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# **PATRIOTIC IAS**

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## 4. NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award एनजीओ एजुकेट गर्ल्स को मिला रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड



### U.P. to set up welfare board for nomadic tribes: Adityanath

PCS

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on Sunday announced the setting up of a dedicated board for the welfare of **Vimukt Jati (denotified tribes) and nomadic tribes**. While addressing a gathering on the occasion of 'Vimukt Jati Diwas', he described the Nats, Banjaras, Bawariyas, Sasis, Kanjads, Kalbeliyas, Saperas, and Jogis as brave communities who fought against foreign invasions. "These tribes fought with **indomitable courage** against the Mughals and the British," the CM said, adding that the British, frightened by their valour, enforced the Criminal Tribes Act and declared these communities "criminals by birth". PTI

मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा, "इन जनजातियों ने मुगलों और ब्रिटिशों के खिलाफ अदम्य साहस के साथ लड़ाई लड़ी," यह जोड़ते हुए कि उनकी वीरता से भयभीत होकर ब्रिटिशों ने क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स एक्ट लागू किया और इन समुदायों को "जन्मजात अपराधी" घोषित कर दिया।

### U.P. to set up welfare board for nomadic tribes: Adityanath

उत्तर प्रदेश में घुमंतू जनजातियों के लिए कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना होगी: आदित्यनाथ

• Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister **Yogi Adityanath** on Sunday announced the setting up of a dedicated board for the welfare of **Vimukt Jati (denotified tribes) and nomadic tribes**.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने रविवार को विमुक्त जाति (अपराधमुक्त जनजातियाँ) और घुमंतू जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए एक समर्पित बोर्ड की स्थापना की घोषणा की।

• While addressing a gathering on the occasion of 'Vimukt Jati Diwas', he described the **Nats, Banjaras, Bawariyas, Sasis, Kanjads, Kalbeliyas, Saperas, and Jogis** as brave communities who fought against foreign invasions.

'विमुक्त जाति दिवस' के अवसर पर एक सभा को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने **नट, बंजारा, बावरिया, सासी, कंजार, कालबेलिया, सपेरा और जोगी** समुदायों को विदेशी आक्रमणों के खिलाफ लड़ने वाले बहादुर समुदायों के रूप में वर्णित किया।

• "These tribes fought with **indomitable courage** against the **Mughals** and the **British**," the CM said, adding that the **British**, frightened by their valour, enforced the **Criminal Tribes Act** and declared these communities "criminals by birth".



# Banu Mushtaq inaugurating Dasara appropriate: CM

PCS

**The Hindu Bureau**

MYSURU

Making it clear that the Dasara celebration is “secular and non-religious”, Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has defended his decision to invite Booker Prize winner Banu Mushtaq to inaugurate this year’s festivities.

Mr. Siddaramaiah said here on Sunday that as Dasara was celebrated as “Nada Habba” by people belonging to all faiths, it was not necessary that only those from a particular religion should inaugurate it.

“Even during the times



Siddaramaiah

when there was no rule of the Maharajas, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan celebrated Dasara. Dewan Mirza Ismail too celebrated Dasara. It is a secular and non-religious festival,” Mr. Siddaramaiah said.

He said only “religious bigots” were questioning the choice of Ms. Mushtaq. “They do not know history. It would be good for them to learn history,” he remarked before pointing out that BJP leaders were making statements on the issue for the sake of “politics”.

Dismissing the BJP’s charges that Ms. Mushtaq had disrespected Kannada with her alleged statements against Goddess Bhuvaneshwari, Mr. Siddaramaiah asked if she would be able to write in Kannada if she did not have respect, pride and admiration for the language.

## Banu Mushtaq inaugurating Dasara appropriate: CM

### बानू मुश्ताक द्वारा दशहरा उद्घाटन उपयुक्त: मुख्यमंत्री

Making it clear that the **Dasara celebration is “secular and non-religious”**, Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has defended his decision to invite **Booker Prize winner Banu Mushtaq** to inaugurate this year’s festivities.

यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि दशहरा उत्सव “धर्मनिरपेक्ष और गैर-धार्मिक” है, कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धारमैया ने इस वर्ष के समारोह का उद्घाटन करने के लिए बुक्कर पुरस्कार विजेता बानू मुश्ताक को आमंत्रित करने के अपने निर्णय का बचाव किया।

- Mr. Siddaramaiah said here on **Sunday** that as **Dasara** was celebrated as “**Nada Habba**” by people belonging to all faiths, it was not necessary that only those from a particular religion



should inaugurate it.

श्री सिद्धारमैया ने यहां रविवार को कहा कि चूंकि दशहरा सभी धर्मों के लोगों द्वारा “नाडा हब्बा” के रूप में मनाया जाता है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि केवल किसी विशेष धर्म के लोग ही इसका उद्घाटन करें।

- “Even during the times when there was no rule of the Maharajas, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan celebrated Dasara. Dewan Mirza Ismail too celebrated Dasara. It is a secular and non-religious festival,” Mr. Siddaramaiah said.

“यहां तक कि जब महाराजाओं का शासन नहीं था, तब भी हैदर अली और टीपू सुल्तान ने दशहरा मनाया। दीवान मिर्जा इस्माइल ने भी दशहरा मनाया। यह एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष और गैर-धार्मिक त्योहार है,” श्री सिद्धारमैया ने कहा।

- He said only “religious bigots” were questioning the choice of Ms. Mushtaq. उन्होंने कहा कि केवल “धार्मिक कट्टरपंथी” ही सुश्री मुश्ताक के चयन पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं।
- “They do not know history. It would be good for them to learn history,” he remarked before pointing out that BJP leaders were making statements on the issue for the sake of “politics”. “वे इतिहास नहीं जानते। उनके लिए इतिहास सीखना अच्छा होगा,” उन्होंने टिप्पणी की और यह इंगित किया कि भाजपा नेता “राजनीति” के लिए इस मुद्दे पर बयान दे रहे हैं।
- Dismissing the BJP’s charges that Ms. Mushtaq had disrespected Kannada with her alleged statements against Goddess Bhuvaneshwari, Mr. Siddaramaiah asked if she would be able to write in Kannada if she did not have respect, pride and admiration for the language.

भाजपा के आरोपों को खारिज करते हुए कि सुश्री मुश्ताक ने देवी भुवनेश्वरी के खिलाफ अपने कथित बयानों से कन्नड़ का अपमान किया, श्री सिद्धारमैया ने पूछा कि यदि उनके पास इस भाषा के प्रति सम्मान, गर्व और प्रशंसा नहीं होती तो क्या वह कन्नड़ में लिख पातीं?

## Banu Mushtaq

- Banu Mushtaq (b. 3 April 1948) is a celebrated writer, lawyer, and social activist from Hassan, Karnataka.
- Her writing journey began in the progressive protest literature circles (Bandaya Sahitya movement) of the 1970s and 1980s, where she emerged as one of the few women voices critiquing caste and religious oppression.

### Heart Lamp: A Historic Win

- In May 2025, Banu Mushtaq made history when her short story collection **Heart Lamp: Selected Stories**, translated into English by Deepa Bhashti, became:
  - The first collection of short stories to ever win the International Booker Prize,
  - The first work in Kannada to receive this honor.
- The award—announced on 20 May 2025 at London’s Tate Modern—also marked Deepa Bhashti’s debut as the first Indian translator to win the prize.



### What Makes Heart Lamp So Powerful?



- Comprising 12 stories written between 1990–2023, the collection brings to life the lived experiences of Muslim women in Southern India, touching on themes like patriarchy, caste, faith, activism, and resilience.
- The stories carry a subtle blend of satire, humor, and emotional depth, reflecting Mushtaq's legal background and deep empathy for marginalized voices.
- Max Porter, chair of the judges, lauded the translation as “radical,” celebrating how the multilingual textures of the stories speak of shared absolutes and complexities

# BJP threatens to launch Chamundeshwari rally

PCS

The Hindu Bureau  
MYSURU

Karnataka Leader of the Opposition R. Ashok threatened to launch a Chamundeshwari *chalo* rally on the lines of the Dharmasthala rally organised by the BJP, and lashed out at the Congress for “hurting the sentiments of Hindus”.

Speaking to presspersons after visiting the Chamundeshwari temple on Sunday, Mr. Ashok accused the Congress government of “deliberately targeting” Hindu places of worship.

Continuing his objection to inviting writer Banu Mushtaq to inaugurate



R. Ashok

Dasara this year, Mr. Ashok said she had insulted the State symbol and the deity associated with Kannada. “If the sanctity of the Chamundeshwari temple was violated or questioned, we will fight and launch the

Chamundeshwari *chalo* rally,” he said.

“If she rejects Bhuvaneshwari, how will she accept Chamundeshwari,” questioned Mr. Ashok.

Objecting to the remarks of Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar that the Chamundi Hills and the Chamundeshwari temple do not belong exclusively to Hindus, Mr. Ashok asked to whom they belonged.

Mr. Ashok accused the Congress of indulging in “politics of appeasement”. The Congress resorts to such practices during elections but it is perpetuating it even now, he added.

## BJP threatens to launch Chamundeshwari rally

### भाजपा ने चामुंडेश्वरी रैली शुरू करने की धमकी दी

- Karnataka Leader of the Opposition R. Ashok threatened to launch a Chamundeshwari *chalo* rally on the lines of the Dharmasthala rally organised by the BJP, and lashed out at the Congress for “hurting the sentiments of Hindus”.

कर्नाटक विधानसभा में विपक्ष के नेता आर. अशोक ने भाजपा द्वारा आयोजित धर्मस्थल रैली की तर्ज पर चामुंडेश्वरी चलो रैली शुरू करने की धमकी दी और कांग्रेस पर “हिंदुओं की भावनाओं को आहत करने” का आरोप लगाया।



- Speaking to presspersons after visiting the **Chamundeshwari temple** on **Sunday**, Mr. Ashok accused the **Congress government** of “deliberately targeting” Hindu places of worship.  
रविवार को चामुंडेश्वरी मंदिर के दर्शन करने के बाद पत्रकारों से बात करते हुए श्री अशोक ने कांग्रेस सरकार पर हिंदू पूजा स्थलों को “जानबूझकर निशाना बनाने” का आरोप लगाया।
- Continuing his objection to inviting writer **Banu Mushtaq** to inaugurate **Dasara** this year, Mr. Ashok said she had insulted the **State symbol** and the **deity associated with Kannada**.  
इस वर्ष दशहरा का उद्घाटन करने के लिए लेखिका **बानू मुश्ताक** को आमंत्रित करने पर अपना विरोध जारी रखते हुए श्री अशोक ने कहा कि उन्होंने **राज्य के प्रतीक** और **कन्नड़ से जुड़ी देवी** का अपमान किया है।
- “If the sanctity of the **Chamundeshwari temple** was violated or questioned, we will fight and launch the **Chamundeshwari chalo rally**,” he said.  
“यदि चामुंडेश्वरी मंदिर की पवित्रता का उल्लंघन किया गया या उस पर सवाल उठाया गया, तो हम लड़ेंगे और चामुंडेश्वरी चलो रैली शुरू करेंगे,” उन्होंने कहा।
- “If she rejects **Bhuvaneshwari**, how will she accept **Chamundeshwari**,” questioned Mr. Ashok.  
“यदि वह भुवनेश्वरी को अस्वीकार करती हैं, तो वह चामुंडेश्वरी को कैसे स्वीकार करेंगी,” श्री अशोक ने सवाल किया।
- Objecting to the remarks of **Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar** that the **Chamundi Hills** and the **Chamundeshwari temple** do not belong exclusively to **Hindus**, Mr. Ashok asked to whom they belonged.  
उपमुख्यमंत्री डी.के. शिवकुमार की इस टिप्पणी पर आपत्ति जताते हुए कि चामुंडी हिल्स और चामुंडेश्वरी मंदिर केवल हिंदुओं के नहीं हैं, श्री अशोक ने पूछा कि वे किसके हैं।
- Mr. Ashok accused the **Congress** of indulging in “**politics of appeasement**”.  
श्री अशोक ने कांग्रेस पर “तृष्टिकरण की राजनीति” करने का आरोप लगाया।
- The **Congress** resorts to such practices during elections but it is perpetuating it even now, he added.  
उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस चुनावों के दौरान ऐसे काम करती है लेकिन अब भी इसे जारी रखे हुए है।

## Chamundeshwari

### 1. Who is Chamundeshwari?

- **Chamundeshwari** (also called **Chamundi**) is a Hindu goddess, worshipped mainly in **Karnataka**, especially in **Mysuru**.
- She is considered a **fierce form of Goddess Durga (Parvati)**.
- She is known as the **slayer of the demon Mahishasura**, who had the head of a buffalo and the body of a man.

☞ That’s why Mysuru is also called the “**City of Goddess Chamundi**”.

### 2. Chamundeshwari Temple

- Located on the **Chamundi Hills**, about **13 km** from **Mysuru city**.
- It is one of the **Shakti Peethas** in South India.
- The temple is over **1000 years old**, and the current structure was built by the **Wodeyars of Mysore**.
- At the top of the hill, there is a giant **Nandi (bull) statue** carved out of granite.



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### 3. Chamundeshwari & Mysore Dasara

- The famous **Mysuru Dasara festival** (state festival of Karnataka) is dedicated to her.
- During Dasara, the idol of Chamundeshwari is carried in a grand procession on a golden howdah (elephant seat).
- It symbolizes the victory of **good (Chamundi) over evil (Mahishasura)**.

PATRIOTIC IAS



# NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award

It brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and employment, says foundation

PCS

**Kallol Bhattacharjee**  
NEW DELHI

**E**ducate Girls, an Indian non-profit organisation working to educate unprivileged girls across the country, has been named as one of the three winners of the Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2025. The other winners are Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines.

Announcing the award for Educate Girls, also known as Foundation to Educate Girls Globally, the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation said on Sunday that it was “an Indian organisation whose groundbreaking work in addressing gender injustice in education in India’s most rural and remote areas creates a ripple effect that uplifts families, communities, and entire societies”.

“Starting out in Rajasthan, Educate Girls identified the neediest communities in terms of girls’ education, brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into the classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and gainful employment,” it said.



**Bridging the gap:** In this photo provided by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Safeena Husain, left, founder and Board member of the Foundation to Educate Girls, talks to a group in Rajasthan. AP

Reflecting on the milestone, Safeena Husain, the founder of Educate Girls, said, “Being the first Indian non-profit to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award is a historic moment for Educate Girls and for the country. This recognition places a global spotlight on India’s people-powered movement for girls’ education, one that began with a single girl in the remotest village and grew to reshape entire communities, challenging traditions and shifting mindsets.”

Acknowledging the award, Gayatri Nair Lobo,

CEO of Educate Girls, said the announcement was “historic and humbling”.

#### Thrilling news

“Educate Girls is the first Indian organisation to win the Ramon Magsaysay Award. It is an absolutely thrilling news for us and this award belongs to our teams across the country – our *preraks*, our team *bali-ka*, the government, our donors and partners. But mostly this award belongs to our girls. Our girls who work tirelessly to get education,” said Ms. Lobo in a video statement while con-

gratulating environmental activist Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Fr. Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines, who shot to fame for opposing former President Rodrigo Duterte’s infamous drug war which led to widespread human rights abuse.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award was started in 1958 to celebrate “greatness of spirit and transformative leadership in Asia”. Since 1958, over 300 achievers and organisations from Asia have received this award.

(With PTI inputs)

## NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award

### एनजीओ एजुकेट गर्ल्स को मिला रेमन मैग्सेसे अवार्ड

It brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into the classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and employment, says foundation.



फाउंडेशन ने कहा कि इसने बिना पढ़ी या स्कूल छोड़ चुकी लड़कियों को कक्षा में लाया और उन्हें वहीं बनाए रखा जब तक कि वे उच्च शिक्षा और रोजगार के लिए योग्यता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं हो गईं।

- **Educate Girls, an Indian non-profit organisation** working to educate unprivileged girls across the country, has been named as one of the three winners of the **Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2025**.  
एजुकेट गर्ल्स, एक भारतीय गैर-लाभकारी संगठन जो देश भर में वंचित लड़कियों को शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए काम करता है, को **रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड 2025** के तीन विजेताओं में से एक नामित किया गया है।
- The other winners are **Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines**.  
अन्य विजेताओं में **मालदीव की शाहिना अली** और **फिलीपींस के फ्लावियानो एंटोनियो एल. विलानुएवा** शामिल हैं।
- Announcing the award for **Educate Girls, also known as Foundation to Educate Girls Globally**, the **Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation** said on **Sunday** that it was “an Indian organisation whose groundbreaking work in addressing **gender injustice** in education in India’s most rural and remote areas creates a ripple effect that uplifts families, communities, and entire societies”.  
एजुकेट गर्ल्स, जिसे **फाउंडेशन टू एजुकेट गर्ल्स ग्लोबली** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, के लिए पुरस्कार की घोषणा करते हुए, **रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड फाउंडेशन** ने **रविवार** को कहा कि यह “एक भारतीय संगठन है जिसका शिक्षा में **लैंगिक अन्याय** को दूर करने में क्रांतिकारी कार्य भारत के सबसे ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में परिवारों, समुदायों और पूरी समाज को ऊपर उठाने वाला प्रभाव पैदा करता है।”
- “Starting out in **Rajasthan**, Educate Girls identified the neediest communities in terms of girls’ education, brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into the classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and gainful employment,” it said.  
“**राजस्थान** से शुरू होकर, एजुकेट गर्ल्स ने लड़कियों की शिक्षा के मामले में सबसे जरूरतमंद समुदायों की पहचान की, बिना पढ़ी या स्कूल छोड़ चुकी लड़कियों को कक्षा में लाया और उन्हें वहीं बनाए रखा जब तक कि वे **उच्च शिक्षा और रोजगार** के लिए योग्यता हासिल करने में सक्षम नहीं हो गईं,” उसने कहा।
- Reflecting on the milestone, **Safeena Husain**, the founder of **Educate Girls**, said, “**Being the first Indian non-profit to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award is a historic moment for Educate Girls** and for the country. This recognition places a global spotlight on India’s people-powered movement for girls’ education, one that began with a single girl in the remotest village and grew to reshape entire communities, challenging traditions and shifting mindsets.”  
इस उपलब्धि पर विचार करते हुए, **एजुकेट गर्ल्स की संस्थापक सफीना हुसैन** ने कहा, “**रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड** प्राप्त करने वाला पहला **भारतीय गैर-लाभकारी संगठन** होना, **एजुकेट गर्ल्स** और देश के लिए ऐतिहासिक क्षण है। यह मान्यता लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए भारत के जनशक्ति-आधारित आंदोलन पर वैश्विक प्रकाश डालती है, जिसकी शुरुआत एक सुदूर गांव की एक लड़की से हुई थी और जो पूरी समुदायों को बदलने, परंपराओं को चुनौती देने और मानसिकता को बदलने तक बढ़ा।”
- Acknowledging the award, **Gayatri Nair Lobo, CEO of Educate Girls**, said the announcement was “historic and humbling”.  
पुरस्कार को स्वीकार करते हुए, **एजुकेट गर्ल्स की सीईओ गायत्री नायर लोबो** ने कहा कि यह घोषणा “ऐतिहासिक और विनम्र” है।

### Thrilling news रोमांचक खबर

- “**Educate Girls** is the first **Indian organisation** to win the **Ramon Magsaysay Award**. It is absolutely thrilling news for us and this award belongs to our teams across the country — our **peraks**, our **team balika**, the **government**, our **donors** and **partners**. But mostly this award belongs to our girls. Our girls who work tirelessly to get education,” said Ms. Lobo in a video statement while congratulating environmental activist **Shaahina Ali of the Maldives** and **Fr. Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines**, who shot to fame for opposing former President **Rodrigo Duterte’s drug war** which led to widespread **human rights abuse**.



“एजुकेट गर्ल्स रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड जीतने वाला पहला भारतीय संगठन है। यह हमारे लिए बिल्कुल रोमांचक खबर है और यह पुरस्कार हमारे देशभर की टीमों — हमारे प्रेरक, हमारी टीम बालिका, सरकार, हमारे डोनर और पार्टनर का है। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा यह पुरस्कार हमारी लड़कियों का है। हमारी वे लड़कियां जो शिक्षा पाने के लिए अथक मेहनत करती हैं,” सुश्री लोबो ने वीडियो संदेश में कहा, साथ ही उन्होंने पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ता मालदीव की शाहिना अली और फिलीपींस के फ्र. फ्लावियानो एंटोनियो एल. विलानुएवा को बधाई दी, जो पूर्व राष्ट्रपति रोड्रिगो दुतेर्ते के ड्रग युद्ध का विरोध करने के लिए प्रसिद्ध हुए, जिससे व्यापक मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन हुआ।

- The **Ramon Magsaysay Award** was started in **1958** to celebrate “greatness of spirit and transformative leadership in Asia”.  
रेमन मैग्सेसे अवॉर्ड की शुरुआत **1958** में “आत्मा की महानता और एशिया में परिवर्तनकारी नेतृत्व” का जश्न मनाने के लिए की गई थी।
- Since **1958**, over **300 achievers and organisations from Asia** have received this award.  
**1958** से अब तक एशिया के **300 से अधिक हस्तियों और संगठनों** को यह पुरस्कार मिल चुका है।

## Ramon Magsaysay Award

- The **Ramon Magsaysay Award** is often called “Asia’s Nobel Prize”.
- It is given every year to people or organizations in Asia who have shown **outstanding service to society**.
- It was started in **1957**, named after **Ramon Magsaysay**, the popular **President of the Philippines (1953–1957)**.

### 2. Who gives it?

- The **Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (RMAF)** in the Philippines administers the award.
- It is given in **Manila** (the capital of the Philippines) on **August 31st every year** – Magsaysay’s birthday.

### 3. Award Categories (originally)

The award recognizes excellence in:

1. **Government Service** – honest and effective governance.
2. **Public Service** – work for the welfare of people.
3. **Community Leadership** – mobilizing people for collective good.
4. **Journalism, Literature, and Creative Arts** – using media and arts for truth and justice.
5. **Peace and International Understanding** – building harmony across borders.
6. **Emergent Leadership** (added later) – inspiring young leaders.

### 4. What does the Award include?

- A **medallion** with Magsaysay’s face.
- A **certificate**.
- A **cash prize**.



## 5. Indian Winners of Ramon Magsaysay

India has had many proud winners:

- **Vinoba Bhave (1958)** – for Bhoodan Movement.
- **Jayaprakash Narayan (1965)** – for social reform.
- **Kiran Bedi (1994)** – for police reforms.
- **Arvind Kejriwal (2006)** – for RTI activism.
- **Anshu Gupta (2015)** – founder of Goonj (clothing for poor).
- **Sandeep Pandey (2002)** – for education and grassroots activism.
- **Ravish Kumar (2019)** – for fearless journalism.

## 6. Why is it Important?

- It highlights **unsung heroes** of Asia.
- It inspires others to work for **integrity, courage, and compassion**.
- It strengthens the values of **democracy, justice, and service**.

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

1. **‘Mini-cloudbursts’ are on the rise, says IMD chief**  
**‘मिनी-क्लाउडबर्स्ट’ बढ़ रहे हैं, आईएमडी प्रमुख ने कहा**
2. **Deep-sea exploration off Poompuhar coast to begin this month**  
**पूंपुहार तट के पास गहरे समुद्र की खोज इस महीने से शुरू होगी**
3. **Villages cut off as the Godavari swells**  
**गोडावरी के उफान से गांव कट गए**



# 'Mini-cloudbursts' are on the rise, says IMD chief

**GS I: Geography**

**Jacob Koshy**  
NEW DELHI

There is no "increasing trend" in cloudbursts – 10 cm of rain in an hour or more over 20-30 square km – over India in recent years and they remain "impossible" to forecast. However, there has been an increase in "mini-cloudbursts" – 5 cm of rain per hour, Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, Director-General, India Meteorological Department (IMD), said at a press briefing on Sunday.

Rainfall in September – the last official monsoon month – is, as in the previous months, expected to be "above normal", or 9% more than the usual average of 16.7 cm, he said. Ex-

cept the northeastern States and parts of "extreme" southern India, the rest of the country is expected to get above normal rainfall.

The three monsoon months so far have seen "above normal" rainfall, in line with what the IMD forecast in May. Rainfall during June 1 to August 31 was 6% above the 70 cm usual for the three months.

### Less rain in the east

Northwest India – comprising Uttarakhand, most parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu, Kashmir, Rajasthan, Delhi – got 26% more rainfall than what is typical for the three months.

Central India and the



The waterlogged premises of the Bade Hanuman Temple by the swollen Ganga in Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh on Sunday. PTI

southern peninsula saw 8.6% and 9.3% more rainfall than usual with only the eastern and northeastern India – which receives the most rain as a bloc during the monsoon – getting 17% less than normal.

August rainfall in north-

ern India, at 26.5 cm, was the highest since 2001, said IMD data. Rainfall over the southern peninsula, at 25 cm, was the third highest since 2001. There were more than 700 instances of heavy rain (20 cm or more in a day) in August 2025,

the second highest since 2021 behind the 800-plus in 2024.

The extremely active monsoon in northern India – that saw large-scale destruction of lives and property in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Uttarakhand – was due to a confluence of several western disturbances (storms that travel to India from the Mediterranean) and storms from the Bay of Bengal moving northwards leading to several episodes of intense rain, he said.

"This is likely to prevail during September too...since 1980 we have noticed an increasing trend in the rainfall India receives during September," he told *The Hindu*.

## 'Mini-cloudbursts' are on the rise, says IMD chief 'मिनी-क्लाउडबर्स्ट' बढ़ रहे हैं, आईएमडी प्रमुख ने कहा

- There is no "increasing trend" in **cloudbursts** — 10 cm of rain in an hour or more over 20-30 square km — over **India** in recent years and they remain "impossible" to forecast.  
हाल के वर्षों में **भारत** में **क्लाउडबर्स्ट** — 10 सेंटीमीटर बारिश एक घंटे में या उससे अधिक 20-30 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में — में कोई "बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति" नहीं है और उनकी भविष्यवाणी करना "असंभव" बना हुआ है।
- However, there has been an increase in "**mini-cloudbursts**" — 5 cm of rain per hour, **Mrutyunjay Mohapatra**, Director-General, **India Meteorological Department (IMD)**, said at a press briefing on Sunday.  
हालांकि, "**मिनी-क्लाउडबर्स्ट**" — प्रति घंटे 5 सेंटीमीटर बारिश — में वृद्धि हुई है, ऐसा **मृ. त्युंजय महापात्र**, महानिदेशक, **भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी)** ने रविवार को एक प्रेस ब्रीफिंग में कहा।
- **Rainfall in September** — the last official monsoon month — is, as in the previous months, expected to be "above normal", or **9% more than the usual average of 16.7 cm**, he said.  
**सितंबर** — जो आधिकारिक मानसून का आखिरी महीना है — में बारिश, पिछले महीनों की तरह, "सामान्य से अधिक" होने की उम्मीद है, यानी सामान्य औसत **16.7 सेंटीमीटर** से **9%** ज्यादा, उन्होंने कहा।
- Except the **northeastern States** and parts of "extreme" **southern India**, the rest of the country is expected to get above normal rainfall.  
**पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों** और **अत्यधिक दक्षिण भारत** के कुछ हिस्सों को छोड़कर, देश के बाकी हिस्सों में सामान्य से अधिक बारिश होने की उम्मीद है।
- The three **monsoon months** so far have seen "above normal" rainfall, in line with what the **IMD** forecast in **May**.  
अब तक के तीन **मानसून महीनों** में "सामान्य से अधिक" बारिश हुई है, जो कि **आईएमडी** द्वारा **मई** में किए गए पूर्वानुमान के अनुरूप है।
- Rainfall during **June 1 to August 31** was **6% above the 70 cm** usual for the three months.  
**1 जून से 31 अगस्त** के दौरान हुई बारिश तीन महीनों के सामान्य **70 सेंटीमीटर** से **6%** अधिक रही।
- **Northwest India** — comprising **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu, Kashmir, Rajasthan, Delhi** — got **26% more** rainfall than what is typical for the three months.



उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत — जिसमें उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, जम्मू, कश्मीर, राजस्थान, दिल्ली शामिल हैं — को तीन महीनों की सामान्य वर्षा से 26% अधिक बारिश मिली।

- Central India and the southern peninsula saw 8.6% and 9.3% more rainfall than usual with only the eastern and northeastern India getting 17% less than normal.  
मध्य भारत और दक्षिणी प्रायद्वीप ने सामान्य से 8.6% और 9.3% अधिक बारिश देखी, जबकि केवल पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर भारत को सामान्य से 17% कम बारिश मिली।
- August rainfall in northern India, at 26.5 cm, was the highest since 2001, said IMD data.  
उत्तर भारत में अगस्त की वर्षा, 26.5 सेंटीमीटर, 2001 के बाद से सबसे अधिक रही, ऐसा आईएमडी डेटा ने कहा।
- Rainfall over the southern peninsula, at 25 cm, was the third highest since 2001.  
दक्षिणी प्रायद्वीप में बारिश, 25 सेंटीमीटर, 2001 के बाद से तीसरी सबसे अधिक रही।
- There were more than 700 instances of heavy rain (20 cm or more in a day) in August 2025, the second highest since 2021 behind the 800-plus in 2024.  
अगस्त 2025 में भारी वर्षा (एक दिन में 20 सेंटीमीटर या उससे अधिक) की 700 से अधिक घटनाएँ हुईं, जो 2021 के बाद से दूसरी सबसे अधिक थीं, केवल 2024 की 800 से अधिक घटनाओं के पीछे।
- The extremely active monsoon in northern India — that saw large-scale destruction of lives and property in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Uttarakhand — was due to a confluence of several western disturbances and storms from the Bay of Bengal moving northwards leading to several episodes of intense rain, he said.  
अत्यधिक सक्रिय उत्तर भारत का मानसून — जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और उत्तराखंड में जीवन और संपत्ति का बड़े पैमाने पर विनाश देखा गया — कई पश्चिमी विक्षोभों और बंगाल की खाड़ी से उत्तर की ओर बढ़ते तूफानों के संगम के कारण हुआ, जिससे कई बार भारी बारिश हुई, उन्होंने कहा।
- “This is likely to prevail during September too...since 1980 we have noticed an increasing trend in the rainfall India receives during September,” he told The Hindu.  
“यह स्थिति सितंबर के दौरान भी बनी रह सकती है...1980 से हमने देखा है कि सितंबर में भारत को मिलने वाली वर्षा में बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति रही है,” उन्होंने द हिंदू से कहा।



# Deep-sea exploration off Poompuhar coast to begin this month

GS I: A&C

**N. Sai Charan**

CHENNAI

The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology will begin underwater archaeological explorations in the second week of September off the coast between Poompuhar and Nagapattinam, the flourishing port cities of the ancient and medieval periods. The study is aimed at investigating submerged remains and bringing out Tamil Nadu's maritime past.

Presenting the Tamil Nadu Budget for 2025-26, Minister for Finance Thangam Thennarasu, who also holds the portfolio of Archaeology, had announced archaeological excavations, including deep-sea excavations between Poompuhar, also known as Kaveripoompattinam – the capital of early Cholas – and Nagapattinam, a prominent medieval trade hub with links to Southeast Asia. According to officials, the proposals have been sent to the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for clearance. Experts of the Indian Maritime University, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), and the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) will collaborate for

the survey. Given the condition of the sea, it has been decided to conduct the survey in the second week of September, official sources said.

In the 1980s, the Department of Archaeology and the NIO, led by archaeologist S.R. Rao, conducted geophysical surveys of the seabed that revealed structures at depths of 20 m to 30 m. In 1990, a shipwreck was discovered 4.5 km offshore near Vanagiri at a depth of 19.5 m; part of the wreck was visible above the seabed said a report published in *The Hindu*.

Underwater explorations between 1991 and 1993 revealed man-made structures and brick formations. In 2004, the hydrographic survey ship *INS Darshak*, deployed by the Eastern Naval Command off the coast of Poompuhar, identified a U-shaped structure at a depth of 23 m. The ship also recovered the remains of a Dutch vessel believed to have been sunk by the British in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

Recently, the Archaeological Survey of India resumed underwater studies of the submerged remains off the Mamallapuram coast after nearly two decades.

## Deep-sea exploration off Poompuhar coast to begin this month

### पूंपुहार तट के पास गहरे समुद्र की खोज इस महीने से शुरू होगी

- The Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology will begin underwater archaeological explorations in the second week of September off the coast between Poompuhar and Nagapattinam, the flourishing port cities of the ancient and medieval periods.

तमिलनाडु राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग सितंबर के दूसरे सप्ताह में पूंपुहार और नागपट्टिनम के बीच तट पर जल-नीचे पुरातात्विक खोज शुरू करेगा, जो प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन काल के समृद्ध बंदरगाह नगर थे।

- The study is aimed at investigating submerged remains and bringing out Tamil Nadu's maritime past.

इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य जलमग्न अवशेषों की जांच करना और तमिलनाडु के समुद्री अतीत को उजागर करना है।

- Presenting the Tamil Nadu Budget for 2025-26, Minister for Finance Thangam Thennarasu, who also holds the portfolio of Archaeology, had announced archaeological excavations, including deep-sea excavations between Poompuhar, also known as Kaveripoompattinam — the capital of early Cholas — and Nagapattinam, a prominent medieval trade hub with links to Southeast Asia.

2025-26 के तमिलनाडु बजट को प्रस्तुत करते हुए, वित्त मंत्री थंगम तेनारासु, जो पुरातत्व विभाग का भी प्रभार रखते हैं, ने पुरातात्विक उत्खननों की घोषणा की थी, जिनमें गहरे समुद्र के उत्खनन शामिल हैं, पूंपुहार (जिसे कावेरीपूंपट्टिनम भी कहा जाता है — प्रारंभिक चोलों की राजधानी) और नागपट्टिनम के बीच, जो दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया से जुड़े एक प्रमुख मध्यकालीन व्यापारिक केंद्र था।

- According to officials, the proposals have been sent to the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology for clearance. Experts of the Indian Maritime University, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), and the



**National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)** will collaborate for the survey.

अधिकारियों के अनुसार, प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी के लिए **केंद्रीय पुरातत्व सलाहकार बोर्ड** को भेजा गया है। सर्वेक्षण के लिए **भारतीय समुद्री विश्वविद्यालय, राष्ट्रीय समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIOT)** और **राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान (NIO)** के विशेषज्ञ सहयोग करेंगे।

- Given the condition of the sea, it has been decided to conduct the survey in the **second week of September**, official sources said.  
समुद्र की स्थिति को देखते हुए, **सितंबर के दूसरे सप्ताह** में सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, आधिकारिक सूत्रों ने कहा।
- In the **1980s**, the Department of Archaeology and the **NIO**, led by archaeologist **S.R. Rao**, conducted geophysical surveys of the seabed that revealed structures at depths of **20 m to 30 m**.  
**1980 के दशक** में, पुरातत्व विभाग और **NIO**, पुरातत्वविद् **एस.आर. राव** के नेतृत्व में, समुद्र तल के भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किए, जिसमें **20 मीटर से 30 मीटर** की गहराई पर संरचनाएँ पाई गईं।
- In **1990**, a shipwreck was discovered **4.5 km off-shore near Vanagiri** at a depth of **19.5 m**; part of the wreck was visible above the seabed, said a report published in **The Hindu**.  
**1990** में, **वनागिरी के पास तट से 4.5 किमी दूर** और **19.5 मीटर** की गहराई पर एक जहाज़ का मलबा खोजा गया; **द हिंदू** में प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि मलबे का एक हिस्सा समुद्र तल से ऊपर दिखाई दे रहा था।
- Underwater explorations between **1991 and 1993** revealed man-made structures and brick formations.  
**1991 से 1993** के बीच की जल-नीचे खोजों में मानव निर्मित संरचनाएँ और ईंटों की संरचनाएँ उजागर हुईं।
- In **2004**, the hydrographic survey ship **INS Darshak**, deployed by the **Eastern Naval Command** off the coast of **Poompuhar**, identified a **U-shaped structure** at a depth of **23 m**.  
**The ship also recovered the remains of a Dutch vessel** believed to have been sunk by the **British in the late 18th Century**.  
**2004** में, **पूर्वी नौसेना कमान** द्वारा **पूंपुहार तट** पर तैनात हाइड्रोग्राफिक सर्वेक्षण जहाज **आईएनएस दर्शक** ने **23 मीटर** की गहराई पर एक **यू-आकार की संरचना** की पहचान की। जहाज ने एक **डच पोत** के अवशेष भी प्राप्त किए, जिसके बारे में माना जाता है कि उसे **18वीं शताब्दी** के अंत में **ब्रिटिशों** द्वारा डुबोया गया था।
- Recently, the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** resumed underwater studies of the submerged remains of the **Mamallapuram coast** after nearly **two decades**.  
हाल ही में, **भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI)** ने लगभग **दो दशकों** बाद **ममल्लापुरम तट** के जलमग्न अवशेषों का जल-नीचे अध्ययन फिर से शुरू किया।



# Villages cut off as the Godavari swells

GS I: River

**Rajulapudi Srinivas**

ELURU

With the flood level rising to 48 ft. in the Godavari at Bhadrachalam in Telangana, the Irrigation Department officers issued the second warning on Sunday. The Eluru district officials cautioned people staying along the river bund to be alert. Boats have been arranged to supply provisions to flood victims.

Collector K. Vetri Selvi directed the State Disaster Response Force and flood duty officers to take up rescue-and-rehabilitation operations in the affected habitations. "We supplied onions, potatoes, green chilli, tomato and other es-

entials to villagers in Velerupadu and Kukunur mandals," Jangareddygudem Revenue Divisional Officer M.V. Ramana said.

The Central Water Commission officials said that owing to incessant rainfall in the catchment areas, flood level was rising in the Godavari river. The National Disaster Response Force teams were put on alert for emergency operations.

"Police arranged pickets at the points where floodwater inundated roads cutting off links to the tribal habitations in the Agency areas. Road connection to many villages from both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh has been cut off," locals said.

निर्देश दिया।

- "We supplied onions, potatoes, green chilli, tomato and other essentials to villagers in Velerupadu and Kukunur mandals," Jangareddygudem Revenue Divisional Officer M.V. Ramana said.  
"हमने वेलेरुपाडु और कुकुनूर मंडलों के ग्रामीणों को प्याज, आलू, हरी मिर्च, टमाटर और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराईं," जंगारेड्डीगुडेम के राजस्व मंडल अधिकारी एम.वी. रमण ने कहा।
- The Central Water Commission officials said that owing to incessant rainfall in the catchment areas, flood level was rising in the Godavari river.  
केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में लगातार बारिश के कारण गोदावरी नदी में बाढ़ का स्तर बढ़ रहा है।
- The National Disaster Response Force teams were put on alert for emergency operations.  
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल की टीमों आपातकालीन कार्यवाही के लिए अलर्ट पर रखी गईं।
- "Police arranged pickets at the points where floodwater inundated roads cutting off links to the tribal habitations in the Agency areas.  
"पुलिस ने उन स्थानों पर चौकियां लगाईं जहां बाढ़ का पानी सड़कों पर भर गया था और एजेंसी क्षेत्रों की आदिवासी बस्तियों से संपर्क कट गया था।

## Villages cut off as the Godavari swells गोदावरी के उफान से गांव कट गए

With the flood level rising to 48 ft. in the Godavari at Bhadrachalam in Telangana, the Irrigation Department officers issued the second warning on Sunday.

तेलंगाना के भद्राचलम में गोदावरी का बाढ़ स्तर 48 फीट तक बढ़ने पर सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों ने रविवार को दूसरी चेतावनी जारी की।

The Eluru district officials cautioned people staying along the river bund to be alert.

एलुरु जिले के अधिकारियों ने नदी के तटबंध के पास रहने वाले लोगों को सतर्क रहने की चेतावनी दी।

Boats have been arranged to supply provisions to flood victims.

बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नावों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Collector K. Vetri Selvi directed the State Disaster Response Force and flood duty officers to take up rescue-and-rehabilitation operations in the affected habitations.

कलेक्टर के. वेत्री सेल्वी ने राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल और बाढ़ ड्यूटी अधिकारियों को प्रभावित बस्तियों में बचाव और पुनर्वास कार्य शुरू करने का



- Road connection to many villages from both **Telangana and Andhra Pradesh** has been cut off," locals said.  
स्थानीय लोगों ने कहा कि तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश के कई गांवों से सड़क संपर्क कट गया है।

## Godavari River

- The Godavari is the **second-longest river in India** (after the Ganga).
- **Length**: ~1,465 km.
- **Origin Point**: **Trimbakeshwar (Brahmagiri Hills), Nashik district, Maharashtra.**
- Because of its long course and fertile plains, it is called the **Dakshina Ganga (Ganga of the South).**

## 2. States Covered

The river flows through **6 Indian states**:

1. **Maharashtra** (largest share of basin ~50%)
  2. **Telangana**
  3. **Andhra Pradesh** (forms a fertile delta before joining Bay of Bengal)
  4. **Chhattisgarh**
  5. **Odisha** (small part of basin)
  6. **Madhya Pradesh** (small part of basin)
- **Drainage**: Finally, the Godavari drains into the **Bay of Bengal** near **Yanam (Puducherry enclave) & East Godavari district (Andhra Pradesh).**

## 3. Major Tributaries

The Godavari has many tributaries, classified as **Left-bank** and **Right-bank** tributaries:

### ◆ Left-bank tributaries

1. **Purna**
2. **Pravara**
3. **Manjira**
4. **Indravati**
5. **Sabari**

### ◆ Right-bank tributaries

1. **Wainganga**
2. **Wardha**
3. **Pranhita**
4. **Penganga**



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

- 1. India, China commit to fair border solution: PM**  
भारत, चीन निष्पक्ष सीमा समाधान के लिए प्रतिबद्ध: प्रधानमंत्री
- 2. Panel recommends inclusion of 28 OBCs in Kerala's list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes**  
पैनल ने केरल की सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची में 28 ओबीसी को शामिल करने की सिफारिश की
- 3. Renewed focus**  
नवीनतम फोकस
- 4. The importance of India's federal design**  
भारत की संघीय संरचना का महत्व
- 5. Inside the APK scam: how fake apps are used for financial fraud**  
एपीके घोटाले के अंदर: कैसे नकली ऐप्स का उपयोग वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी के लिए किया जाता है
- 6. Houthis raid offices of UNICEF, WFP in Yemen, detain employee**  
हौथियों ने यमन में यूनिसेफ, डब्ल्यूएफपी के कार्यालयों पर छापा मारा, कर्मचारी को हिरासत में लिया
- 7. China's Xi meets Maldives' Muizzu, seeks deeper ties, effective FTA implementation**  
चीन के शी ने मालदीव के मुइज्जू से मुलाकात की, गहरे संबंधों और प्रभावी एफटीए कार्यान्वयन की मांग की



# India, China commit to fair border solution: PM

After PM meets Xi, MEA says ready for 'reasonable and mutually acceptable' solution on the frontier | Xi says border issues should not define overall ties; he adds nations are not rivals, but cooperation partners | Foreign Secretary says India, China can stabilise world trade; leaders agree to reduce trade deficit

Vighnesh P. Venkitesh  
TIANJIN

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday, underlined the importance of peace and tranquillity on the India-China border for continued development of bilateral relations.

Meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the northern Chinese city of Tianjin, the two leaders agreed on the need to strengthen people-to-people ties through direct flights and visa facilitation, building on the resumption of the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and tourist visas, amid an improving relationship between the neighbours. Mr. Xi said the border issue should not define overall relations.

"The two leaders noted with satisfaction the successful disengagement last year and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the border areas since then. They expressed

commitment to a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question," the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement following the meeting.

Mr. Modi called for mutual support in combating terrorism and the two leaders exchanged views on balanced bilateral trade, recognising that their economies could stabilise world trade, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said at a press briefing on Sunday night. They agreed to facilitate trade and investment ties while reducing their trade deficit, he said. They discussed the international economic situation, with Mr. Modi telling Mr. Xi that growing trade will contribute to a change in the world's perception of China, the Foreign Secretary added.

The meeting took place against the backdrop of U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff wars, with both India and China facing steep duties on their exports to the U.S., but Mr. Modi insisted that the rela-



**Improved ties:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Chinese President Xi Jinping during a meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the Chinese city of Tianjin. PMO

tionship between India and China should not be seen through a "third-country lens".

#### 'Positive momentum'

While the Prime Minister noted that both countries pursue strategic autonomy, the two leaders said they would expand their common ground on bilateral, regional, and global issues and challenges, such as terrorism and fair trade in multilateral platforms,

the MEA statement said. "Had a fruitful meeting with President Xi Jinping... We reviewed positive momentum in India-China relations since our last meeting in Kazan [in Russia, in October 2024]," Mr. Modi said on X. "We agreed on maintaining peace and tranquility in border areas and reaffirmed our commitment to cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual interest, and mutual solidarity," he added.

The two countries should work together to ensure peace and not let the border issue define their overall relations, Mr. Xi said during the bilateral meeting, adding that the "cooperative pas de deux of the dragon and the elephant should be the right choice for the two countries". China and India are not rivals, but cooperation partners, Mr. Xi said, a sentiment which echoed by Mr. Modi. Both leaders

#### India and China are victims of terrorism: Modi

**NEW DELHI**  
Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday told Chinese President Xi Jinping that both countries are "victims" of terrorism, and should work together to combat the "scourge". Responding to the media about whether Mr. Modi raised the issue of Pahalgam attacks, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said it was discussed during bilateral meeting. » PAGE 5

reaffirmed that the two countries are "development partners and not rivals, and their differences should not turn to disputes", the MEA said.

The Prime Minister also met with Myanmar's Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and reiterated India's readiness to support developmental needs of the crisis-hit country. He noted that India attaches importance to its ties with Myanmar as part of its 'Neigh-

borhood First', 'Act East', and Indo-Pacific policies, the MEA said in a statement. Mr. Modi expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections in Myanmar will be held in a fair and inclusive manner. He underlined that India supports a Myanmar-led and Myanmar-owned peace process, the MEA added.

The Prime Minister also attended a banquet gala with other SCO leaders, including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif.

He expressed support for China's presidency of the ongoing summit, the MEA said, indicating that he is unlikely to raise any objections to the Tianjin Declaration expected to be signed and issued on Monday. Mr. Modi also invited Mr. Xi to the BRICS summit that India will host in 2026. (The writer is in China on the invitation of the China Public Diplomacy Association)

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## India, China commit to fair border solution: PM

### भारत, चीन निष्पक्ष सीमा समाधान के लिए प्रतिबद्ध: प्रधानमंत्री

After PM meets Xi, MEA says ready for 'reasonable and mutually acceptable' solution on the frontier

प्रधानमंत्री की शी से मुलाकात के बाद, विदेश मंत्रालय (MEA) ने कहा सीमा पर 'उचित और पारस्परिक रूप से स्वीकार्य' समाधान के लिए तैयार हैं

Xi says border issues should not define overall ties; he adds **nations are not rivals, but cooperation partners**

शी ने कहा कि सीमा मुद्दे को समग्र संबंधों को परिभाषित नहीं करना चाहिए; उन्होंने जोड़ा कि देश प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं, बल्कि सहयोगी भागीदार हैं

Foreign Secretary says India, China can stabilise world trade; leaders agree to reduce trade deficit

विदेश सचिव ने कहा कि भारत, चीन विश्व व्यापार को स्थिर कर सकते हैं; नेताओं ने व्यापार घाटा कम करने पर सहमति जताई

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday, underlined the importance of peace and tranquillity on the India-China border for continued development of bilateral relations.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने रविवार को चीनी राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग से अपनी बैठक में द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के सतत विकास के लिए भारत-चीन सीमा पर शांति और स्थिरता के महत्व पर बल दिया।



- Meeting on the sidelines of the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the northern Chinese city of Tianjin**, the two leaders agreed on the need to strengthen people-to-people ties through **direct flights and visa facilitation**, building on the resumption of the **Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and tourist visas**, amid an improving relationship between the neighbours. **उत्तरी चीन के तियानजिन शहर में हुए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन शिखर सम्मेलन के इतर हुई बैठक में दोनों नेताओं ने पड़ोसी देशों के बीच बेहतर होते संबंधों के बीच सीधी उड़ानों और वीजा सुविधा के जरिए जन-से-जन संबंध मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता पर सहमति जताई, जो कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा और पर्यटक वीजा की पुनः शुरुआत पर आधारित है।**
- Mr. **Xi** said the border issue should not define overall relations. **श्री शी ने कहा कि सीमा मुद्दे को समग्र संबंधों को परिभाषित नहीं करना चाहिए।**
- "The two leaders noted with satisfaction the successful disengagement last year and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the border areas since then. They expressed commitment to a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question," the **Ministry of External Affairs** said in a statement following the meeting. **विदेश मंत्रालय ने बैठक के बाद एक बयान में कहा, "दोनों नेताओं ने पिछले साल सफलतापूर्वक हुई अलगाव प्रक्रिया और तब से सीमा क्षेत्रों में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने पर संतोष व्यक्त किया। उन्होंने सीमा प्रश्न के एक निष्पक्ष, उचित और पारस्परिक रूप से स्वीकार्य समाधान के लिए प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की।"**
- Mr. **Modi** called for mutual support in combating terrorism and the **two leaders exchanged views on balanced bilateral trade, recognising that their economies could stabilise world trade**, **Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri** said at a press briefing on **Sunday night**. **श्री मोदी ने आतंकवाद से लड़ने में पारस्परिक सहयोग का आह्वान किया और दोनों नेताओं ने संतुलित द्विपक्षीय व्यापार पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान किया, यह मानते हुए कि उनकी अर्थव्यवस्थाएं विश्व व्यापार को स्थिर कर सकती हैं, विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिस्री ने रविवार रात को प्रेस ब्रीफिंग में कहा।**
- They agreed to facilitate trade and investment ties while reducing their trade deficit, he said. **उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों नेताओं ने व्यापार घाटा कम करते हुए व्यापार और निवेश संबंधों को सुगम बनाने पर सहमति जताई।**
- They discussed the international economic situation, with Mr. **Modi** telling Mr. **Xi** that growing trade will contribute to a change in the world's perception of **China**, the **Foreign Secretary** added. **उन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति पर चर्चा की, जिसमें श्री मोदी ने श्री शी से कहा कि बढ़ता व्यापार चीन की दुनिया की धारणा को बदलने में योगदान देगा, विदेश सचिव ने जोड़ा।**
- The meeting took place against the backdrop of **U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff wars, with both India and China** facing steep duties on their exports to the **U.S.**, but Mr. **Modi** insisted that the relationship between **India** and **China** should not be seen through a "third-country lens". **यह बैठक अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के टैरिफ युद्धों की पृष्ठभूमि में हुई, जिसमें भारत और चीन दोनों को अमेरिका को अपने निर्यात पर भारी शुल्क का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन श्री मोदी ने जोर देकर कहा कि भारत और चीन के बीच संबंधों को "तीसरे देश के नजरिए" से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए।**

### 'Positive momentum'

#### 'सकारात्मक गति'

- While the **Prime Minister** noted that both countries pursue strategic autonomy, the two leaders said they would expand their common ground on bilateral, regional, and global issues and challenges, such as terrorism and fair trade in multilateral platforms. **जहां प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि दोनों देश रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता का पालन करते हैं, वहीं दोनों नेताओं ने कहा कि वे द्विपक्षीय, क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक मुद्दों और चुनौतियों पर अपने साझा आधार का विस्तार करेंगे, जैसे कि आतंकवाद और बहुपक्षीय मंचों में निष्पक्ष व्यापार।**
- The two countries should work together to ensure peace and not let the border issue define their overall relations, Mr. **Xi** said during the bilateral meeting, adding that the "cooperative pas de deux of the dragon and the elephant should be the right choice for the two countries". **द्विपक्षीय बैठक के दौरान श्री शी ने कहा कि दोनों देशों को शांति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मिलकर काम करना चाहिए और सीमा मुद्दे को उनके समग्र संबंधों को परिभाषित नहीं करने देना चाहिए, यह जोड़ते हुए कि "ड्रैगन और हाथी का सहकारी युगल दोनों देशों के लिए सही विकल्प होना चाहिए।"**



- **China and India** are not rivals, but cooperation partners, Mr. **Xi** said, a sentiment which echoed by Mr. **Modi**. Both leaders reaffirmed that the two countries are “development partners and not rivals, and their differences should not turn to disputes”, the **MEA** said.  
चीन और भारत प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं, बल्कि सहयोगी भागीदार हैं, श्री **शी** ने कहा, जिसे श्री **मोदी** ने भी दोहराया। दोनों नेताओं ने पुनः पुष्टि की कि दोनों देश “विकास भागीदार हैं और प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं, और उनके मतभेद विवादों में नहीं बदलने चाहिए”, **विदेश मंत्रालय** ने कहा।
- The **Prime Minister** also met with **Myanmar’s Senior General Min Aung Hlain** and reiterated **India’s** readiness to support developmental needs of the crisis-hit country.  
प्रधानमंत्री ने **म्यांमार के वरिष्ठ जनरल मिन आंग ह्लाइंग** से भी मुलाकात की और संकटग्रस्त देश की विकास संबंधी जरूरतों को समर्थन देने के लिए **भारत** की तत्परता को दोहराया।
- He noted that **India** attaches importance to its ties with **Myanmar** as part of its **‘Neighborhood First’, ‘Act East’, and Indo-Pacific policies**, the **MEA** said in a statement.  
उन्होंने कहा कि **भारत** अपने **‘पड़ोसी प्रथम’, ‘एक्ट ईस्ट’** और **हिंद-प्रशांत** नीतियों के हिस्से के रूप में **म्यांमार** के साथ अपने संबंधों को महत्व देता है, **विदेश मंत्रालय** ने एक बयान में कहा।
- **Mr. Modi** expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections in **Myanmar** will be held in a fair and inclusive manner.  
श्री **मोदी** ने आशा व्यक्त की कि **म्यांमार** में आगामी चुनाव निष्पक्ष और समावेशी तरीके से होंगे।
- He underlined that **India** supports a Myanmar-led and Myanmar-owned peace process, the **MEA** added.  
उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा कि **भारत** एक म्यांमार-नेतृत्व वाले और म्यांमार-स्वामित्व वाले शांति प्रक्रिया का समर्थन करता है, **विदेश मंत्रालय** ने जोड़ा।
- The **Prime Minister** also attended a banquet gala with other **SCO** leaders, including **Russian President Vladimir Putin** and **Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif**.  
प्रधानमंत्री ने अन्य **एससीओ** नेताओं, जिनमें **रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन** और **पाकिस्तानी प्रधानमंत्री शहबाज शरीफ** शामिल थे, के साथ एक भोज गाला में भी भाग लिया।
- He expressed support for **China’s** presidency of the ongoing summit, the **MEA** said, indicating that he is unlikely to raise any objections to the **Tianjin Declaration** expected to be signed and issued on **Monday**.  
उन्होंने चल रहे शिखर सम्मेलन की **चीन** की अध्यक्षता के लिए समर्थन व्यक्त किया, **विदेश मंत्रालय** ने कहा, यह संकेत देते हुए कि वे **सोमवार** को हस्ताक्षरित और जारी होने वाले **तियानजिन घोषणा पत्र** पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं जताएंगे।
- **Mr. Modi** also invited **Mr. Xi** to the **BRICS summit that India will host in 2026**.  
श्री **मोदी** ने श्री **शी** को **ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन** में आमंत्रित किया, जिसकी मेजबानी **भारत 2026** में करेगा।
- (The writer is in **China** on the invitation of the **China Public Diplomacy Association**)  
(लेखक **चीन** में **चीन जन कूटनीति संघ** के आमंत्रण पर हैं)
- The **MEA** statement said. “Had a fruitful meeting with **President Xi Jinping**... We reviewed positive momentum in **India-China** relations since our last meeting in **Kazan [in Russia, in October 2024]**,” **Mr. Modi** said on **X**.  
**विदेश मंत्रालय** के बयान में कहा गया। “**राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग** के साथ एक फलदायी बैठक हुई... हमने **कज़ान [रूस में, अक्टूबर 2024 में]** में हुई अपनी पिछली बैठक के बाद से **भारत-चीन** संबंधों में सकारात्मक गति की समीक्षा की,” श्री **मोदी** ने **एक्स** पर कहा।
- “We agreed on maintaining peace and tranquility in border areas and reaffirmed our commitment to cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual interest, and mutual solidarity,” he added.  
“हमने सीमा क्षेत्रों में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने और पारस्परिक सम्मान, पारस्परिक हित और पारस्परिक एकजुटता पर आधारित सहयोग के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराने पर सहमति जताई,” उन्होंने जोड़ा।



# Panel recommends inclusion of 28 OBCs in Kerala's list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

**GS II: Article 15 and 16**

**K.S. Sudhi**

KOCHI

Educational concessions, including scholarships and reservation in admissions, would become accessible at the post-matric level for students of 28 castes of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of the State if a recommendation of the Kerala State Commission for Backward Classes (KSCBC) is accepted.

The students of these castes, though on the OBC list, have been denied the educational benefits as they are not included on the list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) maintained by the State government. The



**New hopes:** These classes have been denied educational benefits as they are not included on SEBC list. FILE PHOTO

inclusion on the OBC list would make them eligible for reservation in government jobs. However, they need to be on the SEBC list for accessing educational concessions, sources said.

The KSCBC, headed by

G. Sasidharan, has recommended that 28 OBC castes be included on the list. Several organisations and individuals had approached the State seeking inclusion on the list.

The commission has al-

so suggested that the government maintain a unified list of OBCs and SEBCs so that educational concessions can be provided to the eligible communities. The single list can be called the list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

The inclusion of the 28 castes on the SEBC list would not incur any additional expenditure to the government by way of benefits given to them or deny others on the list their rights, the panel noted.

The panel concluded that the 28 OBC castes were also educationally backward after considering the reports from the Backward Classes Develop-

ment Department and the Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## 'Correcting injustice'

Besides appointments in government jobs, providing educational support such as reservation in admission to educational institutions and scholarships is indispensable for addressing the historical injustice committed against these classes and to promote social equality. Reservation in appointments and admission to educational institutions and scholarships shall happen simultaneously, it noted.

## Panel recommends inclusion of 28 OBCs in Kerala's list of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

**पैनल ने केरल की सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची में 28 ओबीसी को शामिल करने की सिफारिश की**

Educational concessions, including scholarships and reservation in admissions, would become accessible at the post-matric level for students of 28 castes of the **Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of the State if a recommendation of the Kerala State Commission for Backward Classes (KSCBC) is accepted.**

शैक्षिक रियायतें, जिनमें छात्रवृत्तियाँ और प्रवेश में आरक्षण शामिल हैं, राज्य के अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) की 28 जातियों के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्तर पर उपलब्ध हो जाएँगी यदि केरल राज्य पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (केएससीबीसी) की सिफारिश स्वीकार की जाती है।

- The students of these castes, though on the **OBC list**, have been denied the educational benefits as they are not included on the list of **Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) maintained by the State government.**

इन जातियों के छात्र, यद्यपि ओबीसी सूची में हैं, शैक्षिक लाभों से वंचित रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों (एसईबीसी) की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

- The inclusion on the **OBC list** would make them eligible for reservation in government jobs. However, they need to be on the **SEBC list** for accessing educational concessions, sources said.

ओबीसी सूची में शामिल होने से वे सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के पात्र हो जाते हैं। हालाँकि, शैक्षिक रियायतों तक पहुँचने के लिए उन्हें एसईबीसी सूची में होना आवश्यक है, सूत्रों ने कहा।



- The **KSCBC**, headed by **G. Sasidharan**, has recommended that **28 OBC castes** be included on the list. Several organisations and individuals had approached the State seeking inclusion on the list.  
**जी. ससीधरन** की अध्यक्षता वाले **केएससीबीसी** ने सिफारिश की है कि **28 ओबीसी जातियों** को सूची में शामिल किया जाए। कई संगठनों और व्यक्तियों ने सूची में शामिल किए जाने के लिए राज्य से संपर्क किया था।
- The commission has also suggested that the government maintain a unified list of **OBCs and SEBCs** so that educational concessions can be provided to the eligible communities.  
आयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि सरकार **ओबीसी और एसईबीसी** की एकीकृत सूची बनाए ताकि योग्य समुदायों को शैक्षिक रियायतें प्रदान की जा सकें।
- The single list can be called the list of **Socially and Educationally Backward Classes**.  
एकल सूची को **सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची** कहा जा सकता है।
- The inclusion of the **28 castes on the SEBC list** would not incur any additional expenditure to the government by way of benefits given to them or deny others on the list their rights, the panel noted.  
**28 जातियों** को **एसईबीसी सूची** में शामिल करने से सरकार पर उन्हें दिए जाने वाले लाभों के रूप में कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं होगा और न ही सूची में अन्य लोगों के अधिकारों से उन्हें वंचित किया जाएगा, पैनल ने नोट किया।
- The panel concluded that the **28 OBC castes** were also educationally backward after considering the reports from the **Backward Classes Development Department** and the **Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**.  
पैनल ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि **28 ओबीसी जातियाँ** भी शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़ी हैं, जब उसने **पिछड़ा वर्ग विकास विभाग** और **अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण और विकास अध्ययन** के लिए केरल संस्थान की रिपोर्टों पर विचार किया।

### ‘Correcting injustice’

#### ‘अन्याय को सुधारना’

- Besides appointments in government jobs, providing educational support such as reservation in admission to educational institutions and scholarships is indispensable for addressing the historical injustice committed against these classes and to promote social equality.  
सरकारी नौकरियों में नियुक्तियों के अलावा, शैक्षिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश में आरक्षण और छात्रवृत्तियों जैसे शैक्षिक समर्थन प्रदान करना इन वर्गों के खिलाफ किए गए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को दूर करने और सामाजिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- Reservation in appointments and admission to educational institutions and scholarships shall happen simultaneously, it noted.  
नियुक्तियों और शैक्षिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश और छात्रवृत्तियों में आरक्षण एक साथ होना चाहिए, यह नोट किया गया।

## OBC vs SEBC

Category	Who Prepares It	Purpose	Example of Benefits
<b>OBC (Other Backward Classes)</b>	Recognized at <b>Central and State levels</b>	To provide <b>reservation in government jobs and politics</b>	27% reservation in Union Government jobs for OBCs
<b>SEBC (Socially and Educationally Backward Classes)</b>	Maintained by <b>State Governments</b>	To provide <b>educational benefits</b> like scholarships, fee reduction, hostel facilities	Fee concession in State-run engineering/medical colleges



GS II: India-Japan

## Renewed focus

India and Japan showed that their ties were stable amid a global churn

**I**n the first leg of his tour East, Prime Minister Narendra Modi travelled to Japan for a two-day visit for the 15th Annual Summit with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba before moving to Tianjin to attend the SCO Summit. The last summit, in India, was in 2022. The two sides issued at least a dozen documents, aimed primarily at updating their agreements and giving them a “Next-Gen” focus. Japanese businesses have raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion and signed about 170 MoUs with Indian partners. Apart from the Joint Statement, there was a 2035 Vision Statement, including eight areas of cooperation such as economic security, mobility and green technology transition. A “Next-Gen State-Prefecture Partnership” highlighted grassroot-level ties and a boosting of direct flight connectivity. India and Japan updated their 2008 Security partnership to include an annual NSA-level dialogue, more engagement over the Quad, Indo-Pacific cooperation and UN Security Council reform. Of interest is their Economic Security Partnership goal to build resilient supply chains and secure critical infrastructure, using Japanese technology to help manufacture and process semiconductor technology in India, as Indian companies face Chinese restrictions on the export of rare earth magnets. Japan’s collaboration with India’s High Speed Rail “Bullet Train” project was showcased, with Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba travelling to Miyagi province by train, where they also inspected a semiconductor factory. The joint statement included strong language condemning North Korea’s missile tests and nuclear programme, and the Pahalgam attack and cross-border terrorism, albeit without mention of Pakistan. The leaders also stressed the importance of the upcoming Quad Summit of leaders in India this year, which has come under a cloud over Mr. Trump’s actions against India.

While the text of the India-Japan meetings was largely bilateral, the subtext was geopolitical. Mr. Modi flew to Tokyo in the wake of the massive American tariffs which threaten to upturn the Indian economy. He also chose to make Japan his first stop before his talks with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday towards normalising relations after a four-year standoff. Japan too is concerned about the situation in the East China Sea, and has tensions over trade with the U.S., which led it to cancel a trade negotiation team visit to Washington. The message that Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba sent out was that amidst geopolitical turmoil caused by global powers, the India-Japan relationship remains stable and continues to grow.

## Renewed focus नवीनतम फोकस

• India and Japan showed that their ties were stable amid a global churn.

भारत और जापान ने दिखाया कि उनके संबंध वैश्विक अस्थिरता के बीच भी स्थिर थे।

### India-Japan Relations and PM Modi’s Visit

भारत-जापान संबंध और पीएम मोदी का दौरा

• On the first leg of his tour East, Prime Minister Narendra Modi travelled to Japan for a two-day visit for the 15th Annual Summit with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba before moving to Tianjin to attend the SCO Summit.

अपने पूर्वी दौरे के पहले चरण (first leg) में, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जापान (Japan) गए जहाँ उन्होंने जापानी प्रधान मंत्री शिगेरु इशिबा (Shigeru Ishiba) के साथ 15वें वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन (15th Annual Summit) के लिए दो-दिवसीय दौरा (two-day visit) किया, उसके बाद उन्होंने तियानजिन में SCO शिखर सम्मेलन (SCO Summit) में भाग लिया।

• The last summit, in India, was in 2022.

पिछला शिखर सम्मेलन भारत (India) में 2022 में हुआ था।

• The two sides issued at least a dozen documents, aimed primarily at updating their agreements and giving them a “Next-Gen” focus.

दोनों पक्षों ने कम से कम बारह दस्तावेज (dozen documents) जारी किए, जो मुख्य रूप से उनके समझौतों को अपडेट (updating agreements) करने और उन्हें “Next-Gen” फोकस देने के उद्देश्य से थे।

• Japanese businesses have raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion and signed about 170 MoUs with Indian partners.

जापानी व्यवसायों ने भारत में निवेश लक्ष्य (investment targets in India) को \$68 बिलियन तक बढ़ाया और भारतीय साझेदारों के साथ लगभग 170 एमओयू (MoUs) पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

• Apart from the Joint Statement, there was a 2035 Vision Statement, including eight areas of cooperation such as economic security, mobility, and green technology transition.

संयुक्त बयान (Joint Statement) के अलावा, एक 2035 विज़न स्टेटमेंट (2035 Vision Statement) भी था, जिसमें आठ सहयोग क्षेत्र (eight areas of cooperation) शामिल थे, जैसे आर्थिक सुरक्षा (economic security), गतिशीलता (mobility), और हरित तकनीकी संक्रमण (green technology transition)।

• A “Next-Gen State-Prefecture Partnership” highlighted grassroot-level ties and boosting of direct flight connectivity.

एक “Next-Gen State-Prefecture Partnership” ने जमीनी स्तर के संबंध (grassroot-level ties) और प्रत्यक्ष



उड़ान कनेक्टिविटी (direct flight connectivity) को बढ़ावा देने पर जोर दिया।

- India and Japan updated their **2008 Security partnership** to include an **annual NSA-level dialogue**, more engagement over the **Quad**, **Indo-Pacific cooperation**, and **UN Security Council reform**.  
भारत और जापान ने अपने **2008 सुरक्षा साझेदारी (2008 Security partnership)** को अपडेट किया, जिसमें **वार्षिक NSA स्तर की बातचीत (annual NSA-level dialogue)**, **Quad** में अधिक सहभागिता, **इंडो-पैसिफिक सहयोग (Indo-Pacific cooperation)** और **संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद सुधार (UN Security Council reform)** शामिल हैं।
- **Economic Security Partnership aims to build resilient supply chains and secure critical infrastructure**, using **Japanese technology for semiconductor manufacturing in India amid Chinese restrictions on rare earth magnets**.  
आर्थिक सुरक्षा साझेदारी का लक्ष्य **मजबूत आपूर्ति श्रृंखला (resilient supply chains)** बनाना और **महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना (critical infrastructure)** सुरक्षित करना है, जिसमें **जापानी तकनीक (Japanese technology)** का उपयोग भारत में **सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण (semiconductor manufacturing)** के लिए किया जाएगा, क्योंकि **चीन (China)** ने दुर्लभ पृथ्वी चुंबकों (rare earth magnets) के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है।
- Japan's collaboration with India's **High Speed Rail "Bullet Train" project** was showcased, with PM Modi and PM Ishiba travelling to **Miyagi province** by train, where they also inspected a **semiconductor factory**.  
जापान के सहयोग को भारत की **हाई-स्पीड रेल "बुलेट ट्रेन" परियोजना (High Speed Rail "Bullet Train" project)** में प्रदर्शित किया गया, जहाँ पीएम मोदी और पीएम इशिबा **मियागी प्रांत (Miyagi province)** ट्रेन से गए और वहां उन्होंने एक **सेमीकंडक्टर फैक्ट्री (semiconductor factory)** का निरीक्षण भी किया।
- The **joint statement** condemned **North Korea's missile tests**, nuclear programme, the **Pahalgam attack**, and **cross-border terrorism**, albeit without mention of Pakistan.  
**संयुक्त बयान (joint statement)** ने उत्तर कोरिया के **मिसाइल परीक्षण (North Korea's missile tests)**, परमाणु कार्यक्रम, **पाहलगाम हमला (Pahalgam attack)**, और **सीमा पार आतंकवाद (cross-border terrorism)** की निंदा की, हालांकि पाकिस्तान का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।
- Leaders stressed the importance of the upcoming **Quad Summit** in India, amid concerns over **Mr. Trump's actions against India**.  
नेताओं ने भारत में आगामी **Quad Summit** के महत्व पर जोर दिया, **श्री ट्रम्प की भारत के खिलाफ कार्रवाइयों (Mr. Trump's actions against India)** के चलते चिंता के बीच।
- While the text of the India-Japan meetings was largely **bilateral**, the **subtext was geopolitical**.  
भारत-जापान बैठकों का पाठ मुख्य रूप से **दो-तरफ़ा (bilateral)** था, लेकिन **अंतर्निहित अर्थ (subtext)** भू-राजनीतिक (geopolitical) था।
- PM Modi flew to **Tokyo** in the wake of massive **American tariffs** threatening the Indian economy and chose Japan as his first stop before talks with **Chinese President Xi Jinping** to normalize relations after a **four-year standoff**.  
पीएम मोदी ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को खतरा देने वाले विशाल **अमेरिकी शुल्क (American tariffs)** के बाद **टोक्यो (Tokyo)** का दौरा किया और **चीन के राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग (Chinese President Xi Jinping)** के साथ चार साल की **अंतराल (four-year standoff)** के बाद संबंधों को सामान्य करने की बातचीत से पहले जापान को अपना पहला पड़ाव बनाया।
- Japan is concerned about the **East China Sea** situation and trade tensions with the **U.S.**, which led it to cancel a **trade negotiation team visit to Washington**.  
जापान **पूर्वी चीन सागर (East China Sea)** की स्थिति और **अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार तनाव (trade tensions with the U.S.)** को लेकर चिंतित है, जिससे उसने **वाशिंगटन में व्यापार वार्ता टीम की यात्रा (trade negotiation team visit to Washington)** रद्द कर दी।
- The message from PM Modi and PM Ishiba: amid **geopolitical turmoil** caused by global powers, the **India-Japan relationship** remains **stable** and continues to **grow**.  
पीएम मोदी और पीएम इशिबा का संदेश: वैश्विक शक्तियों द्वारा उत्पन्न **भू-राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल (geopolitical turmoil)** के बीच, **भारत-जापान संबंध (India-Japan relationship)** स्थिर (stable) हैं और बढ़ते (grow) रहेंगे।



# The importance of India's federal design

What is the status of the demand to restore statehood to Jammu and Kashmir? What are the processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States? How are States reorganised? Have Legislative Assembly elections been held in J&K?

GS II: Federalism

EXPLAINER

C. B. P. Srivastava

The story so far:

The Supreme Court has recently sought a detailed response from the Centre on the issue of restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir. Considering the significance of the principle of the separation of powers, the top court rightly said that it did not possess all the expertise and that there are some decisions to be made by the government. The court is hearing the plea in *Zahoor Ahmed Bhat versus UT of Jammu and Kashmir*. It has been argued that the failure to restore statehood to Jammu and Kashmir is affecting the rights of the citizens there. Another argument in this context is that it is also violating the essential features of federalism and thereby the basic structure of the Constitution.

How are States created?

There are three processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States – admission, establishment and formation. For admission of a new State into the territory of India, the entity should have its own organised political unit. It is also required that admission through acquisition shall be guided by international law. This was the process by which Jammu and Kashmir was admitted into India's territory through the Instrument of Accession in 1947. By executing this Instrument under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the then ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh agreed to accede his State to India.

For establishing a new State, territory shall be acquired as per the definition of acquisition in international law. India acquired Goa and Sikkim and established them as States.

The process of forming a new State has been, in fact, the reorganisation of an



For the federation: Congress workers participate in a protest march demanding the restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir, in Jammu, on July 20. PTI

existing State which led India to take its number of 14 States in 1956 to 29 States before the enactment of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. Article 3 of the Constitution provides for this process of reorganisation wherein Parliament may by law – form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State; increase the area of any State; diminish the area of any State; alter the boundaries of any State; or alter the name of any State. However, while the Union may diminish the area of a State, it cannot take it away by making it a Union Territory. This would be a step against the

federal features of India. Therefore, it is mandatory for the Union to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir. It may wait for sometime depending upon the situation at the ground level.

What about India's federal design?

India has been made a Union of States which means that it is indivisible and that States have no right to secede. This provision in Article 1 may be interpreted in the sense that the word 'India' reflects a unitary federation while the word 'Bharat' is a cultural connotation which signifies that India has a composite culture and that there is unity in diversity. Despite being a two-tier system of

governance, the word 'federation' is not used but rather 'Union' is written expressly. The idea behind this unique feature is to ensure India's federal character and unitary spirit. This design is in tandem with the philosophy of the Constitution. While the express use of the word 'Union' makes the Centre strong enough to protect the unity and integrity of the nation, the federal character is created to equitably distribute the resources establishing India as a welfare state. This is the reason that India's federal character has been included in the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Without a federal design, India's union would lose its existence. Hence, the Rajya Sabha has been made a permanent House in Article 83 (1) which writes that it shall not be subject to dissolution. The States' representation must always be there at the Union level to maintain and sustain India's unitary federation. Thus, it is imperative that the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir be restored to protect the sanctity of federation.

What next?

To recall, on December 11, 2023, the Supreme Court upheld the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35 A, and also directed the Union Government to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir and hold Legislative Assembly elections. Elections for the 90-member Assembly were held in October 2024, but there has not been any hint so far from the Government to restore the statehood as asked by the Court.

Critics may point out that restoration of statehood would definitely empower the elected government in Jammu and Kashmir and that the powers of the Lieutenant Governor would be curtailed affecting the present position of the Union over the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. If this is to be agreed, it would be inconsistent with the constitutional design of India and would definitely erode its federal features.

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THE GIST

▼ The Supreme Court has recently sought a detailed response from the Centre on the issue of restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir.

▼ There are three processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States – admission, establishment and formation.

▼ Despite being a two-tier system of governance, the word 'federation' is not used but rather 'Union' is written expressly. The idea behind this unique feature is to ensure India's federal character and unitary spirit.

## The importance of India's federal design भारत की संघीय संरचना का महत्व

- What is the status of the demand to restore **statehood to Jammu and Kashmir**?  
जम्मू और कश्मीर को राज्य का दर्जा बहाल करने की मांग की स्थिति क्या है?
- What are the processes enshrined in the **Constitution of India** for creating **States**?  
भारत के संविधान में राज्यों के निर्माण की क्या प्रक्रियाएँ निहित हैं?
- How are **States reorganised**?  
राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कैसे किया जाता है?
- Have **Legislative Assembly elections** been held in **J&K**?  
क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर में विधानसभा चुनाव हुए हैं?

### Restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir जम्मू और कश्मीर को राज्य का दर्जा बहाल करना

- The **Supreme Court** has recently sought a detailed response from the **Centre** on the issue of restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir.  
हाल ही में **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** ने **केंद्र** से जम्मू और कश्मीर को राज्य का दर्जा बहाल करने के मुद्दे पर विस्तृत जवाब मांगा है।



- Considering the significance of the principle of the **separation of powers**, the top court rightly said that it did not possess all the expertise and that there are some decisions to be made by the **government**.  
**शक्तियों के पृथक्करण** के सिद्धांत के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सही कहा कि उसके पास सभी विशेषज्ञता नहीं है और कुछ निर्णय **सरकार** को लेने होंगे।
- The court is hearing the plea in **Zahoor Ahmed Bhat versus UT of Jammu and Kashmir**.  
अदालत **जाहूर अहमद भट बनाम जम्मू और कश्मीर केंद्रशासित प्रदेश** मामले की सुनवाई कर रही है।
- It has been argued that the failure to restore statehood to Jammu and Kashmir is affecting the **rights of the citizens** there.  
यह तर्क दिया गया है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर को राज्य का दर्जा बहाल न करना वहाँ के नागरिकों के **अधिकारों को प्रभावित** कर रहा है।
- Another argument is that it is also violating the **essential features of federalism** and thereby the **basic structure** of the Constitution.  
एक और तर्क यह है कि यह **संघवाद की मूल विशेषताओं** और संविधान की **मौलिक संरचना** का भी उल्लंघन कर रहा है।

### How are States created? राज्य कैसे बनाए जाते हैं?

- There are **three processes** enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States — **admission, establishment and formation**.  
भारत के संविधान में राज्यों के निर्माण के लिए **तीन प्रक्रियाएँ** निहित हैं — **प्रवेश, स्थापना और गठन**।
- For **admission** of a new State into the territory of India, the entity should have its own **organised political unit**.  
भारत की सीमा में नए राज्य के **प्रवेश** के लिए उस इकाई का अपना **संगठित राजनीतिक ढांचा** होना चाहिए।
- It is also required that admission through acquisition shall be guided by **international law**.  
यह भी आवश्यक है कि अधिग्रहण के माध्यम से प्रवेश **अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून** द्वारा निर्देशित हो।
- **This was the process by which Jammu and Kashmir was admitted into India's territory through the Instrument of Accession in 1947.**  
**इसी प्रक्रिया द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर को 1947 में विलय-पत्र (Instrument of Accession) के माध्यम से भारत की सीमा में शामिल किया गया।**
- **By executing this Instrument under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the then ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, agreed to accede his State to India.**  
**भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत इस दस्तावेज़ पर हस्ताक्षर करके कश्मीर के तत्कालीन शासक महाराजा हरि सिंह ने अपने राज्य को भारत में विलय करने पर सहमति दी।**
- For **establishing a new State**, territory shall be acquired as per the definition of **acquisition in international law**.  
**नए राज्य की स्थापना** के लिए क्षेत्र को **अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून में अधिग्रहण की परिभाषा** के अनुसार प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए।
- India acquired **Goa and Sikkim** and established them as States.  
भारत ने **गोवा और सिक्किम** का अधिग्रहण किया और उन्हें राज्य के रूप में स्थापित किया।
- The process of **forming a new State** has been, in fact, the **reorganisation of an existing State**, which led India from **14 States in 1956 to 29 States before 2019**.  
**नए राज्य के गठन** की प्रक्रिया वास्तव में **मौजूदा राज्यों के पुनर्गठन** की रही है, जिससे भारत में **1956 में 14 राज्य से बढ़कर 2019 से पहले 29 राज्य** हो गए।
- The **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019** reduced the number of States.  
**जम्मू और कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019** ने राज्यों की संख्या घटा दी।
- **Article 3 of the Constitution** provides for this process of reorganisation wherein Parliament may by law —  
**संविधान का अनुच्छेद 3** इस पुनर्गठन की प्रक्रिया का प्रावधान करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत संसद कानून द्वारा —
  - form a new State by separation of territory from any State  
किसी राज्य के क्षेत्र को अलग कर नया राज्य बना सकती है
  - unite two or more States or parts of States  
दो या अधिक राज्यों या उनके हिस्सों को मिला सकती है



- unite any territory to a part of any State  
किसी भी क्षेत्र को किसी राज्य के हिस्से से मिला सकती है
- increase or diminish the area of any State  
किसी राज्य का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ा या घटा सकती है
- alter the boundaries or the name of any State  
किसी राज्य की सीमाओं या नाम को बदल सकती है
- However, while the Union may diminish the area of a State, it cannot take it away by making it a Union Territory.  
हालाँकि, संघ किसी राज्य का क्षेत्रफल घटा सकता है, लेकिन उसे केंद्रशासित प्रदेश में परिवर्तित नहीं कर सकता।
- This would be a step against the federal features of India.  
यह भारत की संघीय विशेषताओं के खिलाफ होगा।
- Therefore, it is mandatory for the Union to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir.  
इसलिए, संघ के लिए जम्मू और कश्मीर को राज्य का दर्जा बहाल करना अनिवार्य है।
- It may wait for sometime depending upon the situation at the ground level.  
यह जमीनी हालात के आधार पर कुछ समय प्रतीक्षा कर सकता है।

## India's federal design भारत की संघीय संरचना

- India has been made a **Union of States** which means that it is **indivisible** and that States have no right to secede.  
भारत को राज्यों का संघ (Union of States) बनाया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है कि यह अविभाज्य (indivisible) है और राज्यों को अलग होने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।
- This provision in **Article 1** may be interpreted in the sense that the word 'India' reflects a **unitary federation** while the word 'Bharat' is a cultural connotation which signifies that India has a **composite culture** and that there is **unity in diversity**.  
**अनुच्छेद 1 (Article 1)** में यह प्रावधान इस अर्थ में व्याख्यायित किया जा सकता है कि 'India' शब्द एक **एकात्मक संघीय संरचना (unitary federation)** को दर्शाता है जबकि 'भारत (Bharat)' एक सांस्कृतिक अभिधारणा है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि भारत की **संस्कृति मिश्रित (composite culture)** है और इसमें **विविधता में एकता (unity in diversity)** है।
- Despite being a **two-tier system of governance**, the word '**federation**' is not used but rather '**Union**' is written expressly.  
**दो-स्तरीय शासन प्रणाली (two-tier system of governance)** होने के बावजूद '**संघ (federation)**' शब्द का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है बल्कि स्पष्ट रूप से '**Union**' लिखा गया है।
- The idea behind this unique feature is to ensure India's **federal character** and **unitary spirit**.  
इस अद्वितीय विशेषता के पीछे का विचार भारत के **संघीय चरित्र (federal character)** और **एकात्मक भावना (unitary spirit)** को सुनिश्चित करना है।
- This design is in tandem with the **philosophy of the Constitution**.  
यह संरचना संविधान की **दर्शनशास्त्र (philosophy)** के अनुरूप है।
- While the express use of the word '**Union**' makes the Centre strong enough to protect the **unity and integrity** of the nation, the **federal character** is created to equitably distribute the resources establishing India as a **welfare state**.  
'Union' शब्द के स्पष्ट प्रयोग से केंद्र राष्ट्र की **एकता और अखंडता (unity and integrity)** की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त मजबूत हो जाता है, वहीं **संघीय चरित्र (federal character)** संसाधनों के समान वितरण हेतु बनाया गया है जिससे भारत को एक **कल्याणकारी राज्य (welfare state)** के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके।
- This is the reason that India's **federal character** has been included in the **Basic Structure of the Constitution**.  
यही कारण है कि भारत के **संघीय चरित्र (federal character)** को संविधान की **मूल संरचना (Basic Structure)** में शामिल किया गया है।
- Without a **federal design**, India's union would lose its existence.  
**संघीय संरचना (federal design)** के बिना भारत का संघ अपना अस्तित्व खो देगा।
- Hence, the **Rajya Sabha** has been made a **permanent House in Article 83 (1)** which writes that it shall not be subject to dissolution.



इसलिए राज्यसभा (Rajya Sabha) को अनुच्छेद 83 (1) में एक स्थायी सदन (permanent House) बनाया गया है, जिसमें लिखा है कि यह भंग (dissolution) के अधीन नहीं होगी।

- The States' representation must always be there at the Union level to maintain and sustain India's unitary federation.  
भारत की एकात्मक संघीय संरचना (unitary federation) को बनाए रखने और स्थायी बनाने के लिए राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व (States' representation) हमेशा संघ स्तर पर होना चाहिए।
- Thus, it is imperative that the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir be restored to protect the sanctity of the federation.  
इसलिए यह अनिवार्य है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर की राज्य का दर्जा (statehood) बहाल किया जाए ताकि संघ की पवित्रता (sanctity of federation) की रक्षा की जा सके।

## What next?

### अब आगे क्या?

- To recall, on December 11, 2023, the Supreme Court upheld the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35 A, and also directed the Union Government to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir and hold Legislative Assembly elections.  
याद करने योग्य है कि 11 दिसंबर 2023 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट (Supreme Court) ने अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A के निरस्तीकरण को बरकरार रखा और केंद्र सरकार (Union Government) को निर्देश दिया कि वह जम्मू और कश्मीर की राज्य का दर्जा (statehood) बहाल करे और विधानसभा चुनाव (Legislative Assembly elections) कराए।
- Elections for the 90-member Assembly were held in October 2024, but there has not been any hint so far from the Government to restore the statehood as asked by the Court.  
90-सदस्यीय विधानसभा (90-member Assembly) के चुनाव अक्टूबर 2024 में हुए, लेकिन अब तक सरकार (Government) की ओर से राज्य का दर्जा (statehood) बहाल करने का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है, जैसा कि अदालत ने कहा था।
- Critics may point out that restoration of statehood would definitely empower the elected government in Jammu and Kashmir and that the powers of the Lieutenant Governor would be curtailed affecting the present position of the Union over the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.  
आलोचक यह कह सकते हैं कि राज्य का दर्जा (statehood) बहाल होने से जम्मू और कश्मीर की निर्वाचित सरकार (elected government) को निश्चित रूप से सशक्त किया जाएगा और उप राज्यपाल (Lieutenant Governor) की शक्तियां सीमित हो जाएंगी, जिससे जम्मू और कश्मीर के केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (Union Territory) पर केंद्र (Union) की वर्तमान स्थिति प्रभावित होगी।
- If this is to be agreed, it would be inconsistent with the constitutional design of India and would definitely erode its federal features.  
यदि इसे स्वीकार किया जाता है, तो यह भारत की संवैधानिक संरचना (constitutional design) के विपरीत होगा और निश्चित रूप से इसकी संघीय विशेषताओं (federal features) को कमजोर करेगा।



# The ABC of .APK hack

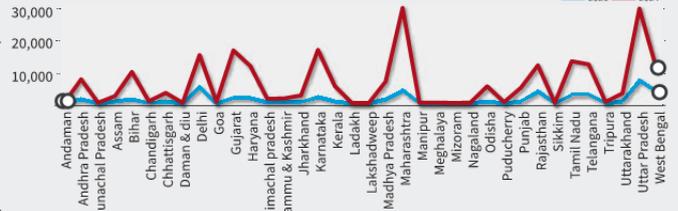
Tech-savvy developers — mostly in India (NCR, Jharkhand, U.P.) or abroad — code malicious APK files that mimic official apps, embedding spyware in them



■ Telangana records between 20-30 cases of APK file related frauds per day

■ Financial losses range between ₹10 and ₹15 lakh per day. In investment and business frauds involving APK files losses can range between ₹30 to ₹40 lakh

## State/UT-wise cases registered under cyber crimes



The APKs are then traded on underground forums. Fraudsters buy them pre-coded, complete with custom branding (logos, colours, app names)

60 to 70% of malicious APKs used in

India are developed locally in Delhi NCR, Meerut, Jamtara, and parts of Jharkhand. The remaining 30-40% originate from U.S., U.K., and China

10 distinct APK files are found every month

■ Of every 10 APK files, only 2-3 are decrypted successfully

## Cybercrime cases in India

2021	4,52,429
2022	10,29,026
2023	15,96,488
2024	22,68,346

9.42 lakh SIM cards and 2,63,348 IMEIs reported by the police have been blocked by Indian Government

APK files are a standard Android format used to install mobile applications, much like EXE files on Windows computers; both are used to install apps. Both can be exploited by fraudsters to spread malware

Fraudsters buy databases from customer directories of malls, hospitals, or service portals and identify potential targets



The APK file disappears. The same APK is tweaked with a new name and interface, and circulated again, often before investigators catch up

Funds are transferred to mule accounts, rapidly withdrawn or converted to cryptocurrency, leaving no trail for recovery



Scammers send the APK to pre-profiled victims via WhatsApp or Telegram, often after a call about a blocked account or a missed benefit of a government scheme



Once installed and granted permissions, the code is activated and the hacker gains full access to the program files, capturing OTPs, messages, contacts, and banking details

The app transmits stolen data to remote servers controlled by fraudsters in real time



Using the stolen data, scammers log into real bank websites or apps as the victim. Since they have OTPs and device info, they bypass security and complete high-value transactions



Source: Telangana Cyber Security Bureau & Data from Parliamentary response dated July 22. Text and research: Lavpreet Kaur, Graphic: Subyendu Ganguly

PATRIOTIC



# Inside the APK scam: how fake apps are used for financial fraud

APK fraud is one of the fastest-growing cybercrime threats in the country today. These scams, driven by malicious Android Package Kit (APK) files, exploit public trust in digital systems while using sophisticated technical tools to stay undetected and operational across State lines

## CS II: Cyber Security

Lavpreet Kaur

### The story so far:

Thousands of Indians with cell phones are losing money after answering a call or clicking on a message. Sometimes it begins with a phone call – calm, polite, and urgent. The voice at the other end warns of a blocked bank account, a missed government subsidy, or a pending electricity bill. Moments later, a message follows with a link to an app that promises a quick fix. The app looks official, bears the logo of a trusted institution, and installs without issue. The user grants a few routine permissions – contacts, SMS, notifications – not realising that, in that instant, their phone had become an open vault.

### What happens after users install the app?

In less than 10 minutes, money begins disappearing from bank accounts. Fixed deposits are prematurely closed, and OTPs intercepted. The app, which now runs in the background, monitors, mirrors and mines everything, right from locations to private messages. The user is unaware until it is too late. And by the time help is sought, the funds have travelled through layers of digital laundering, impossible to retrieve.

APK fraud is one of the fastest-growing cybercrime threats in the country today. The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal has logged 12,47,393 different types of cases in the last six months. Parliament has been informed that there has been a 900% jump in cyber crimes between 2021 and 2025. Data from the Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) revealed that a total of 2,188 such cases were reported

between January and July of 2025, leading to losses of ₹779.06 crore. Officials said that 20 to 30 such cases are reported every single day, with daily financial losses between ₹10 and ₹15 lakh. In high-stake scams like investment and business, losses can go up to ₹30 to ₹40 lakh. These scams, driven by malicious Android Package Kit (APK) files, exploit public trust in digital systems while using sophisticated technical tools to stay undetected and operational across State lines.

### How does the fraud work?

APK files on Android devices are much like .exe files on Windows computers; both are used to install apps, and both can be exploited by fraudsters to spread malware.

Fraudsters build or source these apps to mimic the appearance and language of official portals, including government subsidy schemes like PM-Kisan, tax refund platforms, electricity boards, or banks asking for KYC updates. These fake apps are often circulated through social media platforms like WhatsApp, accompanied by convincing messages that urge users to act immediately.

Developers use encryption techniques that hide malicious code from detection tools. By remaining dormant during installation, these APKs sidestep scans through antivirus software. Once downloaded, the app seeks multiple permissions, including access to contacts, messages, call logs, location, microphone, and notifications.

The app gains access to the phone's program files, harvests data in real-time, and transmits it in encrypted bits to external servers operated by fraudsters. These bits, while unreadable to ordinary

users, are decoded to extract valuable information, including banking credentials, OTPs, contacts, and location coordinates, among others.

### Who operates these apps?

The fraudsters who circulate these APKs are rarely the ones who build them. Instead, these apps are part of a well-structured underground economy. Cybercrime officials estimate that 60 to 70% of malicious APKs used in India are developed locally by tech savvy masterminds in Delhi NCR, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, Jamtara, and parts of Jharkhand. The remaining 30-40% originate internationally, with traces leading to the U.S., U.K., and China. Telegram channels and dark web marketplaces serve as prime distribution channels, offering pre-built APK kits and modules for a fee.

Once in circulation, the same APK file is reused with minor modifications in the interface (name, logo and URL or web address of the file), allowing it to bypass detection even after earlier versions are blacklisted.

Cybercrime officers say that across hundreds of scam cases each month, only about 10 distinct APK files are found, pointing to the widespread reuse of a few malicious apps.

### How are users targeted?

The choice of victim is anything but random. Much like a recce before a physical crime, cyber fraudsters carry out extensive digital surveillance before striking.

"Fraudsters purchase leaked databases, sourced from customer directories of malls, hospitals, or service portals, readily available on the dark web, Telegram, or even local search engines

like Just Dial," said an official from the TGCSB. "These datasets include names, phone numbers, email IDs, addresses, and at times even income or professional details, which help criminals customise their approach," the official explained.

High-earning professionals, including doctors, bank staff, teachers, and real estate agents, are often in the crosshairs. Using partial information already known about the target, fraudsters craft convincing, urgent messages designed to manipulate trust and prompt action.

### How are investigators tackling the problem?

When a fraudulent app is seized, cyber forensics teams decrypt it to trace server origins or identify developer signatures. But the results are mixed. Only 2-3 out of every 10 APKs are decrypted successfully. Most reveal only the server addresses, or general code structures. Rarely do the files contain identifiable developer signatures.

Even when financial trails are followed, they usually end in mule accounts, temporary bank or wallet accounts used to receive stolen funds, which are quickly converted into cryptocurrency. Arrests do happen, particularly of local accomplices managing these mule accounts or distributing the APKs. But the masterminds and coders, especially those offshore, remain elusive.

Google has removed nearly 50 malicious apps in recent months based on reports from investigators. "Google or any other intermediary does not scrutinise every application that is being hosted on their server. Fraudsters also use mule accounts and shell identities to pay for hosting and publishing on search engines," explained the official.

## Inside the APK scam: how fake apps are used for financial fraud

### एपीके घोटाले के अंदर: कैसे नकली ऐप्स का उपयोग वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी के लिए किया जाता है

- **APK fraud** is one of the fastest-growing **cybercrime threats** in the country today. एपीके धोखाधड़ी आज देश में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते हुए साइबर अपराध खतरों में से एक है।
- These scams, driven by malicious **Android Package Kit (APK) files**, exploit public trust in **digital systems** while using sophisticated technical tools to stay undetected and operational across **State lines**.

ये घोटाले, दुर्भावनापूर्ण एंड्रॉइड पैकेज किट (एपीके) फाइलों द्वारा संचालित, डिजिटल प्रणालियों में सार्वजनिक विश्वास का शोषण करते हैं, जबकि जटिल तकनीकी उपकरणों का उपयोग करके राज्य की सीमाओं में बिना पकड़े और सक्रिय बने रहते हैं।



## APK Fraud in India

### भारत में एपीके (APK) धोखाधड़ी

- Thousands of Indians with **cell phones** are losing money after answering a call or clicking on a message.  
**मोबाइल फोन (cell phones)** रखने वाले हजारों भारतीय कॉल उठाने या मैसेज पर क्लिक करने के बाद पैसे गंवा रहे हैं।
- Sometimes it begins with a **phone call** — calm, polite, and urgent. The voice at the other end warns of a **blocked bank account**, a missed **government subsidy**, or a pending **electricity bill**.  
कभी-कभी यह एक **फोन कॉल (phone call)** से शुरू होता है — शांत, विनम्र और तात्कालिक। दूसरी ओर की आवाज **बैंक खाता बंद (blocked bank account)** होने, छूटी हुई **सरकारी सब्सिडी (government subsidy)** या लंबित **बिजली बिल (electricity bill)** की चेतावनी देती है।
- Moments later, a message follows with a link to an **app** that promises a quick fix. The app looks **official**, bears the **logo of a trusted institution**, and installs without issue.  
कुछ ही क्षण बाद एक मैसेज आता है जिसमें एक **ऐप (app)** का लिंक होता है जो त्वरित समाधान का वादा करता है। यह ऐप **आधिकारिक (official)** दिखता है, किसी **विश्वसनीय संस्था का लोगो (logo of a trusted institution)** रखता है और बिना समस्या के इंस्टॉल हो जाता है।
- The user grants a few routine permissions — **contacts, SMS, notifications** — not realising that, in that instant, their phone had become an **open vault**.  
उपयोगकर्ता कुछ सामान्य अनुमति देता है — **संपर्क (contacts), एसएमएस (SMS), नोटिफिकेशन (notifications)** — यह महसूस किए बिना कि उसी क्षण उसका फोन एक **खुला तिजोरी (open vault)** बन गया है।

### What happens after users install the app?

#### उपयोगकर्ता के ऐप इंस्टॉल करने के बाद क्या होता है?

- In less than **10 minutes**, money begins disappearing from **bank accounts**. **Fixed deposits** are prematurely closed, and **OTPs** intercepted.  
**10 मिनट** से भी कम समय में **बैंक खातों (bank accounts)** से पैसा गायब होने लगता है। **फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट्स (Fixed deposits)** समय से पहले बंद हो जाते हैं और **ओटीपी (OTPs)** पकड़ लिए जाते हैं।
- The app, which now runs in the background, **monitors, mirrors and mines everything**, right from locations to private messages.  
यह ऐप, जो अब पृष्ठभूमि में चलता है, **सब कुछ निगरानी, प्रतिरूपण और खनन (monitors, mirrors and mines everything)** करता है, स्थान से लेकर निजी संदेशों तक।
- The user is unaware until it is too late. And by the time help is sought, the funds have travelled through layers of **digital laundering**, impossible to retrieve.  
उपयोगकर्ता तब तक अनजान रहता है जब तक बहुत देर न हो जाए। और जब तक मदद मांगी जाती है, तब तक फंड **डिजिटल मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग (digital laundering)** की परतों से गुजर चुके होते हैं और वापस पाना असंभव हो जाता है।
- APK fraud** is one of the fastest-growing **cybercrime threats** in the country today.  
**एपीके धोखाधड़ी (APK fraud)** आज देश में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते हुए **साइबर अपराध खतरों (cybercrime threats)** में से एक है।
- The **National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal** has logged **12,47,393** different types of cases in the last **six months**.  
**राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal)** ने पिछले **छह महीनों (six months)** में **12,47,393** विभिन्न प्रकार के मामले दर्ज किए हैं।
- Parliament** has been informed that there has been a **900% jump** in cyber crimes between **2021 and 2025**.  
**संसद (Parliament)** को सूचित किया गया है कि **2021 और 2025** के बीच साइबर अपराधों में **900% की बढ़ोतरी (900% jump)** हुई है।
- Data from the **Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB)** revealed that a total of **2,188** such cases were reported between **January and July 2025**, leading to losses of **₹779.06 crore**.



तेलंगाना साइबर सुरक्षा ब्यूरो (TGCSB) के आंकड़ों से पता चला कि जनवरी से जुलाई 2025 के बीच कुल 2,188 ऐसे मामले दर्ज किए गए, जिससे ₹779.06 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ।

- Officials said that 20 to 30 such cases are reported every single day, with daily financial losses between ₹10 and ₹15 lakh.  
अधिकारियों ने कहा कि हर दिन 20 से 30 ऐसे मामले दर्ज किए जाते हैं, जिनमें रोजाना ₹10 से ₹15 लाख का नुकसान होता है।
- In high-stake scams like investment and business, losses can go up to ₹30 to ₹40 lakh.  
निवेश और व्यापार (investment and business) जैसे बड़े घोटालों में नुकसान ₹30 से ₹40 लाख तक जा सकता है।
- These scams, driven by malicious APK files, exploit public trust in digital systems while using sophisticated technical tools to stay undetected and operational across State lines.  
ये घोटाले, जो हानिकारक एपीके फाइलों (malicious APK files) से संचालित होते हैं, डिजिटल सिस्टम पर सार्वजनिक भरोसे (public trust in digital systems) का शोषण करते हैं और उन्नत तकनीकी उपकरणों (sophisticated technical tools) का उपयोग करते हैं ताकि वे राज्य सीमाओं (State lines) के पार भी छुपे और सक्रिय रह सकें।

### How does the fraud work? धोखाधड़ी कैसे काम करती है?

- APK files on Android devices are much like .exe files on Windows computers; both are used to install apps, and both can be exploited by fraudsters to spread malware.  
एंड्रॉइड डिवाइस पर एपीके फाइलें (APK files) बिल्कुल .exe फाइलों (.exe files) की तरह होती हैं जो विंडोज कंप्यूटर पर उपयोग होती हैं; दोनों का उपयोग ऐप इंस्टॉल करने में होता है और दोनों को ठगों द्वारा मैलवेयर (malware) फैलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।
- Fraudsters build or source these apps to mimic the appearance and language of official portals, including government subsidy schemes like PM-Kisan, tax refund platforms, electricity boards, or banks asking for KYC updates.  
ठग इन ऐप्स को बनाते या मंगाते हैं ताकि वे आधिकारिक पोर्टल्स (official portals) की भाषा और स्वरूप की नकल कर सकें, जिनमें सरकारी सब्सिडी योजनाएँ (government subsidy schemes) जैसे पीएम-किसान (PM-Kisan), टैक्स रिफंड प्लेटफॉर्म (tax refund platforms), बिजली बोर्ड्स (electricity boards) या बैंक (banks) शामिल हैं जो केवाईसी अपडेट (KYC updates) मांगते हैं।
- These fake apps are often circulated through social media platforms like WhatsApp, accompanied by convincing messages that urge users to act immediately.  
ये नकली ऐप्स अक्सर सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म (social media platforms) जैसे व्हाट्सएप (WhatsApp) पर फैलाए जाते हैं, जिनके साथ भ्रामक संदेश होते हैं जो उपयोगकर्ताओं को तुरंत कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।
- Developers use encryption techniques that hide malicious code from detection tools. By remaining dormant during installation, these APKs sidestep scans through antivirus software.  
डेवलपर्स एन्क्रिप्शन तकनीकों (encryption techniques) का उपयोग करते हैं जो हानिकारक कोड (malicious code) को पहचानने वाले उपकरणों से छिपा देती हैं। इंस्टॉलेशन के दौरान निष्क्रिय (dormant) रहकर ये एपीके एंटीवायरस सॉफ्टवेयर (antivirus software) की जांच से बच जाती हैं।
- Once downloaded, the app seeks multiple permissions, including access to contacts, messages, call logs, location, microphone, and notifications.  
डाउनलोड होने के बाद, यह ऐप कई अनुमतियाँ (permissions) मांगता है, जिनमें संपर्क (contacts), संदेश (messages), कॉल लॉग्स (call logs), स्थान (location), माइक्रोफोन (microphone), और नोटिफिकेशन (notifications) तक पहुंच शामिल है।
- The app gains access to the phone's program files, harvests data in real-time, and transmits it in encrypted bits to external servers operated by fraudsters.  
ऐप फोन की प्रोग्राम फाइलों (program files) तक पहुंच बना लेता है, रियल-टाइम में डेटा (data in real-time) निकालता है और उसे एन्क्रिप्टेड बिट्स (encrypted bits) में ठगों द्वारा संचालित बाहरी सर्वरों पर भेजता है।
- These bits, while unreadable to ordinary users, are decoded to extract valuable information, including banking credentials, OTPs, contacts, and location coordinates, among others.



ये बिट्स, जो सामान्य उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अपठनीय होते हैं, डिकोड (decoded) किए जाते हैं ताकि मूल्यवान जानकारी निकाली जा सके, जिसमें बैंकिंग क्रेडेंशियल्स (banking credentials), ओटीपी (OTPs), संपर्क (contacts), और स्थान निर्देशांक (location coordinates) शामिल होते हैं।

### Who operates these apps?

इन ऐप्स को कौन संचालित करता है?

- The fraudsters who circulate these APKs are rarely the ones who build them. इन APKs को फैलाने वाले धोखेबाज शायद ही कभी उन्हें बनाते हैं।
- Instead, these apps are part of a well-structured **underground economy**. इसके बजाय, ये ऐप्स एक सुव्यवस्थित भूमिगत अर्थव्यवस्था का हिस्सा हैं।
- Cybercrime officials estimate that **60 to 70%** of malicious APKs used in India are developed locally by tech savvy masterminds in **Delhi NCR, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, Jamtara, and parts of Jharkhand**. साइबरक्राइम अधिकारियों का अनुमान है कि भारत में उपयोग होने वाले **60 से 70%** खतरनाक APKs स्थानीय रूप से **दिल्ली NCR, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश, जामताड़ा और झारखंड के कुछ हिस्सों** में तकनीकी जानकार मास्टरमाइंड द्वारा विकसित किए जाते हैं।
- The remaining **30-40%** originate internationally, with traces leading to the **U.S., U.K., and China**. शेष **30-40%** अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्पन्न होते हैं, जिनके सबूत **अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और चीन** तक पहुंचते हैं।
- **Telegram channels and dark web marketplaces** serve as prime distribution channels, offering pre-built APK kits and modules for a fee. **टेलीग्राम चैनल और डार्क वेब मार्केटप्लेस** मुख्य वितरण चैनलों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, जो शुल्क लेकर पहले से तैयार APK किट और मॉड्यूल उपलब्ध कराते हैं।
- Once in circulation, the same APK file is reused with **minor modifications** in the interface (**name, logo and URL or web address of the file**), allowing it to bypass detection even after earlier versions are blacklisted. एक बार प्रसारित होने के बाद, उसी APK फ़ाइल का **छोटे-छोटे बदलावों** के साथ पुनः उपयोग किया जाता है (**नाम, लोगो और URL या वेब एड्रेस**), जिससे यह पहले के संस्करणों के ब्लैकलिस्ट होने के बाद भी पहचान से बच निकलती है।
- Cybercrime officers say that across hundreds of scam cases each month, only about **10 distinct APK files** are found, pointing to the widespread reuse of a few malicious apps. साइबरक्राइम अधिकारियों का कहना है कि हर महीने सैकड़ों घोटालों के मामलों में केवल **लगभग 10 अलग-अलग APK फाइलें** मिलती हैं, जो कुछ खतरनाक ऐप्स के व्यापक पुनः उपयोग की ओर इशारा करती हैं।

### How are users targeted?

उपयोगकर्ताओं को कैसे निशाना बनाया जाता है?

- The choice of victim is anything but random. Much like a **recce before a physical crime**, cyber fraudsters carry out **extensive digital surveillance** before striking. पीड़ित का चयन बिल्कुल भी यादृच्छिक नहीं होता। जैसे किसी **भौतिक अपराध से पहले रेकी** की जाती है, वैसे ही साइबर धोखेबाज हमला करने से पहले **व्यापक डिजिटल निगरानी** करते हैं।
- “Fraudsters purchase **leaked databases**, sourced from customer directories of **malls, hospitals, or service portals**, readily available on the **dark web, Telegram, or even local search engines like Just Dial**,” said an official from the TGCSB. TGCSB के एक अधिकारी ने कहा, “धोखेबाज **लीक किए गए डेटाबेस** खरीदते हैं, जो **मॉल, अस्पतालों या सेवा पोर्टल्स** की ग्राहक डायरेक्टरी से लिए जाते हैं, और ये आसानी से **डार्क वेब, टेलीग्राम या यहां तक कि जस्ट डायल जैसे स्थानीय सर्च इंजन** पर उपलब्ध होते हैं।”
- “These datasets include **names, phone numbers, email IDs, addresses, and at times even income or professional details**, which help criminals customise their approach,” the official explained. अधिकारी ने समझाया कि “इन डेटासेट्स में **नाम, फोन नंबर, ईमेल आईडी, पते और कभी-कभी आय या पेशेवर विवरण** शामिल होते हैं, जो अपराधियों को अपनी रणनीति अनुकूलित करने में मदद करते हैं।”
- High-earning professionals, including **doctors, bank staff, teachers, and real estate agents**, are often in the crosshairs.



डॉक्टर, बैंक कर्मचारी, शिक्षक और रियल एस्टेट एजेंट्स जैसे उच्च आय वाले पेशेवर अक्सर निशाने पर होते हैं।

- Using **partial information** already known about the target, fraudsters craft **convincing, urgent messages** designed to manipulate trust and prompt action.  
लक्ष्य के बारे में पहले से ज्ञात **आंशिक जानकारी** का उपयोग करके, धोखेबाज **विश्वसनीय और तात्कालिक संदेश** तैयार करते हैं, जो विश्वास को प्रभावित कर तुरंत कार्रवाई के लिए मजबूर करते हैं।

### How are investigators tackling the problem?

#### जांचकर्ता इस समस्या से कैसे निपट रहे हैं?

- When a fraudulent app is seized, **cyber forensics teams** decrypt it to trace **server origins** or identify **developer signatures**.  
जब किसी धोखाधड़ी वाले ऐप को जब्त किया जाता है, तो **साइबर फॉरेंसिक टीम** उसे डिक्रिप्ट करके **सर्वर की उत्पत्ति** का पता लगाती हैं या **डेवलपर के हस्ताक्षर** पहचानती हैं।
- But the results are mixed. Only **2-3 out of every 10 APKs** are decrypted successfully.  
लेकिन परिणाम मिश्रित होते हैं। हर 10 APKs में से केवल **2-3 ही सफलतापूर्वक डिक्रिप्ट** किए जाते हैं।
- Most reveal only the **server addresses, or general code structures**. Rarely do the files contain **identifiable developer signatures**.  
अधिकांश केवल **सर्वर एड्रेस या सामान्य कोड संरचना** का खुलासा करते हैं। फाइलों में शायद ही कभी **पहचाने जा सकने वाले डेवलपर हस्ताक्षर** होते हैं।
- Even when **financial trails** are followed, they usually end in **mule accounts, temporary bank or wallet accounts** used to receive stolen funds, which are quickly converted into **cryptocurrency**.  
यहां तक कि जब **वित्तीय सुराग** का पीछा किया जाता है, तो वे आमतौर पर **म्यूल अकाउंट्स, अस्थायी बैंक या वॉलेट अकाउंट्स** में खत्म होते हैं, जिनका उपयोग चुराए गए धन को प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है और जिन्हें जल्दी से **क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी** में बदल दिया जाता है।
- Arrests do happen, particularly of **local accomplices** managing these mule accounts or distributing the APKs. But the **masterminds and coders**, especially those offshore, remain elusive.  
गिरफ्तारियां होती हैं, खासकर उन **स्थानीय सहयोगियों** की जो इन म्यूल अकाउंट्स का प्रबंधन करते हैं या APKs का वितरण करते हैं। लेकिन **मास्टरमाइंड और कोडर**, विशेषकर जो विदेश में हैं, अभी भी पकड़ से बाहर हैं।
- **Google** has removed nearly **50 malicious apps** in recent months based on reports from investigators.  
हाल के महीनों में जांचकर्ताओं की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर **गूगल** ने लगभग **50 खतरनाक ऐप्स** हटा दिए हैं।
- "Google or any other intermediary does not scrutinise every application that is being hosted on their server. Fraudsters also use **mule accounts and shell identities** to pay for hosting and publishing on search engines," explained the official.  
अधिकारी ने समझाया, "**गूगल या कोई अन्य मध्यस्थ** हर उस एप्लिकेशन की जांच नहीं करता जो उनके सर्वर पर होस्ट की जा रही है। धोखेबाज **म्यूल अकाउंट्स और शेल पहचान** का उपयोग होस्टिंग और सर्च इंजन पर पब्लिश करने के भुगतान के लिए भी करते हैं।"



## Houthis raid offices of UNICEF, WFP in Yemen, detain employee



**GS II: International Institutions**

REUTERS

The Iran-backed Houthis on Sunday raided the offices of the World Food Programme, the United Nations' food agency, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in Sanaa, detaining at least one UN employee. Contacts with several other WFP and UNICEF staffers have been lost, officials said. AP

**Houthis raid offices of UNICEF, WFP in Yemen, detain employee**

**हौथियों ने यमन में यूनिसेफ, डब्ल्यूएफपी के कार्यालयों पर छापा मारा, कर्मचारी को हिरासत में लिया**

• The Iran-backed Houthis on Sunday raided the offices of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations' food agency, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in Sanaa, detaining at least one UN employee.

ईरान समर्थित हौथियों ने रविवार को सना में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की खाद्य एजेंसी विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP)

और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपातकालीन कोष (UNICEF) के कार्यालयों पर छापा मारा और कम से कम एक यूएन कर्मचारी को हिरासत में लिया।

- Contacts with several other WFP and UNICEF staffers have been lost, officials said. अधिकारियों ने कहा कि कई अन्य WFP और UNICEF कर्मचारियों से संपर्क टूट गया है।



# China's Xi meets Maldives' Muizzu, seeks deeper ties, effective FTA implementation

**GS II: India and It's neighbours**

Pr  
TIANJIN

Chinese President Xi Jinping met Maldives President Mohamed Muizzu here on Sunday and called for deepening bilateral ties with effective implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The two leaders met on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit being held here on Sunday.

The Maldives is a Dialogue Partner of the 10-member SCO bloc.

Mr. Xi told Mr. Muizzu that the two countries have achieved progress in ad-



**Mutual interests:** Mohamed Muizzu, second left, and Xi Jinping, third right, attend a bilateral meeting in Tianjin on Sunday. AP

vancing Belt and Road cooperation, and China will continue to deepen cooperation with the Maldives to ensure the effec-

tive implementation of the China-Maldives FTA. Both countries should advance cooperation in areas including fisheries, marine

scientific research, environmental protection, he said.

For his part, Mr. Muizzu said the Maldives is willing to work with China to expand cooperation, and to strengthen coordination and collaboration within multilateral mechanisms, including the SCO. Mr. Muizzu visited China in January last year, soon after his election campaign, during which he pushed an 'India Out' agenda calling for the withdrawal of Indian personnel operating helicopter medical services and Dornier maritime surveillance aircraft.

## China's Xi meets Maldives' Muizzu, seeks deeper ties, effective FTA implementation

### चीन के शी ने मालदीव के मुइज्जू से मुलाकात की, गहरे संबंधों और प्रभावी एफटीए कार्यान्वयन की मांग की

Chinese President Xi Jinping met Maldives President Mohamed Muizzu here on Sunday and called for deepening bilateral ties with effective implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

चीनी राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग ने रविवार को यहां मालदीव के राष्ट्रपति मोहम्मद मुइज्जू से मुलाकात की और मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (FTA) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के साथ द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को गहरा करने का आह्वान किया।

- The two leaders met on the sidelines of the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit** being held here on Sunday.  
दोनों नेताओं ने रविवार को यहां आयोजित **शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) शिखर सम्मेलन** के इतर बैठक की।
- The **Maldives** is a Dialogue Partner of the **10-member SCO bloc**.  
**मालदीव 10-सदस्यीय SCO ब्लॉक** का संवाद साझेदार है।
- Mr. Xi told Mr. Muizzu that the two countries have achieved progress in advancing **Belt and Road cooperation**, and **China** will continue to deepen cooperation with the **Maldives** to ensure the effective implementation of the **China-Maldives FTA**.  
श्री शी ने श्री मुइज्जू से कहा कि दोनों देशों ने **बेल्ट एंड रोड सहयोग** को आगे बढ़ाने में प्रगति की है और **चीन**



मालदीव के साथ सहयोग को और गहरा करेगा ताकि चीन-मालदीव FTA का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

- Both countries should advance cooperation in areas including **fisheries, marine scientific research, and environmental protection**, he said.  
उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों देशों को **मत्स्य पालन, समुद्री वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, पर्यावरण संरक्षण** सहित क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।
- For his part, **Mr. Muizzu** said the **Maldives** is willing to work with **China** to expand cooperation, and to strengthen coordination and collaboration within multilateral mechanisms, including the **SCO**.  
अपनी ओर से, **श्री मुइज्जू** ने कहा कि **मालदीव चीन** के साथ सहयोग का विस्तार करने और **SCO** सहित बहुपक्षीय तंत्रों के भीतर समन्वय और सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए तैयार है।
- **Mr. Muizzu** visited **China** in **January last year**, soon after his election campaign, during which he pushed an **'India Out'** agenda calling for the withdrawal of **Indian personnel** operating helicopter medical services and **Dornier maritime surveillance aircraft**.  
**श्री मुइज्जू** ने अपने चुनाव अभियान के तुरंत बाद **पिछले वर्ष जनवरी** में **चीन** का दौरा किया था, जिसके दौरान उन्होंने **'इंडिया आउट एजेंडा'** को आगे बढ़ाया था, जिसमें **भारतीय कर्मियों** की वापसी की मांग की गई थी, जो हेलीकॉप्टर चिकित्सा सेवाएं और **डोर्नियर समुद्री निगरानी विमान** संचालित कर रहे थे।

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

1. **Govt. to offer immediate liquidity, compliance relief to exporters hit by tariffs**  
सरकार तत्काल तरलता, अनुपालन राहत देगी शुल्कों से प्रभावित निर्यातकों को
2. **Study finds T.N. has lowest density of rosewood tree population in South India**  
अध्ययन में पाया गया कि दक्षिण भारत में गुलाब की लकड़ी के पेड़ों की सबसे कम घनत्व तमिलनाडु में है
3. **Panel has held KCR accountable for lapses in Kaleshwaram: Minister**  
पैनल ने कालेश्वरम में खामियों के लिए केसीआर को जिम्मेदार ठहराया: मंत्री
4. **HAL likely to deliver 2 Tejas Mark-1A jets next month**  
एचएएल अगले महीने 2 तेजस मार्क-1ए जेट देने की संभावना
5. **Indian Army tests combat readiness in Arunachal Pradesh**  
भारतीय सेना ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश में युद्ध तत्परता की जाँच की
6. **Simplifying the mammoth Income Tax Act in six months**  
छः महीनों में विशाल आयकर अधिनियम को सरल बनाना



7. **Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed**  
मालदीव और लक्षद्वीप के आसपास समुद्र स्तर अपेक्षित से तेजी से बढ़ रहा है
8. **Shell structure: stars as onions**  
शेल संरचना: सितारे प्याज की तरह
9. **Recurrent irritant**  
बार-बार होने वाला परेशानी
10. **Why are orcas offering fresh prey to humans?**  
ओरका इंसानों को ताजा शिकार क्यों दे रहे हैं?
11. **Decoding cryptos**  
क्रिप्टो का विश्लेषण

PATRIOTIC IAS



# Govt. to offer immediate liquidity, compliance relief to exporters hit by tariffs

**GS III: External Sector**

**T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan**  
NEW DELHI

The Union government has come up with an “action plan” to respond to the tariff escalation by the U.S., which includes short-, medium-, and long-term measures aimed at not only addressing the short-term pain points but also increasing long-term competitiveness, the spokesperson of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry told *The Hindu* on Saturday.

According to sources, the short-term measures include providing immediate liquidity and compliance relief to exporters and helping them maintain order levels and employment in vulnerable sectors. “The Government of India is proactively responding with a timely, well-calibrated, and comprehensive multi-tiered strategy designed not only to safeguard Indian exporters but also to strengthen our long-term competitiveness in global markets,” the spokesperson said. “The Department of Commerce has framed a short-, medium-, and long-term action plan to respond to this tariff escalation.”

## ‘Guiding principles’

According to sources in the Ministry, this action plan is based on a few “guiding principles”: providing immediate relief to exporters with regard to liquidity, compliance, and order levels, building resilience in

## Tweaking export model

The government is working out ways to deflect the blow to exporters from the U.S. tariffs



- The plan includes short-, medium-, and long-term measures to address pain points and boost competitiveness

- It is based on a few “guiding principles”: providing immediate relief with regard to liquidity, compliances, and order levels, building resilience in supply chains, leveraging existing trade agreements, and providing non-financial assistance

supply chains, leveraging existing trade agreements, and providing other non-financial assistance to exporters.

“It is anticipated that exporters may face delayed payments, stretched receivable cycles, and cancelled orders due to the tariff shock,” a source said.

“To prevent working capital stress and protect employment, the government is considering several steps to ease liquidity, prevent insolvencies, and allow exporters to sustain operations until new markets are tapped.”

*The Hindu* has learnt from various export promotion bodies that liquidity crunch is a major concern for exporters as they have already bought the stock that they would have exported to the U.S. under normal circumstances.

“A critical risk is a drop in order levels, particularly in SEZ-based units which contribute significantly to labour-intensive exports,” the source explained. They confirmed *The Hindu’s* August 13 report about the government tweaking the Export Promotion Mission, announced in the Union

Budget 2025, to better align it with the needs of the currently affected export sectors.

That plan is currently being appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). It will include ‘Niryat Protsahan’ or helping exporters with trade finance access such as interest subvention, e-commerce export cards, and collateral support. The second pillar would be ‘Niryat Disha’, which would help exporters with market access through export compliance support, branding and packaging support. The government is also considering some SEZ policy flexibility norms to help SEZs to sustain production volumes and scale.

The medium- and long-term strategy includes leveraging the existing Free Trade Agreements that India has signed, an export diversification push so that large shares of exports don’t go to any single country, establishing strategic autonomy in crucial sectors, and creating digital trade infrastructure in the form of the BharatTradeNet.

**Govt. to offer immediate liquidity, compliance relief to exporters hit by tariffs**

**सरकार तत्काल तरलता, अनुपालन राहत देगी शुल्कों से प्रभावित निर्यातकों को**

- The Union government has come up with an “action plan” to respond to the tariff escalation by the U.S., which includes short-, medium-, and long-term measures aimed at not only addressing the short-term pain points but also increasing long-term competitiveness, the spokesperson of the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry** told *The Hindu* on Saturday.

केंद्रीय सरकार ने अमेरिका द्वारा शुल्क वृद्धि का जवाब देने के लिए एक “कार्य योजना” तैयार की है, जिसमें अल्पकालिक, मध्यमकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपाय शामिल हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य न केवल अल्पकालिक समस्याओं का समाधान करना है बल्कि दीर्घकालिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाना भी है, यह बात **वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय** के प्रवक्ता ने शनिवार को द हिंदू को बताया।

- According to sources, the short-term measures include providing **immediate liquidity and compliance**



relief to exporters and helping them maintain order levels and employment in vulnerable sectors.

सूत्रों के अनुसार, अल्पकालिक उपायों में निर्यातकों को तत्काल तरलता और अनुपालन राहत प्रदान करना और उन्हें असुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में ऑर्डर स्तर और रोजगार बनाए रखने में मदद करना शामिल है।

- “The Government of India is proactively responding with a timely, well-calibrated, and comprehensive multi-tiered strategy designed not only to safeguard Indian exporters but also to strengthen our long-term competitiveness in global markets,” the spokesperson said.  
प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि “भारत सरकार सक्रिय रूप से एक समय पर, सुविचारित और व्यापक बहु-स्तरीय रणनीति के साथ प्रतिक्रिया दे रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य न केवल भारतीय निर्यातकों की सुरक्षा करना है बल्कि वैश्विक बाजारों में हमारी दीर्घकालिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को मजबूत करना भी है।”
- “The Department of Commerce has framed a short-, medium-, and long-term action plan to respond to this tariff escalation.”  
“वाणिज्य विभाग ने इस शुल्क वृद्धि का जवाब देने के लिए अल्पकालिक, मध्यमकालिक और दीर्घकालिक कार्य योजना बनाई है।”

### ‘Guiding principles’

#### ‘मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत’

- According to sources in the Ministry, this action plan is based on a few “guiding principles”: providing immediate relief to exporters with regard to liquidity, compliance, and order levels, building resilience in supply chains, leveraging existing trade agreements, and providing other non-financial assistance to exporters.  
मंत्रालय के सूत्रों के अनुसार, यह कार्य योजना कुछ “मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों” पर आधारित है: निर्यातकों को तरलता, अनुपालन और ऑर्डर स्तर के संबंध में तत्काल राहत प्रदान करना, आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में लचीलापन बनाना, मौजूदा व्यापार समझौतों का लाभ उठाना और निर्यातकों को अन्य गैर-वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।
- “It is anticipated that exporters may face delayed payments, stretched receivable cycles, and cancelled orders due to the tariff shock,” a source said.  
एक सूत्र ने कहा, “अनुमान है कि निर्यातकों को शुल्क झटके के कारण विलंबित भुगतान, लंबी वसूली चक्र और रद्द किए गए ऑर्डरों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।”
- “To prevent working capital stress and protect employment, the government is considering several steps to ease liquidity, prevent insolvencies, and allow exporters to sustain operations until new markets are tapped.”  
“कार्यशील पूंजी तनाव को रोकने और रोजगार की रक्षा करने के लिए, सरकार तरलता को आसान बनाने, दिवालियेपन को रोकने और निर्यातकों को तब तक संचालन बनाए रखने की अनुमति देने के लिए कई कदमों पर विचार कर रही है जब तक कि नए बाजार नहीं खोजे जाते।”
- The Hindu has learnt from various export promotion bodies that liquidity crunch is a major concern for exporters as they have already bought the stock that they would have exported to the U.S. under normal circumstances.  
द हिंदू ने विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्धन निकायों से जाना है कि तरलता की कमी निर्यातकों के लिए एक बड़ी चिंता है क्योंकि उन्होंने पहले से ही वह स्टॉक खरीद लिया है जिसे वे सामान्य परिस्थितियों में अमेरिका को निर्यात करते।
- “A critical risk is a drop in order levels, particularly in **SEZ-based units** which contribute significantly to labour-intensive exports,” the source explained.  
सूत्र ने समझाया, “एक महत्वपूर्ण जोखिम ऑर्डर स्तरों में गिरावट है, विशेष रूप से **एसईजेड-आधारित इकाइयों** में जो श्रम-प्रधान निर्यातों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती हैं।”
- They confirmed The Hindu’s August 13 report about the government tweaking the **Export Promotion Mission**, announced in the **Union Budget 2025**, to better align it with the needs of the currently affected export sectors.  
उन्होंने 13 अगस्त की द हिंदू की रिपोर्ट की पुष्टि की कि सरकार ने **निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन** को, जिसे **केंद्रीय बजट 2025** में घोषित किया गया था, वर्तमान में प्रभावित निर्यात क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों के साथ बेहतर संरेखित करने के लिए संशोधित किया है।
- That plan is currently being appraised by the **Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)**.  
वह योजना वर्तमान में **व्यय वित्त समिति (EFC)** द्वारा मूल्यांकित की जा रही है।
- It will include ‘**Niryat Protsahan**’ or helping exporters with trade finance access such as interest subvention, e-commerce export cards, and collateral support.



इसमें 'निर्यात प्रोत्साहन' शामिल होगा या निर्यातकों को व्यापार वित्त पहुंच जैसे ब्याज सबवैशन, ई-कॉमर्स निर्यात कार्ड और संपार्श्विक समर्थन में मदद करना शामिल होगा।

- The second pillar would be 'Niryat Disha', which would help exporters with market access through export compliance support, branding and packaging support.

दूसरा स्तंभ 'निर्यात दिशा' होगा, जो निर्यात अनुपालन समर्थन, ब्रांडिंग और पैकेजिंग समर्थन के माध्यम से निर्यातकों को बाजार पहुंच में मदद करेगा।

- The government is also considering some **SEZ policy flexibility norms** to help SEZs to sustain production volumes and scale.

सरकार कुछ **एसईजेड नीति लचीलापन मानदंडों** पर भी विचार कर रही है ताकि एसईजेड उत्पादन मात्रा और पैमाने को बनाए रख सकें।

- The medium- and long-term strategy includes leveraging the existing **Free Trade Agreements**, an export diversification push so that large shares of exports don't go to any single country, establishing **strategic autonomy** in crucial sectors, and creating digital trade infrastructure in the form of the **BharatTradeNet**.

मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति में मौजूदा **मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों** का लाभ उठाना, निर्यात विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देना ताकि निर्यात का बड़ा हिस्सा किसी एक देश में न जाए, महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में **रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता** स्थापित करना और **भारतट्रेडनेट** के रूप में डिजिटल व्यापार अवसंरचना का निर्माण शामिल है।

PATRIOTICIAS



# Study finds T.N. has lowest density of rosewood tree population in South India

**GS III: Environment**

**Geetha Srimathi**  
CHENNAI

Only 17.2% of India's suitable habitat for *Dalbergia latifolia* – Indian rosewood – lies in protected areas, according to recent habitat modelling by the Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), Bengaluru.

The species, native to Tamil Nadu's Nilgiris, Anamalai, and Parambikulam ranges, now finds itself largely unprotected and increasingly vulnerable to exploitation as the State government decided not to renew the Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Act, 1995, beyond February 2025. Introduced in 1995, the Act had prohibited the cutting of rosewood without government permission and helped to prevent industrial-scale exploitation. It was extended in 2010 for a period of 15 years and was left to lapse this year without renewal. Experts say with the law gone, privately owned trees, many found in tea plantations of the Nilgiris, are now at risk.

Often called the 'ivory of the forests', it is prized for its rich grain, deep colour, and exceptional durability. It is a premium timber re-



**Multiple benefits:** Rosewood trees improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, and act as long-term carbon sinks. FILE PHOTO

source for the furniture and handicraft industries as well as a keystone ecological species. Rosewood trees improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation and act as long-term carbon sinks.

## Sharp decline

Recent field studies conducted by the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, led by the IWST, across 12 States between 2019 and 2025 show a sharp decline in rosewood populations, particularly in Tamil Nadu. The State recorded just 2.85 trees per 0.1 hectare, markedly lower than Karnataka's 6.19 and Kerala's 5.38.

According to the IWST, habitat modelling with the use of MaxEnt software, conducted with 3,224 geo-referenced occurrence

points and 19 bioclimatic variables, has identified six core districts in Tamil Nadu with high habitat suitability: the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Dindigul, and Theni.

Yet, the limited overlap between suitable habitat and protected areas means that most of the remaining rosewood populations are exposed to legal felling and land-use change. According to T.N. Manohara, Scientist-F, IWST, climate models suggest that the suitable habitat will likely shrink in the coming decades.

He says the State must urgently reinstate legal protections and bring in a tagging and certification system to differentiate the plantation-grown rosewood from illegally harvested wild timber.



## Study finds T.N. has lowest density of rosewood tree population in South India

### अध्ययन में पाया गया कि दक्षिण भारत में गुलाब की लकड़ी के पेड़ों की सबसे कम घनत्व तमिलनाडु में है

- Only **17.2%** of India's suitable habitat for **Dalbergia latifolia** — Indian rosewood — lies in protected areas, according to recent habitat modelling by the **Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), Bengaluru**.  
भारत के उपयुक्त आवास का केवल **17.2%** डालबर्गिया लैटिफोलिया — इंडियन रोजवुड — संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में आता है, हाल के आवास मॉडलिंग के अनुसार जो **वुड साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी संस्थान (IWST), बेंगलुरु** द्वारा किया गया।
- The species, native to Tamil Nadu's **Nilgiris, Anamalai, and Parambikulam ranges**, now finds itself largely unprotected and increasingly vulnerable to exploitation as the **State government** decided not to renew the **Tamil Nadu Rosewood Trees (Conservation) Act, 1995**, beyond **February 2025**.  
यह प्रजाति, जो तमिलनाडु के **नीलगिरि, अनामलाई और परंबिकुलम पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं** की मूल निवासी है, अब काफी हद तक असुरक्षित पाई जाती है और शोषण के लिए अधिक संवेदनशील है क्योंकि **राज्य सरकार** ने **तमिलनाडु रोजवुड ट्रीज़ (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1995** को **फरवरी 2025** के बाद नवीनीकृत न करने का निर्णय लिया।
- Introduced in **1995**, the Act had prohibited the cutting of rosewood without government permission and helped to prevent industrial-scale exploitation. It was extended in **2010** for a period of **15 years** and was left to lapse this year without renewal.  
**1995** में पेश किए गए इस अधिनियम ने सरकारी अनुमति के बिना रोजवुड की कटाई पर प्रतिबंध लगाया था और औद्योगिक स्तर पर शोषण को रोकने में मदद की थी। इसे **2010** में **15 वर्षों** की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया था और इस वर्ष इसे नवीनीकरण के बिना समाप्त होने दिया गया।
- Experts say with the law gone, privately owned trees, many found in tea plantations of the **Nilgiris**, are now at risk.  
विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि कानून समाप्त होने के साथ, निजी स्वामित्व वाले पेड़, जिनमें से कई **नीलगिरि** की चाय बागानों में पाए जाते हैं, अब जोखिम में हैं।
- Often called the '**ivory of the forests**', it is prized for its rich grain, deep colour, and exceptional durability.  
अक्सर '**जंगल का हाथीदांत**' कहा जाने वाला यह अपनी समृद्ध लकड़ी की लकीरों, गहरे रंग और असाधारण टिकाऊपन के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
- It is a premium timber resource for the **furniture and handicraft industries** as well as a keystone ecological species.  
यह **फर्नीचर और हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों** के लिए एक प्रीमियम लकड़ी संसाधन है और एक महत्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिक प्रजाति भी है।
- **Rosewood trees** improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation and act as long-term carbon sinks.  
**गुलाब की लकड़ी के पेड़** नाइट्रोजन स्थिरीकरण के माध्यम से मिट्टी की उर्वरता में सुधार करते हैं और दीर्घकालिक कार्बन सिंक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

### Sharp decline तेज़ गिरावट

- Recent field studies conducted by the **Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education**, led by the **IWST**, across **12 States** between **2019 and 2025** show a sharp decline in rosewood populations, particularly in **Tamil Nadu**.  
**भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान और शिक्षा परिषद**, के नेतृत्व में **IWST** द्वारा **2019 और 2025** के बीच **12 राज्यों** में किए गए हालिया फील्ड अध्ययनों से गुलाब की लकड़ी की आबादी में तेज गिरावट दिखाई देती है, विशेष रूप से **तमिलनाडु** में।
- The State recorded just **2.85 trees per 0.1 hectare**, markedly lower than **Karnataka's 6.19** and **Kerala's 5.38**.



राज्य ने केवल 2.85 पेड़ प्रति 0.1 हेक्टेयर दर्ज किए, जो कर्नाटक के 6.19 और केरल के 5.38 से उल्लेखनीय रूप से कम है।

- According to the **IWST**, habitat modelling with the use of **MaxEnt software**, conducted with **3,224 geo-referenced occurrence points** and **19 bioclimatic variables**, has identified six core districts in Tamil Nadu with high habitat suitability: the **Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Dindigul, and Theni**.  
**IWST** के अनुसार, **मैक्सएंट सॉफ्टवेयर** का उपयोग करके आवास मॉडलिंग, जिसमें **3,224 जियो-रेफरेंस्ड घटनास्थल बिंदु** और **19 जैव-जलवायु चर** शामिल थे, ने तमिलनाडु में उच्च आवास उपयुक्तता वाले छह मुख्य जिलों की पहचान की है: **नीलगिरि, कोयंबटूर, ईरोड, तिरुपुर, डिंडीगुल और थेनी**।
- Yet, the limited overlap between suitable habitat and protected areas means that most of the remaining rosewood populations are exposed to legal felling and land-use change.  
फिर भी, उपयुक्त आवास और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के बीच सीमित ओवरलैप का मतलब है कि शेष अधिकांश गुलाब की लकड़ी की आबादी कानूनी कटाई और भूमि उपयोग परिवर्तन के लिए उजागर है।
- According to **T.N. Manohara, Scientist-F, IWST**, climate models suggest that the suitable habitat will likely shrink in the coming decades.  
**टी.एन. मनोहरा, वैज्ञानिक-F, IWST** के अनुसार, जलवायु मॉडल से संकेत मिलता है कि आने वाले दशकों में उपयुक्त आवास संभवतः सिकुड़ जाएगा।
- He says the **State** must urgently reinstate legal protections and bring in a tagging and certification system to differentiate the plantation-grown rosewood from illegally harvested wild timber.  
उन्होंने कहा कि **राज्य** को तुरंत कानूनी सुरक्षा बहाल करनी चाहिए और एक टैगिंग और प्रमाणन प्रणाली लानी चाहिए ताकि बागानों में उगाई गई गुलाब की लकड़ी को अवैध रूप से काटे गए जंगली लकड़ी से अलग किया जा सके।

PATRIOTICIAS



# Panel has held KCR accountable for lapses in Kaleshwaram: Minister

**GS III: Infrastructure**

**The Hindu Bureau**  
HYDERABAD

The Justice P.C. Ghose Commission which inquired into the lapses in the construction of the Kaleshwaram Project barrages at Medigadda, Annaram, and Sundilla has held that the former Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhara Rao be made directly accountable for procedural flaws in the construction, operation and maintenance at every stage that led to the structures becoming non-operational, Irrigation Minister N. Uttam Kumar Reddy said in the Telangana Assembly on Sunday.

Mr. Uttam Kumar, while initiating the debate on the construction of the barrage

and the 665-page report of the commission, read out excerpts of the report.

## 'Solo decision'

Quoting the report, the Minister stated that non-availability of water at the Tummidihatti site was not a genuine reason for construction of the barrage at Medigadda and it was because of the solo decision of the then Chief Minister that due procedures were not followed. There was also no justification for revised estimates and the extension of time given.

The report further held that engineers involved in the execution of the work, the then Irrigation and Finance Ministers and KCR be held responsible for the three barrages becoming



N. Uttam Kumar Reddy

non-functional.

He said, "It's a sad day for Telangana as the Kaleshwaram Project has become non-functional after spending ₹87,449 crore, and the heart of the project – three barrages and their pump houses – has become useless for the last 20

months." He said the location of the Medigadda barrage was finalised and tenders were called for even before the WAPCOS report was submitted and that the decision had no approval of the then Cabinet, leaving the total project a massive financial burden on the State following collapse of the barrage.

The 2022 CAG report had indicated that project cost would cross ₹1.27 lakh crore and later it was ₹1.47 lakh crore.

Mr. Uttam Kumar stated that settlement of foundation of the Medigadda Barrage, failure of the upstream of secant piles, and erosion of sand deposits in the inner layers of the barrage bed were the main reasons for the damage.

## Panel has held KCR accountable for lapses in Kaleshwaram: Minister

### पैनल ने कालेश्वरम में खामियों के लिए केसीआर को जिम्मेदार ठहराया: मंत्री

- The Justice P.C. Ghose Commission which inquired into the lapses in the construction of the Kaleshwaram Project barrages at Medigadda, Annaram, and Sundilla has held that the former Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhara Rao be made directly accountable for procedural flaws in the construction, operation and maintenance at every stage that led to the structures becoming non-operational, Irrigation Minister N. Uttam Kumar Reddy said in the Telangana Assembly on Sunday.

न्यायमूर्ति पी.सी. घोष आयोग ने मेडिगड्डा, अन्नाराम और सुंडिल्ला में कालेश्वरम परियोजना बैराजों के निर्माण में खामियों की जांच की और कहा कि पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री के. चंद्रशेखर राव को निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव की प्रत्येक अवस्था में प्रक्रियागत खामियों के लिए सीधे तौर पर जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए, जिसके कारण संरचनाएं निष्क्रिय हो गईं, यह बात सिंचाई मंत्री एन. उत्तम कुमार रेड्डी ने रविवार को तेलंगाना विधानसभा में कही।

- Mr. Uttam Kumar, while initiating the debate on the construction of the barrage and the 665-page report of the commission, read out excerpts of the report.  
श्री उत्तम कुमार ने बैराज के निर्माण और आयोग की 665-पृष्ठीय रिपोर्ट पर बहस की शुरुआत करते हुए रिपोर्ट के अंश पढ़े।



## ‘Solo decision’ ‘एकतरफा निर्णय’

- Quoting the report, the Minister stated that non-availability of water at the **Tummidihatti** site was not a genuine reason for construction of the barrage at **Medigadda** and it was because of the solo decision of the then **Chief Minister** that due procedures were not followed. There was also no justification for revised estimates and the extension of time given.  
रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए मंत्री ने कहा कि **तुमिडिहट्टी** स्थल पर पानी की अनुपलब्धता **मेडिगड्डा** में बैराज निर्माण का वास्तविक कारण नहीं था और यह उस समय के **मुख्यमंत्री** के एकतरफा निर्णय के कारण था कि उचित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन नहीं किया गया। संशोधित अनुमान और समय विस्तार का भी कोई औचित्य नहीं था।
- The report further held that engineers involved in the execution of the work, the then **Irrigation and Finance Ministers** and **KCR** be held responsible for the three barrages becoming non-functional.  
रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया कि कार्यान्वयन में शामिल इंजीनियरों, उस समय के **सिंचाई और वित्त मंत्रियों** और **केसीआर** को तीन बैराजों के निष्क्रिय होने के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए।
- He said, “It’s a sad day for **Telangana** as the **Kaleshwaram Project** has become non-functional after spending **₹87,449 crore**, and the heart of the project — three barrages and their pump houses — has become useless for the last **20 months**.”  
उन्होंने कहा, “यह **तेलंगाना** के लिए दुखद दिन है क्योंकि **कालेश्वरम परियोजना** पर **₹87,449 करोड़** खर्च करने के बाद यह निष्क्रिय हो गई है और परियोजना का केंद्र — तीन बैराज और उनके पंप हाउस — पिछले **20 महीनों** से बेकार पड़े हैं।”
- He said the location of the **Medigadda barrage** was finalised and tenders were called for even before the **WAPCOS report** was submitted and that the decision had no approval of the then **Cabinet**, leaving the total project a massive financial burden on the **State** following collapse of the barrage.  
उन्होंने कहा कि **मेडिगड्डा बैराज** का स्थान अंतिम रूप से तय कर लिया गया था और यहां तक कि **वापकोस रिपोर्ट** जमा होने से पहले ही टेंडर बुलाए गए थे और इस निर्णय को उस समय की **कैबिनेट** की मंजूरी नहीं थी, जिससे बैराज के ध्वस्त होने के बाद संपूर्ण परियोजना **राज्य** पर एक भारी वित्तीय बोझ बन गई।
- The **2022 CAG report** had indicated that project cost would cross **₹1.27 lakh crore** and later it was **₹1.47 lakh crore**.  
**2022 की कैग रिपोर्ट** ने संकेत दिया था कि परियोजना की लागत **₹1.27 लाख करोड़** को पार कर जाएगी और बाद में यह **₹1.47 लाख करोड़** हो गई।
- Mr. Uttam Kumar stated that settlement of foundation of the **Medigadda Barrage**, failure of the upstream of secant piles, and erosion of sand deposits in the inner layers of the barrage bed were the main reasons for the damage.  
श्री उत्तम कुमार ने कहा कि **मेडिगड्डा बैराज** की नींव का धंसना, सीकेंट पाइल्स के ऊपरी हिस्से की विफलता और बैराज की तह में अंदरूनी परतों में रेत के जमाव का क्षरण नुकसान के मुख्य कारण थे।



# HAL likely to deliver 2 Tejas Mark-1A jets next month

**GS III: Defence**

**Press Trust of India**

NEW DELHI

Two Tejas Mark-1A fighter jets are likely to be delivered next month by the state-run aerospace major Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL), Defence Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh has said.

Mr. Singh said on Saturday that the government is likely to ink a fresh contract with HAL for procuring an additional batch of 97 Tejas jets after the delivery of the two aircraft.

The Indian Air Force (IAF) had flagged concerns over delays in the delivery of the Tejas Mark 1A jets under a previous contract.

“Hopefully, the first two of those will be delivered with weapons integration by the end of September,” Mr. Singh said at the NDTV



Rajesh Kumar Singh

Defence Summit. The Defence Secretary said about 38 Tejas jets are already in service and another 80-odd are being manufactured.

In February 2021, the Defence Ministry sealed a ₹48,000 crore deal with HAL for the procurement of 83 Tejas Mk-1A jets for the IAF.

The delivery of the jets is facing delays primarily due to the U.S. defence major GE Aerospace missing

several deadlines for the supply of its aero engines to power the jets.

Last week, the government approved an additional batch of 97 Tejas fighters at a cost of around ₹67,000 crore. “I have made it clear to HAL that we will sign this contract only after HAL delivers two Tejas featuring a complete package,” Mr. Singh said on the additional procurement. He said HAL “will have an order book for four to five years”.

“Hopefully, they (HAL) will be able to perfect this platform, integrate the radar and Indian weapons, so that it becomes a work-horse for us along with the Sukhoi,” Mr. Singh said.

“There will still be a gap and for that gap, we will have to look at some other options,” he said.

## HAL likely to deliver 2 Tejas Mark-1A jets next month

### एचएएल अगले महीने 2 तेजस मार्क-1ए जेट देने की संभावना

- Two **Tejas Mark-1A fighter jets** are likely to be delivered next month by the state-run aerospace major **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL)**, **Defence Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh** has said.  
दो तेजस मार्क-1ए लड़ाकू जेट अगले महीने सरकारी एयरोस्पेस कंपनी हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल) द्वारा दिए जाने की संभावना है, यह बात रक्षा सचिव राजेश कुमार सिंह ने कही।
- Mr. Singh said on Saturday that the government is likely to ink a fresh contract with **HAL** for procuring an additional batch of **97 Tejas jets** after the delivery of the two aircraft.



श्री सिंह ने शनिवार को कहा कि सरकार दो विमान की डिलीवरी के बाद एचएएल के साथ 97 तेजस जेट के एक अतिरिक्त बैच की खरीद के लिए एक नया अनुबंध करने की संभावना है।

- The **Indian Air Force (IAF)** had flagged concerns over delays in the delivery of the **Tejas Mark 1A jets** under a previous contract.  
भारतीय वायुसेना (आईएएफ) ने पिछले अनुबंध के तहत तेजस मार्क-1ए जेट की डिलीवरी में देरी को लेकर चिंता जताई थी।
- “Hopefully, the first two of those will be delivered with **weapons integration** by the end of **September**,” Mr. Singh said at the **NDTV Defence Summit**.  
“उम्मीद है कि इनमें से पहले दो सितंबर के अंत तक हथियार एकीकरण के साथ दिए जाएंगे,” श्री सिंह ने एनडीटीवी डिफेंस समिट में कहा।
- The Defence Secretary said about **38 Tejas jets** are already in service and another **80-odd** are being manufactured.  
रक्षा सचिव ने कहा कि लगभग **38 तेजस जेट** पहले से सेवा में हैं और अन्य **80 के आसपास** बनाए जा रहे हैं।
- In **February 2021**, the **Defence Ministry** sealed a **₹48,000 crore deal** with **HAL** for the procurement of **83 Tejas Mk-1A jets** for the **IAF**.  
फरवरी 2021 में, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आईएएफ के लिए **83 तेजस Mk-1A जेट** की खरीद हेतु एचएएल के साथ **₹48,000 करोड़ का सौदा** किया।
- The delivery of the jets is facing delays primarily due to the **U.S. defence major GE Aerospace** missing several deadlines for the supply of its **aero engines** to power the jets.  
जेट की डिलीवरी में देरी मुख्य रूप से अमेरिकी रक्षा कंपनी जीई एयरोस्पेस द्वारा अपने एयरो इंजन की आपूर्ति की कई समय-सीमाएं चूकने के कारण हो रही है।
- Last week, the government approved an additional batch of **97 Tejas fighters** at a cost of around **₹67,000 crore**.  
पिछले सप्ताह, सरकार ने लगभग **₹67,000 करोड़** की लागत से **97 तेजस लड़ाकू विमानों** के एक अतिरिक्त बैच को मंजूरी दी।
- “I have made it clear to **HAL** that we will sign this contract only after HAL delivers two **Tejas** featuring a complete package,” Mr. Singh said on the additional procurement.  
श्री सिंह ने अतिरिक्त खरीद पर कहा, “मैंने एचएएल को स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हम यह अनुबंध तभी साइन करेंगे जब एचएएल दो तेजस एक पूर्ण पैकेज के साथ देगा।”
- He said **HAL** “will have an order book for four to five years”.  
उन्होंने कहा कि एचएएल के पास “चार से पाँच वर्षों का ऑर्डर बुक” होगा।
- “Hopefully, they (**HAL**) will be able to perfect this platform, integrate the **radar and Indian weapons**, so that it becomes a workhorse for us along with the **Sukhoi**,” Mr. Singh said.  
श्री सिंह ने कहा, “उम्मीद है कि वे (एचएएल) इस प्लेटफॉर्म को परिपूर्ण कर पाएंगे, **रडार** और **भारतीय हथियारों** को एकीकृत करेंगे, ताकि यह हमारे लिए **सुखोई** के साथ एक कार्यघोड़ा बन जाए।”
- “There will still be a gap and for that gap, we will have to look at some other options,” he said.  
उन्होंने कहा, “फिर भी एक अंतर रहेगा और उस अंतर के लिए हमें कुछ अन्य विकल्पों पर विचार करना होगा।”



# Indian Army tests combat readiness in Arunachal Pradesh

GS III: Defence

The Hindu Bureau  
NEW DELHI

The Indian Army has conducted Exercise Yudh Kaushal 3.0 in the high-altitude Kameng region of Arunachal Pradesh, showcasing its preparedness for next-generation warfare in extreme Himalayan conditions.

Observed by the General Officer Commanding of Gajraj Corps, the exercise featured large-scale manoeuvres with drone surveillance, precision strikes, real-time target acquisition, air-littoral operations and synchronised battle-field tactics. According to the Army, a major highlight was the operational debut of the newly raised ASHNI platoons, designed

**A major highlight of the exercise was the operational debut of the newly raised ASHNI platoons**

to integrate advanced technology with traditional combat skills for decisive battlefield advantage.

The exercise also marked the active participation of the Indian defence industry, reflecting the push for indigenous innovation for self-reliance, the Army added. Officials said Yudh Kaushal 3.0 validated combat effectiveness in harsh terrain reinforcing the force's shift towards multi-domain operations and adoption of emerging technologies.

skills for decisive battle-field advantage.

सेना के अनुसार, एक प्रमुख आकर्षण हाल ही में गठित अश्वि पलटनों का परिचालन पदार्पण था, जिन्हें उन्नत तकनीक को पारंपरिक युद्ध कौशल के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए बनाया गया है ताकि निर्णायक युद्धक्षेत्र लाभ मिल सके।

- The exercise also marked the active participation of the **Indian defence industry**, reflecting the push for **indigenous innovation** for self-reliance, the Army added. इस अभ्यास ने **भारतीय रक्षा उद्योग** की सक्रिय भागीदारी को भी दर्शाया, जो आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए **स्वदेशी नवाचार** को बढ़ावा देने का संकेत है, सेना ने जोड़ा।
- Officials said **Yudh Kaushal 3.0** validated **combat effectiveness** in harsh terrain reinforcing the force's shift towards **multi-domain operations** and adoption of **emerging technologies**. अधिकारियों ने कहा कि **युद्ध कौशल 3.0** ने कठिन भूभाग में **युद्ध प्रभावशीलता** को प्रमाणित किया, जिससे बल का झुकाव **बहु-क्षेत्रीय अभियानों** और **उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों** को अपनाने की ओर मजबूत हुआ।

## Indian Army tests combat readiness in Arunachal Pradesh

### भारतीय सेना ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश में युद्ध तत्परता की जाँच की

• The Indian Army has conducted **Exercise Yudh Kaushal 3.0** in the high-altitude **Kameng** region of **Arunachal Pradesh**, showcasing its preparedness for next-generation warfare in extreme **Himalayan conditions**.

भारतीय सेना ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश के उच्च ऊँचाई वाले कामेंग क्षेत्र में अभ्यास युद्ध कौशल 3.0 आयोजित किया, जिससे उसने चरम हिमालयी परिस्थितियों में अगली पीढ़ी के युद्ध के लिए अपनी तैयारी को प्रदर्शित किया।

• Observed by the **General Officer Commanding of Gajraj Corps**, the exercise featured large-scale manoeuvres with **drone surveillance, precision strikes, real-time target acquisition, air-littoral operations** and synchronised **battle-field tactics**.

गजराज कोर के जनरल ऑफिसर कमांडिंग द्वारा देखे गए इस अभ्यास में ड्रोन निगरानी, सटीक हमले, रीयल-टाइम लक्ष्य अधिग्रहण, वायु-समीपीय अभियान और समन्वित युद्धक्षेत्र रणनीति के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर युद्धाभ्यास शामिल थे।

• According to the **Army**, a major highlight was the operational debut of the newly raised **ASHNI platoons**, designed to integrate advanced technology with traditional combat



# Simplifying the mammoth Income Tax Act in six months

**GS III: Taxation**

**T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan**  
NEW DELHI

How did the Income Tax Department complete the “mammoth” task of rationalising and simplifying the huge Income Tax Act, 1961 in just about six months, and then implementing the Select Committee’s voluminous suggestions in just one month? By cramming in 75,000 man-hours of work in that time and even putting probationers on the job, that’s how.

The result was the hugely condensed and significantly more user-friendly Income Tax Act, 2025.

“The announcement by the honourable Finance Minister was made on July 23, 2024 that within six months the entire process of simplification of the law, to make it more lucid, clear, and precise will be achieved,” R.N. Parbat, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) member in charge of legislation, told

*The Hindu*. “The task was given to the Department of Revenue and the CBDT. It was to be done in-house.”

By August 14, the drafting committee under Chief Commissioner of Income Tax V.K. Gupta was formed, and that’s when the work began in earnest. Subcommittees were formed to look at every aspect of the law with a view to remove redundant sections and review the rest.

## 26 subcommittees

As the scope of the work became more clear – the original 1961 Act had 819 sections – the number of subcommittees also grew. By the end of it, there were 26 different subcommittees, according to Mr. Parbat.

Apart from this, the process also incorporated a review committee that was tasked with reviewing the work done by the drafting subcommittees.

“Once the review com-



**On deck:** The Income Tax Act, 2025, will come into effect from the next financial year, beginning April 1, 2026. GETTY IMAGES

mittee completed its work, it came to the Tax Policy and Legislation [TPL] division of the CBDT,” Mr. Parbat explained. “And after that, when a draft was formed, it was reviewed by another set of senior officers of the CBDT.”

Throughout this, the Revenue Secretary and the Finance Minister took regular briefings with the drafting committee and the TPL, while the Ministry of Law was also consulted.

“The work was broad-

based, with more than 150 officers of the Department working on it,” Mr. Parbat said. “That included our Chairman, who was from the 1988 batch. At the same time, the junior-most person on the team was from the 2018 batch. Officers from all over India were selected for this purpose. We also involved our probationers who were undergoing training in Nagpur involved in the process.”

The draft of the Bill was laid before Parliament on

February 13, 2025, six months after the drafting committee was formed. The number of chapters has been slashed from 47 to 23 and the number of sections from 819 to 536.

The new Bill included 57 tables as explanations, up from 18, and 46 formulae compared with the previous six.

The language was greatly simplified, jargon and archaic words such as ‘notwithstanding’ were removed as far as possible, and examples were provided where needed.

To put this in context, the Parliamentary Select Committee that was tasked with reviewing these changes took five months to submit its report.

“They forwarded around 1,312 suggestions to us, so again our TPL division officers along with the core committee members of the drafting committee formulated the written replies and submitted them

to the Select Committee,” Mr. Parbat said.

After receiving the written and oral replies from the Revenue Secretary, the Chairman of the CBDT, Mr. Parbat and his team, along with the core members of the drafting committee, the Standing Committee submitted its report to Parliament on July 16, 2025.

## ‘Mammoth task’

The revised Bill was then passed in Parliament on August 12, 2025 – just one year after the drafting committee was formed.

“The process was started and completed within the time given to us, so there is no question any longer of whether we would have preferred more time to do it,” Mr. Parbat said. “It was a mammoth task that involved 75,000 man-hours, so whether you put it in two years or six months, that is the amount of work that was needed.”

## Simplifying the mammoth Income Tax Act in six months छः महीनों में विशाल आयकर अधिनियम को सरल बनाना

How did the Income Tax Department complete the “mammoth” task  
आयकर विभाग ने “विशाल” कार्य कैसे पूरा किया

- How did the Income Tax Department complete the “mammoth” task of rationalising and simplifying the huge Income Tax Act, 1961 in just about six months, and then implementing the Select Committee’s voluminous suggestions in just one month? By cramming in **75,000 man-hours** of work in that time and even putting **probationers** on the job, that’s how.

आयकर विभाग ने सिर्फ लगभग **छह महीनों** में विशाल **आयकर अधिनियम, 1961** को तर्कसंगत और सरल बनाने का “विशाल” कार्य कैसे पूरा किया, और फिर सिर्फ **एक महीने** में **सिलेक्ट कमेटी** के भारी-भरकम सुझावों को लागू किया? उस समय में **75,000 मानव-घंटे** का कार्य करके और यहां तक कि **प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों** को भी कार्य पर लगाकर, यही तरीका था।

- The result was the hugely condensed and significantly more user-friendly **Income Tax Act, 2025**.

परिणाम था अत्यधिक संक्षिप्त और काफी हद तक उपयोगकर्ता-मित्र **आयकर अधिनियम, 2025**।

- “The announcement by the honourable **Finance Minister** was made on **July 23, 2024** that within six months the entire process of simplification of the law, to make it more lucid, clear, and precise will be achieved,” **R.N. Parbat**, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (**CBDT**) member in charge of legislation, told *The Hindu*. “The task was given to the **Department of Revenue** and the **CBDT**. It was to be done in-house.”

“माननीय **वित्त मंत्री** द्वारा यह घोषणा **23 जुलाई, 2024** को की गई थी कि छह महीनों के भीतर कानून को और अधिक स्पष्ट, सरल और सटीक बनाने की पूरी प्रक्रिया पूरी की जाएगी,” **आर.एन. परबत, केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर**



बोर्ड (CBDT) के विधान प्रभारी सदस्य ने द हिंदू को बताया। “कार्य राजस्व विभाग और CBDT को सौंपा गया था। इसे आंतरिक रूप से ही किया जाना था।”

- By **August 14**, the drafting committee under **Chief Commissioner of Income Tax V.K. Gupta** was formed, and that’s when the work began in earnest.  
**14 अगस्त** तक, **आयकर मुख्य आयुक्त वी.के. गुप्ता** के अधीन मसौदा समिति का गठन किया गया, और तभी कार्य गंभीरता से शुरू हुआ।
- Subcommittees were formed to look at every aspect of the law with a view to remove redundant sections and review the rest.  
उपसमितियों का गठन किया गया ताकि कानून के प्रत्येक पहलू की समीक्षा की जा सके और अनावश्यक धाराओं को हटाया जा सके।

## 26 subcommittees

### 26 उपसमितियां

- As the scope of the work became more clear — the original **1961 Act** had **819 sections** — the number of subcommittees also grew. By the end of it, there were **26 different subcommittees**, according to Mr. Parbat.  
जैसे-जैसे कार्य का दायरा अधिक स्पष्ट हुआ — मूल **1961 अधिनियम** में **819 धाराएं** थीं — उपसमितियों की संख्या भी बढ़ी। अंत तक, **26 विभिन्न उपसमितियां** थीं, श्री परबत के अनुसार।
- Apart from this, the process also incorporated a **review committee** that was tasked with reviewing the work done by the drafting subcommittees.  
इसके अलावा, प्रक्रिया में एक **समीक्षा समिति** भी शामिल की गई थी जिसे मसौदा उपसमितियों द्वारा किए गए कार्य की समीक्षा करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था।
- “Once the review committee completed its work, it came to the **Tax Policy and Legislation (TPL) division** of the **CBDT**,” Mr. Parbat explained. “And after that, when a draft was formed, it was reviewed by another set of senior officers of the **CBDT**.”  
“एक बार जब **समीक्षा समिति** ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया, तो यह **CBDT** के **कर नीति और विधान (TPL) प्रभाग** के पास आया,” श्री परबत ने समझाया। “और उसके बाद, जब एक मसौदा तैयार किया गया, तो इसे **CBDT** के एक अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के समूह द्वारा समीक्षा की गई।”
- Throughout this, the **Revenue Secretary** and the **Finance Minister** took regular briefings with the drafting committee and the **TPL**, while the **Ministry of Law** was also consulted.  
पूरे समय, **राजस्व सचिव** और **वित्त मंत्री** ने मसौदा समिति और **TPL** के साथ नियमित ब्रीफिंग ली, जबकि **कानून मंत्रालय** से भी परामर्श किया गया।

## Mammoth task of Income Tax Act, 2025

### आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 का विशाल कार्य

- based, with more than **150 officers** of the Department working on it,” Mr. Parbat said. “That included our **Chairman**, who was from the **1988 batch**. At the same time, the junior-most person on the team was from the **2018 batch**. Officers from all over **India** were selected for this purpose. We also involved our **probationers** who were undergoing training in **Nagpur** involved in the process.”  
आधारित, विभाग के **150 से अधिक अधिकारियों** ने इस पर काम किया,” श्री परबत ने कहा। “इसमें हमारे **चेयरमैन** भी शामिल थे, जो **1988 बैच** से थे। उसी समय, टीम का सबसे जूनियर व्यक्ति **2018 बैच** से था। पूरे **भारत** से अधिकारियों को इस उद्देश्य के लिए चुना गया था। हमने अपने **प्रोबेशनर्स** को भी शामिल किया जो **नागपुर** में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे थे।”
- The draft of the **Bill** was laid before **Parliament** on **February 13, 2025**, six months after the drafting committee was formed.  
**मसौदा विधेयक** को **संसद** में **13 फरवरी, 2025** को प्रस्तुत किया गया, ड्राफ्टिंग समिति के गठन के छह महीने बाद।
- The number of **chapters** has been slashed from **47** to **23** and the number of **sections** from **819** to **536**.  
**अध्यायों** की संख्या **47** से घटाकर **23** कर दी गई और **धाराओं** की संख्या **819** से घटाकर **536** कर दी गई।
- The new **Bill** included **57 tables** as explanations, up from **18**, and **46 formulae** compared with the previous **six**.



नए विधेयक में 57 तालिकाएं व्याख्या के रूप में शामिल की गईं, जो पहले 18 थीं, और 46 सूत्र, जो पहले छह थे।

- The language was greatly simplified, jargon and archaic words such as ‘**notwithstanding**’ were removed as far as possible, and examples were provided where needed.  
भाषा को काफी सरल बनाया गया, ‘**notwithstanding**’ जैसे कठिन और पुराने शब्दों को यथासंभव हटा दिया गया, और जहाँ आवश्यकता थी वहाँ उदाहरण दिए गए।
- To put this in context, the **Parliamentary Select Committee** that was tasked with reviewing these changes took **five months** to submit its report.  
संदर्भ के लिए, इन परिवर्तनों की समीक्षा करने के लिए नियुक्त **संसदीय चयन समिति** को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने में **पाँच महीने** लगे।
- “They forwarded around **1,312 suggestions** to us, so again our **TPL division officers** along with the core committee members of the drafting committee formulated the written replies and submitted them to the **Select Committee**,” Mr. Parbat said.  
“उन्होंने हमें लगभग **1,312 सुझाव** भेजे, तो हमारे **TPL डिवीजन अधिकारियों** ने, ड्राफ्टिंग समिति के मुख्य सदस्यों के साथ मिलकर लिखित उत्तर तैयार किए और उन्हें **चयन समिति** को सौंपा,” श्री परबत ने कहा।
- After receiving the written and oral replies from the **Revenue Secretary**, the **Chairman of the CBDT**, Mr. Parbat and his team, along with the core members of the drafting committee, the **Standing Committee** submitted its report to **Parliament** on **July 16, 2025**.  
**राजस्व सचिव**, **CBDT अध्यक्ष**, श्री परबत और उनकी टीम के साथ ड्राफ्टिंग समिति के मुख्य सदस्यों से लिखित और मौखिक उत्तर प्राप्त करने के बाद, **स्थायी समिति** ने अपनी रिपोर्ट **16 जुलाई, 2025** को **संसद** में प्रस्तुत की।

### ‘Mammoth task’ ‘विशाल कार्य’

- The revised **Bill** was then passed in **Parliament** on **August 12, 2025** — just one year after the drafting committee was formed.  
संशोधित **विधेयक** को फिर **संसद** में **12 अगस्त, 2025** को पारित किया गया — ड्राफ्टिंग समिति के गठन के सिर्फ एक साल बाद।
- “The process was started and completed within the time given to us, so there is no question any longer of whether we would have preferred more time to do it,” Mr. Parbat said. “It was a **mammoth task** that involved **75,000 man-hours**, so whether you put it in **two years** or **six months**, that is the amount of work that was needed.”  
“प्रक्रिया को हमें दिए गए समय के भीतर ही शुरू और पूरा कर लिया गया, इसलिए अब यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता कि क्या हम इसे करने के लिए अधिक समय पसंद करते,” श्री परबत ने कहा। “यह एक **विशाल कार्य** था जिसमें **75,000 मानव-घंटे** लगे, तो चाहे आप इसे **दो साल** कहें या **छह महीने**, उतना ही काम करना आवश्यक था।”



# Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies whose upward growth has become limited by the height of the lowest tide. As a result, the microatoll's upper surface closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels

Neelanjana Rai

ISS III: Environment

**R**ising seas are a major consequence of global warming, with many implications for low-lying coastal areas. Coral reefs, which are highly sensitive to their environment, are also particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in sea level. When the sea level rises, sunlight may no longer penetrate the water to reach a coral reef that it could reach before. This can lead to coral bleaching.

Changes in tide patterns and increasing coastal erosion can further stress reef ecosystems already bearing the brunt of warmer waters and ocean acidification.

### Significant gaps

Monitoring sea-level rise across ocean basins has been an ongoing scientific priority. In the Indian Ocean, long-term efforts began during the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere programme in the Western Indian Ocean (1985-1994). These efforts were later incorporated into the Global Sea Level Observing System, which continues to support research in the region.

According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean's levels have been rising at around 3.3 mm/year on average, which is higher than the global average. The Ocean is also experiencing above-average warming, which can amplify changes in ocean dynamics and atmospheric circulation that in turn affect coral bleaching episodes.

This said, there are still significant gaps in sea-level records, especially in the central tropical Indian Ocean. A new study has now extended sea-level records in this region by 90 years, indicating water levels here may have started accelerating as early as the late 1950s, significantly earlier than data collected by conventional tide gauge records indicate.

### Painstaking survey

In the study, a team led by Paul Kench, professor at the National University of Singapore, along with researchers from Nanyang Technological University, turned to coral microatolls, a natural structure that they found could provide high-resolution, long-term sea-level records.

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies that grow sideways once their upward growth has become constrained by the height of the lowest tide. Because of this limitation, the upper surface of a microatoll closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels.



A *Porites lutea* microatoll off the island of Réunion, 2009. PHILIPPE BOURJON (CC BY-SA)

The study was conducted on Mahutigalaa, a reef platform located in the Huvadhu Atoll in the Maldives. The team studied a *Porites* microatoll, measuring and sampling its structure to extract a sea-level history from 1930 to 2019.

The researchers painstakingly surveyed the coral's outer edge and surface elevation. Then they cut a slab from the outer edge to the centre of the microatoll and X-rayed the slab to reveal annual growth bands – much like tree rings. These bands provided a precise timeline of the coral's growth, including when it reached sea level and when it died. The team also used uranium-thorium dating to determine its historical elevation relative to the sea level.

### Assumption challenged

The data the team reconstructed in this way showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over the 90-year period. The rate of rise increased markedly over time: 1-1.84 mm/year in 1930-1959, 2.76-4.12 mm/year in 1960-1992, and 3.91-4.87 mm/year in 1990-2019.

Also, according to the team, sea-level rise in the region began in the late 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed.

This means the Maldives, Lakshadweep, and the Chagos archipelago have been experiencing significant rise for at least 60 years, with a total increase of 30-40 cm over the last half-century.

This data challenges the common assumption in climate change and adaptation work that significant sea-level rise only began around 1990.

**The new findings aim to refine projections of sea-level rise. For island nations the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes are essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies**

Since 1959, sea level in these areas has risen by about 3.2 mm/year, and over the last 20 to 30 years at around 4 mm/year.

### Historical context

The coral microatoll also preserved environmental signals related to regional climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth were found to correspond with major El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) events – climatic phenomena known to stress corals and lead to bleaching.

The data also revealed the influence of the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle, where long-term oscillations in the moon's orbit affect the sizes of tides and sea levels.

The researchers noted that a critical factor in the success of its reconstruction exercise was that the study site was tectonically stable.

This stability ensures changes in the microatoll's elevation can be safely attributed to fluctuations in sea level rather than to vertical land movement.

According to Mr. Kench, while coral microatolls are not a substitute for tide gauges or satellite observations, they offer a valuable complementary approach. In remote or data-sparse regions, microatolls can provide historical context and

improve understanding of regional variability in sea-level behaviour.

### Growing role

The study also highlighted notable differences in sea-level rise patterns across the Indian Ocean basin. While coastal locations have shown more recent acceleration, the central Ocean appeared to have experienced an earlier, more pronounced rise. This variation is thought to be driven by regional oceanic and atmospheric changes, including intensified Southern Hemisphere westerlies, increased ocean heat uptake, and potential shifts in the Intertropical Convergence Zone.

As research continues, coral microatolls are expected to play a growing role in helping scientists rebuild sea-level histories across tropical waters. Their potential to fill critical gaps in observational records is particularly relevant for the central Indian Ocean, "which remains one of the least-monitored basins despite its strategic and ecological importance," Mr. Kench said.

The new findings add to efforts aimed at refining projections of sea-level rise and improving preparedness in regions most at risk. For island nations, where communities and infrastructure are concentrated just above sea level, understanding the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes is essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies.

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### THE GIST

In the Indian Ocean, long-term sea-level monitoring began in 1985-1994. According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean has been rising at a rate of 3.3 mm/year, which is higher than the global average. The ocean is also experiencing above-average warming

Researchers cut a slab from a microatoll and X-rayed it to reveal annual growth bands. The data showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over 90 years. According to the team, sea-level rise here began in the 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed

The microatoll preserves signals on climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth corresponded with El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole events. Data also revealed the influence of the lunar nodal cycle. Researchers noted that a critical factor was the tectonic stability of the site

## Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

## मालदीव और लक्षद्वीप के आसपास समुद्र स्तर अपेक्षित से तेजी से बढ़ रहा है

- **Coral microatolls** are disk-shaped colonies whose upward growth has become limited by the height of the lowest tide.  
**कोरल माइक्रोएटल्ल्स** डिस्क-आकार की कॉलोनियां होती हैं जिनकी ऊपर की वृद्धि सबसे कम ज्वार की ऊँचाई से सीमित हो गई है।



- As a result, the microatoll's upper surface closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time.  
इसके परिणामस्वरूप, माइक्रोएटल का ऊपरी सतह समय के साथ क्षेत्र में सबसे कम जल स्तर को करीब से दर्शाता है।
- These corals can survive for **decades or even centuries**, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels.  
ये कोरल दशकों या यहां तक कि सदियों तक जीवित रह सकते हैं, धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते हुए बदलते समुद्र स्तर के अनुसार अनुकूलित होते हैं।

## Rising Seas उभरते समुद्र

- Rising seas** are a major consequence of **global warming**, with many implications for **low-lying coastal areas**.  
उभरते समुद्र वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि (global warming) का एक मुख्य परिणाम हैं, जिसका निम्न-तटीय क्षेत्रों (low-lying coastal areas) पर कई प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- Coral reefs**, which are highly sensitive to their environment, are also particularly vulnerable to **fluctuations in sea level**.  
कोरल रीफ (coral reefs), जो अपने पर्यावरण के प्रति बेहद संवेदनशील हैं, समुद्र स्तर में उतार-चढ़ाव (fluctuations in sea level) के प्रति विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील हैं।
- When the **sea level rises**, sunlight may no longer penetrate the water to reach a **coral reef** that it could reach before. This can lead to **coral bleaching**.  
जब समुद्र स्तर (sea level) बढ़ता है, तो सूर्य का प्रकाश पानी में इतनी गहराई तक नहीं पहुँच पाता कि वह पहले कोरल रीफ (coral reef) तक पहुँच सके। इससे कोरल ब्लिचिंग (coral bleaching) हो सकता है।
- Changes in **tide patterns** and increasing **coastal erosion** can further stress reef ecosystems already bearing the brunt of **warmer waters** and **ocean acidification**.  
ज्वारीय पैटर्न (tide patterns) में बदलाव और बढ़ता हुआ तटीय कटाव (coastal erosion) पहले से ही गर्म पानी (warmer waters) और महासागरीय अम्लीकरण (ocean acidification) का सामना कर रहे रीफ इकोसिस्टम पर और दबाव डाल सकता है।

## Significant Gaps महत्वपूर्ण अंतर

- Monitoring **sea-level rise** across **ocean basins** has been an ongoing **scientific priority**.  
पूरे महासागर बेसिन (ocean basins) में समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि (sea-level rise) की निगरानी एक सतत वैज्ञानिक प्राथमिकता (scientific priority) रही है।
- In the **Indian Ocean**, long-term efforts began during the **Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere programme** in the **Western Indian Ocean (1985-1994)**.  
भारतीय महासागर (Indian Ocean) में दीर्घकालिक प्रयास ट्रोपिकल ओशन ग्लोबल एटमॉस्फीयर प्रोग्राम (Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere programme) के दौरान पश्चिमी भारतीय महासागर (Western Indian Ocean) में 1985-1994 के बीच शुरू हुए।
- These efforts were later incorporated into the **Global Sea Level Observing System**, which continues to support research in the region.  
बाद में इन प्रयासों को ग्लोबल सी लेवल ऑब्जर्विंग सिस्टम (Global Sea Level Observing System) में शामिल किया गया, जो इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान को जारी रखता है।
- According to **India's Ministry of Earth Sciences**, the **Indian Ocean's levels** have been rising at around **3.3 mm/year** on average, which is higher than the **global average**.  
भारत के पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (Ministry of Earth Sciences) के अनुसार, भारतीय महासागर का स्तर (Indian Ocean's levels) औसतन लगभग 3.3 मिमी/वर्ष (3.3 mm/year) की दर से बढ़ रहा है, जो वैश्विक औसत (global average) से अधिक है।
- The Ocean is also experiencing **above-average warming**, which can amplify changes in **ocean dynamics** and **atmospheric circulation** that in turn affect **coral bleaching episodes**.  
महासागर औसत से अधिक गर्मी (above-average warming) भी अनुभव कर रहा है, जो महासागर



गतिशीलता (ocean dynamics) और वायुमंडलीय परिसंचरण (atmospheric circulation) में बदलाव को बढ़ा सकता है, और इससे कोरल ब्लीचिंग (coral bleaching episodes) पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

- There are still significant gaps in **sea-level records**, especially in the **central tropical Indian Ocean**.

अभी भी **समुद्र स्तर के रिकॉर्ड (sea-level records)** में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर हैं, खासकर **केंद्रीय उष्णकटिबंधीय भारतीय महासागर (central tropical Indian Ocean)** में।

- A new study has now extended sea-level records in this region by **90 years**, indicating water levels may have started accelerating as early as the **late 1950s**, significantly earlier than conventional tide gauge records.

एक नए अध्ययन ने इस क्षेत्र में **समुद्र स्तर के रिकॉर्ड (sea-level records)** को **90 साल (90 years)** तक बढ़ा दिया है, जिससे पता चलता है कि पानी का स्तर **1950 के दशक के अंत (late 1950s)** में ही तेजी से बढ़ना शुरू हो गया था, जो पारंपरिक ज्वारीय माप रिकॉर्ड से काफी पहले है।

## Painstaking Survey सूक्ष्म सर्वेक्षण

- In the study, a team led by **Paul Kench**, professor at the **National University of Singapore**, along with researchers from **Nanyang Technological University**, turned to **coral microatolls**, a natural structure providing **high-resolution, long-term sea-level records**.

अध्ययन में, **सिंगापुर राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (National University of Singapore)** के प्रोफेसर **Paul Kench** और **Nanyang Technological University** के शोधकर्ताओं की टीम ने **कोरल माइक्रोएटॉल्स (coral microatolls)** की ओर रुख किया, जो **उच्च-सटीक, दीर्घकालिक समुद्र स्तर रिकॉर्ड (high-resolution, long-term sea-level records)** प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

- **Coral microatolls** are **disk-shaped colonies** that grow sideways once upward growth is constrained by the height of the **lowest tide**.

**कोरल माइक्रोएटॉल्स (Coral microatolls)** **डिस्क-आकार के कॉलोनी (disk-shaped colonies)** होते हैं, जो तब पार्श्व में बढ़ते हैं जब उनकी ऊर्ध्वाधर वृद्धि **न्यूनतम ज्वार (lowest tide)** की ऊँचाई द्वारा प्रतिबंधित हो जाती है।

- The upper surface of a microatoll closely reflects the **lowest water levels** in the area over time.

माइक्रोएटॉल का ऊपरी सतह समय के साथ क्षेत्र में **न्यूनतम जल स्तर (lowest water levels)** को करीब से दर्शाता है।

- These corals can survive for **decades or even centuries**, growing slowly in response to **changing sea levels**.

ये कोरल **दशकों या सदियों (decades or even centuries)** तक जीवित रह सकते हैं और **बदलते समुद्र स्तर (changing sea levels)** के अनुसार धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते हैं।

- The study was conducted on **Mahutigalaa**, a **reef platform** in the **Huvadhu Atoll, Maldives**.

अध्ययन **महुतिगाला (Mahutigalaa)**, जो **हुवधू एटोल, मालदीव (Huvadhu Atoll, Maldives)** में एक **रीफ प्लेटफॉर्म (reef platform)** है, पर किया गया।

- The team studied a **Porites microatoll**, measuring and sampling its structure to extract **sea-level history from 1930 to 2019**.

टीम ने **Porites माइक्रोएटॉल (Porites microatoll)** का अध्ययन किया, इसकी संरचना को मापकर और नमूने लेकर **1930 से 2019 तक का समुद्र स्तर इतिहास (sea-level history from 1930 to 2019)** निकाला।

- Researchers painstakingly surveyed the coral's **outer edge** and **surface elevation**, then cut a **slab** from the edge to the center and **X-rayed** it to reveal **annual growth bands** like tree rings.

शोधकर्ताओं ने कोरल के **बाहरी किनारे (outer edge)** और **सतह ऊँचाई (surface elevation)** का सूक्ष्म सर्वेक्षण किया, फिर किनारे से केंद्र तक एक **स्लेब (slab)** काटा और **एक्स-रे (X-ray)** किया, जिससे **वार्षिक वृद्धि पट्टियाँ (annual growth bands)** पता चलीं, जैसे पेड़ की सालाना घुमावदार रिंग्स।

- These bands provided a precise timeline of coral growth, including when it reached **sea level** and when it **died**.

इन पट्टियों ने कोरल की वृद्धि का सटीक **समयरेखा (timeline)** दी, जिसमें यह शामिल था कि कब यह **समुद्र स्तर (sea level)** तक पहुँचा और कब यह **मरा (died)**।



- The team also used **uranium-thorium dating** to determine its historical elevation relative to **sea level**.  
टीम ने इसके ऐतिहासिक **समुद्र स्तर (sea level)** की ऊँचाई निर्धारित करने के लिए **यूरेनियम-थोरियम डेटिंग (uranium-thorium dating)** का भी उपयोग किया।

## Assumption Challenged पूर्वधारणा चुनौती

- The data the team reconstructed in this way showed that **sea levels** had risen by around **0.3 metres over the 90-year period**.  
टीम द्वारा इस तरह पुनर्निर्मित डेटा ने दिखाया कि **समुद्र स्तर (sea levels)** 90 साल की अवधि (90-year period) में लगभग **0.3 मीटर (0.3 metres)** बढ़ गया था।
- The rate of rise increased markedly over time: **1-1.84 mm/year in 1930-1959, 2.76-4.12 mm/year in 1960-1992, and 3.91-4.87 mm/year in 1990-2019**.  
वृद्धि की दर समय के साथ उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़ी: **1930-1959 में 1-1.84 मिमी/वर्ष, 1960-1992 में 2.76-4.12 मिमी/वर्ष, और 1990-2019 में 3.91-4.87 मिमी/वर्ष।**
- According to the team, **sea-level rise** in the region began in the **late 1950s**, decades earlier than previously believed.  
टीम के अनुसार, इस क्षेत्र में **समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि (sea-level rise)** 1950 के दशक के अंत (late 1950s) में शुरू हुई, जो पहले माने जाने से दशकों पहले था।
- This means the **Maldives, Lakshadweep, and the Chagos archipelago have been experiencing significant rise for at least 60 years, with a total increase of 30-40 cm over the last half-century**.  
इसका मतलब है कि **मालदीव (Maldives), लक्षद्वीप (Lakshadweep), और चागोस द्वीपसमूह (Chagos archipelago)** पिछले कम से कम **60 वर्षों (60 years)** से महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि का सामना कर रहे हैं, जिसमें पिछले आधे सदी में कुल वृद्धि **30-40 सेमी (30-40 cm)** रही है।
- This data challenges the common assumption in **climate change** and adaptation work that significant **sea-level rise** only began around **1990**.  
यह डेटा **जलवायु परिवर्तन (climate change)** और अनुकूलन कार्य में सामान्य धारणा को चुनौती देता है कि महत्वपूर्ण **समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि (sea-level rise)** केवल **1990 के आसपास (around 1990)** शुरू हुई थी।
- Since **1959**, sea level in these areas has risen by about **3.2 mm/year**, and over the last **20 to 30 years** at around **4 mm/year**.  
**1959 के बाद से, इन क्षेत्रों में समुद्र स्तर लगभग 3.2 मिमी/वर्ष (3.2 mm/year) बढ़ा है, और पिछले 20 से 30 वर्षों (20 to 30 years) में लगभग 4 मिमी/वर्ष (4 mm/year) की दर से बढ़ा है।**

## Historical Context ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ

- The **coral microatoll** preserved environmental signals related to **regional climate variability**.  
**कोरल माइक्रोएटॉल (coral microatoll)** ने क्षेत्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता (**regional climate variability**) से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय संकेत संरक्षित किए।
- Periods of slowed or interrupted growth corresponded with major El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) events, known to stress corals and lead to bleaching**.  
धीमी या रुक-रुक कर वृद्धि की अवधि प्रमुख **एल नीनो (El Niño)** और **नकारात्मक इंडियन ओशन डाइपोल (negative Indian Ocean Dipole, IOD)** घटनाओं से मेल खाती थी, जो कोरल पर दबाव डालती हैं और **ब्लीचिंग (bleaching)** का कारण बनती हैं।
- The data revealed the influence of the **18.6-year lunar nodal cycle**, where long-term oscillations in the moon's orbit affect **tide sizes** and **sea levels**.  
डेटा ने **18.6 वर्षीय चंद्र नोडल चक्र (18.6-year lunar nodal cycle)** का प्रभाव भी दिखाया, जहां चंद्रमा के कक्ष में दीर्घकालिक दोलन **ज्वार की ऊँचाई (tide sizes)** और **समुद्र स्तर (sea levels)** को प्रभावित करते हैं।
- A critical factor in the success of reconstruction was that the study site was **tectonically stable**.



पुनर्निर्माण की सफलता में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक यह था कि अध्ययन स्थल **भू-सांस्कृतिक रूप से स्थिर (tectonically stable)** था।

- This stability ensures changes in microatolls' **elevation** can be safely attributed to **sea-level fluctuations** rather than vertical land movement.  
यह स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करती है कि माइक्रोएटॉल की **ऊँचाई (elevation)** में बदलाव सुरक्षित रूप से **समुद्र स्तर में उतार-चढ़ाव (sea-level fluctuations)** के कारण माने जा सकते हैं, न कि भूमि की ऊर्ध्वाधर गति के कारण।
- According to **Mr. Kench**, while coral microatolls are not a substitute for **tide gauges** or **satellite observations**, they offer a valuable **complementary approach**.  
**Mr. Kench** के अनुसार, जबकि कोरल माइक्रोएटॉल **ज्वारीय माप यंत्र (tide gauges)** या **सैटेलाइट अवलोकन (satellite observations)** का विकल्प नहीं हैं, वे एक मूल्यवान **पूरक दृष्टिकोण (complementary approach)** प्रदान करते हैं।
- In remote or **data-sparse regions**, microatolls can provide **historical context** and improve understanding of **regional variability** in sea-level behaviour.  
दूरस्थ या **डेटा-संशोधित क्षेत्रों (data-sparse regions)** में, माइक्रोएटॉल **ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ (historical context)** प्रदान कर सकते हैं और समुद्र स्तर व्यवहार में **क्षेत्रीय परिवर्तनशीलता (regional variability)** की समझ को बेहतर बना सकते हैं।

## Growing Role बढ़ता हुआ योगदान

- The study highlighted notable differences in **sea-level rise patterns** across the **Indian Ocean basin**.  
अध्ययन ने **भारतीय महासागर बेसिन (Indian Ocean basin)** में **समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि पैटर्न (sea-level rise patterns)** में उल्लेखनीय अंतर को उजागर किया।
- Coastal locations have shown more recent **acceleration**, while the **central Ocean** appeared to have experienced an earlier, more pronounced rise.  
तटीय क्षेत्रों में हाल ही में अधिक **तेज़ वृद्धि (acceleration)** दिखाई दी, जबकि **केंद्रीय महासागर (central Ocean)** ने पहले और अधिक स्पष्ट वृद्धि अनुभव की।
- This variation is thought to be driven by **regional oceanic and atmospheric changes**, including **intensified Southern Hemisphere westerlies**, increased **ocean heat uptake**, and potential shifts in the **Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)**.  
यह भिन्नता संभवतः **क्षेत्रीय महासागरीय और वायुमंडलीय बदलाव (regional oceanic and atmospheric changes)** से प्रेरित है, जिसमें **दक्षिणी गोलार्ध के पश्चिमी पवन (intensified Southern Hemisphere westerlies)**, बढ़ा हुआ **महासागर ऊष्मा अवशोषण (ocean heat uptake)**, और **इंटरट्रॉपिकल कन्वर्जेंस ज़ोन (Intertropical Convergence Zone, ITCZ)** में संभावित बदलाव शामिल हैं।
- Coral microatolls are expected to play a growing role in helping scientists **rebuild sea-level histories** across tropical waters.  
कोरल माइक्रोएटॉल से आशा है कि वे वैज्ञानिकों को **उष्णकटिबंधीय जलों में समुद्र स्तर का इतिहास (rebuild sea-level histories)** पुनर्निर्मित करने में बढ़ता योगदान देंगे।
- Their potential to fill critical gaps in **observational records** is particularly relevant for the **central Indian Ocean**, which remains one of the **least-monitored basins** despite its strategic and ecological importance.  
**पर्यवेक्षण रिकॉर्ड (observational records)** में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर को भरने की उनकी क्षमता विशेष रूप से **केंद्रीय भारतीय महासागर (central Indian Ocean)** के लिए प्रासंगिक है, जो अपनी रणनीतिक और पारिस्थितिक महत्व के बावजूद **कम निगरानी वाले बेसिनों (least-monitored basins)** में से एक है।
- The new findings contribute to refining projections of **sea-level rise** and improving **preparedness** in regions most at risk.  
नए निष्कर्ष **समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि (sea-level rise)** के पूर्वानुमानों को परिष्कृत करने और सबसे अधिक जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में **तैयारी (preparedness)** सुधारने में योगदान देते हैं।
- For island nations, where communities and **infrastructure** are concentrated just above **sea level**, understanding the **timing** and **magnitude** of historic sea-level changes is essential for authorities to develop effective **adaptation strategies**.  
द्वीपीय देशों (island nations) के लिए, जहाँ समुदाय और **इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (infrastructure)** सीधे **समुद्र स्तर**



(sea level) के ऊपर केंद्रित हैं, ऐतिहासिक समुद्र स्तर परिवर्तनों का समय (timing) और मात्रा (magnitude) समझना प्राधिकरणों को प्रभावी अनुकूलन रणनीतियाँ (adaptation strategies) विकसित करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

## Corals

### 1. What are Corals?

- Corals look like colorful underwater **plants or rocks**, but actually, they are **tiny living animals**.
- Each coral is made up of thousands of **tiny organisms called polyps**.
- These polyps live together in colonies and build a **hard skeleton of calcium carbonate** (like chalk or seashells).

👉 Example: If you have seen a **honeycomb**, each small hole is like a coral polyp's home.

### 2. Where do Corals live?

- Corals are found in **warm, shallow ocean waters** (mostly in tropical regions).
- They need **sunlight**, so they grow near the surface.

👉 Example: The **Great Barrier Reef** in Australia is the world's largest coral reef system (visible even from space!).

### 3. Corals & Their Friends (Symbiosis 🌻)

- Inside coral polyps live tiny plants called **zooxanthellae (algae)**.
- The algae do photosynthesis (like normal plants) and give food to corals.
- In return, corals give algae a safe home.

👉 Example: It's like a **home + food partnership** – one provides shelter, the other provides food.

### 4. Types of Corals

- **Hard Corals:** Build strong reefs (e.g., Brain Coral, Staghorn Coral).
- **Soft Corals:** Look like colorful plants but don't form reefs (e.g., Sea Fans, Sea Whips).

👉 Example: **Hard corals = builders**, **soft corals = decorators** of the ocean.

### 5. Importance of Corals 🌍

- Provide homes for thousands of fishes → called **Rainforests of the Sea**.
- Protect coasts from big waves and storms (natural sea walls).



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

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- Support fishing and tourism (important for local economies).

## 6. Coral Bleaching (Problem 🚨 )

- If the ocean gets too hot or polluted, corals lose their algae → turn **white** → this is called **coral bleaching**.
- If stress continues, corals **die**.

👉 Example: Imagine losing your **best friend and food source** → that's what happens to corals during bleaching.

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# Shell structure: stars as onions

GS III: S&T

Vasudevan Mukunth

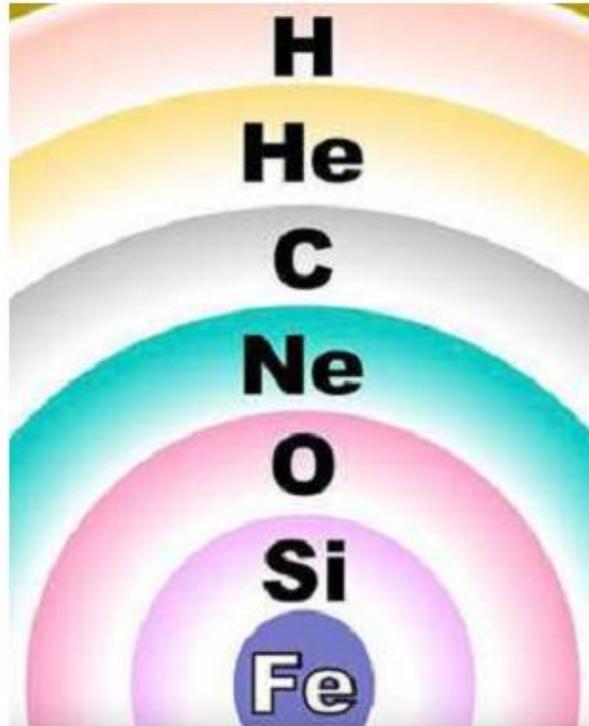
For more than half a century, astrophysicists have described the lives of massive stars in terms of shells. As these stars age, they fuse progressively heavier elements in nested layers: hydrogen on the outside, then helium, carbon and oxygen, neon and magnesium, and silicon and sulphur, until they're left with an inert iron core. This model is a cornerstone of stellar evolution theory but has largely remained a theoretical construct.

Observational evidence of the outer shells has emerged in certain kinds of stripped-envelope supernovae and Wolf-Rayet stars but the deeper layers have stayed out of sight.

A new study in *Nature* has reported a breakthrough. Using data from the Zwicky Transient Facility and follow-up studies with ground-based telescopes, an international team observed a supernova, SN 2021y fj, whose light carried the fingerprints of silicon and sulphur.

These elements are formed only in the inner shells, just outside the iron core. Their presence in the circumstellar material indicated that the progenitor star had been stripped down almost to its innermost layers before exploding.

This observation has twofold importance. First, it offers rare direct confirmation that the concentric shell structure of massive stars extends all the way inward, not just to the outer hydrogen or helium. Second, it



A simplified (not to scale) cross-section of a massive, evolved star with a mass greater than eight-times that of the sun. RURSUS (CC BY-SA)

represents the discovery of an entirely new class of supernova, now called Type Icn, defined by their silicon- and sulphur-rich signatures. Such events appear vanishingly rare: in six years of continuous sky monitoring, only one has been found.

## For feedback and suggestions

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## Shell structure: stars as onions शेल संरचना: सितारे प्याज की तरह

### Massive Stars and Shell Structure विशाल सितारे और शेल संरचना

- For more than **half a century**, astrophysicists have described the lives of **massive stars** in terms of **shells**.  
पिछले **आधे शताब्दी (half a century)** से, खगोल भौतिकीविदों ने **विशाल सितारों (massive stars)** के जीवन का वर्णन **शेल (shells)** के संदर्भ में किया है।
- As these stars age, they fuse progressively heavier elements in nested layers: hydrogen on the outside, then helium, carbon and oxygen, neon and magnesium, and silicon and sulphur, until they're left with an inert iron core.**  
जैसे-जैसे ये सितारे बुढ़ापे की ओर बढ़ते हैं, वे क्रमिक रूप से **भारी तत्वों (heavier elements)** को परतों में विलयित करते हैं: बाहर हाइड्रोजन, फिर हीलियम, कार्बन और ऑक्सीजन, नियॉन और मैग्नीशियम, और सिलिकॉन और सल्फर, जब तक कि उनके पास एक **जड़ित लोहा कोर (inert iron core)** न रह जाए।
- This model is a cornerstone of **stellar evolution theory** but has largely remained a **theoretical construct**.  
यह मॉडल **तारकीय विकास सिद्धांत (stellar evolution theory)** का एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार है, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से एक **सैद्धांतिक संरचना (theoretical construct)** ही रहा है।

### Observational Evidence पर्यवेक्षणीय साक्ष्य

- Observational evidence of the outer shells has emerged in certain kinds of **stripped-envelope supernovae and Wolf-Rayet stars**, but the deeper layers have stayed out of sight.  
बाहरी शेल के पर्यवेक्षणीय साक्ष्य कुछ प्रकार के **stripped-envelope supernovae** और **Wolf-Rayet सितारों** में सामने आए हैं, लेकिन गहरी परतें अब भी दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हुई हैं।

### Breakthrough Study सफलतापूर्वक अध्ययन

- A new study in **Nature** reported a breakthrough.  
**Nature** में एक नए अध्ययन ने एक सफलता की रिपोर्ट दी।
- Using data from the **Zwicky Transient Facility** and follow-up studies with ground-based telescopes, an **international team** observed a **supernova, SN 2021yfj**, whose light carried the fingerprints of **silicon and sulphur**.  
**Zwicky Transient Facility** के डेटा और जमीनी दूरबीनों से अनुवर्ती अध्ययनों का उपयोग करते हुए, एक **अंतरराष्ट्रीय टीम (international team)** ने एक सुपरनोवा, **SN 2021yfj**, का अवलोकन किया, जिसकी रोशनी में **सिलिकॉन (silicon)** और **सल्फर (sulphur)** के संकेत पाए गए।
- These elements are formed only in the **inner shells**, just outside the **iron core**.  
ये तत्व केवल **भीतरी शेल (inner shells)** में बनते हैं, जो **लोहा कोर (iron core)** के ठीक बाहर होते हैं।
- Their presence in the **circumstellar material** indicated that the **progenitor star** had been stripped down almost to its innermost layers before exploding.  
**परिधीय सितारा सामग्री (circumstellar material)** में उनकी उपस्थिति ने संकेत दिया कि **पूर्वज सितारा (progenitor star)** धमाके से पहले लगभग अपनी सबसे भीतरी परतों तक छेदा गया था।

### Importance of Observation पर्यवेक्षण का महत्व

- This observation has twofold importance:  
इस पर्यवेक्षण का दोहरा महत्व है:



- First, it offers rare direct confirmation that the **concentric shell structure** of massive stars extends all the way inward, not just to the outer hydrogen or helium.  
पहला, यह दुर्लभ प्रत्यक्ष पुष्टि प्रदान करता है कि **केंद्रित शेल संरचना (concentric shell structure)** विशाल सितारों की पूरी तरह भीतरी परतों तक फैली है, केवल बाहरी हाइड्रोजन या हीलियम तक नहीं।
- Second, it represents the discovery of an entirely **new class of supernova, now called Type Ien, defined by their silicon- and sulphur-rich signatures.**  
दूसरा, यह एक पूरी तरह नए प्रकार के **सुपरनोवा (supernova)** की खोज का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जिसे अब **Type Ien** कहा जाता है, जिसे उनके **सिलिकॉन और सल्फर-समृद्ध संकेतों (silicon- and sulphur-rich signatures)** से परिभाषित किया गया है।
- Such events appear vanishingly rare: in **six years** of continuous sky monitoring, only **one** has been found.  
ऐसे घटनाएं बेहद दुर्लभ प्रतीत होती हैं: लगातार **छह वर्षों (six years)** की आकाश निगरानी में केवल **एक (one)** मिली है।

PATRIOTIC IAS



GS III: S&T

## Recurrent irritant

Delay in disbursement of funds and salaries can derail research projects

Time is of the essence in science. The report that 75 women selected for the Department of Biotechnology's Biocare programme have received neither sanction letters nor salaries is reminiscent of an irksome and persistent malaise in India's research administration. Young researchers already contend with scant laboratory space, cumbersome university bureaucracies, labyrinthine grant applications, uneven mentorship and uncertain career prospects. Salaries and fellowships are modest in relation to living costs, which deters talented graduates from pursuing research. Even those determined to stay are often trapped in protracted postdoctoral or contractual roles without long-term security. In this milieu, a scheme such as Biocare promises an independent foothold while its failure to deliver on time magnifies the insecurity and discouragement. Opportunities for postdoctoral work and tenure-track openings abroad are also narrowing. Immigration regimes in the West have become tighter while competition for limited faculty posts has intensified. For Indian scientists, thus, the domestic research ecosystem is increasingly the arena in which their careers will unfold. Delays in disbursing fellowships and grants can derail entire careers.

India can no longer afford to treat such breakdowns as teething troubles. The country aspires to expand its global scientific standing, to convert research into innovation, and to train a generation of scientists to address pressing challenges in health, energy, agriculture and climate resilience. These ambitions are incompatible with a funding administration that falters at basic execution. The switch to the Treasury Single Account system, the stated reason for the Biocare delay, may strengthen transparency in the long run but there are several reasons for urgent administrative maturity right now. Foremost, science is time-sensitive: experiments must begin when facilities, collaborators and seasonal or biological conditions align. Delays break these cycles irreversibly. Second, when schemes that are progressive on paper fail to reach beneficiaries, the resulting credibility deficit will make it harder to attract domestic talent and international partnerships. Third, equity demands consistency. Women scientists, early-career fellows and those from under-represented backgrounds already contend with systemic barriers. Erratic access to funds affects them disproportionately. Scheme design must incorporate rather than externalise enforcement. Transparency must be implemented with contingencies so that beneficiaries do not become collateral damage in bureaucratic transitions. Accountability must be tightened at the level of Ministries and programme managers. Policymakers must recognise that a delay in accounting procedures for them is the interruption of livelihoods and careers for researchers.

## Recurrent irritant बार-बार होने वाला परेशानी

- Delay in disbursement of funds and salaries can derail research projects. फंड और वेतन के वितरण में विलंब अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

### Delays in Biocare Fellowships and Research Administration

बायोकेयर फेलोशिप और शोध प्रशासन में देरी

- Time is of the essence in science. विज्ञान में समय (Time) का महत्व अत्यंत है।
- The report that 75 women selected for the Department of Biotechnology's Biocare programme have received neither sanction letters nor salaries highlights a persistent malaise in India's research administration.

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि 75 महिलाएं (75 women), जिन्हें बायोटेक्नोलॉजी विभाग (Department of Biotechnology) के Biocare programme के लिए चुना गया, उन्हें न तो अनुमोदन पत्र (sanction letters) मिले और न ही वेतन (salaries), जो भारत के शोध प्रशासन में एक लगातार परेशान करने वाली समस्या (persistent malaise) को उजागर करता है।

- Young researchers contend with limited laboratory space, cumbersome university bureaucracies, complex grant applications, uneven mentorship, and uncertain career prospects.

युवा शोधकर्ताओं को सीमित प्रयोगशाला स्थान (limited laboratory space), जटिल विश्वविद्यालय नौकरशाही (cumbersome university bureaucracies), जटिल अनुदान आवेदन (complex grant applications), असमान मार्गदर्शन (uneven mentorship) और अनिश्चित करियर संभावनाओं (uncertain career prospects) का सामना करना पड़ता है।

- Salaries and fellowships are modest compared to living costs, discouraging talented graduates from pursuing research.

वेतन और फेलोशिप (Salaries and fellowships) जीवन यापन लागत (living costs) की तुलना में मामूली हैं, जिससे प्रतिभाशाली स्नातक शोध को अपनाने से हतोत्साहित होते हैं।

- Even determined researchers often remain in protracted postdoctoral or contractual roles without long-term security.

यहां तक कि जो शोधकर्ता दृढ़ निश्चयी होते हैं, वे अक्सर लंबी अवधि वाले पोस्टडॉक्टोरल या संविदात्मक पदों (protracted postdoctoral or contractual roles) में रहते हैं, बिना दीर्घकालिक सुरक्षा (long-term security) के।

- A scheme such as Biocare promises an independent foothold, but failure to deliver on time magnifies insecurity and discouragement.

Biocare जैसी योजना (scheme) स्वतंत्र पदवी (independent foothold) का वादा

करती है, लेकिन समय पर कार्यान्वयन में विफलता (failure to deliver on time) असुरक्षा और निराशा (insecurity and discouragement) को बढ़ा देती है।

- Opportunities for postdoctoral work and tenure-track openings abroad are narrowing due to tightened immigration regimes and intensified competition for limited faculty posts.

पोस्टडॉक्टोरल कार्य (postdoctoral work) और विदेश में स्थायी पदों (tenure-track openings abroad) के अवसर सिमट रहे हैं, क्योंकि आब्रजन नियम (immigration regimes) सख्त हुए हैं और सीमित फैकल्टी पदों (faculty posts) के लिए प्रतियोगिता बढ़ गई है।

- For Indian scientists, the domestic research ecosystem is increasingly the arena for their careers.

भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के लिए, घरेलू शोध पर्यावरण (domestic research ecosystem) उनके करियर (careers) के लिए बढ़ता हुआ क्षेत्र बन रहा है।



- Delays in disbursing fellowships and grants can derail entire careers.  
फेलोशिप और अनुदान (fellowships and grants) वितरित करने में देरी (delays) पूरे करियर (entire careers) को प्रभावित कर सकती है।
- India cannot treat such breakdowns as minor issues; the country aims to expand global scientific standing, convert research into innovation, and train a generation of scientists to address challenges in health, energy, agriculture, and climate resilience.  
भारत अब ऐसी विफलताओं (breakdowns) को मामूली मुद्दा नहीं मान सकता; देश का लक्ष्य है वैश्विक वैज्ञानिक प्रतिष्ठा (global scientific standing) बढ़ाना, अनुसंधान को नवाचार में बदलना (convert research into innovation) और एक नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिकों को प्रशिक्षित करना (train a generation of scientists) ताकि स्वास्थ्य, ऊर्जा, कृषि और जलवायु लचीलापन (health, energy, agriculture, and climate resilience) में चुनौतियों का समाधान किया जा सके।
- These ambitions are incompatible with a funding administration that fails at basic execution.  
ये महत्वाकांक्षाएँ उस फंडिंग प्रशासन (funding administration) के साथ असंगत हैं जो मूल कार्यान्वयन में विफल (fails at basic execution) होता है।
- The Treasury Single Account system, cited as the reason for the Biocare delay, may improve transparency long-term, but urgent administrative maturity is needed now.  
Biocare की देरी (Biocare delay) का कारण बताए गए ट्रेजरी सिंगल अकाउंट सिस्टम (Treasury Single Account system) से लंबी अवधि में पारदर्शिता (transparency) बढ़ सकती है, लेकिन तत्काल प्रशासनिक परिपक्वता (urgent administrative maturity) की आवश्यकता है।
- Science is time-sensitive: experiments must begin when facilities, collaborators, and seasonal/biological conditions align. Delays break these cycles irreversibly.  
विज्ञान समय-संवेदनशील (Science is time-sensitive) है: प्रयोग तब शुरू होने चाहिए जब सुविधाएँ, सहयोगी और मौसमी/जैविक परिस्थितियाँ (facilities, collaborators, and seasonal/biological conditions) अनुकूल हों। देरी (Delays) इन चक्रों को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से तोड़ देती है।
- When progressive schemes fail to reach beneficiaries, a credibility deficit hinders attracting domestic talent and international partnerships.  
जब प्रगतिशील योजनाएँ (progressive schemes) लाभार्थियों तक नहीं पहुँचती, तो एक विश्वसनीयता घाटा (credibility deficit) घरेलू प्रतिभा (domestic talent) और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारी (international partnerships) को आकर्षित करने में बाधा डालता है।
- Equity demands consistency: women scientists, early-career fellows, and under-represented groups face systemic barriers, and erratic fund access disproportionately affects them.  
समानता (Equity) के लिए स्थिरता आवश्यक है: महिला वैज्ञानिकों, शुरुआती करियर फेलो और अल्पप्रतिनिधि समूहों (under-represented groups) को सांस्थानिक बाधाओं (systemic barriers) का सामना करना पड़ता है, और अनियमित फंड पहुंच (erratic fund access) उन पर असमान प्रभाव डालती है।
- Scheme design must incorporate enforcement; transparency should include contingencies so that beneficiaries are not collateral damage in bureaucratic transitions.  
योजना डिज़ाइन (Scheme design) में कार्यान्वयन (enforcement) शामिल होना चाहिए; पारदर्शिता (transparency) में आपात प्रावधान (contingencies) होने चाहिए ताकि लाभार्थी नियंत्रणहीन नुकसान (collateral damage) का शिकार न हों।
- Accountability must be strengthened at the level of Ministries and programme managers.  
लेखा-जोखिम (Accountability) को मंत्रालय (Ministries) और कार्यक्रम प्रबंधकों (programme managers) के स्तर पर मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।
- Policymakers must recognize that delays in accounting procedures for them are interruptions of livelihoods and careers for researchers.  
नीति निर्माता को यह समझना चाहिए कि उनके लिए लेखांकन प्रक्रियाओं में देरी (delays in accounting procedures) शोधकर्ताओं के जीविका और करियर (livelihoods and careers) में रुकावट है।



# Why are orcas offering fresh prey to humans?

Are these killer whales waiting for a human response before recovering or abandoning the offered prey?

## GS III: Environment

Rohini Karandikar

### The story so far:

**M**any orcas, which are the largest species of dolphins and are often called killer whales, have been found sharing freshly killed prey with humans. And they don't just offer their prey: they wait for the humans to respond. In a new study in the *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, researchers have investigated why orcas are provisioning humans.

### How did the team collect data?

While orcas are known to be prosocial animals, they rarely interact with humans. The research team collected data from the period 2004-2024 from five ocean parts: Eastern North Pacific, Eastern Tropical Pacific, Western South Pacific, Western South Atlantic, and Eastern North Atlantic. The team included only those instances in their

analysis where human observers were a significant distance from the orcas before the animals approached. For example, the criterion for humans underwater at the time of provisioning was that they had to have been at least 15 m away from the killer whales before an interaction. The animals would then have come to within their own body length and release their prey in front of their bodies.

### Are orcas smart?

Of the 34 instances the team was able to finalise, the orcas awaited a human response before they recovered or abandoned the offered prey and retreated in 33 instances. Their offerings included seaweed, invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Some people also reported not accepting the offering at first. Jared Towers, a marine biologist at the Bay Cetology research institute in British Columbia, Canada, was one of them. "I didn't accept the offerings

because it was a shock when it happened," Mr. Towers said. "And there's only a few seconds to decide what to do. Easier just to observe." Like humans, orcas are at the top of their food chain. They also have a larger brain size relative to the size of the body. Research has linked this trait to better cognition, learning, and social behaviour. Orcas live and hunt in groups led by a matriarch, the oldest female, and the group's behaviour largely depends on the matriarch.

### What are the orcas doing?

Some experts have said that the killer whales might just be playing. However, this activity is usually associated with juveniles whereas the new study found adults and juveniles alike to provision humans. Animals also play only when their own nutritional needs have already been met. The study, however, found that in half of all the instances, the killer whales were offering whole prey, not

## Why are orcas offering fresh prey to humans?

### ओरका इंसानों को ताजा शिकार क्यों दे रहे हैं?

- Are these **killer whales** waiting for a **human response** before recovering or abandoning the **offered prey**?  
क्या ये किलर व्हेल इंसानी प्रतिक्रिया का इंतजार कर रही हैं, इससे पहले कि वे दिए गए शिकार को वापस ले लें या त्याग दें?

### Why are orcas offering fresh prey to humans?

#### ओरका इंसानों को ताजा शिकार क्यों दे रहे हैं?

- **Many orcas, which are the largest species of dolphins and are often called killer whales,** have been found sharing freshly killed prey with humans.  
कई ओरका, जो डॉल्फिन की सबसे बड़ी प्रजाति हैं और जिन्हें अक्सर किलर व्हेल कहा जाता है, इंसानों के साथ ताजा मारा गया शिकार साझा करते पाए गए हैं।
- And they don't just offer their prey: they **wait** for the **humans to respond**.  
और वे केवल अपना शिकार पेश नहीं करते: वे **इंसानों की प्रतिक्रिया का इंतजार** भी करते हैं।
- In a new **study** in the *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, researchers have investigated why orcas are provisioning humans.



*Journal of Comparative Psychology* में एक नई **स्टडी** में शोधकर्ताओं ने यह जांचा कि ओरका इंसानों को शिकार क्यों पेश करते हैं।

### How did the team collect data?

#### टीम ने डेटा कैसे इकट्ठा किया?

- While **orcas** are known to be **prosocial animals**, they rarely interact with humans.  
हालांकि **ओरका** को **सामाजिक जानवर** माना जाता है, लेकिन वे इंसानों से शायद ही कभी बातचीत करते हैं।
- The research team collected data from the period **2004–2024** from **five ocean parts: Eastern North Pacific, Eastern Tropical Pacific, Western South Pacific, Western South Atlantic, and Eastern North Atlantic**.  
रिसर्च टीम ने **2004–2024** की अवधि का डेटा **पाँच समुद्री क्षेत्रों** से एकत्र किया: **Eastern North Pacific, Eastern Tropical Pacific, Western South Pacific, Western South Atlantic, और Eastern North Atlantic**।
- The team included only those instances in their analysis where human observers were a **significant distance** from the orcas before the animals approached.  
टीम ने केवल उन्हीं घटनाओं को अपने विश्लेषण में शामिल किया जहाँ इंसान, ओरका के पास आने से पहले, उनसे **काफी दूरी** पर थे।
- For example, the criterion for humans **underwater** at the time of provisioning was that they had to have been at least **15 m away** from the killer whales before an interaction.  
उदाहरण के लिए, पानी के भीतर इंसानों के लिए मानदंड यह था कि बातचीत से पहले वे किलर व्हेल से कम से कम **15 मीटर दूर** हों।
- The animals would then have to come within their own **body length** and release their prey in front of their bodies.  
इसके बाद जानवर अपनी **शरीर की लंबाई** की दूरी तक आते और अपने शरीर के सामने शिकार छोड़ देते।

### Are orcas smart?

#### क्या ओरका बुद्धिमान हैं?

- Of the **34 instances** the team finalised, the orcas awaited a **human response** before they recovered or abandoned the offered prey and retreated in **33 instances**.  
टीम द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिए गए **34 मामलों** में से, ओरका ने **33 मामलों** में इंसानी **प्रतिक्रिया** का इंतजार किया, इससे पहले कि वे दिए गए शिकार को वापस लें या छोड़ दें।
- **Their offerings included seaweed, invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals**.  
उनके दिए गए शिकार में **सीवीड, अकशेरुकी, मछलियाँ, सरीसृप, पक्षी और स्तनधारी** शामिल थे।
- Some people also reported not accepting the offering at first. **Jared Towers**, a **marine biologist** at the **Bay Cetology research institute** in **British Columbia, Canada**, was one of them.  
कुछ लोगों ने शुरू में शिकार को स्वीकार न करने की भी रिपोर्ट की। **जेरेड टावर्स**, जो **ब्रिटिश कोलंबिया, कनाडा** के **Bay Cetology research institute** में एक **समुद्री जीवविज्ञानी** हैं, उनमें से एक थे।
- “I didn’t accept the offerings because it was a **shock** when it happened,” Mr. Towers said. “And there’s only a **few seconds** to decide what to do. Easier just to observe.”  
“मैंने शिकार को स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि जब यह हुआ तो यह एक **झटका** था,” श्री टावर्स ने कहा। “और यह तय करने के लिए केवल **कुछ सेकंड** होते हैं कि क्या करना है। केवल देखना आसान है।”
- **Like humans, orcas are at the top of their food chain**.  
इंसानों की तरह, ओरका भी अपने **भोजन श्रृंखला के शीर्ष** पर हैं।
- **They also have a larger brain size relative to the size of the body**. Research has linked this trait to **better cognition, learning, and social behaviour**.  
उनके शरीर के आकार की तुलना में उनका **मस्तिष्क बड़ा** होता है। शोध ने इस गुण को **बेहतर संज्ञान, सीखने और सामाजिक व्यवहार** से जोड़ा है।
- **Orcas live and hunt in groups led by a matriarch, the oldest female, and the group’s behaviour largely depends on the matriarch**.  
ओरका समूहों में रहते और शिकार करते हैं जिनका नेतृत्व एक **मातृसत्ता**, यानी **सबसे बुजुर्ग मादा** करती है, और समूह का व्यवहार काफी हद तक मातृसत्ता पर निर्भर करता है।



## What are the orcas doing?

### ओरका क्या कर रहे हैं?

- Some experts have said that the killer whales might just be **playing**.  
कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि किलर व्हेल शायद केवल **खेल** रही हों।
- However, this activity is usually associated with **juveniles** whereas the new study found **adults and juveniles alike** to provision humans.  
हालांकि, यह गतिविधि आमतौर पर **किशोरों** से जुड़ी होती है जबकि नई स्टडी में पाया गया कि **वयस्क और किशोर दोनों** इंसानों को शिकार पेश कर रहे थे।
- Animals also play only when their **nutritional needs** have already been met.  
जानवर केवल तब खेलते हैं जब उनकी **पोषण संबंधी ज़रूरतें** पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हों।
- The study, however, found that in **half of all the instances**, the killer whales were offering **whole prey**, not partly eaten.  
लेकिन स्टडी ने पाया कि **आधे मामलों** में किलर व्हेल ने **पूरा शिकार** दिया, न कि आंशिक रूप से खाया हुआ।
- For these reasons, the authors said, the killer whales may have been **exploring, not playing**.  
इन कारणों से, लेखकों ने कहा कि किलर व्हेल शायद **खोज कर रही थीं, खेल नहीं रही थीं**।
- Animals explore their surroundings to reduce **uncertainty** about their **physical, social, and/or environmental surroundings**.  
जानवर अपने **शारीरिक, सामाजिक और/या पर्यावरणीय परिवेश** के बारे में **अनिश्चितता** को कम करने के लिए अपने आसपास की खोज करते हैं।
- Exploration is technically the **conscious pursuit of knowledge** and reflects the dolphins' **evolved intelligence**.  
खोज तकनीकी रूप से **ज्ञान की सचेत खोज** है और यह डॉल्फिन की **विकसित बुद्धिमत्ता** को दर्शाती है।
- In a few instances when humans **tossed the prey back**, the orcas immediately **reciprocated**, suggesting they were learning what humans preferred.  
कुछ मामलों में जब इंसानों ने **शिकार वापस फेंका**, तो ओरका ने तुरंत **प्रतिक्रिया दी**, जिससे संकेत मिलता है कि वे यह सीख रहे थे कि इंसानों को क्या पसंद है।
- "Some of these things are associated with play, but some of these things may also be defined as **scientific thinking**, which has been described as the ability to **ask questions and then pursue answers**," Mr. Towers said.  
"इनमें से कुछ चीजें खेल से जुड़ी हैं, लेकिन कुछ को **वैज्ञानिक सोच** भी कहा जा सकता है, जिसे **प्रश्न पूछने और फिर उत्तर खोजने की क्षमता** के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है," श्री टावर्स ने कहा।
- While the animals' behaviour appeared to be **prosocial and altruistic**, the researchers warned that their actions could be **manipulative or deceptive**, for **personal gain**.  
जबकि जानवरों का व्यवहार **सामाजिक और परोपकारी** प्रतीत हुआ, शोधकर्ताओं ने चेतावनी दी कि उनके कार्य **हेरफेर करने वाले या भ्रामक** भी हो सकते हैं, **स्वार्थपूर्ण लाभ** के लिए।
- Killer whales have been known to behave in this way to **steal fish** and to **damage vessels**.  
किलर व्हेल इस तरह से **मछलियाँ चुराने** और **जहाज़ों को नुकसान पहुँचाने** के लिए जानी जाती हैं।

## Do the findings help conservation?

### क्या निष्कर्ष संरक्षण में मदद करते हैं?

- As humans and orcas interact more often, orcas are likely to **adapt their behaviour** to become either **more friendly or more hostile**, depending on the **female leading the group**.  
जैसे-जैसे इंसान और ओरका अधिक बार बातचीत करेंगे, ओरका अपने **व्यवहार को अनुकूलित** कर सकते हैं और या तो **अधिक मित्रतापूर्ण या अधिक शत्रुतापूर्ण** बन सकते हैं, यह समूह का नेतृत्व करने वाली **मादा** पर निर्भर करेगा।



- These interactions could pique human curiosity about **killer whales** and potentially improve **conservation efforts**.  
ये बातचीत ईंसानों की किलर व्हेल के प्रति जिज्ञासा बढ़ा सकती है और संभावित रूप से संरक्षण प्रयासों में सुधार कर सकती है।

## Decoding cryptos

GS III: S&T

Vaishali R. Venkat

Last week, we explored the basics of blockchain, the engine of cryptocurrencies. Now, we move on to the next layer in the chain. Since blocks can be added one after another in the blockchain, the next logical question is who adds blocks and how the blocks are added.

A transaction can be added to a block only after someone verifies it. But who verifies is a million-dollar query. In centralised institutions such as banks or financial institutions, bank officials verify each transaction. But in cryptos, transactions operate across a decentralised network and are verified by participants known as miners or validators, based on the blockchain's consensus mechanism.

Blockchains are decentralised, with no central authority. Therefore, the network requires a method by which all participants reach an agreement on the "truth" of the ledger, that is the validity of the transaction. This is called consensus mechanism and it is via this process the blockchain network decides which transactions are valid and can be added.

In cryptos, there are many such consensus mechanisms. However, the most popular ones are Proof of Work (PoW) and the Proof of Stake (PoS).

In PoW blockchains, the miners compete with one another to solve complex puzzles, using powerful computers called nodes. Mining is like Sudoku but quite a complicated and complex puzzle. Whoever succeeds in the puzzle, earns the reward and adds the new block. The process of mining needs significant computing power. This ensures the transactions are verified, only those valid are added to the block and the blockchain remains secure. In PoS systems, validators are picked based on how many coins they "stake." Staking is like keeping money in a safe. The more you stake, the higher the chance of being selected. Honest behaviour earns a fee or new coins; dishonest actions end up in losing the staked ones. The two mechanisms ensure that fraudulent transactions are prevented and the network is safe and secure. Moreover, they incentivise participants.

### What to check

"So, what should you check before investing in cryptocurrency?"

It's not enough to consider merely the PoW or PoS mechanisms. There are other crucial factors to look for. These include network safety and security viz. strong and decentralised network with active nodes which cannot be easily compromised. Next, speed of transaction and fee because these two directly affect the usability of the coin. Next, market reputation, that is, the coin's history, community and development transparency.

Next, whether the coin addresses real-world problems and how it could be adopted. Only coins with practical applications tend to sustain value. Above all, consider the volatility of the coins as crypto prices swing wildly. Considering these aspects, in addition to the manner in which the blocks are verified, validated and added, helps investors take informed decisions and avoid hype-driven projects.

### Types of currency

There are many types of cryptocurrencies. Bitcoin is the first and the most famous. Altcoins such as Ethereum and Solana offer smart contracts and real-world applications. Stablecoins such as USDT or USDC are pegged to real assets. Tokens for utility or governance; meme coins, driven by hype and community and a few others aiming at solving real-world problems of finance, supply chains, gaming etc.

For long-term investments, coins that solve real-world problems, or have practical applications and could be easily adopted are generally more valuable than hype-based coins.

**Caution:** Cryptocurrencies might offer huge potential, but don't lose your hard-earned money to a game of chance. Understand the concepts, do your research, make informed decisions, and invest wisely.

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

no central authority.

**ब्लॉकचेन** विकेंद्रीकृत है, जिनमें कोई केंद्रीय प्राधिकरण नहीं है।

- Therefore, the network requires a method by which all participants reach an agreement on the "truth" of the ledger, that is the validity of the transaction.

## Decoding cryptos क्रिप्टो का विश्लेषण

- Last week, we explored the basics of blockchain, the engine of cryptocurrencies.

पिछले सप्ताह, हमने ब्लॉकचेन, जो क्रिप्टोकरेंसी का इंजन है, की मूल बातें समझीं।

- Now, we move on to the next layer in the chain.

अब, हम श्रृंखला की अगली परत पर चलते हैं।

- Since blocks can be added one after another in the blockchain, the next logical question is who adds blocks and how the blocks are added.

क्योंकि ब्लॉकचेन में ब्लॉकों को एक के बाद एक जोड़ा जा सकता है, अगला तार्किक प्रश्न है कि ब्लॉक कौन जोड़ता है और ब्लॉक कैसे जोड़े जाते हैं।

- A transaction can be added to a block only after someone verifies it.

किसी लेन-देन को ब्लॉक में केवल तभी जोड़ा जा सकता है जब कोई उसे सत्यापित करता है।

- But who verifies is a million-dollar query.

लेकिन कौन सत्यापित करता है यह एक मिलियन-डॉलर सवाल है।

- In centralised institutions such as banks or financial institutions, bank officials verify each transaction.

**केंद्रीकृत संस्थानों** जैसे बैंक या वित्तीय संस्थानों में, बैंक अधिकारी प्रत्येक लेन-देन को सत्यापित करते हैं।

- **But in cryptos, transactions operate across a decentralised network and are verified by participants known as miners or validators, based on the blockchain's consensus mechanism.**

लेकिन क्रिप्टो में, लेन-देन एक विकेंद्रीकृत नेटवर्क पर काम करते हैं और उन्हें प्रतिभागियों द्वारा सत्यापित किया जाता है जिन्हें **माइनर्स** या **वैलिडेटर्स** कहा जाता है, जो **ब्लॉकचेन के कंसंसस मैकेनिज्म** पर आधारित होता है।

- Blockchains are decentralised, with



इसलिए, नेटवर्क को ऐसी विधि की आवश्यकता है जिसके माध्यम से सभी प्रतिभागी बहीखाते की "सत्यता" पर सहमत हों, अर्थात् लेन-देन की वैधता।

- This is called consensus mechanism and it is via this process the blockchain network decides which transactions are valid and can be added.  
इसे **कंसेंसस मैकेनिज्म** कहा जाता है और इसी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से **ब्लॉकचेन नेटवर्क** तय करता है कि कौन से लेन-देन वैध हैं और जिन्हें जोड़ा जा सकता है।
- In cryptos, there are many such consensus mechanisms.  
**क्रिप्टो में, ऐसे कई कंसेंसस मैकेनिज्म हैं।**
- However, the most popular ones are Proof of Work (PoW) and the Proof of Stake (PoS).  
हालांकि, सबसे लोकप्रिय हैं **प्रूफ ऑफ वर्क (PoW)** और **प्रूफ ऑफ स्टेक (PoS)**।
- In PoW blockchains, the miners compete with one another to solve complex puzzles, using powerful computers called nodes.  
**PoW ब्लॉकचेन में, माइनिंग शक्तिशाली कंप्यूटर जिन्हें नोड्स कहा जाता है, का उपयोग करके जटिल पहेलियों को हल करने के लिए एक-दूसरे से प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं।**
- Mining is like Sudoku but quite a complicated and complex puzzle.  
**माइनिंग सुडोकू की तरह है लेकिन यह बहुत जटिल और कठिन पहेली है।**
- Whoever succeeds in the puzzle, earns the reward and adds the new block.  
जो कोई पहेली में सफल होता है, उसे इनाम मिलता है और वह नया ब्लॉक जोड़ता है।
- The process of mining needs significant computing power.  
**माइनिंग की प्रक्रिया के लिए पर्याप्त कंप्यूटिंग पावर की आवश्यकता होती है।**
- This ensures the transactions are verified, only those valid are added to the block and the blockchain remains secure.  
यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि लेन-देन सत्यापित हों, केवल वे वैध लेन-देन ब्लॉक में जोड़े जाएं और **ब्लॉकचेन सुरक्षित रहे।**
- In PoS systems, validators are picked based on how many coins they "stake."  
**PoS सिस्टम में, वैलिडेटर्स को इस आधार पर चुना जाता है कि वे कितने कॉइन्स स्टेक करते हैं।**
- Staking is like keeping money in a safe.  
**स्टेकिंग पैसे को सेफ में रखने जैसी है।**
- The more you stake, the higher the chance of being selected.  
जितना अधिक आप **स्टेक** करेंगे, चुने जाने की संभावना उतनी ही अधिक होगी।
- Honest behaviour earns a fee or new coins; dishonest actions end up in losing the staked ones.  
ईमानदार व्यवहार से शुल्क या नए **कॉइन्स** मिलते हैं; बेईमान कार्यों में स्टेक किए गए **कॉइन्स** खोने पड़ते हैं।
- The two mechanisms ensure that fraudulent transactions are prevented and the network is safe and secure.  
ये दोनों तंत्र सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि **धोखाधड़ी वाले लेन-देन** रोके जाएं और नेटवर्क **सुरक्षित रहे।**
- Moreover, they incentivise participants.  
इसके अलावा, वे प्रतिभागियों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

### What to check

#### क्या जांचें

- "So, what should you check before investing in cryptocurrency?"  
"तो, क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स में निवेश करने से पहले आपको क्या जांचना चाहिए?"
- It's not enough to consider merely the **PoW** or **PoS** mechanisms.  
सिर्फ **PoW** या **PoS** तंत्रों पर विचार करना पर्याप्त नहीं है।

### There are other crucial factors to look for.

#### कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कारकों को देखना आवश्यक है।

- These include **network safety and security** viz. strong and decentralised network with active nodes which cannot be easily compromised.  
इनमें **नेटवर्क सुरक्षा और संरक्षा** शामिल है, जैसे कि एक मजबूत और विकेंद्रीकृत नेटवर्क जिसमें सक्रिय नोड्स हों जिन्हें आसानी से नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाया जा सके।



- Next, **speed of transaction and fee** because these two directly affect the usability of the coin.  
अगला, **लेन-देन की गति और शुल्क**, क्योंकि ये दोनों सीधे सिक्के की उपयोगिता को प्रभावित करते हैं।
- Next, **market reputation**, that is, the coin's history, community and development transparency.  
अगला, **बाजार में प्रतिष्ठा**, यानी सिक्के का इतिहास, समुदाय और विकास की पारदर्शिता।
- Next, whether the coin addresses **real-world problems** and how it could be adopted.  
अगला, क्या सिक्का **वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं** को संबोधित करता है और इसे कैसे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- Only coins with **practical applications** tend to sustain value.  
केवल **व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोगों** वाले सिक्के ही मूल्य बनाए रखते हैं।
- Above all, consider the **volatility** of the coins as crypto prices swing wildly.  
सबसे बढ़कर, सिक्कों की **अस्थिरता** पर विचार करें क्योंकि क्रिप्टो की कीमतें बहुत तेजी से बदलती हैं।
- Considering these aspects, in addition to the manner in which the blocks are verified, validated and added, helps investors take informed decisions and avoid **hype-driven projects**.  
इन पहलुओं पर विचार करना, साथ ही यह देखना कि ब्लॉकों को कैसे सत्यापित, मान्य और जोड़ा जाता है, निवेशकों को सूचित निर्णय लेने और प्रचार-आधारित परियोजनाओं से बचने में मदद करता है।

## Types of currency

### मुद्रा के प्रकार

- There are many types of **cryptocurrencies**.  
**क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स** के कई प्रकार होते हैं।
- **Bitcoin** is the first and the most famous.  
**बिटकॉइन** पहली और सबसे प्रसिद्ध है।
- **Altcoins** such as **Ethereum** and **Solana** offer smart contracts and real-world applications.  
**Altcoins** जैसे **Ethereum** और **Solana** स्मार्ट कॉन्ट्रैक्ट और वास्तविक दुनिया के अनुप्रयोग प्रदान करते हैं।
- **Stablecoins** such as **USDT** or **USDC** are pegged to real assets.  
**Stablecoins** जैसे **USDT** या **USDC** वास्तविक संपत्तियों से जुड़ी होती हैं।
- **Tokens** for utility or governance; **meme coins**, driven by hype and community and a few others aiming at solving real-world problems of finance, supply chains, gaming etc.  
**यूटिलिटी या गवर्नेंस के लिए टोकन; मेम कॉइन्स**, जो प्रचार और समुदाय द्वारा संचालित होते हैं, और कुछ अन्य जो वित्त, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला, गेमिंग आदि की वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं को हल करने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं।
- For **long-term investments**, coins that solve real-world problems, or have practical applications and could be easily adopted are generally more valuable than hype-based coins.  
**दीर्घकालिक निवेश** के लिए, ऐसे सिक्के जो वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं को हल करते हैं, या जिनके व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग हैं और जिन्हें आसानी से अपनाया जा सकता है, वे सामान्यतः प्रचार-आधारित सिक्कों की तुलना में अधिक मूल्यवान होते हैं।
- **Caution: Cryptocurrencies** might offer huge potential, but don't lose your hard-earned money to a game of chance.  
**सावधानी: क्रिप्टोकॉइन्स** बड़ा संभावित लाभ दे सकती है, लेकिन अपनी मेहनत की कमाई को जुए में मत गंवाइए।
- Understand the concepts, do your research, make informed decisions, and invest wisely.  
सिद्धांतों को समझें, अपना शोध करें, सूचित निर्णय लें और समझदारी से निवेश करें।