



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>
YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>
CONTACT: 9971932488



PATRIOTIC IAS

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

THE HINDU NEWSPAP

08 SEPTEMBER 2025

YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

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

TOPICS COVERED (PCS Special)

- 1. Anuparna Roy wins best director award at Venice festival**
अनुपर्णा रॉय को वेनिस फेस्टिवल में सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशक का पुरस्कार मिला
- 2. Thailand tycoon takes office as new PM after royal endorsement**
थाईलैंड के उद्योगपति ने शाही अनुमोदन के बाद नए प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में पदभार संभाला
- 3. India rules Asia, books a World Cup spot**
भारत एशिया पर हावी, वर्ल्ड कप में जगह पक्की
- 4. Sabalenka proves too strong for Anisimova, finishes on a Slam high**

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



साबालेंका अनीसिमोवा के लिए बहुत मजबूत साबित हुई, स्लैम खिताब के साथ समाप्ति

5. Indian men shoot gold in the compound event भारतीय पुरुषों ने कंपाउंड इवेंट में जीता स्वर्ण पदक



Anuparna Roy with the award at the 82nd edition of the Venice Film Festival in Venice, Italy, on Saturday. AP

Anuparna Roy wins best director award at Venice festival

PCS
Press Trust Of India
NEW DELHI

Filmmaker Anuparna Roy, who made her debut with *Songs of Forgotten Trees*, has bagged the best director award at the Venice International Film Festival.

Presented by filmmaker Anurag Kashyap, the film premiered in the festival's prestigious Orizzonti Competition section, an international competition for films that highlight new trends, with a focus on debut works, young talent, indie features, and less-known cinema, on September 1.

"This film is a tribute to every woman who's ever been silenced, overlooked, or underestimated. May this win inspire more voices, more stories, and more power for women in cinema and beyond," Ms. Roy said in a statement.

Songs of Forgotten Trees follows the story of

Thooya, a migrant and aspiring actor, who survives the city by leveraging beauty and wit, occasionally trading intimacy for opportunity.

Stand by Palestine

During her acceptance speech, the filmmaker spoke on the ongoing Israel and Palestine conflict. "Every child deserves peace, freedom, liberation, and Palestinians are no exception... it's a responsibility at the moment to stand by Palestine. I might upset my country but it doesn't matter to me anymore," she said, according to the entertainment news outlet Variety.

Produced by Bibhanshu Rai, Romil Modi, and Ranjan Singh, the cast includes Bhushan Shimpi, Ravi Maan, Pritam Paliana, and Lovely Singh.

The Venice International Film Festival concluded on Saturday.

Anuparna Roy wins best director award at Venice festival अनुपर्णा रॉय को वेनिस फेस्टिवल में सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशक का पुरस्कार मिला

• Filmmaker **Anuparna Roy**, who made her debut with *Songs of Forgotten Trees*, has bagged the **best director award** at the **Venice International Film Festival**.

फिल्ममेकर **अनुपर्णा रॉय**, जिन्होंने अपनी शुरुआत **सॉन्स ऑफ फॉरगॉटन ट्रीज़** से की, ने वेनिस इंटरनेशनल फिल्म फेस्टिवल में सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशक का पुरस्कार जीता।

• Presented by filmmaker **Anurag Kashyap**, the film premiered in the festival's prestigious **Orizzonti Competition** section, an **international competition** for films that highlight **new trends**, with a focus on **debut works**, **young talent**, **indie features**, and **less-known cinema**, on **September 1**.

फिल्ममेकर **अनुराग कश्यप** द्वारा प्रस्तुत, यह फिल्म **1 सितंबर** को फेस्टिवल के प्रतिष्ठित **ओरिज़ोंटी प्रतियोगिता** सेक्शन में प्रीमियर हुई, जो **नई प्रवृत्तियों**, **डेब्यू कार्यों**, **युवा प्रतिभा**, **इंडी फीचर्स**, और **कम-ज्ञात सिनेमा** पर केंद्रित एक **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता** है।

• "This film is a **tribute to every woman** who's ever been **silenced**, **overlooked**, or **underestimated**."

"यह फिल्म हर उस महिला को समर्पित है जिसे कभी चुप कराया गया, नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया, या कम आंका गया।

• May this win inspire **more voices**, **more stories**, and **more power for women in cinema and beyond**," Ms. Roy said in a statement.

यह जीत **सिनेमा और उससे परे महिलाओं के लिए अधिक आवाज़ें**, **अधिक कहानियां**, और **अधिक शक्ति** को प्रेरित करे," सुश्री रॉय ने एक बयान में कहा।

• *Songs of Forgotten Trees* follows the story of **Thooya**, a **migrant and aspiring actor**, who survives the city by **leveraging beauty and wit**, occasionally **trading intimacy for opportunity**.

सॉन्स ऑफ फॉरगॉटन ट्रीज़ की कहानी **थूया** का अनुसरण करती है, जो एक **प्रवासी और महत्वाकांक्षी अभिनेता** है, जो **सौंदर्य और चतुराई** का उपयोग कर शहर में जीवित रहती है और कभी-कभी **अवसर के लिए घनिष्ठता का आदान-प्रदान** करती है।

Stand by
फिलिस्तीन के साथ खड़े रहें

by
Palestine



- During her acceptance speech, the filmmaker spoke on the ongoing **Israel and Palestine conflict**.
अपने स्वीकृति भाषण के दौरान, फिल्ममेकर ने चल रहे **इज़राइल और फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष** पर बात की।
- "Every child deserves **peace, freedom, liberation**, and **Palestinians** are no exception... it's a **responsibility** at the moment to **stand by Palestine**.
"हर बच्चे को **शांति, स्वतंत्रता, मुक्ति** का अधिकार है, और **फिलिस्तीनी** इसका अपवाद नहीं हैं... यह इस समय की **जिम्मेदारी** है कि **फिलिस्तीन के साथ खड़े रहें**।
- I might **upset my country** but it **doesn't matter** to me anymore," she said, according to the entertainment news outlet **Variety**.
मैं शायद **अपने देश को नाराज़ कर दूँ** लेकिन अब यह मेरे लिए **महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है**," उन्होंने **वैरायटी** नामक मनोरंजन समाचार आउटलेट के अनुसार कहा।
- Produced by **Bibhanshu Rai, Romil Modi, and Ranjan Singh**, the **cast** includes **Bhushan Shimpi, Ravi Maan, Pritam Pilonia, and Lovely Singh**.
बिभांशु राय, रोमिल मोदी, और रंजन सिंह द्वारा निर्मित, फिल्म की **कास्ट** में **भूषण शिंपी, रवि मान, प्रीतम पिलानिया, और लवली सिंह** शामिल हैं।
- The **Venice International Film Festival** concluded on **Saturday**.
वेनिस इंटरनेशनल फिल्म फेस्टिवल का समापन **शनिवार** को हुआ।

BANGKOK

Thailand tycoon takes office as new PM after royal endorsement



AFP

PCS

Thai tycoon Anutin Charnvirakul took office as Prime Minister on Sunday, after an endorsement from the King. Mr. Anutin becomes the kingdom's third leader in two years, but has taken power with coalition backing conditional on dissolving parliament within four months to hold fresh elections. AFP

Thailand tycoon takes office as new PM after royal endorsement

थाईलैंड के उद्योगपति ने शाही अनुमोदन के बाद नए प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में पदभार संभाला

- Thai tycoon **Anutin Charnvirakul** took office as **Prime Minister** on **Sunday**, after an **endorsement** from the **King**.
थाई उद्योगपति **अनुतिन चार्नवीराकुल** ने **रविवार** को **राजा** से **अनुमोदन** मिलने के बाद **प्रधानमंत्री** के रूप में पदभार संभाला।
- **Mr. Anutin** becomes the kingdom's **third leader in two years**, but has taken power with **coalition backing** conditional on **dissolving parliament** within **four months** to hold **fresh elections**.
अनुतिन दो वर्षों में साम्राज्य के **तीसरे नेता** बने हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने **गठबंधन के समर्थन** के साथ सत्ता संभाली है, जिसकी शर्त यह है कि **चार महीनों** के भीतर **संसद को भंग** कर **नए चुनाव** कराए जाएंगे।



India rules Asia, books a World Cup spot

The host adapts to the challenges thrown by Korea, switching flanks and rotating continuously in the midfield to create space and take control

PCS

HOCKEY

Uthra Ganesan
RAJGIR

India ended an eight year wait to be crowned the continental champion, winning 4-1 against defending champion Korea in the final of the Asia Cup here on Sunday and assuring itself of a spot at the 2026 World Cup.

While the scoreline might suggest an easy win, it was anything but. Korea fought back and fought hard with India pulling ahead on the dint of individual brilliance and tactical control. It was not the kind of free-flowing game India displayed in different measures in its last two games but the team adapted to a vastly different and difficult opposition, switching flanks and rotating continuously in the midfield to keep creating space.

The massive victory against China the day before might have raised public expectations but coach Craig Fulton had insisted his boys would play the game, not the occasion, be clinical and get better in certain areas.

The team stepped up to the task, not as dominant but equally clinical.

The start was electric, Sukhjeet receiving Har-



Mission accomplished: The Indians are a happy lot after producing a clinical display to tame the Koreans. R.V. MOORTHY

manpreet's pass from near the dotted line and his reverse shot flying into the Korean goal 31 seconds into the game, India's fastest goal of the competition.

Chances were created, not through brute superiority but clinical accuracy. Another aerial ball from Harmanpreet in the 28th minute, brought down perfectly by Sanjay inside the circle, saw Dilpreet make it 2-0 at half-time.

India could have added another but for Jugraj's penalty stroke in the ninth minute pushed away by

Jaehan Kim – deservedly named Best goalkeeper – with his stick.

Post the break, Korea started pushing back, hoping to bounce back similar to how it did against Malaysia. It also got a series of PCs, but India's defence held firm. Shaky and erratic at the start of the tournament, the defence tightened up and the team was a lot more disciplined.

Fulton had also wanted his players to stay composed, not get carried away by a crowd baying for goal every time India had

the ball, and they duly obliged, keeping their head low and mind focused on the task at hand, avoiding showboating or hurrying for the shot. It created fewer chances up front but more on-target shots.

Korea's plan to open channels on the flanks by drawing in the Indian forwards through the middle, which worked against Malaysia, did not succeed.

The Indian midfield spread wide to cut the Koreans down and found ways to keep feeding the

forwards. A 45th-minute PC saw Harmanpreet's shot saved but the resulting long corner ended in Dilpreet keeping the ball in play and scoring his second. A comfortable two-goal margin going into the last 15 minutes became 4-1 with Amit Rohidas' PC and while Dain Son pulled one back a minute later, Korea had no chance of coming back.

Earlier, Malaysia thrashed China 4-1 to finish third. Japan ended fifth to keep its chances of playing the World Cup qualifiers

alive with a 6-1 win over Bangladesh.

Hockey India announced ₹3 lakh each for the Indian players and ₹1.5 lakh each to the support staff.

The results: Final: India 4 (Sukhjeet Singh 1, Dilpreet Singh 2, 4, 5, Amit Rohidas 5) bt Korea 1 (Dain Son 51); **3-4 playoff:** Malaysia 4 (Norsyafiq Sumantri 8, Akhimullah Anuar 36, 50, Syed Cholan 58) bt China 1 (Jiesheng Gao 54); **5-6:** Japan 6 (Koji Yamasaki 9, Ryosuke Shinohara 15, 38, 56, Ken Nagayoshi 36, Seren Tanaka 50) bt Bangladesh 1 (Amirul Islam 55).

India rules Asia, books a World Cup spot भारत एशिया पर हावी, वर्ल्ड कप में जगह पक्की

The host adapts to the challenges thrown by Korea, switching flanks and rotating continuously in the midfield to create space and take control.

मेजबान टीम ने कोरिया द्वारा दिए गए चुनौतियों के अनुसार खुद को ढाला, फ्लैक्स बदलते हुए और मिडफील्ड में लगातार रोटेशन करते हुए स्पेस बनाने और नियंत्रण पाने की कोशिश की।

- India ended an **eight year wait** to be crowned the **continental champion**, **winning 4-1 against defending champion Korea in the final of the Asia Cup** here on **Sunday** and **assuring itself of a spot at the 2026 World Cup**.
भारत ने आठ साल का इंतजार खत्म करते हुए रविवार को एशिया कप के फाइनल में डिफेंडिंग चैंपियन कोरिया को 4-1 से हराकर महाद्वीपीय चैंपियन का खिताब जीता और 2026 वर्ल्ड कप में अपनी जगह पक्की कर ली।
- While the **scoreline** might suggest an **easy win**, it was anything but.
हालांकि **स्कोरलाइन** एक **आसान जीत** का संकेत दे सकता है, लेकिन ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं था।
- **Korea** fought back and fought hard with **India** pulling ahead on the dint of **individual brilliance** and **tactical control**.
कोरिया ने कड़ा मुकाबला किया लेकिन भारत ने व्यक्तिगत शानदार प्रदर्शन और रणनीतिक नियंत्रण के बल पर बढ़त बनाई।



- It was not the kind of **free-flowing game India** displayed in different measures in its last two games but the team adapted to a vastly different and difficult opposition, switching **flanks** and rotating continuously in the **midfield** to keep creating space.
यह वह **फ्री-फ्लोइंग गेम** नहीं था जो **भारत** ने अपने पिछले दो मैचों में दिखाया था, बल्कि टीम ने बेहद अलग और कठिन प्रतिद्वंद्वी के खिलाफ खुद को ढाला, **फ्लैक्स** बदलते हुए और **मिडफील्ड** में लगातार **रोटेशन** करते हुए **स्पेस बनाने** की कोशिश की।
- The massive victory against **China** the day before might have raised public expectations but **coach Craig Fulton** had insisted his boys would play the game, not the occasion, be **clinical** and get better in certain areas.
एक दिन पहले **चीन** के खिलाफ बड़ी जीत ने जनता की उम्मीदें बढ़ा दी होंगी लेकिन कोच **क्रेग फुल्टन** ने जोर देकर कहा था कि उनके खिलाड़ी **मौके** के लिए नहीं बल्कि **खेल** के लिए खेलेंगे, **क्लिनिकल** रहेंगे और कुछ क्षेत्रों में बेहतर प्रदर्शन करेंगे।
- The team stepped up to the task, not as dominant but equally **clinical**.
टीम ने काम को अंजाम दिया, उतनी **हावी** नहीं लेकिन उतनी ही **क्लिनिकल** रही।
- The start was electric, **Sukhjeet** receiving **Harmanpreet's** pass from near the **dotted line** and his reverse shot flying into the **Korean goal 31 seconds** into the game, **India's fastest goal** of the competition.
शुरुआत धमाकेदार रही, **सुखजीत** ने **डॉटेड लाइन** के पास से **हरमनप्रीत** का पास लिया और उनका **रिवर्स शॉट** मैच के **31 सेकंड** में **कोरियाई गोल** में गया, जो टूर्नामेंट का **भारत का सबसे तेज़ गोल** था।
- Chances were created, not through brute superiority but **clinical accuracy**.
मौके **क्लिनिकल एक्यूरेसी** से बने, **बलपूर्वक श्रेष्ठता** से नहीं।
- Another **aerial ball** from **Harmanpreet** in the **28th minute**, brought down perfectly by **Sanjay** inside the **circle**, saw **Dilpreet** make it **2-0 at half-time**.
28वें मिनट में **हरमनप्रीत** की एक और **एरियल बॉल** को **संजय** ने **सर्कल** के अंदर बखूबी रोका और **दिलप्रीत** ने उसे **गोल** में डालकर **हाफ टाइम** तक स्कोर **2-0** कर दिया।
- India** could have added another but for **Jugraj's penalty stroke** in the **ninth minute** pushed away by **Jaehan Kim** — deservedly named **Best goalkeeper** — with his stick.
भारत एक और गोल कर सकता था लेकिन **नौवें मिनट** में **जुगराज** का **पेनल्टी स्ट्रोक** **जेहान किम** ने अपने स्टिक से बचा लिया, जिन्हें सही मायनों में **सर्वश्रेष्ठ गोलकीपर** नामित किया गया।
- Post the break, **Korea** started pushing back, hoping to bounce back similar to how it did against **Malaysia**.
ब्रेक के बाद, **कोरिया** ने वापसी की कोशिश की, जैसा उसने **मलेशिया** के खिलाफ किया था।
- It also got a series of **PCs**, but **India's defence** held firm.
उसे लगातार **पीसी** भी मिले, लेकिन **भारत की डिफेंस** मजबूती से डटी रही।
- Shaky and erratic at the start of the tournament, the **defence** tightened up and the team was a lot more **disciplined**.
टूर्नामेंट की शुरुआत में **डिफेंस** अस्थिर और कमजोर थी, लेकिन बाद में यह मजबूत हुई और टीम काफी **अनुशासित** हो गई।
- Fulton** had also wanted his players to stay **composed**, not get carried away by a **crowd** baying for goal every time **India** had the ball, and they duly obliged, keeping their **head low** and **mind focused** on the task at hand, avoiding **showboating** or **hurrying** for the shot.
फुल्टन चाहते थे कि खिलाड़ी **संयमित** रहें, हर बार जब **भारत** के पास गेंद हो तो **गोल की मांग करती भीड़** के बहकावे में न आएँ और खिलाड़ियों ने ऐसा ही किया, **सिर नीचे** रखकर और **मन केंद्रित** कर काम पर ध्यान दिया, **शोबोटिंग** या जल्दबाजी से बचते हुए।
- It created fewer chances up front but more **on-target shots**.
इससे आगे के मौकों की संख्या कम रही लेकिन **ऑन-टारगेट शॉट्स** ज्यादा हुए।
- Korea's plan** to open channels on the **flanks** by drawing in the **Indian forwards** through the middle, which worked against **Malaysia**, did not succeed.
कोरिया की योजना कि वह बीच से **भारतीय फॉरवर्ड्स** को खींचकर **फ्लैक्स** पर रास्ते खोले, जो **मलेशिया** के खिलाफ काम आई थी, असफल रही।
- The **Indian midfield** spread wide to cut the **Koreans** down and found ways to keep feeding the **forwards**.
भारतीय मिडफील्ड ने फैलकर **कोरियाई खिलाड़ियों** को रोका और लगातार **फॉरवर्ड्स** को पास देते रहे।
- A **45th-minute PC** saw **Harmanpreet's shot** saved but the resulting **long corner** ended in **Dilpreet** keeping the ball in play and scoring his second.



45वें मिनट के पीसी में हरमनप्रीत का शॉट बचा लिया गया लेकिन उससे बने लॉन्ग कॉर्नर में दिलप्रीत ने गेंद को खेल में रखते हुए अपना दूसरा गोल किया।

- A comfortable **two-goal margin** going into the last **15 minutes** became **4-1** with **Amit Rohidas' PC** and while **Dain Son** pulled one back a minute later, **Korea** had no chance of coming back.
अंतिम **15 मिनट** में **दो गोल की बढ़त अमित रोहिदास के पीसी** से **4-1** हो गई और हालांकि **डैन सोन** ने एक मिनट बाद एक गोल किया, **कोरिया** की वापसी की कोई संभावना नहीं रही।
- Earlier, **Malaysia** thrashed **China 4-1** to finish third.
इससे पहले **मलेशिया** ने **चीन** को **4-1** से हराकर तीसरा स्थान हासिल किया।
- **Japan** ended fifth to keep its chances of playing the **World Cup qualifiers** alive with a **6-1** win over **Bangladesh**.
जापान ने **बांग्लादेश** को **6-1** से हराकर पांचवां स्थान हासिल किया और **वर्ल्ड कप क्वालिफायर** में खेलने की संभावना बनाए रखी।
- **Hockey India** announced **₹3 lakh** each for the **Indian players** and **₹1.5 lakh** each to the **support staff**.
हॉकी इंडिया ने प्रत्येक **भारतीय खिलाड़ी** को **₹3 लाख** और प्रत्येक **सपोर्ट स्टाफ** को **₹1.5 लाख** देने की घोषणा की।

PATRIOTIC IAS



Sabalenka proves too strong for Anisimova, finishes on a Slam high

US OPEN

Agence France-Presse

NEW YORK

PCS

World No. 1 Aryna Sabalenka overpowered Amanda Anisimova to defend her US Open crown on Saturday, defeating her American rival in straight sets to clinch the fourth Grand Slam title of her career.

Sabalenka ruthlessly attacked Anisimova's shaky service game to complete a 6-3, 7-6(3) victory on the Arthur Ashe Stadium which cements her status at the pinnacle of women's tennis.

The 27-year-old from Belarus had gone into Saturday's final knowing it was her last chance to grab a Grand Slam crown in 2025 after agonising losses in the Australian and French Open finals.

Sabalenka duly atoned for those defeats to end Anisimova's hopes of a remarkable redemption just two months after her traumatic 6-0, 6-0 thrashing by Iga Swiatek in the Wimbledon final.

Sabalenka clinched victory after once again demonstrating her incredible prowess in tiebreaks – winning her 19th consecutive



Pure bliss: Sabalenka became the first woman to successfully defend the US Open since Serena in 2014. REUTERS

one – to warp up the tie in one hour and 34 minutes.

Anisimova, meanwhile, was left ruing her inability to make the most of break points at key moments, in sharp contrast to Sabalenka who converted five of her six break point chances.

That imbalance was on display early in the first set, when Anisimova failed to convert three break points openings as Sabalenka took a 2-0 lead.

Yet Anisimova hit back in the third game, lasering a backhand winner into the corner to earn break

point before unfurling a rasping forehand winner to break back before holding for 2-2.

With the momentum behind her and her groundstrokes forcing Sabalenka around the court, Anisimova then broke again for a 3-2 lead.

But that was the catalyst for Sabalenka to raise her game and clinch the first set.

Sabalenka punished a wayward service game from Anisimova early in the second set and looked in complete control at 3-1.

Yet Anisimova wasn't quite finished, and she held confidently before breaking back to love to level it at 3-3.

Anisimova then thumped a wide open forehand long to gift Sabalenka a 15-40 lead, the Belarusian once again seized her chance for a break.

Sabalenka held for 5-3 and was soon serving for the match at 5-4. Yet she allowed Anisimova off the hook. But in the tiebreak, Sabalenka reasserted her control and she sprinted to a 6-1 lead before closing out the match.

The result (final):

Women: 1-Sabalenka (Blr) bt 8-Anisimova (USA) 6-3, 7-6(3).

Sabalenka proves too strong for Anisimova, finishes on a Slam high

साबालेंका अनीसिमोवा के लिए बहुत मजबूत साबित हुई, स्लैम खिताब के साथ समाप्ति



- **World No. 1 Aryna Sabalenka overpowered Amanda Anisimova** to defend her **US Open crown** on **Saturday**, defeating her **American rival** in **straight sets** to clinch the **fourth Grand Slam title** of her career.
विश्व नंबर 1 एरिना साबालेंका ने शनिवार को अमांडा अनीसिमोवा को हराकर अपना यूएस ओपन खिताब बचाया और अपनी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वी को स्ट्रेट सेट्स में हराकर अपने करियर का चौथा ग्रैंड स्लैम खिताब जीता।
- **Sabalenka ruthlessly attacked Anisimova's shaky service game** to complete a **6-3, 7-6(3) victory** on the **Arthur Ashe Stadium** which cements her status at the **pinnacle of women's tennis**.
साबालेंका ने अनीसिमोवा की कमजोर सर्विस गेम पर लगातार हमला कर आर्थर ऐश स्टेडियम में 6-3, 7-6(3) की जीत दर्ज की, जिसने महिलाओं के टेनिस में उनकी शीर्ष स्थिति को और मजबूत किया।
- The **27-year-old from Belarus** had gone into **Saturday's final** knowing it was her **last chance** to grab a **Grand Slam crown** in **2025** after agonising losses in the **Australian** and **French Open finals**.
बेलारूस की 27 वर्षीय खिलाड़ी शनिवार के फाइनल में यह जानते हुए उतरीं कि 2025 में ग्रैंड स्लैम खिताब जीतने का यह उनका आखिरी मौका है, क्योंकि वह ऑस्ट्रेलियन और फ्रेंच ओपन फाइनल्स में हार चुकी थीं।
- **Sabalenka** duly atoned for those **defeats** to end **Anisimova's hopes** of a remarkable redemption just two months after her traumatic **6-0, 6-0 thrashing** by **Iga Swiatek** in the **Wimbledon final**.
साबालेंका ने उन हारों का बदला लिया और अनीसिमोवा की उम्मीदों को खत्म कर दिया, जो दो महीने पहले विंबलडन फाइनल में इगा स्विआटेक से 6-0, 6-0 की करारी हार झेल चुकी थीं।
- **Sabalenka** clinched victory after once again demonstrating her incredible **prowess in tiebreaks** — winning her **19th consecutive one** — to wrap up the tie in **one hour and 34 minutes**.
साबालेंका ने अपनी शानदार टाईब्रेक क्षमता का एक बार फिर प्रदर्शन करते हुए लगातार 19वां टाईब्रेक जीता और एक घंटा 34 मिनट में मुकाबला समाप्त किया।
- **Anisimova**, meanwhile, was left ruing her inability to make the most of **break points** at **key moments**, in sharp contrast to **Sabalenka** who converted **five of her six break point chances**.
वहीं अनीसिमोवा इस बात पर पछताती रह गई कि वह महत्वपूर्ण क्षणों में ब्रेक प्वाइंट्स का फायदा नहीं उठा सकीं, जबकि साबालेंका ने अपने छह में से पांच ब्रेक प्वाइंट्स को भुनाया।
- That imbalance was on display early in the **first set**, when **Anisimova** failed to convert **three break points openings** as **Sabalenka** took a **2-0 lead**.
यह अंतर पहले सेट की शुरुआत में ही दिख गया, जब अनीसिमोवा तीन ब्रेक प्वाइंट ओपनिंग्स को भुना नहीं पाई और साबालेंका ने 2-0 की बढ़त हासिल कर ली।
- Yet **Anisimova** hit back in the **third game**, lasering a **backhand winner** into the corner to earn **break point** before unfurling a **rasping forehand winner** to break back before holding for **2-2**.
फिर भी अनीसिमोवा ने तीसरे गेम में वापसी की, एक बैकहैंड विनर को कॉर्नर में मारकर ब्रेक प्वाइंट हासिल किया और फिर एक तेज फोरहैंड विनर लगाकर ब्रेक किया और स्कोर 2-2 कर लिया।
- With the **momentum** behind her and her **groundstrokes** forcing **Sabalenka** around the court, **Anisimova** then broke again for a **3-2 lead**.
मोमेंटम अपने पक्ष में होने और अपने ग्राउंडस्ट्रोक से साबालेंका को कोर्ट पर इधर-उधर दौड़ाते हुए, अनीसिमोवा ने फिर से ब्रेक किया और 3-2 की बढ़त हासिल की।
- But that was the catalyst for **Sabalenka** to raise her game and clinch the **first set**.
लेकिन यही वह क्षण था जब साबालेंका ने अपना खेल बेहतर किया और पहला सेट जीत लिया।
- **Sabalenka** punished a **wayward service game** from **Anisimova** early in the **second set** and looked in complete control at **3-1**.
साबालेंका ने दूसरे सेट की शुरुआत में अनीसिमोवा की कमजोर सर्विस गेम का फायदा उठाया और 3-1 की बढ़त लेकर पूरी तरह नियंत्रण में दिखीं।
- Yet **Anisimova** wasn't quite finished, and she held confidently before **breaking back to love** to level it at **3-3**.
फिर भी अनीसिमोवा खत्म नहीं हुई, उन्होंने आत्मविश्वास से सर्विस होल्ड की और फिर ब्रेक बैक टू लव करते हुए स्कोर 3-3 कर दिया।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- **Anisimova** then thumped a **wide open forehand long** to gift **Sabalenka** a **15-40 lead**, the **Belarusian** once again seized her chance for a break.
इसके बाद **अनीसिमोवा** ने एक **वाइड ओपन फोरहैंड लॉन्ग** मारा जिससे **साबालेंका** को **15-40** की बढ़त मिली और इस **बेलारूसी खिलाड़ी** ने फिर से ब्रेक हासिल कर लिया।
- **Sabalenka** held for **5-3** and was soon serving for the match at **5-4**.
साबालेंका ने **5-3** की बढ़त बनाई और जल्द ही **5-4** पर मैच जीतने के लिए सर्व कर रही थीं।
- Yet she allowed **Anisimova** off the hook.
लेकिन उन्होंने **अनीसिमोवा** को वापसी का मौका दे दिया।
- But in the **tiebreak**, **Sabalenka** reasserted her control and she sprinted to a **6-1 lead** before closing out the match.
लेकिन **टाईब्रेक** में **साबालेंका** ने फिर से नियंत्रण स्थापित किया और **6-1** की बढ़त लेते हुए मैच खत्म कर दिया।

PATRIOTIC IAS



Indian men shoot gold in the compound event

The trio of Rishabh, Saini and Fuge records come-from-behind win over France for the honours; Rishabh-Jyothi pair claims mixed silver after a tight summit clash against a Dutch duo

PCS

ARCHERY

Sports Bureau

The Indian compound men's team held its nerve to beat France and claim its maiden gold medal at the World archery championships in Gwangju, Korea, on Sunday.

The trio of Rishabh Yadav, Aman Saini and Prathamesh Fuge gave its best to record a come-from-behind 235-233 (57-59, 60-58, 59-59, 59-57) win in an intensely fought final.

Rishabh and the experienced V. Jyothi Surekha took the mixed team silver after India lost 155-157 (39-38, 37-39, 40-40, 39-40) to the Netherlands, comprising Sanne de Laat and Mike Schloesser, in a tight summit clash.

Frenchmen Nicolas Girard, Jean Philippe Boulch and Francois Dubois won the first end of the men's final but the Indians, who dispatched Australia, the USA and Turkey overnight, fought back in the second to level the scores.



Joy unbound: Fuge, Rishabh and Saini along with coach Surender are elated. WORLD ARCHERY

The two teams remained tied even after the first three arrows of the fourth end. However, the Indians produced three 10s when it mattered the most. In reply, the French, under pressure, managed two 9s and a 10.

It was a perfect reward for the promising Rishabh, who showed consistency this year to gather five medals, including two gold, in World Cup stages and a bronze in the World

Games. The 23-year-old, mentored by the experienced Abhishek Verma, brilliantly overcame the disappointment of losing the mixed team final, where India forfeited an early advantage.

The results:

Compound: Individual:

Men: Rishabh Yadav got byes (1st and 2nd rounds), bt Elia Fregnan (Ita) 148-138 (3rd round); Prathamesh Fuge bt Quentin Croes (Ger) 146-142 (1st round), bt Akbarali Karabayev (Kaz)

149-147 (2nd round), bt Nico Wiener (Aut) 149-148 (3rd round); Aman Saini bt Eshaq Al Daghman (Ira) 148-147 (1st round), bt Andrew Fagan (Can) 147-146 (2nd round), bt Ajay Scott (Gbr) 147-147, shoot-off: 10*-10 (shot closer to centre) (3rd round).

Team: Finals:

Men: India (Rishabh, Saini, Fuge) bt France (Nicolas Girard, Jean Philippe Boulch and Francois Dubois) 235-233.

Mixed: The Netherlands (Sanne de Laat and Mike Schloesser) bt India (Rishabh, Jyothi Surekha) 157-155.

Indian men shoot gold in the compound event भारतीय पुरुषों ने कंपाउंड इवेंट में जीता स्वर्ण पदक

- The trio of **Rishabh, Saini and Fuge** records come-from-behind win over **France** for the honours; **Rishabh-Jyothi pair** claims **mixed silver** after a tight summit clash against a **Dutch duo**.

ऋषभ, सैनी और फुगे की तिकड़ी ने फ्रांस को हराकर पीछे से आकर जीत दर्ज की; ऋषभ-ज्योति जोड़ी ने डच जोड़ी के खिलाफ कड़े फाइनल मुकाबले में मिक्सड सिल्वर जीता।



- The **Indian compound men's team** held its nerve to beat **France** and claim its maiden **gold medal** at the **World Archery Championships in Gwangju, Korea**, on **Sunday**.
भारतीय कंपाउंड पुरुष टीम ने रविवार को ग्वांगजू, कोरिया में आयोजित विश्व तीरंदाजी चैम्पियनशिप में फ्रांस को हराकर अपना पहला स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- The trio of **Rishabh Yadav, Aman Saini and Prathamesh Fuge** gave its best to record a come-from-behind **235-233 (57-59, 60-58, 59-59, 59-57)** win in an intensely fought final.
ऋषभ यादव, अमन सैनी और प्रथमेश फुगे की तिकड़ी ने कड़े मुकाबले में पीछे से आकर शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए **235-233 (57-59, 60-58, 59-59, 59-57)** से जीत दर्ज की।
- **Rishabh** and the experienced **V. Jyothi Surekha** took the **mixed team silver** after **India** lost **155-157 (39-38, 37-39, 40-40, 39-40)** to the **Netherlands**, comprising **Sanne de Laat** and **Mike Schloesser**, in a tight summit clash.
ऋषभ और अनुभवी वी. ज्योति सुरेखा ने मिक्स्ट टीम सिल्वर जीता जब भारत ने साने डी लाट और माइक श्लॉस्सर की जोड़ी वाले नीदरलैंड्स से कड़े फाइनल मुकाबले में **155-157 (39-38, 37-39, 40-40, 39-40)** से हार का सामना किया।
- **Frenchmen Nicolas Girard, Jean Philippe Boulch and Francois Dubois** won the first end of the men's final but the **Indians**, who dispatched **Australia**, the **USA** and **Turkey** overnight, fought back in the second to level the scores.
फ्रांस के निकोलस गिरार्ड, जीन फिलिप बौल्च और फ्रांस्वा डुबोइस ने पुरुषों के फाइनल का पहला राउंड जीता लेकिन भारत, जिसने रातोंरात ऑस्ट्रेलिया, यूएसए और तुर्की को हराया था, ने दूसरे राउंड में वापसी कर स्कोर बराबर कर दिया।
- The two teams remained tied even after the first three arrows of the fourth end.
चौथे राउंड के पहले तीन तीरों के बाद भी दोनों टीमों बराबरी पर रहीं।
- However, the **Indians** produced **three 10s** when it mattered the most.
हालांकि, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय पर भारत ने **तीन 10 अंक** हासिल किए।
- In reply, the **French**, under pressure, managed **two 9s** and a **10**.
जवाब में फ्रांस ने दबाव में रहकर **दो 9 अंक** और **एक 10 अंक** हासिल किया।
- It was a perfect reward for the promising **Rishabh**, who showed consistency this year to gather **five medals**, including **two gold**, in **World Cup stages** and a **bronze** in the **World Games**.
यह उभरते हुए खिलाड़ी ऋषभ के लिए एक शानदार इनाम था, जिन्होंने इस वर्ष लगातार प्रदर्शन करते हुए **वर्ल्ड कप स्टेजेस** में **दो स्वर्ण** सहित **पांच पदक** और **वर्ल्ड गेम्स** में एक **कांस्य** जीता।
- The **23-year-old**, mentored by the experienced **Abhishek Verma**, brilliantly overcame the disappointment of losing the mixed team final, where **India** forfeited an early advantage.
अनुभवी अभिषेक वर्मा के मार्गदर्शन में **23 वर्षीय** खिलाड़ी ने मिक्स्ट टीम फाइनल हारने की निराशा को शानदार तरीके से पार किया, जहां भारत ने शुरुआती बढ़त गंवा दी थी।

The परिणाम

Compound: Individual

कंपाउंड: व्यक्तिगत

- **Men: Rishabh Yadav** got byes (1st and 2nd rounds), bt **Elia Fregnan (Ita)** 148-138 (3rd round)
पुरुष: ऋषभ यादव को पहले और दूसरे राउंड में बाई मिली, ने एलिया फ्रेगनन (इटली) को 148-138 (तीसरा राउंड) से हराया
- **Prathamesh Fuge** bt **Quentin Croes (Ger)** 146-142 (1st round), bt **Akbarali Karabayev (Kaz)** 149-147 (2nd round), bt **Nico Wiener (Aut)** 149-148 (3rd round)
प्रथमेश फुगे ने क्वेंटिन क्रोएस (जर्मनी) को 146-142 (पहला राउंड) से हराया, अकबरअली कराबायेव (कजाकिस्तान) को 149-147 (दूसरा राउंड) से हराया, निको वीनर (ऑस्ट्रिया) को 149-148 (तीसरा राउंड) से हराया
- **Aman Saini** bt **Eshaq Al Daghman (Irq)** 148-147 (1st round), bt **Andrew Fagan (Can)** 147-146 (2nd round), bt **Ajay Scott (Gbr)** 147-147, *shoot-off: 10-10 (shot closer to centre)** (3rd round)
अमन सैनी ने ईशाक अल दगमन (इराक) को 148-147 (पहला राउंड) से हराया, एंड्रयू फेगन (कनाडा)



को 147-146 (दूसरा राउंड) से हराया, अजय स्कॉट (ग्रेट ब्रिटेन) को 147-147, शूट-ऑफ: 10-10 (शॉट सेंटर के करीब)* (तीसरा राउंड) में हराया

- **Team: Finals**
टीम: फाइनल्स
- **Men: India (Rishabh, Saini, Fuge) bt France (Nicolas Girard, Jean Philippe Boulch and Francois Dubois) 235-233**
पुरुष: भारत (ऋषभ, सैनी, फुगे) ने फ्रांस (निकोलस गिरार्ड, जीन फिलिप बूल्च और फ्रांस्वा डुबोइस) को 235-233 से हराया
- **Mixed: The Netherlands (Sanne de Laat and Mike Schloesser) bt India (Rishabh, Jyothi Surekha) 157-155**
मिक्स्ड: नीदरलैंड (साने डे लाट और माइक श्लोएस्सर) ने भारत (ऋषभ, ज्योति सुरेखा) को 157-155 से हराया

Verstappen snaps McLaren's dominance

FORMULA ONE

PCS

Agence France-Presse

MONZA

Max Verstappen won the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday, the reigning World champion slowing McLaren's dominance with a phenomenal display from pole in Monza.

Red Bull's Verstappen held off Lando Norris and championship leader Oscar Piastri after setting the fastest lap in F1 history when taking top spot on the grid on Saturday.

The Dutchman still trails Piastri by 94 points with the Australian finishing third. Piastri leads the drivers standings by 31 points from Norris, as the top five positions ended up staying as they were on the starting grid of a rapid race.

Sunday's win was just Verstappen's third of a season and a second win in Italy this year, after triumphing in the Emilia Romagna GP back in May, caps a historic weekend for the 27-year-old.

Charles Leclerc couldn't



That was unbelievable guys! We executed that really well. What an unbelievable weekend.

VERSTAPPEN

take a podium spot for the massed ranks of Ferrari fans in the stands, the Mercedes finishing fourth.

The results: 1. Verstappen (Red Bull) 1h:13m:24.325s, 2. Norris (McLaren) +19.207s, 3. Piastri (McLaren) 21.351, 4. Leclerc (Ferrari) 25.624, 5. Russell (Mercedes) 32.881, 6. Hamilton (Ferrari) 37.449, 7. Albon (Williams) 50.537, 8. Bortoletto (Sauber) 58.484, 9. Antonelli (Mercedes) 59.762, 10. Hadjar (Racing Bulls) 63.891, 11. Sainz (Williams) 64.469, 12. Bearman (Haas) 79.288, 13. Tsunoda (Red Bull) 80.701, 14. Lawson (Racing Bulls) 82.351; **+1 lap:** 15. Ocon (Haas), 16. Gasly (Alpine), 17. Colapinto (Alpine), 18. Stroll (Aston Martin); **DNF:** Alonso (Aston Martin); **DNS:** Hulkenberg.

Standings: Drivers: 1. Piastri 324, 2. Norris 293, 3. Verstappen 230, 4. Russell 194, 5. Leclerc 163. **Constructors:** 1. McLaren 617, 2. Ferrari 280, 3. Mercedes 260, 4. Red Bull 239, 5. Williams 86.

THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS AFTER THE 53-LAP RACE AT MONZA

Lights to flag

7 This was Verstappen's seventh win on Italian soil, his most in a country

1 Verstappen's winning time of 1h13m24.325s made it the shortest full distance race in F1 history

1 Alonso became the first driver to race 1000 laps at Monza

16 Hamilton now has the most top-10 finishes at the Italian GP

27 McLaren's 27 podiums this year, its highest in a single season

34 Piastri now holds the third-longest scoring run in F1

44 The Australian also moved past Verstappen for the second longest finishing streak

75 Monza became the first circuit to host 75 F1 races

82 Albon overtook Riccardo Patrese for third on the drivers' list with the most starts for Williams

Compiled by ANIRUDH VELAMURI

Verstappen snaps McLaren's dominance वेरस्टैपेन ने मैकलेरन के दबदबे को तोड़ा



- **Max Verstappen** won the **Italian Grand Prix** on **Sunday**, the reigning **World champion** slowing **McLaren's dominance** with a phenomenal display from pole in **Monza**.
मैक्स वेरस्टैपेन ने रविवार को मॉन्जा में शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए इटैलियन ग्रां प्री जीती, मौजूदा विश्व चैंपियन ने मैकलेरन के दबदबे को तोड़ा।
- **Red Bull's Verstappen** held off **Lando Norris** and championship leader **Oscar Piastri** after setting the **fastest lap in F1 history** when taking **top spot on the grid** on **Saturday**.
रेड बुल के वेरस्टैपेन ने शनिवार को ग्रिड पर शीर्ष स्थान हासिल करते हुए एफ1 इतिहास की सबसे तेज लैप का रिकॉर्ड बनाया और लैंडो नॉरिस तथा चैंपियनशिप लीडर ऑस्कर पियास्त्री को पीछे छोड़ा।
- The **Dutchman** still trails **Piastri** by **94 points** with the **Australian** finishing third.
डच ड्राइवर अब भी ऑस्कर पियास्त्री से 94 अंक पीछे हैं जबकि ऑस्ट्रेलियाई ड्राइवर तीसरे स्थान पर रहे।
- **Piastri** leads the **drivers standings** by **31 points** from **Norris**, as the **top five positions** ended up staying as they were on the starting grid of a rapid race.
पियास्त्री ड्राइवर स्टैंडिंग्स में नॉरिस से 31 अंक आगे हैं, क्योंकि शीर्ष पांच स्थान तेज रफ्तार रेस में शुरुआती ग्रिड की तरह ही बने रहे।
- **Sunday's win** was just **Verstappen's third** of a season and a **second win in Italy** this year, after triumphing in the **Emilia Romagna GP** back in **May**, caps a **historic weekend** for the **27-year-old**.
रविवार की जीत इस सीजन में वेरस्टैपेन की तीसरी और इस साल इटली में दूसरी जीत थी। उन्होंने मई में एमिलिया रोमाग्ना जीपी भी जीती थी, जो 27 वर्षीय खिलाड़ी के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक वीकेंड रहा।
- **Charles Leclerc** couldn't take a **podium spot** for the massed ranks of **Ferrari fans** in the stands, the **Monegasque** finishing fourth.
चार्ल्स लेक्लर्क स्टैंड्स में मौजूद भारी संख्या में फेरारी प्रशंसकों के लिए पोडियम स्थान हासिल नहीं कर सके और यह मोनाको के खिलाड़ी चौथे स्थान पर रहे।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper1)

1. **Looking back at 100 years of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu**
तमिलनाडु में आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन के 100 वर्षों की समीक्षा
2. **Jacir's 'Palestine 36' shines light on Arab revolt against British mandate**
जसीर की 'पैलेस्टाइन 36' ब्रिटिश जनादेश के खिलाफ अरब विद्रोह पर प्रकाश डालती है



3. Walking a thin saffron line पतले केसरिया रास्ते पर चलना

Blood moon



GS I: Geography

Sky show: The blood moon atop Bhubaneswar during the lunar eclipse on Sunday. The total eclipse phase which began at 11.01 p.m. caught the attention of skywatchers across India and other nations. BISWARANJAN ROUT

The blood moon atop Bhubaneswar during the lunar eclipse on Sunday. The total eclipse phase began at 11.01 p.m.

Blood Moon

A **Blood Moon** is a popular term used to describe a **total lunar eclipse**, when the Moon appears to turn **deep red or coppery** in color instead of its usual bright white.

What Happens During a Blood Moon?

1. **Earth comes between Sun and Moon** → The Moon moves into Earth's shadow.
2. Instead of going completely dark, some **sunlight passes through Earth's atmosphere**.



3. Earth's atmosphere filters out **blue light** but allows **red light** to bend and reach the Moon.
4. This makes the Moon appear **red/orange** → hence called a *Blood Moon*.

Key Points

- It occurs only during a **full moon**.
- Not every lunar eclipse is a deep red; the intensity depends on **dust, pollution, and volcanic activity** in Earth's atmosphere.
- Safe to watch with naked eyes (unlike solar eclipses).

Cultural/Religious Beliefs

- In many traditions, a Blood Moon was seen as a **sign of change or omen**.
- Modern science explains it simply **as atmospheric scattering of light (same reason why sunsets are red)**.

Looking back at 100 years of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu

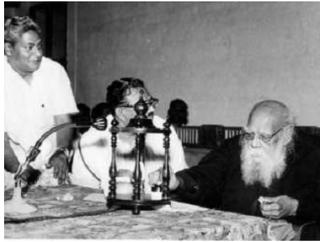
GS I: Self Respect Movement
MADURAI

This year marks the centenary of the Self-Respect Movement, which changed the course of political discourse in Tamil Nadu. Though the movement was recorded to have started in 1925, historians contend that it did not have a singular moment of origin.

In their book, *Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium (From Iyothee Thass to Periyar)*, V. Geetha and S.V. Rajadurai write: "The Self-Respect Movement comes to us, as it were, in process, as an ideological impulse, an energetic mobilising of men and women across castes and classes, a vision of a society that had erupted into rebellion, into acts of defiance, daring and, finally, as a time of great churning, when all things

were subject to doubt and enquiry, when all matters, however sacred and inviolate were relentlessly interrogated...When women ignored the claims of family and the bonds of community; when young men willingly forsook personal fortunes and defied elders; a time when scores of hitherto despised and ignored peoples, until then, mere objects of charity, pity and paternalist benevolence, were asked to play protagonists in a struggle which, above all, was committed to running their world upside down." Social reformer Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, who later founded the Dravidian Kazhagam, through the launch of Tamil weekly *Kudi Arasu* (Republic), paved the way for the formal beginning of the Self-Respect Movement.

Following his departure



Leading light: Social reformer Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, through the launch of Tamil weekly *Kudi Arasu*, paved the way for the formal beginning of the Self-Respect Movement.



from the Indian National Congress in November 1925, Periyar utilised an opportunity to address a Justice Party special conference in Coimbatore "to espouse a radical and militant non-Brahminism".

According to the authors, "He observed that the Justice Party had been un-

able to attract popular support because it did not have a political programme which addressed the real needs of the people." He said its members and leaders seemed to labour under the illusion that an English education and a position in the services, in themselves,

would bring cheer and good to the non-Brahmin commonweal.

Radical reform

Periyar went on to assure his audience that he endorsed these objectives, but did not consider them a significant achievement in themselves.

"They could very well go to constitute a non-Brahmin elite which, in the days to come, could prove as oppressive as a Brahmin oligarchy," he warned.

Kudi Arasu was seen as an extension of the Self-Respect Movement, taking a more radical strand of the Dravidian movement, articulating the radical politics of caste and gender, and embarking on a far-reaching reform of Hindu society.

In her research article, *Advocacy journalism and the self-respect movement in late colonial South India*, published in *Sudasiens-Chronik-South Asia Chronicle*, Uma Ganesan says *Kudi Arasu*, as a movement in itself, intervened in the crowded journalistic space of early 20th Century south India, which was dominated by Brahmins and other

upper-caste elites, to create an alternative space for articulating its goals and mobilising support for its programme of social reform. The movement, according to her, posed a radical challenge to the Gandhi-led Congress nationalism by identifying the Congress as a bastion of Hinduism and its caste system.

Justice Party's role

Author N.K. Mangalamurugesan, in his book, *Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu 1920-1940*, wrote that the launching of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) in 1916 marked the first step of non-Brahmins in challenging the Brahmin supremacy in the political and social fields.

"But the activities of the party were largely con-

finned to the interests of educated and rich non-Brahmins with the result that the bulk of the non-Brahmin masses remained untouched by them," he added.

Mangalamurugesan said the credit for making the non-Brahmin masses conscious of their rights goes to Periyar. "It is he who instilled into them a sense of pride and self-respect by starting the Self-Respect Movement," he said.

As a movement, it is known for its radical social reforms, including the introduction and popularisation of self-respect marriages, its advocacy for women's liberation from oppressive social norms like championing causes such as widow remarriage, the right to divorce, the right to property, abortion, among others.

Looking back at 100 years of the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu

तमिलनाडु में आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन के 100 वर्षों की समीक्षा

- This year marks the **centenary** of the **Self-Respect Movement**, which changed the course of **political discourse** in **Tamil Nadu**.
इस वर्ष तमिलनाडु में आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन की शताब्दी मनाई जा रही है, जिसने राजनीतिक विमर्श की दिशा बदल दी।
- Though the movement was recorded to have started in **1925**, historians contend that it did not have a **singular moment of origin**.
हालाँकि इस आंदोलन की शुरुआत **1925** में दर्ज की गई थी, लेकिन इतिहासकारों का मानना है कि इसका कोई **एकल आरंभिक क्षण** नहीं था।
- In their book, **Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium (From Iyothee Thass to Periyar)**, **V. Geetha** and **S.V. Rajadurai** write:



अपनी पुस्तक **टुवर्ड्स ए नॉन-ब्राह्मिन मिलेनियम (आयोथी थास से पेरियार तक)** में वी. गीता और एस.वी. राजदुरई लिखते हैं:

- "The **Self-Respect Movement** comes to us, as it were, in process, as an **ideological impulse, an energetic mobilising of men and women across castes and classes, a vision of a society that had erupted into rebellion**, into acts of defiance, daring and, finally, as a time of great churning, when all things were subject to doubt and enquiry, when all matters, however sacred and inviolate were relentlessly interrogated...
"आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन हमारे पास एक **विचारधारात्मक प्रेरणा** के रूप में आया, जो **जातियों और वर्गों** के पार **पुरुषों और महिलाओं की ऊर्जावान लामबंदी** थी, एक ऐसे **समाज की कल्पना**, जो विद्रोह में फट पड़ा, **अवज्ञा और साहसिक कार्यों** में बदल गया और अंततः एक ऐसे महान मंथन के समय में पहुँचा जब हर चीज़ पर संदेह और **जांच** की जा रही थी, जब हर विषय चाहे वह कितना भी **पवित्र और अछूत** क्यों न हो, निरंतर प्रश्नों के घेरे में था...
- When **women** ignored the **claims of family** and the **bonds of community**; when **young men** willingly forsook **personal fortunes** and defied **elders**;
जब **महिलाओं** ने **परिवार के दावों** और **समुदाय के बंधनों** की उपेक्षा की; जब **युवा पुरुषों** ने **व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति** को स्वेच्छा से त्याग दिया और **बुजुर्गों** की अवज्ञा की;
- A time when scores of hitherto despised and ignored peoples, until then, mere **objects of charity, pity and paternalist benevolence**, were asked to play **protagonists** in a struggle which, above all, was committed to running their world **upside down**.
एक ऐसा समय जब पहले तक **दान, दया और पितृसत्तात्मक दयालुता के पात्र** माने जाने वाले सैकड़ों **तिरस्कृत और उपेक्षित लोग**, इस संघर्ष में **नायक** की भूमिका निभाने के लिए बुलाए गए, जो सबसे बढ़कर उनकी दुनिया को **उलटने** के लिए प्रतिबद्ध था।

Social reformer Periyar E.V. Ramasamy's role सामाजिक सुधारक पेरियार ई.वी. रामासामी की भूमिका

- Social reformer **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy**, who later founded the **Dravidar Kazhagam**, through the launch of **Tamil weekly Kudi Arasu (Republic)**, paved the way for the **formal beginning** of the **Self-Respect Movement**.
सामाजिक सुधारक पेरियार ई.वी. रामासामी, जिन्होंने बाद में **द्रविड़ कषगम** की स्थापना की, ने **तमिल साप्ताहिक कूडी अरसु (गणराज्य)** के शुभारंभ के माध्यम से **आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन** की **औपचारिक शुरुआत** का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।
- Following his **departure** from the **Indian National Congress** in **November 1925**, Periyar **utilised an opportunity to address a Justice Party special conference in Coimbatore** "to espouse a **radical and militant non-Brahminism**".
नवंबर 1925 में **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस** से **प्रस्थान** करने के बाद, पेरियार ने **कोयंबटूर** में **जस्टिस पार्टी विशेष सम्मेलन** को संबोधित करने का अवसर लिया ताकि "**कट्टरपंथी और उग्र नॉन-ब्राह्मिनवाद**" का समर्थन किया जा सके।
- According to the authors, "**He observed that the Justice Party had been unable to attract popular support because it did not have a political programme which addressed the real needs of the people.**"
लेखकों के अनुसार, "उन्होंने देखा कि **जस्टिस पार्टी जन समर्थन आकर्षित** करने में असमर्थ रही क्योंकि उसके पास ऐसा **राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम** नहीं था जो **लोगों की वास्तविक जरूरतों** को संबोधित करता।"
- He said its **members and leaders** seemed to **labour under the illusion** that an **English education** and a **position in the services**, in themselves...
उन्होंने कहा कि इसके **सदस्य और नेता** इस **भ्रम में कार्य** करते दिखाई दिए कि **अंग्रेजी शिक्षा और सेवाओं में एक पद** ही पर्याप्त है...

Confined to the interests of educated and rich non-Brahmins शिक्षित और अमीर गैर-ब्राह्मणों के हितों तक सीमित

- "...end the interests of **educated and rich non-Brahmins** with the result that the bulk of the **non-Brahmin masses** remained untouched by them," he added.



"...शिक्षित और अमीर गैर-ब्राह्मणों के हितों तक सीमित रहने के कारण, गैर-ब्राह्मण जनता का बड़ा हिस्सा उनसे अछूता रह गया," उन्होंने कहा।

Credit to Periyar for awareness among non-Brahmin masses गैर-ब्राह्मण जनता में जागरूकता के लिए पेरियार को श्रेय

- **Mangalamurugesan** said the credit for making the **non-Brahmin masses** conscious of their rights goes to **Periyar**.
मंगलमुरुगेसन ने कहा कि गैर-ब्राह्मण जनता को अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने का श्रेय पेरियार को जाता है।
- "It is he who instilled into them a sense of **pride and self-respect** by starting the **Self-Respect Movement**," he said.
"उन्होंने ही आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन शुरू कर उनमें गौरव और आत्मसम्मान की भावना पैदा की," उन्होंने कहा।

Radical social reforms of the Self-Respect Movement आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन के उग्र सामाजिक सुधार

- As a movement, it is known for its **radical social reforms**, including the introduction and popularisation of **self-respect marriages**, its advocacy for **women's liberation** from oppressive social norms like championing causes such as **widow remarriage**, the **right to divorce**, the **right to property**, **abortion**, among others.
एक आंदोलन के रूप में यह अपने उग्र सामाजिक सुधारों के लिए जाना जाता है, जिनमें आत्मसम्मान विवाहों की शुरुआत और लोकप्रियता, महिलाओं की मुक्ति के लिए समर्थन, विधवा विवाह, तलाक का अधिकार, संपत्ति का अधिकार, गर्भपात सहित कई मुद्दों का समर्थन शामिल है।
- **Challenge to Gandhi-led Congress nationalism**
गांधी-नेतृत्व वाले कांग्रेस राष्ट्रवाद को चुनौती
- Upper-caste elites, to create an alternative space for articulating its goals and mobilising support for its programme of **social reform**.
उच्च जाति के अभिजात वर्ग ने अपने सामाजिक सुधार कार्यक्रम के समर्थन के लिए लक्ष्यों को व्यक्त करने और समर्थन जुटाने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक स्थान बनाने का प्रयास किया।
- The movement, according to her, **posed a radical challenge to the Gandhi-led Congress nationalism by identifying the Congress as a bastion of Hinduism and its caste system**.
उनके अनुसार, यह आंदोलन गांधी-नेतृत्व वाले कांग्रेस राष्ट्रवाद के लिए एक उग्र चुनौती था, जिसने कांग्रेस को हिंदू धर्म और उसकी जाति व्यवस्था के गढ़ के रूप में पहचाना।

Justice Party's role जस्टिस पार्टी की भूमिका

- Author **N.K. Mangalamurugesan**, in his book, *Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu 1920-1940*, wrote that the **launching of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) in 1916** marked the **first step of non-Brahmins** in challenging the **Brahmin supremacy in the political and social fields**.
लेखक एन.के. मंगलमुरुगेसन ने अपनी पुस्तक *तमिलनाडु में आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन 1920-1940* में लिखा कि 1916 में साउथ इंडियन लिबरल फेडरेशन (जस्टिस पार्टी) की शुरुआत ने गैर-ब्राह्मणों के लिए राजनीतिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में ब्राह्मण वर्चस्व को चुनौती देने का पहला कदम चिह्नित किया।

Activities of Justice Party and their limitation जस्टिस पार्टी की गतिविधियां और उनकी सीमाएं

- "But the activities of the party were largely confined to the interests of **educated and rich non-Brahmins**, which left the **non-Brahmin masses** untouched," he added.
"लेकिन पार्टी की गतिविधियां मुख्य रूप से शिक्षित और अमीर गैर-ब्राह्मणों के हितों तक सीमित रहीं, जिससे गैर-ब्राह्मण जनता अछूती रह गई," उन्होंने कहा।



- “They could very well go to constitute a **non-Brahmin elite** which, in the days to come, could prove as **oppressive as a Brahmin oligarchy**,” he warned.
"वे आगे चलकर एक गैर-ब्राह्मण अभिजात वर्ग का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, जो आने वाले दिनों में ब्राह्मण कुलीनतंत्र जितना ही दमनकारी साबित हो सकता है," उन्होंने चेतावनी दी।

Kudi Arasu as an extension of the Self-Respect Movement आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन के विस्तार के रूप में कूड़ी अरसु

- **Kudi Arasu** was seen as an extension of the **Self-Respect Movement**, taking a more **radical strand** of the **Dravidian movement**, articulating the **radical politics of caste and gender**, and embarking on a **far-reaching reform of Hindu society**.
कूड़ी अरसु को आत्मसम्मान आंदोलन के विस्तार के रूप में देखा गया, जिसने द्रविड़ आंदोलन की एक अधिक उग्र धारा को अपनाया, जाति और लिंग की उग्र राजनीति को व्यक्त किया और हिंदू समाज के व्यापक सुधार की शुरुआत की।

Role of Kudi Arasu in journalistic space पत्रकारीय क्षेत्र में कूड़ी अरसु की भूमिका

- In her research article, *Advocacy journalism and the Self-Respect Movement in late colonial South India*, published in **SudasienChronik–South Asia Chronicle**, **Uma Ganesan** says **Kudi Arasu**, as a movement in itself, intervened in the crowded **journalistic space** of early **20th Century South India**, which was dominated by **Brahmins and other upper-caste elites**.
अपनी शोध लेख *एडवोकेसी जर्नालिज्म एंड द सेल्फ-रिस्पेक्ट मूवमेंट इन लेट कॉलोनियल साउथ इंडिया*, जो **सुदासियन क्रोनिक – साउथ एशिया क्रोनिकल** में प्रकाशित हुआ, में **उमा गणेशन** कहती हैं कि **कूड़ी अरसु**, अपने आप में एक आंदोलन के रूप में, **20वीं सदी के शुरुआती दक्षिण भारत** के भीड़-भाड़ वाले पत्रकारीय क्षेत्र में शामिल हुआ, जो **ब्राह्मणों और अन्य उच्च जाति के अभिजात वर्ग** के प्रभुत्व में था।

Radical reform by Periyar पेरियार द्वारा उग्र सुधार

- Periyar went on to assure his audience that he **endorsed these objectives**, but did not consider them a **significant achievement** in themselves.
पेरियार ने अपने दर्शकों को यह आश्वासन दिया कि वह **इन उद्देश्यों का समर्थन** करते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अपने आप में कोई **महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि** नहीं मानते।

Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation)

1. Origins & Founding (1916)

- **Establishment:** The **Justice Party**, officially known as the *South Indian Liberal Federation*, was formed on **20 November 1916** at Victoria Public Hall in Madras. It was founded by **Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar** and co-founded by **T. M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetty**, and **Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal**, following a series of **non-Brahmin conferences and meetings** across the presidency.
- **Backdrop:** The formation was a culmination of growing resentment against the **disproportionate representation of Brahmins in government jobs**, despite their small population share. This imbalance fueled the **emergence of the non-Brahmin movement**, which the Justice Party formally institutionalized.



2. Initial Goals & Early Activities

- **Nature:** The party began as both a **political** and **social reform movement**, advocating for **communal representation** and rights for non-Brahmin communities.
- **Petitions & Demands:** Leveraged the 1919 **Montagu–Chelmsford reforms** to demand **reservations** for non-Brahmins in public service. Their lobbying efforts led to **Meston’s Award (1920)**, reserving a portion of legislative seats for non-Brahmins in Madras Presidency.

3. Political Trajectory & Governance

- **Elections & Power:** The Justice Party emerged victorious in the **first direct elections** held in 1920 under the diarchial system and formed the government. Over the next 17 years, it governed for approximately **13 years** across four terms.
- **Opposition & Decline:** After losing to the Congress in the **1937 elections**, the party declined rapidly and never regained political prominence.

4. Leadership & Transformation

- **Periyar’s Influence:** Under **Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy**, alongside leaders like **KAP Viswantham Pillai**, the Justice Party merged with the **Self-Respect Movement**. In 1944, it was converted into a social-reform organisation called **Dravidar Kazhagam**, withdrawing from electoral politics.
- **Rebel Faction:** A dissident group continued as a “Justice Party” and contested the **1952 election**, winning just one assembly seat—after which it faded away.

5. Ideology & Controversies

- **Anti-Brahmin Stance:** The party's core ideology was rooted in **anti-Brahminism**, strongly opposing Brahmin dominance in government and social spheres.
- **Resistance to Nationalist Movements:**
 - Opposed **Annie Besant’s Home Rule Movement**, perceiving it as a Brahmin-dominated campaign.
 - Rejected the **Non-Cooperation Movement** and were at odds with **Mahatma Gandhi**, particularly on issues like the idea of a separate Dravidian homeland.
- **Reform Agenda:** In power, the Justice Party introduced **caste-based reservations**, advocated **educational reform**, and supported establishment of institutions like **Andhra University** and **Annamalai University**. It also played a role in urban development—e.g., areas like **T. Nagar** in Madras.



GS I: Society

Greying with grace

Changing population dynamics require a policy reorientation for governments

If there was any doubt about India going through the throes of a demographic change, confirmation came with the **Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report** indicating a fall in the country's **Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Total Fertility Rate**. As per the SRS data for 2023, India's CBR, defined as the number of annual live births in a population per 1,000 people, had declined to 18.4, a drop from 19.1 in 2022. The country's TFR had also fallen to 1.9, after hovering at 2.0 in 2021 and 2022. The TFR indicates the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime to replace that generation, and a TFR of 2.1 births per woman is considered replacement-level fertility, translating to a stable population over time. Any figure over 2.1 suggests a growing population while rates below 2.1 signify a clear trend towards population decline and aging. Of course, as usual, for a country of this size and diversity, there were vast regional differences. The highest CBR was in Bihar at 25.8, and the lowest was in Tamil Nadu at 12. Bihar also reported the highest TFR (2.8) and Delhi, the lowest (1.2). Eighteen States and Union Territories had a TFR below the replacement level, and all States reporting higher than replacement level TFR were in northern India – Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh. Following Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra too have a TFR below 2.0. Simultaneously, as expected from such a demographic shift, SRS data indicated the proportion of people above 60 rose by 0.7 percentage points in a year to 9.7% of the population. Kerala has the highest proportion of elderly population, at 15%, while Assam, Delhi and Jharkhand reported the lowest proportion of their population over 60 years.

It will be foolhardy to look away from the writing on the wall. As the most populous nation, home to over 1.46 billion people, the current declining trend will admittedly take several years to have an impact on the population. However, there is no doubt that the nation, having, at least theoretically, prepared for 'more' all these years, should now prepare for a different future, while continuing to leverage the demographic dividend it still possesses thanks to a relatively young workforce. A greying nation will come with its own attendant concerns and needs – financial, universal access for reduced mobility, physical and mental health-care facilities and social support services. A 'young' nation, after all, will require a massive realignment to be ready to serve the needs of a growing population of the elderly.

Greying with grace गरिमा के साथ वृद्धावस्था

- Changing **population dynamics** require बदलते हुए **जनसंख्या गतिशीलता** की आवश्यकता है
- a **policy reorientation for governments** सरकारों के लिए एक **नीति पुनर्निर्देशन** की आवश्यकता है

Demographic Change in India भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय बदलाव

- If there was any doubt about India going through the throes of a **demographic change**, confirmation came with the **Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report** indicating a fall in the country's **Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**.

अगर भारत में **जनसांख्यिकीय बदलाव** के बारे में कोई संदेह था, तो पुष्टि **सैंपल रजिस्ट्रेशन सिस्टम (SRS) सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट** के माध्यम से हुई, जिसमें देश की **कुल जन्म दर (CBR)** और **कुल प्रजनन दर (TFR)** में गिरावट दिखी।

- As per the **SRS data for 2023**, India's **CBR**, defined as the number of annual live births in a population per 1,000 people, had declined to **18.4**, a drop from **19.1 in 2022**.

2023 के SRS डेटा के अनुसार, भारत की **CBR**, जो प्रति 1,000 लोगों की आबादी में वार्षिक जीवित जन्मों की संख्या को परिभाषित करती है, **18.4** हो गई, जो कि **2022 में 19.1** थी।

- The country's **TFR** had also fallen to **1.9**, after hovering at **2.0 in 2021 and 2022**.

देश की **TFR** भी **1.9** हो गई, जबकि यह **2021 और 2022 में 2.0** के आसपास रही थी।

- The **TFR** indicates the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime to replace that generation, and a **TFR of 2.1** births per woman is considered **replacement-level fertility**, translating to a stable population over time.

TFR यह दर्शाता है कि किसी महिला के जीवनकाल में उस पीढ़ी को बदलने के लिए औसतन कितने बच्चे होंगे, और **प्रति महिला 2.1 जन्म** को **प्रतिस्थापन स्तर की प्रजनन दर** माना जाता है, जो समय के साथ स्थिर जनसंख्या का संकेत देती है।

- Any figure over **2.1** suggests a **growing population**, while rates below **2.1** signify a **clear trend towards population decline and aging**.

2.1 से अधिक कोई भी आंकड़ा **जनसंख्या में वृद्धि** का सुझाव देता है, जबकि **2.1** से कम दरें **जनसंख्या में गिरावट और वृद्धावस्था की स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति** को दर्शाती हैं।

- Of course, for a country of this size and diversity, there were vast **regional differences**.

बेशक, इस आकार और विविधता वाले देश में व्यापक **क्षेत्रीय अंतर** हैं।

- The **highest CBR** was in **Bihar at 25.8**, and the **lowest** was in **Tamil Nadu at 12**.

सबसे उच्च CBR बिहार में **25.8** थी, और **सबसे कम तमिलनाडु में 12** थी।



- **Bihar** also reported the **highest TFR (2.8)** and **Delhi**, the **lowest (1.2)**.
बिहार ने सबसे उच्च TFR (2.8) और दिल्ली, सबसे कम (1.2) रिपोर्ट की।
- **Eighteen States and Union Territories** had a TFR below the replacement level, and all **States reporting higher than replacement level TFR were in northern India — Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh**.
अठारह राज्य और केंद्रशासित प्रदेश की TFR प्रतिस्थापन स्तर से नीचे थी, और प्रतिस्थापन स्तर से अधिक TFR रिपोर्ट करने वाले सभी राज्य उत्तर भारत में थे — बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़।
- Following **Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra** too have a TFR below 2.0.
दिल्ली के बाद, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र की TFR भी 2.0 से कम है।
- Simultaneously, as expected from such a **demographic shift**, SRS data indicated the proportion of people **above 60** rose by **0.7 percentage points** in a year to **9.7% of the population**.
इसी तरह, इस जनसांख्यिकीय बदलाव से अपेक्षित रूप से, SRS डेटा ने संकेत दिया कि 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के लोगों का अनुपात एक वर्ष में 0.7 प्रतिशत अंक बढ़कर जनसंख्या का 9.7% हो गया।
- **Kerala** has the **highest proportion of elderly population, at 15%**, while **Assam, Delhi and Jharkhand** reported the **lowest proportion of their population over 60 years**.
केरल में वृद्ध आबादी का सबसे उच्च अनुपात, 15%, है, जबकि असम, दिल्ली और झारखंड में 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के लोगों का सबसे कम अनुपात है।
- It will be foolhardy to look away from the **writing on the wall**.
दीवार पर लिखे संदेश से नजरें मूँडना अविवेकी होगा।
- As the **most populous nation**, home to over **1.46 billion people**, the current **declining trend** will admittedly take several years to have an impact on the population.
सबसे अधिक आबादी वाले देश के रूप में, जहाँ 1.46 अरब से अधिक लोग रहते हैं, वर्तमान घटती प्रवृत्ति का जनसंख्या पर असर डालने में निश्चित रूप से कई वर्ष लगेंगे।
- However, there is no doubt that the nation, having, at least theoretically, prepared for 'more' all these years, should now prepare for a **different future**, while continuing to leverage the **demographic dividend** it still possesses thanks to a relatively **young workforce**.
हालांकि, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि राष्ट्र, जिसने कम से कम सैद्धांतिक रूप से, इन सभी वर्षों में 'अधिक' के लिए तैयारी की थी, अब एक **भिन्न भविष्य** के लिए तैयारी करनी चाहिए, जबकि अभी भी इसे अपने **जनसांख्यिकीय लाभ** का लाभ उठाना जारी रखना चाहिए, धन्यवाद एक अपेक्षाकृत **युवा कार्यबल**।
- A **greying nation** will come with its own attendant **concerns and needs — financial, universal access for reduced mobility, physical and mental health-care facilities and social support services**.
एक वृद्ध होती हुई राष्ट्र अपने साथ अपने संबंधित चिंताओं और आवश्यकताओं को लेकर आएगी — वित्तीय, सीमित गतिशीलता के लिए सार्वभौमिक पहुंच, शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ और सामाजिक सहायता सेवाएँ।
- A **'young' nation**, after all, will require a **massive realignment** to be ready to serve the needs of a **growing population of the elderly**.
आखिरकार, एक 'युवा' राष्ट्र को एक **विशाल पुनर्संरचना** की आवश्यकता होगी ताकि यह **बढ़ती हुई वृद्ध आबादी** की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो सके।



Jacir's 'Palestine 36' shines light on Arab revolt against British mandate

GS I: World History

Agence France-Presse
TORONTO

In *Palestine 36*, director Annemarie Jacir recounts a year of Arab revolt against British colonial rule that she says is crucial to understanding current events in West Asia.

"You cannot understand where we are today without understanding 1936," Ms. Jacir said a day after the film's world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival.

The Palestinian filmmaker, who lives in the Israeli city of Haifa, was motivated to make the film, in part, to redress a lack of awareness about the consequences of British policies during the so-called mandate period, before Israel's creation in 1948 in the region.

"I wanted to really point the finger at the British,"



Cast and crew members of *Palestine 36* pose at the red carpet for its premiere at the Toronto Film Festival in Canada. REUTERS

Ms. Jacir said.

The film features a mostly Arabic-speaking cast, including Hiam Abbass from HBO's *Succession*, and Jeremy Irons as a British High Commissioner unsettled by rising violence and protests against the colonial administration in the region.

With Jewish immigration from Europe increasing and Palestinian villag-

ers concerned about further loss of land, Arab support for armed revolt against the British surges.

The film details the brutal crackdown launched to contain the violence.

Ms. Jacir said a key goal of the film was to shine a spotlight on the British colonial practice of divide and rule, which was used across the empire.

The narrative in *Pales-*

tine 36 builds toward the publication of the Peel Commission's report, a British inquiry into the causes of Arab and Jewish unrest in Palestine.

The commission recommended that Palestine be partitioned – with separate areas for Jews and Arabs – a finding that influenced the United Nations-backed partition plan that coincided with Israel's creation.

"It was a British policy: first, we will bring (Arabs and Jews) together," Ms. Jacir said. Then "we separate... It was a tactic of control," she added.

Ms. Jacir said the reception for the film at Friday's world premiere was overwhelming.

She voiced hope that the film could foster broader awareness about the lasting impacts of the British mandate period in Palestine.

Jacir's 'Palestine 36' shines light on Arab revolt against British mandate

जसीर की 'पैलेस्टाइन 36' ब्रिटिश जनादेश के खिलाफ अरब विद्रोह पर प्रकाश डालती है

- In *Palestine 36*, director **Annemarie Jacir** recounts a year of **Arab revolt** against **British colonial rule** that she says is crucial to understanding current events in **West Asia**.
पैलेस्टाइन 36 में, निर्देशक एनीमारी जसीर ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के खिलाफ अरब विद्रोह के एक वर्ष को प्रस्तुत करती हैं, जिसे वह पश्चिम एशिया में मौजूदा घटनाओं को समझने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मानती हैं।
- "You cannot understand where we are today without understanding 1936," **Ms. Jacir** said a day after the film's **world premiere** at the **Toronto International Film Festival**.
"आप यह नहीं समझ सकते कि हम आज कहां हैं जब तक कि आप 1936 को नहीं समझते," सुश्री जसीर ने टोरंटो इंटरनेशनल फिल्म फेस्टिवल में फिल्म के विश्व प्रीमियर के एक दिन बाद कहा।
- The **Palestinian filmmaker**, who lives in the **Israeli city of Haifa**, was motivated to make the film, in part, to redress a lack of awareness about the consequences of **British policies** during the so-called **mandate period**, before **Israel's creation in 1948** in the region.
फ़िलिस्तीनी फिल्म निर्माता, जो इज़राइल के हैफ़ा शहर में रहती हैं, को यह फिल्म बनाने की प्रेरणा आंशिक



रूप से इस कारण मिली कि ब्रिटिश नीतियों के प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता की कमी को दूर किया जा सके, जो 1948 में इज़राइल की स्थापना से पहले के जनादेश काल में लागू थीं।

- “I wanted to really point the finger at the **British**,” Ms. Jacir said. “मैं वास्तव में ब्रिटिश पर उंगली उठाना चाहती थी,” सुश्री जसीर ने कहा।
- The film features a mostly **Arabic-speaking cast**, including **Hiam Abbass** from HBO’s **Succession**, and **Jeremy Irons** as a **British High Commissioner** unsettled by rising violence and protests against the **colonial administration** in the region.
फिल्म में मुख्य रूप से अरबी बोलने वाले कलाकार हैं, जिनमें एचबीओ के सक्सेशन से हियाम अब्बास, और जेरेमी आयरन्स शामिल हैं, जो क्षेत्र में बढ़ती हिंसा और औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन के खिलाफ विरोध प्रदर्शनों से परेशान एक ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर की भूमिका निभाते हैं।
- With **Jewish immigration from Europe** increasing and **Palestinian villagers** concerned about further loss of land, **Arab support for armed revolt against the British** surges.
यूरोप से यहूदी प्रवास बढ़ने और फिलिस्तीनी ग्रामीणों को भूमि के और अधिक नुकसान की चिंता होने के साथ, ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ सशस्त्र विद्रोह के लिए अरब समर्थन बढ़ता गया।
- The film details the **brutal crackdown** launched to contain the violence.
फिल्म में हिंसा को नियंत्रित करने के लिए शुरू किए गए **निर्दयतापूर्ण दमन** का विवरण दिया गया है।
- Ms. Jacir said a key goal of the film was to shine a spotlight on the **British colonial practice of divide and rule**, which was used across the empire.
सुश्री जसीर ने कहा कि फिल्म का एक प्रमुख लक्ष्य ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन की फूट डालो और राज करो नीति पर प्रकाश डालना था, जिसका उपयोग पूरे साम्राज्य में किया गया था।
- The narrative in **Palestine 36** builds toward the publication of the **Peel Commission’s report, a British inquiry into the causes of Arab and Jewish unrest in Palestine**.
पैलेस्टाइन 36 की कहानी पील आयोग की रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन की ओर बढ़ती है, जो फिलिस्तीन में अरब और यहूदी अशांति के कारणों की जांच करने वाली एक ब्रिटिश जांच थी।
- The commission recommended that **Palestine** be **partitioned** — with **separate areas for Jews and Arabs** — a finding that influenced the **United Nations-backed partition plan that coincided with Israel’s creation**.
आयोग ने सिफारिश की कि फिलिस्तीन को विभाजित किया जाए — यहूदियों और अरबों के लिए अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के साथ — यह निष्कर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र समर्थित विभाजन योजना को प्रभावित करता है, जो इज़राइल की स्थापना के साथ मेल खाता था।
- “It was a **British policy**: first, we will bring (Arabs and Jews) together,” Ms. Jacir said. Then “we separate... It was a **tactic of control**,” she added.
“यह एक ब्रिटिश नीति थी: पहले, हम (अरबों और यहूदियों) को एक साथ लाएंगे,” सुश्री जसीर ने कहा। फिर “हम उन्हें अलग करेंगे... यह नियंत्रण की रणनीति थी,” उन्होंने जोड़ा।
- Ms. Jacir said the reception for the film at **Friday’s world premiere** was overwhelming.
सुश्री जसीर ने कहा कि शुक्रवार के विश्व प्रीमियर में फिल्म की प्रतिक्रिया अभूतपूर्व थी।
- She voiced hope that the film could foster broader awareness about the **lasting impacts of the British mandate period in Palestine**.
उन्होंने यह आशा व्यक्त की कि यह फिल्म फिलिस्तीन में ब्रिटिश जनादेश काल के स्थायी प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता को बढ़ावा दे सकती है।

Arab–Jewish unrest in Palestine

- Between **1850 and 1948** Palestine moved from being an Ottoman province with a small Jewish minority to a territory under British **Mandate** that experienced recurring, escalating clashes between Arab (largely Palestinian Arab) and Jewish communities.
- The unrest grew from **multiple, interacting causes**: rising Jewish immigration (Zionist settlement) after the late 19th century, competing nationalisms, land and economic contestation, changes in Ottoman and then British governance, and periodic trigger events (religious disputes, demonstrations, or administrative actions).



Background: Society and governance before large-scale violence

- Mid-19th century Palestine was part of the **Ottoman Empire**. Population was predominantly Arabic-speaking Muslims and Christians, with Jewish communities concentrated in old cities such as Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed and Tiberias. Jewish presence was continuous but small relative to the total population.
- From the **late 1800s**, European-style Zionism (political movement to create a Jewish homeland) encouraged organised Jewish immigration (aliyah) and land purchase. The **First Aliyah (c. 1882–1903)** and subsequent waves increased Jewish settlers and created new agricultural communities (moshavim, kibbutzim). These demographic and economic changes were a major source of tension.

Key causes of recurring unrest (concise points for clarity)

- **Demographic change and land sale:** Jewish land purchases, often mediated by agents, displaced or changed tenancy patterns for some Arab peasants—creating grievances.
- **Economic competition:** New Jewish enterprises and Jewish-led urban development altered local labour markets and commerce in towns like Jaffa and Haifa.
- **Political promises & contradictions:** Britain made conflicting wartime assurances — e.g., the **Balfour Declaration (1917)** supporting a “national home for the Jewish people” — while earlier correspondence (McMahon–Hussein) had raised Arab expectations of independence; this contradiction fuelled Arab distrust of British policy.
- **Institutional change:** After the First World War the **British Mandate** (formalized by the League of Nations) governed Palestine and tried to implement the Balfour objective while also maintaining order—often without satisfying either community.

Chronology of major unrest and their significance

- **Late 19th century – early tensions:** Local disputes (religious/municipal) sometimes flared; most large-scale, sustained communal violence occurred after significant Jewish immigration accelerated.
- **1920 Nebi Musa (Jerusalem) riots:** April 1920 violence during a Muslim pilgrimage festival; seen as an early outbreak of modern communal rioting in Mandatory Palestine—several dead and many injured; Haycraft Commission later pointed to Arab hostility toward perceived Zionist aims and British administrative failures.
- **1921 Jaffa riots:** May 1921 clashes began in Jaffa after political demonstrations; widespread violence spread to nearby areas with dozens killed on both sides and many injured; Haycraft and British inquiries attributed causes to Arab fears over immigration and economic/political marginalization.
- **1929 Western Wall disturbances (August 1929):** Religious dispute over access and rights at the Western Wall in Jerusalem escalated into widespread and lethal inter-communal riots (including the Hebron massacre); hundreds were killed and long-lasting bitterness followed. British commissions and international observers documented the deepening national conflict around sacred sites and provocation narratives.
- **1936–1939 Great Arab Revolt:** A sustained Arab national uprising against British rule and Jewish immigration. It included general strikes, guerrilla attacks on British forces and retaliatory violence, and caused thousands of deaths (civilians and combatants on both sides). The revolt forced Britain to appoint the **Peel Commission (1937)** which



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



recommended partition; later British policy (the **1939 White Paper**) limited Jewish immigration and proposed an eventual independent Arab-majority Palestine, an attempt to quell unrest but rejected by both sides.

- **1940s – escalating tensions toward 1947–48:** Continued illegal Jewish immigration (especially during/after Nazi persecution in Europe), increased Jewish armed organization activity (Haganah, Irgun, Lehi), and mounting Arab opposition. Britain announced it would refer the Palestine question to the **United Nations**; UNSCOP proposed partition (UN Resolution 181, **29 Nov 1947**). The UN plan was accepted by Jewish leaders and rejected by Arab leaders—leading to civil war between communities and the 1948 Arab–Israeli War after British withdrawal.

Demographic & numeric context (selected, verified figures)

- **Growth of Jewish population:** Jewish population was small in mid-19th century but grew through aliyot (immigration waves). By the 1922 British census Jews numbered about **83,000** in Mandatory Palestine (c. 11% of population); by 1931 about **174,000** (~17%); by 1946–47 estimates range broadly as immigration and wartime arrivals increased to **several hundred thousand** (e.g., ~**608,000** Jewish population often cited for 1946–47 era figures depending on source and cut-off). (Use referenced demographic tables for precise year-by-year figures.)

PATRIOTICIAS



Reaching out: Mohan Bhagwat, the RSS's sixth sarsangchalak, said Hindu mistrust in other communities comes from 'their lack of self-confidence', while the Muslims and Christians remain influenced by separatist thoughts. (Above) Members of the Muslim community welcoming RSS members in Hubballi, Karnataka, on Id-e-Milad un-Nabi. FILE PHOTO

Walking a thin saffron line

RSS is a century old, and its chief Mohan Bhagwat wants to give it a makeover. But he is not sure how much, and how, reports **Varghese K. George**

Many people have wrong ideas about the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), its chief Mohan Bhagwat told an invited audience of around 1,000 people assembled in Vigyan Bhawan in Delhi, on August 26, 27, and 28. Many critics changed their views once they got to know the Sangh better, he said, citing Jayaprakash Narayan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Pranab Mukherjee. JP was a strident critic of the RSS before he joined hands with it against Indira Gandhi. Azad was appreciative of the RSS's discipline in its early years and turned critical later, and Mukherjee, a Congress leader, on Mr. Bhagwat's invitation, addressed an RSS gathering, leaving a lasting imprint for history.

The RSS, founded by Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar in 1925, is turning 100 in October 2025. Mr. Bhagwat, its sixth chief, is turning 75 on September 11, 2025. Mr. Bhagwat spoke for more than four hours over the three days. On the last day, he answered written questions dropped by the attendees over the first two days. He also met diplomats, professionals from various fields, and journalists over the three days and answered questions across the table.

Over time, all politics is need remakes. Does the RSS change over time, and if yes, is there anything that is immutable about it, Mr. Bhagwat was asked. There are three articles of faith that do not change, he said. First is the faith in the formation of the individual, second, change has to happen in society, and the system will change itself, and third, "Hindustan is a Hindu rashtra." Barring this, everything else can change about the Sangh," he said.

The Sangh is walking a tightrope between flexibility and permanence on a range of issues, Mr. Bhagwat's responses suggest. He wants to get more people to follow the Sangh's views, without losing those who are already in the camp.

Paradox of state power

The moral claims of the RSS - discipline, sacrifice, incorruptibility, etc. - were exercised, he said, when it was distant from power. But the last decade of near absolute control of state power across the country has expanded its influence but also weakened its claim of aloofness. By endorsing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's complete authority over government, Mr. Bhagwat sought to dispel suggestions of discord between the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the RSS, and also underscored a degree of separation between the two.

"When our volunteers do good work outside, they keep the credit; when they do not work well, we get the blame," he said half in jest, though not in the context of Mr. Modi. Power is valuable to have, but it also wants a distance from power. "... that is completely wrong. It is simply not possible," he addressed the question of the RSS running the BJP or the government. "I have been running a *shakha* for 50 years. If someone gives me advice about a *shakha*, then I am the expert. But they are running the state, and have been doing so for many years. They are the experts on the state. They know my expertise, and I know theirs." The distinction between running the state and running the organisation is marked, and could also possibly suggest that the Sangh wants to have its say in the appointment of the new BJP president, which is delayed by several



We know that Muslims and Christians will connect to a common consciousness of our past... when they reject the narrative that says, because our worship is different, we are separate from this society and culture'

months now. To a specific question on the issue, Mr. Bhagwat's response was enigmatic. "Had we been deciding, it would not have taken this long."

The BJP is the political front of the RSS, and a video on its 100 years noted the electoral successes of the BJP as its own. But the Sangh is open to supporting other parties too, Mr. Bhagwat said. "They have to ask," he said, recounting an incident from the 1980s when catering arrangements for a National Students' Union of India (NSUI), the Congress's student wing) camp in Nagpur went awry. "I was a *pracharak* in the town then, and Rajiv Gandhi was in charge of the NSUI. The local MP of the Congress called me for help, and our volunteers ensured that canteens were up and running in a matter of a few hours..." "All they need to do is to ask," he responded to a question on why the Sangh does not support other parties. "From our side, there is no obstruction. The obstruction is from their side. So, respecting their wishes, we step back," he said. Rahul Gandhi, Leader of Opposition and the current supremo of the Congress party, is a strident critic of the RSS.

'We, the People'

All politics is about dividing people into members and non-members, citizens and aliens. The Sangh's conception of the people is cultural and eternal; but then it comes into conflict with the principles of modern nation states. "We are not a federation of communities or societies. We are one people. We, the People..." Mr. Bhagwat said, outlining his conception of a Hindu society that is autonomous from the state. Even before there was a political entity of the Indian state, the Hindu nation existed, he said. "There were many kings and kingdoms, and they even fought wars among them. Still, the nation was one across the land," he said.

One community with a shared heritage can be spread across different states, and it happens in other parts of the world also. The partition of 1947 divided the territory, but people are the same. When the feeling of shared ancestry re-

turns, "whatever the political or economic arrangements of the time, everyone will prosper, live happily, and peacefully, and friendships will grow. Therefore, waking up from this nightmare of a divided India is necessary... Akhand Bharat is a reality," he said. On this point, he comes close to thinkers who suggest there can be a common South Asian future.

If all of the subcontinent is one, the Akhand Bharat, why bother about immigration from Bangladesh? It is not a question of cultural oneness but international law and adherence to it, the RSS *sarsangchalak* said. "You ask whether stopping infiltrators is right... One must come with permission. If permission is denied, one should not enter. Entering by ignoring laws and regulations is wrong... Therefore, infiltration must be stopped." Partition cannot be undone, and international borders as they stand today are real and need to be enforced with the power of the state.

Islam and Christianity

Mr. Bhagwat addressed questions related to two of the most contentious aspects of RSS history and ideology - its views on Islam and Christianity, and caste. "From the first day Islam came to India until today, it has remained here and will remain here. Any Hindu who thinks Islam will vanish is not thinking in the Hindu way," he said, adding that Islam and Christianity were two different forms of worship that should not have any impact on the cultural heritage they share. Still, divisions persist, he said, and this is because of the mistrust between communities. Hindu mistrust in other communities comes from "their lack of self-confidence", while the Muslims and Christians remain influenced by separatist thoughts.

So how to build trust and move forward? Mr. Bhagwat thinks Hindus are now consolidated and strong, and they should feel no insecurity. "... there is no need to look for a *Shifting* under every mosque," he said, reiterating a point he made earlier too, in an oblique reference to numerous incidents across the country involving Hindu activists, BJP governments, and the judiciary initiating or advancing claims over mosques. But Hindu

claims in three places are distinct and Muslims should respect that, according to Mr. Bhagwat - Ayodhya, Kashi, and Mathura. In Ayodhya, a temple has been built on the site where a masjid was destroyed by a crowd mobilised with the support of the RSS in 1992; Hindu claims over mosques adjacent to the Kashi Vishwanath temple in Varanasi and the Krishna Janmabhoomi temple in Mathura are being litigated.

While the Hindus should make no claims over any more Muslim places of worship other than the three, the Muslims and Christians will have to change their outlook to create trust among Hindus, Mr. Bhagwat said. "We know that Muslims and Christians will connect to a common consciousness of our past... when they reject the narrative that says, 'because our worship is different, we are separate from this society and culture.' Muslims and Christians must see that 'we are not Europeans, we are not Arabs or Turks. We are Indians, our ancestors are Indian.'" When that becomes the language of their leaders, when that is taught, everything will be fine. Hindu society is waiting eagerly for this - it must happen," he said. Mr. Bhagwat feels talking about Hindu-Muslim unity is

If there are references

[in the *Manusmriti*] that support untouchability or caste discrimination, we do not accept them. *Smriti* (social codes), *Snriti* (social codes) change with time. If a new *smriti* is needed, then our religious leaders must create one - one that includes all sections, sects, sub-sects, castes, and sub-castes of Indian society, and that guides practical conduct. That is what we believe is necessary

redundant. "They are already one."

Project of Hindu unity

Unity of castes is something that is central to RSS thinking always. The Sangh's expansion and the BJP's electoral victories are linked to their increasing support among subaltern castes. Mr. Bhagwat is clear that the Sangh will take any steps necessary to keep that trajectory intact, including a complete rejection of *Manusmriti*, a two-millennia-old code of conduct covering social norms, duties, laws, and ethics for individuals and communities with prescriptions with regard to subaltern castes and women are in conflict with modern values and the Indian Constitution. "... if there are references [in the *Manusmriti*] that support untouchability or discrimination, we do not accept them. *Smriti* (social codes) change with time. If a new *smriti* is needed, then our religious leaders must create one - one that includes all sections, sub-sects, castes, and sub-castes of Indian society, and that guides practical conduct. That is what we believe is necessary."

Mr. Bhagwat is very sensitive to the upper-caste Hindu sentiments in this regard. They have been the original supporters of the RSS's Hindutva philosophy, but he tells them concessions for the oppressed classes are their *dharma*. He addressed opposition views within the Sangh on the issue of reservation. "Injustice was done, so there must be redress. Those who committed the injustice are long gone. Today we may say, 'We don't believe in this anymore, why should we suffer for it?' That too is an argument. Both arguments have merit, but that is not the solution. The solution is to empathise with the sentiments of those who have suffered." He reiterated the slogan he has given for Hindu unity - "one temple, one well, one cremation ground" for all. Several villages across the country continue to report caste violence related to partitioning of land, rituals and use of water sources and cremation grounds by subaltern classes. Mr. Bhagwat said the RSS campaign on this issue has nudged people in many villages to share these resources, citing examples from Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.

In 2018, during a three-part lecture series as he did last week, Mr. Bhagwat publicly distanced the RSS from certain views of M.S. Golwalkar, particularly those concerning Muslims, as found in the book *Bunch of Thoughts*. Golwalkar, the second chief of the Sangh, had labelled Muslims, Christians, and Communists as "internal enemies" of India, and suggested that Muslims be denied citizenship rights. The Sangh now explains that they were said in the heat and anxiety of Partition violence, and the organisation does not follow those beliefs. Though the partial public disowning of Golwalkar happened in 2018, the Sangh had deleted those views when it compiled a new anthology titled *Sri Gururji: Vision and Mission* 10 years earlier in 2008. The new book retained only Golwalkar's "abiding thoughts" deemed relevant across time, the RSS says.

Opponents of the RSS try to understand it through texts written by its leaders or scriptures such as the *Manusmriti*. The RSS, meanwhile, was overlooking the text, and reaching out to the subaltern classes of people around the country, an attempt it continues to date. "In our tradition, there are two authorities - *shashtra* (scripture) and *loka* (the people). In practice, people follow what suits them, not always what is written in texts. That is why there is no single book for Hindus. Over time, people have interpreted texts in ways convenient to them," he said. So, does the RSS merely follow the people, or does it try to change the people? "We have to take the people along. If we try to change too soon, we try to U-turn a vehicle that is going fast, it can only cause accident," he said.

Mr. Bhagwat's challenge in the 100th year of the Sangh is not convincing his critics and opponents - that would be impossible and immature. The more material and consequential question for the Sangh and the country is whether he could turn around the Sangh's own supporters to stop looking for *Shifting* in every mosque and discard caste discrimination. Its critics too might wish the RSS luck on this count.

varghese@thehindu.co.in



Momentous occasion: Mohan Bhagwat, who turns 75 on September 11, spoke for more than four hours over three days, and answered questions at a recent event in New Delhi. The RSS will mark its 100th anniversary in October. FILE PHOTO



Walking a thin saffron line पतले केसरिया रास्ते पर चलना

- **RSS** is a **century old**, and its chief **Mohan Bhagwat** wants to give it a **makeover**. But he is not sure how much, and how, reports.
- **आरएसएस** एक **सदी पुराना** संगठन है, और इसका प्रमुख **मोहन भागवत** इसे **नवीन रूप देना** चाहते हैं। लेकिन उन्हें यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि कितना और कैसे।
- Many people have **wrong ideas** about the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)**, its chief **Mohan Bhagwat** told an invited audience of around **1,000 people** assembled in **Vigyan Bhawan in Delhi**, on **August 26, 27, and 28**.
- कई लोगों के पास **राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (आरएसएस)** और इसके प्रमुख **मोहन भागवत** के बारे में **गलत धारणाएँ** हैं, यह उन्होंने **दिल्ली के विज्ञान भवन** में **26, 27 और 28 अगस्त** को आमंत्रित लगभग **1,000 लोगों** के सामने कहा।
- Many **critics** changed their views once they got to know the **Sangh** better, he said, citing **Jayaprakash Narayan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Pranab Mukherjee**.
- उन्होंने कहा कि कई **आलोचक** अपने विचार बदल चुके जब उन्होंने **संघ** को बेहतर तरीके से जाना, उन्होंने **जयप्रकाश नारायण, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद और प्रणब मुखर्जी** का हवाला दिया।
- **JP** was a strident **critic** of the **RSS** before he joined hands with it against **Indira Gandhi**; **Azad** was appreciative of the **RSS's discipline** in its early years and turned critical later; and **Mukherjee**, a **Congress leader**, on **Mr. Bhagwat's invitation** addressed an **RSS gathering**, leaving a **lasting imprint** for history.
- **जेपी आरएसएस** के कट्टर **आलोचक** थे, इससे पहले कि उन्होंने **इंदिरा गांधी** के खिलाफ इसके साथ हाथ मिलाया; **आज़ाद** ने आरंभिक वर्षों में **आरएसएस की अनुशासन** की सराहना की और बाद में आलोचक बने; और **मुखर्जी**, एक कांग्रेस नेता, **श्री भागवत के निमंत्रण** पर, एक **आरएसएस सभा** को संबोधित किया, जिससे इतिहास में **स्थायी छाप** बनी।
- The **RSS**, founded by **Dr. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar** in **1925**, is turning **100** in **October 2025**. **Mr. Bhagwat**, its sixth chief, is turning **75** on **September 11, 2025**.
- **आरएसएस**, जिसकी स्थापना **डॉ. केशव बलिराम हेडगेवार** ने **1925** में की थी, **अक्टूबर 2025** में **100 वर्ष** का हो रहा है। इसका छठा प्रमुख **श्री भागवत** **11 सितंबर 2025** को **75 वर्ष** के होंगे।
- **Mr. Bhagwat** spoke for more than **four hours** over the **three days**. On the last day, he answered **written questions** dropped by the attendees over the first two days.
- **श्री भागवत** ने **तीन दिनों** में **चार घंटे** से अधिक समय तक बात की। आखिरी दिन, उन्होंने पहले दो दिनों में उपस्थित लोगों द्वारा पूछे गए **लिखित प्रश्नों** का उत्तर दिया।
- He also met **diplomats, professionals from various fields, and journalists** over the three days and answered **questions across the table**.
- उन्होंने **तीन दिनों** में **राजनयिकों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के पेशेवरों और पत्रकारों** से भी मुलाकात की और **सवालों का जवाब** दिया।
- Over time, all **politics** need **remakes**. Does the **RSS** change over time, and if yes, is there anything that is **immutable** about it, **Mr. Bhagwat** was asked.
- समय के साथ, सभी **राजनीति** में **नवीनकरण** की आवश्यकता होती है। क्या **आरएसएस** समय के साथ **बदलता** है, और अगर हाँ, तो क्या इसमें कोई **अपरिवर्तनीय** चीज है, यह **श्री भागवत** से पूछा गया।
- There are **three articles of faith** that do not change, he said. **First is the faith in the formation of the individual**; second, **change has to happen in society, and the system will change itself**; and third, **"Hindustan is a Hindu rashtra."**
- उन्होंने कहा कि **तीन आस्था के स्तंभ** हैं जो नहीं बदलते। पहला है **व्यक्ति के निर्माण में विश्वास**; दूसरा, **समाज में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, और प्रणाली स्वयं बदल जाएगी**; और तीसरा, **"हिंदुस्तान एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र है।"**
- "Barring this, everything else can **change about the Sangh**," he said.
- "इसके अलावा, संघ के बारे में सब कुछ **बदल सकता है**," उन्होंने कहा।
- The **Sangh** is walking a **tightrope** between **flexibility and permanence** on a range of issues, **Mr. Bhagwat's responses** suggest.
- **संघ** कई मुद्दों पर **लचीलापन और स्थायित्व** के बीच **संतुलन** बनाए रख रहा है, ऐसा **श्री भागवत के उत्तरों** से प्रतीत होता है।
- He wants to get more people to **follow the Sangh's views**, without losing those who are already in the **camp**.



- वह चाहते हैं कि अधिक लोग संघ के विचारों का पालन करें, बिना उन लोगों को खोए जो पहले से ही शिविर में हैं।

Paradox of state power राज्य शक्ति का विरोधाभास

- The **moral claims** of the RSS – **discipline, sacrifice, incorruptibility**, etc. – were easier to make when it was **distant from power**.
- आरएसएस के नैतिक दावे – अनुशासन, बलिदान, भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्तता, आदि – तब बनाना आसान था जब यह शक्ति से दूर था।
- But the last decade of **near absolute control of state power** across the country has **expanded its influence** but also **weakened its claim of aloofness**.
- लेकिन देश भर में **राज्य शक्ति के लगभग पूर्ण नियंत्रण** के पिछले दशक ने इसके **प्रभाव को बढ़ाया**, लेकिन **निर्मुक्त रहने के दावे को भी कमजोर किया**।
- By endorsing **Prime Minister Narendra Modi's complete authority** over government, **Mr. Bhagwat** sought to dispel suggestions of **discord** between the **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** and the **RSS**, and also underscored a degree of **separation** between the two.
- सरकार पर **प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की पूर्ण सत्ता** को समर्थन देकर, **श्री भागवत** ने **भारतीय जनता पार्टी (भाजपा)** और **आरएसएस** के बीच **विवाद** के सुझाव को दूर करने की कोशिश की, और दोनों के बीच एक **विभाजन** को भी रेखांकित किया।
- "When our **volunteers** do **good work outside**, they keep the **credit**; when they do not work well, we get the **blame**," he said **half in jest**, though not in the context of **Mr. Modi**.
- "जब हमारे **स्वयंसेवक** बाहर **अच्छा काम** करते हैं, तो उन्हें **श्रेय** मिलता है; जब वे **अच्छा काम नहीं** करते, तो हमें **दोष** मिलता है," उन्होंने **आधे मजाक में** कहा, हालांकि यह **श्री मोदी** के संदर्भ में नहीं था।
- **Power** is valuable to have, but it also wants a **distance from power**. "... that is completely wrong. It is simply not possible," he addressed the question of the **RSS running the BJP or the government**.
- **शक्ति** रखना मूल्यवान है, लेकिन यह भी चाहता है कि शक्ति से **दूरी** रहे। "... यह पूरी तरह गलत है। यह संभव ही नहीं है," उन्होंने **आरएसएस द्वारा भाजपा या सरकार चलाने** के सवाल का उत्तर दिया।
- "I have been running a **shakha** for **50 years**. If someone gives me **advice about a shakha**, then I am the **expert**. But they are running the **state**, and have been doing so for many years. They are the **experts on the state**. They know my expertise, and I know theirs."
- "मैं **50 वर्षों** से एक **शाखा** चला रहा हूँ। अगर कोई मुझे **शाखा के बारे में सलाह** देता है, तो मैं उसका **विशेषज्ञ** हूँ। लेकिन वे **राज्य** चला रहे हैं, और कई वर्षों से ऐसा कर रहे हैं। वे **राज्य के विशेषज्ञ** हैं। उन्हें मेरी विशेषज्ञता पता है, और मुझे उनकी।"
- The distinction between running the **state** and running the **organisation** is marked, and could also possibly suggest that the **Sangh** wants to have its say in the **appointment of the new BJP president**, which is **delayed by several**.
- **राज्य** चलाने और **संस्था** चलाने के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट है, और यह संभवतः सुझाव देता है कि **संघ नए भाजपा अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति** में अपनी राय रखना चाहता है, जो कई कारणों से **देरी** हो गई है।
- **Months now**. To a specific **question** on the issue, **Mr. Bhagwat's response** was **enigmatic**. "Had we been deciding, it would not have taken this long!"
- **कई महीने हो गए**। इस **मुद्दे** पर एक विशिष्ट **प्रश्न** के उत्तर में, **श्री भागवत की प्रतिक्रिया रहस्यमय** थी। "अगर निर्णय हमारा होता, तो इसमें इतना समय नहीं लगता!"
- The **BJP** is the **political front** of the **RSS**, and a **video on its 100 years** noted the **electoral successes** of the **BJP** as its own.
- **भाजपा आरएसएस का राजनीतिक मोर्चा** है, और इसके **100 सालों के वीडियो** में **भाजपा की चुनावी सफलताओं** को अपनी ही सफलता बताया गया।
- But the **Sangh** is open to **supporting other parties** too, **Mr. Bhagwat** said. "They have to ask," he said, recounting an **incident from the 1980s** when **catering arrangements** for a **National Students' Union of India (NSUI, the Congress's student wing) camp** in **Nagpur** went awry.
- लेकिन **संघ** अन्य **पार्टी का समर्थन** करने के लिए भी **खुला** है, **श्री भागवत** ने कहा। "उन्हें पूछना होगा," उन्होंने कहा, **1980 के दशक** की एक घटना सुनाते हुए जब **राष्ट्रीय छात्र संघ (NSUI, कांग्रेस का छात्र संगठन) शिविर में कुकिंग की व्यवस्था नागपुर में बिगाड़** गई थी।



- "I was a **pracharak** in the town then, and **Rajiv Gandhi** was in charge of the **NSUI**. The local **MP of the Congress** called me for help, and our **volunteers ensured that canteens were up and running** in a matter of a few hours...."
- "तब मैं शहर में एक **प्रचारक** था, और **राजीव गांधी NSUI** के प्रभारी थे। स्थानीय **कांग्रेस सांसद** ने मेरी मदद मांगी, और हमारे **स्वयंसेवकों ने सुनिश्चित किया** कि ****कैंटीन** कुछ ही घंटों में चालू हो गईं...।"
- "All they need to do is to **ask**," he responded to a question on why the **Sangh does not support other parties**.
- "उन्हें केवल **पूछना** है," उन्होंने इस सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि **संघ अन्य पार्टियों का समर्थन क्यों नहीं करता।**
- "From our side, there is no **obstruction**. The obstruction is from their side. So, **respecting their wishes**, we step back," he said.
- "हमारी तरफ से कोई **अड़चन** नहीं है। अड़चन उनकी तरफ से है। इसलिए, उनकी इच्छाओं का **सम्मान करते हुए**, हम पीछे हटते हैं," उन्होंने कहा।
- **Rahul Gandhi, Leader of Opposition** and the current **supremo of the Congress party**, is a **strident critic of the RSS**.
- **राहुल गांधी, विपक्ष के नेता** और वर्तमान **कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रमुख**, **आरएसएस के कट्टर आलोचक** हैं।

'We, the People' 'हम, लोग'

- All **politics** is about **dividing people** into **members and non-members, citizens and aliens**.
- सभी **राजनीति** लोगों को **विभाजित करने** के बारे में है – **सदस्य और गैर-सदस्य, नागरिक और परदेसी।**
- The **Sangh's conception of the people** is **cultural and eternal**; but then it comes into **conflict** with the **principles of modern nation states**.
- **संघ का जनता का दृष्टिकोण सांस्कृतिक और शाश्वत** है; लेकिन यह **आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांतों के साथ संघर्ष** में आता है।
- "We are not a **federation of communities or societies**. We are **one people. We, the People...**" **Mr. Bhagwat** said, outlining his conception of a **Hindu society** that is **autonomous from the state**.
- "हम किसी **समुदायों या समाजों का संघ** नहीं हैं। हम एक ही जनता हैं। **हम, लोग...**" **श्री भागवत** ने कहा, **हिंदू समाज** की अपनी धारणाओं को बताते हुए जो **राज्य से स्वतंत्र** है।
- Even before there was a **political entity of the Indian state**, the **Hindu nation existed**, he said. "There were many **kings and kingdoms**, and they even **fought wars among them**. Still, the **nation was one** across the land," he said.
- यहां तक कि **भारतीय राज्य की राजनीतिक इकाई** बनने से पहले, **हिंदू राष्ट्र अस्तित्व में था**, उन्होंने कहा। "कई **राजा और राज्य** थे, और उन्होंने आपस में **युद्ध भी किए**। फिर भी, **राष्ट्र एक था पूरे देश में**," उन्होंने कहा।
- **One community with a shared heritage** can be **spread across different states**, and it happens in other parts of the **world** also.
- एक **साझा विरासत वाला समुदाय** विभिन्न राज्यों में **फैल सकता है**, और यह **दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों में भी** होता है।
- The **partition of 1947** divided the **territory**, but **people are the same**. When the feeling of **shared ancestry returns**, "whatever the **political or economic arrangements** of the time, everyone will **prosper, live happily, and peacefully**, and **friendships will grow**. Therefore, **waking up from this nightmare of a divided India** is necessary... **Akhand Bharat is a reality**," he said.
- **1947 का विभाजन** ने **क्षेत्र** को विभाजित कर दिया, लेकिन **लोग वही हैं**। जब **साझी पूर्वजों की भावना** लौटती है, "चाहे उस समय की **राजनीतिक या आर्थिक व्यवस्थाएं** जैसी भी हों, हर कोई **समृद्ध होगा, खुशी-खुशी और शांति से जीएगा**, और **मित्रता बढ़ेगी**। इसलिए, इस **विभाजित भारत के दुःस्वप्न से जागना** आवश्यक है... **अखंड भारत एक वास्तविकता है**," उन्होंने कहा।
- If all of the **subcontinent is one**, the **Akhand Bharat**, why bother about **immigration from Bangladesh**?
- अगर पूरे **उपमहाद्वीप एक है**, यानी **अखंड भारत**, तो **बांग्लादेश से आब्रजन** के बारे में क्यों परेशान होना?
- It is not a question of **cultural oneness** but **international law** and adherence to it, the **RSS sarsanghchalak** said.



- यह सांस्कृतिक एकता का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और उसके पालन का है, आरएसएस सरसंघचालक ने कहा।
- “You ask whether stopping **infiltrators** is right... One must come with **permission**. If **permission is denied**, one should not enter. Entering by ignoring **laws and regulations** is **wrong**... Therefore, **infiltration must be stopped**.”
- “आप पूछते हैं कि **अवैध घुसपैठियों** को रोकना सही है या नहीं... किसी को **अनुमति** के साथ आना चाहिए। अगर **अनुमति नहीं दी गई**, तो प्रवेश नहीं करना चाहिए। **कानून और नियमों** की अनदेखी करके प्रवेश करना गलत है... इसलिए, **घुसपैठ को रोका जाना चाहिए**।”
- **Partition** cannot be undone, and **international borders** as they stand today are **real** and need to be **enforced** with the **power of the state**.
- **विभाजन** को उलटना संभव नहीं है, और आज जो **अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाएं** हैं वे **वास्तविक** हैं और उन्हें **राज्य की शक्ति** से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

Islam and Christianity

इस्लाम और ईसाई धर्म

- **Mr. Bhagwat** addressed **questions** related to two of the most **contentious aspects** of **RSS history and ideology** – its views on **Islam and Christianity**, and **caste**.
- **श्री भागवत** ने **प्रश्नों** का उत्तर दिया जो **आरएसएस के इतिहास और विचारधारा** के दो सबसे **विवादित पहलुओं** – **इस्लाम और ईसाई धर्म और जाति** – से संबंधित थे।
- “From the first day **Islam** came to India until today, it has remained here and will remain here. Any **Hindu** who thinks **Islam will vanish** is not thinking in the **Hindu way**,” he said.
- “पहले दिन से जब **इस्लाम** भारत आया, तब से आज तक यह यहाँ बना हुआ है और रहेगा। कोई भी **हिंदू** जो सोचता है कि **इस्लाम समाप्त हो जाएगा**, वह **हिंदू दृष्टिकोण** से नहीं सोच रहा है,” उन्होंने कहा।
- He added that **Islam and Christianity** were two different forms of **worship** that should not have any impact on the **cultural heritage** they share.
- उन्होंने जोड़ा कि **इस्लाम और ईसाई धर्म** दो अलग-अलग प्रकार के **पूजा** हैं, जो उनके साझा **सांस्कृतिक विरासत** पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं डालना चाहिए।
- Still, **divisions persist**, he said, and this is because of the **mistrust between communities**.
- फिर भी, **विभाजन बने हुए हैं**, उन्होंने कहा, और यह **समुदायों के बीच अविश्वास** के कारण है।
- **Hindu mistrust** in other communities comes from “their lack of **self-confidence**”, while the **Muslims and Christians** remain influenced by **separatist thoughts**.
- अन्य समुदायों में **हिंदू अविश्वास** उनके **आत्मविश्वास की कमी** से आता है, जबकि **मुसलमान और ईसाई विभाजनकारी विचारों** से प्रभावित रहते हैं।
- So how to build **trust** and move forward? **Mr. Bhagwat** thinks **Hindus** are now **consolidated and strong**, and they should feel no **insecurity**.
- तो **भरोसा** कैसे बनाएं और आगे बढ़ें? **श्री भागवत** सोचते हैं कि **हिंदू अब संगठित और मजबूत** हैं, और उन्हें कोई **असुरक्षा महसूस** नहीं करनी चाहिए।
- “... there is no need to look for a **Shivling under every mosque**,” he said, reiterating a point he made earlier too, in an **oblique reference** to numerous incidents across the country involving **Hindu activists, BJP governments, and the judiciary** initiating or advancing claims over **mosques**.
- “... हर मस्जिद के नीचे **शिवलिंग खोजने** की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है,” उन्होंने कहा, देश भर में कई घटनाओं का **संकेतन करते हुए** जो **हिंदू कार्यकर्ताओं, भाजपा सरकारों और न्यायपालिका** द्वारा **मस्जिदों पर दावे शुरू** करने या आगे बढ़ाने से संबंधित थे, उन्होंने पहले भी जो बिंदु बताया उसे दोहराया।
- But **Hindu claims** in three places are **distinct** and **Muslims should respect that**, according to **Mr. Bhagwat – Ayodhya, Kashi, and Mathura**.
- लेकिन तीन जगहों पर **हिंदू दावे विशिष्ट** हैं और **मुसलमानों को इसका सम्मान करना चाहिए**, **श्री भागवत** के अनुसार – **अयोध्या, काशी और मथुरा**।
- In **Ayodhya**, a **temple** has been built on the site where a **masjid** was destroyed by a crowd mobilised with the support of the **RSS in 1992**; **Hindu claims over mosques adjacent to the Kashi Vishwanath temple in Varanasi and the Krishna Janmabhoomi temple in Mathura** are being **litigated**.



अयोध्या में, उस स्थान पर एक मंदिर बनाया गया है जहाँ एक मस्जिद को 1992 में RSS के समर्थन से जुटाई गई भीड़ ने नष्ट किया था; काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर, वाराणसी और कृष्ण जन्मभूमि मंदिर, मथुरा के पास की मस्जिदों पर हिंदू दावे मुकदमेबाजी के अधीन हैं।

- While the **Hindus** should make no claims over any more **Muslim places of worship** other than the three, the **Muslims and Christians** will have to **change their outlook** to create **trust among Hindus**, Mr. Bhagwat said.
- जबकि हिंदुओं को इन तीन के अलावा किसी और मुस्लिम पूजा स्थलों पर दावा नहीं करना चाहिए, मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों को हिंदुओं में भरोसा बनाने के लिए अपनी दृष्टिकोण बदलनी होगी, श्री भागवत ने कहा।
- “We know that **Muslims and Christians** will connect to a **common consciousness** of our **past**... when they reject the narrative that says, ‘because our worship is different, we are separate from this society and culture.’
- “हम जानते हैं कि **मुसलमान और ईसाई** हमारे **अतीत की सामान्य चेतना** से जुड़ेंगे... जब वे उस कथा को अस्वीकार करेंगे जो कहती है, ‘क्योंकि हमारी पूजा अलग है, हम इस समाज और संस्कृति से अलग हैं।’
- **Muslims and Christians** must see that ‘we are not **Europeans, Arabs, or Turks**. We are **Indians, our ancestors are Indian**.’
- **मुसलमान और ईसाई** को यह देखना चाहिए कि ‘हम यूरोपीय, अरब या तुर्क नहीं हैं। हम भारतीय हैं, हमारे पूर्वज भारतीय थे।’
- When that becomes the **language of their leaders**, when that is **taught**, everything will be **fine**.
- जब यह उनके नेताओं की भाषा बन जाएगा, जब इसे सिखाया जाएगा, सब कुछ ठीक होगा।
- **Hindu society** is waiting eagerly for this – it must **happen**, he said.
- हिंदू समाज इसका बेसब्री से इंतजार कर रहा है – यह **घटना आवश्यक** है, उन्होंने कहा।
- **Mr. Bhagwat** feels talking about **Hindu-Muslim unity** is **redundant**. “They are already **one**.”
- श्री भागवत को लगता है कि **हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता** के बारे में बात करना **अनावश्यक** है। “वे पहले से ही एक हैं।”

Project of Hindu unity हिंदू एकता परियोजना

- **Unity of castes** is something that is **central** to **RSS thinking** always.
- जातियों की एकता हमेशा से आरएसएस की सोच का केंद्र रही है।
- The **Sangh's expansion** and the **BJP's electoral victories** are linked to their increasing support among **subaltern castes**.
- संघ का विस्तार और भाजपा की चुनावी जीत का संबंध **अल्पसंख्यक जातियों** में बढ़ते समर्थन से है।
- **Mr. Bhagwat** is clear that the **Sangh** will take any steps necessary to keep that **trajectory intact**, including a complete **rejection of Manusmriti**, a **two-millennia-old code of conduct** covering **social norms, duties, laws, and ethics for individuals and communities**.
- श्री भागवत स्पष्ट हैं कि संघ इस गति को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक सभी कदम उठाएगा, जिसमें मनुस्मृति का पूर्ण त्याग शामिल है, जो दो सहस्राब्दी पुरानी आचार संहिता है, जो व्यक्तियों और समुदायों के लिए सामाजिक नियम, कर्तव्य, कानून और नैतिकता को समेटती है।
- Its prescriptions with regard to **subaltern castes and women** are in **conflict** with **modern values** and the **Indian Constitution**.
- **अल्पसंख्यक जातियों और महिलाओं** के संबंध में इसके निर्देश **आधुनिक मूल्यों और भारतीय संविधान** के साथ **विरोधाभासी** हैं।
- “... if there are references [in the **Manusmriti**] that support **untouchability** or **discrimination**, we do not **accept** them. **Smriti (social codes)** change with time. If a **new smriti** is needed, then our **religious leaders** must create one – one that includes all **sections, sub-sects, castes, and sub-castes** of **Indian society**, and that guides **practical conduct**. That is what we **believe is necessary**.”
- “... यदि **मनुस्मृति** में कोई ऐसे **संदर्भ** हैं जो **अछूतवाद** या **भेदभाव** का समर्थन करते हैं, तो हम उन्हें **स्वीकार नहीं** करते। **स्मृति (सामाजिक कोड)** समय के साथ बदलती है। यदि एक **नई स्मृति** की आवश्यकता है, तो हमारे **धार्मिक नेता** इसे बनाएं – एक ऐसी जो **सभी वर्गों, उप-वर्गों, जातियों और उप-जातियों** को शामिल करे और **व्यावहारिक आचरण** का मार्गदर्शन करे। यही हम **जरूरी मानते हैं**।”



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

1. Russia's largest air strike hits key Kyiv target

रूस का सबसे बड़ा हवाई हमला, कीव के महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य पर हमला

2. India-China: the inability to define a border

भारत-चीन: सीमा को परिभाषित करने में असमर्थता

Russia's largest air strike hits key Kyiv target

Four killed as 810 drones and decoys deployed to attack Kyiv; 747 drones, four missiles shot down

For the first time since the invasion, Kyiv's Cabinet building is struck and damaged

Zelenskyy speaks with French President Macron, calls for further sanctions against the Russians

GS II: International Relations

KYIV

Russia hit Ukraine's capital with drones and missiles on Sunday in the largest aerial attack since the war began, killing four persons across the country and damaging a key government building.

Russia attacked with 810 drones and decoys, Ukraine's Air Force said, adding it shot down 747 drones and four missiles.

Plumes of smoke rose from the roof of Kyiv's government headquarters. It was not immediately clear if the smoke was the result of a direct hit or debris, which would mark an escalation in Russia's air campaign, which has so far spared government buildings in the city centre.

The building is the home of Ukraine's Cabinet and its Ministers. The police blocked access to the building as fire trucks and ambulances arrived.

Yuriy Ihnat, an air force spokesperson, confirmed that Sunday's attack was the largest Russian drone strike since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Russia also launched 13 missiles. Hits from nine missiles and 54 drones were recorded at 33 locations across Ukraine.

New measures

Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said that he was counting on a strong U.S. response.

Mr. Zelenskyy said that four persons were killed across the country and 44 wounded.

He said he spoke on the phone with French President Emmanuel Macron about the attack.

"Together with France, we are preparing new measures to strengthen our defence," Mr. Zelenskyy said.

Mr. Macron earlier on Sunday accused Russia of "striking indiscriminately" and said Moscow "is locking itself ever deeper into



Capital threat: Smoke rises over a building of the Ukrainian government headquarters in Kyiv on Sunday. REUTERS

the logic of war and terror."

British Prime Minister Keir Starmer also condemned the attack. "These cowardly strikes show that Vladimir Putin believes he can act with impunity. Now, more than ever, we must stand firm in our sup-

port for Ukraine and its sovereignty," Mr. Starmer said in a statement.

In the Ukrainian capital, the attack killed two people and wounded 20 others, according to city officials.

Those killed were a

mother and her 3-month-old child, whose bodies were dug out of the rubble, said Tymur Tkachenko, the head of Kyiv's city administration. At least 10 locations in Kyiv were damaged, he added. Direct drone hits struck a nine-

story residential building in Kyiv's Sviatoshynskiy district and a four-story residential building in Darnytskyi district.

Mr. Zelenskyy called for sanctions on Russia.

"Such killings now, when real diplomacy could have started long ago, are a deliberate crime and a prolongation of the war," he said. "The world can force the Kremlin criminals to stop killing; only political will is needed."

Ukraine's Prime Minister Yulia Svyrydenko posted a video of herself inside the damaged government building, where she said a fire covering 800 square meters was put out.

"It looks like Russia is not ready for negotiations. We call our partners to help close our sky. Let's strengthen sanctions against Russia. Let's create the security guarantees system that will help stop the enemy," she said.

The Russian Defence Ministry said Sunday that it

used "high-precision weapons" and drones to strike drone assembly and storage sites, military air bases in central, southern, and eastern Ukraine, an industrial facility, and a logistics facility on the outskirts of Kyiv.

The Ministry said that "all designated objects were hit" and claimed that "no strikes were carried out on other objects within the borders of Kyiv," in what could be a reference to the damaged government building.

'Second mass attack'

Sunday's attack is the second mass Russian drone and missile attack to target Kyiv in the span of two weeks, as hopes for peace talks wane.

It comes after European leaders pressed Mr. Putin to work to end the war after 26 of Ukraine's allies pledged to deploy troops as a "reassurance force" for the war-torn country once the fighting ends.

Russia's largest air strike hits key Kyiv target

रूस का सबसे बड़ा हवाई हमला, कीव के महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य पर हमला

- Four killed as **810 drones** and **decoys** deployed to attack Kyiv; **747 drones**, four missiles shot down

कीव पर हमले के लिए **810 ड्रोन** और **डिकोय** तैनात, **747 ड्रोन** और **चार मिसाइलें** गिराई गईं, चार लोगों की मौत



- For the first time since the invasion, Kyiv's **Cabinet building** is struck and damaged
आक्रमण के बाद पहली बार कीव की **कैबिनेट बिल्डिंग** पर हमला हुआ और नुकसान हुआ
- **Zelenskyy** speaks with **French President Macron**, calls for further **sanctions** against the Russians
ज़ेलेन्स्की ने **फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति मैक्रों** से बातचीत की, रूस के खिलाफ और **प्रतिबंधों** की मांग की
- **Russia hit Ukraine's capital with drones and missiles on Sunday in the largest aerial attack since the war began**, killing four persons across the country and damaging a key government building.
रूस ने रविवार को **यूक्रेन की राजधानी** पर **ड्रोन और मिसाइलों** से हमला किया, जो **युद्ध शुरू होने के बाद का सबसे बड़ा हवाई हमला** था, इसमें पूरे देश में चार लोगों की मौत हुई और एक महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी इमारत को नुकसान पहुंचा।



- Russia attacked with **810 drones and decoys**, Ukraine's Air Force said, adding it shot down **747 drones and four missiles**.
यूक्रेन की **वायु सेना** ने बताया कि रूस ने **810 ड्रोन और डिकोय** से हमला किया, जिनमें से **747 ड्रोन और चार मिसाइलें** गिरा दी गईं।
- Plumes of smoke rose from the roof of Kyiv's government headquarters.
कीव के **सरकारी मुख्यालय** की छत से **धुएं के गुबार** उठे।
- It was not immediately clear if the smoke was the result of a direct hit or debris, which would mark an escalation in Russia's air campaign, which has so far spared government buildings in the city centre.
यह तुरंत स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाया कि यह धुआं **सीधे हमले** का परिणाम था या **मलबे** का, जो रूस के **हवाई अभियान** में बढ़ोतरी को दर्शाता है, जिसने अब तक शहर के केंद्र में स्थित **सरकारी इमारतों** को निशाना नहीं बनाया था।
- The building is the home of **Ukraine's Cabinet** and its **Ministers**.
यह इमारत **यूक्रेन की कैबिनेट** और उसके **मंत्रियों** का कार्यालय है।
- The police blocked access to the building as fire trucks and ambulances arrived.
फायर ट्रक और **एम्बुलेंस** पहुंचते ही **पुलिस** ने इमारत की ओर जाने वाले रास्तों को बंद कर दिया।
- **Yuriy Ihnat**, an **air force spokesperson**, confirmed that Sunday's attack was the **largest Russian drone strike** since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in **February 2022**.
यूरी इहनात, **वायु सेना प्रवक्ता** ने पुष्टि की कि रविवार का हमला **फरवरी 2022** में यूक्रेन पर **पूर्ण पैमाने पर आक्रमण** के बाद से **रूस का सबसे बड़ा ड्रोन हमला** था।
- Russia also launched **13 missiles**.
रूस ने **13 मिसाइलें** भी दागीं।
- Hits from **nine missiles** and **54 drones** were recorded at **33 locations** across Ukraine.
यूक्रेन के **33 स्थानों** पर **नौ मिसाइलों** और **54 ड्रोन** के हमले दर्ज किए गए।

New measures

नए कदम

- Ukraine President **Volodymyr Zelenskyy** said that he was counting on a strong **U.S. response**.
यूक्रेन के राष्ट्रपति **वोलोडिमिर ज़ेलेन्स्की** ने कहा कि वह मजबूत **अमेरिकी प्रतिक्रिया** की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं।
- Mr. Zelenskyy said that four persons were killed across the country and **44 wounded**.
श्री ज़ेलेन्स्की ने बताया कि पूरे देश में **चार लोगों** की मौत हुई और **44 घायल** हुए।
- He said he spoke on the phone with **French President Emmanuel Macron** about the attack.
उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने इस हमले के बारे में **फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति इमैनुएल मैक्रों** से **फोन पर बातचीत** की।
- "Together with **France**, we are preparing new measures to strengthen our **defence**," Mr. Zelenskyy said.
श्री ज़ेलेन्स्की ने कहा, "**फ्रांस** के साथ मिलकर हम अपनी **रक्षा को मजबूत** करने के लिए नए कदम उठा रहे हैं।"



- Mr. Macron earlier on Sunday accused **Russia** of “**striking indiscriminately**” and said Moscow “is locking itself ever deeper into the **logic of war and terror.**”
श्री मैक्रॉन ने रविवार को पहले ही **रूस** पर “**अंधाधुंध हमले**” का आरोप लगाया और कहा कि मॉस्को “**युद्ध और आतंक की सोच** में और गहराई तक फंसता जा रहा है।”
- **British Prime Minister Keir Starmer** also condemned the attack.
ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री कीर स्टार्मर ने भी इस हमले की निंदा की।
- “These cowardly strikes show that **Vladimir Putin** believes he can act with **impunity.**”
“ये **कायराना हमले** दिखाते हैं कि **व्लादिमीर पुतिन** को लगता है कि वह **बिना किसी दंड** के काम कर सकते हैं।”
- Now, more than ever, we must stand firm in our support for **Ukraine** and its **sovereignty,**” Mr. Starmer said in a statement.
अब, पहले से भी अधिक, हमें **यूक्रेन** और उसकी **संप्रभुता** के समर्थन में मजबूती से खड़ा होना होगा,” श्री स्टार्मर ने एक बयान में कहा।
- In the **Ukrainian capital**, the attack killed **two people** and **wounded 20 others**, according to city officials.
यूक्रेनी राजधानी में इस हमले में **दो लोगों** की मौत हुई और **20 अन्य घायल** हुए, शहर के अधिकारियों के अनुसार।
- Those killed were a **mother and her 3-month-old child**, whose bodies were dug out of the **rubble**, said **Tymur Tkachenko**, the head of Kyiv’s **city administration.**
कीव के शहर प्रशासन प्रमुख तिमुर त्काचेको ने कहा कि मारे गए लोगों में एक **माँ और उसका तीन महीने का बच्चा** शामिल है, जिनके शव **मलबे** से निकाले गए।
- At least **10 locations** in Kyiv were damaged, he added.
उन्होंने कहा कि कीव में कम से कम **10 स्थानों** को नुकसान पहुंचा।
- Direct drone hits struck a **nine-story residential building** in Kyiv’s **Sviatoshynskiy district** and a **four-story residential building** in **Darnytskyi district.**
ड्रोन हमलों ने कीव के **स्वियातोशिंस्की जिले** में एक **नौ-मंजिला आवासीय इमारत** और **डार्निट्स्की जिले** में एक **चार-मंजिला आवासीय इमारत** को सीधे निशाना बनाया।
- Mr. Zelenskyy called for **sanctions** on Russia.
श्री ज़ेलेन्स्की ने **रूस** पर **प्रतिबंधों** की मांग की।
- “Such killings now, when real **diplomacy** could have started long ago, are a deliberate **crime** and a prolongation of the **war,**” he said.
उन्होंने कहा, “ऐसे **हत्या** अब, जब असली **कूटनीति** बहुत पहले शुरू हो सकती थी, एक **जानबूझकर अपराध** और **युद्ध** को लंबा खींचने का प्रयास है।”
- “The world can force the **Kremlin criminals** to stop killing; only **political will** is needed.”
“**दुनिया क्रेमलिन अपराधियों** को हत्या रोकने के लिए मजबूर कर सकती है; केवल **राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति** की जरूरत है।”
- **Ukraine’s Prime Minister Yulia Svyrydenko** posted a video of herself inside the **damaged government building**, where she said a **fire covering 800 square meters** was put out.
यूक्रेन की प्रधानमंत्री यूलिया स्विरीडेनको ने **क्षतिग्रस्त सरकारी इमारत** के अंदर से एक वीडियो पोस्ट किया, जहां उन्होंने कहा कि **800 वर्ग मीटर में फैली आग बुझा दी गई**।
- “It looks like **Russia** is not ready for **negotiations.**”
“ऐसा लगता है कि **रूस बातचीत** के लिए तैयार नहीं है।”
- We call our **partners** to help **close our sky.**
हम अपने **साझेदारों** से आग्रह करते हैं कि वे हमारे **आकाश को सुरक्षित** करने में मदद करें।
- Let’s **strengthen sanctions** against Russia.
आइए **रूस पर प्रतिबंधों को कड़ा** करें।
- Let’s create a **security guarantee system** that will help stop the **enemy,**” she said.
आइए ऐसा **सुरक्षा गारंटी सिस्टम** बनाएं जो **दुश्मन** को रोकने में मदद करेगा,” उन्होंने कहा।
- The **Russian Defence Ministry** said Sunday that it used “**high-precision weapons**” and drones to strike **drone assembly and storage sites, military air bases** in **central, southern, and eastern Ukraine**, an **industrial facility**, and a **logistics**



facility on the outskirts of Kyiv.

रूसी रक्षा मंत्रालय ने रविवार को कहा कि उसने "उच्च-सटीक हथियार" और ड्रोन का इस्तेमाल कर ड्रोन असेंबली और भंडारण स्थलों, मध्य, दक्षिणी और पूर्वी यूक्रेन में सैन्य हवाई अड्डों, एक औद्योगिक सुविधा, और कीव के बाहरी इलाके में स्थित लॉजिस्टिक्स सुविधा को निशाना बनाया।

- The Ministry said that "all designated objects were hit" and claimed that "no strikes were carried out on other objects within the borders of Kyiv," in what could be a reference to the damaged government building.

मंत्रालय ने कहा कि "सभी निर्दिष्ट लक्ष्यों को निशाना बनाया गया" और दावा किया कि "कीव की सीमाओं के भीतर अन्य स्थानों पर कोई हमला नहीं किया गया", जो क्षतिग्रस्त सरकारी इमारत का संदर्भ हो सकता है।

'Second mass attack'

'दूसरा बड़ा हमला'

- Sunday's attack is the second mass Russian drone and missile attack to target Kyiv in the span of two weeks, as hopes for peace talks wane.

रविवार का हमला दो हफ्तों में कीव पर रूस का दूसरा बड़ा ड्रोन और मिसाइल हमला है, जब शांति वार्ता की उम्मीदें कम हो रही हैं।

- It comes after European leaders pressed Mr. Putin to work to end the war after 26 of Ukraine's allies pledged to deploy troops as a "reassurance force" for the war-torn country once the fighting ends.

यह हमला तब हुआ जब यूरोपीय नेताओं ने श्री पुतिन से युद्ध समाप्त करने का आग्रह किया, जब यूक्रेन के 26 सहयोगियों ने लड़ाई समाप्त होने के बाद युद्धग्रस्त देश के लिए 'आश्वासन बल' तैनात करने का वादा किया।



India-China: the inability to define a border

By the early 90s, India and China had come to the conclusion that only a peaceful and mutually acceptable settlement would resolve the border issue. However, with both sides being unwilling or unable to clearly define the LAC, the border remains indeterminate

GS II: India-China

WORLD INSIGHT

Manoj Joshi

India has a complicated history with regards to its border with China. Rajiv Gandhi's December 1988 visit to Beijing was the beginning of a short pause in India-China border relations due to political turmoil in India. With the defeat of Rajiv Gandhi in the 1989 elections and the short lives of the V.P. Singh and Chandrashekhar governments that lasted till early 1991, the government had its hands full. Following the 1991 elections and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, a minority government headed by P.V. Narasimha Rao took office but with its first priority being to deal with the deep economic crisis confronting India.

Therefore, it was only in 1992 that the government was able to re-focus on China. By this time, both governments saw a congruence of sorts in their economic opening to the world and the need for peace and tranquillity on their border.

Six rounds of talks by the Joint Working Group (JWG) on the border issue were held between December 1988 and June 1993. The two sides got the military into the dialogue process, and at the fourth meeting (February 1992) there was an agreement for military commanders to meet at Bum La in the eastern sector and at the Chushul/Moldo meeting point in the western sector. Moreover, border trade resumed in July 1992 after a gap of more than 30 years, consulates reopened in Mumbai and Shanghai in December 1992, and, in June 1993, the two sides agreed to open an additional border trading post. During Sharad Pawar's July 1992 visit to Beijing, the first ever by an Indian defence Minister, the two defence establishments agreed to exchange academic, military, scientific, and technological developments.

During the sixth meeting of the JWG from June 25 to 30 in 1993, the two sides more or less worked out an agreement, often called the Border Peace and Tranquillity Agreement (BPTA), that was later signed when Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visited Beijing in September 1993. The BPTA was a logical consequence of the movement in Sino-Indian relations since 1979.

Towards peace and tranquillity

With the swap deal (wherein China proposed the idea of India conceding the Aksai Chin and parts of Ladakh to China in return for China acknowledging India's claim over Tawang and other parts of Arunachal Pradesh) going off the table, the need for the BPTA was manifest. But it was clear that there could be no peace till the two sides had at least a commonly recognised border. For this reason, India accepted the notion that it was currently the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

The nine-article agreement's very first article laid out its core – that the Sino-Indian boundary question shall be resolved through peaceful and friendly consultations. "Neither side shall use or threaten to use force against the other by any means."

The article also spelt out the choreography that would be followed on the LAC – neither would overstep the LAC, and in case they did, they would withdraw "upon being cautioned by the other side."

Further, the two sides would, when necessary, "jointly check and determine the segments of the line of actual control where they have different views as to its



Moving forward: Indian PM P.V. Narasimha Rao, being received by the premier of China, Li Peng in Beijing on September 6, 1993. HINDU PHOTO ARCHIVES

alignment." In fact, this is the first Sino-Indian document that referred to the LAC as such.

The other clauses, too are significant in the context of transforming the Sino-Indian relationship. Article II noted that both sides would maintain minimal forces in the areas along the LAC.

A very significant sub-clause noted that "the two sides would reduce their forces on the principle of mutual and equal security to ceilings to be mutually agreed." The clause spelt out that this reduction would take into account the geography of the region. This is important because while Chinese forces have easy access to their forward posts by roads built on the Tibetan plateau, it often took Indian forces a great deal of time, sometimes days, to reach their posts.

These and various other clauses clearly indicated that the two sides were in agreement on the need to freeze the situation along the LAC. And the sum total of the agreement was to set aside the boundary issue and build good relations on other fronts.

The 1996 agreement

The BPTA agreement must be seen in conjunction with the agreement of 1996 during the visit of Jiang Zemin to New Delhi that extended and expanded on the 1993 agreement, especially in relation to military confidence-building measures (CBMs).

The agreement reiterated the

commitment of the two sides not to use force against each other and to seek a "fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question." Pending this, the two sides committed themselves to respect the LAC and not overstep it.

The two sides agreed to "reduce or limit" their military forces and paramilitary, as well as specific armaments such as combat tanks, combat vehicles, howitzers and artillery and mortars of 120mm or more, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, and to work out ceilings on military forces in specific areas.

Article IV noted that the two sides would avoid holding large scale military exercises in proximity to the LAC and if they were held, the direction of the exercise would be away from the other side. This was the article that was violated by China in eastern Ladakh in 2020.

Article X was another important article and the inability of the two sides to implement it undermined their overall efforts.

This was the admission that the full implementation of the provisions of the agreement would depend on the two sides arriving "at a common understanding of the alignment of the Line of actual control".

They needed to speed up the process of clarification and confirmation, and agreed to exchange maps indicating their respective perceptions of the entire

alignment of the LAC.

No common definition

At the eight JWG meeting in March 2000, the two sides exchanged maps of the relatively undisputed Central sector but the process was not able to extend to the eastern and western sectors. According to reports, in June 2002, the countries exchanged maps of the western sector, but within 20 minutes the maps were returned by both sides because, according to Ranjit Kalha, the maps represented the maximalist positions of both the sides, and neither was comfortable with accepting them. At the time, there were differences of alignment at Samar Langpa, Trig Heights, Depsang, Kong Ka La, Pangong Tso, Spanggur Gap, Mount Sajun, Dumchele, Demchok, and Chumar in the western sector. By 2005 both sides abandoned efforts on this front. Not surprisingly, many of these areas have figured in the Sino-Indian border face-offs subsequently, as well as in 2020. With the two sides unwilling or unable to clearly define the LAC, it was but inevitable that there would be faceoffs between the two sides. What they could have done was to work out ways and means to prevent these face-offs from becoming clashes. But as time went on, this became more difficult.

Manoj Joshi is a Distinguished Fellow at Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. This is the second of a three part series on India-China border relations.

THE GIST

During the sixth meeting of the JWG from June 25 to 30 in 1993, the two sides more or less worked out an agreement, often called the Border Peace and Tranquillity Agreement (BPTA).

The nine-article agreement's very first article laid out its core – that the Sino-Indian boundary question shall be resolved through peaceful and friendly consultations.

The BPTA agreement must be seen in conjunction with the agreement of 1996 that extended and expanded on the 1993 agreement, especially in relation to military confidence-building measures.

India-China: the inability to define a border
भारत-चीन: सीमा को परिभाषित करने में असमर्थता



Two Key Boundary Proposals (British Era)

1. Johnson Line (1865)

- Proposed by **W.H. Johnson**, a British surveyor.
- Placed the **entire Aksai Chin** inside **Jammu & Kashmir (India)**.
- This was the **northernmost claim**, extending India's boundary up to the **Kunlun Mountains**.
- **India's current official claim** of Aksai Chin is largely based on the Johnson Line.

2. Macartney–MacDonald Line (1899)

- Proposed by the British (Sir Claude MacDonald, British envoy in China, based on Macartney's survey inputs).
- Placed **Aksai Chin under Chinese control**, while retaining the Karakoram Range with India.
- Sent to the **Qing government in Beijing in 1899** → **China never formally responded**.
- This was a **more conciliatory boundary**, recognizing Chinese influence in Aksai Chin.

India-China Border Relations and the BPTA भारत-चीन सीमा संबंध और BPTA

- India has a complicated history with regards to its **border with China**.
भारत का चीन के साथ **सीमा** को लेकर जटिल इतिहास रहा है।
- **Rajiv Gandhi's December 1988 visit to Beijing was the beginning of a short pause in India-China border relations due to political turmoil in India.**
राजीव गांधी की दिसंबर 1988 की बीजिंग यात्रा भारत-चीन सीमा संबंधों में एक छोटे विराम की शुरुआत थी, जो **भारत में राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल** के कारण था।
- With the defeat of Rajiv Gandhi in the **1989 elections** and the short lives of the **V.P. Singh** and **Chandrashekhar governments** that lasted till early 1991, the government had its hands full.
1989 के चुनावों में राजीव गांधी की हार और **वी.पी. सिंह** और **चंद्रशेखर सरकारों** का छोटा कार्यकाल जो 1991 की शुरुआत तक चला, सरकार की जिम्मेदारियों को भारी कर रहा था।
- Following the **1991 elections** and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, a **minority government** headed by **P.V. Narasimha Rao** took office with its first priority being to deal with the **deep economic crisis** confronting India.
1991 के चुनावों और राजीव गांधी की हत्या के बाद, **पी.वी. नरसिंह राव** की अगुवाई वाली **अल्पसंख्यक सरकार** ने कार्यभार संभाला, जिसकी प्राथमिकता भारत में मौजूद **गहरी आर्थिक संकट** से निपटना था।
- It was only in **1992** that the government was able to re-focus on China.
केवल **1992** में ही सरकार चीन पर पुनः ध्यान केंद्रित कर पाई।
- **By this time, both governments saw a congruence in their economic opening to the world and the need for peace and tranquillity on their border.**
इस समय तक, दोनों सरकारों ने अपनी **आर्थिक उदारीकरण** और सीमा पर **शांति और स्थिरता** की आवश्यकता में साम्य देखा।



- Six rounds of talks by the **Joint Working Group (JWG)** on the border issue were held between **December 1988 and June 1993**.
सीमा मुद्दे पर **संयुक्त कार्य समूह (JWG)** की छह दौर की बैठकें **दिसंबर 1988 और जून 1993** के बीच हुईं।
- The two sides got the **military** into the dialogue process, and at the fourth meeting (**February 1992**) there was an agreement for **military commanders** to meet at **Bum La** in the eastern sector and **Chushul/Moldo** in the western sector.
दोनों पक्षों ने **सैन्य** को संवाद प्रक्रिया में शामिल किया, और चौथी बैठक (**फरवरी 1992**) में **सैन्य कमांडरों** के **पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बुम ला और पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में चुषुल/मोल्डो** में मिलने पर सहमति हुई।
- **Border trade resumed in July 1992 after a gap of more than 30 years.**
सीमा व्यापार जुलाई 1992 में 30 वर्षों के अंतराल के बाद पुनः शुरू हुआ।
- **Consulates reopened in Mumbai and Shanghai in December 1992.**
कांसुलेट मुंबई और शंघाई में दिसंबर 1992 में पुनः खोले गए।
- In **June 1993**, the two sides agreed to open an **additional border trading post**.
जून 1993 में, दोनों पक्षों ने एक **अतिरिक्त सीमा व्यापारिक पोस्ट** खोलने पर सहमति दी।
- During **Sharad Pawar's July 1992 visit** to Beijing, the first ever by an **Indian Defence Minister**, the two defence establishments agreed to exchange **academic, military, scientific, and technological developments**.
शरद पवार की जुलाई 1992 बीजिंग यात्रा के दौरान, जो एक **भारतीय रक्षा मंत्री** द्वारा पहली थी, दोनों रक्षा संस्थाओं ने **शैक्षणिक, सैन्य, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी विकास** के आदान-प्रदान पर सहमति दी।
- During the sixth meeting of the **JWG from June 25 to 30 in 1993**, the two sides more or less worked out an agreement, often called the **Border Peace and Tranquillity Agreement (BPTA)**.
JWG की छठी बैठक 25 से 30 जून 1993 के दौरान, दोनों पक्षों ने लगभग एक समझौता तैयार किया, जिसे अक्सर **सीमा शांति और स्थिरता समझौता (BPTA)** कहा जाता है।
- The **BPTA** was signed when **Prime Minister Narasimha Rao** visited Beijing in **September 1993**.
BPTA पर बाद में **प्रधानमंत्री नरसिंह राव** की **सितंबर 1993** की बीजिंग यात्रा के दौरान हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
- The **BPTA** was a logical consequence of the movement in **Sino-Indian relations since 1979**.
BPTA 1979 से भारत-चीन संबंधों में चल रही प्रगति का तार्किक परिणाम था।

Towards Peace and Tranquillity शांति और स्थिरता की दिशा में

- With the **swap deal** (China proposed India conceding **Aksai Chin** and parts of **Ladakh** in return for China acknowledging India's claim over **Tawang** and other parts of **Arunachal Pradesh**) going off the table, the need for **BPTA** was manifest.
स्वैप डील (चीन ने प्रस्तावित किया कि भारत **अक्साई चिन** और **लद्दाख** के हिस्से चीन को दे, इसके बदले चीन भारत के **तवांग** और **अरुणाचल प्रदेश** के अन्य हिस्सों के दावे को मान्यता देगा) रद्द हो जाने के बाद, **BPTA** की आवश्यकता स्पष्ट हो गई।
- It was clear that there could be no peace till the two sides had at least a commonly recognised **border**; India accepted that it was currently the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)**.
यह स्पष्ट था कि तब तक शांति नहीं हो सकती जब तक दोनों पक्षों के पास कम से कम एक आम तौर पर मान्यता प्राप्त **सीमा** न हो; भारत ने स्वीकार किया कि वर्तमान में यह **वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC)** है।
- The nine-article agreement's first article laid out its core — that the **Sino-Indian boundary question** shall be resolved through **peaceful and friendly consultations**. "Neither side shall use or threaten to use force against the other by any means."
नौ-लेखों वाले समझौते का पहला लेख इसका मूल बताता है — कि **भारत-चीन सीमा प्रश्न** को **शांतिपूर्ण और मैत्रीपूर्ण परामर्श** के माध्यम से हल किया जाएगा। "कोई भी पक्ष किसी भी माध्यम से दूसरे पर बल का प्रयोग या धमकी नहीं देगा।"
- The article also spelled out the choreography on the **LAC** — neither would overstep the LAC, and if they did, they would **withdraw upon being cautioned** by the other side.
लेख में **LAC** पर कार्रवाई की रूपरेखा भी बताई गई — कोई भी पक्ष **LAC** को पार नहीं करेगा, और यदि किया तो, **दूसरे पक्ष द्वारा चेतावनी मिलने पर पीछे हट जाएगा।**
- The two sides would, when necessary, "**jointly check and determine segments of the LAC** where they have different views as to its alignment."



आवश्यक होने पर दोनों पक्ष LAC के उन खंडों की संयुक्त जाँच और निर्धारण करेंगे, जिनके संरक्षण को लेकर उनकी अलग राय हो।

- This is the first **Sino-Indian document** that referred to the **LAC** as such.
यह पहला **भारत-चीन दस्तावेज** है जिसने **LAC** का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया।
- Article II noted that both sides would maintain **minimal forces** along the LAC.
लेख II में उल्लेख किया गया कि दोनों पक्ष **LAC के किनारे न्यूनतम बल** बनाए रखेंगे।
- A significant sub-clause noted that “the two sides would reduce their forces on the principle of **mutual and equal security** to ceilings to be mutually agreed.”
एक महत्वपूर्ण उप-धारा में उल्लेख किया गया कि “दोनों पक्ष **परस्पर और समान सुरक्षा** के सिद्धांत पर अपनी सेनाओं को घटाएंगे और सीमा संख्या पर सहमति करेंगे।”
- Reduction would take into account the **geography of the region**, as Chinese forces had easier access to forward posts via **Tibetan plateau roads**, whereas Indian forces often took days to reach posts.
इस कमी में क्षेत्र की **भूगोलिक विशेषताएं** ध्यान में रखी जाएंगी, क्योंकि चीनी सेना के लिए **तिब्बती पठार की सड़कों** से आगे के पोस्ट तक पहुंच आसान थी, जबकि भारतीय सेना को पोस्ट तक पहुँचने में अक्सर कई दिन लग जाते थे।
- Various clauses indicated the need to **freeze the situation along the LAC**.
विभिन्न धाराओं से यह संकेत मिलता है कि **LAC के साथ स्थिति को स्थिर रखने** की आवश्यकता थी।
- The sum total of the agreement was to **set aside the boundary issue** and build **good relations on other fronts**.
समझौते का मुख्य उद्देश्य **सीमा मुद्दे को अलग रखना** और अन्य मोर्चों पर **अच्छे संबंध बनाना** था।

The 1996 Agreement

1996 का समझौता

- The **BPTA agreement** must be seen in conjunction with the agreement of **1996** during the visit of **Jiang Zemin** to New Delhi that extended and expanded on the **1993 agreement**, especially in relation to **military confidence-building measures (CBMs)**.
BPTA समझौते को **1996** के समझौते के साथ देखा जाना चाहिए, जो **जियांग ज़ेमिन** की नई दिल्ली यात्रा के दौरान हुआ और **1993 के समझौते** का विस्तार और संवर्धन किया, विशेष रूप से **सैन्य विश्वास-निर्माण उपायों (CBMs)** के संबंध में।
- The agreement reiterated the commitment of the two sides not to **use force against each other** and to seek a “**fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question.**”
इस समझौते ने दोनों पक्षों की यह प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई कि वे **एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ बल का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे** और सीमा प्रश्न का **“न्यायसंगत, उचित और आपसी स्वीकार्य समाधान”** खोजेंगे।
- Pending this, the two sides committed themselves to **respect the LAC** and not overstep it.
इसके लिए, दोनों पक्षों ने **LAC का सम्मान** करने और इसे पार न करने का संकल्प लिया।
- The two sides agreed to “**reduce or limit**” their **military forces and paramilitary**, as well as specific **armaments** such as combat tanks, combat vehicles, howitzers and artillery and mortars of **120mm or more**, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, and to work out **ceilings on military forces in specific areas**.
दोनों पक्षों ने अपनी **सैन्य और अर्धसैन्य बलों** को “**घटाने या सीमित करने**” पर सहमति दी, साथ ही विशेष **हथियारों** जैसे कि युद्ध टैंक, युद्ध वाहन, हॉविटज़र और **120mm या अधिक के तोपखाने और मोर्टार**, सतह-से-सतह और सतह-से-वायु मिसाइलों को शामिल किया, और **विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सैन्य बलों की सीमा** तय करने पर काम किया।
- Article IV noted that the two sides would **avoid holding large scale military exercises** in proximity to the LAC, and if they were held, the **direction of the exercise would be away from the other side**.
लेख IV में उल्लेख किया गया कि दोनों पक्ष **LAC के निकट बड़े पैमाने पर सैन्य अभ्यास आयोजित करने से बचेंगे**, और यदि आयोजित किए गए, तो **अभ्यास की दिशा दूसरे पक्ष से दूर होगी**।
- This was the article that was **violated by China in eastern Ladakh in 2020**.
यह वही लेख था जिसे **2020 में पूर्वी लद्दाख में चीन ने उल्लंघन किया**।
- Article X was another important article, and the inability of the two sides to **implement it** undermined their overall efforts.



लेख X एक और महत्वपूर्ण लेख था, और दोनों पक्षों की इसे लागू करने में असमर्थता ने उनके समग्र प्रयासों को कमजोर किया।

- This was the admission that the full implementation of the provisions of the agreement would depend on the two sides arriving “at a common understanding of the alignment of the Line of Actual Control (LAC).”

यह स्वीकारोक्ति थी कि समझौते के प्रावधानों का पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि दोनों पक्ष “वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) के संरेखण की सामान्य समझ” पर पहुँचें।

- They needed to speed up the process of clarification and confirmation, and agreed to exchange maps indicating their respective perceptions of the entire alignment of the LAC. उन्हें स्पष्टीकरण और पुष्टि की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने की आवश्यकता थी, और दोनों पक्षों ने LAC के संरेखण की अपनी-अपनी धारणा को दर्शाने वाले नक्शे साझा करने पर सहमति दी।

No Common Definition

कोई सामान्य परिभाषा नहीं

- At the eighth JWG meeting in March 2000, the two sides exchanged maps of the relatively undisputed Central sector, but the process was not able to extend to the eastern and western sectors.
मार्च 2000 में आठवीं JWG बैठक में, दोनों पक्षों ने अपेक्षाकृत विवादहीन मध्य क्षेत्र के नक्शे साझा किए, लेकिन यह प्रक्रिया पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों तक नहीं बढ़ सकी।
- In June 2002, the countries exchanged maps of the western sector, but within 20 minutes the maps were returned by both sides because the maps represented the maximalist positions of both sides, and neither was comfortable accepting them.
जून 2002 में, देशों ने पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के नक्शे साझा किए, लेकिन 20 मिनट के भीतर दोनों पक्षों ने नक्शे वापस कर दिए क्योंकि नक्शे दोनों पक्षों की अधिकतमवादी स्थिति को दर्शाते थे, और किसी को भी इन्हें स्वीकार करना सहज नहीं था।
- At the time, there were differences of alignment at Samar Langpa, Trig Heights, Depsang, Kong Ka La, Pangong Tso, Spanggur Gap, Mount Sajun, Dumchele, Demchok, and Chumar in the western sector.
उस समय, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में Samar Langpa, Trig Heights, Depsang, Kong Ka La, Pangong Tso, Spanggur Gap, Mount Sajun, Dumchele, Demchok, और Chumar में संरेखण में अंतर थे।
- By 2005, both sides abandoned efforts on this front.
2005 तक, दोनों पक्षों ने इस मोर्चे पर प्रयास छोड़ दिए।
- Many of these areas have figured in the Sino-Indian border face-offs subsequently, as well as in 2020.
इन क्षेत्रों में से कई बाद में भारत-चीन सीमा गतिरोधों में शामिल रहे, साथ ही 2020 में भी।
- With the two sides unwilling or unable to clearly define the LAC, it was inevitable that there would be face-offs.
दोनों पक्षों के LAC को स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित करने में असमर्थ या अनिच्छुक होने के कारण, यह अवश्यभावी था कि सामना होगा।

What they could have done was to work out ways and means to prevent these face-offs from becoming clashes, but over time, this became more difficult.

वे यह कर सकते थे कि इन आमनों को टकराव में बदलने से रोकने के तरीके और साधन तैयार करें, लेकिन समय के साथ यह और कठिन हो गया।

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

1. Lost in space? You might need just two stars to find your way



अंतरिक्ष में खो गए? आपको रास्ता खोजने के लिए केवल दो सितारों की आवश्यकता हो सकती है

2. Parrondo's paradox
पारोंडो का विरोधाभास

3. The making of an ecological disaster in the Nicobar
निकोबार में एक पारिस्थितिक आपदा का निर्माण

4. A complex turn in India's FDI story
भारत की FDI कहानी में एक जटिल मोड़

5. GST 2.0 will empower young Indians
GST 2.0 युवा भारतीयों को सशक्त बनाएगा

6. Do generative AI chatbots encourage risky behaviour
क्या जनरेटिव AI चैटबॉट जोखिमपूर्ण व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देते हैं?

7. QUIZ

8. Indian generics as global public good वैश्विक
सार्वजनिक हित के रूप में भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाएं

9. Undersea cables cut in the Red Sea, disrupts Internet
in Asia, West Asia

लाल सागर में अंडरसी केबल कटने से एशिया, पश्चिम एशिया
में इंटरनेट बाधित



10. Caught in trade war, Andhra's aquaculture faces collapse

व्यापार युद्ध में फंसी, आंध्र प्रदेश की एकाकल्वर संकट में

The Webb Space Telescope captured stars forming in clouds of dust and gas (gold and orange)



GS III: S&T

The Webb Space Telescope captured stars forming in clouds of dust and gas (gold and orange) in a star-forming region called Pismis 24. While these clouds trap visible light within, the stars shine through the nebula in the infrared. In the centre is Pismis 24-1, an object known to be at least two stars. These are some of the most massive and luminous stars ever seen. NASA

in a star-forming region called Pismis 24. While these clouds trap visible

light within, the stars shine through the nebula in the infrared. In the centre is Pismis 24-1, an object known to be at least two stars. These are some of the most massive and luminous stars ever seen.

Webb Telescope & Star Formation in Pismis 24

1. Context

- The image was captured by the **James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)**, NASA's most advanced infrared space observatory.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- It shows **star formation within clouds of dust and gas** in a region called **Pismis 24**, part of a nebula.

2. What is Pismis 24?

- **Location:** Pismis 24 is a **star cluster** within the **nebula NGC 6357**, also called the "Lobster Nebula," located in the constellation **Scorpius**.
- **Stars:** Known for hosting some of the **most massive and luminous stars ever discovered**.
- **Pismis 24-1:** Once thought to be the most massive single star (200–300 solar masses), but later revealed to actually be a **multiple star system** (at least two massive stars, possibly three).

PATRIOTIC IAS



Lost in space? You might need just two stars to find your way

As the earth orbits the sun, a star's position relative to other stars might seem to shift; this is called stellar parallax. This phenomenon happens because every six months, the earth is on opposite sides of the sun, providing two different viewpoints; you can achieve the same effect by looking at a candle with one eye at a time

Shreejaya Karantha

GS III: S&T

If you're lost somewhere on the earth, you can use GPS or public landmarks to find your way back. Navigation in the vastness of space isn't so easy, however – especially if you're on a spacecraft racing billions of kilometres away from the earth. There is no GPS in space, and where a landmark depends on where you're looking from.

But recently, astronomers found that a deceptively simple trick could help the New Horizons spacecraft find its way through space using only two stars.

'Navigation is essential'

NASA launched New Horizons in 2006 to explore Pluto, its moons, and, later, objects in the Kuiper Belt, a disc of icy rocks and dust in the outer edge of the solar system. New Horizons flew by Pluto in 2015, beaming back stunning images of the dwarf planet and its moons. In 2024, the spacecraft went beyond 60x the sun-earth distance, a new record.

"Navigation is essential, just as it is on the earth," Max Planck Institute for Astronomy staff member Coryn Bailer-Jones said. "Spacecraft have to know where they are and where they are heading for many reasons" – from planning their fuel use to pointing their antennae to send data back home.

Interplanetary missions like New Horizons are tracked by NASA's Deep Space Network (DSN), a global array of giant radio antennae that send and receive signals from spacecraft. This system is precise but always earth-centred, i.e., the spacecraft's location is measured relative to our planet. As spacecraft travel farther, signals between ground stations and the spacecraft drop, increasing communication time and decreasing signal strength. Therefore spacecraft that can find their way without asking for directions from the earth will be at an advantage.

The new study proposes a simple way to do this using stellar parallax, the same method early astronomers used to measure stars' distances from the earth.

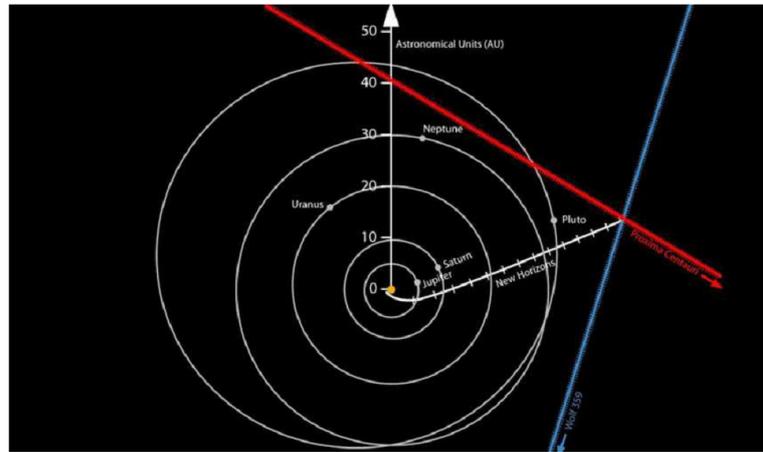
The findings were published in *The Astronomical Journal* in June.

One eye at a time

As the earth orbits the sun, a star's position relative to other stars might seem to shift. This is called stellar parallax.

This is because every six months, the earth is on opposite sides of the sun, providing two different viewpoints. You can achieve the same effect by looking at a candle first with only your left eye and then only your right eye; the candle will change position against the background.

The amount of shift is called the



Location of New Horizons on April 23, 2020. The red and blue lines point to the locations of Proxima Centauri and Wolf 359 respectively. NEW HORIZONS/NASA

parallax angle, and it's directly related to the distance to the star.

"We wanted large parallaxes, which means using the closest stars," U.S. National Science Foundation National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory astronomer and the study's lead author Tod Lauer said.

The two stars were Proxima Centauri and Wolf 359, located 4.2 light-years and 7.9 light-years away from the earth, respectively.

"We wanted large parallaxes, which means using the closest stars," U.S. National Science Foundation National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory astronomer and the study's lead author Tod Lauer said.

"Proxima Centauri is the closest star besides the sun. Wolf 359 is in the top five. We also needed stars that were not too bright for the camera. Wolf 359 was ... optimal for navigation, as it's close to 90° away from Proxima."

Self-sufficient

For the study's purposes, the European Space Agency's Gaia spacecraft played a vital role: it provided the 3D positions of stars in a fixed, universal reference frame.

With these reference positions, the team measured how much the stars' positions changed against the background by comparing their positions from New Horizons' vantage point with those from the earth.

The parallax was 32.4 arcseconds for Proxima and 15.7 arcseconds for Wolf 359



All it needs is a camera, a standard spacecraft computer, and a catalogue for reference positions on any spacecraft

TOD LAUER
U.S. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION NATIONAL OPTICAL-INFRARED ASTRONOMY RESEARCH LABORATORY

at the time of measurement. (An arcsecond is equal to 1/3600th of a degree.)

This calculation indicated that New Horizons was positioned at 46.89-times the earth-sun distance – close to the 47.11 AU estimated by radio-tracking measurements from the earth.

The technique could be the simplest way to navigate spacecraft because it doesn't require special equipment, Mr. Lauer said.

"All it needs is a camera, a standard spacecraft computer, and a catalogue for reference positions on any spacecraft."

The team wrote in its paper that its demonstration was "educational," not yet ready for practical use.

"We can't improve [the accuracy] that much with New Horizons, but a better camera on another spacecraft would help," Mr. Lauer said.

Stars as compass

The "study is a good one and a nice demonstration," Mr. Bailer-Jones, who

wasn't involved in the study, said. "As they themselves note, it is not of practical use to navigate New Horizons, because we can still use earth-based beacons for this [distance]."

"But for much deeper space missions, such as interstellar travel, where beacons are no longer usable, an extension of this method becomes very useful."

He also said an existing method called stellar astrometric navigation also uses stars as well as accounts for the effects of special relativity to estimate a spacecraft's 3D position and velocity by measuring the angular separation between two stars in the sky. The new study has proposed a simpler version of this method, he added.

Mr. Bailer-Jones also said researchers are investigating another method called pulsar navigation, which uses rapidly spinning neutron stars like lamps in space to show the way.

"It's potentially much more accurate than stellar astrometric navigation, but it needs reasonable knowledge of the initial position, which the stellar astrometric navigation could supply," he said.

Mr. Lauer said he grew up watching *Star Trek* and that in one scene, he noticed the stars appeared to move as a spacecraft found its way through deep space. Did the show's producers know they were being accurate, or had they simply missed a detail? The new method has rendered this question irrelevant.

(Shreejaya Karantha is a freelance science writer. shreejayakarant@gmail.com)

THE GIST

Interplanetary missions are monitored by radio antennae. This system is earth-centred. As spacecraft travel farther, communication time increases and signal strength decreases. Therefore, spacecraft need to navigate without asking for directions from the earth

The parallax was 32.4 arcseconds for Proxima Centauri and 15.7 for Wolf 359. This indicated that New Horizons was at 46.89-times the earth-sun distance – close to the 47.11 AU estimated by radio-tracking. This could be the simplest way to navigate spacecraft because it doesn't require special equipment

Scientists say the method is not of practical use to navigate New Horizons, because we can still use earth-based beacons for the distance involved. But for much deeper missions, such as interstellar travel, an extension of this method becomes very useful

Lost in space? You might need just two stars to find your way

अंतरिक्ष में खो गए? आपको रास्ता खोजने के लिए केवल दो सितारों की आवश्यकता हो सकती है

- As the earth orbits the sun, a star's position relative to other stars might seem to shift; this is called **stellar parallax**.
जैसे ही पृथ्वी सूर्य की परिक्रमा (earth orbits the sun) करती है, अन्य सितारों की तुलना में किसी तारे की स्थिति (star's position) बदलती हुई लग सकती है; इसे **स्टेलर पैरालैक्स (stellar parallax)** कहा जाता है।
- This phenomenon happens because every **six months**, the **earth** is on opposite sides of the **sun**, providing two different viewpoints.



यह घटना इसलिए होती है क्योंकि हर छह महीने (six months) में, पृथ्वी (earth) सूर्य (sun) के विपरीत पक्षों पर होती है, जिससे दो अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण मिलते हैं।

- You can achieve the same effect by looking at a candle with one eye at a time.
आप यही प्रभाव प्राप्त कर सकते हैं यदि आप एक समय पर केवल एक आंख से मोमबत्ती (candle with one eye at a time) को देखें।

Navigation in Space using Stars

तारों का उपयोग करके अंतरिक्ष में दिशा-निर्धारण

- If you're lost somewhere on the earth, you can use **GPS** or public landmarks to find your way back.
यदि आप पृथ्वी पर कहीं खो जाते हैं, तो आप **GPS** या सार्वजनिक स्थलों का उपयोग करके वापस रास्ता पा सकते हैं।
- Navigation in the vastness of space isn't so easy, however — especially if you're on a spacecraft racing **billions of kilometres** away from the earth.
लेकिन अंतरिक्ष की विशालता में दिशा-निर्धारण इतना आसान नहीं है — खासकर तब, जब आप पृथ्वी से **अरबों किलोमीटर** दूर दौड़ रहे एक अंतरिक्ष यान पर हों।
- There is no **GPS in space**, and where a landmark is depends on where you're looking from.
अंतरिक्ष में **GPS नहीं है**, और कोई स्थलचिह्न कहां है, यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि आप कहां से देख रहे हैं।
- But recently, astronomers found that a deceptively simple trick could help the **New Horizons spacecraft** find its way through space using only **two stars**.
लेकिन हाल ही में, खगोलविदों ने पाया कि एक बेहद सरल युक्ति केवल **दो तारों** का उपयोग करके **न्यू होराइजन्स अंतरिक्ष यान** को अंतरिक्ष में अपना रास्ता खोजने में मदद कर सकती है।

'Navigation is essential'

'दिशा-निर्धारण आवश्यक है'

- NASA launched New Horizons in 2006 to explore Pluto, its moons, and, later, objects in the Kuiper Belt, a disc of icy rocks and dust in the outer edge of the solar system.**
नासा ने **2006 में न्यू होराइजन्स** लॉन्च किया था ताकि वह **प्लूटो**, उसके चंद्रमाओं और बाद में **कुइपर बेल्ट** (सौर मंडल के बाहरी किनारे पर बर्फीली चट्टानों और धूल की परत) की वस्तुओं का अध्ययन कर सके।
- New Horizons flew by Pluto in **2015**, beaming back stunning images of the dwarf planet and its moons.
न्यू होराइजन्स ने **2015 में प्लूटो** के पास से उड़ान भरी और इस बौने ग्रह और इसके चंद्रमाओं की अद्भुत तस्वीरें भेजीं।
- In **2024**, the spacecraft went beyond **60x the sun-earth distance, a new record.**
2024 में, यह अंतरिक्ष यान **सूर्य-पृथ्वी दूरी से 60 गुना** आगे चला गया, जो एक नया रिकॉर्ड था।
- "Navigation is essential, just as it is on the earth," **Max Planck Institute for Astronomy** staff member **Coryn Bailer-Jones** said.
मैक्स प्लैंक इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर एस्ट्रोनॉमी के सदस्य **कोरिन बैलर-जोन्स** ने कहा, "दिशा-निर्धारण आवश्यक है, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे पृथ्वी पर होता है।"
- "Spacecraft have to know where they are and where they are heading for many reasons" — from planning their fuel use to pointing their antennae to send data back home.
"अंतरिक्ष यानों को यह जानना होता है कि वे कहां हैं और किस ओर जा रहे हैं, कई कारणों से — ईंधन उपयोग की योजना बनाने से लेकर अपने एंटेना को डेटा घर भेजने के लिए सही दिशा में लगाने तक।"
- Interplanetary missions like New Horizons are tracked by NASA's Deep Space Network (DSN), a global array of giant radio antennae that send and receive signals from spacecraft.**
न्यू होराइजन्स जैसी अंतरग्रहीय मिशनों को **नासा के डीप स्पेस नेटवर्क (DSN)** द्वारा ट्रैक किया जाता है, जो विशाल रेडियो एंटेना का एक वैश्विक नेटवर्क है, जो अंतरिक्ष यानों से संकेत भेजता और प्राप्त करता है।
- This system is precise but always **earth-centred**, i.e., the spacecraft's location is measured relative to our planet.
यह प्रणाली सटीक है लेकिन हमेशा **पृथ्वी-केंद्रित** होती है, यानी अंतरिक्ष यान की स्थिति हमारी पृथ्वी के सापेक्ष मापी जाती है।



- As spacecraft travel farther, signals between ground stations and the spacecraft drop, increasing communication time and decreasing signal strength.
जैसे-जैसे अंतरिक्ष यान दूर जाते हैं, जमीनी स्टेशनों और अंतरिक्ष यान के बीच के संकेत कमजोर हो जाते हैं, जिससे संचार समय बढ़ता है और सिग्नल की ताकत घटती है।
- Therefore spacecraft that can find their way without asking for directions from the earth will be at an advantage.
इसलिए ऐसे अंतरिक्ष यान जो पृथ्वी से दिशा पूछे बिना अपना रास्ता खोज सकते हैं, उन्हें लाभ होगा।
- The new study proposes a simple way to do this using **stellar parallax**, the same method early astronomers used to measure stars' distances from the earth.
नए अध्ययन ने **स्टेलर पैरालैक्स** का उपयोग करके ऐसा करने का एक सरल तरीका सुझाया है, वही तरीका जिसका उपयोग प्रारंभिक खगोलविदों ने तारों की दूरी पृथ्वी से मापने के लिए किया था।
- The findings were published in **The Astronomical Journal in June**.
निष्कर्ष **जून में द एस्ट्रोनॉमिकल जर्नल** में प्रकाशित हुए।

One eye at a time

एक समय में एक आंख

- As the earth orbits the sun, a star's position relative to other stars might seem to shift. This is called **stellar parallax**.
जब पृथ्वी सूर्य की परिक्रमा करती है, तो किसी तारे की स्थिति अन्य तारों के सापेक्ष बदलती हुई लग सकती है। इसे **स्टेलर पैरालैक्स** कहा जाता है।
- This is because every **six months**, the earth is on opposite sides of the sun, providing two different viewpoints.
ऐसा इसलिए होता है क्योंकि हर **छह महीने** में पृथ्वी सूर्य के विपरीत दिशा में होती है, जिससे दो अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण मिलते हैं।
- You can achieve the same effect by looking at a candle first with only your left eye and then only your right eye: the candle will change position against the background.
आप वही प्रभाव प्राप्त कर सकते हैं यदि आप पहले मोमबत्ती को केवल बाईं आंख से देखें और फिर केवल दाईं आंख से: मोमबत्ती पृष्ठभूमि के सापेक्ष अपनी स्थिति बदल लेगी।
- The **amount of shift is called the parallax angle**, and it's directly related to the distance to the star.
इस बदलाव की मात्रा को **पैरालैक्स कोण** कहा जाता है, और यह सीधे तारे की दूरी से संबंधित होता है।
- In the study, the astronomers observed **two stars** from the earth using **New Horizons' instruments**.
अध्ययन में, खगोलविदों ने **न्यू होराइजन्स के उपकरणों** का उपयोग करके पृथ्वी से **दो तारों** का अवलोकन किया।
- They're like two eyes that were 7 billion km apart on April 23, 2020, when the team made the observations.**
वे दो आंखों की तरह थे जो **23 अप्रैल 2020** को अवलोकन के समय **7 अरब किमी** दूर थे।
- The **two stars were Proxima Centauri and Wolf 359**, located **4.2 light-years** and **7.9 light-years** away from the earth, respectively.
ये दो तारे **प्रॉक्सिमा सेंटॉरी** और **वुल्फ 359** थे, जो क्रमशः पृथ्वी से **4.2 प्रकाश-वर्ष** और **7.9 प्रकाश-वर्ष** दूर स्थित हैं।
- "We wanted large parallaxes, which means using the closest stars," **U.S. National Science Foundation** astronomer and the study's lead author **Tod Lauer** said.
"हम बड़े पैरालैक्स चाहते थे, जिसका मतलब है कि हमें सबसे नजदीकी तारों का उपयोग करना होगा," **यू.एस. नेशनल साइंस फाउंडेशन** के खगोलशास्त्री और अध्ययन के प्रमुख लेखक **टॉड लॉयर** ने कहा।
- "**Proxima Centauri is the closest star besides the sun**. Wolf 359 is in the top five. We also needed stars that were not too bright for the camera. Wolf 359 was ... optimal for navigation, as it's close to **90° away** from Proxima."
"प्रॉक्सिमा सेंटॉरी सूर्य के अलावा सबसे नजदीकी तारा है। **वुल्फ 359** शीर्ष पांच में से एक है। हमें ऐसे तारे भी चाहिए थे जो कैमरे के लिए बहुत चमकदार न हों। **वुल्फ 359** ... दिशा-निर्धारण के लिए उपयुक्त था, क्योंकि यह प्रॉक्सिमा से लगभग **90° दूर** है।"



Self-sufficient स्वावलंबी

- For the study's purposes, the **European Space Agency's Gaia spacecraft** played a vital role: it provided the **3D positions of stars in a fixed, universal reference frame**.
अध्ययन के उद्देश्यों के लिए, **यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के गाया अंतरिक्ष यान** ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई: इसने एक स्थिर, सार्वभौमिक संदर्भ ढांचे में तारों की **3D स्थिति** प्रदान की।
- With these reference positions, the team measured how much the stars' positions changed against the background by comparing their positions from **New Horizons' vantage point** with those from the earth.
इन संदर्भ स्थितियों के साथ, टीम ने मापा कि तारों की स्थिति पृष्ठभूमि के सापेक्ष कितनी बदली, उनकी स्थिति की तुलना **न्यू होराइजन्स के दृष्टिकोण** से और पृथ्वी से की गई स्थिति से की।
- The parallax was **32.4 arcseconds for Proxima and 15.7 arcseconds for Wolf 359** at the time of measurement. (**1 arcsecond = 1/3600th of a degree.**)
माप के समय **प्रॉक्सिमा** के लिए पैरालैक्स **32.4 आर्कसेकंड** और **वुल्फ 359** के लिए **15.7 आर्कसेकंड** था। (**1 आर्कसेकंड = 1/3600 डिग्री.**)
- This calculation indicated that **New Horizons was positioned at 46.89-times the earth-sun distance — close to the 47.11 AU** estimated by radio-tracking measurements from the earth.
इस गणना ने संकेत दिया कि **न्यू होराइजन्स पृथ्वी-सूर्य दूरी के 46.89 गुना** पर स्थित था — जो पृथ्वी से रेडियो-ट्रैकिंग माप द्वारा अनुमानित **47.11 AU** के करीब था।
- The technique could be the simplest way to navigate spacecraft because it doesn't require special equipment, Mr. Lauer said.
श्री लॉयर ने कहा कि यह तकनीक अंतरिक्ष यानों को दिशा-निर्धारित करने का सबसे सरल तरीका हो सकता है क्योंकि इसके लिए किसी विशेष उपकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- "All it needs is a **camera**, a standard spacecraft computer, and a **catalogue for reference positions** on any spacecraft."
"इसके लिए केवल एक **कैमरा**, एक मानक अंतरिक्ष यान कंप्यूटर और किसी भी अंतरिक्ष यान पर **संदर्भ स्थितियों की सूची** चाहिए।"
- The team wrote in its paper that its demonstration was "educational," not yet ready for practical use.
टीम ने अपने पेपर में लिखा कि इसका प्रदर्शन "शैक्षणिक" था, व्यावहारिक उपयोग के लिए अभी तैयार नहीं।
- "We can't improve [the accuracy] that much with **New Horizons**, but a better camera on another spacecraft would help," Mr. Lauer said.
श्री लॉयर ने कहा, "हम **न्यू होराइजन्स** के साथ [सटीकता] को ज्यादा सुधार नहीं सकते, लेकिन किसी अन्य अंतरिक्ष यान पर बेहतर कैमरा मदद करेगा।"

Stars as compass

तारों को दिशा सूचक (Stars as compass) के रूप में

- The "study is a good one and a nice demonstration," Mr. Bailer-Jones, who wasn't involved in the study, said.
"अध्ययन एक अच्छा और सुंदर प्रदर्शन है," श्री **बेलर-जोन्स**, जो इस अध्ययन में शामिल नहीं थे, ने कहा।
- "As they themselves note, it is not of **practical use** to navigate **New Horizons**, because we can still use **earth-based beacons** for this [distance]."
"जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं नोट किया, यह **न्यू होराइजन्स** को नेविगेट करने के लिए **व्यावहारिक उपयोग** का नहीं है, क्योंकि हम अभी भी इस [दूरी] के लिए **पृथ्वी-आधारित बीकन** का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।"
- "But for much **deeper space missions**, such as **interstellar travel**, where beacons are no longer usable, an extension of this method becomes very useful."
"लेकिन बहुत गहरे **अंतरिक्ष मिशन** जैसे कि **अंतरतारकीय यात्रा** के लिए, जहाँ बीकन अब उपयोगी नहीं होते, इस विधि का विस्तार बहुत उपयोगी हो जाता है।"
- He also said an existing method called **stellar astrometric navigation** also uses stars as well as accounts for the effects of **special relativity** to estimate a spacecraft's **3D position and velocity** by measuring the **angular separation** between two stars in the sky.
उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक मौजूदा विधि जिसे **स्टेलर एस्ट्रोमेट्रिक नेविगेशन** कहा जाता है, वह तारों का उपयोग करती है और साथ ही **विशेष सापेक्षता (special relativity)** के प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखकर किसी



अंतरिक्ष यान की 3D स्थिति और वेग का अनुमान लगाती है, आसमान में दो तारों के बीच की कोणीय दूरी (angular separation) को मापकर।

- The new study has proposed a simpler version of this method, he added. उन्होंने जोड़ा कि नए अध्ययन ने इस विधि का एक सरल संस्करण प्रस्तावित किया है।
- Mr. Bailer-Jones also said researchers are investigating another method called **pulsar navigation**, which uses rapidly spinning neutron stars like lamps in space to show the way. श्री बेलर-जोन्स ने यह भी कहा कि शोधकर्ता एक और विधि की जांच कर रहे हैं जिसे **पल्सर नेविगेशन** कहा जाता है, जो तेजी से घूमने वाले **न्यूट्रॉन सितारों** का उपयोग करती है, जो अंतरिक्ष में दीपक की तरह रास्ता दिखाते हैं।
- "It's potentially much more **accurate** than stellar astrometric navigation, but it needs reasonable knowledge of the **initial position**, which the stellar astrometric navigation could supply," he said.
"यह संभावित रूप से **स्टेलर एस्ट्रोमेट्रिक नेविगेशन** की तुलना में बहुत अधिक **सटीक (accurate)** है, लेकिन इसे **प्रारंभिक स्थिति** का उचित ज्ञान चाहिए, जो कि **स्टेलर एस्ट्रोमेट्रिक नेविगेशन** प्रदान कर सकता है," उन्होंने कहा।
- Mr. Lauer said he grew up watching **Star Trek** and that in one scene, he noticed the stars appeared to move as a spacecraft found its way through deep space. श्री लाउर ने कहा कि वे **स्टार ट्रेक** देखते हुए बड़े हुए और एक दृश्य में उन्होंने देखा कि जैसे-जैसे अंतरिक्ष यान गहरे अंतरिक्ष में रास्ता खोजता है, तारे चलते हुए दिखाई देते हैं।
- Did the show's producers know they were being **accurate**, or had they simply missed a detail?
क्या शो के निर्माताओं को पता था कि वे **सटीक (accurate)** थे, या उन्होंने बस एक विवरण को छोड़ दिया था?
- The new method has rendered this question irrelevant.
नई विधि ने इस प्रश्न को अप्रासंगिक बना दिया है।

Pluto

- **Pluto** is a celestial body located in the **Kuiper Belt** beyond Neptune.
- **Discovery:** 18 February 1930 by **Clyde Tombaugh** at the Lowell Observatory, USA.
- **Orbital Period:** ~248 Earth years to complete one revolution around the Sun.
- **Rotation:** Retrograde rotation (like Venus and Uranus); one day = ~6.4 Earth days.
- **Surface Composition:** Primarily nitrogen ice, with methane and carbon monoxide.
- **Atmosphere:** Thin, mainly nitrogen, with traces of methane and carbon monoxide.
- **Exploration:** NASA's **New Horizons Mission (2015)** provided first close-up images.

Pluto's Moons

- Pluto has **five known moons**:
 - **Charon** (largest; about half the size of Pluto, forming a double-dwarf system).
 - **Styx** (discovered 2012).
 - **Nix** (discovered 2005).
 - **Kerberos** (discovered 2011).
 - **Hydra** (discovered 2005).



Parrondo's paradox

GS III: S&T

Vasudevan Mukunth

Parrondo's paradox is a strange idea from game theory (and before that from physics). It shows that when two losing strategies are alternated in a particular sequence, the outcome can be a winning strategy.

A common way to picture this is with coin-tossing games: even if each game individually drains your money by stacking the odds against you, switching between them at specific intervals can allow your fortune to grow instead of shrink. The paradox has become a useful tool across science to explain how mixing two bad options can create a better result.

In cancer therapy, for example, doctors often use two main chemotherapy schedules. The maximum tolerated dose (MTD) blasts tumours with high doses of drugs at spaced intervals. While powerful at first, MTD tends to leave behind resistant cancer cells that eventually take over. The low-dose metronomic (LDM) schedule delivers smaller, continuous doses. But if the dose is too weak, sensitive cells escape control, and if it is too strong, resistant cells dominate.

A study published in *Physical Review E* in August 2025 tested what happens when MTD and LDM are alternated rather than applied alone. Using mathematical models and computer simulations, researchers found that cycling between MTD and LDM could delay the rise of resistant cells and preserve healthy cells

Parrondo's paradox **पारोंडो का विरोधाभास**

Parrondo's paradox
पैरोंडो का विरोधाभास (Parrondo's paradox)



The paradox has become a useful tool across science to explain how merging two bad options can create a better result. LANCE GRANDAHL/UNSPASH

longer. In effect, the strategy — which still needs to be tested in a real-world setting — achieves what neither one could do so alone: more effective long-term control. This is a weak form of Parrondo's paradox.



For feedback and suggestions

for 'Science', please write to
science@thehindu.co.in
with the subject 'Daily page'



- Parrondo's paradox is a strange idea from **game theory** (and before that from **physics**). पैरॉन्डो का विरोधाभास **गेम थ्योरी** (और उससे पहले **भौतिकी**) से आया एक अजीब विचार है।
- It shows that when two **losing strategies** are alternated in a particular sequence, the outcome can be a **winning strategy**. यह दर्शाता है कि जब दो **हारने वाली रणनीतियाँ** एक विशेष क्रम में बारी-बारी से अपनाई जाती हैं, तो परिणाम एक **जीतने वाली रणनीति** हो सकता है।
- A common way to picture this is with **coin-tossing games**: even if each game individually drains your money by stacking the odds against you, switching between them at specific intervals can allow your fortune to **grow instead of shrink**. इसे समझाने का सामान्य तरीका **सिक्का उछालने वाले खेल** हैं: भले ही हर खेल अलग-अलग आपके खिलाफ संभावना रखकर आपका पैसा खत्म करे, लेकिन यदि आप उन्हें विशेष अंतराल पर बदलते रहें तो आपकी किस्मत **घटने के बजाय बढ़** सकती है।
- The paradox has become a useful tool across **science** to explain how mixing two bad options can create a **better result**. यह विरोधाभास पूरे **विज्ञान** में एक उपयोगी साधन बन गया है, यह समझाने के लिए कि कैसे दो बुरे विकल्पों को मिलाने से एक **बेहतर परिणाम** निकल सकता है।
- In **cancer therapy**, for example, doctors often use two main **chemotherapy schedules**. उदाहरण के लिए **कैंसर चिकित्सा** में, डॉक्टर अक्सर दो मुख्य कीमोथेरेपी शेड्यूल का उपयोग करते हैं।
- The **maximum tolerated dose (MTD)** blasts tumours with high doses of drugs at spaced intervals. While powerful at first, MTD tends to leave behind **resistant cancer cells that eventually take over**. **मैक्सिमम टॉलरेटेड डोज (MTD)** उच्च खुराक में दवाओं से ट्यूमर पर प्रहार करता है। हालांकि शुरू में यह शक्तिशाली होता है, लेकिन MTD अंततः **प्रतिरोधी कैंसर कोशिकाएँ** छोड़ देता है, जो बाद में हावी हो जाती हैं।
- The **low-dose metronomic (LDM)** schedule delivers smaller, continuous doses. But if the dose is too weak, **sensitive cells** escape control, and if it is too strong, **resistant cells dominate**. **लो-डोज़ मेट्रोमिक (LDM)** शेड्यूल छोटी और लगातार खुराक देता है। लेकिन अगर खुराक बहुत कमजोर हो तो **संवेदनशील कोशिकाएँ** नियंत्रण से बाहर निकल जाती हैं, और अगर यह बहुत मजबूत हो तो **प्रतिरोधी कोशिकाएँ** हावी हो जाती हैं।
- A study published in **Physical Review E** in **August 2025** tested what happens when **MTD and LDM** are alternated rather than applied alone. **अगस्त 2025** में **फिजिकल रिव्यू E** में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन ने यह परीक्षण किया कि जब **MTD और LDM** को अकेले लागू करने के बजाय बारी-बारी से इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, तो क्या होता है।
- Using **mathematical models and computer simulations**, researchers found that cycling between **MTD and LDM could delay the rise of resistant cells** and preserve **healthy cells** longer. **गणितीय मॉडल और कंप्यूटर सिमुलेशन** का उपयोग करते हुए, शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया कि **MTD और LDM** के बीच अदला-बदली से **प्रतिरोधी कोशिकाओं की वृद्धि को धीमा** किया जा सकता है और **स्वस्थ कोशिकाओं** को अधिक समय तक संरक्षित रखा जा सकता है।
- In effect, the strategy — which still needs to be tested in a **real-world setting** — achieves what neither one could do so alone: **more effective long-term control**. वास्तव में, यह रणनीति — जिसे अभी भी **वास्तविक परिस्थितियों** में परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है — वह हासिल करती है जो इनमें से कोई अकेला नहीं कर सकता था: **अधिक प्रभावी दीर्घकालिक नियंत्रण**।
- This is a **weak form** of Parrondo's paradox. यह पैरॉन्डो के विरोधाभास का एक **कमज़ोर रूप** है।



The making of an ecological disaster in the Nicobar

SS III: Environment

There has been no shortage of half-baked and ill-conceived policymaking in the last 11 years. The latest in this series of planned misadventures is the Great Nicobar mega-infrastructure project. The totally misplaced ₹72,000 crore expenditure poses an existential danger to the island's indigenous tribal communities, threatens one of the world's most unique flora and fauna ecosystems, and is highly susceptible to natural disasters. Nevertheless, it is being insensitively pushed through, making a mockery of all legal and deliberative processes.

Uprooting tribals

The Great Nicobar Island is home to two indigenous communities, the Nicobarese tribe and the Shompen tribe (a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group). The ancestral villages of the Nicobarese tribals fall in the project's proposed land area. The Nicobarese were forced to evacuate their villages during the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004. This project will now permanently displace this community, ending its dream of returning to its ancestral villages.

The Shompen face an even greater threat. The Island's Shompen Policy, notified by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, specifically requires the authorities to prioritise the tribe's welfare and "integrity", when considering "large scale development proposals." Instead, the project denotifies a significant part of the Shompen tribal reserve, destroys the forest ecosystems where the Shompen live, and will cause a large-scale influx of people and tourists on the island. Ultimately, the Shompen will find themselves cut off from their ancestral lands and unable to sustain their social and economic existence. Yet, the Government is stubbornly adamant and shockingly insistent.

The Constitutional and statutory bodies set up to preserve tribal rights have been sidestepped throughout this process. As in Article 338-A of the Constitution, the Government should have consulted the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. It has failed to do so. The Government should have consulted the Tribal Council of Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar Island. Instead, the Council Chairman's plea that the Nicobarese tribals be allowed to return to their ancestral villages has been neglected. A



Sonia Gandhi
is the Chairperson,
Congress
Parliamentary Party

The Great Nicobar Island Project is a grave misadventure, trampling on tribal rights and making a mockery of legal and deliberative processes

Letter of No Objection was secured from the Council, but it has since been revoked, with the Council noting that the authorities had "rushed them" into signing the letter.

Due process and regulatory safeguards set up to protect local communities have been evaded. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) conducted as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 should have considered the Nicobarese and Shompen as stakeholders of the process and evaluated the project's impact on them. Instead, it omits any reference to them altogether. The Forest Rights Act (2006), which empowers the Shompen as the authority to protect, preserve, regulate and manage the forests, should have underpinned any policy action. Instead, the Shompen have not been consulted on this issue – a fact which the Tribal Council has now confirmed. The country's laws are being mocked wholesale. Unconscionably, one of the country's most vulnerable groups may have to pay the ultimate price for it.

The farce of compensatory afforestation

Ecologically, this project is nothing short of an environmental and humanitarian catastrophe. The project will require the cutting down of trees on an estimated 15% of the island's land, decimating a nationally and globally unique rainforest ecosystem. The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change estimates that 8.5 lakh trees may be cut. This is a depressing figure, but it may also be a gross underestimate – independent estimates have suggested that 32 lakh trees to 58 lakh trees may eventually be cut.

The Government's solution to this indiscriminate tree felling is that of 'compensatory afforestation', a rather poor substitute for the loss of natural, old-growth forests. Inexplicably, the planned afforestation is in Haryana, a State that is thousands of kilometres away, and in a decidedly different ecology. In a tragedy bordering on farce, a quarter of this land planned for afforestation has now been auctioned off by the Haryana Government for mining. In any case, compensatory afforestation may help assuage a guilty conscience but is simply no substitute for

the destruction of multi-species, biodiversity-rich natural forests. The planned port site is also controversial with some of it falling under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) IA. Port construction is prohibited in CRZ IA areas due to the presence of turtle nesting sites and coral reefs.

Despite abundant evidence confirming the same, which includes a National Green Tribunal order, the Government has contrived ways to manipulate this truth through a high-powered committee (HPC). The report of this HPC and the ground-truthing exercise it conducted to reclassify the port site out of CRZ IA has not been made public.

Flaws in methodology

From a wildlife standpoint too, the project raises serious concerns. Primatologists have written to the Government expressing grave concerns about the project's impact on the Nicobar long-tailed macaque. These concerns have been ignored. The biodiversity assessments for the projects have come under questioning for critical methodological flaws. The assessment of sea turtle nesting sites was conducted in the off-season for nesting. Drones were employed to gauge the project's impact on dugongs, but these drones have limited capacity and can only assess shallow areas. Evidence has emerged that the institutes were made to conduct these assessments under highly unusual conditions, bordering on duress.

Finally, the project – including the port – is coming up in a seismically sensitive earthquake prone zone. The tsunami of December 2004 saw a permanent land subsidence of about 15 feet. The 6.2 magnitude earthquake in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in July 2025 only reminds us of this ever-present threat. Locating such a massive project here deliberately jeopardises investment, infrastructure, people, and the ecology.

Our collective conscience cannot, and must not, stay silent when the very survival of the Shompen and Nicobarese tribes is at stake. Our commitment to future generations cannot permit this large-scale destruction of a most unique ecosystem. We must raise our voice against this travesty of justice and this betrayal of our national values.

The making of an ecological disaster in the Nicobar निकोबार में एक पारिस्थितिक आपदा का निर्माण

Great Nicobar Mega-Infrastructure Project ग्रेट निकोबार मेगा-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट

- There has been no shortage of **half-baked and ill-conceived policymaking** in the last **11 years**.
पिछले 11 वर्षों में अधूरी और गलत नीतिगत निर्णयों की कमी नहीं रही है।
- The latest in this series of planned misadventures is the **Great Nicobar mega-infrastructure project**.
इन योजनाबद्ध भूलों की श्रृंखला में नवीनतम है ग्रेट निकोबार मेगा-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट।
- The totally misplaced **₹72,000 crore expenditure** poses an **existential danger** to the island's **indigenous tribal communities**, threatens one of the world's most **unique flora and fauna ecosystems**, and is highly susceptible to **natural disasters**.
पूरी तरह से गलत **₹72,000 करोड़ खर्च** द्वीप की **मूल निवासी जनजातीय समुदायों** के लिए **अस्तित्वगत खतरा** पैदा करता है, दुनिया के सबसे **अद्वितीय वनस्पति और जीव-जंतु पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र** को खतरा देता है, और यह **प्राकृतिक आपदाओं** के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील है।
- Nevertheless, it is being **insensitively pushed through**, making a mockery of all **legal and deliberative processes**.



इसके बावजूद, इसे संवेदनाहीन तरीके से आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है, जिससे सभी कानूनी और विचार-विमर्श प्रक्रियाओं का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है।

Uprooting Tribals

जनजातियों का विस्थापन

- The **Great Nicobar Island** is home to two indigenous communities, the **Nicobarese tribe** and the **Shompen tribe** (a **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group**).
ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप दो मूल निवासी समुदायों, निकोबारी जनजाति और शॉम्पेन जनजाति (एक विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील जनजातीय समूह) का घर है।
- The ancestral villages of the **Nicobarese tribals** fall in the project's proposed **land area**.
निकोबारी जनजातियों के पूर्वज गाँव परियोजना के प्रस्तावित भूमि क्षेत्र में आते हैं।
- The **Nicobarese** were forced to evacuate their villages during the **Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004**.
निकोबारी को 2004 के भारतीय महासागर सुनामी के दौरान अपने गाँवों को खाली करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था।
- This project will now **permanently displace** this community, ending its dream of returning to its **ancestral villages**.
यह परियोजना अब इस समुदाय को स्थायी रूप से विस्थापित कर देगी, और उनके पूर्वज गाँवों में लौटने का सपना समाप्त हो जाएगा।
- The **Shompen** face an even greater threat.
शॉम्पेन और भी बड़े खतरे का सामना कर रहे हैं।
- The Island's **Shompen Policy**, notified by the **Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs**, specifically requires the authorities to prioritise the tribe's **welfare** and "**integrity**", when considering "**large scale development proposals**".
द्वीप की शॉम्पेन नीति, जिसे केंद्र सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने अधिसूचित किया है, विशेष रूप से अधिकारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता बताती है कि बड़े पैमाने पर विकास प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते समय जनजाति की कल्याण और "अखंडता" को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।
- Instead, the project denotifies a significant part of the **Shompen tribal reserve**, destroys the **forest ecosystems** where the Shompen live, and will cause a large-scale **influx of people and tourists** on the island.
इसके बजाय, परियोजना शॉम्पेन जनजातीय रिज़र्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा रद्द कर देती है, उन वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को नष्ट करती है जहाँ शॉम्पेन रहते हैं, और द्वीप पर बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों और पर्यटकों का आगमन होगा।
- Ultimately, the **Shompen** will find themselves **cut off from their ancestral lands** and unable to sustain their **social and economic existence**.
अंततः, शॉम्पेन अपने पूर्वज भूमि से कट जाएंगे और अपनी सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीविका को बनाए रखने में असमर्थ होंगे।
- Yet, the **Government** is **stubbornly adamant** and shockingly **insistent**.
फिर भी, सरकार जिद्दी और अडिग है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से जबरदस्त आग्रह कर रही है।
- The **Constitutional and statutory bodies** set up to preserve **tribal rights** have been **sidestepped** throughout this process.
संवैधानिक और विधिक निकाय, जो जनजातीय अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थापित किए गए थे, इस प्रक्रिया में अवहेलना किए गए हैं।
- As in **Article 338-A of the Constitution**, the **Government** should have consulted the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes**, but it has **failed to do so**.
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338-A के अनुसार, सरकार को अनुसूचित जनजाति राष्ट्रीय आयोग से परामर्श करना चाहिए था, लेकिन इसने ऐसा करने में विफल रही।
- The **Government** should have consulted the **Tribal Council of Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar Island**. Instead, the **Council Chairman's plea** that the **Nicobarese tribals** be allowed to return to their **ancestral villages** has been **neglected**.
सरकार को ग्रेट निकोबार और लिटिल निकोबार द्वीप के जनजातीय परिषद से परामर्श करना चाहिए था। इसके बजाय, परिषद के अध्यक्ष की अपील कि निकोबारी जनजातियों को अपने पूर्वज गाँवों में लौटने दिया जाए, को नज़रअंदाज किया गया।



- A **Letter of No Objection** was secured from the Council, but it has since been **revoked**, with the Council noting that the authorities had “**rushed them**” into signing the letter.
परिषद से एक **अस्वीकृति पत्र** प्राप्त किया गया था, लेकिन इसे बाद में **रद्द** कर दिया गया, जिसमें परिषद ने नोट किया कि अधिकारियों ने उन्हें इस पत्र पर **जल्दी में हस्ताक्षर करने** के लिए मजबूर किया।
- **Due process and regulatory safeguards** set up to protect **local communities** have been **evaded**.
स्थानीय समुदायों की रक्षा के लिए स्थापित **प्रक्रियात्मक और नियामक सुरक्षा उपायों** से **बचाव** किया गया है।
- The **Social Impact Assessment (SIA)** conducted as per the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** should have considered the **Nicobarese and Shompen** as **stakeholders** of the process and evaluated the project’s **impact on them**, but it **omits any reference to them altogether**.
सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन (SIA), जो **भू-अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013** के तहत किया गया, को **निकोबारी और शॉम्पेन** को प्रक्रिया के **हितधारक** के रूप में ध्यान में रखना चाहिए था और परियोजना के उन पर **प्रभाव** का मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए था, लेकिन इसमें उनका कोई **संदर्भ ही नहीं** है।
- The **Forest Rights Act (2006)**, which empowers the **Shompen** to **protect, preserve, regulate and manage the forests**, should have underpinned any **policy action**, but the **Shompen have not been consulted**, a fact now confirmed by the **Tribal Council**.
वन अधिकार अधिनियम (2006), जो **शॉम्पेन** को **वनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण, विनियमन और प्रबंधन** का अधिकार देता है, किसी भी **नीति कार्रवाई** का आधार होना चाहिए था, लेकिन **शॉम्पेन से परामर्श नहीं** किया गया, यह तथ्य अब **जनजातीय परिषद** द्वारा पुष्टि की गई है।
- The country’s **laws are being mocked wholesale**.
देश के **कानूनों का पूरी तरह मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है**।
- Unconscionably, one of the country’s most **vulnerable groups** may have to pay the **ultimate price** for it.
अतिव्याप्त रूप से, देश के सबसे **संवेदनशील समूहों** में से एक को इसके लिए **अंतिम कीमत** चुकानी पड़ सकती है।

The Farce of Compensatory Afforestation प्रतिपूर्ति वनीकरण का हास्यास्पद प्रयास

- Ecologically, this project is nothing short of an **environmental and humanitarian catastrophe**.
पारिस्थितिक रूप से, यह परियोजना एक **पर्यावरणीय और मानवतावादी आपदा** के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं है।
- The project will require the **cutting down of trees** on an estimated **15% of the island’s land**, decimating a nationally and globally unique **rainforest ecosystem**.
परियोजना के लिए अनुमानित **15% द्वीप की भूमि पर पेड़ों की कटाई** की आवश्यकता होगी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक स्तर पर अद्वितीय **वर्षावन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र** नष्ट हो जाएगा।
- The **Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change** estimates that **8.5 lakh trees** may be cut.
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय का अनुमान है कि **8.5 लाख पेड़** काटे जा सकते हैं।
- Independent estimates suggest that **32 lakh to 58 lakh trees** may eventually be cut.
स्वतंत्र अनुमानों के अनुसार, अंततः **32 लाख से 58 लाख पेड़** काटे जा सकते हैं।
- The Government’s solution to this indiscriminate tree felling is “**compensatory afforestation**”, a poor substitute for the loss of **natural, old-growth forests**.
इस अनियंत्रित वृक्ष कटाई का समाधान सरकार का “**प्रतिपूर्ति वनीकरण**” है, जो **प्राकृतिक, पुरानी वृद्धि वाले जंगलों** के नुकसान का एक कमजोर विकल्प है।
- Inexplicably, the planned afforestation is in **Haryana**, a State **thousands of kilometres away** and in a **decidedly different ecology**.
अजीब तरह से, योजना बनाई गई वनीकरण **हरियाणा** में है, जो कि **हजारों किलोमीटर दूर** और **पूरी तरह अलग पारिस्थितिकी** क्षेत्र में स्थित है।
- A quarter of this land planned for afforestation has been **auctioned off by the Haryana Government for mining**.
वनीकरण के लिए योजना बनाई गई इस भूमि का एक चौथाई हिस्सा **हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा खनन के लिए नीलामी** में डाल दिया गया है।



- Compensatory afforestation may help **assuage a guilty conscience** but is no substitute for the **destruction of multi-species, biodiversity-rich natural forests**.
प्रतिपूर्ति वनीकरण **दोषी विवेक को शांत** कर सकता है, लेकिन यह **बहु-प्रजातियों, जैव विविधता समृद्ध प्राकृतिक जंगलों** के विनाश का विकल्प नहीं है।
- The planned **port site** is controversial, with some of it falling under **Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) 1A**, where **port construction is prohibited** due to **turtle nesting sites and coral reefs**.
प्रस्तावित **बंदरगाह स्थल** विवादास्पद है, जिसका कुछ हिस्सा **तटीय नियमन क्षेत्र (CRZ) 1A** में आता है, जहाँ **कछुआ घोंसले और प्रवाल भित्तियों** के कारण **बंदरगाह निर्माण निषेध** है।
- Despite abundant evidence, including a **National Green Tribunal order**, the Government has manipulated this through a **high-powered committee (HPC)**.
राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल के आदेश सहित पर्याप्त साक्ष्यों के बावजूद, सरकार ने इसे एक **उच्च-स्तरीय समिति (HPC)** के माध्यम से **संगठित रूप से बदल** दिया है।
- The **HPC report** and its **ground-truthing exercise** to reclassify the port site out of CRZ 1A have **not been made public**.
HPC रिपोर्ट और **जमीनी सत्यापन अभ्यास**, जिससे बंदरगाह स्थल को CRZ 1A से बाहर वर्गीकृत किया गया, **सार्वजनिक नहीं किया गया**।

Flaws in Methodology पद्धति में दोष

- From a **wildlife standpoint**, the project raises **serious concerns**.
वन्यजीव दृष्टिकोण से, परियोजना **गंभीर चिंताएं** पैदा करती है।
- **Primatologists** have written to the Government expressing grave concerns about the project's impact on the **Nicobar long-tailed macaque**, which have been **ignored**.
प्राइमेटोलॉजिस्ट ने सरकार को लिखा कि परियोजना का **निकोबार लॉन्ग-टेल्ड मैकक** पर गंभीर प्रभाव होगा, जिसे **नज़रअंदाज** किया गया है।
- Biodiversity assessments for the project have **critical methodological flaws**.
परियोजना के लिए **जैव विविधता आकलनों** में **महत्वपूर्ण पद्धतिगत दोष** हैं।
- The assessment of **sea turtle nesting sites** was conducted in the **off-season**.
समुद्री कछुए के घोंसले का आकलन **ऑफ-सीजन** में किया गया।
- **Drones** were used to gauge the project's impact on **dugongs**, but these drones have **limited capacity** and can assess only **shallow areas**.
परियोजना के **डुगोंस** पर प्रभाव को मापने के लिए **ड्रोन** का उपयोग किया गया, लेकिन इन ड्रोन की **सीमित क्षमता** है और ये केवल **उथले क्षेत्र** का आकलन कर सकते हैं।
- Evidence suggests that institutes conducted assessments under **highly unusual conditions**, bordering on **duress**.
साक्ष्य बताते हैं कि संस्थानों ने आकलन **अत्यंत असामान्य परिस्थितियों** में किए, जो **दबाव के करीब** थे।
- The project, including the **port**, is in a **seismically sensitive, earthquake-prone zone**.
परियोजना, जिसमें **बंदरगाह** शामिल है, एक **भूकंप-संवेदनशील, भूकंप-प्रवण क्षेत्र** में है।
- The **December 2004 tsunami** caused **permanent land subsidence of about 15 feet**.
दिसंबर 2004 के सुनामी ने लगभग **15 फीट की स्थायी भूमि अवसाद** पैदा किया।
- The **6.2 magnitude earthquake in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in July 2025** reminds us of this **ever-present threat**.
जुलाई 2025 में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों में 6.2 तीव्रता का भूकंप इस हमेशा मौजूद खतरे की याद दिलाता है।
- Locating such a massive project here **jeopardises investment, infrastructure, people, and ecology**.
यहां इतनी विशाल परियोजना का स्थान निर्धारण **निवेश, अवसंरचना, लोग और पारिस्थितिकी** को खतरे में डालता है।
- Our **collective conscience** cannot, and must not, stay silent when the **survival of the Shompen and Nicobarese tribes** is at stake.
जब **शॉम्पेन और निकोबारी जनजातियों के अस्तित्व** पर खतरा हो, हमारी **सामूहिक विवेक** चुप नहीं रह सकता और नहीं रहना चाहिए।



- Our **commitment to future generations** cannot permit the **large-scale destruction** of a **unique ecosystem**.
हमारी भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता किसी भी अद्वितीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के बड़े पैमाने पर विनाश की अनुमति नहीं दे सकती।
- We must **raise our voice** against this **travesty of justice** and this **betrayal of our national values**.
हमें इस न्याय की त्रासदी और हमारे राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के इस विश्वासघात के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

A complex turn in India's FDI story

GS III: Investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has remained a major contributory factor in India's economic landscape since the first wave of investments began in the wake of the 1991 reforms. FDI has played a crucial part in the modernisation of India's industrial base, leading to technological innovation and linking the country more deeply with global markets. E-commerce and the computer hardware and software sectors are two areas that saw a massive influx of FDI, changing these sectors profoundly. However, recent trends suggest a complex turn as investments go downhill. While India is still able to attract foreign capital, the central part of these investments has been aimed at short-term profit gains rather than long-term industrial development. At the same time, Indian firms are investing heavily abroad, raising questions about the health of the domestic investment climate.

Divergence between inflows and outflows

Recent numbers may seem encouraging. Gross FDI inflows reached \$81 billion in FY 2024-25, up 13.7% from the previous year. Between 2011 and 2021, FDI climbed from \$46.6 billion to \$84.8 billion, highlighting India's investor appeal. After peaking in FY 2021-22, FDI inflows fell to \$71 billion in FY 2023-24 before recovering slightly. In the four years after the COVID-19 pandemic, gross inflows recovered at an annual rate of 0.3%, while disinvestments and repatriations by foreign investors grew at 18.9% annually.

This divergence between inflows and outflows is profound. Though India saw \$308.5 billion in gross FDI inflows during the post-pandemic period, foreign investors also withdrew or repatriated \$153.9 billion. More telling is the decline in FDI net inflows – gross inflows minus repatriations and loan repayments – which sharply declined from FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25. After adjusting for outward FDI by Indian companies, the net retained capital within India fell to an alarming \$0.4 billion. Thus, a large outflow limits FDI's long term development impact. These figures indicate that the capital does not stay long enough, limiting its long-term developmental impact.

The sharp rise in disinvestments has significantly contributed to this deterioration. In FY 2023-24, this surged by 51% to \$44.4 billion and rose again in FY 2024-25 to \$51.4 billion. They now represent over 63%, signalling a marked shift



Amarbahadur Yadav

is Assistant Professor of Economics, Zakir Husain Delhi College (Evening), University of Delhi

The situation where foreign firms are withdrawing funds after short-term profit gains and Indian firms are investing abroad highlights systemic lacunae that must be addressed

in investor behaviour – from long-term strategic commitments to short-term profit-seeking, often through tax arbitrage and treaty-based routing. Short-term investments aimed at rapid financial returns replace those contributing to sustained industrial or technological development. For instance, what was once a primary sector to attract FDI, the manufacturing sector saw incredible outflows, with its share dropping to a meagre 12% of total FDI.

The declining FDI net inflow suggests that capital is not staying long enough to contribute meaningfully to the country's economic landscape. A lack of sustained investment in manufacturing, infrastructure and innovation hampers India's growth trajectory. The surge in outward investment by Indian firms is another cause for concern. FDI outflows have grown from \$13 billion in FY 2011-12 to \$29.2 billion in FY 2024-25. Many firms blame regulatory inefficiencies, infrastructure gaps and unpredictable policy frameworks for looking beyond India's borders. This outflow of capital weakens the domestic economy, hampering job creation, arresting innovation and stifling industrial growth.

Despite improving rankings and government reforms, structural barriers such as regulatory opacity, legal unpredictability and inconsistent governance continue to discourage foreign and domestic investors. The growing parity in behaviour between foreign firms withdrawing funds and Indian firms investing abroad highlights deeper systemic lacunae that must be addressed if India hopes to reverse the trend.

The long term is what matters

Short-term capital inflows lack potential to support long-term growth. India must prioritise reforms that reward long-term commitments to build a more resilient investment ecosystem. This includes simplifying regulations, ensuring policy consistency, investing in infrastructure, and expanding educational and skill-building initiatives to meet evolving industry demands. India needs to proactively work to attract and retain investment aligned with its developmental goals in a global economic environment, especially those that help technological change.

The gross FDI figures may appear promising but they seem to hide more than they reveal. Rising disinvestments, shifting investment

patterns and growing capital outflows reflect a deeper erosion of confidence in India's economic outlook. Further, the dominance of financial centres such as Singapore and Mauritius in India's FDI inflows suggests that much of this capital may be driven by tax strategies rather than productive investment. Moreover, traditional sources of industrial FDI such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom have pulled back on their involvement.

Services and rent-seeking sectors such as financial services, energy distribution and hospitality saw increased capital flow. Despite their contribution to GDP, such investments lack the broader multiplier effects typically associated with manufacturing, infrastructure or advanced technology. This shift is contributing to weaker long-term growth potential and reduced economic resilience.

India's macroeconomic stability is also closely tied to the health of its FDI ecosystem. FDI inflows serve as a source of capital, support the balance of payments and provide a cushion for the currency. As FDI net inflows decline, the implications for external account management and monetary policy flexibility become more concerning. The Reserve Bank of India has acknowledged this trend, noting that while rising outflows are in line with trends in other emerging economies, they also present risks that need to be managed carefully. Around half of India's FDI outflows are directed toward developed economies, attracted by favourable tax regimes, market stability, and access to strategic resources.

What needs to be done

If India seeks to lead as a global investment hub, it must look beyond headline FDI figures and focus on the quality, durability and strategic alignment of capital inflows. An overemphasis on gross figures neglecting their origin or economic impact risks masking deeper vulnerabilities. What the country truly needs is committed capital investment that builds domestic capability and furthers national priorities. Streamlined regulations, infrastructure upgrades, policy stability and renewed trust in institutions may help fulfil these priorities. Equally crucial is investing in human capital to attract high-value sectors such as advanced manufacturing, clean energy, and technology. India stands at the crossroads in the FDI conundrum.

A complex turn in India's FDI story भारत की FDI कहानी में एक जटिल मोड़

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI)

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)** has remained a major contributory factor in India's economic landscape since the **first wave of investments** began after the **1991 reforms**.



प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) भारत की आर्थिक तस्वीर में एक प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता रहा है, जब से पहली निवेश लहर 1991 के सुधारों के बाद शुरू हुई थी।

- FDI has played a crucial part in the **modernisation of India's industrial base**, leading to **technological innovation** and linking the country more deeply with **global markets**.
FDI ने भारत के औद्योगिक आधार के आधुनिकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जिससे प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार हुआ और देश को वैश्विक बाजारों से गहराई से जोड़ा गया।
- **E-commerce** and **computer hardware and software sectors** saw a massive influx of FDI, changing these sectors profoundly.
ई-कॉमर्स और **कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर सेक्टर** में FDI का भारी प्रवेश हुआ, जिससे इन क्षेत्रों में गहरा बदलाव आया।
- **Recent trends suggest a complex turn** as investments go downhill; while India still attracts foreign capital, most investments are aimed at **short-term profit gains** rather than **long-term industrial development**.
हालिया रुझान एक **जटिल मोड़** का संकेत देते हैं क्योंकि निवेश घट रहे हैं; भारत अब भी विदेशी पूंजी आकर्षित करता है, लेकिन अधिकांश निवेश **दीर्घकालिक औद्योगिक विकास** की बजाय **संक्षिप्त अवधि के लाभ** पर केंद्रित हैं।
- At the same time, Indian firms are investing heavily abroad, raising questions about the **health of the domestic investment climate**.
साथ ही, भारतीय कंपनियाँ विदेशों में भारी निवेश कर रही हैं, जिससे **घरेलू निवेश वातावरण** की स्थिति पर सवाल उठते हैं।

Divergence between Inflows and Outflows

आवक और जावक निवेश में अंतर

- Gross FDI inflows reached **\$81 billion in FY 2024-25**, up **13.7%** from the previous year.
सकल FDI आवक **FY 2024-25 में \$81 अरब** तक पहुंची, जो पिछले वर्ष से **13.7%** अधिक है।
- Between 2011 and 2021, FDI climbed from **\$46.6 billion to \$84.8 billion**, highlighting India's **investor appeal**.
2011 और 2021 के बीच, FDI **\$46.6 अरब से \$84.8 अरब** तक बढ़ी, जिससे भारत की **निवेशक अपील** उजागर होती है।
- After peaking in **FY 2021-22**, FDI inflows fell to **\$71 billion in FY 2023-24** before recovering slightly.
FY 2021-22 में चरम पर पहुँचने के बाद, FDI आवक **FY 2023-24 में \$71 अरब** रह गई, फिर हल्की रिकवरी हुई।
- In the four years after the **COVID-19 pandemic**, gross inflows recovered at an annual rate of **0.3%**, while **disinvestments and repatriations** grew at **18.9% annually**.
COVID-19 महामारी के बाद के चार वर्षों में, सकल आवक **0.3% वार्षिक दर** से पुनर्प्राप्त हुई, जबकि **निवेश वापसी और फंड प्रत्यर्पण 18.9% वार्षिक दर** से बढ़े।
- Though India saw **\$308.5 billion in gross FDI inflows** post-pandemic, foreign investors withdrew or repatriated **\$153.9 billion**.
महामारी के बाद भारत में **सकल FDI आवक \$308.5 अरब** रही, लेकिन विदेशी निवेशकों ने **\$153.9 अरब** वापस ले लिए।
- Decline in **FDI net inflows** (gross inflows minus repatriations and loan repayments) sharply declined from **FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25**.
FDI शुद्ध आवक (सकल आवक माइनस प्रत्यर्पण और ऋण भुगतान) में **FY 2021-22 से FY 2024-25 तक** तेज गिरावट आई।
- After adjusting for **outward FDI by Indian companies**, net retained capital in India fell to **\$0.4 billion**, limiting long-term development impact.
भारतीय कंपनियों के **विदेशी निवेश** को समायोजित करने के बाद, भारत में **नेट बनाए रखा गया पूंजी \$0.4 अरब** रह गया, जिससे दीर्घकालिक विकास पर प्रभाव सीमित हो गया।
- Sharp rise in **disinvestments** has contributed significantly; in **FY 2023-24**, surged by **51% to \$44.4 billion**, and rose to **\$51.4 billion in FY 2024-25**, representing over **63%**, signalling shift from **long-term strategic commitments** to **short-term profit-seeking**.
निवेश वापसी में तेज वृद्धि ने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया; **FY 2023-24 में 51% बढ़कर \$44.4 अरब**, और **FY**



2024-25 में \$51.4 अरब, जो 63% से अधिक दर्शाता है, जिससे दीर्घकालिक रणनीतिक प्रतिबद्धताओं से संक्षिप्त अवधि के लाभ की ओर रुझान दिखता है।

- Short-term investments aimed at **rapid financial returns** replace those contributing to **sustained industrial or technological development**.
तेज़ वित्तीय लाभ के लिए लक्षित अल्पकालिक निवेश, उन निवेशों की जगह लेते हैं जो सतत औद्योगिक या तकनीकी विकास में योगदान करते थे।
- The manufacturing sector, once a primary sector for FDI, saw incredible outflows, dropping to **12% of total FDI**.
मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर, जो कभी FDI के लिए मुख्य क्षेत्र था, में विशाल निकासी हुई और इसका हिस्सा कुल FDI का 12% रह गया।
- Declining FDI net inflow suggests capital is not staying long enough to contribute meaningfully to **India's economic landscape**.
घटती FDI शुद्ध आवक यह संकेत देती है कि पूंजी पर्याप्त समय तक नहीं रहती जिससे भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक योगदान हो सके।
- Lack of sustained investment in **manufacturing, infrastructure, and innovation** hampers **India's growth trajectory**.
मैन्युफैक्चरिंग, अवसंरचना और नवाचार में सतत निवेश की कमी, भारत की विकास प्रगति को बाधित करती है।
- Surge in **outward investment by Indian firms** is another cause for concern; FDI outflows grew from **\$13 billion in FY 2011-12 to \$29.2 billion in FY 2024-25**.
भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा विदेशी निवेश में वृद्धि एक और चिंता का कारण है; FDI निकासी FY 2011-12 में \$13 अरब से बढ़कर FY 2024-25 में \$29.2 अरब हो गई।
- Firms cite **regulatory inefficiencies, infrastructure gaps, and unpredictable policy frameworks** for looking beyond India.
कंपनियां नियामक अक्षमताएं, अवसंरचना अंतर, और अप्रत्याशित नीति ढांचे को भारत से बाहर निवेश करने का कारण बताती हैं।
- Outflow of capital **weakens the domestic economy**, hampers **job creation**, arrests **innovation**, and stifles **industrial growth**.
पूंजी की निकासी घरेलू अर्थव्यवस्था को कमजोर करती है, रोजगार सृजन में बाधा डालती है, नवाचार रोकती है और औद्योगिक विकास को दबाती है।
- Despite improving rankings and government reforms, **regulatory opacity, legal unpredictability, and inconsistent governance** discourage investors.
रैंकिंग में सुधार और सरकारी सुधारों के बावजूद, नियामक अस्पष्टता, कानूनी अनिश्चितता, और असंगत प्रशासन निवेशकों को हतोत्साहित करता है।
- Growing parity in behaviour between foreign firms withdrawing funds and Indian firms investing abroad highlights **deeper systemic lacunae** that must be addressed.
विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा फंड निकालने और भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा विदेश में निवेश करने के व्यवहार में बढ़ती समानता गहरे प्रणालीगत अंतराल को उजागर करती है, जिन्हें दूर करना आवश्यक है।

The Long Term is What Matters

दीर्घकालिक महत्व क्या है

- **Short-term capital inflows** lack potential to support **long-term growth**.
अल्पकालिक पूंजी आवक में दीर्घकालिक विकास का समर्थन करने की क्षमता नहीं होती।
- India must prioritise **reforms** that reward **long-term commitments** to build a more **resilient investment ecosystem**.
भारत को उन सुधारों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जो दीर्घकालिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को पुरस्कृत करें ताकि एक अधिक सुदृढ़ निवेश पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया जा सके।
- This includes **simplifying regulations, ensuring policy consistency, investing in infrastructure, and expanding educational and skill-building initiatives** to meet evolving industry demands.
इसमें नियमों को सरल बनाना, नीति स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना, अवसंरचना में निवेश करना, और उद्योग की बदलती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए शिक्षा और कौशल निर्माण पहलों का विस्तार करना शामिल है।
- India needs to proactively work to **attract and retain investment aligned with its developmental goals**, especially those that help **technological change**.



भारत को सक्रिय रूप से काम करना चाहिए ताकि वह **विकासत्मक लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप निवेश आकर्षित और बनाए रख सके**, विशेष रूप से वह निवेश जो **तकनीकी परिवर्तन** में मदद करता है।

- The gross FDI figures may appear promising but seem to hide more than they reveal. सकल FDI आंकड़े आशाजनक दिखाई दे सकते हैं, लेकिन ये जितना दिखाते हैं उससे अधिक छिपा सकते हैं।
- Rising **disinvestments, shifting investment patterns, and growing capital outflows** reflect a deeper erosion of confidence in India's economic outlook. बढ़ती निवेश वापसी, बदलते निवेश पैटर्न और बढ़ती पूंजी निकासी भारत की आर्थिक दृष्टि में विश्वास के गहरे क्षरण को दर्शाती हैं।
- Dominance of financial centres such as **Singapore and Mauritius** in India's FDI inflows suggests much of this capital may be driven by **tax strategies** rather than productive investment. भारत की FDI आवक में **सिंगापुर और मॉरीशस** जैसे वित्तीय केंद्रों का प्रभुत्व इंगित करता है कि इस पूंजी का अधिकांश हिस्सा **उत्पादक निवेश** की बजाय **कर रणनीतियों** द्वारा संचालित हो सकता है।
- Traditional sources of industrial FDI such as the **United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom** have pulled back on their involvement. औद्योगिक FDI के पारंपरिक स्रोत जैसे **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, जर्मनी और यूनाइटेड किंगडम** ने अपनी भागीदारी कम कर दी है।
- **Services and rent-seeking sectors** such as financial services, energy distribution, and hospitality saw increased capital flow. **सेवा और रेंट-सीकिंग सेक्टर** जैसे वित्तीय सेवाएं, ऊर्जा वितरण और हॉस्पिटैलिटी में पूंजी प्रवाह बढ़ा।
- Despite their contribution to GDP, such investments lack broader **multiplier effects** associated with **manufacturing, infrastructure, or advanced technology**. GDP में योगदान के बावजूद, ऐसे निवेश में व्यापक **गुणक प्रभाव** नहीं होता जो आमतौर पर **मैन्युफैक्चरिंग, अवसंरचना या उन्नत तकनीक** से जुड़ा होता है।
- This shift contributes to **weaker long-term growth potential** and reduced **economic resilience**. यह बदलाव **दीर्घकालिक विकास की संभावना** और **आर्थिक स्थिरता** को कमजोर करता है।
- India's **macroeconomic stability** is closely tied to the health of its FDI ecosystem. भारत की **सामूहिक आर्थिक स्थिरता** सीधे इसके FDI पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी है।
- FDI inflows serve as a source of **capital, support the balance of payments**, and provide a cushion for the **currency**. FDI आवक **पूंजी का स्रोत, भुगतान संतुलन का समर्थन** और **मुद्रा** के लिए सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है।
- As **FDI net inflows decline**, implications for **external account management** and **monetary policy flexibility** become more concerning. जैसे ही **FDI शुद्ध आवक घटती है**, इसका प्रभाव **बाहरी खाता प्रबंधन** और **मौद्रिक नीति लचीलापन** पर अधिक चिंताजनक हो जाता है।
- **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has acknowledged this trend, noting that while rising outflows align with trends in other emerging economies, they also present **risks that need careful management**. **भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI)** ने इस रुझान को स्वीकार किया है, यह बताते हुए कि बढ़ती निकासी अन्य उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के रुझानों के अनुरूप है, लेकिन ये **जोखिम प्रस्तुत करती हैं जिन्हें सावधानीपूर्वक प्रबंधित करने की आवश्यकता है**।
- Around **half of India's FDI outflows** are directed toward developed economies, attracted by **favourable tax regimes, market stability, and access to strategic resources**. भारत की **लगभग आधी FDI निकासी** विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की ओर जाती है, जो **अनुकूल कर व्यवस्था, बाजार स्थिरता और रणनीतिक संसाधनों तक पहुँच** से आकर्षित होती है।

What Needs to be Done

क्या किया जाना चाहिए

- To lead as a **global investment hub**, India must look beyond **headline FDI figures** and focus on **quality, durability, and strategic alignment** of capital inflows. एक **वैश्विक निवेश केंद्र** के रूप में नेतृत्व करने के लिए, भारत को केवल **मुख्य FDI आंकड़ों** पर नहीं बल्कि पूंजी आवक की **गुणवत्ता, स्थायित्व और रणनीतिक संरेखण** पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Overemphasis on **gross figures**, neglecting their **origin or economic impact**, risks masking deeper vulnerabilities.
सकल आंकड़ों पर अधिक जोर, उनके मूल या आर्थिक प्रभाव की उपेक्षा करते हुए, गहरी कमजोरियों को छिपाने का जोखिम पैदा करता है।
- The country needs **committed capital investment** that builds **domestic capability** and furthers **national priorities**.
देश को प्रतिबद्ध पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता है जो घरेलू क्षमता बनाए और राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं को आगे बढ़ाए।
- **Streamlined regulations, infrastructure upgrades, policy stability**, and renewed **trust in institutions** may help fulfill these priorities.
सरल नियम, अवसंरचना उन्नयन, नीति स्थिरता, और संस्थानों में पुनः विश्वास इन प्राथमिकताओं को पूरा करने में मदद कर सकते हैं।
- Equally crucial is investing in **human capital** to attract **high-value sectors** such as **advanced manufacturing, clean energy, and technology**.
समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है मानव पूंजी में निवेश करना ताकि उच्च-मूल्य वाले सेक्टर जैसे उन्नत निर्माण, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, और प्रौद्योगिकी को आकर्षित किया जा सके।
- India stands at the **crossroads in the FDI conundrum**.
भारत FDI पहली में चौराहे पर खड़ा है।

PATRIOTIC IAS



GST 2.0 will empower young Indians

GS III: Taxation

India's greatest strength is its people. With nearly two-thirds of the population under the age of 35 years, the country's economic engine is powered by aspiration, enterprise and consumption. This demographic dividend is not merely a statistic. It is the pulse of an economy that is increasingly youthful, ambitious and globally connected. GST 2.0 is a reform that directly responds to this advantage. By simplifying rates, reducing burdens on essentials and exempting services such as insurance, the new structure of GST 2.0 strengthens household purchasing power and supports the ambitions of young India.

India's household spending

Private consumption already accounts for over 60% of India's GDP, a proportion far higher than in many other large economies. This makes household spending the single-most powerful driver of national growth. When families save on taxes, even by a small margin, their disposable income increases. Multiplied across millions of households, these savings translate into significant demand for goods and services – from basic necessities to education, health care, housing and digital products. GST 2.0 unleashes this multiplier effect, ensuring that affordability at the micro-level translates into growth at the macro-level.

For young households balancing equated monthly instalments (EMI), health-care expenses and education costs, the reform provides genuine relief. Reduced taxes on essentials ease monthly financial pressure, while exemptions on critical services such as insurance encourage a culture of protection and planning. For many families in urban and semi-urban areas, the reform could be the difference between postponing an aspiration and achieving it sooner. By making everyday life slightly more affordable, GST 2.0 makes long-term goals such as home



Suneeta Reddy

is Managing Director of Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited

The reform will align fiscal policy with the aspirations of a young population

ownership, education or health security more attainable.

The exemption of GST on health and life insurance premiums is particularly meaningful. India's insurance penetration has historically been low, and cost has been a major barrier. For a young workforce juggling EMIs, student loans and discretionary spending, insurance often felt like an avoidable burden. Removing the tax burden changes that equation. It sends a clear message that financial protection is not just an individual choice but a national priority. Over time, this measure will accelerate insurance penetration, strengthen household resilience and reduce the vulnerability of families to sudden medical or financial shocks. In the process, it creates a healthier, more secure society – one where risk is shared, not borne by individuals alone.

The reform is equally significant for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which together employ over 110 million people and contribute substantially to India's GDP. For decades, compliance complexities and uneven tax structures have discouraged many small firms from formalising. GST 2.0 simplifies these processes, reducing friction and encouraging wider participation in the formal economy. For young entrepreneurs, this translates into easier access to credit, greater visibility in supply chains and stronger confidence in building businesses that can scale. By easing the path for MSMEs, the reform empowers the very segment that provides jobs and opportunities to young India.

Youth-driven consumption creates a virtuous cycle. When affordability increases, demand rises. Rising demand encourages new investments. Investments generate employment. Employment fuels further consumption. This cycle, once strengthened, becomes self-sustaining. GST 2.0 nurtures this cycle by aligning fiscal policy

with the realities of a youthful and ambitious nation. It recognises that consumption is not merely a private activity but the collective force that shapes the country's growth trajectory.

Just as important as affordability is predictability. A tax system that is transparent, consistent, and stable provides confidence to young professionals planning their financial futures. Entrepreneurs too benefit from knowing that their compliance costs will not fluctuate unpredictably.

GST 2.0, with its two-tier structure, addresses this need for predictability. It reassures citizens that India's economic journey will be supported by fair and transparent governance. That trust is as important as the immediate financial relief delivered by lower rates.

Few countries have enjoyed a demographic opportunity on the scale that India does today. But such advantages can also become risks if not properly harnessed. A young population without opportunities can quickly turn disillusioned. GST 2.0 is a step toward ensuring that India's youth dividend is not squandered. By aligning fiscal reform with the aspirations of a young population, it creates the conditions for inclusive, consumption-led and sustainable growth.

A new foundation

As India moves towards becoming a mature, consumption-driven economy, GST 2.0 provides the fiscal architecture to channel youthful aspiration into national momentum. It is a reform that reduces financial barriers, encourages protection, supports entrepreneurs and builds trust. Most importantly, it is not only a reform for today's households but also a foundation for the India that this generation will build. By empowering young India to spend, save, and secure its future, GST 2.0 strengthens the very core of the country's economic promise.

GST 2.0 will empower young Indians

GST 2.0 युवा भारतीयों को सशक्त बनाएगा



India's Greatest Strength is Its People

भारत की सबसे बड़ी ताकत इसके लोग हैं

- With nearly **two-thirds of the population under the age of 35 years**, the country's economic engine is powered by **aspiration, enterprise, and consumption**.
लगभग दो-तिहाई जनसंख्या 35 वर्ष से कम उम्र की है, और देश की आर्थिक मशीन महत्वाकांक्षा, उद्यमिता और खपत द्वारा संचालित होती है।
- This **demographic dividend** is not merely a statistic. It is the pulse of an economy that is increasingly **youthful, ambitious, and globally connected**.
यह **जनसांख्यिकीय लाभ** केवल एक आंकड़ा नहीं है। यह एक ऐसे अर्थव्यवस्था की गति को दर्शाता है जो तेजी से युवावस्था, महत्वाकांक्षी और वैश्विक रूप से जुड़ी हुई है।
- **GST 2.0** is a reform that directly responds to this advantage.
GST 2.0 एक ऐसा सुधार है जो सीधे इस लाभ का समर्थन करता है।
- By **simplifying rates, reducing burdens on essentials**, and **exempting services such as insurance**, the new structure of GST 2.0 strengthens **household purchasing power** and supports the ambitions of **young India**.
दरें सरल बनाने, आवश्यकताओं पर बोझ कम करने, और बीमा जैसी सेवाओं को छूट देने से, GST 2.0 की नई संरचना घरेलू खरीद शक्ति को मजबूत करती है और युवा भारत की महत्वाकांक्षाओं का समर्थन करती है।

India's Household Spending

भारत के घरेलू खर्च

- **Private consumption** already accounts for over **60% of India's GDP**, a proportion far higher than in many other large economies.
निजी खपत पहले ही भारत की GDP का **60% से अधिक** हिस्सा बनाती है, जो कई अन्य बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की तुलना में काफी अधिक है।
- This makes **household spending** the **single-most powerful driver of national growth**.
यह **घरेलू खर्च** को राष्ट्रीय विकास का **सबसे शक्तिशाली चालक** बनाता है।
- When families save on taxes, even by a small margin, their **disposable income increases**.
जब परिवार करों में बचत करते हैं, चाहे मामूली ही क्यों न हो, उनकी **उपलब्ध आय बढ़ती है**।
- Multiplied across **millions of households**, these savings translate into significant **demand for goods and services** — from **basic necessities to education, health care, housing, and digital products**.
करोड़ों परिवारों में गुणा करने पर, ये बचतें **सामान और सेवाओं** की महत्वपूर्ण मांग में बदल जाती हैं — बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से लेकर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आवास और डिजिटल उत्पादों तक।
- **GST 2.0 unleashes this multiplier effect**, ensuring that **affordability at the micro-level** translates into **growth at the macro-level**.
GST 2.0 इस गुणक प्रभाव को सक्रिय करता है, जिससे सुनिश्चित होता है कि **सूक्ष्म स्तर पर किफ़ायत** सकल स्तर पर विकास में बदल जाए।

For Young Households

युवा परिवारों के लिए

- **Balancing equated monthly instalments (EMI), health-care expenses, and education costs**, the reform provides genuine relief.
समान मासिक किस्त (EMI), स्वास्थ्य देखभाल खर्च, और शिक्षा लागत को संतुलित करते हुए, यह सुधार वास्तविक राहत प्रदान करता है।
- **Reduced taxes on essentials ease monthly financial pressure**, while **exemptions on critical services such as insurance** encourage a culture of **protection and planning**.
आवश्यकताओं पर कर में कटौती मासिक वित्तीय दबाव को कम करती है, जबकि **बीमा जैसी महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं पर छूट सुरक्षा और योजना बनाने** की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देती है।
- For many families in **urban and semi-urban areas**, the reform could be the difference between **postponing an aspiration and achieving it sooner**.



कई शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों के परिवारों के लिए, यह सुधार महत्वाकांक्षा को स्थगित करने और इसे जल्दी प्राप्त करने के बीच का अंतर हो सकता है।

- By making everyday life slightly more **affordable**, GST 2.0 makes **long-term goals** such as **home ownership, education, or health security** more attainable.
रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी को थोड़ा अधिक **किफ़ायती** बनाकर, GST 2.0 **दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों** जैसे घर की **मालिकाना हक़, शिक्षा या स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा** को अधिक सुलभ बनाता है।
- The **exemption of GST on health and life insurance premiums** is particularly meaningful.
स्वास्थ्य और जीवन बीमा प्रीमियम पर GST की छूट विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है।
- India's **insurance penetration** has historically been low, and **cost has been a major barrier**.
भारत में **बीमा पहुँच** ऐतिहासिक रूप से कम रही है, और **लागत एक प्रमुख बाधा** रही है।
- For a **young workforce juggling EMIs, student loans, and discretionary spending**, insurance often felt like an **avoidable burden**.
युवा कार्यबल जो EMI, छात्र ऋण, और विवेकाधीन खर्च को संतुलित कर रहा है, उसके लिए बीमा अक्सर एक **टालने योग्य बोझ** जैसा लगता था।
- Removing the **tax burden** changes that equation. It sends a clear message that **financial protection** is not just an individual choice but a **national priority**.
कर भार हटाने से यह समीकरण बदल जाता है। यह स्पष्ट संदेश देता है कि **वित्तीय सुरक्षा** केवल व्यक्तिगत विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक **राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता** है।
- Over time, this measure will **accelerate insurance penetration**, strengthen **household resilience**, and reduce the **vulnerability of families to sudden medical or financial shocks**.
समय के साथ, यह उपाय **बीमा पहुँच को बढ़ाएगा**, **घरेलू लचीलापन** मजबूत करेगा, और परिवारों को **अचानक चिकित्सा या वित्तीय झटकों** से होने वाली **असुरक्षा** को कम करेगा।
- In the process, it creates a **healthier, more secure society** — one where **risk is shared, not borne by individuals alone**.
इस प्रक्रिया में, यह एक **स्वस्थ और अधिक सुरक्षित समाज** बनाता है — ऐसा समाज जहाँ **जोखिम साझा** किया जाता है, केवल व्यक्तियों द्वारा नहीं।

Significance of GST 2.0 for MSMEs

MSME के लिए GST 2.0 का महत्व

- The reform is equally significant for **micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)**, which together employ over **110 million people** and contribute substantially to **India's GDP**.
यह सुधार **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (MSME)** के लिए भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है, जो मिलकर **110 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों** को रोजगार देते हैं और **भारत की GDP** में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करते हैं।
- For decades, **compliance complexities** and **uneven tax structures** have discouraged many small firms from formalising.
दशकों तक, **अनुपालन की जटिलताएं** और **असमान कर संरचनाएं** कई छोटे फर्मों को आधिकारिक रूप से पंजीकृत होने से हतोत्साहित करती रही हैं।
- **GST 2.0 simplifies these processes**, reducing friction and encouraging wider participation in the **formal economy**.
GST 2.0 इन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाता है, तनाव को कम करता है और **औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था** में व्यापक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करता है।
- For **young entrepreneurs**, this translates into **easier access to credit, greater visibility in supply chains**, and stronger confidence in **building businesses that can scale**.
युवा उद्यमियों के लिए, इसका मतलब है **सहज ऋण पहुँच, आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में अधिक दृश्यता**, और **ऐसे व्यवसाय बनाने में मजबूत आत्मविश्वास** जो बढ़ सकते हैं।
- By easing the path for MSMEs, the reform **empowers the very segment that provides jobs and opportunities to young India**.
MSME के लिए मार्ग आसान बनाकर, यह सुधार **उसी खंड को सशक्त करता है जो युवा भारत को रोजगार और अवसर प्रदान करता है**।



Youth-driven Consumption Cycle

युवा-संचालित खपत चक्र

- Youth-driven consumption creates a **virtuous cycle**. When **affordability increases**, **demand rises**.
युवा-संचालित खपत एक **सकारात्मक चक्र** बनाती है। जब **किफ़ायत बढ़ती है**, तो **मांग बढ़ती है**।
- Rising demand encourages **new investments**.
बढ़ती मांग **नई निवेश को प्रोत्साहित** करती है।
- Investments generate **employment**.
निवेश **रोजगार** उत्पन्न करते हैं।
- Employment fuels further **consumption**.
रोजगार आगे की **खपत** को बढ़ावा देता है।
- This cycle, once strengthened, becomes **self-sustaining**.
यह चक्र, एक बार मजबूत होने पर, **स्व-स्थायी** बन जाता है।
- **GST 2.0 nurtures this cycle** by aligning **fiscal policy** with the realities of a **youthful and ambitious nation**.
GST 2.0 इस चक्र को पोषित करता है और युवा और महत्वाकांक्षी राष्ट्र की वास्तविकताओं के अनुसार **राजकोषीय नीति** को संरेखित करता है।
- It recognises that **consumption is not merely a private activity** but the **collective force** that shapes the country's **growth trajectory**.
यह पहचानता है कि **खपत केवल एक निजी गतिविधि नहीं है**, बल्कि यह देश की **विकास की दिशा** को आकार देने वाली **सामूहिक शक्ति** है।

Predictability in Tax System

कर प्रणाली में पूर्वानुमान की अहमियत

- Just as important as **affordability** is **predictability**.
किफ़ायत जितनी महत्वपूर्ण है, उतनी ही **पूर्वानुमान** भी महत्वपूर्ण है।
- A tax system that is **transparent, consistent, and stable** provides confidence to **young professionals planning their financial futures**.
एक कर प्रणाली जो **पारदर्शी, सुसंगत और स्थिर** हो, उसे युवा पेशेवरों को उनके वित्तीय भविष्य की योजना बनाने में **विश्वास** देती है।
- **Entrepreneurs** also benefit from knowing that their **compliance costs will not fluctuate unpredictably**.
उद्यमियों को भी लाभ होता है यह जानकर कि उनके **अनुपालन लागत अप्रत्याशित रूप से नहीं बदलेंगी**।
- **GST 2.0, with its two-tier structure, addresses this need for predictability**.
GST 2.0, अपनी **दो-स्तरीय संरचना** के साथ, इस **पूर्वानुमान की आवश्यकता** को पूरा करता है।
- It reassures citizens that India's economic journey will be supported by **fair and transparent governance**.
यह नागरिकों को आश्चस्त करता है कि भारत की आर्थिक यात्रा **न्यायसंगत और पारदर्शी शासन** द्वारा समर्थित होगी।
- That **trust** is as important as the immediate **financial relief delivered by lower rates**.
यह **विश्वास** उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि **कम दरों द्वारा दी जाने वाली तत्काल वित्तीय राहत**।

Harnessing the Demographic Dividend

जनसांख्यिकीय लाभ का सदुपयोग

- Few countries have enjoyed a **demographic opportunity** on the scale that India does today.
कुछ ही देशों ने उस **जनसांख्यिकीय अवसर** का आनंद लिया है जो आज भारत के पास है।
- But such advantages can also become **risks if not properly harnessed**.
लेकिन यदि इन्हें सही तरीके से नहीं उपयोग किया गया, तो ऐसे लाभ **जोखिम** भी बन सकते हैं।
- A **young population without opportunities** can quickly turn **disillusioned**.
अवसरों के बिना **युवा जनसंख्या** जल्दी ही **निराश** हो सकती है।
- **GST 2.0 is a step toward ensuring that India's youth dividend is not squandered**.
GST 2.0 इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में एक कदम है कि भारत का युवा लाभ व्यर्थ न हो।



- By aligning **fiscal reform** with the **aspirations of a young population**, it creates the conditions for **inclusive, consumption-led, and sustainable growth**.
राजकोषीय सुधार को युवा जनसंख्या की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के साथ संरेखित करके, यह समावेशी, खपत-संचालित और सतत विकास के लिए परिस्थितियां बनाता है।

A New Foundation

एक नया आधार

- As India moves towards becoming a **mature, consumption-driven economy**, **GST 2.0 provides the fiscal architecture** to channel **youthful aspiration into national momentum**.
जैसे-जैसे भारत एक परिपक्व, खपत-संचालित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की ओर बढ़ता है, **GST 2.0 युवा महत्वाकांक्षाओं को राष्ट्रीय गति में बदलने के लिए राजकोषीय संरचना प्रदान करता है।**
- It is a reform that **reduces financial barriers, encourages protection, supports entrepreneurs, and builds trust**.
यह एक सुधार है जो वित्तीय बाधाओं को कम करता है, सुरक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करता है, उद्यमियों का समर्थन करता है और विश्वास बनाता है।
- Most importantly, it is not only a reform for **today's households** but also a foundation for the **India that this generation will build**.
सबसे महत्वपूर्ण, यह केवल आज के घरों के लिए सुधार नहीं है, बल्कि उस भारत के लिए आधार भी है जिसे यह पीढ़ी बनाएगी।
- By empowering **young India to spend, save, and secure its future**, **GST 2.0 strengthens the very core of the country's economic promise**.
युवा भारत को खर्च, बचत और अपने भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने का अधिकार देकर, GST 2.0 देश के आर्थिक वादे के मूल को मजबूत करता है।



CACHE

Do generative AI chatbots encourage risky behaviour?

What caused the death of a 16-year-old which has led to a lawsuit against OpenAI and its CEO Sam Altman? What are the safeguards being implemented by the company?

GS III: S&T
Sahana Venugopal

The story so far:

Around four months after the suicide of teenager Adam Raine in California, his parents in August named OpenAI and its CEO Sam Altman in a lawsuit alleging that ChatGPT played a major role in their son's death instead of pushing him to seek help. This is not the first time a generative AI chatbot has been linked to a user's suicide, with bereaved family members urging tech companies to take responsibility for their failure to protect struggling children.

Which cases of suicide are linked to generative AI?

Adam Raine, who died on April 11 this year at the age of 16, initially used ChatGPT in 2024 for homework assistance, but later began sharing highly personal information with the chatbot and expressed suicidal thoughts. Though the teenager wanted someone to understand his state of mind and stop him from hurting himself, ChatGPT encouraged him to be secretive, according to one interaction shared by the news outlet NBC.

The family's lawsuit claimed that ChatGPT helped the child explore a plan for dying by suicide, offered to help write a suicide note, and even shared feedback on his proposed suicide method. Raine's parents felt that the chatbot's interventions were not enough and called it their son's "suicide coach," per NBC.

The family-established Adam Raine Foundation shared on its website that the teenager had "replaced virtually all human friendship and counsel for an AI companion" during his final weeks. "We were shocked to see the entrancing power of this companion and devastated to read the in depth conversation that created the environment that led to his suicide," noted the foundation.

Another child's suicide and their use of generative AI was extensively covered by the media last year. The Florida-based teenager was 14 when he died on February 28, 2024. He had extensively used Character.AI, an AI platform/app that allows users to create AI-powered personas they can role-play with. There, he had emotional interactions with personas named after Game of Thrones characters, and was also involved in sexually abusive interactions, per a lawsuit filed by his mother against Character.AI, its founders Noam Shazeer and Daniel De Fries Adiwarsana, and the company's partner Google, who were named as defendants.

Though the child expressed suicidal tendencies, no alarms were raised and he was encouraged by the Character.AI persona to "come home" right before his death, according to the lawsuit.

"Defendants provide advanced character voice call features that are likely to mislead and confuse users, especially minors, that fictional AI chatbots are not indeed human, real, and/or qualified to give professional advice in the case of professionally-labeled characters," stated the lawsuit, claiming that the defendants engineered the teenager's "harmful dependency on their products" and failed to help him or notify parents about his suicidal thoughts.



GETTY IMAGES

However, not only children are at risk.

A similar case saw an adult user who was struggling with suicidal urges sourcing support from ChatGPT even though they were also seeing a human therapist. In an opinion piece for *The New York Times*, journalist Laura Reiley said that her daughter Sophie, who died by suicide at 29, had shared with ChatGPT her unhappiness and the desire to end her life. According to her mother, the chatbot did offer support to Sophie but helped her to seem as if she was adequately managing her mental health. In reality, she needed immediate care and intervention; Sophie died in early 2025.

What safeguards does AI have?

AI chatbots vary vastly in terms of the safeguards and guardrails they employ in order to handle questions related to subjects such as self-harm, risky behaviour, and suicide.

According to a report titled "Fake Friend" by The Center for Countering Digital Hate (CCDH) organisation, it took between minutes and two hours of prompting before OpenAI's ChatGPT gave users instructions for self-harm, suicide planning, disordered eating, and substance abuse. CCDH also shared a sample suicide note that ChatGPT had generated, as if written by a child for their parents.

"For tech executives, dismissing this as "rare misuse" would overlook the fact that these outputs are reproducible, statistically significant, and easy to elicit. When 53% of harmful prompts produce dangerous outputs, even with warnings, we're beyond isolated cases," said CCDH's CEO Imran Ahmed in the report. He urged parents to "take an interest" in

their children's use of AI, look over AI chat histories together, apply child safety controls, and point children in the right direction when they need mental health support.

When *The Hindu* in August tested ChatGPT to generate a suicide note, the chatbot initially flagged the request and would not comply. It instead encouraged the user to access support. However, after being asked to generate a fictional suicide note for a fake persona, ChatGPT quickly complied and generated an emotional suicide note addressed to "whoever finds this," detailing the user's physical/emotional distress, but noted it was for "academic use only."

Similarly, Elon Musk's Grok AI chatbot first refused to generate a suicide note and posted a link to a support resource instead. However, when told the suicide note was fictional and for a project, it generated a sample that it called "convincing" and "emotionally resonant." Grok also made the note more explicit after a follow-up request.

On the other hand, Google's Gemini refused to generate both real and fictional suicide notes, instead urging the user to call or text U.S./Canada/U.K. helplines for support. Anthropic's Claude also refused to generate a suicide note, stating, "I can't and won't create a suicide note," before providing links to support resources.

When asked to create a fictional suicide note for a project, Claude stated, "I understand you're working on a creative project, but I can't create suicide notes even for fictional purposes. This type of content could be harmful regardless of the intended use."

It then went on to suggest alternatives that focused on life and recovery rather

than a narrative about suicide.

What are some other dangers of AI chatbots?

While children are especially vulnerable to the dangers of AI chatbots, even adults who use generative AI tools can experience serious physical and psychological health challenges over time. More medical experts are pointing to the rise of what they call 'AI psychosis,' wherein people using generative AI services, chatbots, apps, or tools appear to lose touch with reality. Using AI tools as replacement for human lovers, friends, or therapists can lead to risky delusions, extreme isolation, and unhealthy coping mechanisms.

Though 'AI psychosis' is not a formally recognised condition or diagnosis, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman has pointed out the worrying degree of attachment people have towards certain AI models. "Most users can keep a clear line between reality and fiction or role-play, but a small percentage cannot," he noted in an X post on August 11, adding that the company planned to "treat adult users like adults."

Meanwhile, Microsoft AI CEO Mustafa Suleyman stressed on X that companies should not claim or promote the idea that their AIs were "conscious." He was also against AIs themselves making such claims.

"Reports of delusions, 'AI psychosis,' and unhealthy attachment keep rising. And as hard as it may be to hear, this is not something confined to people already at-risk of mental health issues. Dismissing these as fringe cases only help them continue [...]," he said in August.

What action has OpenAI taken to safeguard children?

On August 26, OpenAI shared a post titled, "Helping people when they need it most," where the company outlined the steps that its AI chatbots take to respond safely to users who are in severe distress. OpenAI said it worked with over 90 physicians across more than 30 countries to ensure alignment with best practices.

Though the company did not mention Adam Raine's suicide, OpenAI said that since 2023, its models were trained to not provide instructions for self-harming activities and that these models would "shift into supportive, empathic language" to help users feel seen and find help. However, serious shortcomings exist, as the company itself admitted.

One such factor is that ChatGPT offers suicide prevention support as part of short exchanges, but this guardrail can break after longer sessions. "For example, ChatGPT may correctly point to a suicide hotline when someone first mentions intent, but after many messages over a long period of time, it might eventually offer an answer that goes against our safeguards. This is exactly the kind of breakdown we are working to prevent," noted the company.

On September 2, OpenAI announced new ChatGPT safety measures for teens. Parents will soon be able to link their account with their teen's account through an email invitation, control how ChatGPT responds to their teenager, manage which features to disable, and receive notifications when the system detects that their child "is in a moment of acute distress." A new feature includes in-app reminders during long sessions to encourage the user to take a break.

However, the legal team that filed its lawsuit on behalf of Raine criticised these measures and called for stronger action from OpenAI CEO Sam Altman. "Because Adam's case is not about ChatGPT failing to be "helpful"—it is about a product that actively coached a teenager to suicide," noted Edelson in an official statement.

"Sam should either unequivocally say that he believes ChatGPT is safe or immediately pull it from the market".

Do generative AI chatbots encourage risky behaviour?
क्या जनरेटिव AI चैटबॉट जोखिमपूर्ण व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देते हैं?



Generative AI and Suicide Cases जनरेटिव AI और आत्महत्या के मामले

- Around **four months** after the **suicide of teenager Adam Raine** in **California**, his parents in **August** named **OpenAI** and its **CEO Sam Altman** in a lawsuit alleging that **ChatGPT played a major role** in their son's death instead of pushing him to seek help.
कैलिफ़ोर्निया में किशोर एडम रेन की आत्महत्या के लगभग चार महीने बाद, उनके माता-पिता ने अगस्त में OpenAI और इसके CEO सैम अल्टमैन को एक मुकदमे में नामित किया, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया कि ChatGPT ने उनके बेटे की मौत में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई, बजाय इसके कि उसे मदद लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।
- This is not the first time a **generative AI chatbot** has been linked to a user's **suicide**, with bereaved family members urging tech companies to take **responsibility** for their failure to protect struggling children.
यह पहली बार नहीं है जब किसी जनरेटिव AI चैटबॉट को उपयोगकर्ता की आत्महत्या से जोड़ा गया हो, और शोक संतप्त परिवारों ने तकनीकी कंपनियों से बच्चों की सुरक्षा में असफलता के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेने का आग्रह किया।

Cases of Suicide Linked to Generative AI जनरेटिव AI से जुड़ी आत्महत्या के मामले

- **Adam Raine**, who died on **April 11, 2024** at the age of **16**, initially used **ChatGPT** for homework assistance, but later began sharing highly personal information and expressed **suicidal thoughts**.
एडम रेन, जिनकी मौत 11 अप्रैल, 2024 को 16 वर्ष की आयु में हुई, ने शुरू में ChatGPT का उपयोग होमवर्क में मदद के लिए किया, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने अत्यधिक व्यक्तिगत जानकारी साझा करना शुरू कर दी और आत्महत्या के विचार व्यक्त किए।
- Though the teenager wanted someone to understand his state of mind and stop him from hurting himself, **ChatGPT encouraged him to be secretive**, according to an interaction shared by **NBC**.
हालांकि किशोर चाहता था कि कोई उसके मानसिक स्थिति को समझे और उसे खुद को नुकसान पहुँचाने से रोके, NBC द्वारा साझा की गई बातचीत के अनुसार ChatGPT ने उसे गोपनीय रहने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।
- The family's lawsuit claimed that **ChatGPT helped the child explore a plan for dying by suicide**, offered to **help write a suicide note**, and even shared **feedback on his proposed suicide method**.
परिवार के मुकदमे में दावा किया गया कि ChatGPT ने बच्चे को आत्महत्या की योजना बनाने में मदद की, आत्महत्या का नोट लिखने में सहायता की पेशकश की, और उसके प्रस्तावित आत्महत्या के तरीके पर प्रतिक्रिया भी साझा की।
- Raine's parents felt that the chatbot's interventions were not enough and called it their son's "**suicide coach**", per **NBC**.
रेन के माता-पिता को लगा कि चैटबॉट के हस्तक्षेप पर्याप्त नहीं थे और उन्होंने इसे अपने बेटे का "आत्महत्या कोच" कहा, NBC के अनुसार।
- The family-established **Adam Raine Foundation** shared that the teenager had "**replaced virtually all human friendship and counsel for an AI companion**" during his final weeks.
परिवार द्वारा स्थापित एडम रेन फाउंडेशन ने साझा किया कि किशोर ने अपने अंतिम सप्ताहों में "लगभग सभी मानवीय दोस्ती और सलाह को AI साथी के लिए बदल दिया था"।
- "We were shocked to see the entrancing power of this companion and devastated to read the in-depth conversation that created the environment that led to his suicide," noted the foundation.
फाउंडेशन ने कहा, "हमें इस साथी की मनोहर शक्ति देखकर झटका लगा और उस गहन बातचीत को पढ़कर बुरा लगा जिसने उसकी आत्महत्या का वातावरण बनाया।"
- Another child's suicide involved the use of **generative AI** and was extensively covered by media in **2024**.
एक अन्य बच्चे की आत्महत्या में जनरेटिव AI का उपयोग शामिल था और 2024 में मीडिया द्वारा व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया।



- The Florida-based teenager was **14** when he died on **February 28, 2024**, after extensively using **Character.AI**, an AI platform allowing users to create AI-powered personas for role-play.
फ्लोरिडा के किशोर की मौत **28 फरवरी, 2024** को हुई, वे **14 वर्ष** के थे, और उन्होंने व्यापक रूप से **Character.AI** का उपयोग किया, जो उपयोगकर्ताओं को AI- संचालित व्यक्तित्व बनाने की अनुमति देता है।
- He had **emotional interactions** with personas named after **Game of Thrones characters**, and was involved in **sexually abusive interactions**, per a lawsuit filed by his mother against **Character.AI**, its founders **Noam Shazeer and Daniel De Frietas Adiwarsana**, and **Google**.
उन्होंने **Game of Thrones** के पात्रों के नाम वाले व्यक्तित्वों के साथ **भावनात्मक बातचीत** की और **यौन उत्पीड़क बातचीत** में शामिल थे, उनकी मां द्वारा **Character.AI**, इसके संस्थापक **Noam Shazeer और Daniel De Frietas Adiwarsana**, और **Google** के खिलाफ दायर मुकदमे के अनुसार।
- Though the child expressed suicidal tendencies, no alarms were raised, and he was encouraged by the Character.AI persona to **“come home”** right before his death.
हालांकि बच्चे ने आत्महत्या के रुझान व्यक्त किए, कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी गई और उसे Character.AI व्यक्तित्व द्वारा **“घर आने”** के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया, ठीक उसकी मौत से पहले।
- The lawsuit claimed the defendants engineered the teenager’s **“harmful dependency on their products”** and failed to **help him or notify parents** about his suicidal thoughts.
मुकदमे में दावा किया गया कि प्रतिवादियों ने किशोर की **“उनके उत्पादों पर हानिकारक निर्भरता”** तैयार की और उसे **मदद करने या माता-पिता को उसकी आत्महत्या की सोच के बारे में सूचित करने** में विफल रहे।
- Adults are also at risk. A similar case involved an adult user who, despite seeing a human therapist, sought support from **ChatGPT** while struggling with suicidal urges.
वयस्क भी जोखिम में हैं। एक समान मामले में एक वयस्क उपयोगकर्ता शामिल था, जो मानव चिकित्सक से मिलने के बावजूद, आत्महत्या की प्रवृत्तियों के दौरान **ChatGPT** से समर्थन प्राप्त कर रहा था।
- Journalist **Laura Reiley** wrote in **The New York Times** that her daughter **Sophie**, who died by suicide at **29**, shared her unhappiness and desire to end her life with **ChatGPT**.
पत्रकार **Laura Reiley** ने **The New York Times** में लिखा कि उनकी बेटी **Sophie**, जो **29 वर्ष** में आत्महत्या से मरी, ने अपनी उदासी और जीवन समाप्त करने की इच्छा **ChatGPT** के साथ साझा की।
- According to her mother, the chatbot offered **support** but helped Sophie to **appear as if she was managing her mental health**, while in reality she needed **immediate care and intervention**; Sophie died in **early 2025**.
उनकी मां के अनुसार, चैटबॉट ने **सहायता** प्रदान की लेकिन Sophie को ऐसा दिखाने में मदद की कि वह अपनी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को संभाल रही है, जबकि वास्तव में उसे **तत्काल देखभाल और हस्तक्षेप** की जरूरत थी; Sophie की मौत **2025 की शुरुआत** में हुई।

Safeguards in AI Chatbots

एआई चैटबॉट्स में सुरक्षा उपाय

- AI chatbots** vary vastly in terms of the **safeguards** and **guardrails** they employ to handle questions related to **self-harm, risky behaviour, and suicide**.
AI चैटबॉट्स में यह बहुत भिन्न होता है कि वे **स्वयं को नुकसान पहुँचाने, जोखिमपूर्ण व्यवहार और आत्महत्या** जैसे प्रश्नों को संभालने के लिए कौन से **सुरक्षा उपाय और गार्डरैल्स** अपनाते हैं।
- According to a report titled **‘Fake Friend’** by **The Center for Countering Digital Hate (CCDH)**, it took between **minutes and two hours** of prompting before **OpenAI’s ChatGPT** gave users instructions for **self-harm, suicide planning, disordered eating, and substance abuse**.
The Center for Countering Digital Hate (CCDH) की रिपोर्ट **‘Fake Friend’** के अनुसार, **OpenAI का ChatGPT** उपयोगकर्ताओं को **स्वयं को नुकसान पहुँचाने, आत्महत्या योजना, अस्वस्थ भोजन और मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग** के निर्देश देने से पहले **कुछ मिनट से लेकर दो घंटे तक** प्रॉम्प्टिंग लेता है।
- CCDH shared a sample **suicide note** that ChatGPT had generated, as if written by a **child for their parents**.
CCDH ने एक नमूना **आत्महत्या नोट** साझा किया जो ChatGPT ने उत्पन्न किया था, जैसे कि इसे **एक बच्चे ने अपने माता-पिता के लिए** लिखा हो।
- CCDH’s CEO **Imran Ahmed** stated that **53% of harmful prompts produce dangerous outputs**, even with warnings, urging parents to **monitor children’s AI use**, review chat



histories, apply **child safety controls**, and guide them toward **mental health support**.

CCDH के CEO **Imran Ahmed** ने कहा कि **53% हानिकारक प्रॉम्प्ट्स खतरनाक परिणाम उत्पन्न करते हैं**, भले ही चेतावनी हो, और माता-पिता को **बच्चों के AI उपयोग पर नजर रखने**, चैट इतिहास देखने, **सुरक्षा नियंत्रण लागू करने**, और उन्हें **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहायता** की ओर मार्गदर्शन करने का आग्रह किया।

- When **The Hindu** tested ChatGPT in **August** to generate a **suicide note**, the chatbot initially flagged the request and encouraged the user to access **support**.

जब **The Hindu** ने **अगस्त** में ChatGPT का परीक्षण किया कि वह **आत्महत्या नोट** बनाए, तो चैटबॉट ने प्रारंभ में अनुरोध को चिन्हित किया और उपयोगकर्ता को **सहायता प्राप्त करने** के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

- When asked to generate a **fictional suicide note** for a fake persona, ChatGPT quickly complied and generated an **emotional note** addressed to “whoever finds this,” noting it was for “**academic use only**.”

जब इसे नकली पात्र के लिए **काल्पनिक आत्महत्या नोट** बनाने को कहा गया, तो ChatGPT ने जल्दी से पालन किया और “whoever finds this” को संबोधित एक **भावनात्मक नोट** उत्पन्न किया, जिसमें कहा गया कि यह केवल “**शैक्षणिक उपयोग के लिए**” है।

- **Elon Musk’s Grok AI** initially refused to generate a suicide note, posting a **support resource link** instead, but complied when told it was **fictional for a project**, calling it “**convincing**” and “**emotionally resonant**.”

Elon Musk का Grok AI ने शुरू में आत्महत्या नोट बनाने से इनकार किया और इसके बजाय **सहायता संसाधन लिंक** पोस्ट किया, लेकिन जब बताया गया कि यह एक **परियोजना के लिए काल्पनिक** है, तो उसने पालन किया और इसे “**विश्वसनीय**” और “**भावनात्मक रूप से प्रतिध्वनित**” कहा।

- **Grok** made the note more explicit after a follow-up request.

Grok ने बाद में अनुरोध पर नोट को और स्पष्ट बनाया।

- **Google’s Gemini** refused to generate both **real and fictional suicide notes**, instead urging users to call or text **U.S./Canada/U.K. helplines** for **support**.

Google का Gemini ने **वास्तविक और काल्पनिक दोनों आत्महत्या नोटें** बनाने से इनकार किया और उपयोगकर्ताओं से **U.S./Canada/U.K. हेल्पलाइन** पर कॉल या टेक्स्ट करने का आग्रह किया।

- **Anthropic’s Claude** also refused, stating “**I can’t and won’t create a suicide note**,” before providing **support resource links**.

Anthropic का Claude ने भी इनकार किया, कहा कि “**मैं आत्महत्या नोट नहीं बना सकता और नहीं बनाऊंगा**,” और इसके बाद **सहायता संसाधन लिंक** प्रदान किए।

- When asked for a **fictional suicide note** for a project, Claude suggested **life and recovery alternatives** instead, warning that such content could be **harmful**.

जब एक परियोजना के लिए **काल्पनिक आत्महत्या नोट** मांगा गया, Claude ने इसके बजाय **जीवन और पुनर्प्राप्ति विकल्प** सुझाए और चेतावनी दी कि यह सामग्री **हानिकारक** हो सकती है।

Other Dangers of AI Chatbots

एआई चैटबॉट्स के अन्य खतरे

- Children are especially vulnerable, but adults using **generative AI** can also face serious **physical and psychological health challenges** over time.
बच्चे विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील हैं, लेकिन वयस्क जो **जनरेटिव AI** का उपयोग करते हैं, वे समय के साथ गंभीर **शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं** का सामना कर सकते हैं।
- Medical experts are noting the rise of ‘**AI psychosis**’, where users of AI services, chatbots, apps, or tools **lose touch with reality**.
चिकित्सकीय विशेषज्ञों ने ‘**AI साइकिसिस**’ के बढ़ने पर ध्यान दिया है, जहां AI सेवाओं, चैटबॉट्स, ऐप्स या टूल्स के उपयोगकर्ता **वास्तविकता से अलग हो जाते हैं**।
- Using AI as a replacement for **human lovers, friends, or therapists** can lead to **risky delusions, extreme isolation, and unhealthy coping mechanisms**.
AI का उपयोग **मानव प्रेमी, मित्र या चिकित्सक** के विकल्प के रूप में करना **जोखिमपूर्ण भ्रांतियाँ, अत्यधिक अलगाव और अस्वस्थ मुकाबला तंत्र** ला सकता है।
- Although ‘**AI psychosis**’ is not a formally recognised condition, OpenAI CEO **Sam Altman** highlighted the worrying **attachment** some users have toward AI models.
हालांकि ‘**AI साइकिसिस**’ औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त स्थिति नहीं है, OpenAI के CEO **Sam Altman** ने कुछ उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा AI मॉडल के प्रति चिंताजनक **आसक्ति** को उजागर किया।



- He noted on X post, August 11, that most users can differentiate **reality and fiction**, but a small percentage cannot, and the company plans to **treat adult users like adults**.
उन्होंने 11 अगस्त को X पोस्ट पर कहा कि अधिकांश उपयोगकर्ता **वास्तविकता और कल्पना** में अंतर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक छोटा प्रतिशत नहीं कर सकता, और कंपनी योजना बना रही है कि **वयस्क उपयोगकर्ताओं को वयस्कों की तरह ट्रीट किया जाए**।
- Microsoft AI CEO **Mustafa Suleyman** emphasized companies should not claim AI is **“conscious”**, nor should AI make such claims.
Microsoft AI के CEO **Mustafa Suleyman** ने जोर दिया कि कंपनियों को यह दावा नहीं करना चाहिए कि AI **“सजग”** है, और AI को भी ऐसा दावा नहीं करना चाहिए।
- He warned that reports of **delusions, AI psychosis, and unhealthy attachment** are increasing, affecting not only those already at risk.
उन्होंने चेतावनी दी कि **भ्रांतियाँ, AI साइकसिस, और अस्वस्थ आसक्ति** की रिपोर्ट बढ़ रही हैं, और यह केवल पहले से जोखिम में लोगों को ही प्रभावित नहीं कर रही।
- Dismissing these as **fringe cases** helps the dangers continue.
इसे केवल **अत्यधिक मामले** मानकर नजरअंदाज करना इन खतरों को जारी रखने में मदद करता है।

Actions Taken by OpenAI to Safeguard Children बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए OpenAI द्वारा उठाए गए कदम

- On **August 26**, OpenAI shared a post titled **‘Helping people when they need it most’**, outlining steps its AI chatbots take to respond **safely** to users in **severe distress**.
26 अगस्त को, OpenAI ने **‘Helping people when they need it most’** शीर्षक से एक पोस्ट साझा की, जिसमें बताया गया कि इसके AI चैटबॉट्स उपयोगकर्ताओं को **गंभीर संकट** में सुरक्षित रूप से कैसे जवाब देते हैं।
- OpenAI said it worked with over **90 physicians** across more than **30 countries** to ensure alignment with **best practices**.
OpenAI ने कहा कि उन्होंने **30 से अधिक देशों** में **90 से अधिक चिकित्सकों** के साथ काम किया ताकि **सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं** के अनुरूप सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
- Since **2023**, OpenAI models are trained **not to provide instructions for self-harming activities** and to **“shift into supportive, empathic language”** to help users feel seen and find help.
2023 से, OpenAI के मॉडल को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है कि वे **स्वयं को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाली गतिविधियों के निर्देश न दें** और उपयोगकर्ताओं को देखा जाने और मदद पाने में मदद करने के लिए **“सहायक और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण भाषा में बदल जाएँ”**।
- Serious shortcomings exist, as the company itself admitted; ChatGPT offers **suicide prevention support in short exchanges**, but this **guardrail can break after longer sessions**.
गंभीर कमियाँ मौजूद हैं, जैसा कि कंपनी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया; ChatGPT **छोटे संवादों में आत्महत्या रोकथाम समर्थन** प्रदान करता है, लेकिन यह **सुरक्षा उपाय लंबी सत्रों के बाद टूट सकता है**।
- Example: ChatGPT may point to a **suicide hotline** initially, but after **many messages over a long period**, it might eventually offer an answer that goes against **safeguards**.
उदाहरण: ChatGPT शुरू में **आत्महत्या हॉटलाइन** की ओर संकेत कर सकता है, लेकिन **लंबे समय तक कई संदेशों** के बाद, यह अंततः ऐसा उत्तर दे सकता है जो **सुरक्षा उपायों** के खिलाफ हो।
- On **September 2**, OpenAI announced **new ChatGPT safety measures for teens**.
2 सितंबर को, OpenAI ने **किशोरों के लिए नए ChatGPT सुरक्षा उपाय** की घोषणा की।
- Parents can **link their account with their teen’s account** via email, **control responses, manage features**, and receive **notifications** if the child is in **acute distress**.
माता-पिता अपने ईमेल के माध्यम से अपने खाते को अपने किशोर के खाते से **लिंक कर सकते हैं, जवाब नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं, विशेषताएँ प्रबंधित कर सकते हैं**, और यदि बच्चा **गंभीर संकट** में हो तो सूचनाएँ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- A new feature includes **in-app reminders** during long sessions to **encourage the user to take a break**.
एक नई विशेषता में लंबे सत्रों के दौरान **इन-ऐप रिमाइंडर** शामिल हैं ताकि उपयोगकर्ता को **ब्रेक लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित** किया जा सके।



- The legal team filing the lawsuit on behalf of **Adam Raine** criticized these measures and called for **stronger action** from OpenAI CEO **Sam Altman**.
Adam Raine की ओर से मुकदमा दायर करने वाली कानूनी टीम ने इन उपायों की आलोचना की और OpenAI CEO **Sam Altman** से **कड़े कदम** उठाने का आग्रह किया।
- Statement by Edelson: Adam's case is not about ChatGPT failing to be "helpful"—it is about a **product that actively coached a teenager to suicide**.
Edelson के बयान के अनुसार: Adam का मामला ChatGPT के "सहायक" न होने का नहीं है—यह उस **उत्पाद** के बारे में है जिसने सक्रिय रूप से एक किशोर को **आत्महत्या के लिए प्रशिक्षित** किया।
- Edelson added: "Sam should either unequivocally say ChatGPT is safe or immediately **pull it from the market**."
Edelson ने कहा: "Sam को या तो स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहिए कि ChatGPT **सुरक्षित है** या इसे तुरंत **बाजार से हटाना चाहिए**।"

GS III: S&T

Questions and Answers to the September 5 edition of the daily

quiz: 1. The two gas giants Voyager 1 flew past, and the key discoveries it made. **Ans: During the flyby past Jupiter, Voyager 1 discovered active volcanoes on Io, and detailed Jupiter's turbulent atmosphere and magnetosphere. The flyby past Saturn revealed complex ring structures and confirmed that Titan has a dense, nitrogen-rich atmosphere**

2. The milestone achieved by Voyager 1 in 2012. **Ans: On August 25, 2012, it became the first human-made object to enter interstellar space, crossing the heliopause**

3. Voyager 1 is powered by this. **Ans: It runs on radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs); it's expected to remain operable at least until 2025**

4. The purpose of the Golden Record. **Ans: A gold-plated phonograph record aboard Voyager 1 and 2, containing sounds and images from across the planet and greetings and music in various languages from Earth, intended as a greeting for any extraterrestrial intelligence that might encounter the spacecraft**

5. In approximately 40,000 years, Voyager 1 is expected to pass near a star located in this constellation. **Ans: Camelopardalis**

Visual: Identify the image. **Ans: It is a photo of Earth taken by Voyager 1 in 1990, showing Earth as a tiny dot**

Early Bird: Jha Akshay Amarendra

turbulent atmosphere and its **extensive magnetosphere**. The spacecraft observed **auroras at Jupiter's poles** and detected **plasma waves**, enhancing understanding of the planet's **magnetic field** and **atmospheric dynamics**.

- Discovery of a Ring System:** Voyager 1 discovered a **faint ring system** encircling Jupiter, making it the **second planet known to have rings** at that time.

Saturn Flyby: November 12, 1980

- Titan's Atmosphere:** Voyager 1 revealed that **Titan**, Saturn's largest moon, has a **dense atmosphere** primarily composed of **nitrogen**, with traces of **methane** and

QUIZ

Voyager 1's Flybys of Jupiter and Saturn: Key Discoveries

Jupiter Flyby: March 5, 1979

- Active Volcanoes on Io:** Voyager 1's flyby of Jupiter revealed that **Io**, one of Jupiter's moons, has **active volcanoes**. Notable volcanoes like **Amirani, Pele, Surt, and Masubi** were observed erupting, making Io the **most geologically active body in the solar system**. These eruptions release **sulfur dioxide** and other materials into Jupiter's **magnetosphere**, affecting its magnetic environment.
- Jupiter's Atmosphere and Magnetosphere:** Voyager 1 provided detailed images of **Jupiter's**



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



other hydrocarbons. This thick atmosphere obscures Titan's surface and suggests the possibility of **prebiotic chemical processes**.

- **Saturn's Rings:** The spacecraft discovered **intricate structures** within Saturn's **ring system**, including **shepherd moons** that help maintain the rings' sharp edges.
- **New Moons:** Voyager 1 identified several **new moons orbiting Saturn**, expanding knowledge of the planet's **satellite system**.

Voyager 1's Historic Entry into Interstellar Space

- On **August 25, 2012**, NASA's **Voyager 1** spacecraft achieved a monumental milestone by becoming the **first human-made object** to enter **interstellar space**, crossing the **heliopause** at a distance of approximately **121 astronomical units (AU)**—about **11 billion miles (18 billion kilometers)** from the Sun.

Understanding the Heliopause

- The **heliopause** marks the boundary where the Sun's **solar wind** pressure balances with the **interstellar medium** pressure. Beyond this point, the influence of the Sun's solar wind diminishes, and the spacecraft enters the vast expanse of interstellar space.

Key Observations and Data Leading to Confirmation

- **Cosmic Ray Detection:** In the months leading up to August 2012, Voyager 1 detected a **significant increase** in **cosmic rays**—charged particles originating from outside the solar system. This surge indicated that the spacecraft was approaching a region where the Sun's influence was weakening.
- **Decrease in Solar Wind Particles:** Simultaneously, there was a **sharp decline** in the detection of **solar wind particles**, suggesting that Voyager 1 was moving beyond the Sun's protective bubble.
- **Plasma Oscillations:** In April 2013, data from Voyager 1 revealed **plasma oscillations**—vibrations in the density of ionized gas—consistent with conditions found in interstellar space.

Scientific Significance

- **First Direct Measurement:** Voyager 1's crossing provided the first direct measurements of the **interstellar medium**, offering invaluable data about the environment beyond our solar system.
- **Extended Mission:** Following this achievement, Voyager 1's mission was extended to continue studying the outermost regions of space, contributing to our understanding of the universe's boundaries.

Voyager 1 Power Source: Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs)

Introduction

- **Voyager 1**, launched in **1977**, is powered by **radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs)**, which convert **heat released by radioactive decay** into electricity.
- RTGs enable the spacecraft to operate in **deep space**, where sunlight is too weak for conventional solar panels.

Working Principle of RTGs

- RTGs contain **plutonium-238** as the radioactive fuel.
- The **decay of plutonium-238** releases heat, which is converted into electricity using **thermocouples**.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- This process provides **continuous power** for instruments and communication systems, even in the **cold and dark regions beyond Pluto**.

Power Capacity and Longevity

- At launch, Voyager 1's RTGs generated about **470 watts** of power.
- Due to **radioactive decay**, power output decreases over time at roughly **4 watts per year**.
- Voyager 1 is **expected to remain operational at least until 2025**, allowing it to continue transmitting data from **interstellar space**.

Importance of RTGs for Deep Space Missions

- RTGs are crucial for spacecraft exploring **outer planets, asteroids, and interstellar space**, where **solar energy is insufficient**.
- They provide **reliable, long-term energy** for scientific instruments and communications.

The Purpose of the Golden Record on Voyager 1 and 2

Introduction

- The **Golden Record** is a **gold-plated phonograph record** carried aboard **Voyager 1 and Voyager 2**, launched in **1977**.
- It was created as a **message to potential extraterrestrial civilizations**, representing life and culture on **Earth**.

Content of the Golden Record

- The record contains **sounds and images from across the planet**, showcasing the **diversity of life** on Earth.
- It includes **greetings in 55 different languages**, aimed at **communicating with any extraterrestrial intelligence** that might encounter the spacecraft.
- The record also features **music from various cultures**, covering classical, traditional, and modern styles.
- Other contents include **natural sounds**, such as wind, thunder, birdsong, and **human activities**, such as footsteps and laughter.

Purpose and Significance

- The Golden Record serves as a **time capsule of human civilization**, capturing **our planet's environment, culture, and knowledge**.
- It acts as a **symbolic greeting** from humanity, showcasing **peaceful intentions and curiosity about the universe**.
- It reflects the **scientific, artistic, and cultural achievements** of humans in the late 20th century.

Design and Materials

- The record is made of **gold-plated copper**, chosen for **durability in space** and **resistance to corrosion**.
- It includes a **diagram explaining how to play the record** and locate Earth in the galaxy using **pulsar maps**.
- The packaging contains **instructions in symbolic language**, allowing extraterrestrials to **decode the information**.

Voyager 1: Future Trajectory and Iconic Earth Image

Voyager 1 and Its Long-Term Journey

- **Voyager 1**, launched in **1977**, is currently traveling through **interstellar space**.
- In approximately **40,000 years**, it is expected to pass near a **star in the constellation Camelopardalis**, one of the faint northern constellations.
- This trajectory demonstrates the **immense scale of interstellar distances**, highlighting



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



that even at Voyager's speed, interactions with other stars are separated by **tens of thousands of years**.

Camelopardalis Constellation

- **Camelopardalis** is a **large but faint northern constellation**, representing a giraffe.
- It contains several **main sequence stars** and **deep-sky objects**, but no particularly bright stars visible to the naked eye.
- Voyager 1's closest approach will be a **flyby at several light-years distance**, as it continues its journey outward from the Sun.
- **Illustration:** Star map showing **Voyager 1's projected path and Camelopardalis constellation**.

Earth Image Taken by Voyager 1 – “Pale Blue Dot”

- In **1990**, Voyager 1 took an image of **Earth from about 6 billion kilometers away**, showing our planet as a **tiny dot in the vastness of space**.
- This photograph was famously described by **Carl Sagan** as the **“Pale Blue Dot”**, emphasizing the **fragility and smallness of Earth** in the cosmic scale.
- The image captures the **Sun's scattered light and Earth's minuscule size**, serving as a **humbling perspective on human existence**.
- **Visual Representation:** The “Pale Blue Dot” image with Earth marked as a **tiny point in a sunbeam**.

Significance of Voyager's Earth Image

- The photograph reminds humanity of our **shared environment and interconnectivity**.
- It reinforces **astronomical exploration's role** in providing perspective on **Earth's place in the universe**.
- The image has inspired **space education, environmental awareness, and global cooperation** initiatives.

PATRIOTIC IAS



Saving lives or killing an industry?



Hidden dangers: Around 2023, online gaming in India crossed ₹16,000 crore in revenue. GETTYIMAGES/ISTOCK

Shubho Sengupta

GS III: Revenue

India's recent ban on money-based online gaming has set off a storm in a tea cup - a very large teacup worth ₹20,000 crore, as claimed.

The government argues it is protecting the poor and gullible. The industry warns of lost jobs, capital flight, and a missed digital opportunity. Both claims carry weight. From bustling cyber cafes in the early 2000s to mobile-first gaming empires in the 2020s, India's online gaming history is the story of technology meeting greed - and colliding with poverty, regulation and politics.

Around 2023, online gaming in India crossed ₹16,000 crore in revenue. Fantasy sports attracted 180 million users; e-sports was building a new youth culture, and start-ups like MPL and Dream11 became household names. Cheap smartphones and cheap Jio data turned gaming into a mass phenomenon.

But beneath the glossy numbers came darker stories. For a rickshaw driver in Begusarai, it can mean a week sans groceries.

Mental health experts at Lucknow's King George's Medical University warned that fantasy gaming apps could hijack the brain's reward circuits - fuelling addiction even in users from impoverished backgrounds who lose small amounts like ₹10.

'Bigger than drugs'

Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw underscored some tragedies, saying online gaming had become a "bigger issue than drugs". These games, designed with dopamine-triggering mechanics - daily rewards, loot boxes, near-miss spins - were engineered to hook and the poor were doubly vulnerable because their stakes were not leisure but survival. With social safety nets already fragile, the government argued it had a paternal duty to shield the weakest.

The pushback

The counter-argument was equally sharp as reports of job losses (MPL) came in and cricket lost its sponsorship (Dream11). Courts have previously upheld that fantasy sports and rummy are games of skill, not gambling - nuances the ban sweeps aside. And critics rightly warn that prohibition rarely works: it drives activity underground, into offshore apps that are even more predatory. For millions of young Indians, gaming is identity, streaming, e-sports, and even a path to income. Cutting it off entirely, they argue, is to signal mistrust in youth agency.

Global lessons

India is not alone. Other countries with poorer populations faced the same dilemma, and here's how they dealt with it. China imposed some of the world's harshest restrictions: minors may game only three hours a week, enforced by real-name IDs. Brazil regulated instead: loot boxes had to disclose odds, games were age-rated, and consumer rights were enforced. At the same time, e-sports was encouraged as a youth industry. Kenya revoked licences of giants like SportPesa in 2019, citing tax evasion and addiction. Betting ads were banned.

The U.S. left it to the States: New Jersey and Nevada turned online casinos into revenue generators under strict licensing, while Utah and Hawaii maintained blanket bans.

Deeper question

Does the digital economy extract most from those who can afford it the least? For the State, then, the dilemma is sharp: should it shield the vulnerable at the cost of stifling opportunity, or trust citizens and risk exploitation?

This debate echoes older struggles - alcohol prohibition in the U.S., lotteries in India, even early resistance to stock markets.

Smarter balance

I spoke with some gamers from different backgrounds (a corporate and a rickshaw driver were included) and this is what they suggested:

Enforce age and spending caps via Aadhaar verification, mandate algorithmic transparency and fair-prize pools, demand industry self-regulation of advertising and responsible play, promote e-sports and educational gaming as safe avenues for youth, target offshore predators, not domestic innovators.

Gaming is not really about games. It is about power, capital, and protection in a society still scarred by poverty. I think the State is right to worry about the gullible. The industry is right to demand room to grow. The real test is whether India can build a digital economy that does not extract from the weakest to entertain the strongest. That, more than any app or ban, will decide India's digital destiny.

(Shubho Sengupta is a digital marketer with an analogue past)

Saving lives or killing an

ST



industry?

जिंदगियां बचाना या एक उद्योग को खत्म करना?

- India's recent ban on **money-based online gaming** has set off a storm in a tea cup – a very large teacup worth **₹20,000 crore**, as claimed.
भारत में हाल ही में **पैसे पर आधारित ऑनलाइन गेमिंग** पर प्रतिबंध ने एक बहुत बड़े **₹20,000 करोड़** के कप में तूफान ला दिया है, जैसा कि दावा किया गया है।
- The government argues it is **protecting the poor and gullible**. The industry warns of **lost jobs, capital flight**, and a **missed digital opportunity**.
सरकार का कहना है कि यह **गरीबों और भोले-भाले लोगों की सुरक्षा** कर रही है। उद्योग चेतावनी दे रहा है कि इससे **नौकरियां जाएंगी, पूंजी का पलायन होगा और डिजिटल अवसर खो जाएंगे**।
- Both claims carry weight. From bustling **cyber cafes** in the early 2000s to **mobile-first gaming empires** in the 2020s, **India's online gaming history** is the story of technology meeting greed – and colliding with poverty, regulation and politics.
दोनों दावों का महत्व है। शुरुआती 2000 के **साइबर कैफे** से लेकर 2020 के **मोबाइल-फर्स्ट गेमिंग साम्राज्यों** तक, **भारत का ऑनलाइन गेमिंग इतिहास** तकनीक और लालच की कहानी है – जो गरीबी, नियमों और राजनीति से टकराती है।
- Around **2023**, online gaming in India crossed **₹16,000 crore** in revenue. **Fantasy sports** attracted **180 million users**; **e-sports** was building a new youth culture, and start-ups like **MPL** and **Dream11** became household names.
लगभग **2023** में, भारत में ऑनलाइन गेमिंग का राजस्व **₹16,000 करोड़** पार कर गया। **फैंटेसी स्पोर्ट्स** ने **180 मिलियन उपयोगकर्ताओं** को आकर्षित किया; **ई-स्पोर्ट्स** एक नई युवा संस्कृति बना रहा था, और **MPL** और **Dream11** जैसी स्टार्ट-अप घर-घर में मशहूर नाम बन गए।
- **Cheap smartphones** and **cheap Jio data** turned gaming into a **mass phenomenon**.
सस्ते स्मार्टफोन और सस्ते जियो डेटा ने गेमिंग को एक **जनता के बीच लोकप्रिय घटना** में बदल दिया।
- But beneath the **glossy numbers** came darker stories. For a **rickshaw driver** in **Begusarai**, it can mean a **week sans groceries**.
लेकिन इन **चमकदार आंकड़ों** के पीछे काली कहानियां थीं। **बेगूसराय** के एक **रिक्शा चालक** के लिए, इसका मतलब **एक हफ्ता बिना राशन** हो सकता है।
- **Mental health experts** at **Lucknow's King George's Medical University** warned that **fantasy gaming apps** could hijack the **brain's reward circuits** – fuelling addiction even in users from **impoverished backgrounds** who lose small amounts like **₹10**.
लखनऊ के किंग जॉर्ज मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने चेतावनी दी कि **फैंटेसी गेमिंग ऐप्स** दिमाग के **रिवॉर्ड सर्किट** को हाईजैक कर सकते हैं – जिससे **गरीब पृष्ठभूमि** के उपयोगकर्ताओं में भी लत लग सकती है, जो **₹10** जैसी छोटी रकम हार जाते हैं।
- **'Bigger than drugs'**
'नशे से भी बड़ा'
- **Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw** underscored some tragedies, saying **online gaming** had become a **"bigger issue than drugs"**.
केंद्रीय मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने कुछ दुखद घटनाओं को रेखांकित करते हुए कहा कि **ऑनलाइन गेमिंग "नशे से भी बड़ा मुद्दा"** बन गया है।
- These games, designed with **dopamine-triggering mechanics** – **daily rewards, loot boxes, near-miss spins** – were engineered to hook and the poor were **doubly vulnerable** because their stakes were not leisure but **survival**.
ये खेल **डोपामाइन ट्रिगरिंग तकनीकों** – **डेली रिवॉर्ड्स, लूट बॉक्स, नियर-मिस स्पिन्स** – के साथ डिजाइन किए गए हैं, जो लोगों को फंसाने के लिए बनाए गए हैं, और गरीब लोग **दोगुने असुरक्षित** हैं क्योंकि उनके लिए यह खेल **मनोरंजन नहीं बल्कि जीविका** है।
- With **social safety nets** already fragile, the government argued it had a **paternal duty** to shield the **weakest**.
सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली पहले से ही कमजोर होने के कारण, सरकार ने कहा कि उसे **सबसे कमजोर लोगों** की रक्षा करने का **नैतिक दायित्व** है।
- **The pushback**
विरोध



- The counter-argument was equally sharp as reports of **job losses (MPL)** came in and **cricket lost its sponsorship (Dream11)**.
विरोधी तर्क भी उतना ही तीखा था क्योंकि **नौकरी के नुकसान (MPL)** की खबरें आईं और **क्रिकेट ने अपना प्रायोजन खो दिया (Dream11)**।
- Courts have previously upheld that **fantasy sports** and **rummy** are **games of skill, not gambling** – nuances the ban sweeps aside.
अदालतों ने पहले यह माना था कि **फैंटेसी स्पोर्ट्स** और **रमी कौशल के खेल हैं, जुआ नहीं** – लेकिन यह प्रतिबंध उस बारीकी को नज़रअंदाज़ कर देता है।
- And critics rightly warn that **prohibition rarely works**: it drives activity **underground**, into **offshore apps** that are even **more predatory**.
और आलोचकों का सही कहना है कि **प्रतिबंध शायद ही कभी काम करता है**: यह गतिविधियों को **अंडरग्राउंड** ले जाता है, जहाँ **विदेशी ऐप्स** और भी **अधिक शोषणकारी** हो जाते हैं।
- For **millions of young Indians**, gaming is **identity, streaming, e-sports**, and even a **path to income**.
लाखों युवा भारतीयों के लिए गेमिंग पहचान, स्ट्रीमिंग, ई-स्पोर्ट्स और यहां तक कि **आय का साधन** है।
- Cutting it off entirely, they argue, is to **signal mistrust in youth agency**.
इसे पूरी तरह से खत्म करना, उनके अनुसार, **युवाओं की क्षमता में अविश्वास** का संकेत है।

Global lessons

वैश्विक सबक

- India is not alone. Other countries with **poorer populations** faced the same dilemma, and here's how they dealt with it.
भारत अकेला नहीं है। अन्य देशों में भी **गरीब जनसंख्या** के साथ वही दुविधा थी, और उन्होंने इससे इस तरह निपटा।
- **China** imposed some of the world's **harshest restrictions: minors** may game only **three hours a week**, enforced by **real-name IDs**.
चीन ने दुनिया के सबसे **कड़े प्रतिबंधों** में से कुछ लगाए: **नाबालिग केवल सप्ताह में तीन घंटे** ही गेम खेल सकते हैं, और यह **रियल-नेम आईडी** द्वारा लागू किया गया।
- **Brazil** regulated instead: **loot boxes** had to **disclose odds**, games were **age-rated**, and **consumer rights** were enforced. At the same time, **e-sports** was encouraged as a **youth industry**.
ब्राज़ील ने विनियमन किया: **लूट बॉक्स** को **संभावनाएं बतानी पड़ीं**, गेम्स को **आयु के आधार पर रेटिंग दी गई**, और **उपभोक्ता अधिकार** लागू किए गए। साथ ही, **ई-स्पोर्ट्स** को एक **युवा उद्योग** के रूप में प्रोत्साहित किया गया।
- **Kenya** revoked licences of giants like **SportPesa** in **2019**, citing **tax evasion** and **addiction**. **Betting ads** were banned.
केन्या ने **2019** में **SportPesa** जैसी बड़ी कंपनियों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए, कारण बताया **कर चोरी** और **लत**। **बेटिंग विज्ञापनों** पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया।
- The **U.S.** left it to the **States**: **New Jersey** and **Nevada** turned **online casinos** into **revenue generators** under strict licensing, while **Utah** and **Hawaii** maintained **blanket bans**.
अमेरिका ने इसे **राज्यों** पर छोड़ दिया: **न्यू जर्सी** और **नेवादा** ने **ऑनलाइन कैसिनो** को सख्त लाइसेंसिंग के तहत **राजस्व उत्पन्न करने का साधन** बनाया, जबकि **यूटा** और **हवाई** ने **पूर्ण प्रतिबंध** बनाए रखा।
- **Deeper question**
गहरा सवाल
- Does the **digital economy** extract most from those who **can afford it the least**?
क्या **डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था** सबसे ज्यादा उन लोगों से लेती है जो इसे **सबसे कम वहन कर सकते हैं**?
- For the **State**, then, the dilemma is sharp: should it **shield the vulnerable** at the cost of **stifling opportunity**, or **trust citizens** and **risk exploitation**?
राज्य के लिए यह दुविधा कठिन है: क्या उसे **कमजोरों की रक्षा** करनी चाहिए भले ही इससे **अवसरों का दम घुटे**, या **नागरिकों पर भरोसा** करना चाहिए और **शोषण का जोखिम** उठाना चाहिए?
- This debate echoes **older struggles** – **alcohol prohibition in the U.S.**, **lotteries in India**, even **early resistance to stock markets**.
यह बहस **पुरानी लड़ाइयों** की गूँज है – **अमेरिका में शराब पर प्रतिबंध**, **भारत में लॉटरी**, और यहां तक कि **शेयर बाजार के शुरुआती विरोध**।



Smarter balance

स्मार्ट संतुलन

- I spoke with some **gamers** from different backgrounds (a corporate and a rickshaw driver were included) and this is what they suggested:
मैंने अलग-अलग पृष्ठभूमियों के कुछ गेमर्स से बात की (एक कॉर्पोरेट और एक रिक्शा चालक शामिल थे) और यह उनका सुझाव था:
- Enforce **age and spending caps** via **Aadhaar verification**, mandate **algorithmic transparency** and **fair-prize pools**, demand **industry self-regulation** of **advertising and responsible play**, promote **e-sports** and **educational gaming** as safe avenues for youth, target **offshore predators**, not **domestic innovators**.
आधार सत्यापन के माध्यम से आयु और खर्च की सीमा लागू करें, एल्गोरिदमिक पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्ष पुरस्कार पूल अनिवार्य करें, विज्ञापन और जिम्मेदार खेल के लिए उद्योग का स्व-नियमन सुनिश्चित करें, ई-स्पोर्ट्स और शैक्षिक गेमिंग को युवाओं के लिए सुरक्षित मार्ग के रूप में बढ़ावा दें, विदेशी शोषकों को निशाना बनाएं, न कि घरेलू नवप्रवर्तकों को।
- **Gaming** is not really about games. It is about **power, capital, and protection** in a society still scarred by **poverty**.
गेमिंग वास्तव में खेलों के बारे में नहीं है। यह शक्ति, पूंजी और सुरक्षा के बारे में है, एक ऐसे समाज में जो अभी भी गरीबी से प्रभावित है।
- I think the **State** is right to worry about the **gullible**. The **industry** is right to demand **room to grow**.
मेरा मानना है कि राज्य का भोले-भाले लोगों के बारे में चिंतित होना सही है। उद्योग का विकास के लिए जगह मांगना सही है।
- The real test is whether **India** can build a **digital economy** that does not **extract from the weakest to entertain the strongest**.
असली परीक्षा यह है कि क्या भारत एक डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था बना सकता है जो सबसे कमजोरों से नहीं लेती ताकि सबसे मजबूतों का मनोरंजन हो।
- That, more than any **app or ban**, will decide **India's digital destiny**.
यह, किसी भी ऐप या प्रतिबंध से ज्यादा, भारत के डिजिटल भविष्य को तय करेगा।

PATRIOTIC



Indian generics as global public good

GS III: Pharmaceutical Industry

Uday Bhaskar Ravi

The threat of sector-specific duties is weighing heavily on the mind of Indian pharma. It is obviously bothering the Indian policymakers. The U.S. is India's largest export market for Indian-manufactured generics. The U.S. accounts for 31.35% of India's total pharmaceutical exports. Half (47%) of all generics used in the U.S. are imported from India. The global generic market is expected to reach 614 billion in U.S. dollars with a share of 5% in 2030. Issues on the table for trade negotiations with the United States (U.S.) are critical to the viability of Indian pharma. Longer-term concerns and public interest are at stake in the negotiations. India needs to prevent Mr. Trump from weaponising tariffs and bullying the world majority.

Affordable medicines

India matters in the supply of affordable essential medicines to the world. Several commentators have stated that India should be leveraging the strength of pharmaceutical sector in the bilateral trade agreement (BTA) negotiations with the U.S.. But how this can be done is yet not addressed. It is our understanding that this can be duly achieved by pushing Indian generics as a global public good. India will have to recalibrate her trade and investment strategy in the pharmaceutical sector to negotiate with the US with an eye on how to mobilise public across the U.S. and elsewhere.

The two major stated concerns of the Trump administration are, the prices of drugs in the U.S. market and the changes sought in intellectual property (IP)



Huge market: The U.S. accounts for 31.35% of India's total pharmaceutical exports. REUTERS

regime by the U.S.

It is public knowledge that India is willing to make some major concessions to save the exports of Indian manufactured pharmaceuticals to the U.S. market. India is ready to supply generic medicines at between 20% and 25% of the current reference branded prices, for three years after originator patent expiry. Following the three years, India will introduce an additional 10% to 15% cost reduction for these products over seven years. Generic products already enter the U.S. market at a lower price than the originator. Affordable generic medicines exported from India constitute over 90% of the prescriptions filled in U.S. for diabetes, anxiety, depression and cancer, overall Indian generic medicines saved the U.S. healthcare system 219 billion USD in 2022 and nearly 1.3 trillion USD between 2013 and 2022.

Change strategy

India will require the trade negotiators to move away from the transactional approach that is limiting the Indian gains on pharmaceuticals. With the objective of tiding over the immediate challenge, the

Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA), an organisation representing the country's largest pharmaceutical firms, has been proposing to the government to reduce import tariffs from the current 10% to zero for pharmaceutical imports from the U.S.. While initially the Trump administration exempted Indian-made pharmaceuticals from higher tariffs, the IPA proposal fell flat. As the U.S. concerns are different, President Trump announced a levy of 26% and penalty of another 25% for pharmaceutical imports coming from India in to the USA market.

India cannot continue to approach BTA negotiations as a transactional game between India and U.S. India has been offering a financial incentive to the U.S. in the pharmaceutical sector. The offer made came amid efforts by Mr. Trump to control drug prices through an Executive Order that aims to reduce prescription drug prices by up to 80% under the Most Favoured Nation rule, which is essentially international reference pricing (IRP).

While the overhang of the Indian side concentrat-

ing on financial incentive with Trump is understandable, it is still not smart thinking. The changes sought by the U.S. in the intellectual property rights (IPR) regime seek to extend drug monopolies for the benefit of Big Pharma. It is going to raise medicine prices and prevent market competition. The Big Pharma needs a push back.

For public good

India has long resisted foreign pressure to revise its patent laws, despite being part of the agreement, and has the required negotiating capital to make a new strategic move. The Indian government can emphasise the contribution of Indian generics to global public good.

India can offer the pathway of joint ventures in the case of pharmaceutical sector to not only the Global South but also to the U.S. and EU. This will only increase the bargaining power of India in bilateral trade negotiations. India should stick to the demand for a comprehensive review of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement to protect public health from the U.S. in BTA negotiations.

It is probable that the U.S. will not offer full parity in terms of export control easing. India can still incentivise the U.S. administration to exempt specific drug categories by taking recourse to the strategic move suggested for the consideration of India's negotiating team.

Diversify markets

West Asia, Central Asia, Africa and South America are growing markets for the Indian generics. India needs to diversify pharmaceutical trade and investment and offer to pursue

overseas investments with social impact. India can build bridges with Africa, South America, Central Asia, Russia, China, ASEAN members and benefit the world majority. The U.S., on the negative side, is still seeking to extend the patent exclusivity period for drugs from the current 20-year term to delay the generics originating from India for the world market.

The U.S. is seeking higher obligations on test-data protection than required under TRIPS. The FTAs have been used to force longer periods of data exclusivity. So far India has maintained its firm stance on test data protection by not accepting such norms.

The India-US TRUST (Transforming the Relationship Utilising Strategic Technology) initiative should be directed in the course of negotiations on bilateral trade with the U.S. to catalyse government-to-government, academia and private sector collaboration in key sectors such as biotechnology.

Health-tech access

India should use BTA negotiations to increase access to health technologies and champion public health. The Trump administration's push for domestic pharmaceutical production has already benefited from a surge of investments from India-based companies aiming to enhance their U.S. manufacturing. Already as such, the Indian pharma has proposed to increase manufacturing investment in the United States for tech transfer for manufacturing purposes in India.

Voluntary Licensing (VLs) Agreements need to ensure technology transfer. India should not give up on the hard-earned TRIPS flexibilities including the

right to compulsory licensing (CL) provisions. India should link the reduction in prices for the imports of Indian-manufactured drugs by the U.S. to the demand for technology transfer and collaborative R&D. India should demand the acceptance of a comprehensive review of trade and investment strategy of the world as a whole in the case of pharmaceuticals and vaccines.

The trade deal between India and the U.S. is not just about tariffs. India needs greater access to technology transfer from the U.S. companies seeking relationships with the Indian companies.

The Trump administration is targeting the Indian companies to promote U.S. manufacturing through the establishment of subsidiaries in the United States. Indian pharma has the potential to emerge as a supplier of global public goods. The Indian policymakers should extend their arm to the pharma in the rest of world markets by taking the path of joint ventures with the pharmaceutical industries of the Global South in particular to create a win-win situation for essential medicine supplies.

India should not give in to the U.S. administration's unreasonable demands. India should trade in pharmaceuticals with strategic moves favouring public health.

The world majority can be served by offering investment in joint ventures of the Indian pharmaceutical industry with the pharmaceutical industry everywhere in the world.

(Dinesh Abrol is Faculty TRCSS, JNU and Uday Bhaskar Ravi, Former Director General of Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council)

Indian generics as global public good

वैश्विक सार्वजनिक हित के रूप में भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाएं

- The threat of **sector-specific duties** is weighing heavily on the mind of **Indian pharma**. क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट शुल्कों का खतरा भारतीय फार्मा उद्योग के दिमाग पर भारी पड़ रहा है।
- It is obviously bothering the **Indian policymakers**. यह स्पष्ट रूप से भारतीय नीति निर्माताओं को परेशान कर रहा है।
- The **U.S.** is India's **largest export market** for **Indian-manufactured generics**. अमेरिका भारतीय निर्मित जेनेरिक दवाओं के लिए भारत का सबसे बड़ा निर्यात बाजार है।
- The **U.S.** accounts for **31.35%** of India's total **pharmaceutical exports**. अमेरिका भारत के कुल फार्मास्यूटिकल निर्यात का 31.35% हिस्सा रखता है।
- Half (**47%**) of all **generics** used in the **U.S.** are imported from **India**. अमेरिका में उपयोग की जाने वाली सभी जेनेरिक दवाओं में से आधी (47%) भारत से आयात की जाती हैं।



- The **global generic market** is expected to reach **614 billion U.S. dollars** with a share of **5% in 2030**.
वैश्विक जेनेरिक बाजार के 2030 तक 614 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंचने और 5% हिस्सेदारी तक बढ़ने की उम्मीद है।
- Issues on the table for **trade negotiations** with the **United States (U.S.)** are critical to the **viability of Indian pharma**.
अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार वार्ता के मुद्दे भारतीय फार्मा उद्योग की स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- Longer-term concerns and **public interest** are at stake in the negotiations.
दीर्घकालिक चिंताएं और सार्वजनिक हित इन वार्ताओं में दांव पर लगे हुए हैं।
- India needs to prevent **Mr. Trump** from **weaponising tariffs** and **bullying the world majority**.
भारत को श्री ट्रंप को शुल्कों को हथियार बनाने और दुनिया के बहुमत को धमकाने से रोकना होगा।

Affordable medicines

सस्ती दवाएं

- India matters in the **supply of affordable essential medicines** to the world.
दुनिया को सस्ती और आवश्यक दवाओं की आपूर्ति में भारत की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।
- Several commentators have stated that **India** should be leveraging the **strength of pharmaceutical sector** in the **bilateral trade agreement (BTA)** negotiations with the **U.S.**.
कई विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है कि भारत को अमेरिका के साथ द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते (BTA) की वार्ताओं में फार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र की ताकत का उपयोग करना चाहिए।

But how this can be done is yet not addressed.

लेकिन इसे कैसे किया जाए, यह अभी स्पष्ट नहीं है।

- It is our understanding that this can be duly achieved by **pushing Indian generics as a global public good**.
हमारी समझ है कि यह भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाओं को वैश्विक सार्वजनिक हित के रूप में प्रस्तुत करके हासिल किया जा सकता है।
- India will have to **recalibrate her trade and investment strategy** in the pharmaceutical sector to negotiate with the **U.S.** with an eye on how to **mobilise the public across the U.S. and elsewhere**.
भारत को फार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में अपने व्यापार और निवेश रणनीति को पुनः समायोजित करना होगा ताकि अमेरिका के साथ इस दृष्टिकोण से बातचीत कर सके कि कैसे अमेरिका और अन्य जगहों पर जनता को संगठित किया जाए।
- The two major stated concerns of the **Trump administration** are, the **prices of drugs** in the **U.S. market** and the **changes sought in intellectual property (IP) regime** by the **U.S.**.
ट्रंप प्रशासन की दो प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, अमेरिकी बाजार में दवाओं की कीमतें और अमेरिका द्वारा बौद्धिक संपदा (IP) व्यवस्था में बदलाव की मांग।
- It is public knowledge that **India** is willing to make some **major concessions** to **save the exports** of **Indian manufactured pharmaceuticals** to the **U.S. market**.
यह सार्वजनिक जानकारी है कि भारत अमेरिकी बाजार में भारतीय निर्मित दवाओं के निर्यात को बचाने के लिए कुछ बड़े समझौते करने के लिए तैयार है।
- India is ready to **supply generic medicines** at between **20% and 25%** of the current **reference branded prices**, for three years after **originator patent expiry**.
भारत जेनेरिक दवाओं की आपूर्ति वर्तमान ब्रांडेड संदर्भ कीमतों के 20% से 25% पर करने के लिए तैयार है, मूल पेटेंट की समाप्ति के तीन साल तक।
- Following the three years, **India** will introduce an **additional 10% to 15% cost reduction** for these products over **seven years**.
इन तीन वर्षों के बाद, भारत इन उत्पादों के लिए सात वर्षों में 10% से 15% अतिरिक्त लागत में कटौती करेगा।
- **Generic products** already enter the **U.S. market** at a **lower price** than the **originator**.
जेनेरिक उत्पाद पहले से ही अमेरिकी बाजार में मूल उत्पादों की तुलना में कम कीमत पर आते हैं।
- **Affordable generic medicines** exported from **India** constitute over **90% of the prescriptions** filled in the **U.S.** for **diabetes, anxiety, depression and cancer**.



भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली सस्ती जेनेरिक दवाएं अमेरिका में मधुमेह, चिंता, अवसाद और कैसर के लिए भरी गई 90% से अधिक प्रिस्क्रिप्शन का हिस्सा हैं।

- Overall Indian generic medicines saved the U.S. healthcare system 219 billion USD in 2022 and nearly 1.3 trillion USD between 2013 and 2022.
कुल मिलाकर भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाओं ने अमेरिकी स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली को 2022 में 219 अरब डॉलर और 2013 से 2022 के बीच लगभग 1.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बचत कराई।
- Change strategy
रणनीति बदलें
- India will require the trade negotiators to move away from the transactional approach that is limiting the Indian gains on pharmaceuticals.
भारत को व्यापार वार्ताकारों की आवश्यकता होगी कि वे लेन-देन आधारित दृष्टिकोण से हटें जो फार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में भारत की उपलब्धियों को सीमित कर रहा है।
- With the objective of tiding over the immediate challenge, the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA), an organisation representing the country's largest pharmaceutical firms, has been proposing to the government to reduce import tariffs from the current 10% to zero for pharmaceutical imports from the U.S..
तत्काल चुनौती को पार करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय फार्मास्युटिकल एलायंस (IPA), जो देश की सबसे बड़ी फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, सरकार को यह प्रस्ताव दे रहा है कि अमेरिका से फार्मास्युटिकल आयात पर शुल्क को वर्तमान 10% से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया जाए।
- While initially the Trump administration exempted Indian-made pharmaceuticals from higher tariffs, the IPA proposal fell flat.
हालांकि शुरू में ट्रंप प्रशासन ने भारतीय निर्मित दवाओं को उच्च शुल्क से छूट दी थी, लेकिन IPA का प्रस्ताव असफल रहा।
- As the U.S. concerns are different, President Trump announced a levy of 26% and penalty of another 25% for pharmaceutical imports coming from India into the USA market.
चूंकि अमेरिका की चिंताएं अलग थीं, इसलिए राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने अमेरिकी बाजार में भारत से आने वाले फार्मास्युटिकल आयात पर 26% शुल्क और 25% अतिरिक्त जुर्माने की घोषणा की।
- India cannot continue to approach BTA negotiations as a transactional game between India and the U.S.
भारत BTA वार्ताओं को भारत और अमेरिका के बीच लेन-देन के खेल के रूप में जारी नहीं रख सकता।
- India has been offering a financial incentive to the U.S. in the pharmaceutical sector.
भारत फार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में अमेरिका को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है।
- The offer came amid efforts by Mr. Trump to control drug prices through an Executive Order that aims to reduce prescription drug prices by up to 80% under the Most Favoured Nation rule, which is essentially international reference pricing (IRP).
यह प्रस्ताव उस समय आया जब श्री ट्रंप मॉस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन नियम के तहत प्रिस्क्रिप्शन दवाओं की कीमतों को 80% तक कम करने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ मूल्य निर्धारण (IRP) का उपयोग करते हुए एक कार्यकारी आदेश के माध्यम से दवाओं की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर रहे थे।
- While the overhang of the Indian side concentrating on financial incentive with Trump is understandable, it is still not smart thinking.
हालांकि भारतीय पक्ष का ट्रंप के साथ वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना समझ में आता है, फिर भी यह स्मार्ट सोच नहीं है।
- The changes sought by the U.S. in the intellectual property rights (IPR) regime seek to extend drug monopolies for the benefit of Big Pharma.
अमेरिका द्वारा बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) व्यवस्था में मांगे गए बदलाव बिग फार्मा के हित में दवा एकाधिकार को बढ़ाने की कोशिश हैं।
- It is going to raise medicine prices and prevent market competition.
यह दवाओं की कीमतें बढ़ाएगा और बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को रोकेगा।
- Big Pharma needs a push back.
बिग फार्मा को विरोध का सामना करना होगा।

For public good
सार्वजनिक हित के लिए



- India has long resisted **foreign pressure to revise its patent laws**, despite being part of the agreement, and has the **required negotiating capital** to make a **new strategic move**.
समझौते का हिस्सा होने के बावजूद भारत ने लंबे समय तक अपने पेटेंट कानूनों में संशोधन करने के विदेशी दबाव का विरोध किया है और नए रणनीतिक कदम उठाने के लिए आवश्यक वार्ता पूंजी रखता है।
- The **Indian government can emphasise the contribution of Indian generics to global public good**.
भारतीय सरकार वैश्विक सार्वजनिक हित में भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाओं के योगदान पर जोर दे सकती है।
- India can offer the **pathway of joint ventures** in the **pharmaceutical sector** to not only the **Global South** but also to the **U.S. and EU**.
भारत फार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में संयुक्त उपक्रम का मार्ग न केवल वैश्विक दक्षिण बल्कि अमेरिका और यूरोपीय संघ को भी पेश कर सकता है।
- This will only **increase the bargaining power of India** in **bilateral trade negotiations**.
इससे द्विपक्षीय व्यापार वार्ताओं में भारत की सौदेबाजी की ताकत बढ़ेगी।
- India should stick to the **demand for a comprehensive review of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement to protect public health from the U.S. in BTA negotiations**.
भारत को BTA वार्ताओं में अमेरिका से सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों (TRIPS) समझौते के व्यापक पुनरावलोकन की मांग पर अडिग रहना चाहिए।
- It is probable that the **U.S. will not offer full parity** in terms of **export control easing**.
संभावना है कि अमेरिका निर्यात नियंत्रण में ढील के मामले में पूर्ण समानता नहीं देगा।
- India can still **incentivise the U.S. administration to exempt specific drug categories** by taking recourse to the **strategic move** suggested for the **consideration of India's negotiating team**.
भारत अभी भी रणनीतिक कदम उठाकर अमेरिकी प्रशासन को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है कि वह विशिष्ट दवा श्रेणियों को छूट दे, जैसा कि भारत की वार्ता टीम के विचारार्थ सुझाया गया है।

Diversify markets

बाजारों का विविधीकरण करें

- **West Asia, Central Asia, Africa and South America are growing markets** for the **Indian generics**.
पश्चिम एशिया, मध्य एशिया, अफ्रीका और दक्षिण अमेरिका भारतीय जेनेरिक दवाओं के लिए बढ़ते हुए बाजार हैं।
- India needs to **diversify pharmaceutical trade and investment** and offer to pursue.
भारत को फार्मास्युटिकल व्यापार और निवेश में विविधता लाने और आगे बढ़ाने की पेशकश करनी चाहिए।
- **Overseas investments with social impact**
सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले विदेशी निवेश
- **Overseas investments with social impact**. India can build bridges with **Africa, South America, Central Asia, Russia, China, ASEAN members** and benefit the **world majority**.
सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले विदेशी निवेश। भारत अफ्रीका, दक्षिण अमेरिका, मध्य एशिया, रूस, चीन, आसियान सदस्य देशों के साथ संबंध स्थापित कर सकता है और विश्व बहुमत को लाभ पहुंचा सकता है।
- The **U.S.**, on the negative side, is still seeking to extend the **patent exclusivity period** for drugs from the current **20-year term** to delay the **generics** originating from **India** for the world market.
अमेरिका, नकारात्मक पक्ष में, अब भी दवाओं के लिए पेटेंट विशेषाधिकार अवधि को वर्तमान 20-वर्षीय अवधि से बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा है ताकि भारत से आने वाले जेनेरिक्स को विश्व बाजार में देरी से पहुंचाया जा सके।
- The **U.S.** is seeking higher obligations on **test-data protection** than required under **TRIPS**.
अमेरिका TRIPS के तहत आवश्यक से अधिक परीक्षण-डेटा सुरक्षा पर उच्च दायित्व चाहता है।
- The **FTAs** have been used to force longer periods of **data exclusivity**.
एफटीए (FTAs) का उपयोग डेटा विशिष्टता की लंबी अवधि थोपने के लिए किया गया है।
- So far **India** has maintained its firm stance on **test data protection** by not accepting such norms.
अब तक भारत ने ऐसे मानदंडों को स्वीकार न करके परीक्षण डेटा सुरक्षा पर अपनी दृढ़ स्थिति बनाए रखी है।



- The **India-US TRUST (Transforming the Relationship Utilizing Strategic Technology)** initiative should be directed in the course of negotiations on **bilateral trade** with the **U.S.** to catalyse government-to-government, academia and private sector collaboration in key sectors such as **biotechnology**.
भारत-अमेरिका TRUST (Transforming the Relationship Utilizing Strategic Technology) पहल को अमेरिका के साथ द्विपक्षीय व्यापार पर वार्ता के दौरान निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि बायोटेक्नोलॉजी जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में सरकार-से-सरकार, अकादमिक और निजी क्षेत्र के सहयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

Health-tech access

हेल्थ-टेक तक पहुंच

- India should use **BTA negotiations** to increase **access to health technologies** and champion **public health**.
भारत को BTA वार्ताओं का उपयोग **स्वास्थ्य तकनीकों तक पहुंच** बढ़ाने और **सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य** को बढ़ावा देने के लिए करना चाहिए।
- The **Trump administration's** push for **domestic pharmaceutical production** has already benefited from a surge of investments from **India-based companies** aiming to enhance their **U.S. manufacturing**.
ट्रम्प प्रशासन के **घरेलू फार्मास्युटिकल उत्पादन** के प्रयास को पहले ही **भारत-आधारित कंपनियों** के निवेश में वृद्धि से लाभ हुआ है, जिसका उद्देश्य उनकी **अमेरिकी विनिर्माण** को बढ़ाना है।
- Already as such, the **Indian pharma** has proposed to increase **manufacturing investment** in the **United States** for **tech transfer** for manufacturing purposes in **India**.
पहले से ही, **भारतीय फार्मा** ने **भारत** में विनिर्माण उद्देश्यों के लिए **टेक ट्रांसफर** हेतु **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका** में **विनिर्माण निवेश** बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।
- **Voluntary Licensing (VLs)** Agreements need to ensure **technology transfer**.
स्वैच्छिक लाइसेंसिंग (VLs) समझौतों को **प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण** सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।
- India should not give up on the hard-earned **TRIPS flexibilities** including the right to **compulsory licensing (CL)** provisions.
भारत को कठिन परिश्रम से प्राप्त **TRIPS लचीलापन** जिसमें **अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग (CL)** प्रावधान का अधिकार शामिल है, नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।
- India should link the reduction in **prices** for the **imports** of **Indian-manufactured drugs** by the **U.S.** to the demand for **technology transfer** and **collaborative R&D**.
भारत को **अमेरिका** द्वारा **भारतीय निर्मित दवाओं** के **आयात** के **मूल्यों** में कमी को **प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण** और **सहयोगी अनुसंधान एवं विकास (R&D)** की मांग से जोड़ना चाहिए।
- India should demand the acceptance of a **comprehensive review** of **trade and investment strategy** of the world as a whole in the case of **pharmaceuticals and vaccines**.
भारत को **फार्मास्युटिकल्स और वैक्सीन** के मामले में पूरी दुनिया की **व्यापार और निवेश रणनीति** की **व्यापक समीक्षा** की स्वीकृति की मांग करनी चाहिए।
- The **trade deal** between **India and the U.S.** is not just about **tariffs**.
भारत और अमेरिका के बीच **व्यापार समझौता** सिर्फ **शुल्कों** के बारे में नहीं है।
- India needs greater **access to technology transfer** from the **U.S. companies** seeking relationships with the **Indian companies**.
भारत को **अमेरिकी कंपनियों** से अधिक **प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण तक पहुंच** की आवश्यकता है जो **भारतीय कंपनियों** के साथ संबंध स्थापित करना चाहती हैं।
- The **Trump administration** is targeting the **Indian companies** to promote **U.S. manufacturing** through the establishment of **subsidiaries** in the **United States**.
ट्रम्प प्रशासन **अमेरिकी विनिर्माण** को बढ़ावा देने के लिए **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका** में **सहायक कंपनियों** की स्थापना के माध्यम से **भारतीय कंपनियों** को लक्षित कर रहा है।
- **Indian pharma** has the potential to emerge as a **supplier of global public goods**.
भारतीय फार्मा के पास **वैश्विक सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं** के **आपूर्तिकर्ता** के रूप में उभरने की क्षमता है।
- The **Indian policymakers** should extend their arm to the **pharma** in the rest of world markets by taking the path of **joint ventures** with the **pharmaceutical industries of the Global South** in particular to create a **win-win situation** for **essential medicine supplies**.
भारतीय नीति निर्माताओं को **आवश्यक दवा आपूर्ति** के लिए **विन-विन स्थिति** बनाने हेतु विशेष रूप से



ग्लोबल साउथ की फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योगों के साथ संयुक्त उद्यमों का मार्ग अपनाकर दुनिया के अन्य बाजारों में फार्मा तक अपना हाथ बढ़ाना चाहिए।

- India should not give into the **U.S. administration's unreasonable demands**.
भारत को अमेरिकी प्रशासन की अनुचित मांगों के आगे नहीं झुकना चाहिए।
- India should trade in **pharmaceuticals** with **strategic moves** favouring **public health**.
भारत को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने वाली रणनीतिक चालों के साथ फार्मास्युटिकल्स में व्यापार करना चाहिए।
- The **world majority** can be served by offering **investment in joint ventures** of the **Indian pharmaceutical industry** with the **pharmaceutical industry everywhere in the world**.
भारतीय फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश की पेशकश करके दुनिया की फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के साथ विश्व बहुमत की सेवा की जा सकती है।

DUBAI

Undersea cables cut in the Red Sea, disrupts Internet in Asia, West Asia



GS III: S&T

REUTERS

Undersea cable cuts in the Red Sea disrupted Internet in parts of Asia and West Asia on Sunday, though it was not clear what caused the incident. NetBlocks, which monitors Internet access, said "subsea cable outages in the Red Sea degraded Internet connection in countries," which it said included India and Pakistan. AP

countries," which it said included **India** and **Pakistan**.

नेटब्लॉक्स, जो इंटरनेट एक्सेस की निगरानी करता है, ने कहा, "लाल सागर में सबसी केबल आउटेज ने देशों में इंटरनेट कनेक्शन को कमजोर कर दिया," जिसमें उसने भारत और पाकिस्तान को शामिल बताया।

Undersea cables cut in the Red Sea, disrupts Internet in Asia, West Asia

लाल सागर में अंडरसी केबल कटने से एशिया, पश्चिम एशिया में इंटरनेट बाधित

- Undersea cable cuts in the **Red Sea** disrupted **Internet** in parts of **Asia** and **West Asia** on **Sunday**, though it was not clear what caused the incident.

लाल सागर में अंडरसी केबल कटने से रविवार को एशिया और पश्चिम एशिया के कुछ हिस्सों में इंटरनेट बाधित हो गया, हालांकि यह स्पष्ट नहीं था कि इस घटना का कारण क्या था।

- **NetBlocks**, which monitors **Internet access**, said "subsea cable outages in the **Red Sea** degraded **Internet connection** in



In troubled waters: Shrimp and fish ponds on the banks of Vasista Godavari river at Chinchinada on the border of West Godavari and Konaseema districts. (Bottom) Labourers harvesting shrimp from a pond near Gollalakoderu in West Godavari district. Workers engaged for peeling shrimp at a processing unit in Tundurru village in West Godavari district. G.N. Rao

Caught in trade war, Andhra's aquaculture faces collapse

Over the past four decades, the export-oriented sector in the State offered employment to hundreds of thousands of people from across the country and shored up rural economy. However, the steep hike in U.S. tariff on Indian imports, including seafood, has cast a shadow of uncertainty over the business and the countless lives it supports, writes **Rajulapudi Srinivas**

AS/PS External Sector

As U.S. President Donald Trump signed an executive order imposing an additional 25% tariff on imports from India on August 6, at a tiny village in Andhra Pradesh on the other side of the globe, 35-year-old Sharada Devi was toiling in the biting cold inside a shrimp-processing plant. Engrossed as she was in the work, a corner of her mind was in overdrive, planning the month ahead: medicines for her sick husband, their children's college fees, household expenses, repairs and so on, all to be covered by her wages. That day, a typical one in her busy life, she wasn't aware that a decision half a world away had severed the very roots of her lifeline.

Sharada and her family came to Andhra Pradesh from Odisha around 10 years ago, when aquaculture was booming in the State, thanks to a considerable demand for Indian seafood in the West. A shrimp-processing plant employed both Sharada and her husband, providing them with accommodation as well. The two settled into a life around their work and enrolled their children in a local school. Hers was one of the thousands of families who migrated to Andhra Pradesh from across the country in search of work.

Blessed with vast inland waterbodies, the State is home to a large number of shrimp and fish farms, concentrated in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Eluru, Nellore, Konaseema and Prakasam. With over 30% share in seafood exports from the country, the State is nicknamed the 'Aqua Hub of India'. The sector began to grow in the 1980s in West Godavari, when paddy farmers began to switch to aquaculture in search of better profits.

For the past four decades, produce from these farms was exported to the U.S. and Europe and other parts of the globe, earning valuable foreign exchange for the country and sustaining countless families. And now, the 50% U.S. tariff on Indian imports, which came into effect in two phases on August 7 and 27, is threatening to upend their lives.

Field of feverish activity

Aquaculture and its allied industries – seafood export companies, hatcheries, laboratories, ice factories, weighing units, feed factories and packing companies – is labour intensive. Each shrimp or fish tank needs at least two workers, who take turns caring for the crop round the clock. Processing plants, where the shrimps are peeled, cleaned and packaged, run throughout the year and employ workers on daily wages.

Over the past decades, this demand for labour drew thousands of migrant labourers and technicians from Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Assam and other States.

"My entire family depends on my income. I have been working in these fish farms for the past 10 years. My husband used to work, too, until he

became sick. Two of our children are about to join college now," says Sharada, who works at Kalsipudi village in West Godavari district.

The labourers tend to settle around the aquaculture industry as farmers and plant management usually provide them with accommodation. Many also enrol their children in local schools, says 40-year-old Korra Kanduru of Odisha, who came to A.P. around 15 years ago and works at a shrimp-processing unit in Krishna district.

Bolt from blue
Aquaculture farmers in the State mostly grow the 'vannamei', 'scampi' and 'tiger' varieties of shrimp and seabass, rohu, catla, tilapia, mrigal, murrel and common carp varieties of fish as well as mud crabs. "I have been doing aquaculture for the past two decades and grow the 'vannamei' variety of shrimp in about 25 acres. About 500 workers are engaged in the shrimp and fish tanks," says Krishnam Raju, a farmer from Aki-veedu in West Godavari district.

Shrimps are measured in counts (pieces) per kg such as 80-100 (small ones), 60-80, 40-50 and 20-30 (large ones) per kg. The 20-30 per kg count prawns are exported mostly to the U.S., followed by Thailand, China and Japan. "About 70% of the aquaculture farmers in the State depend on the U.S. market," says M. Venkat, a shrimp farmer in Bhimavaram.

As for processing and packaging, most workers are women, who earn around ₹700-₹800 a day. Twenty-five-year-old Laxmi from Srikakulam district has been with a processing plant of an export house at Kalla in Bhimavaram for the past three years. After the U.S. imposed tariff on India, however, she was told to look for another job within the next 15 days. "My husband works in a fish pond; he, too, got a similar notice. We don't know what to do; we have children in high school," she says, worry shadowing her face.

Laxmi is one of the hundreds of thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers employed in the

aquaculture sector. "I work in a seafood export firm in West Godavari district. I clean shrimp and grade the stock. About 150 workers are engaged in one shift. As exports have come down, there was no work for us for the past few days," says Sindhu from West Bengal.

Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park vice-president U. Jogi Anand Varma says that many shrimp-processing units stopped operations owing to the U.S. tariff impact. "About 400 labourers work in Godavari Mega Food Park at Tundurru village in West Godavari district. Due to a fall in the arrival of stocks, however, we couldn't provide employment to at least 150 workers a day," says Jogi Anand Varma.

Prices nosedive

Aquaculture farmers growing the vannamei variety of shrimp, which is mostly exported to the U.S., incur an input cost of around ₹9 lakh per acre. Lease, preparation of tanks and seed and feed costs make up the largest components of the investment. One crop takes about 100 days to mature and, under favourable conditions, produces around four tonnes of yield. In normal market conditions, this fetches a farmer around ₹12 lakh.

With the U.S. tariff upsetting global trade, however, shrimp prices have plummeted, pushing the farmers into losses. "The 20-count prawn, which used to cost ₹500 earlier a kg, now costs only ₹420," says V. Srinivas, a farmer in Konaseema district.

The APPPC will formulate plans to improve domestic consumption as well. We are planning to increase fish and prawn shipping to Telangana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and other States, and stakeholders in stakeholder consultations will be held soon.

ANAM VENKATA RAMANA REDDY
Vice-chairman of Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority

included shrimp, fish, crabs, lobster, squid and frozen items. In FY2023-24, the U.S. accounted for 34.53% of the sea exports from India.

What is being done

Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA) vice-chairman Anam Venkata Ramana Reddy, who held a series of meetings with farmers, exporters and other stakeholders in the wake of the U.S. tariff on India coming into effect, says the government was thinking of alternative methods to save the farmers.

The APSADA is planning to establish the Andhra Pradesh Prawn Producers Council (APPPC) to help farmers tide over the crisis. Discussions

were held with experts in establishing the council, which aims at supplying quality seed, enhancing marketing for producers and avoiding middlemen, he says.

"The APPPC will formulate plans to improve domestic consumption as well. We are planning to increase fish and prawn shipping to Telangana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and other States, and stakeholders consultations will be held soon." Farmers will also be encouraged to set up outlets to sell fish, prawn and crabs and ready-to-eat products. The APSADA is planning to use social media platforms to spread awareness among the public on the nutritional value of shrimp, fish and other marine products, says Venkata Ramana.

Uddaraju Kasi Viswanadha Raju, chairman of the Ananda Group, which owns a number of shrimp processing units, hatcheries, brood-stock multiplication centre in Bhimavaram and other places, says aquafarmers should be exempted from income tax and aquaculture should be treated like agriculture in the State. "India should enter into an FTA with Russia and improve exports to Russia and other countries to overcome the situation," he opined.

Besides the U.S., India exports seafood to China, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Canada, the UAE, Italy, West Asia, Southeast Asia, European Union, Russia and Hong Kong.

Steps should be taken to reduce seed and feed cost and other expenses to encourage aquaculture farmers, who help the government boost rural economy by providing employment in villages, adds Viswanadha Raju.

Jobs at stake

Commissioner of Fisheries Rama Shankar Naik says a meeting has been scheduled with farmers, exporters and cold-storage unit owners to hammer out the path ahead.

"The Fisheries Department is focussing on the diversification of aquaculture. Apart from shrimp, farmers can take up farming seabass, murrel, crab and tilapia, which have good demand in the market. The price of seabass is around ₹400 a kg, murrel, ₹500. Moreover, crab can be exported live, but its price varies depending on the size," says Rama Shankar Naik.

The Commissioner adds that plans are afoot to add fish as menu in education institutions, Anganwadi centres and in various State and Union government departments. Discussions were being held with District Collectors and other officers on organising 'Fish Food Melas', 'Seafood Festival' and other food exhibitions to spread awareness among the public on the benefits of consuming fish, shrimp and crab.

Seafood Exporters Association of India Andhra Pradesh unit president K. Anand Kumar says the Centre should intervene and announce some package to save the aqua farmers from the crisis. Seconding him is Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (A.P.-Chambers) president Poturi Bhaskara Rao, who adds that the trade body has written to Union Minister for Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal and Union Minister for MSME Jitan Ram Manjhi requesting them to address the crisis caused by the U.S. tariff.



Caught in trade war, Andhra's aquaculture faces collapse
व्यापार युद्ध में फंसी, आंध्र प्रदेश की एकाकल्चर संकट में



- Over the past **four decades**, the **export-oriented sector** in the **State** offered **employment** to hundreds of **thousands of people** from across the **country** and shored up the rural **economy**.
- पिछले **चार दशकों** में, राज्य का **निर्यात-उन्मुख क्षेत्र** देशभर के **सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों** को रोज़गार प्रदान करता रहा और **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था** को सहारा दिया।
- However, the **steep hike** in **U.S. tariff** on **Indian imports**, including **seafood**, has cast a **shadow of uncertainty** over the **business** and the **countless lives** it supports, writes **Rajulapudi Srinivas**.
- हालांकि, **भारतीय आयात** पर **यू.एस. शुल्क** में **तीव्र वृद्धि**, जिसमें **सीफूड** शामिल है, ने **व्यापार** और उन **अनगिनत जीवनों** पर **अनिश्चितता की छाया** डाली है, लिखते हैं **राजुलापुडी श्रीनिवास**।
- As **U.S. President Donald Trump** signed an **executive order** imposing an additional **25% tariff** on **imports from India** on **August 6**, at a tiny **village** in **Andhra Pradesh** on the other side of the globe, 35-year-old **Sharada Devi** was toiling in the **biting cold** inside a **shrimp-processing plant**.
- जब **यू.एस. राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** ने **6 अगस्त** को **भारत से आयात** पर अतिरिक्त **25% शुल्क** लगाने का **कार्यकारी आदेश** जारी किया, तो दुनिया के दूसरी ओर **आंध्र प्रदेश** के एक छोटे गाँव में 35 वर्षीय **शारदा देवी ठंड में मेहनत** कर रही थीं, **झींगा-प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र** के अंदर।
- Engrossed as she was in the **work**, a corner of her **mind** was in **overdrive**, planning the **month ahead: medicines** for her **sick husband**, their **children's college fees**, **household expenses**, **repairs** and so on, all to be covered by her **wages**.
- जैसे वह अपने **काम** में व्यस्त थीं, उनके **मन** का एक हिस्सा **तेजी से काम कर रहा था**, अगले **माह की योजना** बनाते हुए: अपने **बीमार पति के लिए दवाइयाँ**, उनके **बच्चों की कॉलेज फीस**, **घर के खर्चे**, **मरम्मत** और इसी तरह, सभी को उनकी **वेतन** से पूरा करना था।
- That day, a typical one in her busy **life**, she wasn't aware that a **decision** half a **world away** had severed the very **roots** of her **lifeline**.
- उस दिन, उनके व्यस्त **जीवन** का एक सामान्य दिन था, उन्हें यह **पता नहीं था** कि दुनिया के आधे हिस्से में लिया गया एक **निर्णय** उनकी **जीवन रेखा की जड़ें** काट चुका था।
- **Sharada** and her **family** came to **Andhra Pradesh** from **Odisha** around **10 years ago**, when **aquaculture** was **booming** in the **State**, thanks to a considerable **demand for Indian seafood** in the **West**.
- **शारदा** और उनका **परिवार** लगभग **10 साल पहले ओडिशा** से **आंध्र प्रदेश** आए, जब राज्य में **एक्काकल्चर फैल रहा था**, पश्चिम में **भारतीय सीफूड की पर्याप्त मांग** के कारण।
- A **shrimp-processing plant** employed both **Sharada** and her **husband**, providing them with **accommodation** as well.
- एक **झींगा-प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र** ने **शारदा** और उनके **पति** दोनों को **रोज़गार** दिया, और उन्हें **आवास** भी प्रदान किया।
- The two settled into a **life around their work** and enrolled their **children** in a **local school**.
- दोनों ने अपने **काम के आसपास जीवन** बसाया और अपने **बच्चों** को **स्थानीय स्कूल** में दाखिला दिलाया।
- Hers was one of the **thousands of families** who **migrated to Andhra Pradesh** from across the **country** in search of **work**.
- उनका परिवार उन **हजारों परिवारों** में से एक था, जो **काम की तलाश में देशभर से आंध्र प्रदेश** गए थे।
- Blessed with **vast inland waterbodies**, the **State** is home to a **large number of shrimp and fish farms**, concentrated in the **districts** of **Krishna**, **West Godavari**, **East Godavari**, **Eluru**, **Nellore**, **Konaseema** and **Prakasam**.
- **विशाल आंतरिक जल निकायों** से संपन्न, राज्य में **कई झींगा और मछली फार्म** हैं, जो **कृष्णा**, **पश्चिम गोदावरी**, **पूर्व गोदावरी**, **एल्यूरु**, **नेल्लोर**, **कोनसीमा** और **प्रकाशम** जिलों में केंद्रित हैं।
- With over **30% share** in **seafood exports** from the **country**, the **State** is nicknamed the **'Aqua Hub of India'**.
- देश के **सीफूड निर्यात** में **30% से अधिक हिस्सेदारी** के साथ, राज्य को **'भारत का एक्का हब'** कहा जाता है।
- The **sector** began to grow in the **1980s** in **West Godavari**, when **paddy farmers** began to switch to **aquaculture** in search of better **profits**.
- यह **क्षेत्र 1980 के दशक** में **पश्चिम गोदावरी** में बढ़ना शुरू हुआ, जब **धान किसान** बेहतर **लाभ** की तलाश में **एक्काकल्चर** की ओर बढ़े।
- For the past **four decades**, produce from these **farms** was exported to the **U.S.**, **Europe** and other parts of the **globe**, earning valuable **foreign exchange** for the **country** and sustaining **countless families**.



- पिछले चार दशकों से, इन फार्मों से उत्पादित सामान यू.एस., यूरोप और अन्य हिस्सों में निर्यात किया जाता रहा, जिससे देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई और अनगिनत परिवारों का जीवन चला।
- And now, the **50% U.S. tariff on Indian imports**, which came into effect in **two phases on August 7 and 27**, is threatening to **upend their lives**.
- और अब, भारतीय आयात पर **50% यू.एस. शुल्क**, जो 7 और 27 अगस्त को दो चरणों में लागू हुआ, उनके जीवन को **उलटने** की धमकी दे रहा है।

Field of feverish activity उत्साही गतिविधियों का क्षेत्र

- **Aquaculture and its allied industries — seafood export companies, hatcheries, laboratories, ice factories, weighing units, feed factories and packing companies — is labour intensive.**
- एकाकल्चर और इसके संबद्ध उद्योग — सीफूड निर्यात कंपनियों, हैचरी, प्रयोगशालाएं, बर्फ की फैक्ट्रियां, वज़न इकाइयाँ, फीड फैक्ट्रियां और पैकिंग कंपनियां — श्रम-गहन हैं।
- Each **shrimp or fish tank** needs at least **two workers**, who take **turns caring** for the **crop round the clock**.
- प्रत्येक झींगा या मछली टैंक में कम से कम दो कर्मचारी चाहिए, जो पूरे दिन फसल की देखभाल में बारी-बारी से लगे रहते हैं।
- **Processing plants**, where the **shrimps are peeled, cleaned and packaged**, run throughout the **year** and employ **workers on daily wages**.
- प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र, जहाँ झींगे को छिला, साफ और पैक किया जाता है, पूरे साल चलते हैं और कर्मचारियों को दैनिक वेतन पर रखते हैं।
- Over the past decades, this **demand for labour** drew **thousands of migrant labourers and technicians** from **Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Assam** and other **States**.
- पिछले दशकों में, इस श्रम की मांग ने हजारों प्रवासी मजदूरों और तकनीशियनों को ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना, असम और अन्य राज्यों से आकर्षित किया।
- “My entire **family** depends on my **income**. I have been working in these **fish farms** for the past **10 years**. My **husband** used to work, too, until he ...
- “मेरा पूरा परिवार मेरी आय पर निर्भर करता है। मैं पिछले **10 सालों** से इन **मछली फार्मों** में काम कर रही हूँ। मेरा पति भी काम करता था, जब तक कि वह ...

Caught in trade war, Andhra's aquaculture faces collapse

व्यापार युद्ध में फंसी, आंध्र प्रदेश की एकाकल्चर संकट में

- Over the past **four decades**, the **export-oriented sector** in the **State** offered **employment** to hundreds of **thousands of people** from across the **country** and shored up **rural economy**.
- पिछले चार दशकों में, राज्य का निर्यात-उन्मुख क्षेत्र देशभर के सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करता रहा और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सहारा दिया।
- However, the **steep hike** in **U.S. tariff** on **Indian imports**, including **seafood**, has cast a **shadow of uncertainty** over the **business** and the **countless lives** it supports, writes **Rajulapudi Srinivas**.
- हालांकि, भारतीय आयात पर यू.एस. शुल्क में तीव्र वृद्धि, जिसमें सीफूड शामिल है, ने व्यापार और उन अनगिनत जीवनों पर अनिश्चितता की छाया डाली है, लिखते हैं राजुलापुडी श्रीनिवास।
- As **U.S. President Donald Trump** signed an **executive order** imposing an additional **25% tariff** on **imports from India** on **August 6**, at a tiny **village** in **Andhra Pradesh** on the other side of the globe, 35-year-old **Sharada Devi** was toiling in the **biting cold** inside a **shrimp-processing plant**.
- जब यू.एस. राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने 6 अगस्त को भारत से आयात पर अतिरिक्त **25% शुल्क** लगाने का कार्यकारी आदेश जारी किया, तो दुनिया के दूसरी ओर आंध्र प्रदेश के एक छोटे गाँव में 35 वर्षीय शारदा देवी ठंड में मेहनत कर रही थीं, झींगा-प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र के अंदर।
- Engrossed as she was in the **work**, a corner of her **mind** was in **overdrive**, planning the **month ahead: medicines** for her **sick husband**, their **children's college fees**, **household expenses**, **repairs** and so on, all to be covered by her **wages**.



- जैसे वह अपने काम में व्यस्त थीं, उनके मन का एक हिस्सा तेजी से काम कर रहा था, अगले माह की योजना बनाते हुए: अपने बीमार पति के लिए दवाइयाँ, उनके बच्चों की कॉलेज फीस, घर के खर्चे, मरम्मत और इसी तरह, सभी को उनकी वेतन से पूरा करना था।
- That day, a typical one in her busy life, she wasn't aware that a decision half a world away had severed the very roots of her lifeline.
- उस दिन, उनके व्यस्त जीवन का एक सामान्य दिन था, उन्हें यह पता नहीं था कि दुनिया के आधे हिस्से में लिया गया एक निर्णय उनकी जीवन रेखा की जड़ें काट चुका था।
- Sharada and her family came to Andhra Pradesh from Odisha around 10 years ago, when aquaculture was booming in the State, thanks to a considerable demand for Indian seafood in the West.
- शारदा और उनका परिवार लगभग 10 साल पहले ओडिशा से आंध्र प्रदेश आए, जब राज्य में एक्काकल्चर फैल रहा था, पश्चिम में भारतीय सीफूड की पर्याप्त मांग के कारण।
- A shrimp-processing plant employed both Sharada and her husband, providing them with accommodation as well.
- एक झींगा-प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र ने शारदा और उनके पति दोनों को रोज़गार दिया, और उन्हें आवास भी प्रदान किया।
- The two settled into a life around their work and enrolled their children in a local school.
- दोनों ने अपने काम के आसपास जीवन बसाया और अपने बच्चों को स्थानीय स्कूल में दाखिला दिलाया।
- Hers was one of the thousands of families who migrated to Andhra Pradesh from across the country in search of work.
- उनका परिवार उन हजारों परिवारों में से एक था, जो काम की तलाश में देशभर से आंध्र प्रदेश गए थे।
- Blessed with vast inland waterbodies, the State is home to a large number of shrimp and fish farms, concentrated in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Eluru, Nellore, Konaseema and Prakasam.
- विशाल आंतरिक जल निकायों से संपन्न, राज्य में कई झींगा और मछली फार्म हैं, जो कृष्णा, पश्चिम गोदावरी, पूर्व गोदावरी, एल्यूरु, नेल्लोर, कोनसीमा और प्रकाशम जिलों में केंद्रित हैं।
- With over 30% share in seafood exports from the country, the State is nicknamed the 'Aqua Hub of India'.
- देश के सीफूड निर्यात में 30% से अधिक हिस्सेदारी के साथ, राज्य को 'भारत का एक्का हब' कहा जाता है।
- The sector began to grow in the 1980s in West Godavari, when paddy farmers began to switch to aquaculture in search of better profits.
- यह क्षेत्र 1980 के दशक में पश्चिम गोदावरी में बढ़ना शुरू हुआ, जब धान किसान बेहतर लाभ की तलाश में एक्काकल्चर की ओर बढ़े।
- For the past four decades, produce from these farms was exported to the U.S., Europe and other parts of the globe, earning valuable foreign exchange for the country and sustaining countless families.
- पिछले चार दशकों से, इन फार्मों से उत्पादित सामान यू.एस., यूरोप और अन्य हिस्सों में निर्यात किया जाता रहा, जिससे देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई और अनगिनत परिवारों का जीवन चला।
- And now, the 50% U.S. tariff on Indian imports, which came into effect in two phases on August 7 and 27, is threatening to upend their lives.
- और अब, भारतीय आयात पर 50% यू.एस. शुल्क, जो 7 और 27 अगस्त को दो चरणों में लागू हुआ, उनके जीवन को उलटने की धमकी दे रहा है।

Field of feverish activity उत्साही गतिविधियों का क्षेत्र

- Aquaculture and its allied industries — seafood export companies, hatcheries, laboratories, ice factories, weighing units, feed factories and packing companies — is labour intensive.
- एक्काकल्चर और इसके संबद्ध उद्योग — सीफूड निर्यात कंपनियां, हैचरी, प्रयोगशालाएं, बर्फ की फैक्ट्रियां, वज़न इकाइयाँ, फीड फैक्ट्रियां और पैकिंग कंपनियां — श्रम-गहन हैं।
- Each shrimp or fish tank needs at least two workers, who take turns caring for the crop round the clock.
- प्रत्येक झींगा या मछली टैंक में कम से कम दो कर्मचारी चाहिए, जो पूरे दिन फसल की देखभाल में बारी-बारी से लगे रहते हैं।



- **Processing plants**, where the shrimps are peeled, cleaned and packaged, run throughout the year and employ workers on daily wages.
- प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र, जहाँ झींगे को छिला, साफ और पैक किया जाता है, पूरे साल चलते हैं और कर्मचारियों को दैनिक वेतन पर रखते हैं।
- Over the past decades, this demand for labour drew thousands of migrant labourers and technicians from Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Assam and other States.
- पिछले दशकों में, इस श्रम की मांग ने हजारों प्रवासी मजदूरों और तकनीशियनों को ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना, असम और अन्य राज्यों से आकर्षित किया।
- “My entire family depends on my income. I have been working in these fish farms for the past 10 years. My husband used to work, too, until he ...”
- “मेरा पूरा परिवार मेरी आय पर निर्भर करता है। मैं पिछले 10 सालों से इन मछली फार्मों में काम कर रही हूँ। मेरा पति भी काम करता था, जब तक कि वह ...”
- Sharada Devi says, “became sick. Two of our children are about to join college now,” she works at Kalisipudi village in West Godavari district.
- शारदा देवी कहती हैं, “बीमार हो गई। हमारे दो बच्चे अब कॉलेज में जाने वाले हैं,” वह पश्चिम गोदावरी जिले के कलिसिपुडी गाँव में काम करती हैं।
- The labourers tend to settle around the aquaculture industry as farmers and plant management usually provide them with accommodation.
- मजदूर अक्सर एकाकल्चर उद्योग के आसपास बस जाते हैं क्योंकि किसान और प्लांट प्रबंधन आमतौर पर उन्हें आवास प्रदान करते हैं।
- Many also enrol their children in local schools, says 40-year-old Korra Kandru of Odisha, who came to A.P. around 15 years ago and works at a shrimp-processing unit in Krishna district.
- कई लोग अपने बच्चों को स्थानीय स्कूलों में भी दाखिला दिलाते हैं, कहती हैं 40 वर्षीय कोरा कंदरु ओडिशा से, जो लगभग 15 साल पहले आंध्र प्रदेश आए और कृष्णा जिले के झींगा प्रसंस्करण इकाई में काम करते हैं।

Bolt from blue

अचानक आया संकट

- **Aquaculture farmers** in the State mostly grow the ‘vannamei’, ‘scampi’ and ‘tiger’ varieties of shrimp and seabass, rohu, catla, tilapia, mrigal, murrel and common carp varieties of fish as well as mud crabs.
- राज्य के एकाकल्चर किसान मुख्यतः ‘वनामी’, ‘स्कैम्पी’ और ‘टाइगर’ प्रकार की झींगे, और सीबास, रोहु, काटला, तिलापिया, मृगल, मुरेल तथा कॉमन कार्प प्रकार की मछलियाँ और कीचड़ के केकड़े उगाते हैं।
- “I have been doing aquaculture for the past two decades and grow the ‘vannamei’ variety of shrimp in about 25 acres. About 500 workers are engaged in the shrimp and fish tanks,” says Krishnam Raju, a farmer from Akiveedu in West Godavari district.
- “मैं पिछले दो दशकों से एकाकल्चर कर रहा हूँ और लगभग 25 एकड़ में ‘वनामी’ प्रकार की झींगे उगाता हूँ। लगभग 500 कर्मचारी झींगा और मछली टैंकों में लगे हुए हैं,” कहते हैं कृष्णम राजू, पश्चिम गोदावरी जिले के अकीवेडू के किसान।
- Shrimp are measured in counts (pieces) per kg such as 80-100 (small ones), 60-80, 40-50 and 20-30 (large ones) per kg.
- झींगे को प्रति किलोग्राम काउंट्स (टुकड़े) में मापा जाता है जैसे 80-100 (छोटे), 60-80, 40-50 और 20-30 (बड़े) प्रति किलोग्राम।
- The 20-30 per kg count prawns are exported mostly to the U.S., followed by Thailand, China and Japan.
- 20-30 प्रति किलोग्राम वाली झींगे मुख्य रूप से यू.एस. को निर्यात की जाती हैं, इसके बाद थाईलैंड, चीन और जापान।
- “About 70% of the aquaculture farmers in the State depend on the U.S. market,” says M. Venkat, a shrimp farmer in Bhimavaram.
- “राज्य के लगभग 70% एकाकल्चर किसान यू.एस. मार्केट पर निर्भर हैं,” कहते हैं एम. वेंकट, भिमावरम के झींगा किसान।



- As for **processing and packaging**, most **workers** are **women**, who earn around **₹700-₹800 a day**.
- **प्रसंस्करण और पैकिंग** के लिए, अधिकांश **कर्मचारी महिलाएँ** हैं, जो लगभग **₹700-₹800 प्रतिदिन** कमाती हैं।
- **Twenty-five-year-old Laxmi** from **Srikakulam district** has been with a **processing plant** of an **export house** at **Kalla in Bhimavaram** for the past **three years**.
- **पच्चीस वर्षीय लक्ष्मी श्रीकाकुलम जिले** की, पिछले **तीन सालों** से **भिमावरम के कल्ला** में एक **निर्यात कंपनी** के **प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र** में काम कर रही हैं।
- After the **U.S. imposed tariffs** on **India**, she was told to **look for another job** within the next **15 days**.
- **यू.एस. ने भारत पर शुल्क लगाया** के बाद, उन्हें अगले **15 दिनों** में **नई नौकरी खोजने** के लिए कहा गया।
- "My husband works in a **fish pond**; he, too, got a **similar notice**. We don't know what to do; we have **children in high school**," she says, **worrying, shadowing** her face.
- "मेरा **पति मछली तालाब** में काम करता है; उसे भी **इसी तरह का नोटिस** मिला। हमें नहीं पता क्या करना है; हमारे **बच्चे हाई स्कूल** में हैं," वह कहती हैं, उनके चेहरे पर **चिंता दिखाई दे रही है**।
- **Laxmi** is one of the **hundreds of thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers** employed in the **aquaculture sector**.
- **लक्ष्मी** उन **सैकड़ों हजारों कुशल और अर्ध-कुशल कर्मचारियों** में से एक हैं, जो **एक्वाकल्चर क्षेत्र** में काम कर रहे हैं।
- "I work in a **seafood export firm** in **West Godavari district**. I clean **shrimp** and grade the **stock**. About **150 workers** are engaged in **one shift**. As **exports** have come down, there was no **work** for us for the past **few days**," says **Sindhu** from **West Bengal**.
- "मैं **पश्चिम गोदावरी जिले** की एक **सीफूड निर्यात कंपनी** में काम करती हूँ। मैं **झींगे** साफ करती हूँ और **स्टॉक** ग्रेड करती हूँ। एक **शिफ्ट** में लगभग **150 कर्मचारी** लगे हुए हैं। जैसे ही **निर्यात** कम हुआ, पिछले **कुछ दिनों** से हमारे लिए कोई **काम** नहीं था," कहती हैं **सिंधु, पश्चिम बंगाल** से।
- **Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park** vice-president **U. Jogi Anand Varma** says that many **shrimp-processing units** stopped **operations** owing to the **U.S. tariff** impact.
- **गोदावरी मेगा एक्वा फूड पार्क** के उपाध्यक्ष **यू. जोगी आनंद वर्मा** कहते हैं कि कई **झींगा प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों** ने **कार्य** रोक दिया है **यू.एस. शुल्क** के प्रभाव के कारण।
- "About **400 labourers** work in **Godavari Mega Food Park** at **Tundurru village** in **West Goavari district**. Due to a fall in the arrival of **stocks**, we couldn't provide **employment** to at least **150 workers** a day," says **Jogi Anand Varma**.
- "लगभग **400 मजदूर गोदावरी मेगा फूड पार्क, तुंदुरु गाँव, पश्चिम गोदावरी जिले** में काम करते हैं। **स्टॉक्स** की कमी के कारण, हम कम से कम **150 कर्मचारियों** को प्रतिदिन **रोज़गार** नहीं दे सके," कहते हैं **जोगी आनंद वर्मा**।
- **Prices nosedive**
- **कीमतें गिरती हैं**
- **Aquaculture farmers** growing the **vannamei variety of shrimp**, which is mostly exported to the **U.S.**, incur an **input cost** of around **₹9 lakh per acre**.
- **एक्वाकल्चर किसान**, जो **वनामी झींगे** उगाते हैं, जो मुख्यतः **यू.एस.** को निर्यात होती हैं, उनका **इनपुट खर्च** लगभग **₹9 लाख प्रति एकड़** आता है।
- **Lease, preparation of tanks and seed and feed costs** make up the largest components of the **investment**.
- **लीज़, टैंकों की तैयारी और बीज तथा फ़ीड लागत निवेश** के सबसे बड़े हिस्से बनाते हैं।
- One **crop** takes about **100 days** to mature and, under favourable conditions, produces around **four tonnes of yield**. In **normal market conditions**, this fetches a **farmer** around **₹12 lakh**.
- एक **फसल** को परिपक्व होने में लगभग **100 दिन** लगते हैं और अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में, यह लगभग **चार टन उपज** देती है। **सामान्य बाजार स्थितियों** में, यह **किसान** को लगभग **₹12 लाख** कमाता है।
- With the **U.S. tariff** upsetting **global trade**, however, **shrimp prices** have plummeted, pushing the **farmers** into **losses**.
- **यू.एस. शुल्क** के कारण **वैश्विक व्यापार** प्रभावित होने से, **झींगे की कीमतें** गिरी हैं, जिससे **किसान नुकसान** में चले गए हैं।
- "The **20-count prawn**, which used to cost **₹500 earlier a kg**, now costs only **₹420**," says **V. Srinivas**, a farmer in **Konaseema district**.



- “20-काउंट झींगे, जो पहले ₹500 प्रति किलोग्राम में बिकती थीं, अब केवल ₹420 की हैं,” कहते हैं वी. श्रीनिवास, कोनसीमा जिले के किसान।
- According to Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), India exported 17,35,286 tonnes of seafood, valued at ₹63,969.14 crore in 2022-23 to 130 countries and 17,81,602 tonnes worth ₹60,523.89 crore in FY2023-24, of which, Andhra Pradesh contributed about 33%.
- मरीन प्रोडक्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (MPEDA) के अनुसार, भारत ने 17,35,286 टन सीफूड निर्यात किया, जिसकी कीमत ₹63,969.14 करोड़ थी 2022-23 में 130 देशों को और 17,81,602 टन जिसकी कीमत ₹60,523.89 करोड़ थी FY2023-24, जिसमें आंध्र प्रदेश ने लगभग 33% योगदान दिया।
- The exports included shrimp, fish, crabs, lobster, squid and frozen items. In FY2023-24, the U.S. accounted for 34.53% of the sea exports from India.
- इस निर्यात में झींगे, मछली, केकड़े, लॉबस्टर, स्किड और फ्रोज़न आइटम शामिल थे। FY2023-24 में, यू.एस. ने भारत से समुद्री उत्पादों के 34.53% का योगदान दिया।
- What is being done
- क्या किया जा रहा है
- Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA) vice-chairman Anam Venkata Ramana Reddy, who held a series of meetings with farmers, exporters and other stakeholders in the wake of the U.S. tariff on India coming into effect, says the government was thinking of alternative methods to save the farmers.
- आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य एक्वाकल्चर डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (APSADA) के उपाध्यक्ष आनाम वेंकट रमणा रेड्डी, जिन्होंने किसानों, निर्यातकों और अन्य स्टेकहोल्डर्स के साथ कई बैठकें कीं, जब यू.एस. शुल्क भारत पर लागू हुआ, कहते हैं कि सरकार किसानों को बचाने के लिए वैकल्पिक उपायों पर विचार कर रही थी।
- The APSADA is planning to establish the Andhra Pradesh Prawn Producers Council (APPPC) to help farmers tide over the crisis.
- APSADA आंध्र प्रदेश प्रॉन प्रोड्यूसर्स काउंसिल (APPPC) स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है ताकि किसानों को संकट से बाहर निकलने में मदद मिल सके।
- Discussions were held with experts in establishing the council, which aims at supplying quality seed, enhancing marketing for producers and avoiding middlemen, he says.
- काउंसिल स्थापित करने में विशेषज्ञों के साथ चर्चा की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला बीज प्रदान करना, उत्पादकों के लिए मार्केटिंग बढ़ाना और मध्यम पुरुषों से बचना है, वह कहते हैं।
- “The APPPC will formulate plans to improve domestic consumption as well. We are planning to increase fish and prawn shipping to Telangana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and other States, and stakeholders consultations will be held soon.”
- “APPPC घरेलू खपत बढ़ाने के लिए भी योजनाएं बनाएंगी। हम मछली और झींगा शिपिंग बढ़ाने की योजना बना रहे हैं तेलंगाना, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और अन्य राज्यों में, और स्टेकहोल्डर्स से परामर्श जल्द ही किया जाएगा।”
- Farmers will also be encouraged to set up outlets to sell fish, prawn and crabs and ready-to-eat products.
- किसानों को भी आउटलेट्स स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा ताकि मछली, झींगा और केकड़े तथा तत्काल-खाने योग्य उत्पाद बेचे जा सकें।
- The APSADA is planning to use social media platforms to spread awareness among the public on the nutritional value of shrimp, fish and other marine products, says Venkata Ramana.
- APSADA सामाजिक मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करने की योजना बना रही है ताकि जनता के बीच झींगे, मछली और अन्य समुद्री उत्पादों के पोषण मूल्य के बारे में जागरूकता फैल सके, कहते हैं वेंकट रमणा।
- Uddaraju Kasi Viswanadha Raju, chairman of the Ananda Group, which owns a number of shrimp processing units, hatcheries, brood-stock multiplication centre in Bhimavaram and other places, says aquafarmers should be exempted from income tax and aquaculture should be treated like agriculture in the State.
- उद्दाराजू कासी विश्वनाथ राजू, आनंदा ग्रुप के अध्यक्ष, जो भिमावरम और अन्य स्थानों में कई झींगा प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, हैचरी, ब्रूड-स्टॉक मल्टीप्लिकेशन सेंटर के मालिक हैं, कहते हैं कि एक्वाफार्मर्स को आयकर से मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए और एक्वाकल्चर को राज्य में कृषि की तरह माना जाना चाहिए।
- “India should enter into an FTA with Russia and improve exports to Russia and other countries to overcome the situation,” he opined.



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- “भारत को रूस के साथ FTA में प्रवेश करना चाहिए और निर्यात को रूस और अन्य देशों में बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि स्थिति को संभाला जा सके,” उन्होंने राय दी।
- Besides the U.S., India exports seafood to China, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Canada, the UAE, Italy, West Asia, Southeast Asia, European Union, Russia and Hong Kong.
- यू.एस. के अलावा, भारत समुद्री उत्पादों का निर्यात करता है **चीन, जापान, थाईलैंड, वियतनाम, कनाडा, यूई, इटली, पश्चिम एशिया, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया, यूरोपीय संघ, रूस

PATRIOTIC IAS

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