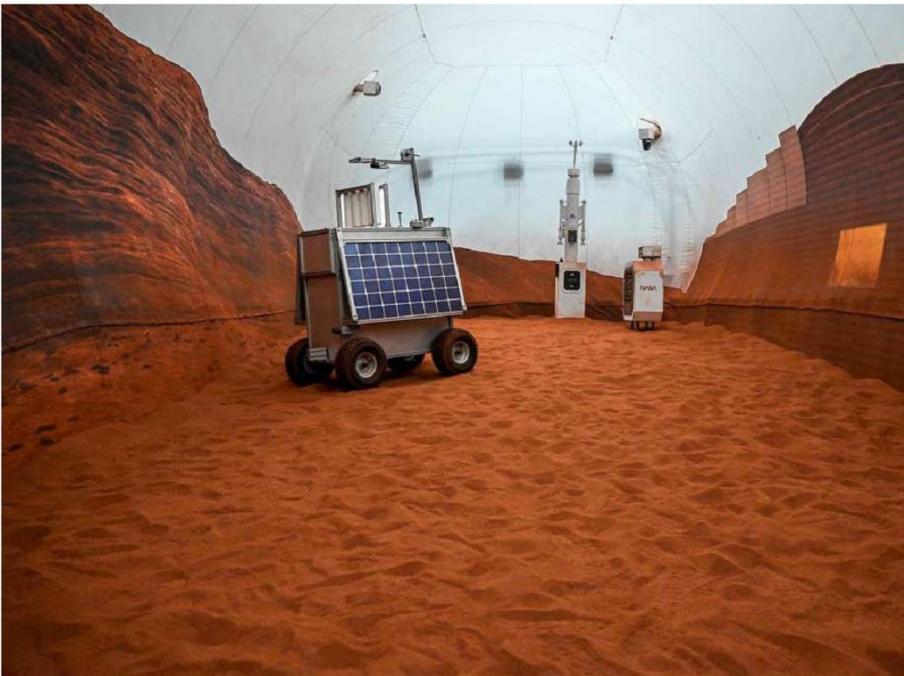
Former CRPF and ITBP Director-General Anish Dayal Singh has been appointed the new Deputy National Security Adviser (NSA), with a mandate to handle internal affairs, official sources said.

पूर्व सीआरपीएफ और आईटीबीपी के महानिदेशक अनीश दयाल सिंह को नया उप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार (एनएसए) नियुक्त किया गया है, जिन्हें आंतरिक मामलों को संभालने का दायित्व दिया गया है, आधिकारिक सूत्रों ने कहा।

- Mr. Singh, a 1988-batch Indian Police Service (IPS) officer from the Manipur cadre, retired from service in December 2024. श्री सिंह, 1988 बैच के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (आईपीएस) अधिकारी, जो मणिपुर कैडर से हैं, ने दिसंबर 2024 में सेवा से सेवानिवृत्ति ली।
- He brings extensive experience to the role, having served for nearly 30 years in the Intelligence Bureau (IB) before heading the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and most recently, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

वे इस पद पर व्यापक अनुभव लेकर आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने खुफिया ब्यूरो (आईबी) में लगभग 30 वर्षों तक सेवा की, उसके बाद भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस (आईटीबीपी) का नेतृत्व किया और हाल ही में केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ) का नेतृत्व किया।

- According to officials, Mr. Singh will be in charge of internal affairs of the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, and Naxal and northeastern insurgency, as the Deputy NSA. अधिकारियों के अनुसार, श्री सिंह देश के आंतरिक मामलों के प्रभारी होंगे, जिनमें जम्मू-कश्मीर, और नक्सल एवं पूर्वोत्तर विद्रोह शामिल हैं, बतौर उप एनएसए।



PCS

A simulated Mars exterior portion of NASA's Crew Health and Performance Exploration Analog (CHAPEA) is seen at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, August 22, 2025. CHAPEA is a 3D-printed habitat designed to serve as an analog for one-year missions. This mission will have four crew members and it will start in late fall 2025. AFP



Chikitha, Sharvari strike gold

PCS

ARCHERY

Sports Bureau

Chikitha Taniparthi became the first Indian compound archer to win the women's under-21 individual title at the World youth archery championships in Winnipeg, Canada.

Sharvari Shende, a 16-year-old from Pune, added another gold to India's kitty by winning the recurve under-18 women's individual crown, while Gatha Khadake and Agstay Singh earned the recurve mixed team bronze.

India finished with four gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

Chikitha, a World Cup Stage team silver medallist, defeated European youth champion Paula Diaz Morillas of Spain 142-133 in the semifinals and Asian Grand Prix silver medallist Park Yerin of Korea 142-136 in the final to earn her maiden international medal in an individual competition.



Chikitha and Sharvari... doing India proud. WORLD ARCHERY

den international medal in an individual competition.

Coming from Sultanpur in Telangana, the 20-year-old karate black belt winner who switched to archery, thanked her mentor Abhishek Verma for his support.

Asian silver medallist Sharvari toppled two Koreans, Kim Minjeong 7-3 in the semifinals and Kim Yewon 6-5 (shoot-off: 10-9) in the final, to claim the Worlds under-18 women's individual gold after Deepika Kumari and Komalika Bari.

The results: Recurve:

Under-18: Individual: Gold medal match: Sharvari Shende bt Kim Yewon (Kor) 6-5 (shoot-off: 10-9). **Semifinal:** Sharvari bt Kim Minjeong (Kor) 7-3;

Mixed team: Bronze medal match: India (Gatha Khadake, Agstay Singh) bt Chinese Taipei (Kao Hui-Tang, Chen Pin-An) 5-3.

Compound: Individual:

Under-21: Women: Gold medal match: Chikitha Taniparthi bt Park Yerin (Kor) 142-136.

Semifinal: Chikitha bt Paula Diaz Morillas (Esp) 142-133.

Under-18: Men: Bronze medal match: Yen Tzu Hsiang (Tpe) bt Yogesh Joshi 143-139. **Semifinal:** Yogesh lost to Hector McNeilly 132-136.

Chikitha, Sharvari strike gold

चिकिथा, शारवरी ने जीता स्वर्ण

Chikitha Taniparthi became the first Indian compound archer to win the women's under-21 individual title at the World youth archery championships in Winnipeg, Canada.

चिकिथा तानीपार्थी बनी पहली भारतीय कंपाउंड तीरंदाज जिन्होंने वर्ल्ड यूथ आर्चरी चैम्पियनशिप में विनिपेग, कनाडा में महिला अंडर-21 व्यक्तिगत खिताब जीता।

• Sharvari Shende, a 16-year-old from Pune, added another gold to India's kitty by winning the recurve under-18 women's individual crown, while Gatha

Khadake and Agstay Singh earned the recurve mixed team bronze.

पुणे की 16 वर्षीय शारवरी शेंडे ने रिकर्व अंडर-18 महिला व्यक्तिगत खिताब जीतकर भारत के खाते में एक और स्वर्ण पदक जोड़ा, जबकि गाथा खडके और अगस्टे सिंह ने रिकर्व मिश्रित टीम कांस्य जीता।

- India finished with four gold, two silver and two bronze medals. भारत ने चार स्वर्ण, दो रजत और दो कांस्य पदकों के साथ समाप्त किया।
- Chikitha, a World Cup Stage team silver medallist, defeated European youth champion Paula Diaz Morillas of Spain 142-133 in the semifinals and Asian Grand Prix silver medallist Park Yerin of Korea 142-136 in the final to earn her maiden international medal in an individual competition.

चिकिथा, एक वर्ल्ड कप स्टेज टीम रजत पदक विजेता, ने स्पेन की यूरोपीय युवा चैम्पियन पाउला डियाज़ मोरिलस को 142-133 से सेमीफाइनल में और कोरिया की एशियन ग्रैंड प्री रजत पदक विजेता पार्क यी रिन को 142-136 से फाइनल में हराकर अपने करियर का पहला अंतरराष्ट्रीय पदक व्यक्तिगत प्रतियोगिता में जीता।

- Coming from Sultanpur in Telangana, the 20-year-old karate black belt winner who switched to archery, thanked her mentor Abhishek Verma for his support. तेलंगाना के सुल्तानपुर से आने वाली 20 वर्षीय कराटे ब्लैक बेल्ट विजेता जिन्होंने तीरंदाजी में बदलाव किया, ने अपने मार्गदर्शक अभिषेक वर्मा को उनके सहयोग के लिए धन्यवाद दिया।
- Asian silver medallist Sharvari toppled two Koreans, Kim Minjeong 7-3 in the semifinals and Kim Yewon 6-5 (shoot-off: 10-9) in the final, to claim the Worlds under-18 women's individual gold after Deepika Kumari and Komalika Bari. एशियन रजत पदक विजेता शारवरी ने दो कोरियाई खिलाड़ियों को हराया, किम मिनजोंग को 7-3 से



सेमीफाइनल में और किम येवोन को 6-5 (शूट-ऑफ: 10-9) से फाइनल में, और दीपिका कुमारी और कोमलिका बारी के बाद वर्ल्ड्स अंडर-18 महिला व्यक्तिगत स्वर्ण जीता।

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

1. **Naga tribes to boycott Governor's swearing-in**
नागा जनजातियाँ राज्यपाल के शपथ ग्रहण का बहिष्कार करेंगी
2. **NCERT textbooks introduce Indian art forms**
एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकें भारतीय कला रूपों को प्रस्तुत करती हैं
3. **Cloudburst: when the balloon pops**
क्लाउडबर्स्ट: जब गुब्बारा फटता है
4. **The ASI is Facing a Credibility Crisis**
ASI एक विश्वसनीयता संकट का सामना कर रहा है

Naga tribes to boycott Governor's swearing-in

GS I: Tribes

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

The apex bodies of five Nagaland tribes have declined an invitation to attend the gubernatorial swearing-in ceremony in the State's capital, Kohima.

Manipur Governor Ajay Kumar Bhalla is scheduled to take additional charge of Nagaland on Monday.

The Angami Public Organisation, **Ao Senden, Lotha Hoho, Rengma Hoho, and Sumi Hoho** stated on Sunday that their representatives would not attend the Governor's oath-taking ceremony.

The apex bodies of these five tribes have been demanding a review of the reservation policy.

Naga tribes to boycott Governor's swearing-in

नागा जनजातियाँ राज्यपाल के शपथ ग्रहण का बहिष्कार करेंगी

The apex bodies of five Nagaland tribes have declined an invitation to attend the gubernatorial swearing-in ceremony in the State's capital, Kohima.

नागालैंड की पाँच जनजातियों की शीर्ष संस्थाओं ने राज्य की राजधानी कोहिमा में होने वाले राज्यपाल के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में शामिल होने के निमंत्रण को अस्वीकार कर दिया है।

- **Manipur Governor Ajay Kumar Bhalla is scheduled to take additional charge of Nagaland on Monday.**

मणिपुर के राज्यपाल अजय कुमार भल्ला को सोमवार को नागालैंड का अतिरिक्त प्रभार लेने का कार्यक्रम तय है।

- The **Angami Public Organisation, Ao Senden, Lotha Hoho, Rengma Hoho, and Sumi Hoho** stated on Sunday that their representatives would not attend the **Governor's oath-taking ceremony.**

अंगामी पब्लिक ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, आओ सेंडेन, लोथा होहो, रेंगमा होहो और सुमी होहो ने रविवार को कहा कि उनके प्रतिनिधि राज्यपाल के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में शामिल नहीं होंगे।

- The **apex bodies of these five tribes** have been demanding a **review of the reservation policy.**

इन पाँच जनजातियों की शीर्ष संस्थाएँ आरक्षण नीति की समीक्षा की मांग कर रही हैं।



NCERT textbooks introduce Indian art forms

GS I: A&C

Maitri Purecha

NEW DELHI

In line with the National Education Policy that education be rooted in the Indian ethos, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has included art forms such as Indian classical music, dance, theatre, and visual arts in the new textbooks for Class 3 to 8.

The new arts education textbook, titled *Kriti*, introduced for Class 8 students in the academic year 2025-26, delves into the details of *swar*, *laya*, and *shabd* – the basic components of classical Indian music. The book prescribes the recitation of *shlokas* in Sanskrit through *swar* and *laya* patterns, introduces folk or traditional songs in regional languages, and also exposes students to the patterns of seven notes of classical music in different *layas*. The curriculum also focuses on the rendition of *ragas* from



Teaching traditions: Students will be exposed to Indian dance forms such as Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, and Kuchipudi.

Hindustani and Carnatic music.

Similarly for dance, students are exposed to Indian dance forms such as Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohiniyattam, Odissi, and Sattriya.

“Before this, there was no school textbook which exposed students to classical forms of dance and music. They would have to enrol in private training for learning these forms. Now they will get exposed to

these as a part of the school curriculum,” Sangeet Natak Akademi Chairperson Sandhya Purecha, who is also chairing the textbook development team working in collaboration with the NCERT, told *The Hindu*.

The textbook draws heavily from the *Natyashastra*, a Sanskrit treatise on performing arts; *Brihaddeshi*, a Sanskrit text on Indian classical music; and *Sangita Damodara*, among others. Chapters on dance qu-

ote from the Sanskrit scripture *Abhinaya Darpanam*, which focuses on expression through *hasta mudras*, or hand gestures.

Basic concepts

Ms. Purecha said that school students were mostly attracted to cultural activities and looked forward to the arts period. “Activities such as storytelling, *abhinaya* (acting or facial expressions), and dance are enjoyed by children,” she said.

“Our idea is not to develop a student’s expertise in Bharatnatyam or Kathak, or Indian classical music at this stage. That would take years of practice. What we have done in the book is drawn from these concepts, for instance, basic *hasta mudras* (hand gestures) in Indian dance forms, which are photographically depicted and can be incorporated in dance or theatre performances that students conceive. Also, basic leaps,

jumps, circles are formations that are derived from classical dances can be incorporated into contemporary or folk dances that students may conceive as a part of their projects,” Ms. Purecha said. “Similarly, basics of classical music like *ragas* and *taal* is inculcated so that a student may appreciate a classical singing performance with some background knowledge.”

The new textbooks for Class 3 to 5 are titled *Bansuri*, while those for Class 6 to 8 are titled *Kriti*. They expose children to Indian art forms in stages, in an age-appropriate manner, and have been conceived after over a year of deliberations. In the foreword of the Class 8 textbook, NCERT Director Dinesh Saklani notes, “*Kriti* has infused in its visuals and other components, the rich Indian Knowledge systems, India’s artistic and cultural heritage, values - all deeply rooted in Bharat.”

NCERT textbooks introduce Indian art forms

एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकें भारतीय कला रूपों को प्रस्तुत करती हैं

In line with the National Education Policy that education be rooted in the Indian ethos, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has included art forms such as Indian classical music, dance, theatre, and visual arts in the new textbooks for Class 3 to 8.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार कि शिक्षा को भारतीय मूल्यों में निहित होना चाहिए, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत, नृत्य, नाटक और दृश्य कला जैसे कला रूपों को कक्षा 3 से 8 की नई पाठ्यपुस्तकों में शामिल किया है।

- The new arts education textbook, titled **Kriti**, introduced for **Class 8** students in the academic year **2025-26**, delves into the details of **swar**, **laya**, and **shabd** — the basic components of classical Indian music.

नई कला शिक्षा की पाठ्यपुस्तक जिसका शीर्षक **कृति** है, **कक्षा 8** के छात्रों के लिए **2025-26** शैक्षणिक वर्ष में प्रस्तुत की गई, इसमें **स्वर**, **लय** और **शब्द** — जो भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के मूल घटक हैं — का विस्तार से वर्णन है।

- The book prescribes the recitation of **shlokas** in **Sanskrit** through **swar** and **laya** patterns, introduces **folk or traditional songs in regional languages**, and also exposes students to



the patterns of **seven notes of classical music** in different **plays**.

यह पुस्तक **संस्कृत के श्लोकों का स्वर और लय** के पैटर्न के माध्यम से पाठ करवाती है, **क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लोक या पारंपरिक गीतों** का परिचय देती है, और छात्रों को शास्त्रीय संगीत के **सात स्वरों के पैटर्न** से विभिन्न लयों में अवगत कराती है।

- The curriculum also focuses on the **rendition of ragas from Hindustani and Carnatic music**. पाठ्यक्रम **हिंदुस्तानी और कर्नाटिक संगीत के रागों** के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर भी केंद्रित है।
- Similarly for dance, students are exposed to Indian dance forms such as **Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohiniyattam, Odissi, and Sattriya**. इसी प्रकार नृत्य के लिए, छात्रों को भारतीय नृत्य शैलियों जैसे **भरतनाट्यम, कथक, कथकली, कुचिपुड़ी, मणिपुरी, मोहिनीयट्टम, ओडिसी और सत्रिया** से अवगत कराया जाता है।
- “Before this, there was no school textbook which exposed students to classical forms of dance and music. They would have to enrol in private training for learning these forms. Now they will get exposed to these as a part of the school curriculum,” **Sangeet Natak Akademi Chairperson Sandhya Purecha, who is also chairing the textbook development team working in collaboration with the NCERT**, told The Hindu.
“इससे पहले कोई भी स्कूल की पाठ्यपुस्तक छात्रों को शास्त्रीय नृत्य और संगीत रूपों से अवगत नहीं कराती थी। उन्हें इन रूपों को सीखने के लिए निजी प्रशिक्षण में दाखिला लेना पड़ता था। अब वे इनसे स्कूल के पाठ्यक्रम के हिस्से के रूप में अवगत होंगे,” **संगीत नाटक अकादमी की अध्यक्ष संध्या पुरेचा**, जो **एनसीईआरटी** के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही पाठ्यपुस्तक विकास टीम की अध्यक्षता भी कर रही हैं, ने द हिंदू को बताया।
- The textbook draws heavily from the **Natyashastra, a Sanskrit treatise on performing arts; Brihaddeshi, a Sanskrit text on Indian classical music; and Sangita Damodara**, among others. Chapters on dance quote from the Sanskrit scripture **Abhinaya Darpanam, which focuses on expression through hasta mudras (hand gestures)**.
यह पाठ्यपुस्तक मुख्य रूप से **नाट्यशास्त्र** (संगीत और नाट्य पर संस्कृत ग्रंथ); **बृहद्देशी** (भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत पर संस्कृत ग्रंथ); और **संगीत दामोदर** आदि से ली गई है। नृत्य पर अध्याय संस्कृत ग्रंथ **अभिनय दर्पणम** से उद्धृत हैं, जो **हस्त मुद्राओं (हाथ के इशारों)** के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति पर केंद्रित है।
- Basic concepts**
मूलभूत अवधारणाएँ
- Ms. Purecha said that school students were mostly attracted to cultural activities and looked forward to the arts period. “Activities such as **storytelling, abhinaya (acting or facial expressions), and dance** are enjoyed by children,” she said.
सुश्री पुरेचा ने कहा कि स्कूल के छात्र मुख्य रूप से सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं और कला की कक्षा का इंतजार करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, “**कहानी सुनाना, अभिनय (चेहरे के भाव) और नृत्य** जैसी गतिविधियाँ बच्चों को पसंद आती हैं।”
- “Our idea is not to develop a student’s expertise in **Bharatnatyam or Kathak, or Indian classical music** at this stage. That would take years of practice. What we have done in the book is drawn from these concepts, for instance, **basic hasta mudras (hand gestures) in Indian dance forms, which are photographically depicted** and can be incorporated in dance or theatre performances that students conceive. Also, **basic leaps, jumps, circles are formations that are derived from classical dances that can be incorporated into contemporary or folk dances** that students may conceive as a part of their projects,” Ms. Purecha said. “Similarly, basics of classical music like **ragas and taal** are inculcated so that a student may appreciate a classical singing performance with some background knowledge.”
“हमारा उद्देश्य इस स्तर पर छात्रों की **भरतनाट्यम या कथक**, या **भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत** में विशेषज्ञता विकसित करना नहीं है। इसके लिए वर्षों का अभ्यास चाहिए। हमने इस पुस्तक में इन अवधारणाओं से लिया है, जैसे कि भारतीय नृत्य शैलियों में **मूलभूत हस्त मुद्राएँ (हाथ के इशारे)**, जिन्हें फोटोग्राफ के माध्यम से दिखाया गया है और जिन्हें छात्रों द्वारा तैयार किए गए नृत्य या नाटक के प्रदर्शन में शामिल किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार, **मूल छलांग, कूद, वृत्त** जैसी संरचनाएँ जो शास्त्रीय नृत्यों से ली गई हैं, उन्हें समकालीन या लोक नृत्यों में शामिल किया जा सकता है जिन्हें छात्र अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स के हिस्से के रूप में तैयार कर सकते हैं,” सुश्री पुरेचा ने कहा। “इसी प्रकार, शास्त्रीय संगीत के **राग और ताल** जैसे मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को शामिल किया गया है ताकि छात्र शास्त्रीय गायन प्रस्तुति का कुछ पृष्ठभूमि ज्ञान के साथ आनंद ले सकें।”
- The **new textbooks for Class 3 to 5 are titled Bansuri**, while those for **Class 6 to 8 are titled Kirti**. They expose children to Indian art forms in stages, in an **age-appropriate manner**, and have been conceived after over a year of deliberations.



कक्षा 3 से 5 की नई पाठ्यपुस्तकों का शीर्षक **बांसुरी** है, जबकि कक्षा 6 से 8 की पाठ्यपुस्तकों का शीर्षक **कृति** है। ये बच्चों को भारतीय कला रूपों से चरणबद्ध रूप में, **आयु-उपयुक्त तरीके** से परिचित कराती हैं और इन्हें एक वर्ष से अधिक की चर्चा के बाद तैयार किया गया है।

- In the foreword of the **Class 8** textbook, **NCERT Director Dinesh Saklani** notes, “**Kriti** has infused in its visuals and other components, the rich **Indian Knowledge systems, India’s artistic and cultural heritage, values** - all deeply rooted in **Bharat.**”

कक्षा 8 की पाठ्यपुस्तक की भूमिका में, **एनसीईआरटी निदेशक दिनेश सकलानी** ने लिखा, “कृति ने अपने दृश्यों और अन्य घटकों में समृद्ध **भारतीय ज्ञान परंपराएँ, भारत की कलात्मक और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, मूल्य** — जो सभी **भारत** में गहराई से निहित हैं — को समाहित किया है।”

WHAT IS IT?

Cloudburst: when the balloon pops

**Vasudevan
Mukunth**

GS I: Geography

A cloudburst is a sudden and intense rainfall event that can transform weather conditions within minutes. Unlike the steady and large-scale downpour typical of monsoon rains, a cloudburst is localised, often drenching a small area with an extraordinary amount of water.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) defines a cloudburst as rainfall of more than 100 mm in one hour over an area of about 2030 sq. km. This threshold is used in India to identify events that can lead to flash floods and landslides, especially in mountainous areas.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) defines cloudbursts differently, however: as rain pouring down at a rate of 100 mm per hour or more. The WMO definition also makes reference to the Swedish term ‘skyfall’, which is described as 1 mm per



Cloudbursts occur when strong updrafts in thunderstorms hold large amounts of water high in the atmosphere. Representative image. RIC MATKOWSKI/UNSPLASH

minute, or 60 mm per hour for short bursts and 50 mm per hour when sustained for longer periods.

Other references describe the phenomenon by its physical process rather than by rainfall numbers. Cloudbursts often occur when strong updrafts in thunderstorms hold large amounts of water high in the atmosphere. When the updraft collapses, this water is released suddenly, resulting in an intense downpour. Scientific papers have also highlighted the role of orographic lifting, where moist air is forced

upwards by mountains, leading to rapid condensation and heavy rain.

This said, all definitions agree that a cloudburst is short-lived and very intense, and is capable of causing severe damage. The area of effect could be larger, however, depending on where the water flows.

For feedback and suggestions

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Cloudburst: when the balloon pops क्लाउडबर्स्ट: जब गुब्बारा फटता है

- A **cloudburst** is a sudden and intense **rainfall event** that can transform weather conditions within **minutes**.
एक **क्लाउडबर्स्ट** अचानक और तीव्र **वर्षा घटना** है जो केवल **मिनटों** में मौसम की स्थिति बदल सकती है।
- Unlike the steady and large-scale downpour typical of **monsoon rains**, a cloudburst is **localised**, often drenching a small area with an extraordinary amount of water.
सामान्य **मानसून की वर्षा** की तुलना में, क्लाउडबर्स्ट **स्थानीयकृत** होता है, जो अक्सर एक छोटे क्षेत्र को असाधारण मात्रा में पानी से भिगो देता है।
- The **India Meteorological Department (IMD)** defines a cloudburst as rainfall of **more than 100 mm in one hour** over an area of about **20–30 sq. km**.
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के अनुसार, क्लाउडबर्स्ट को एक क्षेत्र में लगभग **20–30 वर्ग किमी** पर **एक घंटे में 100 मिमी से अधिक वर्षा** के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।
- This threshold is used in India to identify events that can lead to **flash floods** and **landslides**, especially in mountainous areas.
इस सीमा का उपयोग भारत में उन घटनाओं की पहचान के लिए किया जाता है जो **फ्लैश फ्लड्स** और **भूस्खलन** का कारण बन सकती हैं, विशेष रूप से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में।
- The **World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)** defines cloudbursts differently: as rain pouring down at a rate of **100 mm per hour or more**.
विश्व मौसम संगठन (WMO) क्लाउडबर्स्ट को अलग तरीके से परिभाषित करता है: **100 मिमी प्रति घंटे या उससे अधिक की दर से वर्षा**।
- The WMO definition also refers to the Swedish term '**skyfall**', described as **1 mm per minute, or 60 mm per hour for short bursts and 50 mm per hour when sustained for longer periods**.
WMO की परिभाषा स्वीडिश शब्द '**skyfall**' का भी उल्लेख करती है, जिसे **1 मिमी प्रति मिनट**, या **छोटे समय के लिए 60 मिमी प्रति घंटे** और **लंबे समय तक 50 मिमी प्रति घंटे** के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।
- Other references describe the phenomenon by its **physical process** rather than by rainfall numbers.
अन्य संदर्भ इस घटना को केवल **वर्षा की मात्रा** के बजाय इसके **भौतिक प्रक्रिया** के आधार पर बताते हैं।
- Cloudbursts often occur when strong **updrafts** in thunderstorms hold large amounts of water high in the atmosphere.
क्लाउडबर्स्ट अक्सर तब होता है जब तूफानों में मजबूत **अपड्राफ्ट्स** वायुमंडल में उच्च स्तर पर बड़ी मात्रा में पानी रखते हैं।
- When the updraft collapses, this water is released suddenly, resulting in an intense **downpour**.
जब अपड्राफ्ट गिरता है, यह पानी अचानक रिलीज होता है, जिससे तीव्र **मूसलाधार वर्षा** होती है।
- Scientific papers have also highlighted the role of **orographic lifting**, where moist air is forced upwards by mountains, leading to rapid condensation and heavy rain.
वैज्ञानिक पत्रों ने **ओरोग्राफिक लिफ्टिंग** की भूमिका को भी उजागर किया है, जहां पहाड़ों द्वारा नम हवा को ऊपर की ओर मजबूर किया जाता है, जिससे तेजी से संघनन और भारी वर्षा होती है।
- All definitions agree that a cloudburst is **short-lived** and **very intense**, and is capable of causing **severe damage**.
सभी परिभाषाएँ सहमत हैं कि एक क्लाउडबर्स्ट **अल्पकालिक** और **अत्यंत तीव्र** होता है, और यह **गंभीर नुकसान** पहुंचा सकता है।
- The area of effect could be larger, however, depending on where the water flows.
हालांकि, प्रभाव क्षेत्र बड़ा हो सकता है, यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि पानी कहाँ बहता है।

The ASI is facing a credibility crisis

GS I, A&C

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has once again drawn public scrutiny following the controversial transfer of archaeologist K. Amarnath Ramakrishna. His leadership of the Keeladi excavation in Tamil Nadu garnered considerable public and academic interest in the history of ancient Tamil civilisation.

The Keeladi excavations

Started in 2014, the excavation at Keeladi uncovered around 7,500 artefacts. The findings indicated the presence of a sophisticated, literate, and secular urban society and offered crucial evidence in bridging the historical gap between the Iron Age (12th-6th century BCE) and the Early Historic Period (6th-4th century BCE). Scholars have since referred to the site as part of the Vaigai Valley Civilisation. The Keeladi settlement could be a part of the second urbanisation that swept the Indian subcontinent between the 6th and 2nd centuries BCE.

The project took a dramatic turn when Mr. Ramakrishna was abruptly transferred to Assam in 2017. His transfer was widely perceived as an effort to downplay the findings. Tensions escalated when the ASI claimed there were no significant findings and halted the third phase of excavation. This sparked a political rift between the Tamil Nadu government and the Union government. The Madras High Court intervened, transferring the site to the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology, which has since unearthed over 18,000 artefacts.

In 2021, Mr. Ramakrishna returned to Tamil Nadu as superintending archaeologist of the Chennai circle. In 2023, he submitted a report on the first two phases, substantiating the earlier findings. However, the ASI requested a revision of the report. Defending his conclusions, Mr. Ramakrishna cited methodological rigour, stratigraphic sequencing, material



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Beyond the erosion of its institutional autonomy amid bureaucratic entanglement and political contingencies, the ASI's epistemic endeavour is increasingly subsumed by nationalistic fervour

culture analysis, and Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dating of the carbonaceous material retrieved from various event horizons within the excavated sites. The episodes underscore the politics in archaeological practice and reflect a credibility crisis facing the ASI.

An inconsistent approach

The Union government justified its stance saying a single set of findings cannot substantiate alternative historical narratives without broader scientific validation. While this rationale champions methodological rigour and scientific inquiry in knowledge production, it also exposes the inconsistency in the ASI's conduct across other excavation projects.

Excavations at the Adichanallur and Sivagalai sites in the Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu exhibited a pattern similar to Keeladi. Although Adichanallur was excavated in the early 20th century by a British archaeologist, Alexander Rea, the site was neglected for nearly a century. When excavations resumed under the leadership of T. Sathyamurthy of ASI in 2004, notable Iron Age artefacts were uncovered, dated to be more than 3,000 years old. However, it took more than 15 years and court intervention for the ASI to publish the findings.

However, the ASI's excavation in Rajasthan assumed a different trajectory. The unearthing of an ancient 23 m-deep paleochannel in Bahaj village prompted some historians and archaeologists to associate the site with the mythical Saraswati River mentioned in the Rig Veda. The excavation report also claimed links to human settlements from the 'Mahabharata period', a controversial time interval debated by scholars. Such uncritical embrace of mytho-historical narratives stands antithetical to the principles of scientific knowledge production.

The ASI's conduct in these instances reveals a trap of methodological nationalism – a

framework privileging a singular, state-sanctioned vision of India's past. This approach is often legitimised through methodological rigidity, teleological interpretations, and the construction of a monopolised epistemic regime. The institution's pursuit of portraying India as a civilisational monolith has long drawn criticism from scholarly circles. Ashish Avikunthak (2021) highlighted arbitrary transfers, delayed promotions, exasperating work conditions, and inadequate infrastructure that stifle quality work in the ASI. Supriya Verma and Jaya Menon (2003) critiqued the Ayodhya excavation project for lacking scientific integrity. Jürgen Neufuß (2012) and Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti (1988, 2003) pointed to the ASI's continued reliance on the outdated Wheeler method and the lack of comprehensive research designs as impediments to holistic interpretation.

The ASI has largely retained a closed internal review system. Most research is circulated through internal reports, institutional monographs, and bulletins. In contrast, its global counterparts such as the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Germany, the Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives in France, and Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs regularly publish findings in academic platforms. This fosters transparency, methodological accountability, scholarly rigour, and enhance the accessibility of archaeological findings. It also invites global scholarly engagement.

Beyond these issues, the ASI's epistemic endeavour is increasingly subsumed by nationalistic fervour. The crumbling legitimacy of archaeological enterprise calls for comprehensive structural and institutional reforms, greater methodological and scientific rigour, financial autonomy, and a robust epistemic framework that embraces the plurality of India's historical past.

The ASI is Facing a Credibility Crisis ASI एक विश्वसनीयता संकट का सामना कर रहा है

Keeladi Excavation and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
कीलाड़ी उत्खनन और पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण भारत (ASI)



- The **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** has once again drawn **public scrutiny** following the controversial transfer of **archaeologist K. Amarnath Ramakrishna**.
विवादास्पद रूप से पुरातत्ववेत्ता **K. अमरनाथ रामकृष्ण** के स्थानांतरण के बाद **पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण भारत (ASI)** फिर से **सार्वजनिक जांच** के केंद्र में आया है।
- His leadership of the **Keeladi excavation in Tamil Nadu** garnered considerable **public and academic interest** in the history of **ancient Tamil civilization**.
तमिलनाडु में **कीलाड़ी उत्खनन** में उनके नेतृत्व ने **प्राचीन तमिल सभ्यता के इतिहास** में महत्वपूर्ण **सार्वजनिक और शैक्षणिक रुचि** पैदा की।

Keeladi Excavations कीलाड़ी उत्खनन

- Started in **2014**, the excavation at **Keeladi** uncovered around **7,500 artefacts**.
2014 में शुरू हुआ, **कीलाड़ी** उत्खनन में लगभग **7,500 पुरावशेष** पाए गए।
- The findings indicated the **presence of a sophisticated, literate, and secular urban society**, bridging the historical gap between the **Iron Age (12th-6th century BCE)** and the **Early Historic Period (6th-4th century BCE)**.
इन निष्कर्षों से पता चला कि वहाँ **सुसंस्कृत, साक्षर और धर्मनिरपेक्ष शहरी समाज** था, जो **लौह युग (12वीं-6वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व)** और **प्रारंभिक ऐतिहासिक काल (6वीं-4वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व)** के बीच के ऐतिहासिक अंतर को जोड़ता है।
- Scholars have referred to the site as part of the **Vaigai Valley Civilisation**.
विद्वानों ने इस स्थल को **वैगाई घाटी सभ्यता** का हिस्सा माना है।
- The Keeladi settlement could be part of the **second urbanisation** that swept the **Indian subcontinent** between the **6th and 2nd centuries BCE**.
कीलाड़ी बस्ती **द्वितीय शहरीकरण** का हिस्सा हो सकती है, जिसने **6वीं से 2वीं शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व** के बीच **भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप** को प्रभावित किया।
- The project took a dramatic turn when **Mr. Ramakrishna** was abruptly transferred to **Assam** in **2017**.
परियोजना में नाटकीय मोड़ तब आया जब **श्री रामकृष्ण** को अचानक **2017 में असम** स्थानांतरित किया गया।
- His transfer was widely perceived as an effort to **downplay the findings**.
उनका स्थानांतरण व्यापक रूप से **निष्कर्षों को कमतर दिखाने** के प्रयास के रूप में देखा गया।
- Tensions escalated when the ASI claimed there were **no significant findings** and halted the **third phase of excavation**.
तनाव तब बढ़ गया जब ASI ने दावा किया कि **कोई महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष नहीं हैं** और **उत्खनन के तीसरे चरण** को रोक दिया।
- This sparked a political rift between the **Tamil Nadu government** and the **Union government**.
इससे **तमिलनाडु सरकार** और **केंद्र सरकार** के बीच राजनीतिक विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ।
- The **Madras High Court** intervened, transferring the site to the **Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology**, which has since unearthed over **18,000 artefacts**.
मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय ने हस्तक्षेप किया, स्थल को **तमिलनाडु राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग** को सौंप दिया, जिसने अब तक **18,000 से अधिक पुरावशेष** खोले हैं।
- In **2021**, **Mr. Ramakrishna** returned to **Tamil Nadu** as **superintending archaeologist of the Chennai circle**.
2021 में, **श्री रामकृष्ण** तमिलनाडु लौटे और **चेन्नई सर्कल के निरीक्षण पुरातत्ववेत्ता** बने।
- In **2023**, he submitted a report on the **first two phases**, substantiating the earlier findings.
2023 में, उन्होंने **पहले दो चरणों** पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, जो पहले के निष्कर्षों को पुष्ट करती है।
- The ASI requested a **revision of the report**.
ASI ने रिपोर्ट में **संशोधन** का अनुरोध किया।
- Defending his conclusions, **Mr. Ramakrishna** cited **methodological rigour, stratigraphic sequencing, material culture analysis, and Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dating of carbonaceous material from various event horizons within the excavated sites**.
अपने निष्कर्षों की रक्षा करते हुए, **श्री रामकृष्ण** ने **प्रणालीगत कठोरता, स्तरीय अनुक्रम, सामग्री संस्कृति विश्लेषण और एक्सेलेरेटर मास स्पेक्ट्रोमेट्री डेटिंग** का हवाला दिया, जो उत्खनित स्थलों के विभिन्न घटनाओं की परतों से प्राप्त **कार्बोनेशस सामग्री** पर आधारित थी।



- The episodes underscore the **politics in archaeological practice** and reflect a **credibility crisis** facing the ASI.
ये घटनाएँ पुरातत्व अभ्यास में राजनीति को उजागर करती हैं और ASI के सामने विश्वसनीयता संकट को दर्शाती हैं।

An Inconsistent Approach एक असंगत दृष्टिकोण

- The **Union government** justified its stance by saying that a **single set of findings** cannot substantiate **alternative historical narratives** without **broader scientific validation**.
केंद्र सरकार ने अपना रुख यह कहते हुए सही ठहराया कि **एकल निष्कर्षों का सेट** बिना **व्यापक वैज्ञानिक पृष्टि के वैकल्पिक ऐतिहासिक कथाओं** को प्रमाणित नहीं कर सकता।
- This rationale champions **methodological rigour** and **scientific inquiry** in knowledge production, but exposes **inconsistency** in the **ASI's conduct** across other excavation projects.
यह तर्क **वैज्ञानिक पद्धति की सटीकता** और **ज्ञान निर्माण में वैज्ञानिक जांच** को समर्थन देता है, लेकिन अन्य खुदाई परियोजनाओं में **ASI के आचरण में असंगति** को उजागर करता है।
- Excavations at Adichanallur and Sivagalai in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu showed a pattern similar to Keeladi.**
अदिचनल्लूर और सिवागलई (थूथुकुडी, तमिलनाडु) में खुदाई ने **कीलादी** जैसी प्रवृत्ति दिखाई।
- Adichanallur**, excavated in the early 20th century by **British archaeologist Alexander Rea**, was neglected for nearly a century.
अदिचनल्लूर, जिसकी खुदाई 20वीं सदी की शुरुआत में **ब्रिटिश पुरातत्ववेत्ता Alexander Rea** ने की थी, लगभग एक शताब्दी तक उपेक्षित रहा।
- Excavations resumed under **T. Sathyamurthy (ASI)** in **2004**, uncovering **Iron Age artefacts** over **3,000 years old**, but publication took more than **15 years** and **court intervention**.
2004 में T. Sathyamurthy (ASI) के नेतृत्व में खुदाई फिर से शुरू हुई, जिसमें **लौह युग की वस्तुएँ** मिलीं जो **3,000 वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी** थीं, लेकिन **प्रकाशन में 15 वर्ष से अधिक** और **न्यायालयीय हस्तक्षेप** लगे।
- The **Rajasthan excavation** had a different trajectory; the **23 m-deep paleochannel** in **Bahaj village** was linked by some historians to the **mythical Saraswati River** and **Mahabharata period settlements**.
राजस्थान की खुदाई में अलग दिशा रही; **बाहज गांव में 23 मीटर गहरी प्राचीन नदी खाई** को कुछ इतिहासकारों ने **पौराणिक सरस्वती नदी** और **महाभारत काल की बस्तियों** से जोड़ा।
- Such **uncritical embrace of mytho-historical narratives** contradicts **principles of scientific knowledge production**.
इस तरह का **पौराणिक-ऐतिहासिक कथाओं को बिना समीक्षा अपनाया वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान निर्माण के सिद्धांतों के विपरीत** है।
- ASI's conduct shows **methodological nationalism— privileging a state-sanctioned vision of India's past**, legitimised through **rigidity, teleological interpretations, and a monopolised epistemic regime**.
ASI का आचरण **पद्धतिगत राष्ट्रीयता** को दर्शाता है—भारत के अतीत के लिए **राज्य-स्वीकृत दृष्टिकोण** को प्राथमिकता देना, जिसे **कठोरता, उद्देश्यपूर्ण व्याख्या, और एकाधिकार वाली ज्ञान प्रणाली** के माध्यम से वैध ठहराया गया।
- ASI has faced criticism for **arbitrary transfers, delayed promotions, poor work conditions, and inadequate infrastructure**, which **stifles quality work**.
ASI को **मनमाने तबादले, पदोन्नति में देरी, खराब कार्य परिस्थितियाँ और अपर्याप्त अवसंरचना** के लिए आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा, जो **गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य को रोकता** है।
- Historical projects, e.g., **Ayodhya excavation**, lacked **scientific integrity**; reliance on **outdated Wheeler method** and absence of **comprehensive research designs** hinder **holistic interpretation**.
ऐतिहासिक परियोजनाओं जैसे **अयोध्या खुदाई** में **वैज्ञानिक ईमानदारी** का अभाव था; **पुरानी Wheeler पद्धति** पर निर्भरता और **व्यापक शोध डिज़ाइन की कमी** ने **समग्र व्याख्या** को बाधित किया।
- ASI largely uses a **closed internal review system**; research is circulated via **internal reports, monographs, and bulletins**, unlike global counterparts (e.g., **Germany, France, Japan**) who **publish findings on academic platforms**.



ASI मुख्य रूप से बंद आंतरिक समीक्षा प्रणाली का उपयोग करता है; शोध आंतरिक रिपोर्ट, मोनोग्राफ और बुलेटिन के माध्यम से वितरित होता है, जबकि वैश्विक समकक्ष (जैसे जर्मनी, फ्रांस, जापान) शोध निष्कर्षों को अकादमिक मंचों पर प्रकाशित करते हैं।

- Publishing on **global platforms** fosters **transparency, methodological accountability, scholarly rigour, and encourages global scholarly engagement.**

वैश्विक मंचों पर प्रकाशन पारदर्शिता, पद्धतिगत उत्तरदायित्व, शैक्षणिक सटीकता को बढ़ावा देता है और वैश्विक शैक्षणिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

- ASI's **epistemic endeavour** is increasingly influenced by **nationalistic fervour**, undermining legitimacy; reforms needed include **structural and institutional changes, scientific rigour, financial autonomy, and an epistemic framework embracing India's historical plurality.**

ASI का ज्ञानात्मक प्रयास बढ़ते हुए राष्ट्रीयवादी उत्साह से प्रभावित हो रहा है, जिससे वैधता कमजोर होती है; सुधारों में संरचनात्मक और संस्थागत बदलाव, वैज्ञानिक कठोरता, वित्तीय स्वायत्तता, और भारत के ऐतिहासिक बहुलतावाद को अपनाने वाला ज्ञान ढांचा शामिल होने चाहिए।

Outlasting war



GS I: History

The ancient ruins of Palmyra in central Syria during sunrise on Sunday. Palmyra is one of the six Syrian sites inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage list, all of which suffered varying degrees of damage during the country's 13-year civil war. AFP



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

- 1. 98.2% of Bihar's electors have submitted documents, says EC**
बिहार के 98.2% मतदाताओं ने दस्तावेज़ जमा किए हैं, चुनाव आयोग ने कहा
- 2. Aadhaar alone not enough to enroll as voter, claims BJP**
मतदाता के रूप में नामांकन के लिए केवल आधार पर्याप्त नहीं, बीजेपी का दावा
- 3. Russia requires a UN pledge, Ukrainian neutrality: Lavrov**
रूस को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की गारंटी और यूक्रेन की तटस्थता चाहिए: लावरोव
- 4. Southern Railway asks officers to use Hindi to 'maximum' extent possible**
दक्षिण रेलवे ने अधिकारियों से 'अधिकतम' सीमा तक हिंदी का प्रयोग करने को कहा
- 5. The new Constitution Bill, the need for a balancing act**
नया संविधान बिल, संतुलन बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता
- 6. Bill to Remove PM, CM, and Ministers**
प्रधानमंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री और मंत्रियों को हटाने के लिए विधेयक
- 7. QUIZ**



98.2% of Bihar's electors have submitted documents, says EC

बिहार के 98.2% मतदाताओं ने दस्तावेज़ जमा किए हैं, चुनाव आयोग

98.2% of Bihar's electors have submitted documents, says EC

Remaining 1.8% have eight days to submit documents, and rectify mistakes in the draft rolls, the poll body said; officers will complete verification of 'eligibility documents' by September 25, the EC added; final rolls will be published on September 30

GS II: Election

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Election Commission said on Sunday that the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in Bihar was on schedule even as the Opposition intensified protests against it.

The EC said it had received documents from 98.2% of the 7.24 crore electors in the State in 60 days.

The remaining 1.8% voters had eight days to submit requisite documents that were not provided during enumeration, and to rectify mistakes on the draft electoral rolls published on August 1.

The EC said that 1.64% of the electors submitted documents per day.

Status update

The Election Commission on Sunday said that the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in Bihar is on schedule

- From June 24 to August 24, 98.2% of the electors submitted their documents

- On an average, the EC received documents from about 1.64% electors per day

- Electoral registration officers will take a final call on the claims and objections received

- The final electoral roll will be published on September 30



Ground zero: Officers collecting forms from electors in Vaishali district of Bihar during the first phase of the SIR. ANI

The poll body said that the electoral registration officers (ERO) and the assistant electoral registration officers (AERO) would take a final call on the claims and objections received, and they would complete the verification of "eligibility documents" by September 25. The final electoral rolls will be published on September 30,

EROs, 2,976 AEROs, 90,712 booth-level officers, lakhs of volunteers and field representatives of all the 12 major political parties, and their 1.6 lakh booth-level agents.

The SIR was done between June 24 and July 25. Claims and objections along with documents can be submitted till September 1.

The poll panel appreciated the efforts by the Chief Electoral Officer of Bihar, District Election Of-

icers of all 38 districts, 243 EROs, 2,976 AEROs, 90,712 booth-level officers, lakhs of volunteers and field representatives of all the 12 major political parties, and their 1.6 lakh booth-level agents.

'Docs being collected'
"The exercise to collect their documents with the

help of BLOs and volunteers is going on. Thus, just like collection of enumeration forms, work related to collection of documents is also likely to be completed before time," the release said, adding that verification of documents is also being done concurrently by the EROs and the AEROs.

The Election Commission also said that out of 7.24 crore electors in the draft rolls, only 0.16% of the voters have filed claims and objections so far.

"10 from the BLAs of 12 recognised political parties in Bihar, NIL by persons who are not electors of that Assembly Constituency and 1,21,143 by electors within their Assembly Constituency," the press note added.

ने कहा

Remaining 1.8% have eight days to submit documents, and rectify mistakes in the draft rolls, the poll body said; officers will complete verification of 'eligibility documents' by September 25, the EC added; final rolls will be published on September 30

शेष 1.8% के पास दस्तावेज़ जमा करने और प्रारूप मतदाता सूची में गलतियाँ सुधारने के लिए आठ दिन हैं, चुनाव आयोग ने कहा; अधिकारियों द्वारा 'पात्रता दस्तावेज़ों' का सत्यापन 25 सितंबर तक पूरा किया जाएगा, चुनाव आयोग ने जोड़ा; अंतिम सूची 30 सितंबर को प्रकाशित की जाएगी

- The Election Commission said on Sunday that the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in Bihar was on schedule even as the Opposition intensified protests against it. चुनाव आयोग ने रविवार को कहा कि बिहार में मतदाता सूची का विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण (SIR) तय समय पर है जबकि विपक्ष ने इसके खिलाफ विरोध तेज कर दिया है।
- The EC said it had received documents from 98.2% of the 7.24 crore electors in the State in 60 days. चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि राज्य के 7.24 करोड़ मतदाताओं में से 98.2% से दस्तावेज़ 60 दिनों में प्राप्त हुए हैं।



- The remaining **1.8%** voters had eight days to submit requisite documents that were not provided during enumeration, and to rectify mistakes on the draft electoral rolls published on **August 1**.
शेष **1.8%** मतदाताओं के पास आवश्यक दस्तावेज़ जमा करने और **1 अगस्त** को प्रकाशित प्रारूप मतदाता सूची में गलतियाँ सुधारने के लिए आठ दिन थे।
- The EC said that **1.64%** of the electors submitted documents per day.
चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि प्रतिदिन **1.64%** मतदाताओं ने दस्तावेज़ जमा किए।
- The poll body said that the electoral registration officers (**ERO**) and the assistant electoral registration officers (**AERO**) would take a call on the claims and objections received, and they would complete the verification of “eligibility documents” by **September 25**. The final electoral rolls will be published on **September 30**, it added in a statement.
चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि निर्वाचन पंजीकरण अधिकारी (**ERO**) और सहायक निर्वाचन पंजीकरण अधिकारी (**AERO**) प्राप्त दावों और आपत्तियों पर अंतिम निर्णय लेंगे और **25 सितंबर** तक “पात्रता दस्तावेज़ों” का सत्यापन पूरा करेंगे। अंतिम मतदाता सूची **30 सितंबर** को प्रकाशित की जाएगी, यह बयान में जोड़ा गया।
- The **SIR** was done between **June 24 and July 25**.
SIR 24 जून से 25 जुलाई के बीच किया गया था।
- Claims and objections along with documents can be submitted till **September 1**.
दावे और आपत्तियाँ दस्तावेज़ों के साथ **1 सितंबर** तक जमा की जा सकती हैं।
- The poll panel appreciated the efforts by the Chief Electoral Officer of **Bihar**, District Election Officers of all **38 districts**, **243 EROs**, **2,976 AEROs**, **90,712 booth-level officers**, lakhs of volunteers and field representatives of all the **12 major political parties**, and their **1.6 lakh booth-level agents**.
चुनाव आयोग ने **बिहार** के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी, सभी **38 जिलों** के जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारियों, **243 EROs**, **2,976 AEROs**, **90,712 बूथ-स्तरीय अधिकारियों**, लाखों स्वयंसेवकों और सभी **12 प्रमुख राजनीतिक दलों** के क्षेत्रीय प्रतिनिधियों और उनके **1.6 लाख बूथ-स्तरीय एजेंटों** के प्रयासों की सराहना की।
- ‘Docs being collected’
‘दस्तावेज़ एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं’
- “The exercise to collect their documents with the help of **BLOs** and volunteers is going on. Thus, just like collection of enumeration forms, work related to collection of documents is also likely to be completed before time,” the release said, adding that verification of documents is also being done concurrently by the **EROs** and the **AEROs**.
“**BLOs** और स्वयंसेवकों की मदद से उनके दस्तावेज़ एकत्र करने का कार्य चल रहा है। इस प्रकार, जैसे गणना प्रपत्रों का संग्रहण हुआ था, वैसे ही दस्तावेज़ों का संग्रहण कार्य भी समय से पहले पूरा होने की संभावना है,” विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया, साथ ही यह भी जोड़ा गया कि **ERO** और **AERO** द्वारा दस्तावेज़ों का सत्यापन भी एक साथ किया जा रहा है।
- The Election Commission also said that out of **7.24 crore** electors in the draft rolls, only **0.16%** of the voters have filed claims and objections so far.
चुनाव आयोग ने यह भी कहा कि प्रारूप सूची में शामिल **7.24 करोड़** मतदाताओं में से केवल **0.16%** मतदाताओं ने अब तक दावे और आपत्तियाँ दायर की हैं।
- “**10** from the **BLAs** of **12 recognised political parties** in **Bihar**, NIL by persons who are not electors of that Assembly Constituency and **1,21,143** by electors within their Assembly Constituency,” the press note added.
प्रेस नोट में जोड़ा गया, “**बिहार** की **12 मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक पार्टियों** के **BLA** द्वारा **10**, उस विधानसभा क्षेत्र के मतदाता न होने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा शून्य और अपने विधानसभा क्षेत्र के मतदाताओं द्वारा **1,21,143** दावे किए गए हैं।”



Aadhaar is only a proof of identity and residence and it does not establish citizenship, says Amit Malviya. EMMANUEL YOGINI

Aadhaar alone not enough to enroll as voter, claims BJP

GS II: Elections
The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The BJP on Sunday said the Opposition was spreading propaganda over a Supreme Court order which only said that Aadhaar can be submitted with other documents during the SIR in Bihar, and not alone.

The party said Aadhaar alone could not be a valid document for enrolling as a voter. "Attributing to the Supreme Court what it has not said is contempt of court," said BJP national secretary and IT cell head Amit Malviya.

"Aadhaar is only a proof of identity and residence and it does not establish citizenship," Mr. Malviya said, adding that the Aadhaar Act said so. He said nowhere in the judgment did the Supreme Court even suggest that it should be used as a valid document for the SIR.

'Spreading propaganda'
"The Opposition is spreading propaganda over the issue," he said.

The Representation of the People Act states that a person will be disqualified from registration on electoral rolls if he is not a citizen of India, declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind or is disqualified under law relating to corrupt practices or offences in elections, Mr. Malviya said.

"Asking the Election Commission to include Aadhaar as a document for

Opposition spreading propaganda over SC order which said the Aadhaar can be kept with other docs during SIR, says BJP

automatic voter enrolment would render Section 16 of the Representation of the People Act and the Aadhaar Act meaningless. In fact, this very Bench, on August 12, held that Aadhaar is not a legal document to prove citizenship," Mr. Malviya said.

"The truth is simple: SIR is intact, Aadhaar alone cannot get you enrolled; dead, fake, Bangladeshi and Rohingya names will be removed and only Indian citizens will elect the next government – not foreigners," he said.

65 lakh names removed
Mr. Malviya said 65 lakh names removed from the draft voter roll in Bihar included those of fake voters, those deceased, and Bangladeshi and Rohingya people.

While the Supreme Court asked the list of deleted names to be published so that the affected persons could reapply, Mr. Malviya said only 84,305 objections had been filed so far, which is barely 1.3% of the total deleted names.

It is well below the standard margin of error, he said. "Clearly, the 'vote chori' [theft] cry is manufactured," he said.

disqualified under law relating to **corrupt practices** or **offences in elections**, Mr. Malviya said.

श्री मालवीय ने कहा कि **जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम** में कहा गया है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति **भारत का नागरिक** नहीं है, किसी सक्षम न्यायालय द्वारा **असंतुलित मस्तिष्क** का घोषित किया गया है या **भ्रष्ट आचरण** या **चुनावों में अपराध** से संबंधित कानून के तहत अयोग्य है, तो उसका नाम मतदाता सूची में दर्ज होने से अयोग्य होगा।

- "Asking the **Election Commission** to include **Aadhaar** as a document for automatic voter enrolment would render **Section 16 of the Representation of the People Act** and the **Aadhaar Act** meaningless. In fact, this very Bench, on **August 12**, held that **Aadhaar** is not a legal document to prove citizenship," Mr. Malviya said.

श्री मालवीय ने कहा, "**चुनाव आयोग** से स्वचालित मतदाता नामांकन के लिए **आधार** को एक दस्तावेज़ के रूप में शामिल करने को कहना, **जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 16** और **आधार अधिनियम** को अर्थहीन बना देगा। वास्तव में, इसी पीठ ने **12 अगस्त** को माना कि **आधार** नागरिकता साबित करने का कानूनी दस्तावेज़ नहीं है।"

Aadhaar alone not enough to enroll as voter, claims BJP

मतदाता के रूप में नामांकन के लिए केवल आधार पर्याप्त नहीं, बीजेपी का दावा

The BJP on Sunday said the Opposition was spreading propaganda over a Supreme Court order which only said that Aadhaar can be submitted with other documents during the SIR in Bihar, and not alone.

बीजेपी ने रविवार को कहा कि विपक्ष सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आदेश पर प्रोपेगेंडा फैला रहा है, जिसमें केवल यह कहा गया था कि बिहार में SIR के दौरान आधार अन्य दस्तावेज़ों के साथ जमा किया जा सकता है, अकेले नहीं।

- The party said **Aadhaar alone** could not be a valid document for enrolling as a voter. "Attributing to the Supreme Court what it has not said is contempt of court," said **BJP national secretary and IT cell head Amit Malviya**.

पार्टी ने कहा कि केवल **आधार** मतदाता के रूप में नामांकन के लिए एक मान्य दस्तावेज़ नहीं हो सकता। "सुप्रीम कोर्ट को ऐसी बातें जोड़ना जो उसने नहीं कहा, अदालत की अवमानना है," **बीजेपी राष्ट्रीय सचिव और आईटी सेल प्रमुख अमित मालवीय** ने कहा।

- "**Aadhaar** is only a proof of identity and residence and it does not establish citizenship," Mr. Malviya said, adding that the **Aadhaar Act** said so. He said nowhere in the judgment did the **Supreme Court** even suggest that it should be used as a valid document for the **SIR**.

"**आधार** केवल पहचान और निवास का प्रमाण है और यह नागरिकता स्थापित नहीं करता," श्री मालवीय ने कहा, यह जोड़ते हुए कि **आधार अधिनियम** ऐसा कहता है। उन्होंने कहा कि **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** ने अपने फैसले में कहीं भी यह सुझाव नहीं दिया कि इसे **SIR** के लिए एक वैध दस्तावेज़ के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

- '**Spreading propaganda**'
'प्रचार फैलाना'

- "The Opposition is spreading propaganda over the issue," he said. उन्होंने कहा, "विपक्ष इस मुद्दे पर प्रचार फैला रहा है।"

- The **Representation of the People Act** states that a person will be disqualified from registration on electoral rolls if he is not a **citizen of India**, declared by a competent court to be of **unsound mind** or is

disqualified under law relating to **corrupt practices** or **offences in elections**, Mr. Malviya said.

श्री मालवीय ने कहा कि **जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम** में कहा गया है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति **भारत का नागरिक** नहीं है, किसी सक्षम न्यायालय द्वारा **असंतुलित मस्तिष्क** का घोषित किया गया है या **भ्रष्ट आचरण** या **चुनावों में अपराध** से संबंधित कानून के तहत अयोग्य है, तो उसका नाम मतदाता सूची में दर्ज होने से अयोग्य होगा।

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श्री मालवीय ने कहा, "**चुनाव आयोग** से स्वचालित मतदाता नामांकन के लिए **आधार** को एक दस्तावेज़ के रूप में शामिल करने को कहना, **जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 16** और **आधार अधिनियम** को अर्थहीन बना देगा। वास्तव में, इसी पीठ ने **12 अगस्त** को माना कि **आधार** नागरिकता साबित करने का कानूनी दस्तावेज़ नहीं है।"



- “The truth is simple: **SIR** is intact, **Aadhaar alone** cannot get you enrolled; dead, fake, **Bangladeshi** and **Rohingya** names will be removed and only **Indian citizens** will elect the next government — not foreigners,” he said.
उन्होंने कहा, “सचार्ड सरल है: **SIR** जस का तस है, केवल **आधार** से नामांकन नहीं होगा; मृतक, फर्जी, **बांग्लादेशी** और **रोहिंग्या** नाम हटाए जाएंगे और केवल **भारतीय नागरिक** अगली सरकार चुनेंगे — विदेशी नहीं।”
- **65 lakh names removed**
65 लाख नाम हटाए गए
- Mr. Malviya said **65 lakh** names removed from the draft voter roll in **Bihar** included those of **fake voters**, those deceased, and **Bangladeshi and Rohingya people**.
श्री मालवीय ने कहा कि **बिहार** की प्रारूप मतदाता सूची से हटाए गए **65 लाख** नामों में **फर्जी मतदाता**, मृतक और **बांग्लादेशी व रोहिंग्या लोग** शामिल थे।
- While the **Supreme Court** asked the list of deleted names to be published so that the affected persons could reapply, Mr. Malviya said only **84,305 objections** had been filed so far, which is barely **1.3%** of the total deleted names.
जबकि **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** ने हटाए गए नामों की सूची प्रकाशित करने को कहा ताकि प्रभावित व्यक्ति पुनः आवेदन कर सकें, श्री मालवीय ने कहा कि अब तक केवल **84,305 आपत्तियाँ** दायर की गई हैं, जो कुल हटाए गए नामों का मात्र **1.3%** है।
- It is well below the standard margin of error, he said. “Clearly, the ‘vote chori’ [theft] cry is manufactured,” he said.
उन्होंने कहा कि यह मानक त्रुटि सीमा से काफी नीचे है। उन्होंने कहा, “स्पष्ट है कि ‘वोट चोरी’ का नारा गढ़ा हुआ है।”

PATRIOTICIAS



Russia requires a UN pledge, Ukrainian neutrality: Lavrov

GS II: Europe

Reuters

MOSCOW

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov said in an interview published on Sunday that a group of nations including United Nations Security Council (UNSC) members should be the guarantors of Ukraine's security.

Mr. Lavrov told *NBC News* that Russian President Vladimir Putin and U.S. President Donald Trump had discussed the issue of a security guarantee for Ukraine and that Mr. Putin had raised the issue of the failed Istanbul discussions of 2022.

Russia and Ukraine had discussed Ukraine's permanent neutrality in return for security guaran-



Sergey Lavrov

tees from the five permanent members of the UNSC: Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States, and other countries, according to a copy of a draft agreement seen by *Reuters* in 2022.

Mr. Lavrov told *NBC* that a group including Security Council members should guarantee Ukraine's secur-

ity. "And the guarantors would be guaranteeing the security of Ukraine, which must be neutral, non-aligned with any military bloc and be non-nuclear," Mr. Lavrov said.

No to NATO

Mr. Lavrov also made it clear that NATO membership for Ukraine was unacceptable for Russia, that Russia wanted protection for Russian speakers in Ukraine and that there was a territorial discussion to be had with Ukraine.

U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance rejected suggestions that Moscow is slow-walking a peace deal, saying Russia has made "significant concessions" to Donald Trump over its demands for ending the war.

Russia requires a UN pledge, Ukrainian neutrality: Lavrov
रूस को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की गारंटी और यूक्रेन की तटस्थता चाहिए:
लावरोव

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov said in an interview published on Sunday that a group of nations including United Nations Security Council (UNSC) members should be the guarantors of Ukraine's security.

रूसी विदेश मंत्री सर्गेई लावरोव ने रविवार को प्रकाशित एक साक्षात्कार में कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) के सदस्य देशों सहित एक समूह को यूक्रेन की सुरक्षा का गारंटर होना चाहिए।



- Mr. Lavrov told **NBC News** that Russian President **Vladimir Putin** and U.S. President **Donald Trump** had discussed the issue of a security guarantee for **Ukraine** and that Mr. Putin had raised the issue of the failed **Istanbul discussions of 2022**.
श्री लावरोव ने **NBC न्यूज़** से कहा कि रूसी राष्ट्रपति **व्लादिमीर पुतिन** और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** ने **यूक्रेन** के लिए सुरक्षा गारंटी के मुद्दे पर चर्चा की थी और श्री पुतिन ने असफल **2022 इस्तांबुल वार्ताओं** का मुद्दा उठाया था।
- **Russia and Ukraine** had discussed **Ukraine's permanent neutrality** in return for security guarantees from the **five permanent members of the UNSC: Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States**, and other countries, according to a copy of a draft agreement seen by Reuters in **2022**.
रूस और यूक्रेन ने यूक्रेन की स्थायी तटस्थता पर चर्चा की थी, बदले में **संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद** के पाँच स्थायी सदस्य: **ब्रिटेन, चीन, फ्रांस, रूस और अमेरिका** तथा अन्य देशों से सुरक्षा गारंटी के लिए, जैसा कि **2022** में रॉयटर्स द्वारा देखे गए एक मसौदा समझौते की प्रति में बताया गया था।
- Mr. Lavrov told **NBC** that a group including **Security Council** members should guarantee **Ukraine's security**. "And the guarantors would be guaranteeing the security of **Ukraine**, which must be neutral, **nonaligned with any military bloc and be non-nuclear**," Mr. Lavrov said.
श्री लावरोव ने **NBC** से कहा कि **सुरक्षा परिषद** के सदस्यों सहित एक समूह को **यूक्रेन की सुरक्षा** की गारंटी देनी चाहिए। "और गारंटर **यूक्रेन** की सुरक्षा की गारंटी देंगे, जो तटस्थ होना चाहिए, किसी सैन्य गुट के साथ संरेखित नहीं होना चाहिए और परमाणु-मुक्त होना चाहिए," श्री लावरोव ने कहा।

No to NATO नाटो को ना

- Mr. Lavrov also made it clear that **NATO membership for Ukraine was unacceptable for Russia, that Russia wanted protection for Russian speakers in Ukraine** and that there was a **territorial discussion** to be had with **Ukraine**.
श्री लावरोव ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि **यूक्रेन की नाटो सदस्यता रूस** के लिए अस्वीकार्य है, कि **रूस यूक्रेन में रूसी भाषी लोगों** के लिए सुरक्षा चाहता है और **यूक्रेन के साथ क्षेत्रीय चर्चा** होनी बाकी है।
- U.S. Vice-President **J.D. Vance** rejected suggestions that **Moscow** is slow-walking a peace deal, saying **Russia** has made "significant concessions" to **Donald Trump** over its demands for ending the war.
अमेरिकी उपराष्ट्रपति **जे.डी. वांस** ने इस सुझाव को खारिज किया कि **मॉस्को** शांति समझौते को धीमा कर रहा है, यह कहते हुए कि **रूस** ने युद्ध समाप्त करने की अपनी मांगों पर **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** को "महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें" दी हैं।



Southern Railway asks officers to use Hindi to 'maximum' extent possible

GS II: Official Language

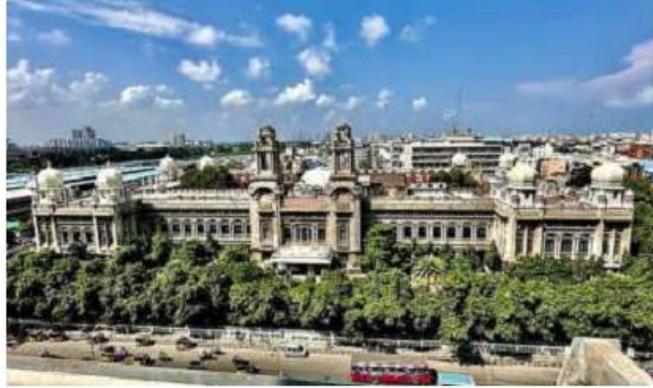
S. Vijay Kumar

CHENNAI

Southern Railway has asked its officers to take "maximum" efforts to use Hindi in their official work.

Launching a special drive from August 14 to September 15, to promote usage of Hindi, the Deputy General Manager (Official Language), Suresh Chandra, said the work done by officers during the period would be taken up for assessment and record purposes.

Directing the officers to check the implementation of Hindi during departmental inspections and include the progress made in their report, he said they could give dictations in



A senior official says the work done by officers would be taken up for assessment and record purposes. S.R. RAGHUNATHAN

Hindi and also make small notes like 'sanctioned', 'agreed', 'approved' in the official language.

'Routine instruction'

A Southern Railway spokesperson said the circular was part of the routine in-

structions given to promote Hindi as an official language.

Parrying questions on linking the progress made in this work by an officer to his/her assessment or appraisal, another officer said using Hindi as a medi-

um of communication, including oral instructions, letter correspondence and inspection reports, was only an advisory to promote the language in tune with national policy and not mandatory on non-Hindi speaking States like Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India, in its annual programme (2025-26) for transacting the official work of the union in Hindi, said the use of Hindi in government offices was progressively increasing, but substantial business was still being done in English. The objective of the 'Official Language' policy was that Hindi be used in all state business to the maximum extent possible.

Southern Railway asks officers to use Hindi to 'maximum' extent possible

दक्षिण रेलवे ने अधिकारियों से 'अधिकतम' सीमा तक हिंदी का प्रयोग करने को कहा

Southern Railway has asked its officers to take "maximum" efforts to use Hindi in their official work.

दक्षिण रेलवे ने अपने अधिकारियों से अपने आधिकारिक कार्य में हिंदी के प्रयोग के लिए "अधिकतम" प्रयास करने को कहा है।

Launching a special drive from August 14 to September 15, to promote usage of Hindi, the Deputy General Manager (Official Language), Suresh Chandra, said the work done by officers during the period would be taken up for assessment and record purposes.

14 अगस्त से 15 सितंबर तक हिंदी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान शुरू करते हुए, उप महाप्रबंधक (राजभाषा) सुरेश चंद्र ने कहा कि इस अवधि में अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए कार्य का आकलन और रिकॉर्ड उद्देश्यों के लिए लिया जाएगा।



- Directing the officers to check the implementation of Hindi during departmental inspections and include the progress made in their report, he said they could give dictations in Hindi and also make small notes like 'sanctioned', 'agreed', 'approved' in the official language.
अधिकारियों को विभागीय निरीक्षणों के दौरान हिंदी के कार्यान्वयन की जांच करने और अपनी रिपोर्ट में प्रगति को शामिल करने का निर्देश देते हुए, उन्होंने कहा कि वे हिंदी में डिक्टेशन दे सकते हैं और आधिकारिक भाषा में 'sanctioned', 'agreed', 'approved' जैसे छोटे नोट भी बना सकते हैं।

'Routine instruction' 'नियमित निर्देश'

- A Southern Railway spokesperson said the circular was part of the routine instructions given to promote Hindi as an official language.
दक्षिण रेलवे के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि परिपत्र हिंदी को एक आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिए गए नियमित निर्देशों का हिस्सा था।
- Parrying questions on linking the progress made in this work by an officer to his/her assessment or appraisal, another officer said using Hindi as a medium of communication, including oral instructions, letter correspondence and inspection reports, was only an advisory to promote the language in tune with national policy and not mandatory on non-Hindi speaking States like **Tamil Nadu**.
इस कार्य में किसी अधिकारी की प्रगति को उनके मूल्यांकन या आकलन से जोड़ने से संबंधित प्रश्नों को टालते हुए, एक अन्य अधिकारी ने कहा कि मौखिक निर्देशों, पत्राचार और निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट सहित संचार के माध्यम के रूप में हिंदी का उपयोग केवल भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक सलाह है, जो राष्ट्रीय नीति के अनुरूप है और गैर-हिंदी भाषी राज्यों जैसे **तमिलनाडु** पर अनिवार्य नहीं है।
- The Government of India, in its annual programme (2025-26) for transacting the official work of the union in Hindi, said the use of Hindi in government offices was progressively increasing, but substantial business was still being done in English. The objective of the 'Official Language' policy was that Hindi be used in all state business to the maximum extent possible.
भारत सरकार ने संघ के आधिकारिक कार्य को हिंदी में करने के लिए अपने वार्षिक कार्यक्रम (2025-26) में कहा कि सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी का उपयोग क्रमिक रूप से बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन अभी भी पर्याप्त कार्य अंग्रेजी में किया जा रहा है। 'राजभाषा' नीति का उद्देश्य यह था कि हिंदी का उपयोग सभी सरकारी कार्यों में अधिकतम सीमा तक किया जाए।



The new Constitution Bill, the need for a balancing act

GS II: Constitutional Amendment

Moral integrity in the political class is a paradox that India has continually struggled with. While, on the one hand, the electorate demands moral rectitude in the political class, there has, on the other, been a pervading spectre of criminality prevailing in the political class. The proposed Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025, that was introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 20, 2025, is aimed at filling this vacuum by providing a condition. Under this, Ministers, Chief Ministers and even the Prime Minister must either resign or automatically be subject to removal if they continue to be in custody even after a consecutive period of 30 days in crimes that carry a maximum punishment of five years or more of imprisonment.

On the surface, the action appears to be a decisive initiative toward enabling cleaner politics. It touches upon the disturbing fact of corrupt leaders in custody holding on to power, a situation that has made people lose trust in governance. But there are political pitfalls and constitutional quandaries that lurk beneath its promise.

The foundation for this Bill rests on Articles 75, 164 and 239AA of the Constitution, which deal with the appointment and tenure of Ministers in the Union, States and Delhi, respectively. While Articles 75(1), 164(1) and 239AA(5) mandate that Ministers shall hold office at the pleasure of the President of India (or Governor), this "pleasure" has been judicially interpreted within the bounds of constitutional morality and legal propriety, as in cases such as *Shamsher Singh and Anr. vs State Of Punjab* and *Nabam Rebia And Etc. vs Deputy Speaker And Ors*.

Judicial pronouncements

The Supreme Court of India, in *S.R. Bommai vs Union of India*, underscored the role of constitutional morality as a guiding principle, thus pronouncing that democratic institutions must be nurtured through integrity and accountability. Later, in *Manoj Narula vs Union of India*, the Court directly addressed the ethical dimension of ministerial appointments, warning that individuals with serious criminal charges should not be entrusted with executive power. Although the Court stopped short of mandating automatic removal, it clearly signalled that morality is intrinsic to the constitutional framework. The Bill, therefore, draws strength from these pronouncements, seeking to give legislative form to what has long been a judicially recognised moral imperative.

But this Bill's very ambition may be its Achilles' heel. The most glaring issue concerns the principle of presumption of innocence, which forms part of the right to life and liberty under Article 21. To equate arrest and detention with



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grounds for removal, without conviction or even the framing of charges, risks undermining this foundational constitutional value. Section 8(3) of the Representation of The People Act concerns the disqualification of members on the conviction of certain offences. In the case of *Lily Thomas vs Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that a lawmaker, only upon conviction, immediately stands immediately disqualified. The three-month window to file an appeal and continue as a legislator was also struck down, thus providing jurisprudential support for stringent accountability even before the existence of the Bill. Here, it is important to note that disqualification begins only when someone is convicted, and not when someone is arrested or detained.

The problem is compounded by the Bill's reliance on executive discretion through the insertion of Clause 5A after Clause 5 of Article 75, Clause 4A after Clause 4 of Article 164 and Clause 5A after Clause 5 of Article 239AA of the Constitution. Ministers can be removed on the advice of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister, but automatic removal kicks in if such advice is withheld. This dual mechanism politicises the process: a Prime Minister may shield allies for 30 days, while a hostile Chief Minister may allow rivals to fall by the automatic rule. Instead of insulating governance from partisanship, the Bill risks embedding accountability in the shifting sands of political calculation.

Inconsistency in treatment

The inconsistency in treatment between legislators and Ministers further complicates matters. Members of Parliament and Members of State legislatures face disqualification only upon conviction under the Representation of the People Act. By contrast, Ministers under this Bill would be forced to resign on mere detention. This creates a paradoxical situation wherein a legislator convicted of corruption may technically continue as a Minister until disqualified under the Act, while a Minister only under arrest would be forced out. The asymmetry may appear to elevate the standards for executive office, but it also undermines consistency in the constitutional treatment of public officials. It risks deterring capable individuals from accepting ministerial responsibility, knowing that they face harsher consequences than their legislative peers on the basis of unproven allegations.

There is also the problem of the "revolving door". Because the Bill allows reappointment once a Minister is released from custody, there could be cycles of resignation and reinstatement depending on the pace of legal proceedings. Imagine a Chief Minister who is arrested and detained for 31 days, who is forced to resign, but later released on bail and promptly reinstated by the Governor. The State would have endured

weeks of political uncertainty with little to gain in ethical accountability. Such instability may not only weaken governance but also incentivise tactical legal manoeuvres, where political actors use the law as a tool to manipulate executive offices.

Need for a more nuanced model

None of this is to deny the urgency of reform. The rise of criminalisation in politics is a stark reality. According to a comprehensive analysis by the Association for Democratic Reforms and National Election Watch of all 543 winning candidates in the 2024 general election, 251 Members of Parliament (46%) had declared criminal cases against themselves, up from 43% in 2019, 34% in 2014, and 30% in 2009, representing a 55% increase over 15 years. Yet, the bluntness of its approach risks undermining both the principle of fairness and the stability of governance. A more nuanced model would better serve the constitutional goal of clean politics without eroding democratic safeguards.

One pathway could be to link removal not to arrest but, instead, to judicial milestones such as the framing of charges by a competent court. This would ensure that only cases that pass initial judicial scrutiny trigger resignation, filtering out frivolous or politically motivated arrests. Another safeguard could be the establishment of an independent review mechanism, such as a tribunal or a judicial panel, to examine whether the conditions for removal have been met. This would prevent executive overreach and ensure impartial application. Similarly, instead of outright removal, the law could provide for interim suspension of ministerial functions during ongoing trials, allowing governance to continue without compromising accountability. Most importantly, the Bill should refine its scope to apply only to offences involving moral turpitude and corruption, rather than casting a wide net over any offence punishable with five years' imprisonment, which could include relatively minor criminal conduct.

In sum, the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025, stakes out a significant normative position that citizens might welcome as a forceful stand against corruption and criminality. But its formulation elides the inherent tension between safeguarding democratic deliverance of justice and urgent demands for ethical governance. Unless the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) carefully recalibrates to incorporate due process and institutional checks – the Bill is with the JPC – it could transmute constitutional safeguards into instruments of political exclusion, testing the delicate balance of India's democratic experiment. For, in the long run, power without integrity corrodes democracy, and integrity without fairness endangers it.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee needs to carefully recalibrate the formulation of the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025

The new Constitution Bill, the need for a balancing act नया संविधान बिल, संतुलन बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता

Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025 संविधान (एक सौ तीसरा संशोधन) बिल, 2025

- **Moral integrity** in the political class is a paradox that India has continually struggled with. राजनीतिक वर्ग में नैतिक अखंडता एक विरोधाभास है जिसके साथ भारत लगातार संघर्ष करता रहा है।
- While, on the one hand, the **electorate demands moral rectitude** in the political class, there has been a pervading **spectre of criminality** prevailing in the political class.



जहाँ एक तरफ, चुनावकर्ता राजनीतिक वर्ग में नैतिक सच्चाई की मांग करते हैं, वहीं राजनीतिक वर्ग में अपराध की छाया लगातार बनी रहती है।

- The proposed **Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2025**, introduced in the **Lok Sabha on August 20, 2025**, aims at filling this vacuum by providing a condition.
प्रस्तावित संविधान (एक सौ तीसरा संशोधन) बिल, 2025, जिसे लोकसभा में 20 अगस्त 2025 को पेश किया गया, इस शून्य को भरने का उद्देश्य रखता है।
- Under this, **Ministers, Chief Ministers, and even the Prime Minister must either resign or automatically be subject to removal** if they **continue to be in custody for 30 consecutive days in crimes carrying a maximum punishment of five years or more**.
इसके तहत, **मंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री और प्रधानमंत्री** को या तो इस्तीफा देना होगा या स्वतः ही हटाए जाने का प्रावधान लागू होगा यदि वे लगातार 30 दिन किसी अपराध जिसमें अधिकतम सजा पाँच वर्ष या अधिक है, में हिरासत में रहते हैं।
- On the surface, the action appears as a decisive initiative toward **enabling cleaner politics**.
सतह पर, यह कदम **साफ-सुथरी राजनीति** को सक्षम बनाने की निर्णायक पहल प्रतीत होती है।
- It addresses the fact of **corrupt leaders in custody holding on to power**, a situation causing people to **lose trust in governance**.
यह उस तथ्य को संबोधित करता है कि **हिरासत में भ्रष्ट नेता सत्ता बनाए रखते हैं**, जिससे लोग शासन में विश्वास खो देते हैं।
- The foundation of this Bill rests on **Articles 75, 164, and 239AA** of the Constitution, dealing with the **appointment and tenure of Ministers** in the Union, States, and Delhi.
इस बिल की नींव **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 75, 164 और 239AA** पर आधारित है, जो **केंद्र, राज्यों और दिल्ली में मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति और कार्यकाल** से संबंधित हैं।
- While **Articles 75(1), 164(1), and 239AA(5)** mandate Ministers to hold office at the **pleasure of the President or Governor**, this “pleasure” is judicially interpreted within **constitutional morality and legal propriety**.
जबकि **अनुच्छेद 75(1), 164(1), और 239AA(5)** मंत्रियों को **राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल की इच्छा** पर पद धारण करने का आदेश देते हैं, इस “इच्छा” की **न्यायिक व्याख्या संवैधानिक नैतिकता और कानूनी उचितता** के भीतर की जाती है।
- **Judicial pronouncements:**
न्यायिक निर्णय:
 - In **S.R. Bommai vs Union of India**, the Supreme Court emphasized **constitutional morality** as a guiding principle, asserting that **democratic institutions** must be nurtured through **integrity and accountability**.
S.R. Bommai vs Union of India में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने **संवैधानिक नैतिकता** को मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बताया, यह कहते हुए कि **लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं** को **ईमानदारी और जवाबदेही** के माध्यम से पोषित किया जाना चाहिए।
 - In **Manoj Narula vs Union of India**, the Court addressed the **ethical dimension of ministerial appointments**, warning that individuals with **serious criminal charges** should not be entrusted with **executive power**.
Manoj Narula vs Union of India में अदालत ने **मंत्री पद की नियुक्तियों के नैतिक पहलू** को संबोधित किया, चेतावनी देते हुए कि **गंभीर आपराधिक आरोप वाले व्यक्तियों** को **कार्यकारी शक्ति** नहीं सौंपनी चाहिए।
- Although the Court stopped short of mandating **automatic removal**, it signalled that **morality is intrinsic to the constitutional framework**.
हालाँकि अदालत ने **स्वतः हटाने का आदेश** नहीं दिया, लेकिन यह संकेत दिया कि **नैतिकता संवैधानिक ढांचे का अभिन्न हिस्सा है**।
- The Bill draws strength from these pronouncements, seeking to give **legislative form** to a **judicially recognized moral imperative**.
यह बिल इन निर्णयों से शक्ति लेता है, और **न्यायिक रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त नैतिक अनिवार्यता** को **विधायी रूप देने** का प्रयास करता है।
- But the Bill’s ambition may be its **Achilles’ heel**, raising concerns regarding **presumption of innocence**, part of the **right to life and liberty under Article 21**.
लेकिन बिल की महत्वाकांक्षा इसकी **कमजोरी** हो सकती है, क्योंकि यह **निर्दोष होने का अनुमान** को प्रभावित करता है, जो **अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत जीवन और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार** का हिस्सा है।



- To equate **arrest and detention** with grounds for removal without **conviction** risks undermining this **constitutional value**.
गिरफ्तारी और हिरासत को सजा के बिना हटाने के आधार के रूप में मानना इस **संवैधानिक मूल्य** को कमजोर कर सकता है।
- Section 8(3) of the Representation of The People Act** concerns disqualification on **conviction** of certain offenses.
प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 8(3) कुछ अपराधों में **सजा होने पर** अयोग्यता से संबंधित है।
- In **Lily Thomas vs Union of India**, the Supreme Court held that a **lawmaker stands disqualified only upon conviction**, and the **three-month window to file an appeal was struck down**.
Lily Thomas vs Union of India में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि **विधायक केवल सजा मिलने पर अयोग्य** होता है, और **अपील दायर करने की तीन महीने की अवधि** को रद्द कर दिया गया।
- Disqualification begins **only when convicted**, not when **arrested or detained**.
अयोग्यता **केवल सजा मिलने पर** शुरू होती है, न कि जब **गिरफ्तार या हिरासत** में हो।
- The Bill relies on **executive discretion** through the insertion of **Clause 5A after Clause 5 of Article 75**, **Clause 4A after Clause 4 of Article 164**, and **Clause 5A after Clause 5 of Article 239AA**.
यह बिल **कार्यकारी विवेक** पर निर्भर करता है, जिसके तहत **अनुच्छेद 75 की धारा 5 के बाद धारा 5A**, **अनुच्छेद 164 की धारा 4 के बाद धारा 4A**, और **अनुच्छेद 239AA की धारा 5 के बाद धारा 5A** डाली गई है।
- Ministers can be removed on the **advice of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister**, but **automatic removal** occurs if such advice is withheld.
मंत्रियों को **प्रधानमंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री की सलाह** पर हटाया जा सकता है, लेकिन **स्वतः हटाने का प्रावधान** लागू होता है यदि ऐसी सलाह नहीं दी जाती।
- This **dual mechanism politicizes the process**: a **Prime Minister** may shield allies for 30 days, while a **hostile Chief Minister** may allow rivals to fall by the **automatic rule**.
यह **दोहरी प्रणाली** प्रक्रिया को राजनीतिक बनाती है: एक **प्रधानमंत्री** 30 दिनों तक सहयोगियों को बचा सकता है, जबकि एक **विरोधी मुख्यमंत्री** प्रतिस्पर्धियों को **स्वतः नियम** के अनुसार गिरने दे सकता है।
- Instead of insulating governance from **partisanship**, the Bill risks embedding **accountability** in the shifting sands of **political calculation**.
शासन को पार्टीगत प्रभाव से अलग करने के बजाय, यह बिल **जवाबदेही** को **राजनीतिक गणना** की बदलती परिस्थितियों में शामिल करने का जोखिम रखता है।

Inconsistency in treatment उपचार में असंगति

- The **inconsistency in treatment** between **legislators** and **Ministers** further complicates matters.
विधायकों और **मंत्रियों** के बीच **उपचार में असंगति** मामलों को और जटिल बनाती है।
- Members of Parliament and State legislatures face **disqualification** only upon **conviction** under the **Representation of the People Act**.
संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं के सदस्य केवल **प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम** के तहत **दोषसिद्धि** होने पर ही **अयोग्य** माने जाते हैं।
- Ministers under this Bill would be forced to **resign** on mere **detention**, creating a **paradoxical situation**.
इस बिल के तहत मंत्री केवल **हिरासत** होने पर **इस्तीफा** देने के लिए मजबूर होंगे, जिससे **विरोधाभासी स्थिति** उत्पन्न होती है।
- A legislator convicted of **corruption** may continue as a Minister until **disqualified**, while a Minister under **arrest** would be forced out.
एक भ्रष्टाचार में दोषी विधायिका सदस्य **अयोग्यता** तक मंत्री बने रह सकते हैं, जबकि केवल **गिरफ्तार** मंत्री को बाहर किया जाएगा।
- This **asymmetry** may elevate standards for **executive office** but undermines **constitutional consistency**.
यह **असमानता कार्यकारी पदों** के मानकों को बढ़ा सकती है लेकिन **संवैधानिक स्थिरता** को कमजोर करती है।



- It risks deterring **capable individuals** from accepting **ministerial responsibility** due to **harsher consequences** than legislative peers.
यह **सक्षम व्यक्तियों** को **मंत्रिस्तरीय जिम्मेदारी** लेने से रोक सकता है, क्योंकि उन्हें विधायिका साथियों की तुलना में **कठोर परिणाम** का सामना करना पड़ता है।
- The “**revolving door**” problem arises as the Bill allows **reappointment** once a Minister is released from custody.
बिल के तहत मंत्री **हिरासत से रिहा** होने के बाद **पुनर्नियुक्ति** की अनुमति होने के कारण “**रिवॉल्विंग डोर**” **समस्या** उत्पन्न होती है।
- Example: A Chief Minister detained for 31 days may resign, get **bail**, and be **reinstated**, causing **political uncertainty**.
उदाहरण: एक मुख्यमंत्री जो 31 दिन के लिए हिरासत में है, **इस्तीफा** दे सकता है, **जमानत** पर रिहा हो सकता है और फिर **पुनः नियुक्त** हो सकता है, जिससे **राजनीतिक अनिश्चितता** होती है।
- Such instability may weaken **governance** and incentivize **tactical legal maneuvers**.
ऐसी अस्थिरता **शासन** को कमजोर कर सकती है और **रणनीतिक कानूनी चालों** को बढ़ावा दे सकती है।

Need for a more nuanced model

अधिक परिष्कृत मॉडल की आवश्यकता

- The **rise of criminalisation** in politics is a **stark reality**.
राजनीति में **अपराधीकरण का उभार** एक **स्पष्ट वास्तविकता** है।
- In the 2024 general election, **251 MPs (46%)** declared **criminal cases**, up from **43% in 2019**, **34% in 2014**, and **30% in 2009** — a **55% increase** over 15 years.
2024 के आम चुनाव में, **251 सांसद (46%)** ने **अपराधी मामलों** का खुलासा किया, जो **2019 में 43%**, **2014 में 34%**, और **2009 में 30%** था — 15 वर्षों में **55% वृद्धि**।
- A **blunt approach** risks undermining **fairness** and **governance stability**.
एक **सख्त दृष्टिकोण** न्यायसंगतता और **शासन स्थिरता** को कमजोर कर सकता है।
- A **nuanced model** could better achieve **clean politics** without eroding **democratic safeguards**.
एक **परिष्कृत मॉडल** **स्वच्छ राजनीति** को **लोकतांत्रिक सुरक्षा उपायों** को कमजोर किए बिना बेहतर तरीके से प्राप्त कर सकता है।
- Removal could be linked to **judicial milestones** like **framing of charges** instead of **arrest**.
हटाने को केवल **गिरफ्तारी** के बजाय **अदालती मील के पत्थर** जैसे **आरोप तय करना** से जोड़ा जा सकता है।
- An **independent review mechanism** (tribunal or judicial panel) could check if **conditions for removal** are met.
एक **स्वतंत्र समीक्षा तंत्र** (ट्रिब्यूनल या न्यायिक पैनल) यह जाँच सकता है कि क्या **हटाने की शर्तें** पूरी हुई हैं।
- **Interim suspension** during ongoing trials could maintain **governance** without compromising **accountability**.
चल रही मुकदमों के दौरान **अंतरिम निलंबन शासन** को बनाए रख सकता है और **जवाबदेही** से समझौता नहीं करता।
- The Bill should focus only on **offences involving moral turpitude and corruption**, not all **five-year punishable offences**.
बिल केवल **नैतिक पाप और भ्रष्टाचार वाले अपराधों** पर ध्यान केंद्रित करे, न कि सभी **पांच साल की सजा वाले अपराधों** पर।
- The **Constitution (130th Amendment) Bill, 2025** positions itself against **corruption and criminality** but must balance **democratic justice** and **ethical governance**.
संविधान (एक सौ तीसवां संशोधन) बिल, 2025 खुद को **भ्रष्टाचार और अपराध** के खिलाफ स्थापित करता है लेकिन इसे **लोकतांत्रिक न्याय** और **नैतिक शासन** के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना चाहिए।
- Without careful recalibration by the **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)**, safeguards could become tools for **political exclusion**.
संयुक्त संसदीय समिति (JPC) द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक पुनः समायोजन के बिना, सुरक्षा उपाय **राजनीतिक बहिष्करण** के उपकरण बन सकते हैं।
- Ultimately, **power without integrity corrodes democracy**, and **integrity without fairness endangers it**.
अंततः, **ईमानदारी के बिना शक्ति लोकतंत्र को कमजोर करती है**, और **न्यायसंगतता के बिना ईमानदारी इसे खतरे में डालती है**।



What is the new Bill to remove PM, CM and Ministers?

GS II: CoM

What does the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill state? Is there scope for misuse?

Rangarajan. R

The story so far:

The Union government has introduced the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill, under which a Minister will be removed from office if they are arrested and detained for 30 days in relation to a criminal offence.

What does the Bill say?

The Bill seeks to amend Articles 75 and 164 of the Constitution that deal with the Council of Ministers at the Union and State level. It provides that a Minister, who has been arrested and detained for 30 consecutive days in relation to an allegation of committing an offence, which is punishable with imprisonment of at least five years, shall be removed from his/her office. They would be removed on the advice tendered by the Prime Minister/Chief Minister (PM/CM). If

the PM/CM does not tender such advice, the Minister concerned shall automatically cease to hold office from the 31st day. If the PM/CM is arrested and taken into custody for 30 consecutive days, he/she shall tender his/her resignation on the 31st day. However, the PM, CM, or Minister can be subsequently appointed on being released from custody. It also seeks to amend Article 239AA with similar provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi. These amendments to the Constitution would require a two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament for its passage. Similar amendments have been proposed to parliamentary laws that govern the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry. These Bills have been referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) for scrutiny.

What are the existing laws?

The Representation of the People Act,

1951 (RP Act) provides that any person who is convicted in a criminal case and sentenced to not less than two years in jail, shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament or State legislature for the period of their sentence and six years thereafter. Section 8(4) of the RP Act provided that with respect to a sitting member of Parliament or State legislature, such disqualification shall not take effect if an appeal is filed against such conviction. However, the Supreme Court in *Lily Thomas* (2013) struck down this clause as unconstitutional. It must be noted that the existing law only provides for disqualification for being a member of Parliament or State Legislature and not for being a minister.

In 2016, the Election Commission had recommended that the RP Act be amended to provide that persons against whom charges are framed by a competent court for an offence that is punishable with imprisonment of at least five years

Bill to Remove PM, CM, and Ministers

प्रधानमंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री और मंत्रियों को हटाने के लिए विधेयक

- What is the new Bill to remove the PM, CM, and Ministers? प्रधानमंत्री, मुख्यमंत्री और मंत्रियों को हटाने के लिए नया विधेयक क्या है?
- What does the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill state? 130वें संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक में क्या कहा गया है?
- Is there scope for misuse? क्या इसके दुरुपयोग की संभावना है?

130th Constitutional Amendment Bill

130वां संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक

- The Union government has introduced the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill, under which a Minister will be removed from office if they are arrested and detained for 30 days in relation to a criminal offence.
केंद्र सरकार ने 130वें संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक को पेश किया है, जिसके तहत यदि किसी मंत्री को किसी आपराधिक अपराध के संबंध में 30 दिनों तक गिरफ्तार और हिरासत में रखा जाता है, तो उन्हें पद से हटा दिया जाएगा।



Provisions of the Bill विधेयक की प्रविधानियाँ

- The Bill seeks to amend **Articles 75 and 164** of the Constitution that deal with the **Council of Ministers** at the **Union and State level**.
यह विधेयक संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 75 और 164** में संशोधन करने का प्रयास करता है, जो **केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर मंत्रिपरिषद** से संबंधित हैं।
- A Minister, who has been arrested and detained for **30 consecutive days** in relation to an allegation of committing an offence punishable with imprisonment of at least **five years**, shall be removed from **office**.
यदि किसी मंत्री को ऐसे अपराध के आरोप में **लगातार 30 दिन** गिरफ्तार और हिरासत में रखा गया है, जिसके लिए **कम से कम पाँच साल की जेल** का दंड है, तो उन्हें **पद से हटा दिया जाएगा**।
- Removal will occur on the advice of the **Prime Minister/Chief Minister (PM/CM)**. If the PM/CM does not give advice, the **Minister automatically ceases** to hold office from the **31st day**.
पद से हटाना **प्रधानमंत्री/मुख्यमंत्री (PM/CM)** की सलाह पर होगा। यदि PM/CM सलाह नहीं देते हैं, तो **मंत्री अपने आप 31वें दिन से पद नहीं रखेंगे**।
- If the PM/CM is arrested and taken into custody for **30 consecutive days**, he/she shall **tender resignation** on the 31st day.
यदि PM/CM को **लगातार 30 दिन** हिरासत में रखा जाता है, तो उन्हें **31वें दिन इस्तीफा देना** होगा।
- The PM, CM, or Minister can be subsequently **reappointed** on being released from custody.
PM, CM या मंत्री को बाद में **हिरासत से रिहा होने पर फिर से नियुक्त किया जा सकता है**।
- The Bill also seeks to amend **Article 239AA** with similar provisions for the **National Capital Territory of Delhi**.
यह विधेयक **अनुच्छेद 239AA** में भी समान प्रविधान जोड़ने का प्रयास करता है, जो **राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली** पर लागू होगा।
- Amendments require a **two-thirds majority** in both houses of Parliament for passage.
इन संशोधनों को पारित करने के लिए संसद के दोनों सदनों में **दो-तिहाई बहुमत** की आवश्यकता होगी।
- Similar amendments have been proposed for the **Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry**. Bills have been referred to a **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)** for scrutiny.
जम्मू-कश्मीर और पुदुच्चेरी **केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों** के लिए भी समान संशोधन प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं। विधेयक की जांच के लिए इन्हें **संयुक्त संसदीय समिति (JPC)** को भेजा गया है।

Existing Laws मौजूदा कानून

- The **Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RP Act)** provides that any person convicted in a criminal case and sentenced to **not less than two years** in jail shall be **disqualified** from being a **member of Parliament or State legislature** during the sentence period and **six years thereafter**.
प्रजातांत्रिक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (RP Act) के अनुसार, यदि किसी व्यक्ति को किसी आपराधिक मामले में दोषी ठहराया गया और उसे **दो साल या उससे अधिक जेल** की सजा हुई, तो वह **संसद या राज्य विधानसभा का सदस्य बनने से अयोग्य** होगा, और इसके बाद **छह साल तक भी अयोग्यता** रहेगी।
- Section 8(4)** provided that for a sitting member, disqualification shall not take effect if an **appeal** is filed.
धारा 8(4) में कहा गया था कि वर्तमान सदस्य के लिए यदि **अपील** दायर की जाती है तो अयोग्यता लागू नहीं होगी।
- The Supreme Court in **Lily Thomas (2013)** struck down this clause as **unconstitutional**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने **Lily Thomas (2013)** में इस धार को **असंवैधानिक** घोषित किया।
- Existing law provides **disqualification as a member only, not for being a minister**.
वर्तमान कानून केवल **सदस्य होने के लिए अयोग्यता** देता है, **मंत्री होने के लिए नहीं**।
- In **2016**, Election Commission recommended amending RP Act to bar persons **charged with offences punishable with at least five years** from contesting elections.



2016 में, चुनाव आयोग ने RP Act में संशोधन की सिफारिश की थी ताकि ऐसे व्यक्ति जो कम से कम पाँच साल की सजा वाले अपराध के आरोप में हैं, उन्हें चुनाव में प्रतियोगिता करने से रोका जा सके।

Issues with the Bill विधेयक से जुड़ी समस्याएँ

- Elected representatives may lose position by **mere police action** even **before trial** starts. निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि केवल **पुलिस कार्रवाई** के कारण अपना पद **ट्रायल शुरू होने से पहले** खो सकते हैं।
- It undermines the principles of **parliamentary democracy**, where elected PM/CM chooses their cabinet. यह **संसदीय लोकतंत्र** के सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करता है, जहाँ निर्वाचित PM/CM अपनी कैबिनेट चुनते हैं।
- Gives **Centre disproportionate power** to initiate **vindictive action** against ministers in **opposition-ruled States**. यह केंद्र को **विपक्ष-शासित राज्यों** में मंत्रियों के खिलाफ **प्रतिशोधात्मक कार्रवाई** करने की असमान शक्ति देता है।

Suggested Approach सुझावित दृष्टिकोण

- Criminalisation of politics is a **malaise** plaguing democracy. राजनीति का **आपराधिकरण** हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए एक **समस्या** है।
- Bill addresses the **effect** rather than the **cause**. विधेयक **कारण** की बजाय **परिणाम** को संबोधित करता है।
- Association of Democratic Reforms reports: **46% of MPs** and **45% of MLAs** have **criminal cases**. **एडीआर रिपोर्ट** के अनुसार, **46% सांसदों** और **45% विधायकों** पर **आपराधिक मामले** हैं।
- Chance of winning for a candidate with **criminal background**: **15.4%**, vs **4.4%** for a candidate with **clean background**. **आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि** वाले उम्मीदवार के जीतने की संभावना: **15.4%**, बनाम **साफ पृष्ठभूमि** वाले उम्मीदवार के लिए **4.4%**।
- Appropriate step: **Do not field candidates with criminal records**; parties should instil **self-discipline** rather than provide tickets to tainted candidates on the ground of '**winnability**'. उचित कदम: **आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड** वाले उम्मीदवारों को **चुनाव में न उतारना**; पार्टियों को **स्व-अनुशासन** सिखाना चाहिए बजाय इसके कि '**जीतने योग्य**' के आधार पर दोषी उम्मीदवारों को टिकट देना।

Questions and Answers to the August 22 edition of the daily quiz: 1. In 1989, this landmark decision led to a sudden increase in the number of voters in India.

Ans: To lower the voting age from 21 to 18

2. According to the Constitution, the CEC can only be removed from office in the same manner as _____. Ans: Supreme Court judge

3. January 25 is observed as this. Ans: National Voters' Day

4. X is an independent verification printer machine and is attached to electronic voting machines. Ans: Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)

5. In the ongoing SIR exercise in Bihar, this document was not accepted by the EC as proof until the Supreme Court directed the body to accept it. Ans: Aadhaar

Visual: This person designed the logo of the EC. Ans: Amitabh Pandey

Early Birds: Sudhir Thapa| Aditi Anandita| Navjot Singh| Saheni George| Vikash Kumar

QUZI

In 1989, this landmark decision led to a sudden increase in the number of voters in India. Ans: To lower the voting age from 21 to 18

1989 में, इस ऐतिहासिक निर्णय ने भारत में मतदाताओं की संख्या में अचानक वृद्धि की। उत्तर: मतदान की आयु 21 से घटाकर 18 करना

• According to the **Constitution**, the CEC can only be removed from office in the same manner as _____. Ans: **Supreme Court judge**

संविधान के अनुसार, **मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC)** को केवल उसी तरीके से पद से हटाया जा सकता है जैसे _____। उत्तर: **सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज**

• **January 25** is observed as this. Ans: **National Voters' Day**

25 जनवरी को इसे मनाया जाता है। उत्तर: **राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस**

• X is an independent verification printer machine and is attached to **electronic voting machines**. Ans: **Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)**

X एक स्वतंत्र सत्यापन प्रिंटर मशीन है और इसे **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों** से जोड़ा जाता

है। उत्तर: **वोटर वेरीफाइड पेपर ऑडिट ट्रेल (VVPAT)**



- This person designed the logo of the EC. Ans: **Amitabh Pandey**
इस व्यक्ति ने निर्वाचन आयोग (EC) का लोगो डिज़ाइन किया। उत्तर: **अमिताभ पांडेय**



Dinhata settlement camp, where 58 families that came from Indian enclaves deep inside Bangladesh territory now live; (below) Asma Bibi with her husband Shahjahan Ali outside their house in Madhya Masaldanga. SHIV SAHAY SINGH

working in Delhi, was detained with his family on June 21 on suspicion of being Bangladeshi nationals. They produced their Aadhaar and voter ID cards, and other documents. A few days later, the family was released from custody.

"As citizens, we have received several facilities like roads, electricity, and solar panels. But I have six bighas of land that I can't buy or sell because the documents are not in my name. My daughter could not apply for a Kanyashree scholarship," he says. The Kanyashree Prākāpa scholarship provides cash transfers to girls as an incentive to stay longer in school.

Chattar recalls that during his student days, he had to use the names of Indian citizens as his parents to secure admission in State-run schools. This was necessary as listing the names of his real parents, who were residents of a Bangladeshi enclave, would have denied him admission. "For most people, these fraudulent identities have stuck with them in school mark sheets and other documents. We can never be like people of the rest of India who have been citizens since their birth and did not have to fight for citizenship."

Chattar says farmers of adjoining villages, part of India since 1947, receive benefits under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. "When we approach officials, they tell us to file an application. This was not something that we had been told during the exchange of enclaves," he says.

Linking land donation and a job

When the enclaves became part of India in 2015, there was a push by the district administration to set up anganwadi and primary health centres.

Yakub Ali Sheikh says he donated about three kottah (.3 acres) to build an anganwadi centre at Madhya Masaldanga in 2016. The centre was constructed in 2017-18 and about 80 children were provided for when it was functional.

Chattar says he agreed to donate land on the condition that one member of his family would be offered a job at the centre. He says for about five years, his daughter-in-law Phooljan Bibi offered her services for free. "The BDO (Block Development Officer) told us that there will be no jobs. So, we decided to close the centre and put it under lock and key three years ago," he says.

A few metres away is a health centre that is closed owing to a similar dispute. On its wall, the name of the man who donated the land, Mejlumel Sheikh, is inscribed in Bengali. The residents of Masaldanga say there have been several centres that have been closed because those who donated land wanted jobs in return.

Gaha says the government "cannot barter with citizens (as far as jobs are concerned)".

'Important demands'

Sahiba Protim Roy Chowdhury, a social activist and researcher who worked extensively in enclaves in India and Bangladesh before the swap, says, "Land records and registration of property are important demands as the people have no valid documents before 2015." He adds that what worries the people now is the drive across India to identify illegal Bangladeshi immigrants.

He notes that none of the 14,854 residents of the 51 enclaves located on Indian territory opted to relocate to Bangladesh when given the choice in 2015. In contrast, 922 individuals from the former Indian enclaves in Bangladesh chose to move to India. These individuals were initially housed in three camps in Dinhata, Haldibari, and Mekhliganj of Cooch Behar district.

Nearly five years later, the State government constructed three residential complexes consisting of two-bedroom apartments for these individuals. About 160 families were allocated apartments in three locations. However, despite being allocated these apartments, the residents have not been provided with documentation confirming their ownership of the properties.

Skills and migration

The blue and white paint typically used by the Trinamool Congress government is beginning to peel away at the Dinhata camp that houses 58 families. Several goats and cattle roam in the compound. Some of the apartments are closed as families have migrated for work. Pumpkin vines grow on a trellis and other vegetables are being cultivated between the two-storey buildings.

On a July afternoon, the apartment complex is mostly inhabited by men in their early 20s, who are either in college or have dropped out.

Mohammad Al Amin, 23, who dropped out of Dinhata College, does not remember much about life in the erstwhile Indian enclave in Bangladesh. The son of a farm worker, he is taking a course to help him land a data entry operator's job.

Surya Barman, 22, a BA History student at a local college, says he is preparing for the government's Group D examination, while Maksudul Mondal, 20, pursuing BA in Philosophy, is looking for some vocational training.

Abdul Hakim, 22, who has dropped out of college, has been a migrant worker in Delhi and Ghaziabad. The youth say there are no jobs and their families cannot support their education.

"We are all unemployed. There has been no skill training from the government. There is no body to guide us. If nothing works out, then we will migrate for work," Amin says.

While the youth may be thinking of migrating, several elders who migrated for work were detained on suspicion of being Bangladeshi nationals. The young men quip that their Indian nationality is being put to the test after 10 years.

Deobrat Chakraborty, a Cooch Behar-based writer, says, "Most of the people who moved here were farmers who had land. The flats have been difficult for them to live in." She adds that the people were not consulted before the flats were built for them; nor was there any counselling. "So they feel there's a gap in what they think was promised to them and what they got," she says.

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10 years of Indian citizenship

The historic Land Boundary Agreement in 2015, which led to the swap of enclaves between India and Bangladesh, granted citizenship to about 15,000 people who had felt stateless for almost seven decades. They speak to **Shiv Sahay Singh** about hopes and aspirations that have been realised and the challenges that persist

Asma Bibi, 35, says her son Jehad Ali has turned 15 years and studies in a madrasa in West Bengal's Murshidabad district. Though the resident of Madhya Masaldanga in Cooch Behar district cannot tell the name of the madrasa or the place where her son is studying, she is very proud of him.

Asma recalls how the State-run Dinhata Subdivisional Hospital refused her admission 15 years ago when she was in labour as the village was then a Bangladeshi enclave inside Indian territory. It was only after hundreds of people from her village held protests at the hospital that she was given admission. She delivered on March 28, 2010. "We named him Jehad because his birth was part of our struggle for citizenship," she says.

On July 31, 2015, Jehad, along with 14,853 other residents of the 51 Bangladeshi enclaves located in Indian territory, became Indian citizens in the Land Boundary Agreement signed between India and Bangladesh. Under the agreement, 111 Indian enclaves located deep inside Bangladeshi territory became part of the neighbouring country.

The rough and tumble of new citizenship
A decade later, Asma sits outside her house built with aluminium sheets in Madhya Masaldanga, one of the 51 enclaves, and wonders what Indian citizenship has given her family. "We have got several rights as citizens, like Aadhaar cards, electricity, and ration cards. Yet, there are several other facilities such as schools, anganwadi centres, and land and property rights that we are still fighting for," she says.

Asma is relieved she can get admission to a government hospital and is happy to vote, but her daily life has not changed much. Her husband, Shahjahan Ali, 40, an agricultural worker, points to a narrow stretch of land in front of his house. He says he has bought it but is finding it difficult to register it in his name. "If the person from whom I bought it goes back on his word, I have no proof to show that the land is mine," he says.

State Minister for North Bengal Development and Dinhata MLA Udayan Gaha admits that there are problems with land registration, but says "these things take time".

The couple is now building a new house with aid from the Banglar Awas Yojana, a State government scheme providing housing for the rural poor, after the Centre stopped releasing funds to the State under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2021. Aid of ₹1.30 lakh from the scheme is insufficient to build a house, and the couple is saving money to finish the construction.

A few metres away live Joyanal Abedin, 33, and Saddam Hossain, 32, who were among the key people who campaigned for the exchange of enclaves. Since 2015, Joyanal, Saddam, and the other youth of Madhya Masaldanga unfurl the Indian



We have got several rights as citizens, like Aadhaar cards, electricity, and ration cards. Yet, there are several other facilities such as schools, anganwadi centres, and land and property rights that we are still fighting for.

ASMA BIBI
Resident of Madhya Masaldanga



national flag every year on the midnight of July 31, which has become their independence day.

On the midnight of July 31 this year, about 100 people gathered outside Joyanal's house, where celebrations are held every year. No politicians were invited this year, so they decided to watch videos of earlier celebrations and the movement that led to the exchange of enclaves.

"After 10 years, the enthusiasm has gradually faded. Not many people participate in our ceremony on July 31," Joyanal says. The youth here say since they became citizens 70 years after the rest of the country, there should have been some affirmative action towards development. "After fighting for citizenship for so long, the people have been left to fend for themselves," he says.

Joyanal says the people of Madhya Masaldanga have voted in different elections: Lok Sabha polls (2019 and 2024), Assembly polls (2016 and 2022),

and panchayat polls (2018 and 2023). "Now, the demands of the residents - like better education, health care, and land rights - do not strike a chord with political parties," he says.

Still more documents to secure

A few kilometres from Madhya Masaldanga is Bakhin Masaldanga, where Chattar Ali, 36, has been running a ration shop under the State government's public distribution system since 2016. He too wonders what difference a decade of citizenship has made to his life. "I keep thinking again and again about what we got after becoming citizens," he says.

Chattar says half of the residents of the erstwhile enclaves have migrated to other States for work. "Two or three persons in every house are working outside," he says.

He says his cousin, Yusuf Sheikh, who was



Joyanal Abedin and Saddam Hossain, prominent faces who campaigned for the swap of the enclaves. SHIV SAHAY SINGH



10 years of Indian citizenship भारतीय नागरिकता के 10 वर्ष

The historic **Land Boundary Agreement in 2015**, which led to the swap of enclaves between India and Bangladesh, granted citizenship to about 15,000 people who had felt stateless for almost seven decades. They speak to Shiv Sahay Singh about hopes and aspirations that have been realised and the challenges that persist.

ऐतिहासिक भूमि सीमा समझौता 2015 में, जिसने भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच एन्क्लेव के आदान-प्रदान को जन्म दिया, लगभग 15,000 लोगों को नागरिकता दी गई जिन्होंने लगभग सात दशकों तक स्वयं को राज्यविहीन महसूस किया था। वे शिव साहाय सिंह से पूरी हुई आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं तथा बनी हुई चुनौतियों के बारे में बात करते हैं।

- **Asma Bibi, 35**, says her son **Jehad Ali** has turned **15 years** and studies in a **madrasa** in **West Bengal's Murshidabad district**. Though the resident of **Madhya Masaldanga in Cooch Behar district** cannot tell the name of the madrasa or the place where her son is studying, she is very proud of him.
असमा बीबी, 35, कहती हैं कि उनका बेटा जिहाद अली अब 15 वर्ष का हो गया है और पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद जिले के एक मदरसे में पढ़ाई करता है। हालांकि कूचबिहार जिले के मध्य मसालदंगा की निवासी मदरसे का नाम या स्थान नहीं बता सकतीं जहां उनका बेटा पढ़ता है, लेकिन वह उस पर बहुत गर्व करती हैं।
- Asma recalls how the **State-run Dinhat Subdivisional Hospital** refused her admission **15 years ago** when she was in labour as the village was then a **Bangladeshi enclave inside Indian territory**. It was only after hundreds of people from her village held protests at the hospital that she was given admission. She delivered on **March 28, 2010**. "We named him **Jehad** because his birth was part of our struggle for citizenship," she says.
असमा याद करती हैं कि कैसे राज्य संचालित दिनहाटा उपमंडलीय अस्पताल ने 15 साल पहले प्रसव पीड़ा के समय उन्हें भर्ती करने से मना कर दिया था क्योंकि उनका गांव तब भारतीय क्षेत्र के भीतर एक बांग्लादेशी एन्क्लेव था। केवल तब जब गांव के सैकड़ों लोगों ने अस्पताल में विरोध किया, उन्हें भर्ती किया गया। उन्होंने 28 मार्च, 2010 को बच्चे को जन्म दिया। वह कहती हैं, "हमने उसका नाम जिहाद रखा क्योंकि उसका जन्म हमारी नागरिकता की लड़ाई का हिस्सा था।"
- On **July 31, 2015**, **Jehad**, along with **14,853 other residents** of the **51 Bangladeshi enclaves** located in Indian territory, became **Indian citizens** in the **Land Boundary Agreement** signed between India and Bangladesh. Under the agreement, **111 Indian enclaves** located deep inside Bangladeshi territory became part of the neighbouring country.
31 जुलाई, 2015 को जिहाद और 14,853 अन्य निवासी जो भारतीय क्षेत्र में स्थित 51 बांग्लादेशी एन्क्लेव से थे, भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच हस्ताक्षरित भूमि सीमा समझौते के तहत भारतीय नागरिक बने। इस समझौते के तहत, बांग्लादेशी क्षेत्र के भीतर गहराई में स्थित 111 भारतीय एन्क्लेव पड़ोसी देश का हिस्सा बन गए।

The rough and tumble of new citizenship नई नागरिकता की चुनौतियाँ

- A decade later, Asma sits outside her house built with aluminium sheets in **Madhya Masaldanga**, one of the **51 enclaves**, and wonders what **Indian citizenship** has given her family. "We have got several rights as citizens, like **Aadhaar cards, electricity, and ration cards**. Yet, there are several other facilities such as **schools, anganwadi centres, and land and property rights** that we are still fighting for," she says.
एक दशक बाद, असमा मध्य मसालदंगा, जो 51 एन्क्लेव में से एक है, में एल्युमिनियम शीट से बने अपने घर के बाहर बैठी सोचती हैं कि भारतीय नागरिकता ने उनके परिवार को क्या दिया। वह कहती हैं, "हमें नागरिकों के रूप में कई अधिकार मिले हैं, जैसे आधार कार्ड, बिजली और राशन कार्ड। फिर भी, कई अन्य सुविधाएं जैसे स्कूल, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र और भूमि एवं संपत्ति अधिकार हैं जिनके लिए हम अब भी संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।"



- Asma is relieved she can get admission to a **government hospital** and is happy to **vote**, but her daily life has not changed much. Her husband, **Shahjahan Ali, 40**, an agricultural worker, points to a narrow stretch of land in front of his house. He says he has bought it but is finding it difficult to register it in his name. "If the person from whom I bought it goes back on his word, I have no proof to show that the land is mine," he says.
असमा को राहत है कि अब वह **सरकारी अस्पताल** में भर्ती हो सकती हैं और **वोट** करने में खुश हैं, लेकिन उनका दैनिक जीवन अधिक नहीं बदला है। उनके पति, **शहजाहन अली, 40**, जो एक कृषि मजदूर हैं, अपने घर के सामने की एक संकरी जमीन की ओर इशारा करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने इसे खरीदा है लेकिन अपने नाम पर पंजीकृत करना कठिन हो रहा है। वह कहते हैं, "अगर जिससे मैंने खरीदी है वह अपने वादे से पीछे हट जाए, तो मेरे पास यह साबित करने का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि जमीन मेरी है।"
- State Minister for North Bengal Development and Dinhata MLA Udayan Guha** admits that there are problems with **land registration**, but says "these things take time".
उत्तर बंगाल विकास मंत्री और दिनहाटा विधायक उदयन गुहा मानते हैं कि **भूमि पंजीकरण** में समस्याएँ हैं, लेकिन कहते हैं "इन चीजों में समय लगता है"।
- The couple is now building a new house with aid from the **Banglar Awas Yojana**, a **State government scheme** providing housing for the rural poor, after the **Centre stopped releasing funds** to the State under the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2021**. Aid of **₹1.30 lakh** from the scheme is insufficient to build a house, and the couple is saving money to finish the construction.
यह दंपति अब **बांग्लार आवास योजना**, जो ग्रामीण गरीबों के लिए आवास प्रदान करने वाली एक **राज्य सरकार की योजना** है, से सहायता लेकर नया घर बना रहा है, क्योंकि **2021 में केंद्र ने प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत राज्य को धन जारी करना बंद कर दिया**। योजना से मिली **₹1.30 लाख** की सहायता घर बनाने के लिए अपर्याप्त है, और दंपति निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए पैसे बचा रहा है।
- A few metres away live **Joynal Abedin, 33**, and **Saddam Hossain, 32**, who were among the key people who campaigned for the **exchange of enclaves**. Since **2015**, Joynal, Saddam, and the other youth of **Madhya Masaldanga** unfurl the **Indian...**
कुछ मीटर दूर **जॉयनल अबेदीन, 33**, और **सद्दाम हुसैन, 32** रहते हैं, जो **एन्क्लेव के आदान-प्रदान** के लिए अभियान चलाने वाले प्रमुख लोगों में से थे। **2015** से जॉयनल, सद्दाम और **मध्य मसालदंगा** के अन्य युवा **भारतीय...**

National flag and Independence Day celebrations

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और स्वतंत्रता दिवस उत्सव

- National flag every year on the midnight of **July 31**, which has become their **independence day**.
हर वर्ष **31 जुलाई की मध्याह्निक** को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, जो उनका **स्वतंत्रता दिवस** बन गया है।
- On the midnight of **July 31** this year, about **100 people** gathered outside **Joynal's house**, where celebrations are held every year. No politicians were invited this year, so they decided to watch videos of earlier celebrations and the movement that led to the exchange of enclaves.
इस वर्ष **31 जुलाई की मध्याह्निक** को लगभग **100 लोग जॉयनल के घर** के बाहर इकट्ठा हुए, जहाँ हर साल उत्सव मनाया जाता है। इस वर्ष किसी भी राजनेता को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया, इसलिए उन्होंने पहले के उत्सवों और एन्क्लेव के आदान-प्रदान की आंदोलन की वीडियो देखने का निर्णय लिया।
- "After **10 years**, the enthusiasm has gradually faded. Not many people participate in our ceremony on **July 31**," Joynal says. The youth here say since they became citizens **70 years after** the rest of the country, there should have been some affirmative action towards development. "After fighting for citizenship for so long, the people have been left to fend for themselves," he says.
"10 वर्षों के बाद, उत्साह धीरे-धीरे कम हो गया है। बहुत से लोग अब हमारे **31 जुलाई** के समारोह में भाग नहीं लेते हैं," जॉयनल कहते हैं। यहां के युवा कहते हैं कि चूंकि वे देश के बाकी हिस्सों के **70 साल बाद** नागरिक बने, इसलिए विकास की दिशा में कुछ सकारात्मक कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए थे। "इतनी लंबी लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद लोगों को अपने हाल पर छोड़ दिया गया है," वह कहते हैं।
- Joynal says the people of **Madhya Masaldanga** have voted in different elections: **Lok Sabha polls (2019 and 2024)**, **Assembly polls (2016 and 2021)**, and **panchayat polls (2018 and 2023)**. "Now, the demands of the residents – like better **education, health care, and land rights** – do not strike a chord with political parties," he says.



जॉयनल कहते हैं कि मध्य मसालदंगा के लोगों ने विभिन्न चुनावों में वोट दिया है: लोकसभा चुनाव (2019 और 2024), विधानसभा चुनाव (2016 और 2021), और पंचायत चुनाव (2018 और 2023)। वह कहते हैं, “अब निवासियों की मांगें – जैसे बेहतर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और भूमि अधिकार – राजनीतिक दलों को प्रभावित नहीं करती।”

Still more documents to secure अभी भी और दस्तावेज़ सुरक्षित करने हैं

- A few kilometres from **Madhya Masaldanga** is **Dakhin Masaldanga**, where **Chattar Ali, 36**, has been running a **ration shop** under the **State government's public distribution system** since **2016**. He too wonders what difference a decade of citizenship has made to his life. “I keep thinking again and again about what we got after becoming citizens,” he says.
मध्य मसालदंगा से कुछ किलोमीटर दूर दक्षिण मसालदंगा है, जहां चत्तर अली, 36, 2016 से राज्य सरकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत एक राशन की दुकान चला रहे हैं। वह भी सोचते हैं कि नागरिकता के एक दशक ने उनके जीवन में क्या बदलाव किया। वह कहते हैं, “मैं बार-बार सोचता हूँ कि नागरिक बनने के बाद हमें क्या मिला।”
- Chattar says half of the residents of the erstwhile enclaves have migrated to other States for work. “Two or three persons in every house are working outside,” he says.
चत्तर कहते हैं कि पूर्व एन्क्लेव के आधे निवासी काम के लिए अन्य राज्यों में चले गए हैं। वह कहते हैं, “हर घर के दो या तीन व्यक्ति बाहर काम कर रहे हैं।”
- He says his cousin, **Yusuf Sheikh**, who was working in **Delhi**, was detained with his family on **June 21** on suspicion of being **Bangladeshi nationals**. They produced their **Aadhaar and voter ID cards, and other documents**. A few days later, the family was released from custody.
वह कहते हैं कि उनके चचेरे भाई **यूसुफ शेख**, जो **दिल्ली** में काम कर रहे थे, को अपने परिवार सहित **21 जून** को बांग्लादेशी नागरिक होने के संदेह में हिरासत में लिया गया। उन्होंने अपने **आधार और वोटर आईडी कार्ड तथा अन्य दस्तावेज़** दिखाए। कुछ दिन बाद परिवार को हिरासत से रिहा कर दिया गया।
- “As citizens, we have received several facilities like **roads, electricity, and solar panels**. But I have **six bighas of land** that I can't buy or sell because the documents are not in my name. My daughter could not apply for a **Kanyashree scholarship**,” he says. The **Kanyashree Prakalpa scholarship** provides cash transfers to girls as an incentive to stay longer in school.
वह कहते हैं, “नागरिकों के रूप में हमें कई सुविधाएं मिली हैं जैसे **सड़कें, बिजली और सोलर पैनल**। लेकिन मेरे पास **छह बीघा जमीन** है जिसे मैं खरीद या बेच नहीं सकता क्योंकि दस्तावेज़ मेरे नाम पर नहीं हैं। मेरी बेटी **कन्याश्री छात्रवृत्ति** के लिए आवेदन नहीं कर सकती।” **कन्याश्री प्रकल्प छात्रवृत्ति** लड़कियों को स्कूल में लंबे समय तक बने रहने के लिए प्रोत्साहन के रूप में नकद हस्तांतरण प्रदान करती है।
- Chattar recalls that during his student days, he had to use the names of **Indian citizens** as his parents to secure admission in **State-run schools**. This was necessary as listing the names of his real parents, who were residents of a **Bangladeshi enclave**, would have denied him admission. “For most people, these fraudulent identities have stuck with them in school marksheets and other documents. We can never be like people of the rest of India who have been citizens since their birth and did not have to fight for citizenship.”
चत्तर याद करते हैं कि अपने छात्र दिनों में उन्हें **राज्य संचालित स्कूलों** में प्रवेश पाने के लिए अपने माता-पिता के रूप में **भारतीय नागरिकों** के नामों का उपयोग करना पड़ता था। यह आवश्यक था क्योंकि उनके असली माता-पिता, जो **बांग्लादेशी एन्क्लेव** के निवासी थे, के नाम लिखने से उन्हें प्रवेश से वंचित कर दिया जाता। “अधिकांश लोगों के लिए ये धोखाधड़ी पहचान उनके स्कूल मार्कशीट और अन्य दस्तावेजों में अटकी हुई है। हम कभी भी बाकी भारत के लोगों की तरह नहीं हो सकते जो जन्म से ही नागरिक रहे और जिन्हें नागरिकता के लिए लड़ना नहीं पड़ा।”
- Chattar says farmers of adjoining villages, part of India since **1947**, receive benefits under the **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme**. “When we approach officials, they tell us to file an application. This was not something that we had been told during the exchange of enclaves,” he says.
चत्तर कहते हैं कि पड़ोसी गांवों के किसान, जो **1947** से भारत का हिस्सा हैं, **पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना** के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं। वह कहते हैं, “जब हम अधिकारियों के पास जाते हैं तो वे हमें आवेदन दाखिल करने को कहते हैं। यह वह बात नहीं थी जो हमें एन्क्लेव के आदान-प्रदान के समय बताई गई थी।”



Linking land donation and a job

भूमि दान और नौकरी को जोड़ना

- When the enclaves became part of India in **2015**, there was a push by the district administration to set up **anganwadi and primary health centres**.
जब एन्क्लेव **2015** में भारत का हिस्सा बने, तो जिला प्रशासन द्वारा **आंगनवाड़ी और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र** स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया।
- **Yakub Ali Sheikh** says he donated about **three kottah (.3 acres)** to build an **anganwadi centre at Madhya Masaldanga in 2016**. The centre was constructed in **2017-18** and about **80 children** were provided for when it was functional.
याकूब अली शेख कहते हैं कि उन्होंने **2016 में मध्य मसालदंगा में आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र** बनाने के लिए लगभग **तीन कट्टा (.3 एकड़)** भूमि दान की। यह केंद्र **2017-18** में बनाया गया और जब यह कार्यरत था तो लगभग **80 बच्चों** को सुविधा प्रदान की गई।
- **Chattar** says he agreed to donate land on the condition that one member of his family would be offered a job at the centre. He says for about **five years**, his daughter-in-law **Phooljaan Bibi** offered her services for free. “The **BDO (Block Development Officer)** told us that there will be no jobs. So, we decided to close the centre and put it under lock and key three years ago,” he says.
चत्तर कहते हैं कि उन्होंने इस शर्त पर भूमि दान करने के लिए सहमति दी थी कि उनके परिवार का एक सदस्य केंद्र में नौकरी पाएगा। वह कहते हैं कि लगभग **पांच वर्षों** तक उनकी बहू **फूलजान बीबी** ने मुफ्त में अपनी सेवाएं दीं। वह कहते हैं, “**बीडीओ (ब्लॉक विकास अधिकारी)** ने हमें बताया कि यहां कोई नौकरी नहीं होगी। इसलिए, हमने तीन साल पहले केंद्र को बंद कर ताला लगा दिया।”
- A few metres away is a **health centre** that is closed owing to a similar dispute. On its wall, the name of the man who donated the land, **Mojjamel Sheikh**, is inscribed in Bengali. The residents of **Masaladanga** say there have been several centres that have been closed because those who donated land wanted jobs in return.
कुछ मीटर दूर एक **स्वास्थ्य केंद्र** है जो इसी तरह के विवाद के कारण बंद है। इसकी दीवार पर भूमि दान करने वाले **मोज्जामेल शेख** का नाम बंगाली में लिखा है। **मसालदंगा** के निवासी कहते हैं कि कई केंद्र बंद कर दिए गए हैं क्योंकि जिन्होंने भूमि दान की थी, वे बदले में नौकरी चाहते थे।
- **Guha** says the government “cannot barter with citizens (as far as jobs are concerned)”.
गुहा कहते हैं कि सरकार “नागरिकों के साथ सौदेबाजी नहीं कर सकती (जहां तक नौकरियों का संबंध है)”।
- **‘Important demands’**
‘महत्वपूर्ण मांगें’
- **Subha Protim Roy Chowdhury**, a social activist and researcher who worked extensively in enclaves in **India and Bangladesh** before the swap, says, “**Land records and registration of property** are important demands as the people have no valid documents before **2015**.” He adds that what worries the people now is the drive across India to identify **illegal Bangladeshi immigrants**.
सुभा प्रोतिम रॉय चौधरी, एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और शोधकर्ता जिन्होंने अदला-बदली से पहले **भारत और बांग्लादेश** के एन्क्लेव में व्यापक रूप से काम किया, कहते हैं, “**भूमि रिकॉर्ड और संपत्ति का पंजीकरण** महत्वपूर्ण मांगें हैं क्योंकि लोगों के पास **2015** से पहले कोई वैध दस्तावेज़ नहीं था।” वह जोड़ते हैं कि अब लोगों को पूरे भारत में **अवैध बांग्लादेशी प्रवासियों** की पहचान की मुहिम से चिंता है।
- He notes that **none of the 14,854 residents of the 51 enclaves located on Indian territory opted to relocate to Bangladesh when given the choice in 2015. In contrast, 922 individuals from the former Indian enclaves in Bangladesh chose to move to India.** These individuals were initially housed in **three camps in Dinahata, Haldibari, and Mekhliganj of Cooch Behar district.**
वह बताते हैं कि **2015** में जब विकल्प दिया गया, तो भारतीय क्षेत्र में स्थित **51 एन्क्लेव के 14,854 निवासियों** में से किसी ने भी **बांग्लादेश** जाने का विकल्प नहीं चुना। इसके विपरीत, बांग्लादेश में पूर्व **भारतीय एन्क्लेव से 922 व्यक्तियों** ने **भारत** आने का विकल्प चुना। इन व्यक्तियों को प्रारंभ में **कूचबिहार जिले के दिनहाटा, हाल्दीबाड़ी और मेखलिगंज में तीन शिविरों** में रखा गया।
- Nearly **five years** later, the **State government** constructed **three residential complexes** consisting of **two-bedroom apartments** for these individuals. About **160 families** were allocated apartments in three locations. However, despite being allocated these apartments, the residents have not been provided with documentation confirming their ownership of the properties.



लगभग पांच साल बाद, राज्य सरकार ने इन व्यक्तियों के लिए दो बेडरूम अपार्टमेंट वाले तीन आवासीय परिसरों का निर्माण किया। लगभग 160 परिवारों को तीन स्थानों पर अपार्टमेंट आवंटित किए गए। हालांकि, अपार्टमेंट आवंटित किए जाने के बावजूद, निवासियों को उनकी संपत्ति के स्वामित्व की पुष्टि करने वाले दस्तावेज़ प्रदान नहीं किए गए हैं।

Skills and migration कौशल और पलायन

- The blue and white paint typically used by the **Trinamool Congress government** is beginning to peel away at the **Dinhata camp** that houses **58 families**. Several goats and cattle roam in the compound. Some of the apartments are closed as families have migrated for work. Pumpkin vines grow on a trellis and other vegetables are being cultivated between the two-storey buildings.
तृणमूल कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा आमतौर पर उपयोग किए जाने वाले नीले और सफेद रंग की पेंटिंग **दिनहाटा शिविर** में, जिसमें **58 परिवार** रहते हैं, छिलने लगी है। परिसर में कई बकरियां और मवेशी घूम रहे हैं। कुछ अपार्टमेंट बंद हैं क्योंकि परिवार काम के लिए पलायन कर गए हैं। दो मंजिला इमारतों के बीच कद्दू की बेलें चढ़ी हैं और अन्य सब्जियाँ उगाई जा रही हैं।
- On a **July afternoon**, the apartment complex is mostly inhabited by men in their **early 20s**, who are either in college or have dropped out.
एक **जुलाई की दोपहर** में, अपार्टमेंट परिसर में अधिकांशतः **20 की शुरुआती उम्र** के पुरुष रहते हैं, जो या तो कॉलेज में हैं या पढ़ाई छोड़ चुके हैं।
- Mohammad Al Amin, 20**, who dropped out of **Dinhata College**, does not remember much about life in the erstwhile **Indian enclave in Bangladesh**. The son of a farm worker, he is taking a course to help him land a **data entry operator's job**.
मोहम्मद अल अमीन, 20, जिन्होंने **दिनहाटा कॉलेज** छोड़ दिया, को बांग्लादेश में पूर्व **भारतीय एन्क्लेव** के जीवन के बारे में बहुत कुछ याद नहीं है। एक खेत मजदूर का बेटा, वह **डेटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर की नौकरी** पाने में मदद के लिए एक कोर्स कर रहा है।
- Surya Barman, 22**, a **BA History student** at a local college, says he is preparing for the government's **Group D examination**, while **Maksedul Mondal, 20**, pursuing **BA in Philosophy**, is looking for some vocational training.
सूर्या बर्मन, 22, जो एक स्थानीय कॉलेज में **बीए इतिहास के छात्र** हैं, कहते हैं कि वह सरकार की **ग्रुप डी परीक्षा** की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, जबकि **मक्सेदुल मोंडल, 20**, जो **बीए दर्शनशास्त्र** कर रहे हैं, कुछ व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की तलाश में हैं।
- Abdul Hakim, 22**, who has dropped out of college, has been a **migrant worker in Delhi and Ghaziabad**. The youth say there are no jobs and their families cannot support their education. "We are all unemployed. There has been no skill training from the government. There is nobody to guide us. If nothing works out, then we will migrate for work," Amin says.
अब्दुल हकीम, 22, जिन्होंने कॉलेज छोड़ दिया, **दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में प्रवासी मजदूर** रहे हैं। युवा कहते हैं कि नौकरियां नहीं हैं और उनके परिवार उनकी पढ़ाई का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। अमीन कहते हैं, "हम सभी बेरोजगार हैं। सरकार से कोई कौशल प्रशिक्षण नहीं मिला है। हमें मार्गदर्शन देने वाला कोई नहीं है। अगर कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो हम काम के लिए पलायन करेंगे।"
- While the youth may be thinking of migrating, several elders who migrated for work were detained on suspicion of being **Bangladeshi nationals**. The young men quip that their **Indian nationality** is being put to the test after **10 years**.
जहां युवा पलायन करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, वहीं कई बुजुर्ग जो काम के लिए पलायन कर गए थे, को **बांग्लादेशी नागरिक** होने के संदेह में हिरासत में लिया गया। युवा मजाक में कहते हैं कि उनकी **भारतीय नागरिकता 10 साल** बाद परखी जा रही है।
- Debobrata Chaki**, a **Cooch Behar-based writer**, says, "Most of the people who moved here were **farmers** who had land. The flats have been difficult for them to live in." She adds that the people were not consulted before the flats were built for them; nor was there any counselling. "So they feel there's a gap in what they think was promised to them and what they got," she says.
देबोब्रता चाकी, एक **कूचबिहार-आधारित लेखिका**, कहती हैं, "यहां आने वाले अधिकांश लोग **किसान** थे जिनके पास जमीन थी। उनके लिए फ्लैट्स में रहना कठिन रहा है।" वह जोड़ती हैं कि जब उनके लिए फ्लैट



बनाए गए तो उनसे परामर्श नहीं किया गया; न ही कोई काउंसलिंग हुई। "इसलिए उन्हें लगता है कि जो उन्हें वादा किया गया था और जो मिला उसके बीच एक अंतर है," वह कहती हैं।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper III: Polity, Governance, And International Relations)

- 1. Trout farming in trouble in Himachal as flash floods take toll on fisheries sector**
हिमाचल में ट्राउट पालन संकट में, बाढ़ ने मत्स्य क्षेत्र को प्रभावित किया
- 2. No road for hospital transfer; child dies in Idukki tribal area as treatment is delayed**
अस्पताल ले जाने के लिए सड़क नहीं; इडुक्की आदिवासी क्षेत्र में इलाज में देरी से बच्चे की मौत
- 3. Tariffs put on India to force Russia to stop war, says U.S. V-P**
रूस को युद्ध रोकने के लिए भारत पर टैरिफ लगाए गए, अमेरिकी उप-राष्ट्रपति ने कहा
- 4. 130th Constitution Amendment Bill banks on power of arrest, runs the risk of politicising it**
130वाँ संविधान संशोधन विधेयक गिरफ्तारी की शक्ति पर आधारित, इसके राजनीतिकरण का खतरा
- 5. To reach 10% women in force, CISF set to add 2,400 personnel**
बल में 10% महिलाओं तक पहुँचने के लिए, CISF 2,400 कर्मियों को जोड़ेगी
- 6. DRDO successfully conducts maiden tests of indigenous integrated air defence system**
डीआरडीओ ने स्वदेशी एकीकृत वायु रक्षा प्रणाली के पहले परीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक किए
- 7. ISRO holds air-drop test for Gaganyaan mission**
गगनयान मिशन के लिए इसरो ने एयर-ड्रॉप टेस्ट किया
- 8. Is India underestimating the cost of dealing with invasive species?**
क्या भारत आक्रामक प्रजातियों (Invasive Species) से निपटने की लागत को कम आंक रहा है?



9. Evolution of Deception Techniques and Military Decoys

धोखाधड़ी तकनीकों और सैन्य डिक्ॉय का विकास

10. Trump's Intel Deal: How the U.S. is Reinventing State Capitalism

ट्रंप का इंटेल डील: अमेरिका कैसे स्टेट कैपिटलिज़्म को फिर से आकार दे रहा है

11. Bills to steer voyage to 'Amrit Kaal'

'अमृत काल' की ओर यात्रा को दिशा देने वाले विधेयक

12. India's ASEAN roots help anchor cruise hub goal

भारत की आसियान जड़ें कूज़ हब लक्ष्य को मजबूत करने में सहायक

Trout farming in trouble in Himachal as flash floods take toll on fisheries sector

GS III: Agriculture

Vikas Vasudeva
CHANDIGARH

The rise in flash flood incidents in Himachal Pradesh over the years has been hurting the fragile aquatic habitat of the State's rivers and streams, posing a threat to species like trouts, the exotic Salmonidae that thrives in the cold, fresh waters of high-altitude Himalayan mountains.

In the hill State, brown trout (*Salmo trutta fario*) and rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri gairdneri*) are found in the Beas, Sutlej, and Ravi rivers in the upper Himalayan region.

The trouts were introduced in the country mainly to encourage sports fisheries. But trout farming is increasingly being identified as a commercial venture for table fish production. Experts and officials believe that extreme weather events, including rise in flash flood incidents, are a matter of concern, which



Brown trout and rainbow trout are found in the State's rivers, including Beas, Sutlej and Ravi.

Fisheries Department has urged the State govt. to include trout farmers in disaster relief manual

could cause damage to the aquatic habitats, eventually adversely hitting the livelihood of those involved in business activities surrounding fisheries.

"As far as the fisheries are concerned, the impact surrounding trouts is legitimate. Those involved in trout farming have constructed raceways near rivers and rivulets, and dam-

age has been reported this year following flash floods and heavy rains, particularly in Kullu and Mandi districts. Fisheries were impacted, specifically trouts, and many have faced economic loss," Vivek Chandel, Director of Fisheries, Himachal Pradesh, told *The Hindu*.

"Trout is a cold water species, which thrives in high-altitude streams and rivulets. Flash floods, accompanied by debris, cuts off the water supply. Trouts need high oxygen, but when muddy water comes to raceways, mortality occurs. It's a matter of concern," he said.

Concerned over the losses, the department has urged the State government to include trout farmers under disaster relief. "As of now, trout fish farming has not been included in the relief manual. We have requested it to be included," he added.

Scores of families in the

State rely on fisheries for their livelihood. Currently, around 742 families are engaged in trout production.

Pointing out that Himachal Pradesh has established itself as a leading player in trout farming, Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu recently stated that his government's initiatives have not only boosted aquaculture but have also inspired the youth to explore opportunities in the sector, eventually contributing to the nation's economic growth.

The State has seen a steep rise in flash flood incidents in the past few years, especially during the monsoon season. The natural calamities have killed hundreds of people, damaged critical infrastructure, and have raised concern about the ecologically fragile Himalayan region.

Government data show there have been 75 flash flood incidents in the State this year till August 22.



Trout farming in trouble in Himachal as flash floods take toll on fisheries sector

हिमाचल में ट्राउट पालन संकट में, बाढ़ ने मत्स्य क्षेत्र को प्रभावित किया

The rise in flash flood incidents in Himachal Pradesh over the years has been hurting the fragile aquatic habitat of the State's rivers and streams, posing a threat to species like trouts, the exotic Salmonidae that thrives in the cold, fresh waters of high-altitude Himalayan mountains.

पिछले वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़ की घटनाओं में वृद्धि ने राज्य की नदियों और धाराओं के नाजुक जलीय आवास को नुकसान पहुँचाया है, जिससे ट्राउट्स जैसी प्रजातियों को खतरा है, विदेशी सैल्मोनिडे जो उच्च-ऊँचाई वाले हिमालयी पर्वतों के ठंडे, मीठे पानी में पनपते हैं।

- In the hill State, **brown trout (Salmo trutta fario)** and **rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri gairdneri)** are found in the **Beas, Sutlej, and Ravi rivers** in the upper Himalayan region. पहाड़ी राज्य में, **ब्राउन ट्राउट (Salmo trutta fario)** और **रेनबो ट्राउट (Salmo gairdneri gairdneri)** उच्च हिमालयी क्षेत्र की **ब्यास, सतलुज और रावी नदियों** में पाई जाती हैं।
- The trout were introduced in the country mainly to encourage **sports fisheries**. But trout farming is increasingly being identified as a **commercial venture** for table fish production. Experts and officials believe that **extreme weather events**, including rise in flash flood incidents, are a matter of concern, which could cause damage to the aquatic habitats, eventually adversely hitting the **livelihood** of those involved in business activities surrounding fisheries. देश में ट्राउट्स को मुख्य रूप से **खेल मत्स्य पालन** को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पेश किया गया था। लेकिन ट्राउट पालन को तेजी से **व्यावसायिक उद्यम** के रूप में पहचाना जा रहा है, मेज परोसने वाली मछली उत्पादन के लिए। विशेषज्ञों और अधिकारियों का मानना है कि **चरम मौसमी घटनाएं**, जिनमें बाढ़ की घटनाओं में वृद्धि भी शामिल है, चिंता का विषय हैं, जो जलीय आवासों को नुकसान पहुँचा सकती हैं, और अंततः **जीविकोपार्जन** पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल सकती हैं जो मत्स्य पालन से जुड़ी व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों में संलग्न हैं।
- “As far as the fisheries are concerned, the impact surrounding trout is legitimate. Those involved in trout farming have constructed **raceways near rivers and rivulets**, and damage has been reported this year following flash floods and heavy rains, particularly in **Kullu and Mandi districts**. Fisheries were impacted, specifically trout, and many have faced **economic loss**,” Vivek Chandel, **Director of Fisheries, Himachal Pradesh**, told The Hindu. “जहाँ तक मत्स्य पालन का सवाल है, ट्राउट्स के आसपास का प्रभाव वास्तविक है। ट्राउट पालन में लगे लोगों ने **नदियों और नालों के पास रेसवे** बनाए हैं, और इस वर्ष बाढ़ और भारी बारिश के बाद **कुल्लू और मंडी जिलों** में नुकसान की सूचना दी गई है। मत्स्य पालन प्रभावित हुआ, विशेष रूप से ट्राउट्स, और कई लोगों को **आर्थिक नुकसान** उठाना पड़ा,” विवेक चंदेल, **मत्स्य निदेशक, हिमाचल प्रदेश** ने द हिंदू को बताया।
- “Trout is a cold water species, which thrives in **high-altitude streams and rivulets**. Flash floods, accompanied by **debris**, cut off the water supply. Trouts need **high oxygen**, but when **muddy water** comes to raceways, mortality occurs. It's a matter of concern,” he said. “ट्राउट एक ठंडे पानी की प्रजाति है, जो **उच्च-ऊँचाई वाली धाराओं और नालों** में पनपती है। बाढ़, **मलबे** के साथ, जल आपूर्ति को काट देती है। ट्राउट्स को **उच्च ऑक्सीजन** की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन जब **कीचड़ वाला पानी** रेसवे में आता है, तो मृत्यु होती है। यह चिंता का विषय है,” उन्होंने कहा।
- Concerned over the losses, the department has urged the **State government** to include trout farmers under **disaster relief**. “As of now, trout fish farming has not been included in the relief manual. We have requested it to be included,” he added. नुकसान को लेकर चिंतित विभाग ने **राज्य सरकार** से आग्रह किया है कि ट्राउट किसानों को **आपदा राहत** में शामिल किया जाए। “अब तक, ट्राउट मछली पालन को राहत मैनुअल में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। हमने इसे शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया है,” उन्होंने जोड़ा।
- Scores of families in the State rely on fisheries for their livelihood. Currently, around **742 families** are engaged in trout production.



राज्य में अनेक परिवार अपनी आजीविका के लिए मत्स्य पालन पर निर्भर हैं। वर्तमान में, लगभग **742 परिवार** ट्राउट उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं।

- Pointing out that Himachal Pradesh has established itself as a **leading player** in trout farming, **Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu** recently stated that his government's initiatives have not only boosted aquaculture but have also inspired the youth to explore opportunities in the sector, eventually contributing to the nation's **economic growth**. यह बताते हुए कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ने ट्राउट पालन में खुद को एक **अग्रणी खिलाड़ी** के रूप में स्थापित किया है, **मुख्यमंत्री सुखविंदर सिंह सुक्खू** ने हाल ही में कहा कि उनकी सरकार की पहलों ने न केवल जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा दिया है बल्कि युवाओं को इस क्षेत्र में अवसर तलाशने के लिए प्रेरित भी किया है, और अंततः राष्ट्र की **आर्थिक वृद्धि** में योगदान दिया है।
- The State has seen a steep rise in flash flood incidents in the past few years, especially during the **monsoon season**. The natural calamities have killed **hundreds of people**, damaged **critical infrastructure**, and have raised concern about the **ecologically fragile Himalayan region**. राज्य ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बाढ़ की घटनाओं में तेज वृद्धि देखी है, विशेष रूप से **मानसून के मौसम** के दौरान। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं ने **सैकड़ों लोगों** की जान ले ली, **महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे** को नुकसान पहुंचाया और **पारिस्थितिक रूप से नाजुक हिमालयी क्षेत्र** के बारे में चिंता बढ़ा दी।
- Government data** show there have been **75 flash flood incidents** in the State this year till **August 22**. **सरकारी आंकड़े** बताते हैं कि इस वर्ष **22 अगस्त** तक राज्य में **75 बाढ़ की घटनाएं** हुई हैं।

No road for hospital transfer; child dies in Idukki tribal area as treatment is delayed

GS III:Development

Sandeep Vellaram
IDUKKI

The lack of proper road connectivity has claimed the life of a boy in Edamalakkudy panchayat, a village in Idukki district of Kerala.

The five-year-old boy, Karthik, a resident of the Koodallarkudy settlement in the panchayat, had developed high fever on Friday morning. With no direct road connectivity, the family was forced to carry the child on a makeshift stretcher for 10 km through the dense forest to reach the nearest hospital in Mankulam. However, his life could not be saved.

The Scheduled Tribes



Citizen plight: People carrying the body of five-year-old Karthik in a coffin in Edamalakkudy on Saturday evening. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Development department sanctioned ₹18.45 crore in 2022 for the construction of roads in Edamalakkudy, the first tribal panchayat in the State. Yet, proper roads still remain a distant

dream for the nearly 2,000 Muthuvan tribal families living here.

The struggle continued even after the child's death. The local people on Saturday were forced to

carry the body of the child in a coffin to reach the settlement.

According to sources, the government had allotted money for the construction of the 12.5-km road till Societykudy, the village centre, in October 2022. However, even the first phase has not been completed. "The contractor is raising various issues, including the lack of resources, resulting in the project getting delayed," a source said.

"Due to the lack of connectivity, we are unable to ensure proper ration distribution in the area," said Sanjaynath R., a civil supply officer at Devikulam taluk.

No road for hospital transfer; child dies in Idukki tribal area as treatment is delayed



अस्पताल ले जाने के लिए सड़क नहीं; इडुक्की आदिवासी क्षेत्र में इलाज में देरी से बच्चे की मौत

The lack of proper road connectivity has claimed the life of a boy in Edamalakkudy panchayat, a village in Idukki district of Kerala.

सही सड़क संपर्क की कमी ने केरल के इडुक्की जिले के एडामलकुडी पंचायत में एक लड़के की जान ले ली।

- The five-year-old boy, **Karthik**, a resident of the **Koodallarkudy settlement** in the panchayat, had developed high fever on **Friday morning**. With no direct road connectivity, the family was forced to carry the child on a makeshift stretcher for **10 km** through the dense forest to reach the nearest hospital in **Mankulam**. However, his life could not be saved.
पंचायत के **कूडलारकुडी बस्ती** के पांच वर्षीय लड़के **कार्तिक** को **शुक्रवार सुबह** तेज बुखार आ गया था। सीधे सड़क संपर्क न होने के कारण परिवार को बच्चे को अस्थायी स्ट्रेचर पर रखकर **10 किमी** घने जंगल से होते हुए नजदीकी **मंकुलम अस्पताल** तक ले जाना पड़ा। हालांकि उसकी जान नहीं बचाई जा सकी।
- The **Scheduled Tribes Development department** sanctioned **₹18.45 crore** in **2022** for the construction of roads in **Edamalakkudy**, the first tribal panchayat in the **State**. Yet, proper roads still remain a distant dream for the nearly **2,000 Muthuvan tribal families** living here.
अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास विभाग ने **2022** में **एडामलकुडी**, जो **राज्य** का पहला आदिवासी पंचायत है, में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए **18.45 करोड़ रुपये** स्वीकृत किए थे। फिर भी यहां रहने वाले लगभग **2,000 मुथुवन आदिवासी परिवारों** के लिए सही सड़कें अब भी एक सपना बनी हुई हैं।
- The struggle continued even after the child's death. The local people on **Saturday** were forced to carry the body of the child in a coffin to reach the settlement.
बच्चे की मौत के बाद भी संघर्ष जारी रहा। स्थानीय लोगों को **शनिवार** को बच्चे के शव को ताबूत में रखकर बस्ती तक ले जाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा।
- According to sources, the government had allotted money for the construction of the **12.5-km road** till **Societykudy**, the village centre, in **October 2022**. However, even the first phase has not been completed. "The contractor is raising various issues, including the lack of resources, resulting in the project getting delayed," a source said.
सूत्रों के अनुसार, सरकार ने **अक्टूबर 2022** में **गांव के केंद्र सोसाइटीकुडी** तक **12.5 किमी सड़क** के निर्माण के लिए धन आवंटित किया था। हालांकि पहला चरण भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। "ठेकेदार विभिन्न मुद्दे उठा रहा है, जिसमें संसाधनों की कमी भी शामिल है, जिसके कारण परियोजना में देरी हो रही है," एक स्रोत ने कहा।
- "Due to the lack of connectivity, we are unable to ensure proper **ration distribution** in the area," said **Sanjaynath R.**, a civil supply officer at **Devikulam taluk**.
"सड़क संपर्क की कमी के कारण हम क्षेत्र में उचित **अनाज वितरण** सुनिश्चित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं," **देविकुलम तालुक** के एक सिविल सप्लाय अधिकारी **संजयनाथ आर.** ने कहा।



Tariffs put on India to force Russia to stop war, says U.S. V-P

CS III: Tariffs
Press trust of india
NEW YORK/WASHINGTON

U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance on Sunday said President Donald Trump had applied "aggressive economic leverage" such as "secondary tariffs on India" to force Russia to stop bombing Ukraine.

Mr. Vance was speaking during an exclusive interview on NBC News "Meet the Press" when he also said the step would "make it harder" for the Russians to get rich from their oil economy.

The Trump administration has been highly critical of India for its procurement of discounted crude oil from Russia. Interestingly, Washington has not been criticising China, the largest importer of Russian crude oil.

India has been main-

taining that its energy procurement is driven by national interest and market dynamics.

If the U.S. is not "imposing new sanctions," what is the pressure on Russia? "How do you get them to a place of getting to the table with Zelenskyy and stopping to drop bombs?" moderator Kristen Welker asked.

Mr. Trump had applied "aggressive economic leverage," for example "secondary tariffs on India, to try to make it harder for the Russians to get rich from their oil economy," Mr. Vance replied.

"He tried to make it clear that Russia can be reinvigorated into the world economy if they stop the killing. But they are going to continue to be isolated if they don't stop the killing," he said.

Washington has not been criticising China, the largest importer of Russian crude oil.

ट्रम्प प्रशासन ने रूस से रियायती कच्चा तेल खरीदने के लिए भारत की कड़ी आलोचना की है। दिलचस्प बात यह है कि वाशिंगटन ने चीन, जो रूसी कच्चे तेल का सबसे बड़ा आयातक है, की आलोचना नहीं की है।

- India has been maintaining that its energy procurement is driven by national interest and market dynamics.

भारत यह बनाए हुए है कि उसकी ऊर्जा खरीद राष्ट्रीय हित और बाज़ार की गतिशीलता से प्रेरित है।

- If the U.S. is not "imposing new sanctions," what is the pressure on Russia? "How do you get them to a place of getting to the table with Zelenskyy and stopping to drop bombs?" moderator Kristen Welker asked.

यदि अमेरिका "नए प्रतिबंध नहीं लगा रहा है," तो रूस पर दबाव क्या है? "आप उन्हें ज़ेलेन्स्की के साथ बातचीत की मेज़ पर लाने और बमबारी रोकने के लिए कैसे मजबूर करेंगे?" मॉडरेटर क्रिस्टन वेल्कर ने पूछा।

- Mr. Trump had applied "aggressive economic leverage," for example "secondary tariffs on India, to try to make it harder for the Russians to get rich from their oil economy," Mr. Vance replied.

श्री वेंस ने जवाब दिया कि श्री ट्रम्प ने "आक्रामक आर्थिक दबाव" लागू किया था, उदाहरण के लिए "भारत पर द्वितीयक टैरिफ," ताकि रूसियों के लिए उनकी तेल अर्थव्यवस्था से अमीर बनना मुश्किल हो सके।

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उन्होंने कहा, "उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की कि यदि रूस हत्याएं रोक देता है तो उसे विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में फिर से आमंत्रित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि वे हत्याएं नहीं रोकते तो वे अलग-थलग रहेंगे।"

Tariffs put on India to force Russia to stop war, says U.S. V-P

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श्री वेंस एनबीसी न्यूज़ "मीट द प्रेस" पर एक विशेष साक्षात्कार के दौरान बोल रहे थे जब उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यह कदम रूसियों के लिए अपनी तेल अर्थव्यवस्था से अमीर बनना "कठिन" कर देगा।

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श्री वेंस ने जवाब दिया कि श्री ट्रम्प ने "आक्रामक आर्थिक दबाव" लागू किया था, उदाहरण के लिए "भारत पर द्वितीयक टैरिफ," ताकि रूसियों के लिए उनकी तेल अर्थव्यवस्था से अमीर बनना मुश्किल हो सके।

- "He tried to make it clear that Russia can be reinvigorated into the world economy if they stop the killing. But they are going to continue to be isolated if they don't stop the killing," he said.

उन्होंने कहा, "उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की कि यदि रूस हत्याएं रोक देता है तो उसे विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में फिर से आमंत्रित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि वे हत्याएं नहीं रोकते तो वे अलग-थलग रहेंगे।"



DRDO successfully conducts maiden tests of indigenous integrated air defence system

GS III: Defence

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted the maiden flight tests of the Integrated Air Defence Weapon System (IADWS) off the coast of Odisha around 12.30 p.m. on Saturday.

According to the Defence Ministry, the IADWS is a multi-layered air defence system comprising indigenous Quick Reaction Surface-to-Air Missiles (QRSAM), Advanced Very Short Range Air Defence System (VSHORADS) missiles, and a high-power laser-based Directed Energy Weapon (DEW). The integrated operation of all weapon system components is controlled by a Centralised Command and Control Centre developed by DRDO, which is the being nodal laboratory of the



The Integrated Air Defence Weapon System being deployed off the coast of Odisha on Saturday. ANI

programme. Three different targets, including two high-speed fixed wing unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) targets and a multi-copter drone, were simultaneously engaged and destroyed com-

pletely by the QRSAM, VSHORADS and high-energy laser weapon system at different ranges and altitudes. All the weapon system components, including missile systems, drone detection and destruction

system, weapon system command and control along with communication and radars, performed flawlessly, which was confirmed by range instruments deployed by the Integrated Test Range at

Chandipur. The test was witnessed by senior scientists from the DRDO and representatives from the armed forces, a press release stated.

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh complimented the DRDO, the armed forces, and industry for successful development of the IADWS.

He stated that this unique flight tests has established the multi-layered air-defence capability of the country and is going to strengthen area defence for important facilities against enemy aerial threats.

Secretary, Department of Defence R&D and Chairman DRDO Secretary of Department of Defence (Research and Development) and DRDO Chairman Dr. Samir V. Kamat has congratulated all teams involved in the successful flight tests.

DRDO successfully conducts maiden tests of indigenous integrated air defence system

डीआरडीओ ने स्वदेशी एकीकृत वायु रक्षा प्रणाली के पहले परीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक किए

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted the maiden flight tests of the Integrated Air Defence Weapon System (IADWS) off the coast of Odisha around 12.30 p.m. on Saturday.

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) ने शनिवार दोपहर 12:30 बजे ओडिशा के तट पर एकीकृत वायु रक्षा हथियार प्रणाली (आईएडीडब्ल्यूएस) के पहले उड़ान परीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक किए।

- According to the **Defence Ministry**, the **IADWS** is a **multi-layered air defence system** comprising indigenous **Quick Reaction Surface-to-Air Missiles (QRSAM)**, **Advanced Very Short Range Air Defence System (VSHORADS)** missiles, and a high-power **laser-based Directed Energy Weapon (DEW)**. The integrated operation of all weapon system components is controlled by a **Centralised Command and Control Centre** developed by **DRDO**, which is the nodal laboratory of the programme.

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुसार, आईएडीडब्ल्यूएस एक बहु-स्तरीय वायु रक्षा प्रणाली है, जिसमें स्वदेशी क्विक रिएक्शन सरफेस-टू-एयर मिसाइल (क्यूआरएसएम), एडवांस्ड वेरी शॉर्ट रेंज एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम (वीशोरैड्स) मिसाइलें और उच्च शक्ति वाली लेजर-आधारित डायरेक्टेड एनर्जी वेपन (डीईडब्ल्यू) शामिल



हैं। सभी हथियार प्रणाली घटकों का एकीकृत संचालन एक **केंद्रीकृत कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर** द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है, जिसे **डीआरडीओ** ने विकसित किया है और यह इस कार्यक्रम की नोडल प्रयोगशाला है।

- Three different targets, including two high-speed fixed wing **unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)** targets and a **multi-copter drone**, were simultaneously engaged and destroyed completely by the **QRSAM, VSHORADS** and **high-energy laser weapon system** at different ranges and altitudes. All the weapon system components, including missile systems, drone detection and destruction system, weapon system command and control along with communication and radars, performed flawlessly, which was confirmed by **range instruments deployed by the Integrated Test Range at Chandipur**. The test was witnessed by senior scientists from the **DRDO** and representatives from the **armed forces**, a press release stated.

तीन अलग-अलग लक्ष्यों को, जिनमें दो उच्च गति वाले **मानवरहित हवाई वाहन (यूएवी)** और एक **मल्टी-कॉप्टर ड्रोन** शामिल थे, को **क्यूआरएसएम, वीशोरैड्स** और **हाई-एनर्जी लेजर वेपन सिस्टम** द्वारा अलग-अलग दूरी और ऊँचाई पर एक साथ निशाना बनाकर पूरी तरह नष्ट कर दिया गया। सभी हथियार प्रणाली घटकों, जिनमें मिसाइल सिस्टम, ड्रोन डिटेक्शन और डेस्ट्रक्शन सिस्टम, हथियार प्रणाली कमांड और कंट्रोल, संचार और राडार शामिल हैं, ने बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया, जिसकी पुष्टि **चांदीपुर के इंटीग्रेटेड टेस्ट रेंज में तैनात रेंज उपकरणों** द्वारा की गई। परीक्षण को **डीआरडीओ** के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों और **सशस्त्र बलों** के प्रतिनिधियों ने देखा, प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया।

- **Defence Minister Rajnath Singh** complimented the **DRDO**, the **armed forces**, and **industry** for successful development of the **IADWS**.

रक्षामंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने **डीआरडीओ**, **सशस्त्र बलों** और **उद्योग जगत** को **आईएडीडब्ल्यूएस** के सफल विकास के लिए बधाई दी।

- He stated that this unique flight tests has established the **multi-layered air-defence capability** of the country and is going to strengthen **area defence** for important facilities against enemy **aerial threats**.

उन्होंने कहा कि इस अनूठे उड़ान परीक्षण ने देश की **बहु-स्तरीय वायु रक्षा क्षमता** को स्थापित किया है और यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठानों की **क्षेत्रीय रक्षा** को दुश्मन के **हवाई खतरों** से मजबूत करने वाला है।

- **Secretary, Department of Defence R&D and Chairman DRDO Dr. Samir V. Kamat** has congratulated all teams involved in the successful flight tests.

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास विभाग के सचिव और डीआरडीओ के अध्यक्ष डॉ. समीर वी. कामत ने सफल उड़ान परीक्षणों में शामिल सभी टीमों को बधाई दी।



130th Constitution Amendment Bill banks on power of arrest, runs the risk of politicising it

GS III: Article 75

NEWS ANALYSIS

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is the Union government's response to political corruption and a move to ensure Ministers, including Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers, do not run governments from jail. The Bill primarily banks on the power of arrest, and even runs the risk of politicising the power.

The Opposition has termed the Bill "unconstitutional" with an ability to bring elected governments down.

The Bill proposes that Ministers arrested for serious offences punishable with imprisonment of five

years and above, and incarcerated as undertrials for 30 days, would lose office either by default on the 31st day or on the order of the President/Governor. The Bill employs the statutory power of arrest to detain Constitutional authorities such as the Prime Minister or a Chief Minister. The text of the Bill uses the phrase "arrested and detained in custody" but does not specify by whom. It also does not pinpoint the exact laws under which these arrests would be made and merely says "under any law for the time being in force".

Kejriwal's bail

Supreme Court judgments have cautioned lawmakers against incentivising arrest. Recent years have witnessed summons, arrests and detentions of a sitting Chief Minister and State



Amit Shah tabled the 130th Constitution Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday.

Ministers, especially in non-BJP-ruled States. The court has held against making arrest and prolonged incarceration tools of harassment and a punishment in itself.

"Arrest brings humiliation, curtails freedom and casts scars forever. Lawmakers know it, so also the police," the court had observed in *Arnesh Kumar versus State of Bihar*.

Granting bail to then Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in a CBI case registered in the liquor policy 'scam', Supreme Court judge, Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, in a separate opinion, observed that the "power to arrest is one thing but the need to arrest is altogether a different thing. Just because an investigating agency has the power to arrest, it does not necessarily mean that it should arrest such a person".

In *Joginder Kumar Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh*, the court observed that "no arrest can be made just because it is lawful for police officers to do so... The existence of the power of arrest is one thing but justification for the exercise of it is quite another". Denying a person of his liberty is a serious matter.

In *Arnab Ranjan Goswami versus Union of India*,

the Supreme Court had observed the need to balance the requirement for the proper enforcement of criminal law on the one end and the need to ensure that the law did not become a ruse for targeted harassment on the other.

"Deprivation of liberty even for a single day is one day too many," the court had emphasised.

The Bill has come at a time when the Supreme Court has been vocally critical about arrests and incarcerations under the anti-money laundering law. Two separate Benches of the Supreme Court have questioned the "poor conviction rates" reached by the Central agency, observing that "out of about 400 Enforcement Case Information Reports you (ED) have registered, less than only 10 have reached conviction".

130th Constitution Amendment Bill banks on power of arrest, runs the risk of politicising it

130वाँ संविधान संशोधन विधेयक गिरफ्तारी की शक्ति पर आधारित, इसके राजनीतिकरण का खतरा

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is the Union government's response to political corruption and a move to ensure Ministers, including Prime Ministers and Chief Ministers, do not run governments from jail.

संविधान (एक सौ तीसवाँ संशोधन) विधेयक, जिसे संयुक्त संसदीय समिति को भेजा गया है, राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार पर केंद्र की प्रतिक्रिया है और यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास है कि प्रधानमंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री सहित मंत्री जेल से सरकार न चलाएँ।

- The Bill primarily banks on the power of arrest, and even runs the risk of politicising the power.
विधेयक मुख्य रूप से गिरफ्तारी की शक्ति पर आधारित है और इसके राजनीतिकरण का खतरा भी उत्पन्न करता है।
- The Opposition has termed the Bill "unconstitutional" with an ability to bring elected governments down.
विपक्ष ने इस विधेयक को "असंवैधानिक" कहा है और इसे चुनी हुई सरकारों को गिराने की क्षमता वाला बताया है।



- The Bill proposes that Ministers arrested for serious offences punishable with imprisonment of five years and above, and incarcerated as undertrials for 30 days, would lose office either by default on the 31st day or on the order of the President/Governor.
विधेयक में प्रस्ताव है कि ऐसे मंत्री जिन्हें पाँच वर्ष या उससे अधिक की सजा योग्य गंभीर अपराधों में गिरफ्तार किया जाए और वे 30 दिन तक विचाराधीन कैदी रहें, वे 31वें दिन स्वतः या राष्ट्रपति/राज्यपाल के आदेश से पद खो देंगे।
- The Bill employs the statutory power of arrest to detain Constitutional authorities such as the Prime Minister or a Chief Minister. The text of the Bill uses the phrase “arrested and detained in custody” but does not specify by whom.
विधेयक प्रधानमंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री जैसे संवैधानिक अधिकारियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए वैधानिक शक्ति का उपयोग करता है। विधेयक में “गिरफ्तार और हिरासत में रखा गया” शब्द का उपयोग है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि किसके द्वारा।
- It also does not pinpoint the exact laws under which these arrests would be made and merely says “under any law for the time being in force”.
यह यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं करता कि इन गिरफ्तारियों के लिए कौन से कानून होंगे और केवल यह कहता है कि “वर्तमान में लागू किसी भी कानून” के तहत।

Kejriwal's bail

केजरीवाल की जमानत

- Supreme Court judgments have cautioned lawmakers against incentivising arrest. Recent years have witnessed summons, arrests and detentions of a sitting Chief Minister and State Ministers, especially in non-BJP-ruled States.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णयों ने विधायकों को गिरफ्तारी को प्रोत्साहन देने से सावधान किया है। हाल के वर्षों में गैर-भाजपा शासित राज्यों में बैठे मुख्यमंत्रियों और मंत्रियों को तलब करने, गिरफ्तार करने और हिरासत में रखने की घटनाएँ देखी गई हैं।
- The court has held against making arrest and prolonged incarceration tools of harassment and a punishment in itself.
अदालत ने माना है कि गिरफ्तारी और लंबी हिरासत को उत्पीड़न का औजार और स्वयं में एक सजा नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए।
- “Arrest brings humiliation, curtails freedom and casts scars forever. Lawmakers know it, so also the police,” the court had observed in Arnesh Kumar versus State of Bihar.
अदालत ने अर्नेश कुमार बनाम बिहार राज्य मामले में कहा कि “गिरफ्तारी अपमान लाती है, स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और हमेशा के लिए निशान छोड़ देती है। विधायक इसे जानते हैं, पुलिस भी।”
- Granting bail to then Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in a CBI case registered in the liquor policy ‘scam’, Supreme Court judge, Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, in a separate opinion, observed that the “power to arrest is one thing but the need to arrest is altogether a different thing. Just because an investigating agency has the power to arrest, it does not necessarily mean that it should arrest such a person”.
दिल्ली के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री अरविंद केजरीवाल को सीबीआई केस (शराब नीति ‘घोटाला’) में जमानत देते समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति उज्जल भुइयां ने अलग राय में कहा कि “गिरफ्तार करने की शक्ति एक बात है लेकिन गिरफ्तार करने की आवश्यकता बिल्कुल अलग है। केवल इसलिए कि जांच एजेंसी के पास शक्ति है, इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि उसे गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए।”
- In Joginder Kumar Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, the court observed that “no arrest can be made just because it is lawful for police officers to do so... The existence of the power of arrest is one thing but justification for the exercise of it is quite another”. Denying a person of his liberty is a serious matter.
जोगिंदर कुमार बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मामले में अदालत ने कहा कि “गिरफ्तारी केवल इसलिए नहीं की जा सकती कि पुलिस के पास ऐसा करने की शक्ति है... शक्ति का होना एक बात है लेकिन उसके उपयोग का औचित्य बिल्कुल अलग है।” किसी व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता छीनना गंभीर मामला है।
- In Arnab Ranjan Goswami versus Union of India, the Supreme Court had observed the need to balance the requirement for the proper enforcement of criminal law on the one end and the need to ensure that the law did not become a ruse for targeted harassment on the other.
अर्णब रंजन गोस्वामी बनाम भारत संघ मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि आपराधिक कानून के उचित



प्रवर्तन की आवश्यकता और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि कानून लक्षित उत्पीड़न का औजार न बने, दोनों के बीच संतुलन आवश्यक है।

- “Deprivation of liberty even for a single day is one day too many,” the court had emphasised. अदालत ने जोर देकर कहा था कि “स्वतंत्रता से वंचित करना एक दिन के लिए भी बहुत अधिक है।”
- The Bill has come at a time when the **Supreme Court** has been vocally critical about arrests and incarcerations under the **anti-money laundering law**. यह विधेयक उस समय आया है जब **सुप्रीम कोर्ट मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग विरोधी कानून** के तहत गिरफ्तारियों और कैद पर कड़ा रुख अपना रहा है।
- Two separate Benches of the Supreme Court have questioned the “poor conviction rates” reached by the Central agency, observing that “out of about 400 Enforcement Case Information Reports you (ED) have registered, less than only 10 have reached conviction”. **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** की दो अलग-अलग पीठों ने केंद्रीय एजेंसी की “कम सजा दर” पर सवाल उठाए हैं और कहा कि “लगभग 400 प्रवर्तन केस सूचना रिपोर्टों में से जो आपने (ईडी) दर्ज की हैं, उनमें से 10 से भी कम में सजा हुई है।”

To reach 10% women in force, CISF set to add 2,400 personnel

GS III: Paramilitary Forces

NEW DELHI

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is all set to induct 2,400 women personnel in 2026 to achieve the target of 10% representation of women.

At present, the CISF has 12,491 women personnel in its ranks, and in the coming years, recruitment will be so structured to ensure that women consistently make up at least 10% of the force, a CISF official said.

The CISF is also inducting the first-ever all-woman commando team for core operations such as deployment at airports and other vital installations.

“Training of women commandos has already begun at the Regional Training Centre in Barwaha, Madhya Pradesh. The eight-week advanced commando course will prepare women personnel for

Quick Reaction Teams and Special Task Force duties at high-security establishments and plants,” the official said. The programme includes physical fitness and weapons training, live-fire drills under stress, endurance-building exercises such as running, obstacle courses, rappelling, survival training in forests, and a 48-hour confidence-building exercise designed to test decision-making and teamwork under adverse conditions, the official said.

The first batch of 30 women – currently deployed across various airports – are undergoing training, followed by a second batch that will train from October 6 to November 29.

In the initial phase, at least 100 women from different Aviation Security Groups and sensitive CISF units will complete the programme.

To reach 10% women in force, CISF set to add 2,400 personnel

बल में 10% महिलाओं तक पहुँचने के लिए, CISF 2,400 कर्मियों को जोड़ेगी

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is all set to induct 2,400 women personnel in 2026 to achieve the target of 10% representation of women.

केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (CISF) 2026 में 2,400 महिला कर्मियों की भर्ती करने के लिए तैयार है ताकि महिलाओं के 10% प्रतिनिधित्व के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सके।

- At present, the CISF has **12,491 women personnel** in its ranks, and in the coming years, recruitment will be structured to ensure that women consistently make up at least **10% of the force**, a CISF official said.

वर्तमान में CISF में **12,491 महिला कर्मी** हैं और आने वाले वर्षों में भर्ती को इस तरह संरचित किया जाएगा कि महिलाएँ लगातार बल का कम से कम **10% हिस्सा** बनें, एक CISF अधिकारी ने कहा।

- The CISF is also inducting the **first-ever all-woman commando team** for core operations such as deployment at airports and other vital installations.

CISF पहली बार **संपूर्ण महिला कमांडो टीम** को मुख्य अभियानों के लिए शामिल कर रही है, जैसे हवाई अड्डों और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठानों पर तैनाती।

- “Training of women commandos has

already begun at the **Regional Training Centre in Barwaha, Madhya Pradesh**. The **eight-week advanced commando course** will prepare women personnel for **Quick Reaction Teams and Special Task Force duties** at high-security establishments and plants,” the



official said.

“महिला कमांडो का प्रशिक्षण पहले ही बरवाहा, मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र में शुरू हो चुका है। आठ-सप्ताह का उन्नत कमांडो कोर्स महिला कर्मियों को क्लिक रिएक्शन टीम और विशेष कार्य बल की ड्यूटी के लिए उच्च-सुरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों और संयंत्रों में तैयार करेगा,” अधिकारी ने कहा।

- The programme includes **physical fitness and weapons training, live-fire drills under stress, endurance-building exercises such as running, obstacle courses, rappelling, survival training in forests, and a 48-hour confidence-building exercise** designed to test decision-making and teamwork under adverse conditions, the official said.

इस कार्यक्रम में शारीरिक फिटनेस और हथियार प्रशिक्षण, तनाव की स्थिति में लाइव-फायर ड्रिल, सहनशक्ति बढ़ाने वाले अभ्यास जैसे दौड़, बाधा पाठ्यक्रम, रैपलिंग, जंगलों में सर्वाइवल ट्रेनिंग और 48 घंटे का आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाने वाला अभ्यास शामिल है, जिसे प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में निर्णय लेने और टीम वर्क की परीक्षा के लिए तैयार किया गया है, अधिकारी ने कहा।

- The **first batch of 30 women** — currently deployed across various airports — are undergoing training, followed by a **second batch that will train from October 6 to November 29.**

30 महिलाओं का पहला बैच — जो वर्तमान में विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों पर तैनात हैं — प्रशिक्षण ले रहा है, इसके बाद दूसरा बैच 6 अक्टूबर से 29 नवंबर तक प्रशिक्षण लेगा।

- In the initial phase, at least **100 women** from different **Aviation Security Groups and sensitive CISF units** will complete the programme.

प्रारंभिक चरण में, विभिन्न एविएशन सिक्योरिटी ग्रुप्स और संवेदनशील CISF इकाइयों की कम से कम **100 महिलाएँ** इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करेंगी।

PATRIOTICIAS



ISRO holds air-drop test for Gaganyaan mission

A dummy crew capsule weighing around 5 tonnes was dropped by a helicopter to check how the parachute system designed for the human spaceflight mission performs in real-world conditions

GS III: S&T

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Sunday successfully carried out its first **Integrated Air Drop Test (IADT-1)**, a critical milestone in preparations for the country's maiden human spaceflight programme, Gaganyaan.

"ISRO successfully accomplishes first Integrated Air Drop Test (IADT-01) for end-to-end demonstration of parachute-based deceleration system for Gaganyaan missions," the ISRO wrote on X.

The IADT is a specialised trial to ensure the parachute system designed for the Gaganyaan crew module performs reliably in real-world conditions.

During the test, a dummy crew capsule weighing around five tonnes was lifted up through the air before being dropped by a Chinook helicopter. As it descended through a few km, its main parachutes had to open in a specific sequence to decelerate the capsule to a safe splash-down speed.

During an actual flight with astronauts, the main



Flight check: The ISRO conducts the first Integrated Air Drop Test for an end-to-end demonstration of the parachute-based deceleration system for the Gaganyaan mission in Bengaluru on Sunday. ANI

parachutes will have to deploy after the capsule has re-entered the atmosphere and has been slowed first by the heat shields and drogue parachutes. The ascent, descent, and post-splashdown phases of the Gaganyaan mission are expected to be the most risky for the astronauts.

According to the ISRO, the effort brought together multiple national agencies – the Air Force, the Defence Research and Development Organisation, the Navy, and the Coast Guard

– in what officials described as a coordinated step towards human-rating India's launch and recovery systems.

Earlier this week, Union Minister of State for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh told the Lok Sabha that major preparatory work for Gaganyaan had already been completed. "The propulsion systems for the crew module and service module have been developed and tested. Environmental control and life support system en-

gineering model realised. Crew escape system (CES): five types of motors developed and static tested," Mr. Singh said in a written reply.

He said infrastructure had been established for "orbital module preparation facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre, Gaganyaan control facility, crew training facility, [and] second launch pad modifications". A series of precursor missions, including test vehicle flights, were currently under way, he added.

ISRO holds air-drop test Gaganyaan mission

गगनयान मिशन के लिए इसरो ने एयर-ड्रॉप टेस्ट किया

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Sunday successfully carried out its first Integrated Air Drop Test (IADT-1), a critical milestone in preparations for the country's maiden human spaceflight programme, Gaganyaan.

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने रविवार को सफलतापूर्वक पहला इंटीग्रेटेड



एयर ड्रॉप टेस्ट (IADT-1) किया, जो देश के पहले मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान कार्यक्रम गगनयान की तैयारियों में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है।

- “ISRO successfully accomplishes first Integrated Air Drop Test (IADT-01) for end-to-end demonstration of parachute-based deceleration system for **Gaganyaan missions**,” the ISRO wrote on X.
“इसरो ने गगनयान मिशन के लिए पैराशूट-आधारित मंदन प्रणाली के एंड-टू-एंड प्रदर्शन हेतु **पहला इंटीग्रेटेड एयर ड्रॉप टेस्ट (IADT-01)** सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया,” इसरो ने **एक्स** पर लिखा।
- The IADT is a specialised trial to ensure the parachute system designed for the **Gaganyaan crew module** performs reliably in real-world conditions.
IADT एक विशेष परीक्षण है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि **गगनयान कू मॉड्यूल** के लिए डिजाइन की गई पैराशूट प्रणाली वास्तविक परिस्थितियों में भरोसेमंद तरीके से कार्य करे।
- During the test, a dummy crew capsule weighing around **five tonnes** was lifted up through the air before being dropped by a **Chinook helicopter**.
परीक्षण के दौरान लगभग **पांच टन** वजनी डमी कू कैप्सूल को हवा में उठाया गया और फिर **चिनुक हेलिकॉप्टर** द्वारा गिराया गया।
- As it descended through a few km, its main parachutes had to open in a specific sequence to decelerate the capsule to a safe splashdown speed.
जब यह कुछ किलोमीटर नीचे उतरा, तो इसके मुख्य पैराशूट को एक विशेष क्रम में खुलना पड़ा ताकि कैप्सूल को सुरक्षित स्लैशडाउन गति तक धीमा किया जा सके।
- During an actual flight with astronauts, the main parachutes will have to deploy after the capsule has re-entered the atmosphere and has been slowed first by the **heat shields** and **drogue parachutes**.
वास्तविक उड़ान में, जब अंतरिक्ष यात्री मौजूद होंगे, तो मुख्य पैराशूट को तब खुलना होगा जब कैप्सूल वायुमंडल में पुनः प्रवेश करेगा और पहले **हीट शील्ड्स** तथा **ड्रोग पैराशूट्स** द्वारा धीमा किया जा चुका होगा।
- The ascent, descent, and post-splashdown phases of the **Gaganyaan mission** are expected to be the most risky for the astronauts.
गगनयान मिशन के आरोहण, अवरोहण और स्लैशडाउन के बाद के चरण अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों के लिए सबसे जोखिमपूर्ण माने जाते हैं।
- According to the **ISRO**, the effort brought together multiple national agencies — the **Air Force**, the **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**, the **Navy**, and the **Coast Guard** — in what officials described as a coordinated step towards human-rating India’s launch and recovery systems.
इसरो के अनुसार, इस प्रयास ने कई राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों — **वायु सेना**, **रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (DRDO)**, **नौसेना** और **तटरक्षक बल** — को एक साथ लाया, जिसे अधिकारियों ने भारत की लॉन्च और रिकवरी प्रणालियों को मानव-उपयुक्त बनाने की दिशा में एक समन्वित कदम बताया।
- Earlier this week, Union Minister of State for **Science and Technology Jitendra Singh** told the **Lok Sabha** that major preparatory work for **Gaganyaan** had already been completed.
इस सप्ताह की शुरुआत में, केंद्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी राज्य मंत्री **जितेंद्र सिंह** ने **लोकसभा** को बताया कि **गगनयान** के लिए मुख्य तैयारी कार्य पहले ही पूरे हो चुके हैं।
- “The propulsion systems for the crew module and service module have been developed and tested. Environmental control and life support system engineering model realised. **Crew escape system (CES): five types of motors developed and static tested**,” Mr. Singh said in a written reply.
“कू मॉड्यूल और सर्विस मॉड्यूल के लिए प्रणोदन प्रणालियां विकसित और परीक्षण की जा चुकी हैं। पर्यावरण नियंत्रण और जीवन समर्थन प्रणाली इंजीनियरिंग मॉडल साकार किया गया है। **कू एस्केप सिस्टम (CES): पांच प्रकार के मोटर विकसित और स्थिर परीक्षण किए गए हैं**,” श्री सिंह ने लिखित उत्तर में कहा।
- He said infrastructure had been established for “**orbital module preparation facility, Gaganyaan Control Centre, Gaganyaan control facility, crew training facility, and second launch pad modifications**”.
उन्होंने कहा कि “**कक्षीय मॉड्यूल तैयारी सुविधा, गगनयान नियंत्रण केंद्र, गगनयान नियंत्रण सुविधा, कू प्रशिक्षण सुविधा, और दूसरा लॉन्च पैड संशोधन**” के लिए अवसंरचना स्थापित की गई है।
- A series of precursor missions, including **test vehicle flights**, were currently under way, he added.
उन्होंने जोड़ा कि वर्तमान में कई पूर्ववर्ती मिशन, जिनमें **परीक्षण वाहन उड़ानें** शामिल हैं, चल रहे हैं।



Is India underestimating the cost of dealing with invasive species?

In a new assessment, non-native plants have emerged as the most economically impactful invasive species worldwide as well as the costliest group vis-à-vis the cost of management, demanding \$926 billion in 1960-2022; next in line were arthropods (\$830 billion) and mammals (\$263 billion)

SSM Environment
Monika Mondal

Damage from non-native plants and animals expanding into new ecosystems has cost society more than \$2.2 trillion worldwide, a new study by an international team of researchers has said.

Published in *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, the study used numbers from InvaCost, a public database that records the economic costs of biological invasions by country, and modelling exercises to analyse data from 1960. It concluded that costs may have been underestimated by 16x over previous estimates.

Beyond global economic losses, the study also modelled the impact in 78 countries for which no data was previously available. In India, a nation grappling with numerous environmental and economic challenges, the findings underscore an oft-overlooked financial drain.

A global discrepancy
Europe was found to have the highest potential impact in absolute terms at \$1.5 trillion (71.45% of global cost), followed by North America (\$226 billion), Asia (\$182 billion), Africa (\$127 billion), and Australia and Oceania (\$27 billion).

Brian Leung, one of the lead researchers and the UNESCO Chair for Dialogues on Sustainability, said, "The cost of invasions might just be higher because of the cost of things in Europe. There's more to damage, the cost of the agricultural products, and the cost of management might be higher."

The study did not estimate a total economic damage figure for India in absolute terms but emphasised the magnitude of underreported management costs. In fact, among all the countries assessed, the study found India had the highest percentage discrepancy of management expenditure: 1.16 billion percent.

Per the study, this exceptionally high disparity suggests a significant amount of management spending in India has likely been unrecorded or underreported in the existing data, leading to a substantial "hidden" cost. The researchers were careful to note that India's limited resources could have contributed as much to this gap as a recording bias in the InvaCost database, which may be overlooking reports in languages predominant in Africa and Asia.

Europe reported a discrepancy of 15.044%, followed by Asia (3.090%), and Africa (1.944%). The median cost discrepancy among the assessed countries was 3.241%.

Mr. Leung said he was unsure of



A large portion of Bandipur National Park is covered by the lantana weed, which is highly combustible when dry. FILE PHOTO

India-level specifics or how the figures break down, but noted that general management strategies could include different elements like prevention, eradication, control or suppression, and efforts to slow the spread of invasion. "These are all tools used for managing invasions," he said.

S. Sandilyan, a former fellow on Invasive Alien Species at the Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law in Chennai, said the findings of the study are plausible. "India is falling short in documenting, reporting, and strategically funding biological invasion management. Lack of centralised data systems, limited inter-agency coordination, and competing conservation priorities exacerbate this," he added.

Who are the invaders?
Plants emerged as the most economically impactful invasive species worldwide as well as the costliest group vis-à-vis the cost of management, demanding \$926.38 billion in 1960-2022. Next in line were the arthropods (\$830.29 billion) and mammals (\$263.35 billion). The researchers speculated that these species spread to new ecosystems – where they could thrive at the cost of its incumbents – primarily through trade and travel, helped along by globalisation and bilateral deals. They singled out Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) and common lantana (*Lantana camara*) to be among the costliest to manage per square kilometre.

Leung, however, cautioned that simply eradicating all invasive species would make the problem worse. "A lot of the agricultural products that dominate our system now are not native," he said.



India is falling short in documenting, reporting, and funding invasion management. Lack of centralised data systems, limited coordination, and competing conservation priorities exacerbate this

S. SANDILYAN
CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY POLICY AND LAW IN CHENNAI

"Invasive species transport is a byproduct of trade and importation of living organisms because we want them, and sometimes these are the driving forces behind invasions," Mr. Leung added. "Europe has been doing that for a long time."

This presents a two-faceted challenge: on one hand, there is an imperative to mitigate economic losses; on the other, there is the desire to foster further globalisation. Thus, according to Mr. Leung, efforts must simultaneously be made to curtail the spread of invasive species and address global warming by increasing vegetation. Given these complex, intersecting objectives, reconciling these disparate goals in studying invasive species becomes a significant challenge, he added.

Control measure

The study also acknowledged that several international policies to deal with invasive species are in place, which scientists at large believe have had a positive effect on reducing the rate of biological invasions. Key among them is a regulation concerning shipping traffic and trade

practice: the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (a.k.a. Ballast Water Management Convention), which is designed to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another via ships' ballast water.

Likewise, regulations under the Convention on Biological Diversity call on parties (including India) to "prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats, or species."

These international agreements underscore a global recognition of the threat posed by invasive species and efforts to mitigate their spread through various control points.

As for management costs, Mr. Leung said response strategies can range from preventing new invasions aiming for complete eradication of established populations or controlling their spread to minimise impact.

The large discrepancies in reported costs also underscore the need for improved data collection, comprehensive tracking of expenditures, and robust reporting mechanisms.

"For example, even though the cost estimates in Africa are really quite limited, it doesn't mean the damages are limited," he explained.

While the study does not say anything about the state of invasive species, it may be a call to action. Its specific analysis and the database were based on the measured economic costs, according to Mr. Leung, "because it's often easier to measure and people often understand money better." (Monika Mondal is a freelance science and environment journalist. a.monikamondal@gmail.com)

THE GIST

Europe was found to have the highest potential impact in absolute terms at \$1.5 trillion, followed by North America (\$226 billion), Asia (\$182 billion), Africa (\$127 billion), and Australia and Oceania (\$27 billion)

India had the highest percentage discrepancy of management expenditure: 1.16 billion percent. This suggests spending has likely been unrecorded or underreported, leading to a substantial hidden cost. Europe reported a discrepancy of 15.044%, (3,090%), and Africa (1.9

Researchers cautioned that simply eradicating all invasive species would make the problem worse since many agricultural products across the world are not native. Invasive species are a byproduct of trade and importation of living organisms

Is India underestimating the cost of dealing with invasive species?

क्या भारत आक्रामक प्रजातियों (Invasive Species) से निपटने की लागत को कम आंक रहा है?

- In a new assessment, non-native plants have emerged as the most economically impactful invasive species worldwide as well as the costliest group vis-à-vis the cost of management, demanding \$926 billion in 1960-2022.

एक नए आकलन में, गैर-देशीय पौधे (Non-native Plants) विश्व स्तर पर सबसे



आर्थिक रूप से प्रभावशाली आक्रामक प्रजातियों के रूप में उभरे हैं और प्रबंधन की लागत के मामले में सबसे महंगी श्रेणी हैं, जिसमें 1960-2022 में \$926 बिलियन की मांग हुई।

- Next in line were arthropods (\$830 billion) and mammals (\$263 billion). इसके बाद आर्थोपॉड्स (Arthropods - \$830 बिलियन) और स्तनधारी (Mammals - \$263 बिलियन) आते हैं।

Damage from non-native plants and animals असामान्य पौधों और जानवरों से होने वाला नुकसान

- Damage from non-native plants and animals expanding into new ecosystems has cost society more than **\$2.2 trillion worldwide**, a new study by an international team of researchers has said.
नए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में फैल रहे असामान्य पौधों और जानवरों से समाज को होने वाले नुकसान की लागत दुनिया भर में **\$2.2 ट्रिलियन से अधिक** है, यह एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय शोध दल के अध्ययन में कहा गया है।
- Published in **Nature Ecology & Evolution**, the study used numbers from **InvaCost**, a public database that records the economic costs of biological invasions by country, and modelling exercises to analyse data from **1960**.
यह अध्ययन **Nature Ecology & Evolution** में प्रकाशित हुआ, जिसमें **InvaCost** से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया, जो प्रत्येक देश में जैविक आक्रमणों की आर्थिक लागत को दर्ज करता है, और **1960** से डेटा का विश्लेषण करने के लिए मॉडलिंग का प्रयोग किया गया।
- It concluded that costs may have been underestimated by **16x over previous estimates**.
निष्कर्ष यह निकला कि लागत की पूर्वानुमानों की तुलना में **16 गुना कम** आंका गया हो सकता है।
- Beyond global economic losses, the study also modelled the impact in **78 countries** for which no data was previously available.
वैश्विक आर्थिक नुकसान से आगे, अध्ययन ने उन **78 देशों** में प्रभाव का भी मॉडल तैयार किया, जिनके लिए पहले डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं था।
- In **India**, a nation grappling with numerous environmental and economic challenges, the findings underscore an oft-overlooked financial drain.
भारत में, जो कई पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है, इन निष्कर्षों से एक अक्सर अनदेखा वित्तीय बोझ सामने आता है।

A global discrepancy वैश्विक असंगति

- **Europe** was found to have the highest potential impact in absolute terms at **\$1.5 trillion (71.45% of global cost)**, followed by **North America (\$226 billion)**, **Asia (\$182 billion)**, **Africa (\$127 billion)**, and **Australia and Oceania (\$27 billion)**.
यूरोप में कुल लागत के हिसाब से सबसे अधिक संभावित प्रभाव पाया गया **\$1.5 ट्रिलियन (वैश्विक लागत का 71.45%)**, इसके बाद **नॉर्थ अमेरिका (\$226 बिलियन)**, **एशिया (\$182 बिलियन)**, **अफ्रीका (\$127 बिलियन)**, और **ऑस्ट्रेलिया और ओशिनिया (\$27 बिलियन)**।
- **Brian Leung**, one of the lead researchers and the **UNESCO Chair for Dialogues on Sustainability**, said, "**The cost of invasions might just be higher because of the cost of things in Europe. There's more to damage, the cost of the agricultural products, and the cost of management might be higher.**"
ब्रायन ल्यूंग, मुख्य शोधकर्ताओं में से एक और **UNESCO Chair for Dialogues on Sustainability**, ने कहा, "आक्रमण की लागत यूरोप में चीजों की लागत के कारण और अधिक हो सकती है। नुकसान अधिक है, कृषि उत्पादों की लागत और प्रबंधन की लागत भी अधिक हो सकती है।"
- The study did not estimate a total economic damage figure for **India** in absolute terms but emphasised the magnitude of underreported management costs.
अध्ययन ने **भारत** के लिए कुल आर्थिक नुकसान का आंकड़ा नहीं बताया, लेकिन कम रिपोर्ट की गई प्रबंधन लागत की गंभीरता पर जोर दिया।



- Among all the countries assessed, the study found **India had the highest percentage discrepancy of management expenditure: 1.16 billion percent.**
सभी आंकड़े गए देशों में अध्ययन ने पाया कि **भारत में प्रबंधन व्यय में सबसे अधिक प्रतिशत असंगति: 1.16 अरब प्रतिशत थी।**
- This exceptionally high disparity suggests a significant amount of management spending in **India** has likely been unrecorded or underreported in the existing data, leading to a substantial “hidden” cost.
यह अत्यधिक असंगति सुझाव देती है कि **भारत** में प्रबंधन पर खर्च का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा शायद मौजूदा डेटा में रिकॉर्ड नहीं किया गया या कम रिपोर्ट किया गया है, जिससे एक महत्वपूर्ण “छिपी हुई” लागत उत्पन्न होती है।
- Researchers noted that India’s limited resources could have contributed as much to this gap as a recording bias in the **InvaCost** database, which may be overlooking reports in languages predominant in **Africa and Asia.**
शोधकर्ताओं ने कहा कि **भारत** के सीमित संसाधन इस अंतर में उतने ही योगदान दे सकते हैं जितना कि **InvaCost** डेटाबेस में रिकॉर्डिंग बायस, जो **अफ्रीका और एशिया** में प्रमुख भाषाओं में रिपोर्ट को नजरअंदाज कर सकता है।
- **Europe reported a discrepancy of 15,044%**, followed by **Asia (3,090%)**, and **Africa (1,944%)**. The median cost discrepancy among the assessed countries was **3,241%**.
यूरोप में असंगति 15,044% रिपोर्ट की गई, इसके बाद **एशिया (3,090%)**, और **अफ्रीका (1,944%)**। आंकले गए देशों में लागत असंगति का माध्य **3,241%** था।
- **Mr. Leung** said he was unsure of India-level specifics or how the figures break down, but noted that general management strategies could include different elements like **prevention, eradication, control or suppression, and efforts to slow the spread of invasion.**
श्री ल्यूंग ने कहा कि उन्हें भारत-स्तरीय विवरण या आंकड़ों के विभाजन की जानकारी नहीं थी, लेकिन उन्होंने बताया कि सामान्य प्रबंधन रणनीतियों में **रोकथाम, उन्मूलन, नियंत्रण या दमन, और आक्रमण के फैलाव को धीमा करने के प्रयास** शामिल हो सकते हैं।
- “These are all tools used for managing invasions,” he said.
उन्होंने कहा, “ये सभी उपकरण आक्रमणों के प्रबंधन के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं।”
- **S. Sandilyan**, a former fellow on **Invasive Alien Species** at the Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law in Chennai, said the findings of the study are plausible.
एस. सांडिल्यान, चेन्नई स्थित **Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law** में **Invasive Alien Species** के पूर्व फेलो, ने कहा कि अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष **विश्वसनीय** हैं।
- “India is falling short in documenting, reporting, and strategically funding biological invasion management. Lack of centralised data systems, limited inter-agency coordination, and competing conservation priorities exacerbate this,” he added.
उन्होंने जोड़ा, “भारत **जैविक आक्रमण प्रबंधन** के प्रलेखन, रिपोर्टिंग और रणनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पीछे है। केंद्रीकृत डेटा सिस्टम की कमी, एजेंसियों के बीच सीमित समन्वय, और प्रतिस्पर्धी संरक्षण प्राथमिकताएं इसे और बढ़ा देती हैं।”

Who are the invaders? आक्रमक प्रजातियाँ कौन हैं?

- **Plants** emerged as the most **economically impactful invasive species worldwide** as well as the **costliest group vis-à-vis the cost of management**, demanding **\$926.38 billion in 1960-2022.**
पौधे (Plants) विश्व स्तर पर सबसे **आर्थिक रूप से प्रभावशाली आक्रमक प्रजातियाँ** के रूप में उभरे हैं और **प्रबंधन की लागत के मामले में सबसे महंगी श्रेणी**, जिसमें **1960-2022 में \$926.38 बिलियन** की मांग हुई।
- Next in line were the **arthropods (\$830.29 billion)** and **mammals (\$263.35 billion).**
इसके बाद **आर्थ्रोपॉड्स (Arthropods - \$830.29 बिलियन)** और **स्तनधारी (Mammals - \$263.35 बिलियन)** आते हैं।
- Researchers speculated that these species **spread to new ecosystems** — where they could **thrive at the cost of its incumbents** — primarily through **trade and travel**, helped along by **globalisation and bilateral deals.**
शोधकर्ताओं का अनुमान है कि ये प्रजातियाँ नए पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों में फैलती हैं — जहाँ वे **स्थानीय प्रजातियों**



की कीमत पर फलती-फूलती हैं — मुख्यतः व्यापार और यात्रा के माध्यम से, जिसे वैश्वीकरण और द्विपक्षीय समझौतों ने मदद दी।

- They singled out **Japanese knotweed (Reynoutria japonica)** and **common lantana (Lantana camara)** to be among the **costliest to manage per square kilometre**.
उन्होंने **जापानी नोटवीड (Reynoutria japonica)** और **सामान्य लैंटाना (Lantana camara)** को प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर प्रबंधन के लिए सबसे महंगे प्रजातियों में शामिल किया।
- Leung cautioned that simply **eradicating all invasive species** would **make the problem worse**.
लीउंग ने चेतावनी दी कि केवल सभी **आक्रामक प्रजातियों को समाप्त करना** समस्या को और **बिगाड़ सकता है**।
- “A lot of the agricultural products that dominate our system now are **not native**,” he said.
उन्होंने कहा, “हमारे सिस्टम में अब जो कई **कृषि उत्पाद** प्रमुख हैं, वे **मूल निवासी नहीं हैं**।”
- “Invasive species transport is a **byproduct of trade and importation of living organisms** because we want them, and sometimes these are the **driving forces behind invasions**,” Mr. Leung added.
श्री लीउंग ने जोड़ा, “**आक्रामक प्रजातियों का परिवहन** व्यापार और **जीवित जीवों के आयात** का एक उप-उत्पाद है क्योंकि हम उन्हें चाहते हैं, और कभी-कभी ये **आक्रमण के पीछे प्रेरक शक्ति** होते हैं।”
- “Europe has been doing that for a long time.”
“यूरोप इसे लंबे समय से कर रहा है।”
- This presents a **two-faceted challenge**: on one hand, there is an imperative to **mitigate economic losses**; on the other, there is the desire to **foster further globalisation**.
यह एक **दो-पहलू वाली चुनौती** प्रस्तुत करता है: एक ओर, **आर्थिक नुकसान को कम करने** की आवश्यकता है; दूसरी ओर, **वैश्वीकरण को और बढ़ावा देने** की इच्छा है।
- According to Mr. Leung, **efforts must simultaneously be made to curtail the spread of invasive species and address global warming by increasing vegetation**.
श्री लीउंग के अनुसार, **प्रयास एक साथ किए जाने चाहिए** ताकि **आक्रामक प्रजातियों के प्रसार को रोका जा सके** और **वनस्पति बढ़ाकर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को संबोधित** किया जा सके।
- Given these complex, intersecting objectives, **reconciling these disparate goals** in studying invasive species becomes a **significant challenge**.
इन जटिल और आपस में जुड़े उद्देश्यों को देखते हुए, **आक्रामक प्रजातियों का अध्ययन करते समय इन भिन्न लक्ष्यों को सामंजस्य बनाना एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती** बन जाता है।

Control measure

नियंत्रण उपाय

- The study acknowledged that several **international policies** to deal with invasive species are in place, which scientists at large believe have had a **positive effect** on reducing the **rate of biological invasions**.
अध्ययन में स्वीकार किया गया कि **आक्रामक प्रजातियों से निपटने** के लिए कई **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ** मौजूद हैं, जिनके बारे में वैज्ञानिक व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि उन्होंने **जैविक आक्रमण की दर** को कम करने में **सकारात्मक प्रभाव** डाला है।
- Key among them is a regulation concerning **shipping traffic and trade practice: the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (Ballast Water Management Convention)**, designed to **prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms via ships' ballast water**.
इनमें से प्रमुख है **शिपिंग ट्रेफिक और व्यापार प्रथाओं** से संबंधित एक नियम: **शिप्स के बैलास्ट वॉटर और तलछट के नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन (Ballast Water Management Convention)**, जिसे जहाजों के बैलास्ट वॉटर के माध्यम से **हानिकारक जलीय जीवों के प्रसार को रोकने** के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- Likewise, regulations under the **Convention on Biological Diversity call on parties (including India) to “prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats, or species.”**
इसी तरह, **जैव विविधता सम्मेलन (Convention on Biological Diversity)** के तहत नियम पार्टियों (भारत सहित) से कहते हैं कि “**उन विदेशी प्रजातियों की शुरूआत को रोकें, नियंत्रित करें, या समाप्त करें जो पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, आवास, या प्रजातियों को खतरे में डालती हैं।**”



- These international agreements underscore a **global recognition** of the **threat posed by invasive species** and efforts to **mitigate their spread through various control points**.
ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते आक्रामक प्रजातियों द्वारा उत्पन्न खतरे की वैश्विक पहचान और विभिन्न नियंत्रण बिंदुओं के माध्यम से उनके प्रसार को कम करने के प्रयासों को रेखांकित करते हैं।
- Mr. Leung said response strategies can range from **preventing new invasions**, aiming for **complete eradication of established populations**, or **controlling their spread to minimise impact**.
श्री लीउंग ने कहा कि प्रतिक्रिया रणनीतियाँ नए आक्रमणों को रोकने, स्थापित आबादियों के पूर्ण उन्मूलन का लक्ष्य रखने, या उनके प्रसार को नियंत्रित करके प्रभाव को कम करने तक हो सकती हैं।
- Large discrepancies in reported costs underscore the need for **improved data collection, comprehensive tracking of expenditures, and robust reporting mechanisms**.
रिपोर्ट किए गए लागत में बड़े अंतर यह दर्शाते हैं कि बेहतर डेटा संग्रह, व्यय का व्यापक ट्रैकिंग, और मजबूत रिपोर्टिंग तंत्र की आवश्यकता है।
- “Even though the cost estimates in Africa are really quite limited, it doesn’t mean the damages are limited,” he explained.
उन्होंने समझाया, “हालांकि अफ्रीका में लागत के अनुमान वास्तव में काफी सीमित हैं, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि नुकसान सीमित हैं।”
- While the study does not say anything about the state of invasive species, it may be a **call to action**.
जबकि अध्ययन आक्रामक प्रजातियों की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता, यह एक **कार्रवाई के लिए आह्वान** हो सकता है।
- Its specific analysis and the database were based on the measured **economic costs**, according to Mr. Leung, “**because it’s often easier to measure and people often understand money better.**”
श्री लीउंग के अनुसार, इसका विशिष्ट विश्लेषण और डेटाबेस मापी गई **आर्थिक लागत** पर आधारित था, “**क्योंकि इसे मापना अक्सर आसान होता है और लोग अक्सर पैसे को बेहतर समझते हैं।**”



How have deception techniques evolved?

What are AI-enabled X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy systems? What are some other systems comparable to the X-Guards? How has Ukraine deployed decoys in its war against Russia? Do navies also employ countermeasures to protect warships? How has India fared with deception decoys?

CS III: S&T

EXPLAINER

Rahul Bedi

The story so far:

In contemporary warfare, deception has evolved alongside the increasing precision and lethality of modern weaponry. As combat platforms – from fighter jets and tanks to warships – become more sophisticated, so too have techniques developed to shield them from detection and attack. Over the decades, the traditional art of battlefield trickery has merged with digital-age innovations, incorporating decoys and countermeasures designed to confuse, mislead, or overwhelm enemy sensors and targeting systems. By creating doubt and sowing confusion, these decoys not only waste enemy munitions but also buy crucial time for the actual platform to evade or retaliate. Hence, decoys turn deception into a strategic asset as critical as firepower.

How has India deployed decoys?

During Operation Sindoor, the Indian Air Force (IAF) is believed to have successfully deployed the AI-enabled X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy (FOTD) system – developed by Israel's Rafael – on its Rafale fighters as part of their electronic warfare (EW) suite. Although neither the IAF nor official sources have confirmed the use of X-Guard, former U.S. F-15 pilot Ryan Bodenheimer told Indian media outlets that it was “the best instance of spoofing and deception ever seen.” Confusion persists over how many, if any, Rafales were actually lost in a May 7 strike on Islamist camps inside Pakistan. The Pakistan Air Force (PAF) may have downed several X-Guard decoys – trailing about 100 metres behind each aircraft – misidentifying them as real targets.

Analysts believe the PAF's Chinese-origin J-10C fighters, armed with PL-15E beyond-visual-range air-to-air missiles, struggled to distinguish between the decoys and actual aircraft. Several



New forms: The INS Karanj submarine is equipped with a state-of-the-art torpedo decoy system. INS Karanj can launch marine commandos for special operations behind enemy lines. FILE PHOTO

missiles reportedly locked onto the X-Guards instead, leading PAF pilots to prematurely claim multiple shootdowns.

How does the FOTD system work?

Acquired via classified channels, the lightweight (30 kg), retractable, and reusable X-Guard mimics the Rafale's Radar Cross-Section (RCS), doppler velocity, and spectral signature across multiple radar bands. It can also replicate the Rafale's onboard electronic countermeasures – creating a convincing illusion for both human operators and tracking systems.

Its 360-degree jamming signal capability integrates seamlessly with the Rafale's SPECTRA (Self-Protection Equipment Countering Threats to Rafale Aircraft) EW suite. While SPECTRA manages threat detection, blocking, and onboard defensive measures, the X-Guard

adds a trailing expendable layer, jointly forming a multi-tiered defensive shield. Following Operation Sindoor, the IAF is reportedly fast-tracking additional X-Guard unit acquisitions via the emergency procurement route recently approved by the Ministry of Defence.

Comparable systems include Leonardo Typhoons, Sweden's Gripen-Es, and certain F-16 variants; and the AN/ALE-50/55 series from Raytheon/BAE Systems used on the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet. Some of these systems can also be adapted for use on unmanned aerial vehicles such as on Israeli Herons or U.S.-origin MQ-9 Reapers, albeit with onboard signal processing and remote deployment modifications.

What about land-based decoys?

Ground forces too have long relied on

decoys to mislead enemy Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) assets and divert precision-guided weapons. Inflatable, radar-reflective, and heat-emitting dummy systems simulating tanks, artillery, missile batteries, and command posts are regularly deployed to bait strikes. From the 1991 Gulf War to the ongoing Ukraine conflict, such decoys have absorbed expensive munitions and disrupted offensive momentum.

With drones and loitering munitions saturating modern battlefields, these ground decoys have become increasingly sophisticated. Russia's Inflatcheck formations can simulate entire armoured formations within minutes. Ukraine has deployed wooden and 3D-printed fakes to exhaust Russian drone and missile stocks. The U.S. Army too has trialled decoy vehicles to fool top-attack weapons like Javelin anti-tank guided missiles. China has also invested in camouflage and deception technologies across its ground forces.

In April 2025, the Indian Army issued a request for information to domestic vendors seeking physical decoys of its Russian-origin T-90S/SK main battle tanks to replicate not just its dimensions, but also its thermal and acoustic signatures to deceive enemy drones and munitions.

Navies too employ a layered suite of countermeasures, ranging from floating chaff and acoustic decoys to offboard active deception systems, to protect warships from missile and submarine threats. Among the most effective is the self-propelled Nulka active missile decoy, jointly developed by Australia and the U.S., that operates independently of its launch platform and mimics the radar signature of a much larger vessel, drawing radar-guided missiles away from their real target.

Ultimately, decoys – across air, land, and sea – have become indispensable to modern warfighting. For a relatively low investment, they deliver high-impact protection.

Rahul Bedi is a journalist based in New Delhi and Chandigarh specialising in military, defence and security matters.

THE GIST

During Operation Sindoor, the Indian Air Force (IAF) is believed to have successfully deployed the AI-enabled X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy (FOTD) system on its Rafale fighters as part of their electronic warfare (EW) suite.

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Evolution of Deception Techniques and Military Decoys धोखाधड़ी तकनीकों और सैन्य डिक्ॉय का विकास

- How have **deception techniques** evolved?
धोखाधड़ी तकनीकों का विकास कैसे हुआ है?
- What are **AI-enabled X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy systems**?
AI-सक्षम X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy सिस्टम क्या हैं?
- What are some other systems **comparable to the X-Guards**?
X-Guard के समान कुछ अन्य सिस्टम कौन से हैं?
- How has **Ukraine deployed decoys** in its war against Russia?
यूक्रेन ने रूस के खिलाफ अपने युद्ध में डिक्ॉय कैसे तैनात किए हैं?
- Do **navies** also employ **countermeasures** to protect warships?
क्या नौसेनाएँ भी युद्धपोतों की रक्षा के लिए काउंटरमेज़र्स का उपयोग करती हैं?
- How has **India fared with deception decoys**?
भारत ने धोखाधड़ी डिक्ॉय के मामले में कैसी प्रदर्शन की है?

Decoys in Modern Warfare
आधुनिक युद्ध में छल



- In contemporary warfare, **deception** has evolved alongside the increasing **precision** and **lethality** of modern weaponry.
आधुनिक युद्ध में, **धोखा** आधुनिक हथियारों की बढ़ती **सटीकता** और **घातकता** के साथ विकसित हुआ है।
- As **combat platforms** — from **fighter jets** and **tanks** to **warships** — become more sophisticated, so too have **techniques** developed to shield them from **detection** and **attack**.
जैसे-जैसे **युद्ध मंच** — **फाइटर जेट**, **टैंक**, और **युद्धपोत** — अधिक उन्नत होते गए, वैसे-वैसे उन्हें **पता लगाने** और **हमले से बचाने** के लिए **तकनीकें** विकसित हुईं।
- Over the decades, the traditional art of **battlefield trickery** has merged with **digital-age innovations**, incorporating **decoys** and **countermeasures** designed to **confuse, mislead, or overwhelm enemy sensors and targeting systems**.
दशकों में, पारंपरिक **युद्धक्षेत्र छल-कपट कला** ने **डिजिटल युग की नवाचारों** के साथ मिलकर **डिकॉय** और **काउंटरमीजर्स** को शामिल किया, जो **शत्रु के सेंसर और लक्ष्य प्रणाली** को भ्रमित, भटकाने, या भारी करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं।
- By creating **doubt** and **sowing confusion**, these **decoys** not only **waste enemy munitions** but also **buy crucial time** for the actual platform to **evade** or **retaliate**.
संदेह पैदा करने और **भ्रम फैलाने** के द्वारा, ये **डिकॉय** न केवल **शत्रु की गोलाबारी को व्यर्थ** करते हैं बल्कि वास्तविक **प्लेटफॉर्म** को **बचने** या **प्रतिक्रिया देने** के लिए **महत्वपूर्ण समय** भी देते हैं।
- Hence, **decoys** turn **deception** into a **strategic asset** as critical as **firepower**.
इसलिए, **डिकॉय धोखे** को **रणनीतिक संपत्ति** में बदल देते हैं, जो **अग्नि शक्ति** के समान महत्वपूर्ण है।

How has India deployed decoys?

भारत ने डिकॉय का उपयोग कैसे किया है?

- During **Operation Sindoor**, the **Indian Air Force (IAF)** is believed to have successfully deployed the **AI-enabled X-Guard Fibre-Optic Towed Decoy (FOTD) system** — developed by **Israel's Rafael** — on its **Rafale fighters** as part of their **electronic warfare (EW) suite**.
ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान, ऐसा माना जाता है कि **भारतीय वायु सेना (IAF)** ने अपने **राफेल फाइटर** पर **इज़राइल के राफेल द्वारा विकसित AI-सक्षम X-Guard फाइबर-ऑप्टिक टोएड डिकॉय (FOTD) सिस्टम** को **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युद्ध (EW) सूट** के हिस्से के रूप में सफलतापूर्वक तैनात किया।
- Although neither the IAF nor official sources have confirmed the use of **X-Guard**, former U.S. **F-15 pilot Ryan Bodenheimer** told Indian media outlets that it was “the best instance of **spoofing and deception** ever seen.”
हालांकि **IAF** या आधिकारिक स्रोतों ने **X-Guard** के उपयोग की पुष्टि नहीं की, पूर्व अमेरिकी **F-15 पायलट रयान बोडेनहाइमर** ने भारतीय मीडिया को बताया कि यह “देखी गई सबसे अच्छी **स्पूफिंग और धोखे** की घटना” थी।
- Confusion persists over how many, if any, **Rafales** were actually lost in a **May 7 strike** on Islamist camps inside **Pakistan**.
यह अभी भी अस्पष्ट है कि कितने, यदि कोई, **राफेल** वास्तव में **7 मई के हमले** में **पाकिस्तान** में इस्लामी शिविरों पर खो गए।
- The **Pakistan Air Force (PAF)** may have downed several **X-Guard decoys** — trailing about **100 metres behind each aircraft** — misidentifying them as **real targets**.
पाकिस्तान वायु सेना (PAF) ने कई **X-Guard डिकॉय** गिराए होंगे — प्रत्येक विमान के पीछे लगभग **100 मीटर** पीछा करते हुए — और उन्हें **वास्तविक लक्ष्यों** के रूप में पहचान लिया।
- Analysts believe the **PAF's Chinese-origin J-10C fighters**, armed with **PL-15E beyond-visual-range air-to-air missiles**, struggled to distinguish between the **decoys** and **actual aircraft**.
विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि **PAF के चीनी-उत्पत्ति J-10C फाइटर**, जो **PL-15E दूर-दृश्य हवाई-से-हवाई मिसाइलों** से लैस हैं, को **डिकॉय** और **वास्तविक विमान** में अंतर करने में कठिनाई हुई।
- Several **missiles reportedly locked onto the X-Guards instead**, leading PAF pilots to **prematurely claim multiple shootdowns**.
कई **मिसाइलों ने कथित तौर पर X-Guards को लक्षित किया**, जिससे **PAF पायलटों ने अग्रिम रूप से कई शूटडाउन का दावा** किया।

How does the FOTD system work?

FOTD सिस्टम कैसे काम करता है?



- Acquired via **classified channels**, the lightweight (30 kg), **retractable**, and **reusable X-Guard** mimics the **Rafale's Radar Cross-Section (RCS)**, **doppler velocity**, and **spectral signature** across multiple radar bands.
क्लासिफाइड चैनलों के माध्यम से प्राप्त, हल्का (30 किग्रा), संकुचित करने योग्य, और पुनः प्रयोज्य X-Guard कई राडार बैंडों में राफेल का राडार क्रॉस-सेक्शन (RCS), डॉप्लर वेग, और स्पेक्ट्रल सिग्नेचर की नकल करता है।
- It can also replicate the **Rafale's onboard electronic countermeasures**, creating a **convincing illusion** for both **human operators** and **tracking systems**.
यह राफेल के ऑनबोर्ड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक काउंटरमीजर्स की भी नकल कर सकता है, जिससे मानव ऑपरेटरों और ट्रैकिंग सिस्टमों दोनों के लिए एक विश्वसनीय भ्रम बनता है।
- Its **360-degree jamming signal capability** integrates seamlessly with the **Rafale's SPECTRA (Self-Protection Equipment Countering Threats to Rafale Aircraft) EW suite**.
इसका 360-डिग्री जैमिंग सिग्नल क्षमता राफेल के SPECTRA (सेल्फ-प्रोटेक्शन इक्विपमेंट काउंटरिंग थ्रेट्स टू राफेल एयरक्राफ्ट) EW सूट के साथ सहज रूप से जुड़ता है।
- While **SPECTRA** manages **threat detection, blocking, and onboard defensive measures**, the **X-Guard** adds a **trailing expendable layer**, jointly forming a **multi-tiered defensive shield**.
जबकि SPECTRA खतरे का पता लगाने, अवरोध और ऑनबोर्ड रक्षा उपायों का प्रबंधन करता है, X-Guard एक पीछे चलने वाली व्यथशील परत जोड़ता है, जो संयुक्त रूप से बहु-स्तरीय रक्षा ढाल बनाती है।
- Following **Operation Sindoor**, the **IAF** is reportedly fast-tracking additional **X-Guard unit acquisitions** via the **emergency procurement route** recently approved by the **Ministry of Defence**.
ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद, कथित रूप से IAF X-Guard यूनिट की अतिरिक्त खरीद को आपातकालीन खरीद मार्ग के माध्यम से तेजी से आगे बढ़ा रहा है, जिसे हाल ही में रक्षा मंत्रालय ने मंजूरी दी है।
- Comparable systems include **Leonardo UL's BriteCloud**, deployed on **Eurofighter Typhoons, Sweden's Gripen-Es**, and certain **F-16 variants**; and the **AN/ALE-50/55 series** from **Raytheon/BAE Systems** used on the **F/A-18E/F Super Hornet**.
तुलनीय सिस्टम में Leonardo UL का BriteCloud, Eurofighter Typhoons, स्वीडन के Gripen-Es, और कुछ F-16 वेरिएंट्स पर तैनात; और AN/ALE-50/55 सीरीज शामिल हैं, जिसे Raytheon/BAE Systems ने F/A-18E/F सुपर हॉर्नेट पर उपयोग किया।
- Some of these systems can also be adapted for use on **unmanned aerial vehicles** such as **Israeli Herons** or **U.S.-origin MQ-9 Reapers**, albeit with **onboard signal processing and remote deployment modifications**.
इनमें से कुछ सिस्टम को अनमैन्ड एयरियल व्हीकल्स (UAVs) जैसे इज़राइली हेरॉन्स या यू.एस. मूल MQ-9 रीपर्स पर उपयोग के लिए भी अनुकूलित किया जा सकता है, हालांकि इसके लिए ऑनबोर्ड सिग्नल प्रोसेसिंग और रिमोट तैनाती संशोधन की आवश्यकता होती है।

Land-Based Decoys and Countermeasures

भूमि-आधारित डिक्ॉय और काउंटरमेज़र्स

- Ground forces** have long relied on **decoys** to mislead enemy **Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR)** assets and divert **precision-guided weapons**.
थल सेना लंबे समय से दुश्मन की इंटेलिजेंस, सर्विलांस, और रिकॉन्सेंस (ISR) क्षमताओं को भ्रमित करने और सटीक निर्देशित हथियारों को भटकाने के लिए डिक्ॉय पर निर्भर रही है।
- Inflatable, radar-reflective, and heat-emitting dummy systems** simulating **tanks, artillery, missile batteries, and command posts** are regularly deployed to bait strikes.
इंफ्लेटेबल, राडार-परावर्तक और ऊष्मा उत्सर्जक नकली सिस्टम जो टैंक, तोपखाना, मिसाइल बैटरी और कमांड पोस्ट का अनुकरण करते हैं, नियमित रूप से हमले को भड़काने के लिए तैनात किए जाते हैं।
- From the **1991 Gulf War** to the ongoing **Ukraine conflict**, such decoys have absorbed expensive munitions and disrupted offensive momentum.
1991 की गल्फ युद्ध से लेकर चल रहे यूक्रेन संघर्ष तक, ऐसे डिक्ॉय महंगे गोला-बारूद को झेल चुके हैं और आक्रामक गति को बाधित किया है।
- With **drones and loitering munitions** saturating modern battlefields, these **ground decoys** have become increasingly sophisticated.



आधुनिक युद्धक्षेत्र में ड्रोन और लूटिंग म्यूनिशन के बढ़ते उपयोग के साथ, ये भूमि-आधारित डिकॉय अत्यधिक परिष्कृत हो गए हैं।

- **Russia's Inflatech decoys** can simulate entire armoured formations within minutes.
रूस के Inflatech डिकॉय पूरे बख्तरबंद गठन को कुछ ही मिनटों में अनुकरण कर सकते हैं।
- **Ukraine** has deployed wooden and 3D-printed fakes to exhaust Russian drone and missile stocks.
यूक्रेन ने लकड़ी और 3D-प्रिंटेड नकली उपकरण तैनात किए हैं ताकि रूसी ड्रोन और मिसाइल स्टॉक्स समाप्त हो जाएं।
- The **U.S. Army** has trialled decoy vehicles to fool top-attack weapons like Javelin anti-tank guided missiles.
अमेरिकी सेना ने डिकॉय वाहन का परीक्षण किया है ताकि Javelin एंटी-टैंक गाइडेड मिसाइल जैसे टॉप-अटैक हथियारों को भ्रमित किया जा सके।
- **China** has invested in camouflage and deception technologies across its ground forces.
चीन ने अपनी थल सेना में छद्मकरण और धोखाधड़ी तकनीकों में निवेश किया है।
- In **April 2025**, the **Indian Army** issued a request for information to domestic vendors seeking physical decoys of its Russian-origin T-90S/SK main battle tanks to replicate dimensions, thermal, and acoustic signatures to deceive enemy drones and munitions.
अप्रैल 2025 में, भारतीय सेना ने घरेलू विक्रेताओं को सूचना का अनुरोध जारी किया, ताकि अपने रूसी मूल T-90S/SK मुख्य युद्ध टैंक के भौतिक डिकॉय बनाए जा सकें जो आयाम, थर्मल और ध्वनिक सिग्नचर की नकल करके दुश्मन के ड्रोन और गोला-बारूद को धोखा दे सकें।
- **Navies** employ a layered suite of countermeasures, ranging from floating chaff and acoustic decoys to offboard active deception systems, to protect warships from missile and submarine threats.
नौसेनाएँ युद्धपोतों को मिसाइल और पनडुब्बी खतरों से बचाने के लिए फ्लोटिंग चाफ और ध्वनिक डिकॉय से लेकर ऑफबोर्ड सक्रिय धोखाधड़ी सिस्टम तक परतदार काउंटरमेज़र्स का उपयोग करती हैं।
- Among the most effective is the self-propelled Nulka active missile decoy, jointly developed by **Australia and the U.S.**, that operates independently of its launch platform and mimics the radar signature of a much larger vessel, drawing radar-guided missiles away from their real target.
सबसे प्रभावी में से एक है स्व-प्रेरित Nulka सक्रिय मिसाइल डिकॉय, जिसे ऑस्ट्रेलिया और अमेरिका ने संयुक्त रूप से विकसित किया है, जो अपने लॉन्च प्लेटफॉर्म से स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करता है और राडार सिग्नचर को बड़े जहाज जैसा दिखाकर राडार-गाइडेड मिसाइलों को उनके असली लक्ष्य से भटका देता है।



Ultimately, **decoys** — across **air, land, and sea** — have become indispensable to **modern warfighting**, delivering **high-impact protection** for a relatively low investment.

अंततः, **डिकॉय** — **वायु, भूमि और समुद्र** में — आधुनिक **युद्ध संचालन** के लिए अपरिहार्य बन गए हैं, जो अपेक्षाकृत कम निवेश में **उच्च प्रभाव वाली सुरक्षा** प्रदान करते हैं।

Trump's Intel deal: how the U.S. is reinventing state capitalism

Washington's deal to take a nearly 10% stake in Intel is more than just a bailout for the struggling chipmaker; it is a striking symbol of a new era in American economic policy, one that bears an uncomfortable resemblance to European state capitalism of the 1960s

OS III: State Capitalism

John Xavier

For decades, U.S. politicians have looked across the Atlantic at Europe's experiments with state-directed industry with a mixture of pity and scorn. The French model of *dirigisme*, with its state-owned champions and politically guided investments, was often held up as a cautionary tale of bureaucratic meddling and economic sclerosis.

Yet, in a move that turns decades of free-market economics on its head, the U.S. government is now a leading shareholder in one of Silicon Valley's founding giants. The agreement for Washington to take a nearly 10% stake in Intel is more than just a bailout for a struggling chipmaker; it is a striking symbol of a new era in American economic policy, one that bears an uncomfortable resemblance to the European state capitalism of the 1960s.

Uneasy alliances

The deal itself, announced by President Donald Trump, is an extraordinary piece of political theatre and financial engineering. The 10% stake in Intel will not be funded by new money, but through a clever conversion of funds already allocated to the chipmaker through the 2022 CHIPS and Science Act, which was designed to bolster domestic semiconductor manufacturing.

The current arrangement with Intel was born of a hurried rapprochement between the President and Intel's chief executive, Lip-Bu Tan. Mr. Trump had

previously called for Mr. Tan's resignation over his prior investments in Chinese start-ups. After a meeting, however, the President's tone changed dramatically. It is a transactional, almost improvisational, approach to industrial strategy that has become a hallmark of the administration.

"I said, I think you should pay us 10% of your company. And they said 'yes' — that is about \$10 billion," Mr. Trump told about his interaction with Intel during an Oval Office press briefing on Friday. "He walked in wanting to keep his job, and he ended up giving us \$10 billion for the U.S.," Mr. Trump said.

This is not Mr. Trump's isolated venture. The White House has struck other unusual deals, including allowing Nvidia and AMD to sell certain AI processors to China on the condition that Washington receives a portion of the revenue. The Intel deal, however, marks the most significant direct equity stake in a major technology firm, prompting Mr. Trump to declare, "We do a lot of deals like that: I'll do more of them."

The parallel with 1960s Europe is compelling. Back then, governments in countries like France and Britain, alarmed by what was dubbed the "technology gap" with America, poured public money into creating "national champions" in strategic sectors such as computers and aerospace. The belief was that only the state had the deep pockets and long-term vision to build companies that could compete on a global scale. These policies, however, were largely unsuccessful, often resulting in uncompetitive, state-coddled firms that

drained taxpayer funds and lagged in innovation.

Intel, once the undisputed king of semiconductors, now finds itself in a position that makes it a candidate for such state intervention. The company has been hemorrhaging money, posting a staggering operating loss in 2024, and has fallen technologically behind rivals like Taiwan's TSMC. Its struggles to attract external customers for its manufacturing arm, and delays in construction plans in States like Ohio have cast doubt on its turnaround strategy. This weakness made Intel uniquely receptive to Washington's offer. Foreign competitors like TSMC and Samsung, which are also building factories in the U.S. with CHIPS Act subsidies, are far too successful and valuable to entertain ceding a significant equity stake to Uncle Sam.

So, this is not a case of the government picking a winner, but of preventing a national icon — and a critical node in the domestic semiconductor supply chain — from falling further into irrelevance.

A new kind of state intervention

However, there is a crucial distinction between this new American interventionism and its European precursor. The government's investment is structured as a passive, non-voting ownership stake. Washington will have no seat on the board and no formal governance rights, and has agreed to vote with the company's board on most shareholder matters.

This suggests a more sophisticated model than the heavy-handed state

control of the past. The goal appears to be to provide vital capital and a government seal of approval, ensuring the taxpayer shares in any potential upside from a successful turnaround, without succumbing to the temptation of political meddling in day-to-day operations.

Nonetheless, the risks are profound. The line between a passive partner and an influential stakeholder can blur, especially if Intel's troubles persist. Future administrations may not share the current hands-off approach. The government is now financially exposed to Intel's performance, creating a dangerous precedent where corporate failures in strategic sectors become direct liabilities for the public purse. This move fundamentally alters the relationship between the state and private enterprise in a way that could introduce new and unpredictable forms of political and market risk.

The U.S.'s foray into shareholder activism is a reluctant one, born not of ideological conviction but of geopolitical necessity and fierce technological rivalry with China. The long-held belief in the inherent superiority of the free market is giving way to a pragmatic, if uneasy, embrace of industrial policy.

The Intel stake is a bold experiment in this new reality. The critical question is whether the U.S. can learn from Europe's past, deploying the power of the state to nurture a strategic industry without smothering the competitive spirit that made it a world leader in the first place. The American taxpayer now has \$10 billion riding on the answer.

Trump's Intel Deal: How the U.S. is Reinventing State Capitalism

ट्रंप का इंटेल डील: अमेरिका कैसे स्टेट कैपिटलिज़्म को फिर से आकार दे रहा है

- Washington's deal to take a nearly 10% stake in Intel is more than just a bailout for the struggling chipmaker; it is a striking symbol of a new era in American economic policy.

वॉशिंगटन का Intel में लगभग 10% हिस्सेदारी लेने का समझौता केवल संघर्षरत चिपमेकर के लिए बेलआउट नहीं है; यह अमेरिकी आर्थिक नीति में एक नई युग का स्पष्ट प्रतीक है।

- This approach bears an uncomfortable resemblance to European state capitalism of the 1960s.





यह दृष्टिकोण 1960 के दशक के यूरोपीय स्टेट कैपिटलिज़्म से असहज समानता रखता है।

U.S. Government's Stake in Intel इंटेल में अमेरिका सरकार की हिस्सेदारी

- For decades, **U.S. politicians** have looked across the **Atlantic** at Europe's experiments with **state-directed industry** with a mixture of **pity** and **scorn**.
दशकों से, अमेरिकी राजनेता यूरोप के राज्य-निर्देशित उद्योग के प्रयोगों को सहानुभूति और तिरस्कार के मिश्रण के साथ देखते रहे हैं।
- The **French model of dirigisme**, with its **state-owned champions** and **politically guided investments**, was often held up as a **cautionary tale of bureaucratic meddling and economic sclerosis**.
फ्रांसीसी मॉडल ऑफ डिरिज़्म, जिसमें राज्य-स्वामित्व वाले चैंपियंस और राजनीतिक रूप से निर्देशित निवेश शामिल हैं, को अक्सर अधिकारियों की दखलअंदाजी और आर्थिक जड़ता की सावधान करने वाली कहानी के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- Yet, in a move that turns decades of **free-market economics** on its head, the **U.S. government** is now a **leading shareholder** in one of **Silicon Valley's founding giants**.
फिर भी, एक ऐसे कदम में जो दशकों की मुक्त-बाजार अर्थशास्त्र को उलट देता है, अमेरिका सरकार अब सिलिकॉन वैली के संस्थापक दिग्गजों में से एक में प्रमुख शेयरधारक बन गई है।
- The agreement for **Washington** to take a nearly **10% stake in Intel** is more than just a **bailout** for a struggling chipmaker; it is a **striking symbol of a new era in American economic policy**, resembling **European state capitalism of the 1960s**.
वॉशिंगटन द्वारा इंटेल में लगभग 10% हिस्सेदारी लेने का समझौता केवल एक संघर्षशील चिपमेकर के लिए राहत पैकेज नहीं है; यह अमेरिकी आर्थिक नीति में नए युग का एक प्रभावशाली प्रतीक है, जो 1960 के दशक के यूरोपीय राज्य पूंजीवाद से मिलता-जुलता है।

Uneasy Alliances असहज गठबंधनों

- The deal itself, announced by **President Donald Trump**, is an extraordinary piece of **political theatre** and **financial engineering**.
यह सौदा, जिसे राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने घोषित किया, एक असाधारण राजनीतिक प्रदर्शन और वित्तीय इंजीनियरिंग का उदाहरण है।
- The **10% stake in Intel** will not be funded by new money, but through a clever **conversion of funds** already allocated via the **2022 CHIPS and Science Act**, designed to bolster **domestic semiconductor manufacturing**.
इंटेल में 10% हिस्सेदारी नए पैसे से वित्तपोषित नहीं होगी, बल्कि इसे 2022 CHIPS और साइंस एक्ट के माध्यम से पहले से आवंटित फंड के चालाकीपूर्ण रूपांतरण से किया जाएगा, जो घरेलू सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण को मजबूत करने के लिए बनाया गया था।
- The current arrangement with **Intel** was born of a hurried **rapprochement** between the **President** and Intel's **chief executive, Lip-Bu Tan**.
इंटेल के साथ वर्तमान व्यवस्था राष्ट्रपति और इंटेल के मुख्य कार्यकारी, लिप-बु तान के बीच जल्दी की गई सुलह से जन्मी।
- Mr. Trump had previously called for Mr. Tan's **resignation** over his prior investments in **Chinese start-ups**.
पहले श्री ट्रंप ने श्री तान से उनकी चीनी स्टार्ट-अप्स में पूर्व निवेशों के कारण इस्तीफा मांगा था।
- After a meeting, however, the **President's tone changed dramatically**.
हालांकि, एक बैठक के बाद, राष्ट्रपति का रुख नाटकीय रूप से बदल गया।
- It is a **transactional, almost improvisational approach to industrial strategy** that has become a **hallmark of the administration**.
यह औद्योगिक रणनीति के लिए एक लेन-देन आधारित, लगभग तात्कालिक दृष्टिकोण है, जो प्रशासन की विशेष पहचान बन गया है।



- “I said, I think you should pay us **10% of your company**. And they said ‘yes’ — that is about **\$10 billion**,” Mr. Trump said.
“मैंने कहा, मुझे लगता है कि आपको हमें अपनी कंपनी का **10%** देना चाहिए। और उन्होंने ‘हाँ’ कहा — यह लगभग **\$10 बिलियन** है,” श्री ट्रंप ने कहा।
- The **White House** has struck other unusual deals, including allowing **Nvidia** and **AMD** to sell certain **AI processors** to **China** on the condition that **Washington** receives a portion of the revenue.
व्हाइट हाउस ने अन्य असामान्य सौदे भी किए हैं, जिसमें **न्विडिया** और **एएमडी** को कुछ **एआई प्रोसेसर चीन** को बेचने की अनुमति देना शामिल है, बशर्ते कि **वॉशिंगटन को राजस्व का हिस्सा मिले**।
- The **Intel deal** marks the most significant **direct equity stake** in a major **technology firm**, prompting Mr. Trump to declare, “We do a lot of deals like that: I’ll do more of them.”
इंटेल् सौदा एक प्रमुख **टेक्नोलॉजी कंपनी** में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण **प्रत्यक्ष इक्विटी हिस्सेदारी** को दर्शाता है, जिससे श्री ट्रंप ने कहा, “हम ऐसे कई सौदे करते हैं: मैं और भी करूंगा।”
- The parallel with **1960s Europe** is compelling. Governments in countries like **France** and **Britain**, alarmed by the “**technology gap**” with America, poured **public money** into creating “**national champions**” in strategic sectors such as **computers** and **aerospace**.
1960 के दशक के यूरोप के साथ समानता आकर्षक है। **फ्रांस** और **ब्रिटेन** जैसे देशों की सरकारों ने, अमेरिका के साथ “**टेक्नोलॉजी गैप**” से चिंतित होकर, **सार्वजनिक धन** डालकर **रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों** जैसे **कंप्यूटर** और **एयरोस्पेस** में “**राष्ट्रीय चैंपियंस**” बनाए।
- These policies were largely unsuccessful, often resulting in **uncompetitive, state-coddled firms** that **drained taxpayer funds** and lagged in **innovation**.
ये नीतियाँ अधिकांशतः असफल रहीं, अक्सर **अप्रतिस्पर्धी, राज्य-सहायता प्राप्त कंपनियों** के रूप में समाप्त हुईं, जिन्होंने **करदाताओं का पैसा खाया** और **नवाचार में पीछे रह गईं**।
- **Intel**, once the **undisputed king of semiconductors**, now finds itself in a position that makes it a candidate for **state intervention**.
इंटेल्, जो कभी **सेमीकंडक्टर का निर्विवाद राजा** था, अब ऐसी स्थिति में है जो इसे **राज्य हस्तक्षेप** के लिए उम्मीदवार बनाती है।
- The company posted a **staggering operating loss in 2024**, and has fallen technologically behind rivals like **Taiwan’s TSMC**.
कंपनी ने **2024 में भारी परिचालन हानि** दर्ज की, और **ताइवान की TSMC** जैसे प्रतिद्वंद्वियों के पीछे तकनीकी रूप से पिछड़ गई।
- Its struggles to attract **external customers** and delays in **construction plans** in states like **Ohio** cast doubt on its **turnaround strategy**.
बाहरी ग्राहकों को आकर्षित करने में संघर्ष और **ओहायो** जैसे राज्यों में **निर्माण योजनाओं** में देरी ने इसकी **पुनरुद्धार रणनीति** पर संदेह पैदा किया।
- This weakness made Intel uniquely receptive to **Washington’s offer**.
इस कमजोरी ने इंटेल् को **वॉशिंगटन के प्रस्ताव** के प्रति विशेष रूप से ग्रहणशील बना दिया।
- Foreign competitors like **TSMC** and **Samsung**, building factories in the U.S. with **CHIPS Act subsidies**, are too **successful and valuable** to entertain ceding a **significant equity stake**.
TSMC और **सैमसंग** जैसे विदेशी प्रतियोगी, जो **CHIPS एक्ट सब्सिडी** के साथ अमेरिका में फैक्ट्रियां बना रहे हैं, बहुत **सफल और मूल्यवान** हैं कि वे एक **महत्वपूर्ण इक्विटी हिस्सेदारी** देने पर विचार करें।
- This is not a case of the government **picking a winner**, but of preventing a **national icon** — a **critical node** in the **domestic semiconductor supply chain** — from falling further into **irrelevance**.
यह सरकार द्वारा **विजेता चुनने** का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि एक **राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक** — **घरेलू सेमीकंडक्टर आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का महत्वपूर्ण नोड** — को **बेकार होने** से बचाने का मामला है।

A New Kind of State Intervention नई तरह का राज्य हस्तक्षेप

- There is a crucial distinction between this new **American interventionism** and its **European precursor**.
इस नए **अमेरिकी हस्तक्षेपवाद** और इसके **यूरोपीय पूर्ववर्ती** के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण अंतर है।
- The government’s investment is structured as a **passive, non-voting ownership stake**.
सरकार का निवेश **निष्क्रिय, गैर-मतदान मालिकाना हिस्सेदारी** के रूप में संरचित है।



- Washington will have **no seat on the board** and **no formal governance rights**, and has agreed to vote with the company's board on most shareholder matters.
वॉशिंगटन को **बोर्ड में कोई सीट नहीं** और **कोई औपचारिक प्रशासनिक अधिकार नहीं** होंगे, और उन्होंने अधिकांश शेयरधारक मामलों में कंपनी के बोर्ड के साथ मतदान करने पर सहमति दी है।
- This suggests a more **sophisticated model** than the **heavy-handed state control** of the past.
यह पुराने **कठोर राज्य नियंत्रण** की तुलना में एक अधिक **सुक्ष्म मॉडल** का संकेत देता है।
- The goal appears to be to provide **vital capital** and a **government seal of approval**, ensuring the taxpayer shares in any potential upside from a successful turnaround, without succumbing to political meddling in day-to-day operations.
उद्देश्य प्रतीत होता है कि **महत्वपूर्ण पूंजी** और **सरकारी अनुमोदन की मुहर** प्रदान करना, जिससे करदाता किसी सफल परिवर्तन से संभावित लाभ में हिस्सा ले सकें, बिना दैनिक संचालन में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप के।
- Nonetheless, the **risks are profound**.
इसके बावजूद, **जोखिम गंभीर** हैं।
- The line between a **passive partner** and an **influential stakeholder** can blur, especially if Intel's troubles persist.
निष्क्रिय साझेदार और **प्रभावशाली हिस्सेदार** के बीच की सीमा धुंधली हो सकती है, खासकर यदि Intel की समस्याएँ बनी रहती हैं।
- Future administrations may not share the current **hands-off approach**.
भविष्य की व्यवस्थाएँ वर्तमान **हाथ-छोड़ नीति** को साझा नहीं कर सकती हैं।
- The government is now **financially exposed** to Intel's performance, creating a dangerous precedent where **corporate failures in strategic sectors** become direct liabilities for the public purse.
सरकार अब Intel के प्रदर्शन के लिए **वित्तीय रूप से संवेदनशील** है, जिससे एक खतरनाक मिसाल बनती है जहाँ **रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में कॉर्पोरेट असफलताएँ** सीधे सार्वजनिक कोष की जिम्मेदारी बन जाती हैं।
- This move fundamentally alters the relationship between the **state and private enterprise**, potentially introducing new and unpredictable forms of **political and market risk**.
यह कदम मूल रूप से **राज्य और निजी उद्यम** के बीच संबंध को बदलता है, संभवतः नए और अप्रत्याशित प्रकार के **राजनीतिक और बाजार जोखिम** को जन्म देता है।
- The U.S.'s foray into **shareholder activism** is reluctant, born not of ideological conviction but of **geopolitical necessity** and fierce **technological rivalry with China**.
अमेरिका का **शेयरधारक सक्रियता** में प्रवेश अनिच्छुक है, जो वैचारिक विश्वास से नहीं बल्कि **भू-राजनीतिक आवश्यकता** और चीन के साथ तीव्र **प्रौद्योगिकी प्रतिस्पर्धा** से उत्पन्न हुआ है।
- The long-held belief in the inherent superiority of the **free market** is giving way to a pragmatic, if uneasy, embrace of **industrial policy**.
मुक्त बाजार की अंतर्निहित श्रेष्ठता में लंबे समय से विश्वास अब एक व्यावहारिक, हालांकि असहज, **औद्योगिक नीति** को अपनाने की ओर बढ़ रहा है।
- The Intel stake is a **bold experiment** in this new reality.
Intel में हिस्सेदारी इस नई वास्तविकता में एक **साहसिक प्रयोग** है।
- The critical question is whether the U.S. can learn from **Europe's past**, deploying the power of the state to nurture a **strategic industry** without smothering the **competitive spirit** that made it a world leader.
मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि क्या अमेरिका **यूरोप के अतीत** से सीख सकता है, राज्य की शक्ति का उपयोग करके एक **रणनीतिक उद्योग** को विकसित कर सकता है बिना उस **प्रतिस्पर्धी भावना** को दबाए जिसने इसे विश्व में अग्रणी बनाया।



- The American taxpayer now has **\$10 billion riding on the answer.**
अमेरिकी करदाता अब इस उत्तर पर **\$10 बिलियन** दांव पर लगा चुके हैं।



Dawn of new money: Bitcoin, ethereum and the stablecoin USDT are promoted at a cryptocurrency store in Hong Kong. AFP

PATRIOTIC



Cryptocurrency: unlocking the digital vaults

Millions of people globally are investing in **cryptos** but do not follow them blindly; if you don't know what you're buying, then, you are not investing, you are just **gambling with your money**

CS III: Virtual Money

VIRTUAL MONEY

Vaishali R Venkat

Two decades ago, if you had told someone you were investing in a currency not regulated by the government, or didn't bear the signature of RBI Governor and couldn't be seen but only stored in virtual wallets, they would have laughed at you.

Fast forward to 2025. Several firms have started accepting crypto payments. Millions of people, including in India, are investing in crypto coins. But should you blindly jump on the crypto bandwagon?

Only if you have the knowledge of it's working. If you don't know what you're buying, you are gambling with money.

So, before you start driving the crypto vehicle, let's decipher how this engine is built and what are its spare parts. How does the vehicle operate without the driver - that is the Central bank? And, the fuel that runs the vehicle.

To answer all the questions, we need to understand a technology that fuels this complicated and evolving system - the blockchain. It's the backbone - or the engine - that drives the crypto vehicle. Let's find out what makes it so different compared with traditional investments.

About cryptocurrency

The term 'crypto' is derived from the Greek word 'kryptos', which means



Cryptocurrency, known as crypto or coins, uses cryptography to secure transactions. You cannot see or touch crypto coins physically. You need not visit bank for transaction

hidden or secret. As the name indicates, cryptocurrency, popularly known as crypto or coins, uses cryptography to secure transactions. You cannot see or touch the crypto coins physically. You need not visit a bank for transaction. It's not controlled by any single institution such as the SEBI, the RBI, or even the Government of India.

The entire process is executed behind several layers of encryption, algorithms, and codes on multiple servers. It's a decentralised network of computers, called nodes, that verifies and records each transaction. The nodes ensure transparency and security without the need for centralised intermediaries.

What is blockchain?

Imagine the blockchain as a combination of a traditional accountant's notebook, wherein everyday transactions are recorded, and a common Google Sheet, the link to which is shared with people across the world.

In a traditional ledger, each page contains several transaction entries. Once the page ends, you flip to



A blockchain ensures transparency, security and trust and all these happen without the aid of a bank; everything is taken care of by behind-the-scenes nodes

the next to record fresh transactions. None of the fresh pages is isolated; the closing balance of the previous page becomes the opening balance of the next viz. each page is linked to the previous one. Once it is completed, it can't be altered or erased.

In cryptocurrencies, this digital ledger is known as blockchain. Technically, blockchain contains the complete transaction history of a particular cryptocurrency. Every time a transaction takes place, someone makes an entry into this digital notebook. In a blockchain, each page is called a block. Once a particular block is done with the transactions, it's sealed permanently, time stamped and linked to the next block (page) through a unique code called hash.

In a similar vein, you can keep adding block after block to the digital ledger, forming a long chain. That's why this digital ledger is called blockchain.

In a traditional setup, not everyone has access to a manual accounts book, except the chief accountants or the authorities concerned. But blockchain is like a globally-shared

Google Sheet and everyone in the network has the link to it. Since anyone can access it, they can view the entries in a block and add new ones. But here's the catch: no one can delete, erase or tamper with the previous entries and the transaction history is recorded for ever.

How does it work?

Every time a transaction occurs, say, Ram sends a crypto coin to Shyam, it gets bundled with the previous transactions into a block. If Shyam then sends the coin to Nitish, that transaction is also added to the same block. Once the block is full, it's sealed and linked to the next block with a hash. Further, whenever a new entry is made, everyone in the network can see the updated record - think of it like a shared G-Sheet. Thus, a blockchain ensures transparency, security and trust and all these happen without the aid of a bank, without a central authority or an intermediary. Everything is taken care of by the behind-the-screen nodes.

Now that you know what a blockchain is, the next question is who adds the blocks and how they get added? This is the foundation on which lies the operation of cryptocurrencies and is helpful in deciding if a coin is worth investing. We'll explore that in detail in the next part.

(The writer is an NISM & CRISIL-certified Wealth Manager and certified in NISM's Research Analyst module)



Cryptocurrency: unlocking the digital vaults क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी: डिजिटल वॉल्ट्स को खोलना

Millions of people globally are investing in cryptos but do not follow them blindly; if you don't know what you're buying, then, you are not investing, you are just gambling with your money

दुनिया भर में लाखों लोग क्रिप्टो में निवेश कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें आंख मूंदकर फॉलो न करें; यदि आपको नहीं पता कि आप क्या खरीद रहे हैं, तो आप निवेश नहीं कर रहे, आप बस अपने पैसे से जुआ खेल रहे हैं

- Two decades ago, if you had told someone you were investing in a currency not regulated by the government, or didn't bear the signature of **RBI Governor** and couldn't be seen but only stored in virtual wallets, they would have laughed at you.
दो दशक पहले, यदि आपने किसी को बताया होता कि आप ऐसी मुद्रा में निवेश कर रहे हैं जो सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं है, या जिस पर **आरबीआई गवर्नर** के हस्ताक्षर नहीं हैं और जिसे देखा नहीं जा सकता बल्कि केवल वर्चुअल वॉल्ट्स में रखा जा सकता है, तो वे आप पर हंसते।
- Fast forward to **2025**. Several firms have started accepting crypto payments. Millions of people, including in India, are investing in crypto coins. But should you blindly jump on the crypto bandwagon?
तेजी से आगे बढ़ते हुए **2025** में। कई कंपनियों ने क्रिप्टो पेमेंट्स स्वीकार करना शुरू कर दिया है। लाखों लोग, जिनमें भारत के लोग भी शामिल हैं, क्रिप्टो कॉइन्स में निवेश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या आपको आंख मूंदकर क्रिप्टो की दौड़ में कूद जाना चाहिए?
- Only if you have the knowledge of it's working. If you don't know what you're buying, you are gambling with money.
केवल तब जब आपके पास इसके कामकाज का ज्ञान हो। यदि आपको नहीं पता कि आप क्या खरीद रहे हैं, तो आप पैसे से जुआ खेल रहे हैं।
- So, before you start driving the crypto vehicle, let's decipher how this engine is built and what are its spare parts. How does the vehicle operate without the driver – that is the **Central bank**? And, the fuel that runs the vehicle.
तो, क्रिप्टो वाहन चलाना शुरू करने से पहले, आइए समझें कि यह इंजन कैसे बना है और इसके पुर्जे क्या हैं। वाहन चालक के बिना – यानी कि **केंद्रीय बैंक** के बिना – यह वाहन कैसे चलता है? और, वह ईंधन जो वाहन को चलाता है।
- To answer all the questions, we need to understand a technology that fuels this complicated and evolving system — the **blockchain**. It's the backbone – or the engine – that drives the crypto vehicle. Let's find out what makes it so different compared with traditional investments.
सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए, हमें उस तकनीक को समझना होगा जो इस जटिल और विकसित होते सिस्टम को शक्ति देती है — **ब्लॉकचेन**। यह रीढ़ है – या इंजन – जो क्रिप्टो वाहन को चलाता है। आइए जानें कि यह पारंपरिक निवेश से इतना अलग क्यों है।

About cryptocurrency क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी के बारे में

- The term 'crypto' is derived from the **Greek** word 'kryptos', which means hidden or secret. As the name indicates, cryptocurrency, popularly known as crypto or coins, uses **cryptography** to secure transactions. You cannot see or touch the crypto coins physically. You need not visit a bank for a transaction.
'क्रिप्टो' शब्द **ग्रीक** शब्द 'kryptos' से लिया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है छिपा हुआ या गुप्त। जैसा कि नाम से पता चलता है, क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी, जिसे आमतौर पर क्रिप्टो या कॉइन्स कहा जाता है, लेन-देन को सुरक्षित करने के लिए **क्रिप्टोग्राफी** का उपयोग करती है। आप क्रिप्टो कॉइन्स को भौतिक रूप से न देख सकते हैं और न छू सकते हैं। लेन-देन के लिए आपको बैंक जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- It's not controlled by any single institution such as the **SEBI**, the **RBI**, or even the **Government of India**. The entire process is executed behind several layers of encryption, algorithms, and codes on multiple servers.



यह किसी एक संस्था जैसे **सेबी**, **आरबीआई**, या यहां तक कि **भारत सरकार** द्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं होता है। पूरा प्रोसेस कई परतों वाले एन्क्रिप्शन, एल्गोरिदम और कोड्स के माध्यम से विभिन्न सर्वरों पर किया जाता है।

- It's a decentralised network of computers, called **nodes**, that verifies and records each transaction. The nodes ensure transparency and security without the need for centralised intermediaries.

यह कंप्यूटर का एक विकेंद्रीकृत नेटवर्क है, जिसे **नोड्स** कहा जाता है, जो प्रत्येक लेन-देन की जांच और रिकॉर्ड करता है। नोड्स पारदर्शिता और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करते हैं और इसके लिए केंद्रीय मध्यस्थों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

What is blockchain?

ब्लॉकचेन क्या है?

- Imagine the blockchain as a combination of a traditional accountant's notebook, wherein everyday transactions are recorded, and a common **Google Sheet**, the link to which is shared with people across the world.
ब्लॉकचेन की कल्पना एक पारंपरिक अकाउंटेंट की नोटबुक और एक सामान्य **गूगल शीट** के मिश्रण के रूप में करें, जिसका लिंक दुनिया भर के लोगों के साथ साझा किया गया हो।
- In a traditional ledger, each page contains several transaction entries. Once the page ends, you flip to the next to record fresh transactions. None of the fresh pages is isolated; the closing balance of the previous page becomes the opening balance of the next viz. each page is linked to the previous one. Once it is completed, it can't be altered or erased.
एक पारंपरिक खाता-बही में, प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर कई लेन-देन प्रविष्टियाँ होती हैं। जब पृष्ठ समाप्त हो जाता है, तो नए लेन-देन रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए आप अगले पृष्ठ पर जाते हैं। कोई भी नया पृष्ठ अलग-थलग नहीं होता; पिछले पृष्ठ का क्लोजिंग बैलेंस अगले पृष्ठ का ओपनिंग बैलेंस बन जाता है। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पिछले पृष्ठ से जुड़ा होता है। एक बार पूरा हो जाने पर, इसे बदला या मिटाया नहीं जा सकता।
- In cryptocurrencies, this digital ledger is known as **blockchain**. Technically, blockchain contains the complete transaction history of a particular cryptocurrency. Every time a transaction takes place, someone makes an entry into this digital notebook.
क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स में, इस डिजिटल लेजर को **ब्लॉकचेन** कहा जाता है। तकनीकी रूप से, ब्लॉकचेन किसी विशेष क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स का पूरा लेन-देन इतिहास रखता है। हर बार जब कोई लेन-देन होता है, तो इस डिजिटल नोटबुक में एक एंट्री की जाती है।
- In a blockchain, each page is called a **block**. Once a particular block is done with the transactions, it's sealed permanently, time stamped and linked to the next block (page) through a unique code called **hash**.
ब्लॉकचेन में, प्रत्येक पृष्ठ को **ब्लॉक** कहा जाता है। जब किसी ब्लॉक में लेन-देन पूरा हो जाता है, तो इसे स्थायी रूप से सील कर दिया जाता है, टाइम स्टैम्प किया जाता है और अगले ब्लॉक (पृष्ठ) से एक विशेष कोड **हैश** द्वारा जोड़ा जाता है।
- In a similar vein, you can keep adding block after block to the digital ledger, forming a long chain. That's why this digital ledger is called **blockchain**.
इसी तरह, आप इस डिजिटल लेजर में ब्लॉक के बाद ब्लॉक जोड़ते रह सकते हैं, जिससे एक लंबी चेन बन जाती है। इसलिए इस डिजिटल लेजर को **ब्लॉकचेन** कहा जाता है।
- In a traditional setup, not everyone has access to a manual accounts book, except the chief accountants or the authorities concerned. But blockchain is like a globally-shared **Google Sheet** and everyone in the network has the link to it.
एक पारंपरिक व्यवस्था में, हर किसी को मैनुअल खाता-बही तक पहुंच नहीं होती, सिवाय मुख्य अकाउंटेंट्स या संबंधित अधिकारियों के। लेकिन ब्लॉकचेन एक वैश्विक रूप से साझा **गूगल शीट** की तरह है और नेटवर्क में हर किसी के पास इसका लिंक होता है।
- Since anyone can access it, they can view the entries in a block and add new ones. But here's the catch: no one can delete, erase or tamper with the previous entries and the transaction history is recorded forever.
चूंकि कोई भी इसे एक्सेस कर सकता है, वे ब्लॉक में प्रविष्टियाँ देख सकते हैं और नई जोड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन ध्यान दें: कोई भी पिछली प्रविष्टियों को डिलीट, मिटा या छेड़छाड़ नहीं कर सकता और लेन-देन का इतिहास हमेशा के लिए रिकॉर्ड हो जाता है।



How does it work?

यह कैसे काम करता है?

- Every time a transaction occurs, say, Ram sends a crypto coin to Shyam, it gets bundled with the previous transactions into a block. If Shyam then sends the coin to Nitish, that transaction is also added to the same block.
हर बार जब कोई लेन-देन होता है, जैसे, राम श्याम को एक क्रिप्टो कॉइन भेजता है, तो यह पिछले लेन-देन के साथ एक ब्लॉक में जोड़ दिया जाता है। यदि श्याम फिर वह कॉइन नितीश को भेजता है, तो वह लेन-देन भी उसी ब्लॉक में जोड़ दिया जाता है।
- Once the block is full, it's sealed and linked to the next block with a **hash**. Further, whenever a new entry is made, everyone in the network can see the updated record – think of it like a shared **G-Sheet**.
जब ब्लॉक भर जाता है, तो इसे सील कर दिया जाता है और अगले ब्लॉक से एक **हैश** के माध्यम से जोड़ा जाता है। इसके अलावा, जब भी एक नई प्रविष्टि की जाती है, नेटवर्क में हर कोई अपडेटेड रिकॉर्ड देख सकता है – इसे साझा **जी-शीट** की तरह समझें।
- Thus, a blockchain ensures transparency, security and trust and all these happen without the aid of a bank, without a central authority or an intermediary. Everything is taken care of by the behind-the-screen **nodes**.
इस प्रकार, ब्लॉकचेन पारदर्शिता, सुरक्षा और विश्वास सुनिश्चित करता है और यह सब बिना बैंक, केंद्रीय प्राधिकरण या मध्यस्थ के होता है। पर्दे के पीछे के **नोड्स** सबका ध्यान रखते हैं।
- Now that you know what a blockchain is, the next question is who adds the blocks and how they get added? This is the foundation on which lies the operation of cryptocurrencies and is helpful in deciding if a coin is worth investing. We'll explore that in detail in the next part.
अब जबकि आप जान गए कि ब्लॉकचेन क्या है, अगला सवाल है कि ब्लॉक्स कौन जोड़ता है और वे कैसे जोड़े जाते हैं? यही वह नींव है जिस पर क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स का संचालन आधारित है और यह तय करने में सहायक है कि कोई कॉइन निवेश योग्य है या नहीं। हम अगले भाग में इसे विस्तार से जानेंगे।
- (The writer is an **NISM & CRISIL-certified Wealth Manager** and certified in **NISM's Research Analyst module**)
(लेखक एक **एनआईएसएम और क्रिसिल-प्रमाणित वेल्थ मैनेजर** हैं और **एनआईएसएम के रिसर्च एनालिस्ट मॉड्यूल** में प्रमाणित हैं)



Bills to steer voyage to 'Amrit Kaal'

The just concluded Monsoon Session of Parliament cleared five key legislations, replacing archaic laws; together, they aim to ease business processes, align India with international conventions, and accelerate investments in ports, shipbuilding, and shipping services

GS III: Infrastructure

NEWS ANALYSIS

Abhishek Law

In a first, India has enacted a sweeping overhaul of its maritime sector, replacing all pre-Independence era laws with a modernised framework that seeks to make the country a global maritime hub.

The just concluded Monsoon Session of the Parliament cleared five key legislations, namely, the Merchant Shipping Bill; the Indian Ports Bill; the Coastal Shipping Act (after receiving Presidential assent); the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (after Presidential assent), and the Bills of Lading Act (after Presidential assent).

Together, they aim to ease business processes, align India with international conventions, and accelerate investments in ports, shipbuilding, and shipping services.

"This has been a landmark session with these new legislations set to transform India's maritime sector, and bring in a wave of new investments," said Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal.

Atmanirbhar seas

The centrepiece of the reforms - the Merchant Shipping Act, 2025 - provides a robust legal framework to realise India's Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047. It replaces colonial-era provisions and updates India's



Smooth sail: Expanded ownership categories will enable registration of chartered vessels in India. PTI

maritime regulation in line with International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions and global best practices.

The law aims to increase tonnage under the Indian flag; reduce dependence on foreign vessels, and boost India's image as a reliable shipping jurisdiction.

Expanded ownership categories will enable registration of chartered vessels in India - a segment it intends to tap, while quality training and skill development of seafarers will create new employment opportunities.

Crucially, it mandates a stronger salvage ecosystem, safety standards in navigation, and preventive measures for marine pollution. Stringent environmental protection laws covering oil-spill have also been included.

"This is about making India not just self-reliant in



This has been a landmark session with these new legislations set to transform India's maritime sector, and bring in a wave of new investments

SARBANANDA SONOWAL, Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways

shipping but also a responsible stakeholder in global seas," said a senior ministry official.

Indian Ports Bill

Ports are the gateways to India's maritime economy, handling over 90 per cent of trade by volume.

The new Indian Ports Act, 2025, establishes a forward-looking framework for port development, data-driven planning, and integration with India's global commitments on

pollution control.

The Act mandates long-term evidence-based planning, requires ports to maintain emergency preparedness and reception facilities for waste, and creates State Maritime Boards and dispute resolution committees. A national maritime single window system will centralise port-related data, enabling transparency and efficiency.

Coastal States will be empowered to set up State Maritime Boards, bringing uniform and transparent governance across India's 12 major and 200+ non-major ports. The Bill also creates dispute resolution committees to deliver sector-specific redressal in a timely manner.

"Single-window system for maintenance and accessibility of port-related data; improved trade data, and lower logistics cost are seen as logical impact. It will enhance India's EXIM

competitiveness," said a second Ministry official.

The expected outcome include accelerated port capacity growth at local, State, and national levels; improved trade connectivity; lower logistics costs, and job creation.

The Coastal Shipping Act, 2025, focuses on reducing logistics cost, promoting sustainable transport, and boosting India's domestic shipping industry. It exempts Indian vessels from licensing requirements. This allows more cargo movement through India-flagged vessels. By promoting Indian ownership of coastal fleets, the law seeks to cut dependence on foreign ships for domestic cargo movement.

A National Coastal and Inland Shipping Strategic Plan and a publicly accessible National Database of Coastal Shipping will guide investment and policy priorities. Promotion and development of integrated coastal and inland waterways is part of upscaling measures.

The government projects India's coastal cargo movement to rise nearly eight-fold - from 165 million tonnes today to 1,300 million tonnes by 2047.

This Act replaces archaic carriage laws with simplified provisions, adopting the globally-recognised Hague-Visby Rules that govern liabilities and rights of carriers and shippers. It will facilitate smoother implementation of trade pacts like the Comprehensive Economic and

Trade Agreement (CETA) between India and the UK, particularly for sea-borne exports.

Officials said the law enhances transparency, commercial efficiency, and strengthens India's credentials as a maritime trading nation on a par with global standards.

Bills of Lading and documents crucial to maritime trade, now have a clear, modern legal framework.

The Act provides for the transfer of rights of suit and liabilities to the consignee, or lawful endorsee, reducing ambiguity that often lead to litigation.

By simplifying language and aligning with best practices, the Act promotes ease of doing business and ensures smoother transactions between carriers, shippers, and lawful holders of Bills of Lading.

According to Rajiv Jaita, former Chairman, Mumbai Port Authority, the legislations are more than statutory updates. They are strategic enablers supporting India's vision under Maritime India Vision 2047. They create a more competitive environment for Indian shipping and port services.

Taken together, these legislations mark the most comprehensive reforms in India's maritime history.

As India positions itself for the next phase of growth, the seas here, once regulated by outdated colonial laws, are now chartered for Amrit Kaal.

(The writer is with The Hindu businessline)

Bills to steer voyage to 'Amrit Kaal'

'अमृत काल' की ओर यात्रा को दिशा देने वाले विधेयक

The just concluded Monsoon Session of Parliament cleared five key legislations, replacing archaic laws; together, they aim to ease business processes, align India with international conventions, and accelerate investments in ports, shipbuilding, and shipping services

हाल ही में संपन्न मानसून सत्र में संसद ने पाँच प्रमुख विधेयकों को पारित किया, जिनसे पुराने क़ानूनों को बदला गया; इनका उद्देश्य व्यापार प्रक्रियाओं को आसान बनाना, भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौतों के साथ संरेखित करना और बंदरगाहों, जहाज़ निर्माण और शिपिंग सेवाओं में निवेश को तेज़ करना है



- In a first, India has enacted a sweeping overhaul of its maritime sector, replacing all pre-Independence era laws with a modernised framework that seeks to make the country a global maritime hub
पहली बार, भारत ने अपने समुद्री क्षेत्र में व्यापक सुधार लागू किया है, जिसमें स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व के सभी कानूनों को एक आधुनिक ढाँचे से बदल दिया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य देश को एक वैश्विक समुद्री केंद्र बनाना है
- The just concluded Monsoon Session of the Parliament cleared five key legislations, namely, the Merchant Shipping Bill; the Indian Ports Bill; the Coastal Shipping Act (after receiving Presidential assent); the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (after Presidential assent), and the Bills of Lading Act (after Presidential assent)
हाल ही में संपन्न मानसून सत्र में संसद ने पाँच प्रमुख विधेयकों को पारित किया, जिनमें शामिल हैं: **मर्चेंट शिपिंग विधेयक**, **इंडियन पोर्ट्स विधेयक**, **कोस्टल शिपिंग अधिनियम** (राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के बाद), **कैरेज ऑफ गुड्स बाय सी अधिनियम** (राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के बाद), और **बिल्स ऑफ लेडिंग अधिनियम** (राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के बाद)
- Together, they aim to ease business processes, align India with international conventions, and accelerate investments in ports, shipbuilding, and shipping services
इनका उद्देश्य व्यापार प्रक्रियाओं को आसान बनाना, भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौतों के साथ संरेखित करना और बंदरगाहों, जहाज़ निर्माण और शिपिंग सेवाओं में निवेश को तेज़ करना है
- “This has been a landmark session with these new legislations set to transform India’s maritime sector, and bring in a wave of new investments,” said Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal
“यह एक ऐतिहासिक सत्र रहा है, जिसमें नए विधेयक भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्र को बदलने और नए निवेश की लहर लाने के लिए तैयार हैं,” ऐसा कहा **केंद्रीय बंदरगाह, शिपिंग और जलमार्ग मंत्री सर्बानंद सोनोवाल** ने

Atmanirbhar seas आत्मनिर्भर समुद्र

- The centrepiece of the reforms – the Merchant Shipping Act, 2025 – provides a robust legal framework to realise India’s Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047
सुधारों का मुख्य केंद्र – **मर्चेंट शिपिंग अधिनियम, 2025** – भारत के **मैरिटाइम अमृत काल विज़न 2047** को साकार करने के लिए एक मजबूत कानूनी ढाँचा प्रदान करता है
- It replaces colonial-era provisions and updates India’s maritime regulation in line with International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions and global best practices
यह औपनिवेशिक युग के प्रावधानों को बदलता है और भारत के समुद्री नियमों को **इंटरनेशनल मैरिटाइम ऑर्गनाइजेशन (IMO)** के समझौतों और वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के अनुरूप अपडेट करता है
- The law aims to increase tonnage under the Indian flag; reduce dependence on foreign vessels, and boost India’s image as a reliable shipping jurisdiction
इस कानून का उद्देश्य भारतीय ध्वज के तहत टनेज बढ़ाना; विदेशी जहाज़ों पर निर्भरता कम करना, और भारत की छवि को एक विश्वसनीय शिपिंग क्षेत्राधिकार के रूप में बढ़ावा देना है
- Expanded ownership categories will enable registration of chartered vessels in India – a segment it intends to tap, while quality training and skill development of seafarers will create new employment opportunities
विस्तारित स्वामित्व श्रेणियाँ भारत में चार्टर्ड जहाज़ों के पंजीकरण को सक्षम बनाएंगी – एक ऐसा खंड जिसे उपयोग में लाने का इरादा है, जबकि नाविकों के गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास से नए रोजगार अवसर पैदा होंगे
- Crucially, it mandates a stronger salvage ecosystem, safety standards in navigation, and preventive measures for marine pollution. Stringent environment protection laws covering oil-spill have also been included
महत्वपूर्ण रूप से, यह एक मजबूत **साल्वेज इकोसिस्टम**, नौवहन में सुरक्षा मानक और समुद्री प्रदूषण के लिए निवारक उपायों को अनिवार्य करता है। इसमें तेल रिसाव को कवर करने वाले कड़े पर्यावरण संरक्षण कानून भी शामिल किए गए हैं
- “This is about making India not just self-reliant in shipping but also a responsible stakeholder in global seas,” said a senior ministry official
“यह भारत को केवल **शिपिंग में आत्मनिर्भर** बनाने के बारे में नहीं बल्कि वैश्विक समुद्रों में एक जिम्मेदार भागीदार बनाने के बारे में है,” ऐसा कहा मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने



- Would you like me to continue formatting the rest of this article point-by-point in the **same English-Hindi structure** until the end, or should I stop after each **major section** (like "Indian Ports Bill", "Coastal Shipping Act") so you can review before I proceed?

India's ASEAN roots help anchor cruise hub goal

GS III: Water Ways

Rajesh Menon

On June 30, 2025, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways hosted the first-ever ASEAN-India Cruise Dialogue in Chennai. All member countries of ASEAN, namely, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as Timor-Leste, attended the meeting.

One of the themes of the meet was to enhance India's cruise connectivity with a focus on heritage-led cruise tourism.

The ASEAN-India Cruise Dialogue was very significant. ASEAN countries have over 25 major seaports and a combined coastline of over 1,00,000 km, according to the fact book published by the U.S.



Riding high: Domestic operators like Cordelia offer short cruises to Goa and Alibaug, among other destinations. V. RAJU

Central Intelligence Agency. In addition to a 7,500 km-long coastline, India has its own inland waterways. A collaborative approach with ASEAN countries will open up new opportunities in cruise tourism for India.

Cruise tourism has a market size of US \$7.1 bil-

lion, and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 12.1% over the next 10 years. Additionally, the cruise industry is generating jobs across various sectors – hospitality, aviation, agriculture, retail, entertainment, manufacturing, information services, and healthcare.

The Maritime India Vision 2030, a forward-looking document prepared by the Centre, predicts that the Indian cruise tourism market will be eight times larger than what it is today.

The flagship Cruise Bharat Mission aims to position India as a leading global cruise tourism hub. It is part of a broader strategy to tap into the high-potential cruise tourism sector and create new economic and travel opportunities.

Strong connectivity and back-end infrastructure are key to developing this sunrise sector and banking on opportunities with ASEAN countries.

Identifying lucrative cruise routes and creating an enabling regulatory environment will enhance state-of-the-art cruising experience for international

travellers.

Until now, many ports have already developed state-of-the-art cruise terminals. The Mumbai International Cruise Terminal that operates on a public-private-partnership (PPP) model became operational this year. Domestic operators like Cordelia offer short cruises to Goa and Alibaug, among other destinations. In Kerala, Samudrika and Sagarika terminals are managed by Cochin Port - the former serves domestic cruises and the latter handles international cruises.

In 2022, the first foreign cruise ship, 'Europa' was berthed at Sagarika.

Additional challenges relate to India's cruise ship operating and building capacities. Modern state-of-the-art cruise ships are

much larger. The largest one, named 'Icon of the Seas', has a gross tonnage of 2,50,000 and can carry 7,000 passengers and 2,000 crew members.

When the international cruise industry operates on such economies of scale, and these ships require deep-draft ports, offering competitive pricing becomes challenging due to current operational and infrastructural capacities. Therefore, Indian entrepreneurs need to invest in quality operations to attract tourists.

While the ASEAN initiative is indeed important and strategic, much more needs to be done in terms of capacity building to realise India's vision of becoming a cruise hub.

(The author is an expert in maritime trade)

India's ASEAN roots help anchor cruise hub goal

भारत की आसियान जड़ें क्रूज़ हब लक्ष्य को मजबूत करने में सहायक

On June 30, 2025, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways hosted the first-ever ASEAN-India Cruise Dialogue in Chennai.

30 जून, 2025 को बंदरगाह, नौवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय ने पहली बार आसियान-भारत क्रूज़ संवाद का आयोजन चेन्नई में किया।

- All member countries of **ASEAN**, namely, **Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam**, as well as **Timor-Leste**, attended the meeting.
आसियान के सभी सदस्य देश, अर्थात् ब्रुनेई, कंबोडिया, इंडोनेशिया, लाओ पीडीआर, मलेशिया, म्यांमार, फिलीपींस, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड और वियतनाम के साथ-साथ तिमोर-लेस्ते ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया।
- One of the themes of the meet was to enhance India's cruise connectivity with a focus on **heritage-led cruise tourism**.
बैठक के विषयों में से एक भारत की क्रूज़ कनेक्टिविटी को विरासत आधारित क्रूज़ पर्यटन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके बढ़ाना था।
- The **ASEAN-India Cruise Dialogue** was very significant. ASEAN countries have over **25 major seaports** and a combined coastline of over **1,00,000 km**, according to the fact book published by the **U.S. Central Intelligence Agency**.
आसियान-भारत क्रूज़ संवाद बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था। आसियान देशों के पास 25 प्रमुख समुद्री बंदरगाह और 1,00,000 किमी से अधिक की संयुक्त तटरेखा है, जैसा कि अमेरिकी सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी द्वारा प्रकाशित तथ्य पुस्तिका में बताया गया है।
- In addition to a **7,500 km-long coastline**, India has its own inland waterways. A collaborative approach with **ASEAN countries** will open up new opportunities in cruise tourism for India.



7,500 किमी लंबी तटरेखा के अलावा, भारत के पास अपनी अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग भी हैं। आसियान देशों के साथ सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण भारत के लिए कूज़ पर्यटन में नए अवसर खोलेगा।

- **Cruise tourism** has a market size of **US \$7.1 billion**, and is projected to grow at a **CAGR of 12.1%** over the next **10 years**.

कूज़ पर्यटन का बाजार आकार 7.1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर है और अगले 10 वर्षों में यह 12.1% सीएजीआर की दर से बढ़ने का अनुमान है।

- Additionally, the cruise industry is generating jobs across various sectors — **hospitality, aviation, agriculture, retail, entertainment, manufacturing, information services, and healthcare**.

इसके अतिरिक्त, कूज़ उद्योग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार उत्पन्न कर रहा है — **अतिथि सत्कार, विमानन, कृषि, खुदरा, मनोरंजन, विनिर्माण, सूचना सेवाएं और स्वास्थ्य सेवा**।

- The **Maritime India Vision 2030**, a forward-looking document prepared by the Centre, predicts that the Indian cruise tourism market will be **eight times larger** than what it is today. केंद्र द्वारा तैयार की गई भविष्य-दृष्टि दस्तावेज़ **मैरीटाइम इंडिया विजन 2030** का अनुमान है कि भारतीय कूज़ पर्यटन बाजार आज की तुलना में **आठ गुना बड़ा** होगा।

- The flagship **Cruise Bharat Mission** aims to position India as a leading global cruise tourism hub.

प्रधान कूज़ भारत मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक कूज़ पर्यटन हब के रूप में स्थापित करना है।

- It is part of a broader strategy to tap into the high-potential cruise tourism sector and create new **economic and travel opportunities**.

यह उच्च क्षमता वाले कूज़ पर्यटन क्षेत्र का दोहन करने और नए **आर्थिक और यात्रा अवसर** बनाने की एक व्यापक रणनीति का हिस्सा है।

- Strong connectivity and back-end infrastructure are key to developing this **sunrise sector** and banking on opportunities with **ASEAN countries**.

मजबूत कनेक्टिविटी और बैक-एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इस **सनराइज़ सेक्टर** को विकसित करने और **आसियान देशों** के साथ अवसरों का लाभ उठाने की कुंजी हैं।

- Identifying lucrative cruise routes and creating an enabling **regulatory environment** will enhance state-of-the-art cruising experience for **international travellers**.

लाभकारी कूज़ मार्गों की पहचान करना और अनुकूल **नियामक वातावरण** बनाना **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों** के लिए अत्याधुनिक कूज़िंग अनुभव को बढ़ाएगा।

- Until now, many ports have already developed **state-of-the-art cruise terminals**.

अब तक, कई बंदरगाह पहले ही **अत्याधुनिक कूज़ टर्मिनलों** का विकास कर चुके हैं।

- The **Mumbai International Cruise Terminal**, that operates on a **public-private-partnership (PPP) model**, became operational this year.

मुंबई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कूज़ टर्मिनल, जो सार्वजनिक-निजी-भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडल पर संचालित होता है, इस वर्ष चालू हुआ।

- Domestic operators like **Cordelia** offer short cruises to **Goa and Alibaug**, among other destinations.

घरेलू ऑपरेटर जैसे **कोर्डेलिया** अन्य स्थलों के अलावा **गोवा और अलीबाग** के लिए लघु कूज़ प्रदान करते हैं।

- In **Kerala, Samudrika** and **Sagarika terminals** are managed by **Cochin Port** – the former serves domestic cruises and the latter handles international cruises.

केरल में, **समुद्रिका** और **सागरिका टर्मिनल** का प्रबंधन **कोचीन पोर्ट** द्वारा किया जाता है – पहला घरेलू कूज़ की सेवा करता है और दूसरा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कूज़ संभालता है।

- In **2022**, the first foreign cruise ship, '**Europa**' was berthed at **Sagarika**.

2022 में, पहला विदेशी कूज़ जहाज '**यूरोपा**' **सागरिका** पर ठहराया गया।

- Additional challenges relate to India's **cruise ship operating and building capacities**.

अतिरिक्त चुनौतियां भारत की **कूज़ जहाज संचालन और निर्माण क्षमताओं** से संबंधित हैं।

- Modern state-of-the-art cruise ships are much larger. The largest one, named '**Icon of the Seas**', has a gross tonnage of **2,50,000** and can carry **7,000 passengers** and **2,000 crew members**.

आधुनिक अत्याधुनिक कूज़ जहाज बहुत बड़े हैं। सबसे बड़ा जहाज, जिसका नाम '**आइकॉन ऑफ द सीज**' है, का सकल टन भार **2,50,000** है और यह **7,000 यात्री** और **2,000 चालक दल के सदस्य** ले जा सकता है।

- When the international cruise industry operates on such **economies of scale**, and these ships require **deep-draft ports**, offering competitive pricing becomes challenging due to current operational and infrastructural capacities.



जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कूज़ उद्योग इस तरह के आकार की अर्थव्यवस्था पर काम करता है, और इन जहाजों को गहरे मसौदे वाले बंदरगाहों की आवश्यकता होती है, तो वर्तमान परिचालन और बुनियादी ढांचे की क्षमताओं के कारण प्रतिस्पर्धी मूल्य निर्धारण की पेशकश करना चुनौतीपूर्ण हो जाता है।

- Therefore, Indian entrepreneurs need to invest in **quality operations** to attract tourists. इसलिए, भारतीय उद्यमियों को पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए **गुणवत्तापूर्ण संचालन** में निवेश करने की आवश्यकता है।
- While the **ASEAN initiative** is indeed important and strategic, much more needs to be done in terms of **capacity building** to realise India's vision of becoming a **cruise hub**. हालांकि **आसियान पहल** वास्तव में महत्वपूर्ण और रणनीतिक है, लेकिन भारत की **कूज़ हब** बनने की दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए **क्षमता निर्माण** के संदर्भ में और अधिक करने की आवश्यकता है।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper IV and Essay)

1. Sudhakar Reddy's body donated to hospital सुधाकर रेड्डी का शरीर अस्पताल को दान किया गया

Sudhakar Reddy's body donated to hospital

GS IV: Ethics

The Hindu Bureau

HYDERABAD

The mortal remains of veteran Communist Party of India (CPI) leader and former party general secretary Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy were donated to Gandhi Hospital in Hyderabad for medical research on Sunday, as his family members and party colleagues paid their last respects. Earlier in the day, leaders from various political parties paid tributes at Maqdoom Bhavan in Himayatnagar.

As a mark of respect, the government organised a gun salute to the mortal remains before they were shifted to Gandhi Hospital in a procession.

Sudhakar Reddy's body donated to hospital सुधाकर रेड्डी का शरीर अस्पताल को दान किया गया

The mortal remains of veteran Communist Party of India (CPI) leader and former party general secretary Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy were donated to Gandhi Hospital in Hyderabad for medical research on Sunday, as his family members and party colleagues paid their last respects.

वरिष्ठ भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (CPI) नेता और पूर्व पार्टी महासचिव सुरवरम सुधाकर रेड्डी का पार्थिव शरीर रविवार को हैदराबाद के गांधी अस्पताल को चिकित्सा अनुसंधान के लिए दान किया गया, जब उनके परिवार के सदस्यों और पार्टी सहयोगियों ने उन्हें अंतिम श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की।

- Earlier in the day, leaders from various political parties paid tributes at **Maqdoom Bhavan** in **Himayatnagar**.

दिन में पहले, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने **हिमायतनगर** स्थित **मकदूम भवन** में श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की।

- As a mark of respect, the government organised a **gun salute** to the mortal remains before they were shifted to **Gandhi Hospital** in a procession. सम्मान के रूप में, सरकार ने पार्थिव शरीर को जुलूस में **गांधी अस्पताल** ले जाने से पहले उन्हें **गन सैल्यूट** दिया।