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# PATRIOTIC IAS

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

## THE HINDU NEWSPAPER

## 10 NOVEMBER 2025

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PATRIOTIC

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<b>PCS Special:</b>	<b>10 November 2025</b>
<b>UPPSC</b>	
<b>1. Two dead as Super Typhoon Fung-wong lashes Philippines</b> सुपर तूफान फंग-वोंग के प्रकोप से फिलीपींस में दो लोगों की मौत	
<b>2. Akash hits fastest First Class fifty, smashes six sixes in an over</b> आकाश ने फर्स्ट क्लास क्रिकेट में सबसे तेज़ अर्धशतक लगाया, एक ओवर में छह छक्के जड़े	

## Two dead as Super Typhoon Fung-wong lashes Philippines



PCS

AP

At least two persons were killed as Super Typhoon Fung-wong battered the Philippines with heavy rain and winds, cutting power and forcing over a million to evacuate. Authorities closed airports, deployed troops for rescue efforts, and urged residents in Luzon to heed evacuation orders amid widespread flooding. REUTERS

अपील की।

## **Two dead as Super Typhoon Fung-wong lashes Philippines**

**सुपर तूफान फंग-वोंग के प्रकोप से फिलीपींस में दो लोगों की मौत**

- At least **two persons** were killed as **Super Typhoon Fung-wong** battered the **Philippines** with **heavy rain and winds**, cutting power and forcing over a **million** to evacuate.

कम से कम दो लोगों की मौत हो गई जब सुपर तूफान फंग-वोंग ने भारी बारिश और तेज़ हवाओं के साथ फिलीपींस को प्रभावित किया, जिससे बिजली आपूर्ति बाधित हुई और दस लाख से अधिक लोगों को निकासी के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा।

- **Authorities closed airports**, deployed **troops for rescue efforts**, and urged **residents in Luzon** to heed **evacuation orders** amid **widespread flooding**.

प्राधिकरणों ने हवाई अड्डे बंद कर दिए, बचाव कार्यों के लिए सैनिकों को तैनात किया, और लूज़ोन क्षेत्र के निवासियों से व्यापक बाढ़ के बीच निकासी आदेशों का पालन करने की



## UNFORGETTABLE DAY

Akash hits fastest First Class fifty, smashes six sixes in an over



FILE PHOTO: SHAYAN ACHARYA

Meghalaya's Akash Kumar Chaudhary smashed the fastest fifty in First Class cricket and became only the third player in the format's history to hit six sixes in an over. Akash reached his half-century off just 11 balls during the Ranji Trophy Plate Group match against Arunachal Pradesh. He also hit six sixes off an over by Limar Dabi.

**Akash hits fastest First Class fifty, smashes six sixes in an over**

**आकाश ने फर्स्ट क्लास क्रिकेट में सबसे तेज़ अर्धशतक लगाया, एक ओवर में छह छक्के जड़े**

- Meghalaya's Akash Kumar Chaudhary smashed the fastest fifty in First Class cricket and became only the third player in the format's history to hit six sixes in an over. मेघालय के आकाश कुमार चौधरी ने फर्स्ट क्लास क्रिकेट में सबसे तेज़ अर्धशतक लगाया और इस प्रारूप के इतिहास में एक ओवर में छह छक्के लगाने वाले तीसरे खिलाड़ी बने।
- Akash reached his half-century off just 11 balls during the Ranji Trophy Plate Group match against Arunachal Pradesh. आकाश ने केवल 11 गेंदों में अपना अर्धशतक पूरा किया, यह रणजी ट्रॉफी प्लेट ग्रुप मैच अरुणाचल प्रदेश के खिलाफ खेला गया।

- He also hit six sixes off an over by Limar Dabi. उन्होंने लिमार दाबी के एक ओवर में छह छक्के भी जड़े।

GS Paper 1: History, Society and Geography	
TOPICS COVERED	10 November 2025
	<b>History</b>
1.	<p><b>Congress slams PM's Vande Mataram remarks, says he is trying to distort history</b> कांग्रेस ने प्रधानमंत्री के वंदे मातरम् बयान की आलोचना की, कहा— वे इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ रहे हैं</p>
	<b>Geography</b>
2.	<p><b>Local task forces tackle illegal gold mining in Ghana</b> घाना में स्थानीय टास्क फोर्स अवैध सोना खनन से निपट रही हैं</p>



**History**

**10/11/2025**

# Congress slams PM's *Vande Mataram* remarks, says he is trying to distort history

**GS I: History**

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

Continuing with its attack on Prime Minister Narendra Modi for his remarks linking the 1937 omission of certain stanzas of the National Song *Vande Mataram* to the “seeds of Partition”, the Congress on Sunday said that Mr. Modi had “insulted” Rabindranath Tagore and the Congress Working Committee (CWC) of the time, and that he was trying to distort history to deflect attention from “pressing national concerns”.

The Prime Minister had “insulted” both the CWC and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, whose advice had shaped the decision to retain only the first two stanzas for official use, Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh said.



Jairam Ramesh

Giving an account of the CWC that met in Kolkata in 1937, Mr. Ramesh said that those present included Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, J.B. Kripalani, Bhulabhai Desai, Jammalal Bajaj, and Narendra Deva.

Mr. Ramesh cited *The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* (Volume 66, Page 46) to support his

claim, noting that the CWC had issued a statement on October 28, 1937, which was “profoundly influenced” by Tagore’s advice.

Tagore had recommended limiting the song to its first two stanzas to ensure inclusivity, as the later verses contained religious imagery that could alienate sections of society.

“That the Prime Minister should insult this CWC and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore is shocking but not surprising, since the RSS had played no role in our Freedom Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi,” Mr. Ramesh said.

“The Prime Minister should fight his current political battles on current issues that are of daily concern to crores of Indians who worry about their present and future,” Mr. Ramesh said.



### Lyrics of Vande Mataram

वन्दे मातरम् सुजलां सुफलां मलयजशीतलाम् शस्यशामलां मातरम् ।

शुभ्रज्योत्स्नापुलकितयामिनीं फुल्लकुसुमितद्रुमदलशोभिनीं सुहासिनीं सुमधुर भाषिणीं सुखदां वरदां मातरम् ॥ १ ॥

वन्दे मातरम् ।

कोटि-कोटि-कण्ठ-कल-कल-निनाद-कराले कोटि-कोटि-भुजैर्धृत-खरकरवाले, अबला केन मा एत बले ।

बहुबलधारिणीं नमामि तारिणीं रिपुदलवारिणीं मातरम् ॥ २ ॥

वन्दे मातरम् ।

तुमि विद्या, तुमि धर्म तुमि हृदि, तुमि मर्म त्वं हि प्राणाः शरीरे बाहुते तुमि मा शक्ति, हृदये तुमि मा भक्ति, तोमारई प्रतिमा गडि मन्दिरे-मन्दिरे मातरम् ॥ ३ ॥

वन्दे मातरम् ।

त्वं हि दुर्गा दशप्रहरणधारिणी कमला कमलदलविहारिणी वाणी विद्यादायिनी, नमामि त्वाम् नमामि कमलां अमलां अतुलां सुजलां सुफलां मातरम् ॥ ४ ॥

वन्दे मातरम् ।

श्यामलां सरलां सुस्मितां भूषितां धरणीं भरणीं मातरम् ॥ ५ ॥

वन्दे मातरम् ॥

### Congress slams PM's Vande Mataram remarks, says he is trying to distort history

कांग्रेस ने प्रधानमंत्री के वंदे मातरम् बयान की आलोचना की, कहा— वे इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ रहे हैं

- Continuing with its attack on **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** for his remarks linking the **1937 omission of certain stanzas of the National Song Vande Mataram** to the “seeds of Partition”, the **Congress** on Sunday said that Mr. Modi had “insulted” **Rabindranath Tagore** and the **Congress Working Committee (CWC)** of the time, and that he was **trying to distort history** to divert attention from “pressing national concerns.”

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के उस बयान पर, जिसमें उन्होंने 1937 में वंदे मातरम् के कुछ पदों को हटाने को “विभाजन के बीज” से जोड़ा था, कांग्रेस ने रविवार को हमला जारी रखते हुए कहा कि मोदी जी ने रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर और तत्कालीन कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति (CWC) का “अपमान” किया है, और वे “गंभीर राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों” से ध्यान भटकाने के लिए इतिहास को तोड़-मरोड़ रहे हैं।

### Tagore's advice and CWC decision

टैगोर की सलाह और कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति का निर्णय

- The Prime Minister had “insulted” both the **CWC and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore**, whose advice had shaped the **decision to retain only the first two stanzas**



for official use, Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh said.

कांग्रेस महासचिव (संचार) जयराम रमेश ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री ने “गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर और कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति दोनों का अपमान” किया है, जिनकी सलाह के आधार पर केवल पहले दो पदों को आधिकारिक उपयोग के लिए रखने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

- Giving an account of the **CWC meeting held in Kolkata in 1937**, Mr. Ramesh said that those present included **Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, J.B. Kripalani, Bhulabhai Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj, and Narendra Deva.**

1937 में कोलकाता में हुई कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति की बैठक का उल्लेख करते हुए, श्री रमेश ने बताया कि उसमें महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस, राजेंद्र प्रसाद, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद, सरोजिनी नायडू, जे.बी. कृपलानी, भुलाभाई देसाई, जमनालाल बजाज और नरेंद्र देव जैसे नेता उपस्थित थे।

- Mr. Ramesh cited **The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (Volume 66, Page 46)** to support his claim, noting that the **CWC had issued a statement on October 28, 1937**, which was “**profoundly influenced**” by Tagore’s advice.

श्री रमेश ने अपने दावे का समर्थन करने के लिए ‘द कलेक्टेड वर्क्स ऑफ महात्मा गांधी (वॉल्यूम 66, पृष्ठ 46)’ का हवाला दिया और कहा कि 28 अक्टूबर 1937 को कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति द्वारा जारी बयान पर टैगोर की सलाह का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा था।

- **Tagore had recommended limiting the song to its first two stanzas to ensure inclusivity, as the later verses contained religious imagery that could alienate sections of society.**

टैगोर ने सलाह दी थी कि गीत को केवल पहले दो पदों तक सीमित रखा जाए, ताकि समावेशिता सुनिश्चित की जा सके, क्योंकि आगे के पदों में धार्मिक प्रतीकात्मकता थी, जो समाज के कुछ वर्गों को अलग-थलग कर सकती थी।

### Congress accuses PM of historical distortion

कांग्रेस ने प्रधानमंत्री पर इतिहास विकृति का आरोप लगाया

- “That the Prime Minister should insult this **CWC and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore** is shocking but not surprising,” said Mr. Ramesh, adding that the **RSS had played no role in India’s Freedom Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.**

श्री रमेश ने कहा, “यह चौंकाने वाला लेकिन अप्रत्याशित नहीं है कि प्रधानमंत्री ने इस कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति और गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का अपमान किया।” उन्होंने जोड़ा कि आरएसएस ने महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व वाले स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में कोई भूमिका नहीं निभाई थी।

- “The **Prime Minister should fight his current political battles on current issues** that are of **daily concern to crores of Indians** who worry about their present and future,” Mr. Ramesh said.

श्री रमेश ने कहा, “प्रधानमंत्री को अपने मौजूदा राजनीतिक संघर्ष वर्तमान मुद्दों पर लड़ने चाहिए, जो देश के करोड़ों भारतीयों के दैनिक जीवन, वर्तमान और भविष्य से जुड़े हैं।”



**Society**

**10/11/2025**

### **Landmark event**



GS I: Society  
PCS

The new Lady Mayor of London, Susan Langley, waves from the State Coach as she passes through the streets of London on Saturday on her way to pledge allegiance to the Crown. This year, for the first time in its more than 800-year history, London has a Lady Lord Mayor. AFP

The new **Lady Mayor of London, Susan Langley**, waves from the State Coach as she passes through the streets of London on Saturday on her way to pledge allegiance to the Crown. This year, for the **first time in its more than 800-year history**, London has a Lady Lord Mayor

**Geography**

**10/11/2025**



## Local task forces tackle illegal gold mining in Ghana

# Local task forces tackle illegal gold mining in Ghana

GS I: Geography:  
Resources distribution

Associated Press

GHANA

As day broke in a remote part of western Ghana, a priest, farmers and other residents combed through the forests, looking for signs of illegal gold mining. They have done this for the past year as part of a grassroots task force created to combat the mining that has poisoned rivers in one of the world's largest gold producing countries.

The task force's 14 members call themselves the Jema Anti-Galamsey Advocacy, and their arrests of suspected illegal miners have sparked debate in Ghana's Western North region over their potential abuse of power.

Ghana has lost \$11.4 billion in the last five years to gold smuggling, the development nonprofit Swissaid said this year.

As of January 2024, illegal miners were present in 44 of the country's 288 forest reserves, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources data show. It said nine of them were "taken by armed thugs."

So far, the group has arrested two Nigerian nationals caught attempting to mine gold in the forest. The court case has proceeded slowly, and villagers seek the establishment of special courts to try illegal miners.

Some residents said they wanted to work with the illegal miners for financial gain. One 27-year-old man said he was willing to sell his land to the miners, citing the lack of profit in farming. Fertilizer prices have tripled since 2022.

Residents called for investment in other work to make illegal mining less attractive.

विकास गैर-लाभकारी संस्था स्विस्साइड के अनुसार, घाना ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में सोना तस्करी के कारण \$11.4 बिलियन का नुकसान झेला है।

- As of January 2024, illegal miners were present in 44 of the country's 288 forest reserves, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources data show.

जनवरी 2024 तक, भूमि और प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश के 288 वन भंडारों में से 44 में अवैध खनिक मौजूद थे।

- It said nine of them were "taken by armed thugs." रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि इनमें से नौ वन भंडार "सशस्त्र गिरोहों द्वारा कब्जा" कर लिए गए थे।

## घाना में स्थानीय टास्क फोर्स अवैध सोना खनन से निपट रही हैं

As day broke in a remote part of western Ghana, a priest, farmers and other residents combed through the forests, looking for signs of illegal gold mining.

जब पश्चिमी घाना के एक दूरस्थ हिस्से में सुबह हुई, तो एक पुजारी, किसान और अन्य निवासी जंगलों में अवैध सोना खनन के संकेतों की तलाश में निकले।

They have done this for the past year as part of a grassroots task force created to combat the mining that has poisoned rivers in one of the world's largest gold-producing countries.

वे यह काम पिछले एक वर्ष से अवैध खनन से निपटने के लिए बनाई गई एक जमीनी टास्क फोर्स के हिस्से के रूप में कर रहे हैं, जिसने दुनिया के सबसे बड़े स्वर्ण उत्पादक देशों में से एक की नदियों को प्रदूषित कर दिया है।

## Formation of Jema Anti-Galamsey Advocacy जेमा एंटी-गालामसे एडवोकेसी का गठन

The task force's 14 members call themselves the Jema Anti-Galamsey Advocacy, and their arrests of suspected illegal miners have sparked debate in Ghana's Western North region over their potential abuse of power.

टास्क फोर्स के 14 सदस्य स्वयं को जेमा एंटी-गालामसे एडवोकेसी कहते हैं, और अवैध खनिकों की गिरफ्तारी ने घाना के वेस्टर्न नॉर्थ क्षेत्र में उनके शक्ति के संभावित दुरुपयोग पर बहस छेड़ दी है।

## Economic impact of illegal mining अवैध खनन का आर्थिक प्रभाव

Ghana has lost \$11.4 billion in the last five years to gold smuggling, the development nonprofit Swissaid said this year.

## Legal action and enforcement issues

कानूनी कार्रवाई और प्रवर्तन से जुड़ी समस्याएं



- So far, the group has **arrested two Nigerien nationals** caught attempting to mine gold in the forest.  
अब तक, समूह ने दो नाइजीरियाई नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया है, जो जंगल में सोना निकालने का प्रयास कर रहे थे।
- The **court case** has proceeded **slowly**, and villagers seek the **establishment of special courts** to try **illegal miners**.  
इस अदालती मामले की प्रगति धीमी रही है, और ग्रामीण अवैध खनिकों के परीक्षण के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना की मांग कर रहे हैं।

### Socio-economic dilemma सामाजिक-आर्थिक दुविधा

- Some residents said they **wanted to work with the illegal miners for financial gain**.  
कुछ निवासियों ने कहा कि वे वित्तीय लाभ के लिए अवैध खनिकों के साथ काम करना चाहते हैं।
- One **27-year-old man** said he was willing to **sell his land to the miners**, citing the **lack of profit in farming**.  
एक 27 वर्षीय व्यक्ति ने कहा कि वह अपनी भूमि खनिकों को बेचने को तैयार है, क्योंकि खेती में कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।
- **Fertilizer prices have tripled since 2022**.  
2022 से उर्वरक की कीमतें तीन गुना हो चुकी हैं।

### Call for alternative livelihoods वैकल्पिक आजीविका की मांग

- Residents called for investment in other work to make **illegal mining less attractive**.  
निवासियों ने अन्य कार्यों में निवेश की मांग की, ताकि अवैध खनन को कम आकर्षक बनाया जा सके।

### World's top 5 gold-producing countries (mine production, recent data):

Rank	Country	Approximate Production (2024)
1	China	~ 380 metric tons
2	Russia	~ 310 metric tons
3	Australia	~ 290 metric tons
4	Canada	~ 200 metric tons
5	United States	~ 160 metric tons

- These five countries together account for around 40 % + of global gold-mine production.

### GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, And International Relations

**TOPICS COVERED**

**10 November 2025**



	<b>Polity</b>
1.	<b>High-voltage campaigning for Bihar polls concludes; voting on Tuesday</b> बिहार चुनाव के लिए हाई-वोल्टेज प्रचार समाप्त; मतदान मंगलवार को
2.	<b>Transparency must in issues of religious oppression: SC judge</b> धार्मिक उत्पीड़न के मामलों में पारदर्शिता आवश्यक: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश
3.	<b>Why a socialist won in the world's financial capital</b> विश्व की वित्तीय राजधानी में एक सोशलिस्ट क्यों जीता
4.	<b>How should law schools change attendance norms?</b> कानून स्कूलों को हाजिरी के मानदंड कैसे बदलने चाहिए?
5.	<b>QUIZ</b>
6.	<b>'Torch of American progressive history is being passed to a new generation'</b> 'अमेरिकी प्रगतिशील इतिहास की मशाल नई पीढ़ी को सौंपी जा रही है'
	<b>International Relations</b>
7.	<b>Bhutan eyes role of global spiritual peacemaker; to host annual prayer festival uniting religions</b> भूटान की वैश्विक आध्यात्मिक शांति निर्माता बनने की आकांक्षा; सभी धर्मों को एकजुट करने हेतु वार्षिक प्रार्थना उत्सव आयोजित करेगा
8.	<b>Burden of proof</b> साक्ष्य का बोझ

<b>Polity</b>	<b>10/11/2025</b>
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# High-voltage campaigning for Bihar polls concludes; voting on Tuesday

**GS II: Polity: Election**

**Amit Bhelari**  
KISHANGANJ

The ruling and Opposition blocs made fervent last-minute appeals to voters and highlighted key promises as campaigning for the second and final phase of the Bihar Assembly election in 122 constituencies ended on Sunday. Polling will be held on Tuesday, and counting of votes on November 14.

Union Home Minister and senior BJP leader Amit Shah addressed public meetings in Sasaram and Arwal. Targeting the *Mahagatbandhan* (Grand Alliance) over “infighting”, he said there was “no vacancy for the Chief Minister’s post in Bihar”.

“All five National Democratic Alliance [NDA] parties, like the five Pandavas, have come together to the



A huge crowd watches as Tejashwi’s helicopter takes off from Madhubani on Sunday.

electoral battlefield. But instead of fighting the election against us, Grand Alliance leaders are fighting against each other,” Mr. Shah said. “Nitish Kumarji is in the CM’s chair and Narendra Modi is in the PM’s chair. There is no vacancy, so don’t waste your efforts.”

Mr. Shah also listed out achievements of the NDA government, saying Mr.

Modi had undertaken the task of providing 5 kg of free food grains every month to 8.52 crore poor people in Bihar.

He added that 87 lakh farmers were being given ₹6,000 every year under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, and after the formation of the new NDA government, it will be increased to ₹9,000.

## CM lists achievements

Mr. Kumar, who addressed rallies in Rohtas and Aaurangabad districts, said his government had taken important steps in the fields of education, health, road connectivity, and women empowerment. He appealed voters to “not allow the return of jungle raj”.

Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha Rahul Gandhi, while addressing rallies in Kishanganj

and Purnia of Seemanchal region, said the people of the country are being cheated by “vote theft”, which was an attack on the Constitution. Raising the issue of unemployment, the senior Congress leader said Mr. Kumar had destroyed employment potential of Bihar and Mr. Modi did the same in the rest of the country.

Mr. Gandhi said universities and colleges in Bihar are being “sold or shut” while Bihar’s youth are forced to go to other States in search of work.

Rashtriya Janata Dal leader Tejashwi Yadav, the Grand Alliance’s chief ministerial candidate, held 16 rallies on the last day of campaigning and appealed to voters to “give him a chance to create a new Bihar” and also to fulfil election promises.

## High-voltage campaigning for Bihar polls concludes; voting on Tuesday

### बिहार चुनाव के लिए हाई-वोल्टेज प्रचार समाप्त; मतदान मंगलवार को

- The ruling and Opposition blocs made fervent last-minute appeals to voters and highlighted key promises as campaigning for the second and final phase of the Bihar Assembly election in 122 constituencies ended on Sunday.  
सत्तारूढ़ और विपक्षी गठबंधनों ने मतदाताओं से आखिरी क्षणों में जोरदार अपीलें कीं और प्रमुख वादों को उजागर किया क्योंकि बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव के दूसरे और अंतिम चरण के लिए 122 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में प्रचार रविवार को समाप्त हुआ।
- Polling will be held on Tuesday, and counting of votes on **November 14**.  
मतदान मंगलवार को होगा, और वोटों की गिनती 14 नवंबर को की जाएगी।

## Union Home Minister and senior BJP leader Amit Shah’s Campaign

### केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री और वरिष्ठ भाजपा नेता अमित शाह का प्रचार

- Amit Shah** addressed public meetings in **Sasaram and Arwal**.  
अमित शाह ने सासाराम और अरवल में जनसभाओं को संबोधित किया।
- Targeting the **Mahagatbandhan (Grand Alliance)** over “infighting”, he said there was “no vacancy for the **Chief Minister’s post** in Bihar”.  
“महागठबंधन में ‘आंतरिक कलह’ को निशाना बनाते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार में **मुख्यमंत्री पद** के लिए कोई रिक्ति नहीं है।”
- “All five **National Democratic Alliance (NDA)** parties, like the **five Pandavas**, have come together to the electoral battlefield. But instead of fighting the election against



us, **Grand Alliance leaders are fighting against each other,**" Mr. Shah said.

"**राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन (NDA)** की सभी पांच पार्टियाँ, पाँच पांडवों की तरह, चुनावी मैदान में एकजुट होकर उतरी हैं। लेकिन हमारे खिलाफ लड़ने के बजाय, **महागठबंधन के नेता आपस में लड़ रहे हैं,**" श्री शाह ने कहा।

- "**Nitish Kumarji** is in the CM's chair and **Narendra Modi** is in the PM's chair. There is no vacancy, so don't waste your efforts."

"**नीतीश कुमारजी** मुख्यमंत्री की कुर्सी पर हैं और **नरेंद्र मोदीजी** प्रधानमंत्री की कुर्सी पर हैं। कोई रिक्ति नहीं है, इसलिए अपनी मेहनत बर्बाद न करें।"

- Mr. Shah also listed out **achievements of the NDA government**, saying Mr. Modi had undertaken the task of providing **5 kg of free food grains every month to 8.52 crore poor people** in Bihar.

श्री शाह ने **एनडीए सरकार की उपलब्धियों** को गिनाते हुए कहा कि श्री मोदी ने बिहार के **8.52 करोड़ गरीबों को हर महीने 5 किलोग्राम मुफ्त खाद्यान्न** उपलब्ध कराने का कार्य किया है।

- He added that **87 lakh farmers** were being given **₹6,000 every year** under the **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme**, and after the formation of the new NDA government, it will be **increased to ₹9,000**.

उन्होंने कहा कि **87 लाख किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना** के तहत प्रति वर्ष **₹6,000** दिए जा रहे हैं, और नई **एनडीए सरकार के गठन के बाद इसे ₹9,000 तक बढ़ाया जाएगा।**

### CM lists achievements

#### मुख्यमंत्री ने उपलब्धियाँ गिनाईं

- Mr. Nitish Kumar, who addressed rallies in **Rohtas and Aurangabad districts**, said his government had taken important steps in the fields of **education, health, road connectivity, and women empowerment**.

श्री **नीतीश कुमार**, जिन्होंने **रोहतास और औरंगाबाद जिलों** में रैलियों को संबोधित किया, ने कहा कि उनकी सरकार ने **शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क संपर्क और महिला सशक्तिकरण** के क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।

- He appealed to voters to "not allow the return of **jungle raj**."  
उन्होंने मतदाताओं से अपील की कि "**जंगलराज की वापसी** न होने दें।"

### Opposition Campaigns: Rahul Gandhi and Tejashwi Yadav

#### विपक्ष का प्रचार: राहुल गांधी और तेजस्वी यादव

- **Rahul Gandhi**, while addressing rallies in **Kishanganj and Purnia of Seemanchal region**, said the people of the country are being cheated by "**vote theft**", which was an **attack on the Constitution**.

**राहुल गांधी** ने सीमांचल क्षेत्र के **किशनगंज और पूर्णिया** में रैलियों को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि देश के लोगों के साथ "**मत चोरी**" के माध्यम से धोखा किया जा रहा है, जो **संविधान पर हमला** है।

- Raising the issue of **unemployment**, the senior Congress leader said Mr. Kumar had **destroyed the employment potential of Bihar** and Mr. Modi did the same in the rest of the country.

**बेरोजगारी का मुद्दा** उठाते हुए वरिष्ठ कांग्रेस नेता ने कहा कि श्री कुमार ने **बिहार की रोजगार क्षमता नष्ट कर दी** और श्री मोदी ने **देश के बाकी हिस्सों में भी वही किया।**

- Mr. Gandhi said **universities and colleges in Bihar** are being "**sold or shut**" while Bihar's youth are forced to go to other States in search of work.

श्री गांधी ने कहा कि **बिहार के विश्वविद्यालय और कॉलेज "बेचे जा रहे हैं या बंद किए जा रहे हैं"**, जबकि बिहार के युवा काम की तलाश में अन्य राज्यों में जाने को मजबूर हैं।

- **Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)** leader **Tejashwi Yadav**, the **Grand Alliance's chief ministerial candidate**, held **16 rallies** on the last day of campaigning and appealed to voters to "**give him a chance to create a new Bihar**" and also to **fulfil election promises**.

**राष्ट्रीय जनता दल (राजद)** के नेता **तेजस्वी यादव**, जो **महागठबंधन के मुख्यमंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार** हैं, ने प्रचार के अंतिम दिन **16 रैलियाँ कीं** और मतदाताओं से अपील की कि "**उन्हें एक नया बिहार बनाने का**



मौका दे" तथा चुनावी वादों को पूरा करने का अवसर प्रदान करें।

# Transparency must in issues of religious oppression: SC judge

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**

NEW DELHI

GS II: Polity: FR

The Supreme Court judge Justice Sanjay Kumar has observed that the state must show obvious transparency and fairness while dealing with issues involving religious oppression and secularism.

"India has developed its own interpretation of secularism, wherein the state neither supports any religion nor penalises the profession and practice of any faith. This being the ideal, the state machinery must tailor its actions accordingly but the inescapable fact remains that such state machinery ultimately comprises members of different religions and communities. Therefore, transparency and fairness in their actions must be manifest in matters even remotely touching upon secularism and religious oppression," Justice Kumar wrote in a recent order.

Justice Kumar's remarks came in his separate opinion rejecting a plea by the Maharashtra government to review a September 2025 judgment of the Supreme Court.

The judgment had directed the constitution of a Special Investigation Team

(SIT), comprising equal parts Muslim and Hindu police officers, to investigate allegations of murder and assault made by a 17-year-old Muslim boy against the backdrop of the Akola riots of 2023.

Justice Satish Chandra Sharma, the second judge on the Bench, agreed with the State government, and concluded that the judgment required a re-look, thus rendering a split opinion on the review petition.

The case concerned a complaint made by a teenager, Mohammad Afzal Mohammad Sharif, who allegedly witnessed four men attacking a man in an autorickshaw during riots in May 2023.

The men assaulted the boy, leaving him with head injuries. But Afzal mustered the courage to go to the police station to file a complaint about the murder and the assault on him. However, the police had taken no notice of him.

The murder victim was later identified as Vilas Mahadevrao Gaikwad, who had been plying the autorickshaw owned by a Muslim. Afzal had stated that Gaikwad was killed under the mistaken impression that he was a Muslim.

**Transparency must in issues of religious oppression: SC judge**  
**धार्मिक उत्पीड़न के मामलों में पारदर्शिता आवश्यक: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश**

The Supreme Court judge Justice Sanjay Kumar has observed that the state must show obvious transparency and fairness while dealing with issues involving religious oppression and secularism.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति संजय कुमार ने यह कहा है कि राज्य को धार्मिक उत्पीड़न और धर्मनिरपेक्षता से संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटते समय स्पष्ट पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता दिखानी चाहिए।

"India has developed its own interpretation of secularism, wherein the state neither supports any religion nor penalises the profession and practice of any faith.

"भारत ने धर्मनिरपेक्षता की अपनी स्वयं की व्याख्या विकसित की है, जिसमें राज्य न तो किसी धर्म का समर्थन करता है और न ही किसी धर्म के पालन या आचरण के लिए दंडित करता है।"

This being the ideal, the state machinery must tailor its actions accordingly but the inescapable fact remains that such state machinery ultimately comprises members of different religions and communities.

यह आदर्श स्थिति होने के कारण, राज्य तंत्र को अपने कार्य उसी अनुरूप ढालने चाहिए, लेकिन यह अटल तथ्य है कि ऐसा राज्य तंत्र अंततः विभिन्न धर्मों और समुदायों के सदस्यों से मिलकर बना है।

Therefore, transparency and fairness in their actions must be manifest in matters even remotely touching upon secularism and religious oppression," Justice Kumar wrote in a recent order.

इसलिए, उनके कार्यों में पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता स्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित होनी चाहिए, भले ही मामला धर्मनिरपेक्षता या धार्मिक उत्पीड़न से केवल परोक्ष रूप से जुड़ा हो," न्यायमूर्ति कुमार ने हाल ही के एक आदेश में लिखा।

**Background of the Case**  
**मामले की पृष्ठभूमि**

- Kumar's remarks came in his separate opinion rejecting a plea by the Maharashtra government to review a September 2025 judgment of the Supreme Court. न्यायमूर्ति कुमार की यह टिप्पणी उनके अलग मत में आई, जिसमें उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र सरकार की



याचिका को खारिज किया था, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सितंबर 2025 के निर्णय की समीक्षा से संबंधित थी।

- The judgment had directed the **constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT)**, comprising **equal parts Muslim and Hindu police officers**, to investigate allegations of **murder and assault** made by a **17-year-old Muslim boy** against the backdrop of the **Akola riots of 2023**.

उस निर्णय में यह निर्देश दिया गया था कि **विशेष जांच दल (SIT)** का गठन किया जाए, जिसमें **मुस्लिम और हिंदू पुलिस अधिकारियों की समान संख्या** हो, ताकि **2023 के अकोला दंगों** के दौरान एक **17 वर्षीय मुस्लिम लड़के** द्वारा लगाए गए **हत्या और हमले के आरोपों** की जांच की जा सके।

- Justice Satish Chandra Sharma**, the second judge on the Bench, **agreed with the State government**, and concluded that the judgment required a **re-look**, thus rendering a **split opinion** on the review petition.

पीठ के दूसरे न्यायाधीश **न्यायमूर्ति सतीश चंद्र शर्मा** ने राज्य सरकार से **सहमति जताई** और निष्कर्ष निकाला कि उस निर्णय पर **पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता** है, जिसके कारण **समीक्षा याचिका पर विभाजित मत** सामने आया।

## Details of the Case

### मामले का विवरण

- The case concerned a **complaint made by a teenager, Mohammad Afzal Mohammad Sharif**, who allegedly **witnessed four men attacking a man in an autorickshaw during riots in May 2023**.

यह मामला एक **किशोर मोहम्मद अफजल मोहम्मद शरीफ** की शिकायत से संबंधित था, जिसने कथित रूप से **मई 2023 के दंगों** के दौरान **चार लोगों को एक व्यक्ति पर ऑटोरिक्शा में हमला करते हुए देखा था**।

- The **men assaulted the boy**, leaving him with **head injuries**. But **Afzal mustered the courage** to go to the police station to **file a complaint** about the murder and the assault on him.

उन लोगों ने **लड़के पर हमला किया**, जिससे उसके सिर में **चोटें आईं**। लेकिन **अफजल ने साहस जुटाया और हत्या तथा उस पर हुए हमले की शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए थाने गया**।

- However, the **police had taken no notice of him**.

हालांकि, **पुलिस ने उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की**।

- The **murder victim** was later identified as **Vilas Mahadevrao Gaikwad**, who had **been plying the autorickshaw owned by a Muslim**.

**हत्या के शिकार व्यक्ति की पहचान बाद में विलास महादेवराव गायकवाड़ के रूप में हुई**, जो एक **मुस्लिम के स्वामित्व वाले ऑटोरिक्शा को चला रहा था**।

- Afzal had stated that Gaikwad was killed under the mistaken impression that he was a Muslim**.

**अफजल ने कहा था कि गायकवाड़ की हत्या इस गलतफहमी में की गई कि वह मुस्लिम था**।

# Why a socialist won in the world's financial capital

GS II: Polity: Ideology

Voters' preferences in New York align closely with Zohran Mamdani's welfare-state policies

## DATA POINT

**Vignesh Radhakrishnan**  
**Nitika Francis**

Last week, Democrat Zohran Mamdani, 34, defeated Andrew Cuomo, an independent, to become New York City's youngest mayor in a century. Mr. Mamdani has promised to implement rent freezes, establish public grocery stores, expand universal childcare, introduce fare-free buses, and increase access to affordable housing. To fund these proposals, he has suggested increasing corporate taxes and additional taxes on millionaires.

Mr. Mamdani's identity – he is Muslim and was born in Uganda to Indian parents – and policies struck a chord with the city's residents, who have traditionally favoured career politicians and wealthier candidates for the post. Previous mayors include Michael Bloomberg, who had also pledged a substantial sum in support of Mr. Cuomo. Support from several billionaires and threats from U.S. President Donald Trump to cut federal funds for the city could not stop Mr. Mamdani's welfare-state campaign. As a result, New York City, chosen as the world's top financial centre for the sixth time in 2024 by the Global Financial Centres Index, is going to be led by a democratic socialist. The reasons for this shift are clear. As the financial hub evolves, so do its workers, voters, and their preferences, which now align closely with the solutions proposed by Mr. Mamdani.

The share of people employed in finance, insurance, and related fields such as investment banking, brokerage, and portfolio management in New York has declined from over 16% to just above 13% (Table 1). In contrast, the share of those working in private education, healthcare, and social assistance – including teachers, nurses, and childcare workers, who are generally lower paid – has in-

creased from over 30% to about 40%. Moreover, about one in four of the New York State's residents are now foreign-born.

It is no surprise that Mr. Mamdani's policies aimed at making housing, transport, and food more affordable have resonated with the city's residents, as prices in all these areas have been rising faster in New York compared with many other metropolitan areas in the U.S. In New York City, average housing expenditures rose by more than 68% between FY12 and FY22, the highest among those listed in Table 2. Average transportation costs increased by about 56% between FY13 and FY23, compared with a national average of 41.5%. Similarly, average food expenditures grew by over 56% during the same period, compared with a national average of 46.4%. New York and San Francisco are the only two metros where costs have increased by over 55% in all three areas.

Mr. Mamdani's margin of victory over Mr. Cuomo exceeded 10 percentage points in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Bronx, where the proportion of residents living in poverty and the share of those relying on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program are notably higher. In contrast, Mr. Cuomo led in Staten Island, where both shares are the lowest, and Mr. Mamdani's lead was much narrower in Queens, which also has relatively fewer low-income residents (Table 3).

Data published by *The New York Times* indicates that Mr. Mamdani's policies had a clear impact on the election outcome. According to the paper's post-election analysis, 57% of voters in precincts where most residents live in rented accommodation supported Mr. Mamdani. Similarly, about 62% of voters in precincts with a majority of public transport commuters backed him. In contrast, in precincts dominated by homeowners and car commuters, more than half voted for Mr. Cuomo.

## City of shifts

The data for the charts have been sourced from Current Employment Statistics by New York State's Department of Labor, the New York City Council, NY State Comptroller, and the New York Times



**Table 1:** The sector-wise share of employees (in %) in New York City over the years

Industry	2005	2015	2025
Private education, health care, social assistance	30.2%	32.9%	40.3%
Finance, insurance and other related activities	16.7%	14.5%	13.7%
Local, Federal and State govt.	12.3%	10.7%	9.9%
Professional, scientific and technical	6.6%	7.4%	7.1%
Retail and wholesale trade	9.3%	9.1%	6.6%
Accommodation and food services	4.7%	6.3%	5.6%
Admin & support and waste management	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%
Others	3.3%	3.4%	2.8%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
Mining, logging and construction	2.5%	2.6%	2.1%
Real estate	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Management of firms	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Manufacturing	2.5%	1.4%	0.8%

**Table 2:** The average increase (in %) in various expenditures across select metropolitan areas in the U.S.

Metropolitan area	Housing expenditure change (2011-12 to 2021-22, in %)	Transport expenditure change (2012-13 to 2022-23, in %)	Food expenditure change (2012-13 to 2022-23, in %)
Chicago	40.1%	19.0%	47.8%
Dallas	44.4%	20.6%	33.1%
Houston	38.9%	28.7%	15.5%
Los Angeles	42.7%	64.8%	55.4%
Miami	58.3%	119.4%	43.7%
<b>New York</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	56.2%
Philadelphia	57.0%	40.1%	57.5%
San Diego	52.2%	50.6%	68.2%
San Francisco	61.9%	64.6%	68.3%
Seattle	66.7%	33.9%	54.3%
United States	-	41.5%	46.4%

**Table 3:** Vote share margin, share of population on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the population identified as poor

Borough	Lead margin (in % points)	Share of population on SNAP (in %, latest data)	Poverty level (in %, latest data)
Bronx	Mamdani +11	20.2%	27.6%
Brooklyn	Mamdani +20	15.2%	19.8%
Manhattan	Mamdani +10	14.9%	17.2%
Queens	Mamdani +5	12.5%	13.1%
Staten Island	Cuomo +33	11.5%	11.2%

Mamdani's margin of victory over Cuomo was more than 10 percentage points in Bronx, Manhattan, and Brooklyn, where the share of those relying on SNAP and the share of residents living in poverty are higher

**57%** of voters in most precincts where most residents live in rented accommodation supported Mamdani

**62%** of voters in most precincts with a majority of public transport commuters backed Mamdani

**Table 4:** The table presents the vote shares across different precincts aggregated by various categories as reported by the New York Times

Area	Mamdani	Cuomo	Sliva
Mostly white residents	38%	52%	8%
Mostly Asian residents	47%	43%	10%
Mostly Black residents	61%	35%	3%
Mostly Hispanic residents	57%	37%	6%
Where Trump won in 2024	21%	63%	16%
Where Harris won in 2024	58%	36%	5%
Mostly renters	57%	37%	5%
Mostly homeowners	36%	51%	12%
Mostly public transport commuters	62%	33%	4%
Mostly car commuters	30%	53%	16%

## Why a socialist won in the world's financial capital विश्व की वित्तीय राजधानी में एक सोशलिस्ट क्यों जीता

- Voters' preferences in New York align closely with Zohran Mamdani's welfare-state policies.

न्यूयॉर्क में मतदाताओं की पसंद Zohran Mamdani की कल्याणकारी राज्य नीतियों के साथ करीब से मेल खाती है।

## Zohran Mamdani's Election Victory जोहरान मामदानी की चुनावी जीत

- Last week, Democrat Zohran Mamdani, 34, defeated Andrew Cuomo, an independent, to become New York City's youngest mayor in a century.



पिछले सप्ताह, डेमोक्रेट जोहरान मामदानी, 34, ने स्वतंत्र उम्मीदवार एंड्रयू क्यूमो को हराकर न्यूयॉर्क सिटी के पिछले सौ साल के सबसे कम उम्र के मेयर बने।

- Mr. Mamdani has promised to implement rent freezes, establish public grocery stores, expand universal childcare, introduce fare-free buses, and increase access to affordable housing.  
श्री मामदानी ने किराया स्थिरीकरण लागू करने, सार्वजनिक किराना स्टोर स्थापित करने, सार्वभौमिक बाल देखभाल बढ़ाने, मुफ्त बस सेवाएँ शुरू करने और किफायती आवास तक पहुँच बढ़ाने का वादा किया है।
- To fund these proposals, he has suggested increasing corporate taxes and additional taxes on millionaires.  
इन प्रस्तावों को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए, उन्होंने कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स बढ़ाने और करोड़पतियों पर अतिरिक्त कर लगाने का सुझाव दिया है।
- Mr. Mamdani's identity — he is Muslim and was born in Uganda to Indian parents — and policies struck a chord with the city's residents, who have traditionally favoured career politicians and wealthier candidates for the post.  
श्री मामदानी की पहचान — वे मुस्लिम हैं और भारतीय माता-पिता के यहाँ युगांडा में जन्मे — और उनकी नीतियों शहर के निवासियों के साथ जुड़ीं, जिन्होंने परंपरागत रूप से इस पद के लिए कैरियर राजनीतिज्ञों और धनी उम्मीदवारों को वरीयता दी है।
- Previous mayors include Michael Bloomberg, who had also pledged a substantial sum in support of Mr. Cuomo.  
पिछले मेयरों में माइकल ब्लूमबर्ग शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने श्री क्यूमो के समर्थन में पर्याप्त राशि देने का वादा भी किया था।
- Support from several billionaires and threats from U.S. President Donald Trump to cut federal funds for the city could not stop Mr. Mamdani's welfare-state campaign.  
कई अरबपतियों का समर्थन और यू.एस. राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प द्वारा शहर के लिए संघीय निधियों को काटने की धमकियाँ श्री मामदानी की कल्याणकारी राज्य अभियान को रोक नहीं सकीं।
- As a result, New York City, chosen as the world's top financial centre for the sixth time in 2024 by the Global Financial Centres Index, is going to be led by a democratic socialist.  
परिणामस्वरूप, न्यूयॉर्क सिटी, जिसे ग्लोबल फाइनेंशियल सेंटर इंडेक्स द्वारा 2024 में छठी बार दुनिया का शीर्ष वित्तीय केंद्र चुना गया, अब एक लोकतांत्रिक समाजवादी द्वारा नेतृत्व किया जाएगा।
- The reasons for this shift are clear. As the financial hub evolves, so do its workers, voters, and their preferences, which now align closely with the solutions proposed by Mr. Mamdani.  
इस बदलाव के कारण स्पष्ट हैं। जैसे-जैसे वित्तीय केंद्र विकसित होता है, वैसे-वैसे इसके कर्मचारी, मतदाता और उनकी प्राथमिकताएँ भी विकसित होती हैं, जो अब श्री मामदानी द्वारा प्रस्तावित समाधानों के साथ निकटता से मेल खाती हैं।
- The share of people employed in finance, insurance, and related fields such as investment banking, brokerage, and portfolio management in New York has declined from over 16% to just above 13% (Table 1).  
न्यूयॉर्क में वित्त, बीमा और संबंधित क्षेत्रों जैसे इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंकिंग, ब्रोकरेज और पोर्टफोलियो मैनेजमेंट में काम करने वाले लोगों का हिस्सा 16% से घटकर लगभग 13% हो गया है (तालिका 1)।
- In contrast, the share of those working in private education, healthcare, and social assistance — including teachers, nurses, and childcare workers, who are generally lower paid — has increased from over 30% to about 40%.  
इसके विपरीत, निजी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा और सामाजिक सहायता में काम करने वाले लोग — जिनमें शिक्षक, नर्स और बाल देखभाल कर्मचारी शामिल हैं, जो आम तौर पर कम वेतन वाले हैं — का हिस्सा 30% से बढ़कर लगभग 40% हो गया है।
- Moreover, about one in four of the New York State's residents are now foreign-born.  
इसके अलावा, न्यूयॉर्क राज्य के हर चार में से एक निवासी अब विदेशी जन्म के हैं।
- Mr. Mamdani's policies aimed at making housing, transport, and food more affordable have resonated with the city's residents, as prices in all these areas have been rising faster in New York compared with many other metropolitan areas in the U.S.  
श्री मामदानी की नीतियाँ, जो आवास, परिवहन और भोजन को अधिक किफायती बनाने की दिशा में हैं, शहर के निवासियों के साथ जुड़ीं, क्योंकि इन सभी क्षेत्रों में न्यूयॉर्क में कीमतें अमेरिका के अन्य महानगरों की तुलना में तेज़ी से बढ़ रही हैं।



- In **New York City**, average housing expenditures rose by **more than 68% between FY12 and FY22**, the highest among those listed in **Table 2**.  
न्यूयॉर्क सिटी में, औसत आवास खर्च **FY12 और FY22 के बीच 68% से अधिक** बढ़ गया, जो **तालिका 2** में सूचीबद्ध सबसे अधिक है।
- Average transportation costs increased by about **56% between FY13 and FY23**, compared with a national average of **41.5%**.  
औसत परिवहन लागत **FY13 और FY23 के बीच लगभग 56%** बढ़ी, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत **41.5%** है।
- Similarly, average food expenditures grew by **over 56%** during the same period, compared with a national average of **46.4%**.  
इसी अवधि के दौरान, औसत खाद्य खर्च **56% से अधिक** बढ़ा, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत **46.4%** है।
- **New York and San Francisco** are the only two metros where costs have increased by **over 55% in all three areas**.  
न्यूयॉर्क और सैन फ्रांसिस्को अकेले दो महानगर हैं जहां सभी तीन क्षेत्रों में लागत **55% से अधिक** बढ़ी है।
- Mr. Mamdani's margin of victory over Mr. Cuomo exceeded **10 percentage points** in the boroughs of **Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Bronx**, where the proportion of residents living in **poverty** and the share of those relying on the **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program** are notably higher.  
श्री मामदानी की **क्यूमो पर जीत का अंतर ब्रुकलिन, मैनहैटन और ब्रॉन्क्स में 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक** रहा, जहाँ **गरीबी** में रहने वाले निवासियों का हिस्सा और **सप्लीमेंटल न्यूट्रिशन असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम** पर निर्भर लोगों का हिस्सा उल्लेखनीय रूप से अधिक है।
- In contrast, Mr. Cuomo led in **Staten Island**, where both shares are the lowest, and Mr. Mamdani's lead was much narrower in **Queens**, which also has relatively fewer low-income residents (**Table 3**).  
इसके विपरीत, **स्टेटन आइलैंड** में क्यूमो ने बढ़त बनाई, जहाँ दोनों हिस्से सबसे कम हैं, और **क्वींस** में श्री मामदानी की बढ़त बहुत कम रही, जहाँ अपेक्षाकृत कम आय वाले निवासियों की संख्या भी कम है (**तालिका 3**)।
- Data published by **The New York Times** indicates that Mr. Mamdani's policies had a **clear impact on the election outcome**.  
**द न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स** द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़े यह दर्शाते हैं कि श्री मामदानी की नीतियों का **चुनावी परिणाम पर स्पष्ट प्रभाव** पड़ा।
- According to the paper's post-election analysis, **57% of voters** in precincts where most residents live in **rented accommodation** supported Mr. Mamdani.  
पत्रिका के **चुनाव के बाद के विश्लेषण** के अनुसार, उन क्षेत्रों में जहां अधिकांश निवासी **किराए के मकानों** में रहते हैं, **57% मतदाताओं** ने श्री मामदानी का समर्थन किया।
- Similarly, about **62% of voters** in precincts with a majority of **public transport commuters** backed him.  
इसी तरह, उन क्षेत्रों में जहां अधिकांश लोग **सार्वजनिक परिवहन का उपयोग करते हैं**, लगभग **62% मतदाताओं** ने उन्हें समर्थन दिया।
- In contrast, in precincts dominated by **homeowners and car commuters**, more than **half voted for Mr. Cuomo**.  
इसके विपरीत, उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ **मकान मालिक और कार उपयोगकर्ता** अधिक हैं, वहां **अधिकांश ने श्री क्यूमो को वोट दिया**।



# How should law schools change attendance norms?

What did the Delhi High Court's judgment in the Sushant Rohilla case stipulate?

GS II: Polity: principles of  
G. fairness and reason.  
Education System

The story so far:

The Delhi High Court's judgment in *In Re: Suicide Committed by Sushant Rohilla, 2025* examines how universities should exercise disciplinary authority within the constitutional framework of fairness and reason. The case arose from the 2016 suicide of a law student barred from writing exams due to attendance shortage. The Court converted the incident into a public-interest inquiry on whether attendance policies align with fairness and proportionality. Delivered amid growing concern for student welfare, the judgment underscores that academic autonomy must operate within constitutional discipline.

**What was the core issue before HC?**

The Court clarified that the case was not concerned with attendance per se but its

enforcement. Many universities debarred students once attendance fell below the limit, without warning, counselling or discussion. Such mechanical application violated procedural fairness and constitutional standards.

The judgment draws from Article 14's doctrine of non-arbitrariness and procedural fairness. Universities exercising disciplinary powers are public authorities subject to constitutional accountability; their decisions must be reasoned, proportionate and just. Fairness here is not merely procedural but a constitutional value linked to Article 21's protection of dignity and mental well-being. It safeguards due process and students' welfare as part of the constitutional promise of life with dignity.

**Did HC invalidate attendance rules?**

The Court upheld attendance norms but objected to rigid enforcement. It affirmed the Bar Council of India's (BCI) authority

under Rule 12 of the Legal Education Rules 2008 to require 70% attendance, relaxable to 65% in exceptional cases, but called the framework "extremely strict" and urged reconsideration in light of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 and UGC Regulations, 2003, both stressing flexibility and learner-centred education. Attendance, when enforced mechanically, can become an exclusionary barrier. The rule remained valid, but its uncompromising application was held disproportionate. The Court viewed debarment as an extreme step with grave academic consequences.

**What must universities now follow?**

Post-judgment, certain procedural steps must be observed before any denial of examination on attendance grounds such as weekly attendance updates through portals or notice boards and monthly shortage notices to students and guardians for early intervention;

## How should law schools change attendance norms?

### कानून स्कूलों को हाजिरी के मानदंड कैसे बदलने चाहिए?

- What did the **Delhi High Court's judgment** in the **Sushant Rohilla case** stipulate? सुशांत रोहिल्ला मामले में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय में क्या निर्देश दिए गए?

## Delhi High Court Judgment on University Attendance

### दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट का विश्वविद्यालय उपस्थिति पर निर्णय

- The **Delhi High Court's judgment** in **In Re: Suicide Committed by Sushant Rohilla, 2025** examines how **universities** should exercise **disciplinary authority** within the **constitutional framework** of fairness and reason.

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट का निर्णय *In Re: Suicide Committed by Sushant Rohilla, 2025* में यह देखा गया कि विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुशासनात्मक अधिकार का प्रयोग संवैधानिक ढांचे में न्याय और तर्क के तहत कैसे करना चाहिए।

- The case arose from the **2016 suicide of a law student** barred from writing exams due to **attendance shortage**.

यह मामला **2016 की आत्महत्या** से उत्पन्न हुआ, जब एक **कानून के छात्र** को **उपस्थिति की कमी** के कारण परीक्षा देने से रोका गया।

- The Court converted the incident into a **public-interest inquiry** on whether **attendance policies** align with **fairness and proportionality**.



कोर्ट ने इस घटना को सार्वजनिक हित जांच में बदल दिया कि क्या उपस्थिति नीतियां न्याय और अनुपात के अनुरूप हैं।

- Delivered amid growing concern for **student welfare**, the judgment underscores that **academic autonomy** must operate within **constitutional discipline**. छात्र कल्याण की बढ़ती चिंता के बीच दिया गया यह निर्णय यह बताता है कि शैक्षणिक स्वतंत्रता को संवैधानिक अनुशासन के भीतर संचालित होना चाहिए।

### Core Issue before HC

#### हाई कोर्ट के समक्ष मुख्य मुद्दा

- The Court clarified that the case was not concerned with **attendance per se** but its **enforcement**. कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट किया कि मामला केवल उपस्थिति से संबंधित नहीं है बल्कि इसके प्रवर्तन से संबंधित है।
- Many universities **debarred students once attendance fell below the limit, without warning, counselling or discussion**. कई विश्वविद्यालयों ने छात्रों को चेतावनी, परामर्श या चर्चा के बिना ही उपस्थिति सीमा से नीचे होने पर निष्कासित कर दिया।
- Such **mechanical application** violated **procedural fairness** and **constitutional standards**. इस तरह का यांत्रिक प्रवर्तन प्रक्रियात्मक न्याय और संवैधानिक मानकों का उल्लंघन करता है।
- The judgment draws from **Article 14's doctrine of non-arbitrariness and procedural fairness**. यह निर्णय अनैच्छिकता और प्रक्रियात्मक न्याय के अनुच्छेद 14 के सिद्धांत से लिया गया है।
- Universities exercising disciplinary powers are public authorities subject to constitutional accountability; their decisions must be reasoned, proportionate and just**. विश्वविद्यालय जो अनुशासनात्मक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हैं, वे सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण हैं और संवैधानिक जवाबदेही के अधीन हैं; उनके निर्णय तर्कसंगत, अनुपातिक और न्यायसंगत होने चाहिए।
- Fairness here is not merely procedural but a constitutional value linked to Article 21's protection of dignity and mental well-being**. यहाँ न्याय केवल प्रक्रियात्मक नहीं है बल्कि संवैधानिक मूल्य है, जो अनुच्छेद 21 के सम्मान और मानसिक कल्याण की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा है।

### Attendance Rules and Enforcement

#### उपस्थिति नियम और प्रवर्तन

- The Court upheld **attendance norms** but objected to **rigid enforcement**. कोर्ट ने उपस्थिति मानक को बरकरार रखा लेकिन कठोर प्रवर्तन पर आपत्ति जताई।
- Affirmed the Bar Council of India's (BCI) authority under Rule 12 of Legal Education Rules 2008 to require 70% attendance, relaxable to 65% in exceptional cases**. बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया (BCI) के Rule 12, Legal Education Rules 2008 के तहत 70% उपस्थिति की आवश्यकता को मान्यता दी, जिसे विशेष मामलों में 65% तक कम किया जा सकता है।
- Called the framework "extremely strict" and urged reconsideration in light of NEP 2020 and UGC Regulations 2003, stressing flexibility and learner-centred education**. इस ढांचे को "अत्यंत कठोर" कहा और NEP 2020 और UGC Regulations 2003 के आलोक में पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह किया, जिसमें लचीलापन और शिक्षार्थी-केंद्रित शिक्षा पर जोर है।
- Attendance, when enforced mechanically, can become an **exclusionary barrier**. जब उपस्थिति का यांत्रिक प्रवर्तन किया जाता है, तो यह बहिष्करण बाधा बन सकता है।
- The rule remained **valid**, but its **uncompromising application** was held **disproportionate**. नियम मान्य रहा, लेकिन इसका कठोर प्रवर्तन अत्यधिक अनुपातहीन माना गया।
- The Court viewed **debarment** as an **extreme step** with **grave academic consequences**. कोर्ट ने निष्कासन को गंभीर शैक्षणिक परिणामों के साथ अत्यधिक कदम माना।

### Procedural Steps for Universities

#### विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए प्रक्रियात्मक कदम



- Certain **procedural steps** must be observed before **denial of examination** on attendance grounds such as:  
उपस्थिति के आधार पर परीक्षा के निषेध से पहले कुछ प्रक्रियात्मक कदम अपनाए जाने चाहिए जैसे:
- **Weekly attendance updates through portals or notice boards and monthly shortage notices** to students and guardians for **early intervention**.  
छात्रों और अभिभावकों को साप्ताहिक उपस्थिति अपडेट पोर्टल या नोटिस बोर्ड के माध्यम से और मासिक कमी नोटिस भेजना ताकि प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप किया जा सके।
- **Counselling**, and opportunities to address **shortfalls** through **extra classes, home assignments, or recognised academic activities** such as **legal-aid work**.  
परामर्श, और अतिरिक्त कक्षाएं, होम असाइनमेंट या मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों जैसे लीगल-एड कार्य के माध्यम से कमी सुधारने के अवसर।
- Recording **medical or mental-health issues or hardship**; and **notice and opportunity for representation**.  
चिकित्सीय या मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं या कठिनाइयों को रिकॉर्ड करना; और सूचना और प्रतिनिधित्व का अवसर।
- **Fairness** requires **prior notice** and a **real chance to respond** before any **final decision**.  
न्याय के लिए पूर्व सूचना और किसी भी अंतिम निर्णय से पहले वास्तविक प्रतिक्रिया का अवसर आवश्यक है।
- If, despite these **remedial efforts**, a student still fails to meet **required attendance**, they may be **debarred**.  
यदि इन सुधारात्मक प्रयासों के बावजूद छात्र आवश्यक उपस्थिति पूरी नहीं करता है, तो उसे निष्कासित किया जा सकता है।

## Implications निहितार्थ

- Implications are **institutional, cultural and pedagogical**.  
निहितार्थ संस्थागत, सांस्कृतिक और शिक्षण-संबंधी हैं।
- Universities must foster **supportive environments**, integrate **counselling**, and establish **Grievance Redressal Committees** with **student representation**.  
विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायक वातावरण विकसित करना चाहिए, परामर्श को शामिल करना चाहिए और छात्र प्रतिनिधित्व के साथ ग्रीवेंस निवारण समितियां स्थापित करनी चाहिए।
- **Debarment** can no longer be **informal or automatic**, must be **reasoned and open to representation**.  
निष्कासन अब अनौपचारिक या स्वचालित नहीं हो सकता, इसे तर्कसंगत और प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए खुला होना चाहिए।
- **Experiential learning** through **moots, internships, research, or legal-aid work** must count toward **engagement**.  
मूट, इंटरशिप, अनुसंधान, या लीगल-एड कार्य के माध्यम से अनुभवजन्य सीखने को सक्रिय भागीदारी में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।
- **Attendance** should encourage **participation**, not **policing**.  
उपस्थिति को भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए, न कि निगरानी।
- **BCI** must revisit **Rule 12** in light of **NEP 2020**.  
BCI को Rule 12 को NEP 2020 के आलोक में पुनः देखना चाहिए।
- No **law school** may impose **stricter norms** than those prescribed.  
कोई कानून विद्यालय निर्धारित कठोर मानक से अधिक लागू नहीं कर सकता।



# 'Torch of American progressive history is being passed to a new generation'

Mamdani's win as New York City's Mayor is a triumph of a kind of democratic action that the country has not seen in a long time, says political theorist Corey Robin; he has made it very clear that the fight against authoritarianism and the fight for affordability are two sides of the same coin, Robin adds

GS II: Polity: Theory

INTERVIEW

**Corey Robin**

Meera Srinivasan

**Z**ohran Mamdani's election this week as New York City's Mayor is a story that has travelled far beyond the city's five boroughs. Noted political theorist Corey Robin – Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Brooklyn College and the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center – unpacks what Mamdani's victory means for the Democratic Party establishment, U.S. politics in the Trump era, and progressive movements beyond America.

**What is the most striking aspect of Mamdani's victory?**

The most significant aspect is that it has been built for over a decade, going back to the early 2010s, with the rise of Democratic Socialists of America (DSA), which had been a moribund organisation, but got a new lease of life after Occupy [Wall Street] and the [2008] financial crisis.

There has been a tremendous amount of grassroots organising, and Mamdani comes out of that group – a small group that by poll day, had over 1,00,000 volunteers canvassing door-to-door for him. So, it is a real triumph of a kind of democratic action that we have not seen in this country for a long time.

**You called Mamdani's victory a continuation of the Nevada moment, referring to the time Bernie Sanders won in 2020 in the Democratic primaries there. Could you elaborate?**

People have forgotten the Nevada moment, because it was obscured by what immediately followed – the nomination and election of Joe Biden, and then Covid shutting everything down. What you saw in Nevada was a coalition of much younger voters, working-class, who rallied behind this old white, Jewish socialist guy who was originally from New York City. That connection forged there showed that democratic socialism could speak beyond the boundaries of identity, the boundaries of native-born versus immigrant, and last-



ly, beyond generations. We saw an extremely similar phenomenon here, with younger South Asian voters, who make up a large part of the population. We saw them rally behind Mamdani. That cross-generational, cross-class, cross-immigrant, and cross-cultural alliance is something that the left has really been working on for about 10 years, and it is amazing to see how it moves from city to city and gets larger every time.

**Although the party denied candidacy to Sanders twice, he didn't let it become a setback. The move continued its work, didn't it?**

Absolutely! Bernie Sanders

has been in this fight for the long haul. He started as Mayor of Burlington. Even before that, he was an activist. Far from being focused on himself or his campaigns, he has always clearly understood his role – to be seeding something for the future. We saw it in Nevada, in the election of AOC, and now with Mamdani. Sanders comes out of the 1960s. He was born in Brooklyn; as a son of working-class immigrants. With Mamdani now, you see the torch of American progressive history, being passed to a new generation. It is hard not to get emotional and excited about the fact that this new generation is made up of immigrants.

**With the rise of the DSA,**

**the mobilisations around Sanders, AOC and Mamdani, there seems to be ample logic for the party to move away from centrism and make a considered shift to the left. Then, why isn't the party willing or able to do that?**

It has to do with two reasons. One is for the last 30 to 40 years, the party has been run by a group of elite people who see their first task to be to satisfy donors. The other is coming out of the 1970s, and the rise of right-wing populism, there was a certain section of the party that felt the way to win polls was to tack to the centre – that liberalism and progressivism on the left were liabilities. So, you ended up with a politics that was extraordinarily centrist.

**But many on the left contend that embracing centrism is inevitable in the fight against fascism or authoritarianism.**

I was never persuaded by that argument, but we gave it a try with Hillary Clinton, who lost, and then we gave it a try with Joe Biden. Even though what enabled Joe Biden to win that elec-

tion was that he, in fact, did tack to the left, it was the centrist votes and voices within the party that pulled it back. Far from keeping Trump out of power, [we see that] he gets stronger. Mamdani put this very well on election night. He said, "We are not just fighting Donald Trump. We are fighting the next Donald Trump." And that is really important. What he has made very clear is that the fight against authoritarianism and the fight for affordability are two sides of the same coin.

**To deliver on promises, Mamdani will have to confront structural challenges, institutional limits, while contending with a party whose establishment is at best lukewarm about his victory. How can the movement behind him sustain the momentum?**

The only way to confront a party establishment that is lukewarm, the only way to confront the infrastructure, the institutional intransigence, and the opposition of money and power, is precisely for people to stay mobilised. (For full interview: [newsth.live/Corey](http://newsth.live/Corey))

**'Torch of American progressive history is being passed to a new generation'**  
**'अमेरिकी प्रगतिशील इतिहास की मशाल नई पीढ़ी को सौंपी जा रही है'**

- Mamdani's win as New York City's Mayor is a triumph of a kind of democratic action that the country has not seen in a long time, says political theorist Corey Robin.  
न्यूयॉर्क सिटी के मेयर के रूप में ममदानी की जीत एक ऐसे लोकतांत्रिक कदम की विजय है, जिसे देश ने लंबे समय से नहीं देखा था, ऐसा राजनीतिक सिद्धांतकार कोरी रॉबिन का कहना है।
- He has made it very clear that the **fight against authoritarianism and the fight for affordability are two sides of the same coin**, Robin adds.  
उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि **सत्तावाद के खिलाफ संघर्ष और वहनीयता के लिए संघर्ष एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं**, रॉबिन ने जोड़ा।

**Significance of Mamdani's Victory**  
**ममदानी की जीत का महत्व**

- Zohran Mamdani's election this week as New York City's Mayor is a story that has travelled far beyond the city's five boroughs.



इस सप्ताह जोहरन ममदानी का न्यूयॉर्क सिटी के मेयर के रूप में चुना जाना एक ऐसी कहानी है जो शहर के पांच जिलों से कहीं आगे तक पहुंच चुकी है।

- **Corey Robin**, Distinguished Professor of Political Science at **Brooklyn College and CUNY Graduate Center**, explained what **Mamdani's victory** means for the **Democratic Party establishment**, **U.S. politics in the Trump era**, and **progressive movements beyond America**.

बुकलिन कॉलेज और CUNY ग्रेजुएट सेंटर के राजनीति विज्ञान के प्रख्यात प्रोफेसर कोरी राबिन ने बताया कि ममदानी की जीत का क्या अर्थ है — डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी की व्यवस्था, ट्रंप युग की अमेरिकी राजनीति, और अमेरिका से परे प्रगतिशील आंदोलनों के लिए।

### Grassroots foundation of victory

#### जीत की जमीनी नींव

- The most significant aspect is that it has been **built for over a decade**, going back to the **early 2010s**, with the **rise of Democratic Socialists of America (DSA)**, which had been a **moribund organisation** but revived after **Occupy Wall Street** and the **2008 financial crisis**.

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि यह एक दशक से अधिक समय में निर्मित हुई है, 2010 के शुरुआती वर्षों से जब अमेरिका के डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट (DSA), जो पहले निष्क्रिय संगठन था, ऑक्युपाई वॉल स्ट्रीट आंदोलन और 2008 की वित्तीय मंदी के बाद पुनर्जीवित हुआ।

- There has been **tremendous grassroots organising**, and Mamdani comes out of that group — a small group that by **poll day had over 1,00,000 volunteers canvassing door-to-door for him**.

जमीनी स्तर पर बड़े पैमाने पर संगठन हुआ है, और ममदानी उसी समूह से उभरे हैं — एक ऐसा छोटा समूह, जिसने चुनाव के दिन तक 1,00,000 से अधिक स्वयंसेवकों को घर-घर प्रचार के लिए जुटा लिया था।

- So, it is a **real triumph of democratic action** that the country hasn't seen in a long time.

इसलिए, यह लोकतांत्रिक कार्रवाई की सच्ची विजय है, जिसे देश ने लंबे समय से नहीं देखा था।

### Continuation of the “Nevada Moment”

#### “नेवादा क्षण” की निरंतरता

- People have forgotten the **Nevada moment**, because it was **overshadowed by Joe Biden's nomination and election** and then **Covid shutting everything down**.

लोग नेवादा क्षण को भूल चुके हैं, क्योंकि उसे जो बाइडन की उम्मीदवारी और चुनाव, और फिर कोविड महामारी के कारण सब कुछ ठप हो जाने ने ढक दिया।

- In Nevada, a coalition of **younger working-class voters** rallied behind **Bernie Sanders**, showing that **democratic socialism could transcend identity, nativity, and generations**.

नेवादा में युवा और श्रमिक वर्ग के मतदाताओं के गठबंधन ने बर्नी सैंडर्स का समर्थन किया, जिससे साबित हुआ कि लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद पहचान, जन्मस्थान और पीढ़ीगत सीमाओं से ऊपर उठ सकता है।

- A similar phenomenon was seen with **younger South Asian voters** who rallied behind **Mamdani**.

एक समान प्रवृत्ति दक्षिण एशियाई युवा मतदाताओं में देखी गई, जिन्होंने ममदानी का समर्थन किया।

- This **cross-generational, cross-class, and cross-cultural alliance** has been a **10-year effort of the left**, and it is **growing from city to city**.

यह पीढ़ीगत, वर्गीय और सांस्कृतिक गठबंधन वामपंथ का 10 वर्षों का प्रयास रहा है, और यह शहर-दर-शहर बढ़ता जा रहा है।

### Bernie Sanders and the Progressive Legacy

#### बर्नी सैंडर्स और प्रगतिशील विरासत



- Though the party denied Sanders candidacy twice, he continued his work, focusing not on himself but on **seeding a movement for the future**.  
भले ही पार्टी ने सैंडर्स की उम्मीदवारी दो बार ठुकराई, उन्होंने अपना काम जारी रखा, और खुद पर नहीं बल्कि भविष्य के लिए आंदोलन को जन्म देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।
- His long journey from Mayor of Burlington to influencing new leaders like AOC and Mamdani shows the torch of American progressive history being passed to a new generation.  
उनका बर्लिंगटन के मेयर से लेकर AOC और ममदानी जैसे नए नेताओं को प्रभावित करने तक का लंबा सफर दर्शाता है कि अमेरिकी प्रगतिशील इतिहास की मशाल नई पीढ़ी को सौंपी जा रही है।
- Robin said it is emotional and exciting that this new generation is made up of immigrants.  
रॉबिन ने कहा कि यह भावनात्मक और रोमांचक है कि यह नई पीढ़ी प्रवासियों से बनी है।

### Democratic Party's Resistance to Left Shift डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी का वाम मोड़ से प्रतिरोध

- The party hasn't shifted left because for **30–40 years it has been run by elites** who aim to **satisfy donors first**.  
पार्टी वामपंथ की ओर नहीं बढ़ी क्योंकि पिछले 30–40 वर्षों से इसे अभिजात वर्ग द्वारा संचालित किया गया है, जिनका पहला उद्देश्य दानदाताओं को संतुष्ट करना रहा है।
- After the **1970s rise of right-wing populism**, a section of the party believed that **centrism was the key to electoral victory**.  
1970 के दशक में दक्षिणपंथी लोकलुभावनवाद के उदय के बाद, पार्टी के एक वर्ग का मानना था कि चुनावी जीत की कुंजी केंद्रवाद है।
- As a result, the party ended up with **extraordinarily centrist politics**.  
परिणामस्वरूप, पार्टी अत्यधिक केंद्रवादी राजनीति में फंस गई।

### Centrism vs. Authoritarianism केंद्रवाद बनाम सत्तावाद

- Many on the left argue that **centrism is necessary to fight fascism**, but Robin **disagrees**.  
वामपंथ के कई लोगों का मानना है कि फासीवाद से लड़ने के लिए केंद्रवाद आवश्यक है, लेकिन रॉबिन इससे असहमत हैं।
- He said the **Clinton and Biden strategies failed**, and despite Biden's partial shift left, **Trumpism only got stronger**.  
उन्होंने कहा कि क्लिंटन और बाइडन की रणनीतियाँ असफल रहीं, और भले ही बाइडन ने कुछ हद तक वाम झुकाव दिखाया हो, ट्रंपवाद और मजबूत हुआ।
- Mamdani said on election night: "We are not just fighting Donald Trump. **We are fighting the next Donald Trump.**"  
ममदानी ने चुनाव रात कहा: "हम केवल डोनाल्ड ट्रंप से नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, हम अगले डोनाल्ड ट्रंप से भी लड़ रहे हैं।"
- He emphasized that **the fight against authoritarianism and for affordability are inseparable**.  
उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा कि सत्तावाद के खिलाफ संघर्ष और वहनीयता के लिए संघर्ष अविभाज्य हैं।

### Challenges Ahead for Mamdani ममदानी के सामने चुनौतियाँ

- To deliver on promises, Mamdani must **confront structural challenges and institutional limits**, while dealing with a **lukewarm party establishment**.  
अपने वादों को पूरा करने के लिए ममदानी को संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों और संस्थागत सीमाओं का सामना करना होगा, जबकि पार्टी के उदासीन नेतृत्व से भी निपटना होगा।



- The only way to counter such opposition is for **people to stay mobilised** and maintain **grassroots momentum**.  
ऐसी विरोधी परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करने का एकमात्र तरीका है कि **लोग सक्रिय बने रहें** और **जमीनी स्तर की गति को बनाए रखें**।

### Questions and Answers to the November 7 edition of the daily quiz:

1. Mr. Mamdani quoted this democratic socialist in his victory speech. **Ans:**

**Jawaharlal Nehru**

2. Mr. Mamdani's biggest political backer in the mayoral elections was himself first elected mayor of Burlington in Vermont. **Ans:**

**Bernie Sanders**

3. This Canadian leader was the socialist who was responsible for the institution of the single payer, universal healthcare system in the country. **Ans:**

**Tommy Douglas**

4. This person was responsible for the National Health Service. **Ans:**

**Clement Attlee**

5. This revolutionary was a co-founder of the Spartacus League in Germany. **Ans:**

**Rosa Luxemburg**

Visual question: Identify this Indian democratic socialist. **Ans:**

**Madhu Dandavate**

**Early Birds:** Siddhartha Viswanathan|  
Joe V.R.| Manvi Yadav

economy, industrialization (heavy industries, dams), emphasis on education and **scientific temper**, non-alignment in foreign affairs.

### Bernie Sanders

- He is a prominent **American politician and democratic socialist**, known for his progressive policies.
- Sanders has served as a **U.S. Senator from Vermont** since **2007** and was a candidate for the **Democratic nomination for President** in **2016 and 2020**.

### Connection to Zohran Mamdani

- In the **New York City mayoral elections (2025)**, **Zohran Mamdani** counted **Bernie Sanders** as his **biggest political backer**.

### Key Concepts & Contributions of Bernie Sanders

- Democratic Socialism:** Advocates for social ownership, wealth redistribution, universal healthcare, and public education.

### QUIZ

#### Jawaharlal Nehru

- Jawaharlal Nehru** was born on **14 November 1889** in Allahabad (now Prayagraj), India.
- His vision: a secular, democratic, and **socialist-oriented India with emphasis on science and industrialization**.

#### Why Mr. Mamdani Quoted Nehru

- Zohran Mamdani, upon his historic victory in the 2025 New York City mayoral race, quoted Nehru's famous lines during his **victory speech**.
- The lines quoted: "**A moment comes, but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new...**" from Nehru's speech **Tryst with Destiny delivered on the eve of India's independence (14–15 August 1947)**.
- By invoking this, Mamdani aligned his win with a broader symbolic shift: from old politics to a **new era of change, hope, and inclusive leadership**.
- Tryst with Destiny:** "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge ... At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history..."
- Nehru's **policy and ideology** included: **mixed**



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

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

**CONTACT: 9971932488**



- **Grassroots Politics:** Builds support from local communities and engages ordinary citizens in political decision-making.
- **Policy Innovations as Mayor:**
  - Expansion of **low-income housing projects**.
  - Creation of **community-owned businesses**.
  - Development of **environmentally sustainable city policies**.
- Sanders' mayoral experience demonstrates how **progressive policies at the city level** can scale to larger political influence.

## Clement Attlee

- **Clement Richard Attlee** was born on **3 January 1883** in Putney, London, United Kingdom, and died on **8 October 1967**.
- He was a British **Labour Party politician** and served as **Prime Minister of the United Kingdom** from **1945 to 1951**.
- Attlee is widely regarded as a **founding architect of the British welfare state**.
- Attlee became the **leader of the Labour Party** in **1935**, after which he focused on social reform policies.
- He served as **Deputy Prime Minister** in Winston Churchill's wartime coalition government during **1942–1945**.
- In the **1945 general election**, the Labour Party under Attlee won a **landslide victory**, giving him a strong mandate for post-war social reforms.

## Rosa Luxemburg

- **Rosa Luxemburg** was born on **5 March 1871** in Zamość, Poland (then part of the Russian Empire) and died on **15 January 1919** in Berlin, Germany.
- She was a **Marxist theorist, revolutionary socialist, and political activist**.
- Luxemburg was a **co-founder of the Spartacus League**, which later became the **Communist Party of Germany (KPD)**.

## Early Life and Education

- She studied **philosophy, political economy, and law** at the University of Zurich.
- In her early years, she was involved in **Polish and international socialist movements**, advocating for workers' rights and social justice

## Spartacus League

- **Founded in 1916–1917**, the Spartacus League (**Spartakusbund**) was a **revolutionary socialist group** in Germany opposing World War I and militarism.
- Rosa Luxemburg, alongside **Karl Liebknecht**, led the movement to **promote proletarian revolution** in Germany.
- The League emphasized:
  - **Mass action and workers' councils (soviets)** for social change.
  - Opposition to **war and capitalism**.
  - International solidarity among the working class.

## Role in German Revolution (1918–1919)

- Luxemburg played a **key role in the German Revolution** at the end of World War I.
- She advocated for a **socialist republic** and organized strikes, demonstrations, and political mobilization.
- She opposed **parliamentary reformism**, insisting on **direct democratic action by the working class**.



## Death and Legacy

- On **15 January 1919**, Rosa Luxemburg was **assassinated by the Freikorps**, a right-wing paramilitary group, during the suppression of the Spartacist uprising in Berlin.
- Her writings, including **“The Accumulation of Capital”** and **“Reform or Revolution”**, remain influential in Marxist theory and socialist thought.
- Rosa Luxemburg is remembered as a symbol of **revolutionary socialism, internationalism, and advocacy for workers’ rights**.

## Key Concepts

- **Revolutionary Socialism:** Direct action to overthrow capitalist structures rather than relying solely on parliamentary methods.
- **Anti-Militarism:** Strong opposition to war, seeing it as an instrument of capitalist oppression.
- **Mass Mobilization:** Empowering workers and marginalized groups through direct participation in political and social movements.

## International Relations

10/11/2025

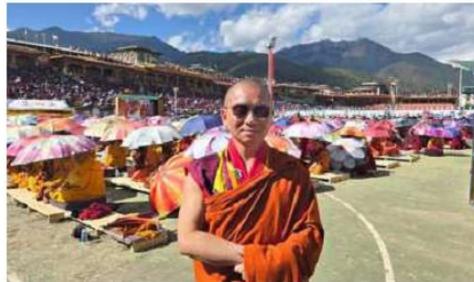
# Bhutan eyes role of global spiritual peacemaker; to host annual prayer festival uniting religions

**GS II: Bhutan**  
**Ranuj Karmakar**  
THIMPHU

Bhutan, an island of tranquillity in a troubled neighbourhood, is eyeing the role of a global spiritual peacemaker in a world torn by conflicts, polarisation, and discord.

The Himalayan country’s Central Monastic Body said Bhutan tested the waters by bringing together religious leaders, scholars, and thinkers from three main branches of Buddhism – Mahayana, Theravada, and Vajrayana – for the first-ever Global Peace Prayer Festival (GPPF), being held in Thimphu from November 4 to 19.

The “overwhelming response” from Buddhists within and beyond the country has prompted Bhutan to plan the GPPF as



**Crucial role:** The concurrence of interfaith leaders is necessary for lasting peace anywhere, says Chorten Dorji. RUTAJEET KARMAKAR

an annual event on a larger scale, involving top practitioners of all or most mainstream and indigenous religions on Earth.

“His Majesty, the King of Bhutan, conceived the GPPF as a global platform for transformative spiritualism toward co-creating a future rooted in peace and happiness. Our success in bringing leaders

from all branches of Buddhism is a step in the right direction,” Chorten Dorji, the Secretary of the Central Monastic Body, told *The Hindu* on Sunday.

The Bhutanese government’s confidence in undertaking the event on a grand scale stemmed from similar festivals held annually across the country’s 20 dzongkhags (districts)

to pray for world peace and the healing of humanity.

The GPPF has attracted lamas and other representatives from the Mahayana branch in China, Singapore, and Taiwan; from the Theravada branch in Cambodia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand; and from the Vajrayana branch in Bhutan, India, and the Tibetan region.

“We see the response as an encouragement to organise GPPF annually by inviting the participation of priests, spiritual leaders, and scholars from all religions. The concurrence of interfaith leaders, who play a major role in society, is necessary for lasting peace anywhere,” Mr. Dorji said.

The GPPF organisers made this intention clear by creating a window for

Hindu priests and spiritual leaders from India to hold a mass recitation event on November 7.

The Central Monastic Body appreciated the help from the Government of India “in cash and kind” to organise the GPPF and transport Lord Buddha’s relics from the National Museum in New Delhi to the Grand Kuenray hall in Thimphu for public veneration from November 12 to 18.

“The cooperation we have received from India has cemented the bond between our two countries. And the upcoming visit of India’s Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has made the festival more globally significant,” Mr. Dorji said.

*(The correspondent is in Thimphu on the invitation of Bhutan government)*

## Bhutan eyes role of global spiritual peacemaker; to host annual prayer festival uniting religions

**भूटान की वैश्विक आध्यात्मिक शांति निर्माता बनने की आकांक्षा; सभी धर्मों को एकजुट करने हेतु वार्षिक प्रार्थना उत्सव आयोजित करेगा**

- **Bhutan**, an island of tranquillity in a troubled neighbourhood, is eyeing the role of a **global spiritual peacemaker** in a world torn by **conflicts, polarisation, and discord**.



भूटान, जो अशांत पड़ोस में शांति का द्वीप माना जाता है, संघर्ष, ध्रुवीकरण और असहमति से ग्रस्त विश्व में वैश्विक आध्यात्मिक शांति निर्माता की भूमिका निभाने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

## First-ever Global Peace Prayer Festival (GPPF)

### पहला वैश्विक शांति प्रार्थना उत्सव (GPPF)

- The Himalayan country's Central Monastic Body said Bhutan tested the waters by bringing together religious leaders, scholars, and thinkers from three main branches of Buddhism — Mahayana, Theravada, and Vajrayana for the first-ever Global Peace Prayer Festival (GPPF), being held in Thimphu from November 4 to 19.  
हिमालयी देश की केंद्रीय भिक्षु परिषद ने बताया कि भूटान ने महायान, थेरवाद और वज्रयान — बौद्ध धर्म की तीन मुख्य शाखाओं के धार्मिक नेताओं, विद्वानों और विचारकों को एक साथ लाकर पहले वैश्विक शांति प्रार्थना उत्सव (GPPF) का आयोजन किया है, जो 4 से 19 नवंबर तक थिम्फू में आयोजित हो रहा है।
- The “overwhelming response” from Buddhists within and beyond the country has prompted Bhutan to plan the GPPF as an annual event on a larger scale.  
देश और विदेश के बौद्धों की “अपार प्रतिक्रिया” ने भूटान को प्रेरित किया है कि वह GPPF को एक वार्षिक आयोजन के रूप में और बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित करे।
- The event aims to involve top practitioners of all or most mainstream and indigenous religions on Earth.  
यह आयोजन पृथ्वी के सभी या अधिकांश प्रमुख और स्वदेशी धर्मों के शीर्ष साधकों को शामिल करने का लक्ष्य रखता है।

## Vision of Bhutan's King

### भूटान के राजा की दृष्टि

- “His Majesty, the King of Bhutan, conceived the GPPF as a global platform for transformative spiritualism toward co-creating a future rooted in peace and happiness.  
“भूटान के महामहिम राजा ने GPPF को परिवर्तनकारी आध्यात्मिकता के वैश्विक मंच के रूप में परिकल्पित किया है, ताकि शांति और सुख पर आधारित भविष्य का सह-निर्माण किया जा सके।”
- “Our success in bringing leaders from all branches of Buddhism is a step in the right direction,” said Chorten Dorji, Secretary of the Central Monastic Body.  
“बौद्ध धर्म की सभी शाखाओं के नेताओं को एक मंच पर लाना हमारी सफलता है, जो एक सही दिशा में कदम है,” ऐसा केंद्रीय भिक्षु परिषद के सचिव चोर्टेन दोरजी ने कहा।

## Government's Confidence and Purpose

### सरकार का विश्वास और उद्देश्य

- The Bhutanese government's confidence in undertaking the event on a grand scale stemmed from similar festivals held annually across the country's 20 dzongkhags (districts) to pray for world peace and healing of humanity.  
भूटान सरकार का यह विश्वास, इस आयोजन को बड़े स्तर पर करने का, उन समान त्योहारों से प्रेरित है जो देश के 20 ज़ोंगखाग (जिलों) में प्रतिवर्ष विश्व शांति और मानवता के उपचार के लिए आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- The GPPF has attracted lamas and representatives from the Mahayana branch in China, Singapore, and Taiwan; from the Theravada branch in Cambodia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand; and from the Vajrayana branch in Bhutan, India, and the Tibetan region.  
GPPF ने लामाओं और प्रतिनिधियों को आकर्षित किया है — महायान शाखा से चीन, सिंगापुर और ताइवान के, थेरवाद शाखा से कंबोडिया, म्यांमार, श्रीलंका और थाईलैंड के, तथा वज्रयान शाखा से भूटान, भारत और तिब्बती क्षेत्र के।



## Interfaith Vision अंतरधार्मिक दृष्टि

“We see the response as an **encouragement to organise GPPF annually** by inviting **priests, spiritual leaders, and scholars from all religions.**

“हम इस प्रतिक्रिया को **सभी धर्मों के पुरोहितों, आध्यात्मिक नेताओं और विद्वानों** को आमंत्रित करके **GPPF को वार्षिक रूप से आयोजित करने के प्रोत्साहन** के रूप में देखते हैं।”

“The **concurrence of interfaith leaders, who play a major role in society, is necessary for lasting peace anywhere,**” Mr. Dorji said.

“अंतरधार्मिक नेताओं की सहमति, जो समाज में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, कहीं भी स्थायी शांति के लिए आवश्यक है,” श्री दोरजी ने कहा।

The **GPPF organisers** made this intention clear by creating a **window for Hindu priests and spiritual leaders from India** to hold a **mass recitation event on November 7.**

**GPPF आयोजकों** ने अपनी इस मंशा को स्पष्ट किया कि उन्होंने **भारत के हिंदू पुरोहितों और आध्यात्मिक नेताओं** के लिए **7 नवंबर को सामूहिक प्रार्थना आयोजन** का अवसर बनाया।

## India's Support and Cooperation भारत का सहयोग और समर्थन

- The **Central Monastic Body** appreciated the **help from the Government of India “in cash and kind”** to organise the GPPF and to **transport Lord Buddha's relics from the National Museum in New Delhi to the Grand Kuenray hall in Thimphu for public veneration from November 12 to 18.**  
केंद्रीय भिक्षु परिषद ने भारत सरकार से प्राप्त “नकद और वस्तु दोनों रूपों में सहयोग” की सराहना की, जिससे **नई दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय से भगवान बुद्ध के अवशेषों को थिम्फू के ग्रैंड कुएनरे हॉल तक ले जाने और 12 से 18 नवंबर तक सार्वजनिक दर्शन हेतु प्रदर्शित करने में सहायता मिली।**
- “The **cooperation we have received from India has cemented the bond between our two countries.**”  
“भारत से प्राप्त सहयोग ने हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों को और मजबूत किया है।”
- “And the **upcoming visit of India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi** has made the festival **more globally significant,**” Mr. Dorji said.  
“और भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की आगामी यात्रा ने इस उत्सव को अंतरराष्ट्रीय रूप से और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया है,” श्री दोरजी ने कहा।



GS II: Election

## Burden of proof

Only the choice of the voters is secret,  
not whether they voted or not

The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi, has made serious accusations regarding the 2024 Haryana Assembly election, turning the spotlight, yet again, on election integrity in the world's largest democracy. At the very least, his analysis has proved that India's electoral rolls are in a mess, which the Election Commission of India (ECI) says can be fixed only by an ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR). Mr. Gandhi, who evidently had a professional team of analysts working on it, made a claim that 25 lakh votes in Haryana were "fake" — i.e., either non-existent or duplicate — or one in every eight voters in Haryana, where the Congress had lost the 2024 election. As per Mr. Gandhi's calculations, there were 5.21 lakh duplicate voters and 93,174 invalid voters in the State, and he claimed there were 1,24,177 voters with blurred or fake photographs on the electoral rolls. To prove this point, among other facts, he cited the example of a woman — a Brazilian model whose picture was available online — whose photograph appeared 22 times across different booths in Haryana. Earlier allegations of election manipulation included bulk deletion and addition of voters, which the Congress leader has said boosted the prospects of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and undermined the Opposition. In this, the ECI is accused of colluding with the BJP.

In its defence, the ECI has marshalled some technical arguments, but they do not clear the air, regardless of the merit of the Congress charges. The argument that complaints regarding electoral rolls should have been raised within stipulated timelines and that other complaints should have been litigated through election petitions may sound procedurally sound. But such a position does not mitigate the severe trust deficit that the ECI is facing. The Congress's charges are by themselves no conclusive proof of fraud, though they certainly demonstrate systemic failure. The ECI's defensive response and its overall tendency to raise veils of opaqueness in the electoral process add credence to the Congress's charges in public perception. The best way to prove that the people who seemingly appear multiple times on the list did not actually vote multiple times is to air the recording which is made at each booth. On the disingenuous ground of voter privacy and secrecy, the ECI has restricted access to the video footage, electoral rolls and other details of the electoral process in the recent past. The only thing secret about voting should be the vote itself. Who the voters are, and who actually voted, must be open public records. The best way to allay fears regarding the electoral process is to make all information publicly available, retaining secrecy only with regard to the choice of the voter.

विभिन्न बूथों में 22 बार दिखाई दी।

## Burden of proof साक्ष्य का बोझ

- Only the **choice of the voters is secret**, not whether they voted or not.  
केवल मतदाताओं का चयन गोपनीय होता है, यह नहीं कि उन्होंने मतदान किया या नहीं।

## Haryana Assembly Election Allegations 2024 हरियाणा विधानसभा चुनाव आरोप 2024

- The **Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi**, has made serious **accusations** regarding the **2024 Haryana Assembly election**, turning the spotlight, yet again, on **election integrity** in the world's **largest democracy**.

लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता, राहुल गांधी, ने 2024 हरियाणा विधानसभा चुनाव के संबंध में गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं, जो एक बार फिर विश्व की सबसे बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में चुनावी ईमानदारी पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहे हैं।

- At the very least, his analysis has proved that **India's electoral rolls are in a mess**, which the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** says can be fixed only by an ongoing **Special Intensive Revision (SIR)**.

कम से कम, उनके विश्लेषण ने साबित किया कि **भारत के मतदाता सूची में गड़बड़ी है**, जिसे **भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI)** केवल चल रही **स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिवीजन (SIR)** के माध्यम से ठीक कर सकता है।

- Mr. Gandhi, who evidently had a professional **team of analysts** working on it, made a claim that **25 lakh votes** in Haryana were "**fake**" — i.e., either **non-existent or duplicate** — or **one in every eight voters** in Haryana, where the **Congress had lost** the 2024 election.

श्री गांधी, जिनके पास स्पष्ट रूप से एक पेशेवर **विश्लेषक टीम** थी, ने दावा किया कि हरियाणा में **25 लाख वोट "फर्जी"** थे — अर्थात् या तो **अस्तित्वहीन या डुप्लिकेट** — या हरियाणा के हर आठ मतदाताओं में से एक, जहां **कांग्रेस ने 2024 चुनाव हारा**।

- As per Mr. Gandhi's calculations, there were **5.21 lakh duplicate voters** and **93,174 invalid voters** in the State, and he claimed there were **1,24,177 voters with blurred or fake photographs** on the electoral rolls.

श्री गांधी की गणनाओं के अनुसार, राज्य में **5.21 लाख डुप्लिकेट मतदाता** और **93,174 अवैध मतदाता** थे, और उन्होंने दावा किया कि मतदाता सूची में **1,24,177 मतदाता जिनकी तस्वीरें धुंधली या फर्जी थीं**।

- To prove this point, among other facts, he cited the example of a woman — a **Brazilian model** whose picture was available online — whose photograph appeared **22 times** across different **booths in Haryana**.

इस बिंदु को साबित करने के लिए, अन्य तथ्यों के बीच, उन्होंने एक महिला का उदाहरण दिया — एक **ब्राज़ीलियाई मॉडल** जिसकी तस्वीर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध थी — जिसकी फोटो **हरियाणा के**



- Earlier allegations of **election manipulation** included **bulk deletion and addition of voters**, which the Congress leader said **boosted the prospects of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** and undermined the Opposition.  
पहले के चुनाव में हेरफेर के आरोपों में मतदाताओं को सामूहिक रूप से हटाना और जोड़ना शामिल था, जिसे कांग्रेस नेता ने कहा कि इसने भारतीय जनता पार्टी (BJP) की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाया और विपक्ष को कमजोर किया।
- In this, the **ECI is accused of colluding with the BJP**.  
इसमें ECI पर BJP के साथ सांठगांठ का आरोप लगाया गया है।
- In its defence, the **ECI has marshalled some technical arguments**, but they do not clear the air, regardless of the merit of the Congress charges.  
अपनी रक्षा में, ECI ने कुछ तकनीकी तर्क पेश किए हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस के आरोपों की वास्तविकता की परवाह किए बिना, ये हवा साफ नहीं करते।
- The argument that complaints regarding **electoral rolls** should have been raised within **stipulated timelines** and that other complaints should have been litigated through **election petitions** may sound procedurally sound.  
यह तर्क कि मतदाता सूची के संबंध में शिकायतें निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर उठाई जानी चाहिए थी और अन्य शिकायतें चुनावी याचिकाओं के माध्यम से दायर की जानी चाहिए थी, प्रक्रियात्मक रूप से सही लग सकता है।
- But such a position does not mitigate the **severe trust deficit** that the **ECI** is facing.  
लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति ECI के सामने मौजूद गंभीर विश्वास की कमी को कम नहीं करती।
- The Congress's charges are by themselves **no conclusive proof of fraud**, though they certainly demonstrate **systemic failure**.  
कांग्रेस के आरोप स्वयं में धोखाधड़ी का निर्णायक प्रमाण नहीं हैं, हालांकि ये निश्चित रूप से सिस्टमिक विफलता को दर्शाते हैं।
- The **ECI's defensive response** and its overall tendency to raise **veils of opaqueness** in the **electoral process** add credence to the Congress's charges in public perception.  
**ECI की रक्षात्मक प्रतिक्रिया** और चुनावी प्रक्रिया में **अस्पष्टता के आवरण** उठाने की इसकी सामान्य प्रवृत्ति सार्वजनिक धारणा में कांग्रेस के आरोपों को **विश्वसनीयता** देती है।
- The best way to prove that the people who seemingly appear **multiple times** on the list did not actually vote multiple times is to **air the recording** which is made at each booth.  
यह साबित करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका कि सूची में दिखाई देने वाले लोग वास्तव में कई बार वोट नहीं देते हैं, वह है प्रत्येक बूथ पर बनाई गई **रिकॉर्डिंग को प्रसारित करना**।
- On the **disingenuous ground of voter privacy and secrecy**, the **ECI** has restricted access to the **video footage, electoral rolls, and other details** of the electoral process in the recent past.  
**मतदाता की गोपनीयता और रहस्य के छलपूर्ण आधार** पर, हाल के समय में ECI ने **वीडियो फुटेज, मतदाता सूची और चुनाव प्रक्रिया के अन्य विवरणों** तक पहुंच सीमित कर दी है।
- The only thing secret about voting should be the **vote itself**.  
मतदान के बारे में केवल चीज़ जो गोपनीय होनी चाहिए वह है **स्वयं वोट**।
- Who the voters are, and who actually voted, must be **open public records**.  
मतदाता कौन हैं, और वास्तव में किसने मतदान किया, यह **खुला सार्वजनिक रिकॉर्ड** होना चाहिए।
- The best way to allay fears regarding the **electoral process** is to make all **information publicly available**, retaining secrecy only with regard to the **choice of the voter**.  
चुनाव प्रक्रिया के बारे में आशंकाओं को कम करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि सभी **जानकारी सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध** कराई जाए, और मतदाता के चुनाव के संबंध में ही गोपनीयता बनाए रखी जाए।



<b>GS Paper III: Economy, S&amp;T, Environment, DM, &amp;IS</b>	
<b>TOPICS COVERED</b>	<b>10_11_2025</b>
	<b>Economy</b>
1.	<b>Ragi procured by the T.N. government in the last three years</b> पिछले तीन वर्षों में तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई रागी
2.	<b>Does India need nutritional transformation?</b> क्या भारत को पोषण संबंधी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है?
3.	<b>How have tech brands changed their ad strategy on social media?</b> टेक ब्रांडों ने सोशल मीडिया पर अपनी विज्ञापन रणनीति कैसे बदली है?
	<b>S&amp;T</b>
4.	<b>Aditya-L1 gets a close look at eruptions from the sun</b> सूर्य से होने वाले विस्फोटों का नज़दीकी अवलोकन करता आदित्य-एल1
	<b>Environment</b>
5.	<b>COP30: beginner's guide on what to expect from the climate summit</b> COP30: जलवायु शिखर सम्मेलन से क्या अपेक्षा करें – शुरुआती मार्गदर्शिका
6.	<b>What's the latest in climate science?</b> जलवायु विज्ञान में नवीनतम क्या है?
7.	<b>Greater openness</b> अधिक पारदर्शिता
<b>Economy</b>	<b>10/11/2025</b>



## Ragi procured by the T.N. government in the last three years

**GS III: Economy: Agriculture**

**6,453** metric tonnes. The Tamil Nadu government has procured 6,453 metric tonnes of ragi from farmers, and disbursed ₹26.48 crore to the farming community since 2022-23, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies R. Sakkarapani said.

**Ragi procured by the T.N. government in the last three years**  
पिछले तीन वर्षों में तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई रागी

- 6,453 In metric tonnes. 6,453 मीट्रिक टन में।
- The Tamil Nadu government has procured 6,453 metric tonnes of ragi from farmers, and disbursed ₹26.48 crore to the farming community since 2022-23, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies R. Sakkarapani said.

तमिलनाडु सरकार ने किसानों से 6,453 मीट्रिक टन रागी खरीदी है और वर्ष 2022-23 से अब तक किसानों को ₹26.48 करोड़ की राशि वितरित की है, ऐसा खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री आर. सक्करापानी ने कहा।

# Does India need nutritional transformation?

What are functional foods and smart proteins? Why is it necessary to ensure nutritional security? Which country was the first to approve the commercial sale of cultivated chicken? How is the smart protein ecosystem faring? How can public scepticisms about 'lab-food' be tackled?

**GS III: Economy: Poverty and Hunger**

**MOB**

**EXPLAINER**

**Shambhavi Naik**

**The story so far:**

Society's relationship with food and nutrition is constantly evolving. The next transformation involves functional foods and smart proteins.

**What are functional foods?**

Functional foods are enriched foods that promote health or prevent disease, such as vitamin-enriched rice or omega-3-fortified milk. Functional foods leverage several technologies such as nutrigenomics (the study of how nutrition interacts with genes), bio-fortification, 3D food printing, and bioprocessing.

Smart proteins refer to proteins sourced using biotechnology that aim to reduce reliance on conventional production. These include plant-based proteins (restructured extracts from legumes, cereals, or oilseeds to mimic animal meat and dairy); fermentation-derived proteins (produced by microbial systems); and cultivated meat (animal cells grown in bioreactors without slaughter).

**Why does India need them?**

India's nutritional landscape remains highly uneven. More than one-third of Indian children are stunted, and although adult protein intake has improved, an urban-rural divide remains. As the economy grows and household incomes increase, societal expectations from food will change from being simply filling to being genuinely nourishing. This shift demands a reorientation of India's policy from ensuring food security to nutritional security, providing food rich in proteins, antioxidants, and vitamins to meet health and developmental goals.

The challenge lies in achieving this nutritional transformation while balancing sustainability. India must scale food production systems without



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worsening environmental degradation or deepening climate change impacts.

**Where does India stand today?**

Functional foods and smart proteins are a thematic area recognised under India's Biotechnology for Economy, Environment, and Employment (BioE3) policy. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and its public-sector partner Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) have initiated funding programmes in these areas.

On the functional food front, scientists are developing bio-fortified crops such as zinc-enriched rice (developed at IIRR, Hyderabad) and iron-rich pearl millet (from ICRISAT). Several private players – Tata Consumer Products, ITC, and Marico – are investing in fortified staples and health-focused food lines. The smart protein ecosystem is also growing. In 2023, there were an estimated 377 products (meat, eggs, or dairy) sold by

chicken in 2020. China has prioritised alternative proteins as part of its food-security and innovation agenda. The European Union is investing heavily in sustainable protein production through its "Farm to Fork" strategy.

**What should be the way forward?**

On the health front, functional foods and smart proteins will be vital contributors to India's nutritional security. On the economic front, the global plant-based foods market is estimated to be anywhere between \$85 billion (as per UBS) and \$240 billion (as per Credit Suisse) by 2030. India, with its strong agricultural base and expanding biotech industry, could play a major supplier. If that happens, these industries could generate thousands of agriculture, manufacturing, and logistics jobs within India. However, India risks either lagging in innovation or facing a flood of unverified, mislabelled products. The transition to biomufacturing will demand major workforce upskilling to enable employment of agricultural workforce, and poor implementation could concentrate market power among a few large corporations. Public perception poses another challenge, and scepticism of "lab-made" food can only be overcome through transparent communication and public trust.

Therefore, a national regulatory framework for novel foods under FSSAI should provide clarity on definitions, safety evaluation, and labelling for functional and alternative protein products. Inter-ministerial coordination is also needed to ensure coherent policy support. Public-private partnerships can help scale biomufacturing infrastructure and indigenise critical technologies such as precision fermentation. And finally, public education and inclusion of farmers in new value chains will be essential to ensure that biotechnology's benefits extend across society.

Shambhavi Naik is chairperson, Takshashila Institution's Health & Life Sciences Policy, and CEO at CloudKrate.

**THE GIST**

Functional foods are enriched foods that promote health or prevent disease, such as vitamin-enriched rice or omega-3-fortified milk.

In 2023, there were an estimated 377 products (meat, eggs, or dairy) sold by over 70 smart protein brands across India.

On the health front, functional foods and smart proteins will be vital contributors to India's nutritional security.

**Does India need nutritional transformation?**  
क्या भारत को पोषण संबंधी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है?



## Functional Foods and Smart Proteins

### फंक्शनल फूड्स और स्मार्ट प्रोटीन

- Society's relationship with **food and nutrition** is constantly evolving.  
समाज का **भोजन और पोषण** के साथ संबंध लगातार विकसित हो रहा है।
- The next transformation involves **functional foods and smart proteins**.  
अगला परिवर्तन **फंक्शनल फूड्स और स्मार्ट प्रोटीन** से जुड़ा है।



### What are functional foods?

#### फंक्शनल फूड्स क्या हैं?

- **Functional foods are enriched foods that promote health or prevent disease, such as vitamin-enriched rice or omega-3-fortified milk.**  
फंक्शनल फूड्स ऐसे संपन्न भोजन हैं जो स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देते हैं या बीमारी को रोकते हैं, जैसे **विटामिन-संपन्न चावल या ओमेगा-3-फोर्टिफाइड दूध**।
- Functional foods leverage several technologies such as **nutrigenomics (the study of how nutrition interacts with genes), bio-fortification, 3D food printing, and bioprocessing.**  
फंक्शनल फूड्स कई तकनीकों का उपयोग करते हैं जैसे **न्यूट्रिजेनॉमिक्स** (कैसे पोषण जीन के साथ बातचीत करता है), **बायो-फोर्टिफिकेशन, 3डी फूड प्रिंटिंग, और बायोप्रोसेसिंग**।
- **Smart proteins** refer to **proteins sourced using biotechnology** that aim to reduce reliance on **conventional production.**  
**स्मार्ट प्रोटीन** ऐसे प्रोटीन हैं जो **बायोटेक्नोलॉजी** का उपयोग करके प्राप्त किए जाते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य **पारंपरिक उत्पादन पर निर्भरता कम करना** है।
- These include **plant-based proteins** (restructured extracts from legumes, cereals, or oilseeds to mimic **animal meat and dairy**); **fermentation-derived proteins** (produced by microbial systems); and **cultivated meat** (animal cells grown in bioreactors without slaughter).  
इनमें शामिल हैं **प्लांट-बेस्ड प्रोटीन** (दाल, अनाज या तेलबिंदुओं से पुनर्गठित अर्क जो **पशु मांस और डेयरी** का अनुकरण करते हैं); **किण्वन-व्युत्पन्न प्रोटीन** (सूक्ष्मजीव प्रणालियों द्वारा उत्पादित); और **कल्टीवेटेड मीट** (पशु कोशिकाओं को बिना वध किए बायोरिएक्टर में उगाया जाता है)।

### Why does India need them?

#### भारत को इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है?

- India's nutritional landscape remains **highly uneven.**  
भारत का पोषण परिदृश्य **काफी असमान** बना हुआ है।
- More than **one-third of Indian children are stunted**, and although adult **protein intake** has improved, an **urban-rural divide** remains.  
भारत के **एक-तिहाई से अधिक बच्चे स्तनपान में कमी** वाले हैं, और जबकि वयस्कों का **प्रोटीन सेवन** बेहतर हुआ है, फिर भी **शहरी-ग्रामीण विभाजन** बना हुआ है।
- As the economy grows and household incomes increase, societal expectations from food will change from being simply **filling** to being genuinely **nourishing.**  
जैसे-जैसे अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ती है और घरेलू आय बढ़ती है, समाज की भोजन से उम्मीदें केवल **भोजन पूरी करने वाली** से बदलकर वास्तव में **पोषक** होने की ओर बढ़ेंगी।
- This shift demands a reorientation of India's policy from ensuring **food security** to **nutritional security**, providing food rich in **proteins, antioxidants, and vitamins** to meet health and developmental goals.  
इस बदलाव के लिए भारत की नीति को **खाद्य सुरक्षा** सुनिश्चित करने से **पोषण सुरक्षा** की ओर मोड़ने की आवश्यकता है, जो स्वास्थ्य और विकास लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए **प्रोटीन, एंटीऑक्सिडेंट और विटामिन** से समृद्ध भोजन प्रदान करे।



- The challenge lies in achieving this **nutritional transformation** while balancing **sustainability**.  
चुनौती यह है कि इस पोषणीय परिवर्तन को सततता के संतुलन के साथ प्राप्त किया जाए।
- India must scale **food production systems** without worsening **environmental degradation** or deepening **climate change impacts**.  
भारत को खाद्य उत्पादन प्रणालियों का विस्तार करना होगा बिना पर्यावरणीय क्षरण को बढ़ाए या जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को गहरा किए।

## Where does India stand today?

### आज भारत की स्थिति क्या है?

- **Functional foods and smart proteins** are a thematic area recognised under India's **Biotechnology for Economy, Environment, and Employment (BioE3) policy**.  
फंक्शनल फूड्स और स्मार्ट प्रोटीन भारत की बायोटेक्नोलॉजी फॉर इकॉनमी, एनवायरनमेंट एंड एम्प्लॉयमेंट (BioE3) नीति के तहत एक विषयगत क्षेत्र के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।
- The **Department of Biotechnology (DBT)** and its public-sector partner **Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)** have initiated **funding programmes** in these areas.  
बायोटेक्नोलॉजी विभाग (DBT) और इसके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के साथी बायोटेक्नोलॉजी इंडस्ट्री रिसर्च असिस्टेंस काउंसिल (BIRAC) ने इन क्षेत्रों में वित्त पोषण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।
- On the functional food front, scientists are developing **bio-fortified crops** such as **zinc-enriched rice (developed at IIRR, Hyderabad)** and **iron-rich pearl millet (from ICRISAT)**.  
फंक्शनल फूड क्षेत्र में, वैज्ञानिक बायो-फोर्टिफाइड फसलों का विकास कर रहे हैं जैसे जिंक-संपन्न चावल (IIRR, हैदराबाद में विकसित) और लौह-समृद्ध बाजरा (ICRISAT से)।
- Several private players — **Tata Consumer Products, ITC, and Marico** — are investing in **fortified staples and health-focused food lines**.  
कई निजी खिलाड़ी — टाटा कंज्यूमर प्रोडक्ट्स, ITC और मैरिको — फोर्टिफाइड अनाज और स्वास्थ्य-केंद्रित खाद्य उत्पाद में निवेश कर रहे हैं।
- The **smart protein ecosystem** is also growing. In **2023**, there were an estimated **377 products** (meat, eggs, or dairy) sold by over **70 smart protein brands** across India.  
स्मार्ट प्रोटीन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र भी बढ़ रहा है। 2023 में, भारत भर में 70 से अधिक स्मार्ट प्रोटीन ब्रांड्स द्वारा अनुमानित 377 उत्पाद (मांस, अंडे या डेयरी) बेचे गए।
- Startups such as **GoodDot, Blue Tribe Foods, and Evo Foods** are pioneering **plant-based meat and egg alternatives**.  
स्टार्टअप्स जैसे GoodDot, Blue Tribe Foods, और Evo Foods प्लांट-बेस्ड मांस और अंडा विकल्पों में अग्रणी हैं।
- The **Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology** has received a substantial **₹4.5 crore grant** from the **DBT** for research on **cultivated meat**.  
सेलुलर एंड मॉलिक्यूलर बायोलॉजी केंद्र को DBT से कल्टीवेटेड मीट पर अनुसंधान के लिए ₹4.5 करोड़ अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है।
- While both segments are developing in India, there are several gaps, most notably in **regulatory clarity**.  
जबकि दोनों क्षेत्र भारत में विकसित हो रहे हैं, कुछ अंतराल हैं, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण नियामक स्पष्टता में।
- The **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** is yet to issue definitive guidance on **novel foods** such as **cultivated meat or precision-fermented proteins**.  
फूड सेफ्टी एंड स्टैंडर्ड्स अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया (FSSAI) ने अभी तक कल्टीवेटेड मीट या प्रिसिजन-फर्मेंटेड प्रोटीन जैसे नवीन खाद्य पदार्थों पर अंतिम मार्गदर्शन जारी नहीं किया है।

## How are other countries faring?

### अन्य देश किस स्थिति में हैं?

- In the **1980s**, **Japan** was the first country to put forth the concept of **functional foods** and devise a framework for its **regulation**.  
1980 के दशक में, जापान पहला देश था जिसने फंक्शनल फूड्स की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत की और इसके नियमन के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार किया।



- **Smart proteins**, on the other hand, are a more **novel category of food**.  
दूसरी ओर, **स्मार्ट प्रोटीन** भोजन की एक और अधिक **नवीन श्रेणी** है।
- **Singapore** became the first country to approve the commercial sale of **cultivated chicken** in **2020**.  
**सिंगापुर** पहला देश बन गया जिसने **2020** में **कल्टीवेटेड चिकन** की वाणिज्यिक बिक्री को मंजूरी दी।
- **China** has prioritised **alternative proteins** as part of its **food-security and innovation agenda**.  
**चीन** ने अपने **खाद्य सुरक्षा और नवाचार एजेंडा** के हिस्से के रूप में **वैकल्पिक प्रोटीन** को प्राथमिकता दी है।
- The **European Union** is investing heavily in **sustainable protein production** through its **“Farm to Fork” strategy**.  
**यूरोपीय संघ** अपनी **“फार्म टू फोर्क”** रणनीति के माध्यम से **सतत प्रोटीन उत्पादन** में भारी निवेश कर रहा है।

### What should be the way forward?

#### आगे की राह क्या होनी चाहिए?

- On the **health front**, functional foods and smart proteins will be vital contributors to **India’s nutritional security**.  
**स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र** में, फंक्शनल फूड्स और स्मार्ट प्रोटीन **भारत की पोषण सुरक्षा** में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे।
- On the **economic front**, the global **plant-based foods market** is estimated to be anywhere between **\$85 billion (as per UBS)** and **\$240 billion (as per Credit Suisse)** by **2030**.  
**आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण** से, वैश्विक **प्लांट-बेस्ड फूड्स मार्केट** का अनुमान **2030** तक **\$85 बिलियन (UBS के अनुसार)** से **\$240 बिलियन (क्रेडिट सुइस के अनुसार)** के बीच है।
- **India**, with its strong **agricultural base** and expanding **biotech industry**, could play a major supplier.  
**भारत**, अपनी मजबूत **कृषि आधार** और विकसित हो रही **बायोटेक उद्योग** के साथ, एक प्रमुख आपूर्तिकर्ता बन सकता है।
- If that happens, these industries could generate **thousands of agriculture, manufacturing, and logistics jobs** within India.  
यदि ऐसा होता है, तो ये उद्योग **भारत में हजारों कृषि, निर्माण और लॉजिस्टिक्स नौकरियां** उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं।
- However, India risks either **lagging in innovation** or facing a **flood of unverified, mislabelled products**.  
हालांकि, **भारत** को या तो **नवाचार में पिछड़ने** का खतरा है या **असत्यापित, गलत लेबल वाले उत्पादों** की बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।
- The transition to **biomanufacturing** will demand major **workforce upskilling** to enable employment of **agricultural workforce**, and poor implementation could concentrate **market power** among a few large corporations.  
**बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग** में संक्रमण के लिए **कर्मचारी कौशल उन्नयन** की आवश्यकता होगी ताकि **कृषि कार्यबल** को रोजगार मिल सके, और खराब कार्यान्वयन से **बाजार शक्ति** कुछ बड़ी कंपनियों में केंद्रीकृत हो सकती है।
- **Public perception** poses another challenge, and scepticism of **“lab-made” food** can only be overcome through **transparent communication and public trust**.  
**सार्वजनिक धारणा** एक और चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है, और **“लैब-निर्मित” भोजन** के प्रति संदेह केवल **पारदर्शी संचार और सार्वजनिक विश्वास** के माध्यम से ही दूर किया जा सकता है।
- Therefore, a **national regulatory framework** for **novel foods** under **FSSAI** should provide clarity on **definitions, safety evaluation, and labelling** for **functional and alternative protein products**.  
इसलिए, **FSSAI** के तहत **नवीन खाद्य पदार्थों** के लिए **राष्ट्रीय नियामक ढांचा परिभाषाओं, सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन और लेबलिंग** पर स्पष्टता प्रदान करना चाहिए, विशेषकर **फंक्शनल और वैकल्पिक प्रोटीन उत्पादों** के लिए।
- **Inter-ministerial coordination** is also needed to ensure coherent **policy support**.  
**अंतर-मंत्रालयी समन्वय** भी आवश्यक है ताकि **सुसंगत नीति समर्थन** सुनिश्चित हो सके।
- **Public-private partnerships** can help scale **biomanufacturing infrastructure** and indigenise critical technologies such as **precision fermentation**.  
**सार्वजनिक-निजी साझेदारी बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर** के विस्तार में मदद कर सकती है और महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकों जैसे **प्रिसिजन फर्मेंटेशन** को देशी बना सकती है।



- Finally, **public education and inclusion of farmers in new value chains** will be essential to ensure that **biotechnology's benefits extend across society**.  
अंत में, सार्वजनिक शिक्षा और किसानों को नई मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में शामिल करना आवश्यक होगा ताकि बायोटेक्नोलॉजी के लाभ पूरे समाज में फैल सकें।

## How have tech brands changed their ad strategy on social media?

Tech companies that have operations ranging across international markets face a unique challenge as they need to market their digital product to people from a variety of cultures. This is where a dedicated social media presence with a customised approach becomes indispensable

GS III: Economy: Digital Marketing  
Sahana Venugopal

In mid-October, writer Savannah Monroe shared a photo of her engagement ring on X (formerly Twitter). But instead of congratulatory messages, Ms. Monroe was hit with numerous comments from internet strangers who mocked the size of her gemstone. That's because Amazon Prime Video India's X account retweeted her photo with a screenshot from the show *The Summer I Turned Pretty*, in which a character proposes with a comically tiny ring.

The tweet went viral with many other X users taking the joke forward, while others defended Ms. Monroe. The writer described Amazon's retweet as "inviting harassment in droves." The company later expressed regret and removed the tweet.

This incident is just one example of how tech brands have transformed their advertising strategy on social media – and how easily things can go wrong. As more brands join X, Facebook, and Instagram, they start posting like a human user to make themselves more engaging, instead of posting dry, administrative updates about their products and services.

For example, Uber's official account posted a photo of Norwegian artist Edvard Munch's painting 'The Scream' for Halloween and added a text overlay on Instagram: "Me when my friend hasn't heard of Uber One yet." The company also urged users to "ghost" their extra fees, referencing a slang word used while dating.

### Are brands taking on a human personality?

This is called brand anthropomorphism – the act of giving human characteristics to a corporate brand. This character lets brands crave junk food, gush over celebrities, celebrate sports wins, cheekily promote their products, appear to

express emotions, make fun of their own customers, and even nudge them into taking certain actions.

However, tech companies that have operations ranging across international markets face a unique challenge as they need to market their digital product to people from a variety of cultures and economic backgrounds. This is where a dedicated social media presence with a customised approach for each significant userbase becomes indispensable. Projecting a sense of playfulness is also key as many such brands adopt what they imagine to be the language of viewers in their 20s and 30s, loaded with Gen Z slang and pop culture references.

For example: Netflix, on X, maintains a mainstream Netflix account that promoted the final season of *Stranger Things*; a Netflix India account that showcased its Hindi language content while claiming to be "simping" for Emraan Hashmi; and a Netflix India South account that referred to Silambarasan T.R. as its "boyfriend".

Amazon too has several India-centric channels on both X and Instagram where it promotes its own offerings, with a mix of corporate and human-like captions.

### Why are brands doing this?

The single most important reason is for global brands to connect with their users in a personal way. Spotify, for instance, on October 20, announced on X that lossless audio had come to Premium users. The company also asked users what was the first song they were listening to with lossless audio, in order to drive up engagement. However, Spotify was slammed by users who complained that lossless audio had only come to select countries. In addition to farming engagement, brands are also looking to be relatable, especially to younger customers who spend more time on their devices.

Microsoft, which maintains a plethora

of social media accounts for its offerings, posted on X on October 31: "when your pc fan gets loud for no reason...okay overachiever". The account playfully agreed with others who joked about their computer's fans, but ignored those who blamed Microsoft products and software for their own loud PC fans.

Google's Gemini account on Instagram posted an AI-generated video of different birth months visualised as scary jack-in-the-box animations in the run-up to Halloween. The 'birth-month-as-bespoke-content' format is popular on Instagram and keeps users watching videos for longer until they see the result for their own birth month. Google used this trend to boost its Veo AI video generator, shared the prompts that users could borrow, and even replied to a user in order to reference a famous horror movie franchise.

Several companies use social media to iron down the line separating organic content from advertisements. Instagram now shows sponsored posts, Stories, accounts, and even suggested content – all unsolicited – to its users, making it harder for them to quickly differentiate between posts from friends and posts from companies.

On the flip side, brands use social media to further widen the gap between their charming online reputation and their serious offline lapses. For example, OpenAI is now facing a lawsuit over the death of 16-year-old Adam Raine, whose parents claimed that ChatGPT helped their struggling son explore suicide methods. However, the company on Instagram posted a light-hearted Story where it showed ChatGPT's saucy response to a person's ex-partner.

### Why should a shift in digital ad strategies matter?

A well-implemented social media strategy can help a brand better connect with

users, convert them into customers, maintain a positive relationship with its userbase, and make advertisements easier to inject into their viewers' online worlds and more natural for them to re-share. These branding strategies encourage users to reach out to official social media channels for instant help or answers, instead of calling a customer service line and expecting a human employee to document and resolve an issue.

However, a more unorthodox social media strategy can also backfire at times. One case is Meta's WhatsApp, which tried to please users who frequently add the phrase 'lol' to the end of their texts. WhatsApp's post on X instead garnered millions of views as many users questioned whether WhatsApp was spying on their messages.

This brought back memories of the company's negative encounters with international law over its privacy violations.

In the end, Meta repeatedly told users that WhatsApp messages had end-to-end encryption and that its use of the trending phrase "we see you," was meant in jest.

Naturally, some brands choose to go the other way, lessening their chances of courting controversy.

Apple, for example, largely maintains a restrained and mature tone across its social media channels, opting for short photo captions or text that focuses on the post's formal context, rather than playing around.

Another example is Palantir, which mostly posts about its employees on X and the company's own accomplishments. The company's official X account maintains a diplomatic tone that aligns with Palantir's high-level operations related to U.S. defence and tech dominance; it does not need to pander to everyday users or binge watchers.

## How have tech brands changed their ad strategy on social media? टेक ब्रांडों ने सोशल मीडिया पर अपनी विज्ञापन रणनीति कैसे बदली है?

- Tech companies that have operations ranging across **international markets** face a unique challenge as they need to market their **digital product** to people from a variety of **cultures**.  
जिन टेक कंपनियों के संचालन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में फैले हैं, उन्हें एक अनूठी चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि उन्हें अपने डिजिटल उत्पाद को विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के लोगों तक पहुँचाना होता है।
- This is where a dedicated **social media presence** with a **customised approach** becomes indispensable.



यही वह जगह है जहाँ एक समर्पित सोशल मीडिया उपस्थिति और अनुकूलित दृष्टिकोण अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

## Tech Brands and Social Media Marketing टेक ब्रांड्स और सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग

- In mid-October, writer Savannah Monroe shared a photo of her engagement ring on X (formerly Twitter).  
मध्य अक्टूबर में लेखक Savannah Monroe ने अपनी सगाई की अंगूठी की फोटो X (पूर्व में Twitter) पर साझा की।
- Instead of congratulatory messages, Ms. Monroe received numerous comments from internet strangers mocking the size of her gemstone.  
बधाई संदेशों के बजाय, Ms. Monroe को इंटरनेट अजनबियों से कई टिप्पणियाँ मिलीं, जो उसके रत्न के आकार का मजाक उड़ा रही थीं।
- Amazon Prime Video India's X account retweeted her photo with a screengrab from the show The Summer I Turned Pretty, where a character proposes with a comically tiny ring.  
Amazon Prime Video India का X अकाउंट ने उनकी फोटो को The Summer I Turned Pretty शो के स्क्रीनग्रेब के साथ रीट्वीट किया, जिसमें एक पात्र हास्यपूर्ण रूप से छोटी अंगूठी के साथ प्रस्ताव देता है।
- The tweet went viral, with many other X users taking the joke forward, while others defended Ms. Monroe.  
यह ट्वीट वायरल हो गया, कई अन्य X उपयोगकर्ताओं ने मजाक को आगे बढ़ाया, जबकि अन्य ने Ms. Monroe का बचाव किया।
- The writer described Amazon's retweet as "inviting harassment in droves".  
लेखक ने Amazon के रीट्वीट को "भारी मात्रा में उत्पीड़न को आमंत्रित करना" बताया।
- The company later expressed regret and removed the tweet.  
कंपनी ने बाद में क्षमा प्रकट की और ट्वीट हटा दिया।
- This incident exemplifies how tech brands have transformed their advertising strategy on social media and how easily things can go wrong.  
यह घटना दर्शाती है कि कैसे टेक ब्रांड्स ने सोशल मीडिया पर अपनी विज्ञापन रणनीति बदल दी है और कैसे बातें आसानी से गलत हो सकती हैं।
- As more brands join X, Facebook, and Instagram, they post like a human user to be more engaging, instead of posting dry, administrative updates about their products and services.  
जैसे-जैसे अधिक ब्रांड्स X, Facebook और Instagram में शामिल होते हैं, वे अधिक आकर्षक बनने के लिए मानव उपयोगकर्ता की तरह पोस्ट करते हैं, बजाय इसके कि वे अपने उत्पादों और सेवाओं के सूखे, प्रशासनिक अपडेट पोस्ट करें।
- Example: Uber's official account posted a photo of Norwegian artist Edvard Munch's painting 'The Scream' for Halloween, adding a text overlay: "Me when my friend hasn't heard of Uber One yet."  
उदाहरण: Uber का आधिकारिक अकाउंट ने नॉर्वेजियन कलाकार Edvard Munch की पेंटिंग 'The Scream' की फोटो Halloween के लिए पोस्ट की, और टेक्स्ट ओवरले जोड़ा: "Me when my friend hasn't heard of Uber One yet."
- The company also urged users to "ghost" their extra fees, referencing a slang word used while dating.  
कंपनी ने उपयोगकर्ताओं से यह भी कहा कि वे अपने अतिरिक्त शुल्क को "ghost" करें, जो डेटिंग में इस्तेमाल होने वाले स्लैंग शब्द का संदर्भ है।

## Are Brands Taking on a Human Personality? क्या ब्रांड्स मानव व्यक्तित्व अपना रहे हैं?

- This is called brand anthropomorphism — giving human characteristics to a corporate brand.  
इसे ब्रांड मानवकरण (brand anthropomorphism) कहा जाता है — किसी कॉर्पोरेट ब्रांड को मानव विशेषताएँ देना।
- This lets brands crave junk food, gush over celebrities, celebrate sports wins, cheekily promote products, express emotions, make fun of customers, and nudge actions.



इससे ब्रांड्स को अनुमति मिलती है कि वे जंक फूड की इच्छा जताएँ, सेलिब्रिटीज़ की प्रशंसा करें, खेल जीत का जश्न मनाएँ, शरारती तरीके से उत्पादों का प्रचार करें, भावनाओं को व्यक्त करें, ग्राहकों का मजाक उड़ाएँ, और कुछ क्रियाएँ करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।

- Tech companies with **international operations** face a challenge: marketing to **people from various cultures and economic backgrounds**.  
अंतरराष्ट्रीय संचालन वाले टेक कंपनियों को चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ता है: विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों को अपने डिजिटल उत्पाद का विपणन करना।
- A **dedicated social media presence with a customised approach** for each significant user base is **indispensable**.  
प्रत्येक महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगकर्ता समूह के लिए **अनुकूलित दृष्टिकोण** के साथ एक **समर्पित सोशल मीडिया उपस्थिति अनिवार्य** है।
- **Projecting playfulness** is key as brands adopt **Gen Z slang** and **pop culture references** to appeal to **viewers in their 20s and 30s**.  
खिलवाड़पूर्ण अंदाज प्रस्तुत करना महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि ब्रांड्स **Gen Z स्लैंग** और **पॉप कल्चर संदर्भों** को अपनाते हैं ताकि वे **20 और 30 वर्ष की उम्र के दर्शकों** को आकर्षित कर सकें।
- Example: **Netflix** maintains:  
उदाहरण: **Netflix** निम्नलिखित बनाए रखता है:
  - **Mainstream Netflix account** promoting the **final season of Stranger Things**.  
मुख्यधारा का **Netflix अकाउंट** जो **Stranger Things** के अंतिम सीजन को प्रमोट करता है।
  - **Netflix India account** showcasing **Hindi content** while claiming to be **“simping”** for **Emraan Hashmi**.  
**Netflix India अकाउंट** जो **हिंदी सामग्री** दिखाता है और दावा करता है कि यह **Emraan Hashmi** के लिए **“simping”** कर रहा है।
  - **Netflix India South account** referring to **Silambarasan T.R.** as its **“boyfriend”**.  
**Netflix India South अकाउंट** जो **Silambarasan T.R.** को अपना **“बॉयफ्रेंड”** कहता है।
- **Amazon** has several **India-centric channels** on **X and Instagram**, promoting offerings with a mix of **corporate and human-like captions**.  
**Amazon** के पास **X और Instagram** पर कई **भारत-केंद्रित चैनल** हैं, जो अपनी पेशकशों को **कॉर्पोरेट और मानव-सदृश कैप्शन** के मिश्रण के साथ प्रमोट करते हैं।

## Why Are Brands Doing This?

### ब्रांड्स यह क्यों कर रहे हैं?

- The single most important reason is for **global brands** to connect with their **users** in a **personal way**.  
सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि **वैश्विक ब्रांड्स** अपने **उपयोगकर्ताओं** से **व्यक्तिगत तरीके** से जुड़ सकें।
- **Spotify**, on **October 20**, announced on **X** that **lossless audio** had come to **Premium users**.  
**Spotify** ने **20 अक्टूबर** को **X** पर घोषणा की कि **लॉसलेस ऑडियो** अब **प्रिमियम उपयोगकर्ताओं** के लिए उपलब्ध है।
- The company asked users what was the **first song** they were listening to with **lossless audio** to **drive up engagement**.  
कंपनी ने उपयोगकर्ताओं से पूछा कि वे **लॉसलेस ऑडियो** के साथ कौन सा **पहला गाना** सुन रहे थे, ताकि **सक्रियता बढ़ाई जा सके**।
- **Spotify** was slammed by users who complained that **lossless audio** had only come to **select countries**.  
**Spotify** को उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा, जिन्होंने कहा कि **लॉसलेस ऑडियो** केवल **चुनिंदा देशों** में ही उपलब्ध हुआ है।
- In addition to **farming engagement**, brands want to be **relatable**, especially to **younger customers** who spend more time on their **devices**.  
**सक्रियता बढ़ाने** के अलावा, ब्रांड्स **संबंध बनाने योग्य** बनना चाहते हैं, खासकर **युवा ग्राहकों** के लिए जो अपने **डिवाइस** पर अधिक समय बिताते हैं।
- **Microsoft**, which maintains many **social media accounts**, posted on **X** on **October 31**:  
**“when your pc fan gets loud for no reason...okay overachiever”**.  
**Microsoft**, जो कई **सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट्स** रखता है, ने **X** पर **31 अक्टूबर** को पोस्ट किया: **“when your pc fan gets loud for no reason...okay overachiever”**।



- The account **playfully agreed** with others joking about their **computer's fans**, but ignored those who blamed **Microsoft products and software**.  
अकाउंट ने दूसरों के कंप्यूटर के फैन पर मजाक करने को खिलवाड़पूर्ण तरीके से माना, लेकिन उन लोगों की अनदेखी की जिन्होंने **Microsoft उत्पाद और सॉफ्टवेयर** को दोषी ठहराया।
- **Google's Gemini account** on Instagram posted an **AI-generated video** of different birth months visualized as **scary jack-in-the-box animations** for Halloween.  
**Google का Gemini अकाउंट** ने Instagram पर **AI-सृजित वीडियो** पोस्ट किया जिसमें **विभिन्न जन्म महीने** को **डरावनी जैक-इन-द-बॉक्स एनिमेशन** के रूप में **Halloween** के लिए दिखाया गया।
- The **'birth-month-as-bespoke-content'** format is popular on Instagram and keeps users **watching videos longer** until they see the result for their **own birth month**.  
**'जन्म-महीना-के रूप में अनुकूलित सामग्री'** प्रारूप Instagram पर लोकप्रिय है और उपयोगकर्ताओं को **वीडियो लंबे समय तक देखने** के लिए प्रेरित करता है जब तक वे अपने **अपने जन्म महीने का परिणाम** नहीं देखते।
- Google used this trend to **boost its Veo AI video generator**, shared **prompts** users could borrow, and **replied to a user** referencing a **famous horror movie franchise**.  
Google ने इस ट्रेंड का उपयोग अपने **Veo AI वीडियो जनरेटर** को बढ़ावा देने, उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए **प्रॉम्प्ट्स साझा करने**, और एक उपयोगकर्ता को जवाब देने के लिए किया, जिसमें एक **प्रसिद्ध हॉरर फिल्म फ्रेंचाइजी** का संदर्भ था।
- Several companies use **social media** to **blur the line** between **organic content** and **advertisements**.  
कई कंपनियां **सोशल मीडिया** का उपयोग **जैविक सामग्री** और **विज्ञापनों** के बीच रेखा को **धुंधला करने** के लिए करती हैं।
- Instagram now shows **sponsored posts, Stories, accounts, and suggested content** — all **unsolicited**, making it **harder** for users to differentiate between **friends' posts** and **company posts**.  
Instagram अब **स्पॉन्सर्ड पोस्ट्स, Stories, अकाउंट्स, और सुझावित सामग्री** दिखाता है — सभी **बिना अनुरोध के**, जिससे उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए **दोस्तों के पोस्ट** और **कंपनी के पोस्ट** में फर्क करना **मुश्किल** हो गया है।
- On the **flip side**, brands use social media to **widen the gap** between their **online reputation** and **offline lapses**.  
इसके विपरीत, ब्रांड्स सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग अपने **ऑनलाइन प्रतिष्ठा** और **ऑफ़लाइन चूक** के बीच **फासला बढ़ाने** के लिए करते हैं।
- Example: **OpenAI** is facing a **lawsuit** over the death of **16-year-old Adam Raine**, whose parents claimed **ChatGPT helped their son explore suicide methods**.  
उदाहरण: **OpenAI** एक **मुकदमे** का सामना कर रहा है, जिसमें **16 वर्षीय Adam Raine** की मृत्यु हुई, जिसके माता-पिता का दावा है कि **ChatGPT ने उनके बेटे को आत्महत्या के तरीके खोजने में मदद की**।
- However, the company on Instagram posted a **light-hearted Story** showing ChatGPT's **saucy response** to a person's **ex-partner**.  
हालांकि, कंपनी ने Instagram पर एक **हल्की-फुल्की Story** पोस्ट की जिसमें ChatGPT का **चुलबुला जवाब** किसी व्यक्ति के **पूर्व साथी** को दिखाया गया।

### Why Should a Shift in Digital Ad Strategies Matter?

#### डिजिटल विज्ञापन रणनीतियों में बदलाव क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

- A **well-implemented social media strategy** helps a brand **connect with users**, convert them into **customers**, maintain a **positive relationship**, and make **ads easier to inject** and **share naturally**.  
एक **सही ढंग से लागू सोशल मीडिया रणनीति** ब्रांड को **उपयोगकर्ताओं से जुड़ने**, उन्हें **ग्राहक** में बदलने, **सकारात्मक संबंध बनाए रखने**, और **विज्ञापनों को आसानी से साझा और प्राकृतिक तरीके से पेश करने** में मदद करती है।
- These strategies encourage users to **reach out to official channels** for **instant help**, instead of **calling customer service**.  
ये रणनीतियाँ उपयोगकर्ताओं को **तत्काल मदद** के लिए **आधिकारिक चैनलों से संपर्क** करने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं, बजाय इसके कि वे **कस्टमर सर्विस** को कॉल करें।



- However, a **more unorthodox social media strategy** can sometimes **backfire**.  
हालांकि, एक असामान्य सोशल मीडिया रणनीति कभी-कभी बाउंसी हो सकती है।
- Example: **Meta's WhatsApp** teased users adding 'lol' to their texts. The post on **X** gained **millions of views**, with users **questioning privacy**.  
उदाहरण: **Meta का WhatsApp** उन उपयोगकर्ताओं का मजाक बनाता है जो अपने संदेशों में 'lol' जोड़ते हैं। **X** पर पोस्ट ने **मिलियनों व्यूज़** प्राप्त किए, और उपयोगकर्ताओं ने **गोपनीयता पर सवाल उठाए**।
- This recalled Meta's **previous negative encounters** with **international law** over **privacy violations**.  
इससे Meta के **पूर्व नकारात्मक अनुभव** याद आए, जो **गोपनीयता उल्लंघनों** के कारण **अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून** के साथ थे।
- Meta repeatedly assured users that **WhatsApp messages** had **end-to-end encryption**, and the phrase "**we see you**" was meant in **jest**.  
Meta ने उपयोगकर्ताओं को बार-बार आश्वस्त किया कि **WhatsApp संदेशों में एंड-टू-एंड एन्क्रिप्शन** है, और वाक्यांश "**we see you**" मजाक के रूप में था।
- Some brands prefer a **restrained approach**, reducing chances of **controversy**.  
कुछ ब्रांड्स **संयमित दृष्टिकोण** अपनाते हैं, जिससे **विवाद की संभावना** कम हो जाती है।
- Example: **Apple** maintains a **mature tone** on social media, using **short captions or text** focusing on the **post's formal context**.  
उदाहरण: **Apple** अपने सोशल मीडिया पर **परिपक्व स्वर** बनाए रखता है, **संक्षिप्त कैप्शन या टेक्स्ट** का उपयोग करता है जो **पोस्ट के औपचारिक संदर्भ** पर केंद्रित होता है।
- Example: **Palantir** mostly posts about **employees** and company **accomplishments** on **X**, maintaining a **diplomatic tone** aligned with **U.S. defense and tech dominance**, without pandering to **everyday users**.  
उदाहरण: **Palantir** ज्यादातर **कर्मचारियों** और कंपनी की **उपलब्धियों** के बारे में **X** पर पोस्ट करता है, और **U.S. रक्षा और तकनीकी प्रभुत्व** के अनुरूप **कूटनीतिक स्वर** बनाए रखता है, बिना कि **साधारण उपयोगकर्ताओं** को लुभाए।



**S&T**

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# Aditya-L1 gets a close look at eruptions from the sun

Scientists from IIA and NASA study very first spectroscopic observations of coronal mass ejection in the visible wavelength range; the solar observatory is expected to observe more such eruptions

**GS III: S&T**

**Hemanth C.S.**  
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Using the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) payload aboard India's first dedicated space-based solar mission, Aditya-L1, scientists at the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), along with NASA, have collaborated to estimate the crucial parameters of a coronal mass ejection (CME), very close to its lift-off from the sun.

Scientists associated with the project said that these are the very first spectroscopic observations of a CME in the visible wavelength range.

They said that the unique spectroscopic observations with the VELC has let them study the CMEs very close to the sun's visible surface itself, for the first time.

"In addition, it provides a sustained view of the sun for 24 hours every day because of being at the sun-earth Lagrangian L1 location where the sun never sets," they said.

Taking advantage of these factors, V. Muthupri-



**Solar study:** PSLV-C57, carrying India's maiden solar mission Aditya-L1, lifts off from Sriharikota on September 2, 2023. PTI

yal, VELC project scientist, and her colleagues at the VELC payload operations centre at the IIA estimated the electron density, energy, mass, temperature and speed of a CME very close to the sun.

#### Vital statistics

R. Ramesh, senior Professor at the IIA and principal investigator of the VELC project, told *The Hindu* that the observations are by far the closest to the sun

where spectroscopic observations of a CME in the visible wavelength range have been obtained with a space coronagraph.

His team calculated that there are about 370 million electrons per cubic centimetre in the CME observed with the VELC. The corresponding number for the non-CME corona near the sun is much less, in the range 10-100 million electrons per cubic centimetre.

"The CME energy in the

present case is approximately  $9.4 \times 10^{21}$  joules. The mass in the CME is nearly 270 million tons. For comparison, the mass of the iceberg that sank the Titanic is estimated to be 1.5 million tons. The initial speed of the CME is 264 km/sec. The CME temperature is 1.8 million degrees on the Kelvin scale," Professor Ramesh said.

#### More eruptions

He added that though there are observations of CMEs at comparatively larger distances from the sun, with instruments other than the VELC, an understanding of the parameters of a CME in relation to how much is lost from the sun during a CME *per se* is crucial, and the unique near-sun spectroscopic observations with the VELC is precisely providing us the necessary data.

Professor Ramesh added that with the sun nearing the maximum activity phase of the current sunspot cycle 25 and with the VELC now stabilised in its operations, more energetic eruptions from the sun are expected to be observed.

## Aditya-L1 gets a close look at eruptions from the sun

सूर्य से होने वाले विस्फोटों का नज़दीकी अवलोकन करता आदित्य-एल1

- Scientists from IIA and NASA study the very first spectroscopic observations of coronal mass ejection (CME) in the visible wavelength range; the solar observatory is expected to observe more such eruptions.  
IIA और NASA के वैज्ञानिकों ने दृश्य तरंगदैर्घ्य सीमा में कोरोनल मास इजेक्शन (CME) के



पहले स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपिक अवलोकन का अध्ययन किया; उम्मीद है कि सौर वेधशाला ऐसे और भी विस्फोटों का अवलोकन करेगी।

## Use of Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) विज़िबल एमिशन लाइन कोरोनाग्राफ (VELC) का उपयोग

- Using the **Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC)** payload aboard India's first dedicated space-based solar mission, **Aditya-L1**, scientists at the **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA)**, along with **NASA**, have collaborated to estimate the **crucial parameters of a coronal mass ejection (CME)**, very close to its lift-off from the sun. भारत के पहले अंतरिक्ष-आधारित सौर मिशन आदित्य-एल1 पर स्थित विज़िबल एमिशन लाइन कोरोनाग्राफ (VELC) पेलोड का उपयोग करते हुए, भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान (IIA) और NASA के वैज्ञानिकों ने मिलकर कोरोनल मास इजेक्शन (CME) के महत्वपूर्ण मानकों का अनुमान लगाया, जो सूर्य से उसके उठने के तुरंत बाद का है।
- Scientists associated with the project said that these are the **very first spectroscopic observations of a CME** in the visible wavelength range. परियोजना से जुड़े वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा कि ये दृश्य तरंगदैर्घ्य सीमा में CME के पहले स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपिक अवलोकन हैं।
- They said that the **unique spectroscopic observations with the VELC** has let them study the **CMEs very close to the sun's visible surface** itself, for the first time. उन्होंने कहा कि **VELC के माध्यम से किए गए अनूठे स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपिक अवलोकनों** ने उन्हें पहली बार सूर्य की दृश्य सतह के बहुत निकट CME का अध्ययन करने की अनुमति दी है।
- "In addition, it provides a **sustained view of the sun for 24 hours every day** because of being at the **sun-earth Lagrangian L1 location** where the sun never sets," they said. "इसके अलावा, यह सूर्य-पृथ्वी लग्रांजियन L1 बिंदु पर स्थित होने के कारण प्रतिदिन 24 घंटे सूर्य का निरंतर दृश्य प्रदान करता है, जहां सूर्य कभी अस्त नहीं होता," उन्होंने कहा।



## Estimations by the VELC team VELC टीम द्वारा किए गए अनुमान

- Taking advantage of these factors, **V. Muthupriyal**, VELC project scientist, and her colleagues at the **VELC payload operations centre at the IIA**, estimated the **electron density, energy, mass, temperature and speed** of a CME very close to the sun. इन कारकों का लाभ उठाते हुए, **VELC परियोजना वैज्ञानिक वी. मुथुप्रियाल** और उनके **IIA स्थित VELC पेलोड संचालन केंद्र** के सहकर्मियों ने सूर्य के बहुत निकट CME के इलेक्ट्रॉन घनत्व, ऊर्जा, द्रव्यमान, तापमान और गति का अनुमान लगाया।

## Vital statistics महत्वपूर्ण आँकड़े

- R. Ramesh**, senior Professor at the IIA and **principal investigator of the VELC project**, told The Hindu that the observations are **by far the closest to the sun** where **spectroscopic observations of a CME** in the **visible wavelength range** have been obtained with a **space coronagraph**. आर. रमेश, IIA के वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर और **VELC परियोजना के प्रमुख अन्वेषक**, ने बताया कि ये



अवलोकन अब तक सूर्य के सबसे नज़दीक हैं जहाँ स्पेस कोरोनाग्राफ के माध्यम से दृश्य तरंगदैर्घ्य सीमा में CME के स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपिक अवलोकन किए गए हैं।

- His team calculated that there are about **370 million electrons per cubic centimetre** in the CME observed with the VELC.  
उनकी टीम ने गणना की कि VELC द्वारा देखे गए CME में लगभग 370 मिलियन इलेक्ट्रॉन प्रति घन सेंटीमीटर हैं।
- The corresponding number for the **non-CME corona near the sun** is much less, in the range of **10–100 million electrons per cubic centimetre**.  
सूर्य के पास स्थित गैर-CME कोरोना के लिए यह संख्या बहुत कम है, जो 10–100 मिलियन इलेक्ट्रॉन प्रति घन सेंटीमीटर के बीच है।
- “The **CME energy** in the present case is approximately  $9.4 \times 10^{21}$  joules. The **mass in the CME** is nearly **270 million tons**.  
“वर्तमान मामले में CME की ऊर्जा लगभग  $9.4 \times 10^{21}$  जूल है। CME का द्रव्यमान लगभग 270 मिलियन टन है।”
- For comparison, the **mass of the iceberg that sank the Titanic** is estimated to be **1.5 million tons**.  
तुलना के लिए, टाइटेनिक को डुबाने वाले हिमखंड का द्रव्यमान लगभग 1.5 मिलियन टन माना जाता है।
- The **initial speed of the CME** is **264 km/sec**. The **CME temperature** is **1.8 million degrees on the Kelvin scale**, Professor Ramesh said.  
CME की प्रारंभिक गति 264 किमी/सेकंड है। CME का तापमान केल्विन पैमाने पर 1.8 मिलियन डिग्री है,” प्रोफेसर रमेश ने कहा।

### More eruptions expected और अधिक विस्फोटों की उम्मीद

- He added that though there are **observations of CMEs at comparatively larger distances** from the sun with instruments other than the VELC, an **understanding of the parameters of a CME near the sun** is crucial.  
उन्होंने कहा कि हालांकि VELC के अलावा अन्य यंत्रों से सूर्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक दूरी पर CME के अवलोकन किए गए हैं, लेकिन सूर्य के निकट CME के मानकों की समझ अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- The **unique near-sun spectroscopic observations with the VELC** is precisely providing the **necessary data**.  
VELC के माध्यम से किए गए अनूठे सूर्य-निकट स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपिक अवलोकन वास्तव में आवश्यक आंकड़े प्रदान कर रहे हैं।
- Professor Ramesh added that with the **sun nearing the maximum activity phase of the current sunspot cycle 25** and with the **VELC now stabilised in its operations**, more **energetic eruptions from the sun** are expected to be observed.  
प्रोफेसर रमेश ने कहा कि सूर्य वर्तमान सनस्पॉट चक्र 25 के अधिकतम सक्रियता चरण के करीब पहुंच रहा है और VELC अब अपने संचालन में स्थिर हो चुका है, इसलिए सूर्य से और अधिक ऊर्जावान विस्फोटों के देखे जाने की उम्मीद है।



# COP30: beginner's guide on what to expect from the climate summit

COP30 is being called the 'Implementation COP' because it is expected to translate commitments into action. Guided by the Global Stocktake, the summit focuses on energy, industry, and transport transitions; stewardship of forests, oceans, and biodiversity; and transformation of food systems

**INDIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS**  
Indu K. Murthy

A decade has passed since the member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted the Paris Agreement – a milestone global pact that committed them to keeping the world's average surface temperature from rising well above 2°C and striving to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

However, climate finance has lagged, global emissions continue to rise, and the gap between pledges and practice has only widened since.

Against the backdrop of record-breaking heat, intensifying climate impacts, and mounting public frustration with global inaction, the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the UNFCCC begins in Belém, Brazil, today.

It is both symbolic and strategic that COP30 is being hosted in Belém, which is a point of entry to the Amazon rainforest. The Amazon is one of the world's largest and most important carbon sinks (estimated at 150-200 billion tonnes) and biodiversity reserves on the planet – and it is threatened by deforestation and land conversion to non-forest use. As a result, it is tipping towards irreversible decline.

Equity and inclusion are central to climate negotiations. But paradoxically, even before the negotiations began, COP30 faced an unexpected test: inclusion. This is because Belém has limited logistical options, leaving hotel room rates to skyrocket and rendering it difficult for representatives from low-income nations and civil society organisations to participate. Such logistical exclusions have, in some ways, undercut the moral weight of the process.

## 'Implementation COP'

For starters, COP30 is being called the 'Implementation COP' because it is expected to be a watershed event where commitments are expected to be translated into concrete action. Guided by the Global Stocktake (GST) – which is a mandatory review that countries have to undertake every five years to assess their progress on addressing climate change, identify gaps, and draft new actions – COP30 is expected to advance mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.

Its programme will thus focus on six key areas, including energy, industry, and transport transitions; stewardship of forests, oceans, and biodiversity; transformation of food systems; resilience in cities, infrastructure, and water; and human and social development.

The Belém-Brazil Roadmap on Climate Finance is a plan led by the COP presidency, developed by Azerbaijan and Brazil under the UNFCCC's guidance, to show how countries and institutions could scale financing for developing nations to at least \$1.3 trillion a year by 2035.

It's less a binding pledge and more a menu of actions to inform negotiations after the \$300-billion New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) decision at COP29. Now, as the first major stocktake after the Roadmap, participants are looking at COP30 to set a new collective goal for 2035. In addition to revisiting emission reduction and climate finance goals, it's also expected to reaffirm the fact that protecting forests and indigenous communities is central to global climate resilience.

Ultimately, COP30 will seek to mobilise all actors to accelerate climate action.

**Adaptation in negotiations**  
Climate adaptation is imperative for the survival of millions of people in the Global South. But because adaptation is context-specific, what works in a coastal delta is unlikely to work in a mountain village. As a result, negotiations surrounding the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) have been difficult. The GGA aims to establish quantifiable goals and metrics for resilience, organise funding that matches the need, and create a system for accounting and quantifying adaptation outcomes. This long-delayed framework is expected to be established at COP30.

As discussions progress, experts around the world emphasise the need to consider local and indigenous knowledge systems in this process. Across India, for example, traditional seed varieties, water-harvesting structures, and community-based ecosystem restoration efforts offer proven models of resilience.

**Finance: the missing piece**  
Under the Paris Agreement, economically developed countries pledged \$100 billion



(L-R) Finland President Alexander Stubb, Comoros President Assoumani Azali, Chile President Gabriel Boric, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, Brazil President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and Governor of northern Brazilian state Para, Helder Barbalho, at the Leaders Summit ahead of the COP30 UN climate conference in Belém, Brazil on November 7. AP

per year to finance climate action in developing nations. At COP29, a breakthrough agreement called the NCQG on Climate Finance was reached. This target is expected to triple climate finance from \$100 billion to \$300 billion annually by 2035 and scale up finance from all actors, both public and private, to \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

However, it should be noted that the \$300 billion is significantly less than the estimated trillions of dollars needed by economically developing countries, with the latter arguing that the use of "all actors" to scale up finance has diluted the common but differentiated responsibilities principle, which also includes historical emissions. "All actors" means every potential source of climate finance, not just developed-country governments. It lumps together public treasuries, multilateral development banks, private investors, philanthropies, sub-national authorities, and even developing countries' own private sectors.

The Loss and Damage Fund, set up in COP28, is also grossly underfunded, receiving less than a billion dollars against an annual need running into hundreds of billions of dollars. For developing countries, this finance is an enabler of ambition, enhancing preparedness for extreme climate events, expanding climate-resilient agriculture, and accelerating the adoption of renewable energy.

COP30 is expected to finalise the reporting requirements and financing arrangements under the NCQG. One looming question at Belém is: will a credible pathway emerge for moving from the \$300 billion to the \$1.3 trillion target and build confidence in developing countries? And will Belém also finalise the modalities of finance: who will pay, who will gain, and how it will be accounted for?

## Transition and ambition

Transitions must be fair as economies move towards net zero (i.e. that humans add no net greenhouse gases to the atmosphere over a period; emissions are reduced almost to zero, and any residual sources are balanced by removals, e.g. restoring forests and carbon capture) –

**The stakes could not be higher at COP30. The Amazon setting underscores the urgency of protecting the world's ecosystems while tackling emissions. For India, it is a moment to shape the conversation, striking a balance between domestic imperatives and global responsibilities**

and transformation can't be fuelled solely by finance. Access to reasonably priced technology and capacity building are equally important for many developing countries, be it efficient water systems, resilient crops, or clean energy, which are frequently hindered by high costs or intellectual property issues.

Beyond promises, COP30 should lead to North-South collaborations for training, innovation, and technology sharing. Otherwise, climate transition runs the risk of becoming yet another area of inequality. In countries like India, investments in low-carbon manufacturing, renewable energy, ecosystem restoration, green skills development, small businesses, and alternative livelihoods must all be part of a "just transition."

Countries were expected to update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through 2035 and submit them by February 2025. However, according to Climate Action Tracker, many countries are yet to submit their reports. The ones submitted so far account for only 19% of global emissions.

Negotiations at COP30 are expected to address the insufficient ambition of climate targets and reveal whether countries are prepared to put aside rhetoric and match science and ambition, a significant challenge in the absence of climate finance.

## Climate-nature nexus

A key spotlight of Belém is the long-overdue integration of climate and biodiversity agendas. Brazil is pushing for an innovative financing model for conservation, known as the 'Tropical Forest Forever Facility'. The proposal aims to compensate more than 70 developing countries with tropical forests

for their efforts to preserve them.

This growing recognition that climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked could make climate finance more effective, directing funds to ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, and community-led conservation.

## India at COP30

At Belém, India will be championing climate justice and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, urging developed nations to take the lead in emission cuts and financial support. In fact, at the mid-year climate talks in Bonn, India played a pivotal role in coordinating the G77+China bloc of developing countries to advocate for a fair and predictable finance goal under the NCQG framework.

This positioning reinforces India's role as both a responsible power and a representative of broader southern concerns while serving as a bridge between the Global North and South.

However, while India's domestic targets are ambitious, efforts in the institutional landscape remain a work in progress, as reflected in initiatives such as green budgeting, sovereign green bonds, and the proposed national carbon market expected by 2026.

This gap must be viewed in the context of India's developmental realities, which continue to shape its climate choices and actions.

The stakes could not be higher at COP30. The Amazon setting underscores the urgency of protecting the world's ecosystems while tackling emissions. For India, it is a moment to shape the conversation, striking a balance between domestic imperatives and global responsibilities. What unfolds in Belém will go a long way towards determining whether the international community can still bend the curve of emissions and whether emerging economies, such as India, can secure the space and support they need for economic growth that is resilient to climate change.

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A bird's eye view of Belém. AP



## COP30: beginner's guide on what to expect from the climate summit

### COP30: जलवायु शिखर सम्मेलन से क्या अपेक्षा करें – शुरुआती मार्गदर्शिका

- COP30 is being called the 'Implementation COP' because it is expected to translate commitments into action.  
COP30 को 'इम्प्लीमेंटेशन COP' (Implementation COP) कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि इससे प्रतिबद्धताओं को कार्य में बदलने की उम्मीद की जा रही है।
- Guided by the **Global Stocktake**, the summit focuses on **energy, industry, and transport transitions; stewardship of forests, oceans, and biodiversity; and transformation of food systems**.  
ग्लोबल स्टॉकटेक (Global Stocktake) के मार्गदर्शन में, यह शिखर सम्मेलन ऊर्जा, उद्योग और परिवहन परिवर्तन, वनों, महासागरों और जैव विविधता के संरक्षण, तथा खाद्य प्रणालियों के रूपांतरण पर केंद्रित है।



### COP30: A Decade After the Paris Agreement

#### COP30: पेरिस समझौते के एक दशक बाद

- A decade has passed since the member countries of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** adopted the **Paris Agreement** — a milestone global pact that committed them to keeping the world's average surface temperature from rising well under **2°C** and striving to limit it to **1.5°C** above pre-industrial levels.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन रूपरेखा अभिसमय (UNFCCC) के सदस्य देशों द्वारा पेरिस समझौते को अपनाए हुए एक दशक बीत चुका है — यह एक महत्वपूर्ण वैश्विक समझौता था जिसने देशों को दुनिया के औसत सतही तापमान को **2°C** से नीचे और यथासंभव **1.5°C** तक सीमित रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध किया था।



- However, **climate finance has lagged, global emissions continue to rise, and the gap between pledges and practice has only widened since**.  
हालांकि, जलवायु वित्त पीछे रह गया है, वैश्विक उत्सर्जन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, और प्रतिबद्धताओं और क्रियान्वयन के बीच की खाई और अधिक चौड़ी हो गई है।
- Against the backdrop of **record-breaking heat**, intensifying climate impacts, and mounting public frustration with global inaction, the **30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the UNFCCC begins in Belém, Brazil, today**.  
रिकॉर्ड तोड़ गर्मी, बढ़ते जलवायु प्रभावों, और वैश्विक निष्क्रियता से बढ़ती जन निराशा की पृष्ठभूमि में, UNFCCC की 30वीं पार्टियों का सम्मेलन (COP30) आज बेलें, ब्राज़ील में शुरू हो रहा है।
- It is both **symbolic and strategic** that COP30 is being hosted in **Belém, which is a point of entry to the Amazon rainforest**.  
यह प्रतीकात्मक और रणनीतिक दोनों है कि COP30 का आयोजन बेलें में किया जा रहा है, जो अमेज़न वर्षावन का प्रवेश द्वार है।
- The **Amazon is one of the world's largest and most important carbon sinks** (estimated at **150-200 billion tonnes**) and **biodiversity reserves** on the planet — and it is threatened by **deforestation and land conversion to non-forest use**.  
अमेज़न दुनिया के सबसे बड़े और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्बन सिंक (लगभग 150-200 अरब टन) और जैव विविधता भंडारों में से एक है — लेकिन यह वन कटाई और भूमि रूपांतरण के कारण खतरे में है।
- As a result, it is tipping towards **irreversible decline**.  
परिणामस्वरूप, यह अप्रतिवर्तनीय गिरावट की ओर बढ़ रहा है।
- **Equity and inclusion** are central to climate negotiations. But paradoxically, even before the negotiations began, COP30 faced an unexpected test: **inclusion**.  
समानता और समावेशिता जलवायु वार्ताओं के केंद्र में हैं। लेकिन विडंबना यह है कि वार्ताओं की शुरुआत से पहले ही COP30 को समावेशिता की एक अप्रत्याशित परीक्षा का सामना करना पड़ा।



- This is because **Belém** has limited logistical options, leaving **hotel room rates** to skyrocket and rendering it difficult for **representatives from low-income nations and civil society organisations** to participate.  
ऐसा इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि **बेलें** में सीमित लॉजिस्टिक विकल्प हैं, जिसके कारण **होटल दरें** बहुत अधिक बढ़ गईं और **कम आय वाले देशों और नागरिक समाज संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों** के लिए भाग लेना मुश्किल हो गया।
- Such logistical exclusions have, in some ways, undercut the **moral weight** of the process.  
इस तरह के लॉजिस्टिक बहिष्कारों ने कुछ हद तक इस प्रक्रिया के **नैतिक महत्व** को कमजोर कर दिया है।

## ‘Implementation COP’ ‘क्रियान्वयन COP’

- For starters, COP30 is being called the **‘Implementation COP’** because it is expected to be a watershed event where **commitments are expected to be translated into concrete action**.  
शुरुआत के लिए, COP30 को **‘क्रियान्वयन COP’** कहा जा रहा है क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक आयोजन माना जा रहा है जहाँ **प्रतिबद्धताओं को ठोस कार्रवाई में बदला जाना अपेक्षित है**।
- Guided by the **Global Stocktake (GST)** — which is a **mandatory review that countries have to undertake every five years to assess their progress on addressing climate change, identify gaps, and draft plans** — COP30 is expected to advance **mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation**.  
**वैश्विक मूल्यांकन (Global Stocktake - GST)** द्वारा निर्देशित — जो एक **अनिवार्य समीक्षा** है जिसे देशों को हर **पाँच वर्ष** में करना होता है ताकि वे जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रगति का आकलन कर सकें, खामियों की पहचान कर सकें और योजनाएँ बना सकें — COP30 से **शमन, अनुकूलन, और क्रियान्वयन के साधनों** में प्रगति की उम्मीद की जा रही है।
- Its programme will thus focus on **six key areas**, including **energy, industry, and transport transitions; stewardship of forests, oceans, and biodiversity; transformation of food systems; resilience in cities, infrastructure, and water; and human and social development**.  
इसका कार्यक्रम **छह प्रमुख क्षेत्रों** पर केंद्रित होगा, जिनमें शामिल हैं — **ऊर्जा, उद्योग और परिवहन संक्रमण; वनों, महासागरों और जैव विविधता का संरक्षण; खाद्य प्रणालियों का परिवर्तन; शहरों, बुनियादी ढांचे और जल में लचीलापन; और मानव व सामाजिक विकास**।
- The **Baku-to-Belém Roadmap on Climate Finance** is a plan led by the **COP presidency**, developed by **Azerbaijan and Brazil** under the **UNFCCC’s guidance**, to show how countries and institutions could scale finance for developing nations to at least **\$1.3 trillion a year by 2035**.  
**जलवायु वित्त पर बाकु-से-बेलें रोडमैप** एक योजना है जिसका नेतृत्व **COP अध्यक्षता** कर रही है, जिसे **अज़रबैजान और ब्राज़ील** ने **UNFCCC के मार्गदर्शन** में विकसित किया है, ताकि दिखाया जा सके कि देश और संस्थान विकासशील देशों के लिए वित्त को **2035 तक कम से कम 1.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर प्रति वर्ष** तक कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं।
- **It’s less a binding pledge and more a menu of actions to inform negotiations after the \$300-billion New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) decision at COP29**.  
यह एक **बाध्यकारी प्रतिज्ञा से अधिक एक कार्रवाई के विकल्पों की सूची** है, जो **COP29** में लिए गए **\$300 अरब के नए सामूहिक मात्रात्मक लक्ष्य (NCQG)** के निर्णय के बाद की वार्ताओं को दिशा देने के लिए है।
- Now, as the first major stocktake after the Roadmap, participants are looking at COP30 to set a **new collective goal for 2035**.  
अब, रोडमैप के बाद पहली प्रमुख समीक्षा के रूप में, प्रतिभागी **2035 के लिए एक नया सामूहिक लक्ष्य** निर्धारित करने की ओर देख रहे हैं।
- In addition to revisiting **emission reduction and climate finance goals**, it’s also expected to reaffirm that **protecting forests and indigenous communities** is central to global climate resilience.  
**उत्सर्जन में कमी और जलवायु वित्त लक्ष्यों** की समीक्षा के अलावा, यह भी अपेक्षित है कि COP30 यह पुनः पुष्टि करेगा कि **वनों और स्वदेशी समुदायों की रक्षा** वैश्विक जलवायु लचीलापन के केंद्र में है।
- Ultimately, COP30 will seek to **mobilise all actors** to accelerate climate action.  
अंततः, COP30 का उद्देश्य **सभी हितधारकों को जुटाना** है ताकि जलवायु कार्रवाई को तेज किया जा सके।



## Adaptation in Negotiations

### वार्ताओं में अनुकूलन

- **Climate adaptation** is imperative for the survival of millions of people in the **Global South**.  
जलवायु अनुकूलन वैश्विक दक्षिण में लाखों लोगों के अस्तित्व के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- But because adaptation is **context-specific**, what works in a **coastal delta** is unlikely to work in a **mountain village**.  
लेकिन क्योंकि अनुकूलन संदर्भ-विशिष्ट है, जो किसी तटीय डेल्टा में काम करता है, वह किसी पहाड़ी गाँव में काम नहीं करेगा।
- As a result, negotiations surrounding the **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** have been difficult.  
परिणामस्वरूप, वैश्विक अनुकूलन लक्ष्य (GGA) पर वार्ताएँ कठिन रही हैं।
- The **GGA aims to establish quantifiable goals and metrics for resilience, organise funding that matches the need, and create a system for accounting and quantifying adaptation outcomes**.  
GGA का उद्देश्य लचीलापन के लिए मापनीय लक्ष्य और संकेतक स्थापित करना, आवश्यकता के अनुरूप वित्त पोषण का प्रबंध करना, और अनुकूलन परिणामों के मूल्यांकन और लेखांकन के लिए एक प्रणाली बनाना है।
- This long-delayed framework is expected to be established at **COP30**.  
यह लंबे समय से विलंबित ढांचा COP30 में स्थापित होने की उम्मीद है।
- As discussions progress, experts around the world emphasise the need to consider **local and indigenous knowledge systems** in this process.  
जैसे-जैसे चर्चाएँ आगे बढ़ रही हैं, दुनिया भर के विशेषज्ञ इस प्रक्रिया में स्थानीय और स्वदेशी ज्ञान प्रणालियों को शामिल करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दे रहे हैं।
- **Across India, for example, traditional seed varieties, water-harvesting structures, and community-based ecosystem restoration efforts offer proven models of resilience**.  
उदाहरण के लिए, भारत में पारंपरिक बीज किस्में, जल-संग्रहण संरचनाएँ, और सामुदायिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पुनर्स्थापन प्रयास लचीलापन के सिद्ध मॉडल प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

## Finance: The Missing Piece

### वित्त: गायब टुकड़ा

- Under the **Paris Agreement**, economically developed countries pledged **\$100 billion per year** to finance **climate action** in developing nations.  
पेरिस समझौते के तहत, आर्थिक रूप से विकसित देशों ने विकासशील देशों में जलवायु कार्रवाई के लिए प्रति वर्ष \$100 अरब वित्त पोषण करने का वचन दिया।
- At **COP29**, a breakthrough agreement called the **NCQG on Climate Finance** was reached.  
COP29 में, जलवायु वित्त पर NCQG नामक एक महत्वपूर्ण समझौता हुआ।
- This target is expected to **triple climate finance from \$100 billion to \$300 billion annually by 2035** and scale up finance from **all actors**, both public and private, to **\$1.3 trillion per year by 2035**.  
यह लक्ष्य है कि 2035 तक जलवायु वित्त को \$100 अरब से \$300 अरब प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जाए और सभी स्रोतों (सार्वजनिक और निजी) से 2035 तक \$1.3 ट्रिलियन प्रति वर्ष तक वित्त बढ़ाया जाए।
- However, it should be noted that the **\$300 billion** is significantly less than the estimated **trillions of dollars needed** by economically developing countries.  
हालांकि, यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि \$300 अरब आर्थिक रूप से विकासशील देशों को आवश्यक अनुमानित खरबों डॉलर की तुलना में बहुत कम है।
- The latter argue that the use of “**all actors**” to scale up finance has diluted the **common but differentiated responsibilities principle**, which also includes **historical emissions**.  
विकासशील देशों का तर्क है कि वित्त बढ़ाने के लिए “सभी स्रोतों” का उपयोग करने से सामान्य लेकिन भिन्न जिम्मेदारियों का सिद्धांत कमजोर हुआ है, जिसमें ऐतिहासिक उत्सर्जन भी शामिल है।
- “**All actors**” means every potential source of **climate finance**, not just **developed-country governments**.  
“सभी स्रोत” का अर्थ है सभी संभावित स्रोतों से जलवायु वित्त, न कि केवल विकसित देशों की सरकारों से।



- It lumps together **public treasuries, multilateral development banks, private investors, philanthropies, sub-national authorities, and even developing countries' own private sectors.**  
इसमें शामिल हैं सार्वजनिक खजाने, बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक, निजी निवेशक, परोपकारी संगठन, उप-राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण, और यहां तक कि विकासशील देशों का निजी क्षेत्र भी।
- The **Loss and Damage Fund**, set up in **COP28**, is also **grossly underfunded**, receiving **less than a billion dollars** against an annual need running into **hundreds of billions of dollars.**  
**COP28** में स्थापित **लॉस एंड डैमेज फंड** भी गंभीर रूप से कम वित्तपोषित है, इसे वार्षिक जरूरत के मुकाबले **एक अरब डॉलर से भी कम** प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जबकि जरूरत **सैंकड़ों अरब डॉलर** की है
- For developing countries, this finance is an **enabler of ambition**, enhancing **preparedness for extreme climate events**, expanding **climate-resilient agriculture**, and accelerating the adoption of **renewable energy.**  
विकासशील देशों के लिए, यह वित्त **महत्वाकांक्षा को सक्षम करने वाला** है, अत्यधिक जलवायु घटनाओं के लिए तैयारियों को बढ़ाता है, **जलवायु-प्रतिरोधी कृषि** का विस्तार करता है और **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** को अपनाने की प्रक्रिया तेज करता है।
- COP30** is expected to finalise the **reporting requirements and financing arrangements** under the **NCQG.**  
**COP30** से अपेक्षा है कि यह **NCQG** के तहत **रिपोर्टिंग आवश्यकताओं और वित्तपोषण व्यवस्थाओं** को अंतिम रूप देगा।
- One looming question at Belém is: will a **credible pathway emerge** for moving from **\$300 billion to \$1.3 trillion** and build confidence in developing countries?  
बेलें में एक प्रमुख सवाल है: क्या **\$300 अरब से \$1.3 ट्रिलियन तक** जाने के लिए एक **विश्वसनीय मार्ग** तैयार होगा और विकासशील देशों में विश्वास बनेगा?
- And will Belém also finalise the **modalities of finance**: who will pay, who will gain, and how it will be accounted for?  
और क्या बेलें में **वित्त की कार्यप्रणाली** को भी अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा: कौन भुगतान करेगा, कौन लाभ उठाएगा, और इसका लेखा-जोखा कैसे होगा?

## Transition and Ambition संक्रमण और महत्वाकांक्षा

- Transitions must be **fair** as economies move towards **net zero** — and transformation can't be fuelled solely by finance.  
जैसे-जैसे अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ **नेट जीरो** की ओर बढ़ती हैं, संक्रमण **न्यायसंगत** होना चाहिए — और परिवर्तन केवल वित्त से नहीं चल सकता।
- Net zero** means that humans add **no net greenhouse gases** to the atmosphere over a period; **emissions are reduced almost to zero**, and any residual sources are balanced by **removals**, e.g., **restoring forests and carbon capture.**  
**नेट जीरो** का अर्थ है कि मनुष्य किसी अवधि में वायुमंडल में **कुल ग्रीनहाउस गैसों नहीं जोड़ते**; **उत्सर्जन लगभग शून्य तक कम** कर दिया जाता है और शेष स्रोतों को **निकासी** जैसे **वनों की बहाली और कार्बन कैप्चर** से संतुलित किया जाता है।
- Access to reasonably priced **technology** and **capacity building** are equally important for many developing countries.  
कई विकासशील देशों के लिए उचित कीमत वाली **प्रौद्योगिकी** और **क्षमता निर्माण** भी समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- This includes **efficient water systems, resilient crops, or clean energy**, which are frequently hindered by **high costs** or **intellectual property issues.**  
इसमें शामिल हैं **कुशल जल प्रणालियाँ, लचीले फसलें, या स्वच्छ ऊर्जा**, जिन्हें अक्सर **उच्च लागत या बौद्धिक संपदा मुद्दों** द्वारा बाधित किया जाता है।
- Beyond promises, **COP30** should lead to **North-South collaborations for training, innovation, and technology sharing.**  
वादों से परे, **COP30** को **प्रशिक्षण, नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी साझा करने** के लिए **उत्तर-दक्षिण सहयोग** की दिशा में नेतृत्व करना चाहिए।



- Otherwise, **climate transition** runs the risk of becoming yet another area of **inequality**.  
अन्यथा, **जलवायु संक्रमण असमानता** का एक और क्षेत्र बनने का खतरा रखता है।
- In countries like **India**, investments in **low-carbon manufacturing, renewable energy, ecosystem restoration, green skills development, small businesses, and alternative livelihoods** must all be part of a “**just transition**.”  
**भारत** जैसे देशों में **कम-कार्बन विनिर्माण, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पुनर्स्थापन, हरित कौशल विकास, लघु व्यवसाय, और वैकल्पिक आजीविका** में निवेश सभी को “**न्यायसंगत संक्रमण**” का हिस्सा होना चाहिए।
- Countries were expected to update their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** through **2035** and submit them by **February 2025**.  
देशों से अपेक्षा थी कि वे **2035 तक अपने राष्ट्रीय निर्धारित योगदान (NDCs)** को अद्यतन करें और उन्हें **फरवरी 2025 तक प्रस्तुत करें**।
- However, according to **Climate Action Tracker**, many countries are yet to submit their reports.  
हालांकि, **क्लाइमेट एक्शन ट्रेकर** के अनुसार, कई देशों ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।
- The ones submitted so far account for only **19% of global emissions**.  
अब तक प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टें केवल **वैश्विक उत्सर्जन का 19%** ही कवर करती हैं।
- Negotiations at **COP30** are expected to address the **insufficient ambition** of climate targets and reveal whether countries are prepared to put aside **rhetoric** and match **science and ambition**, a significant challenge in the absence of **climate finance**.  
**COP30** में वार्ताओं से अपेक्षा है कि **जलवायु लक्ष्यों की अपर्याप्त महत्वाकांक्षा** को संबोधित किया जाए और यह पता चले कि क्या देश **वचनबद्धताओं को परे रखकर विज्ञान और महत्वाकांक्षा** से मेल खाने के लिए तैयार हैं, जो **जलवायु वित्त** के अभाव में एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती है।

## Climate-Nature Nexus

### जलवायु-प्रकृति संबंध

- A key spotlight of **Belém** is the long-overdue integration of **climate and biodiversity agendas**.  
**बेलें** की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है **जलवायु और जैव विविधता एजेंडों** का लंबित विलय।
- **Brazil** is pushing for an innovative financing model for conservation, known as the ‘**Tropical Forest Forever Facility**’.  
**ब्राज़ील** संरक्षण के लिए एक अभिनव वित्तीय मॉडल, जिसे ‘**ट्रॉपिकल फॉरेस्ट फॉरेवर फैसिलिटी**’ कहा जाता है, को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।
- The proposal aims to compensate more than **70 developing countries** with **tropical forests** for their efforts to preserve them.  
इस प्रस्ताव का लक्ष्य है कि **70 से अधिक विकासशील देशों** को उनके **उष्णकटिबंधीय वन संरक्षण** के प्रयासों के लिए मुआवजा दिया जाए।
- This growing recognition that **climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked** could make **climate finance more effective**, directing funds to **ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, and community-led conservation**.  
यह बढ़ती पहचान कि **जलवायु और जैव विविधता संकट जुड़े हुए हैं**, **जलवायु वित्त** को और प्रभावी बना सकती है, जो **पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पुनर्स्थापन, एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री और समुदाय-नेतृत्व वाले संरक्षण** को निधि प्रदान करेगी।

## India at COP30

### COP30 में भारत

- At **Belém**, **India** will be championing **climate justice** and the principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities**, urging **developed nations** to take the lead in **emission cuts and financial support**.  
**बेलें** में, **भारत** **जलवायु न्याय** और **सामान्य लेकिन भिन्न जिम्मेदारियों** के सिद्धांत का नेतृत्व करेगा, और **विकसित देशों** को **उत्सर्जन में कटौती** और **वित्तीय सहायता** में आगे आने का आग्रह करेगा।
- At the **mid-year climate talks in Bonn**, **India** played a pivotal role in coordinating the **G77+China bloc** of developing countries to advocate for a **fair and predictable finance goal**



under the **NCQG framework**.

बॉन में मध्य-वर्षीय जलवायु वार्ताओं में, भारत ने G77+चीन ब्लॉक का समन्वय कर NCQG ढांचे के तहत न्यायसंगत और पूर्वानुमेय वित्त लक्ष्य के लिए वकालत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

- This positioning reinforces **India's role** as both a **responsible power** and a **representative of broader southern concerns**, serving as a **bridge between the Global North and South**. यह स्थिति भारत की भूमिका को जिम्मेदार शक्ति और दक्षिणी देशों की व्यापक चिंताओं का प्रतिनिधि दोनों के रूप में मजबूत करती है, जो वैश्विक उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच एक पुल का कार्य करती है।
- While India's **domestic targets** are ambitious, efforts in the **institutional landscape** remain a **work in progress**, reflected in initiatives such as **green budgeting, sovereign green bonds, and the proposed national carbon market expected by 2026**. जबकि भारत के घरेलू लक्ष्य महत्वाकांक्षी हैं, संस्थागत प्रयास अभी भी प्रगति के अधीन हैं, जो ग्रीन बजटिंग, संप्रभु ग्रीन बॉन्ड्स, और 2026 तक प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय कार्बन बाजार जैसी पहलों में परिलक्षित होते हैं।
- This gap must be viewed in the context of **India's developmental realities**, which continue to shape its **climate choices and actions**. इस अंतर को भारत की विकासात्मक वास्तविकताओं के संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए, जो इसके जलवायु विकल्पों और कार्यों को प्रभावित करती रहती हैं।
- The stakes could not be higher at **COP30**. COP30 में दांव सबसे अधिक हैं।
- The **Amazon setting** underscores the urgency of **protecting the world's ecosystems** while tackling **emissions**. अमेज़न परिवेश यह जोर देता है कि विश्व के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुरक्षा और उत्सर्जन को कम करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।
- For India, it is a moment to **shape the conversation**, striking a balance between **domestic imperatives** and **global responsibilities**. भारत के लिए यह बातचीत को आकार देने का क्षण है, जिसमें घरेलू आवश्यकताओं और वैश्विक जिम्मेदारियों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना है।
- What unfolds in **Belém** will go a long way towards determining whether the **international community** can still **bend the curve of emissions** and whether **emerging economies**, such as **India**, can secure the **space and support** they need for **economic growth** that is **resilient to climate change**. बेलें में जो कुछ भी होगा, यह तय करने में लंबा रास्ता तय करेगा कि क्या अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय अभी भी उत्सर्जन वक्र को मोड़ सकता है और क्या भारत जैसे उभरते हुए अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ आर्थिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक स्थान और समर्थन सुरक्षित कर सकती हैं, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति लचीला हो।



**Global temperatures are climbing faster than before. That finding was part of a study that updated baseline data used in the science reports done every few years by the UN Panel on Climate Change**

which keeps winters mild in Europe. In Antarctica, where ice sheets are also under threat, scientists are worried about declining sea ice surrounding the southernmost continent. Similar to what is happening in the Arctic, ice loss exposes dark water that can absorb more solar radiation, which amplifies the overall warming trend. It also jeopardises the growth of phytoplankton that consume much of the world's CO<sub>2</sub>.

Along with heatwaves and drought, wildfires still threaten to be frequent and severe. This year's State of Wildfires report, led by a group of weather agencies and universities, counted some 3.7 million sq. km as having burned between March 2024 and February 2025, an area about the size of India and Norway combined.

That was slightly less than the annual average burned for the last two decades. But the fires produced higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than before.

**Deadly heat:** Researchers are working on ways to assess heat-related health risks and tolls, as U.N. health and weather agencies estimate about half the world's population is already struggling. The agencies also estimate worker productivity dropping 2-3% for every degree above 20 C, while another study in *The Lancet* in October estimated global losses of more than \$1 trillion from that lost productivity for last year alone.

Deep ocean currents collapse in the ocean current called the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation,

**What's the latest in climate science?  
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जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव 2025**

• With the pace of climate change speeding up, extreme weather and other impacts are taking an increasing toll on populations and environments across the globe.

जलवायु परिवर्तन की गति बढ़ने के साथ, अत्यधिक मौसम और अन्य प्रभाव विश्वभर की जनसंख्या और पर्यावरण पर बढ़ता बोझ डाल रहे हैं।

• **Warmer, faster:** Global temperatures are not just climbing, they are now climbing faster than before, with new records logged for 2023 and 2024, and at points in 2025.

गर्म, तेज़: वैश्विक तापमान केवल बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि अब पहले से तेज़ बढ़ रहे हैं, और नए रिकॉर्ड 2023 और 2024 के लिए दर्ज किए गए हैं, और कुछ जगहों पर 2025 में भी

• That finding was part of a study in June that updated baseline data used in science reports done every few years by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

यह निष्कर्ष जून में किए गए अध्ययन का हिस्सा था, जिसने बेसलाइन डेटा को अपडेट किया, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र अंतर-सरकारी जलवायु परिवर्तन पैनल (IPCC) द्वारा हर कुछ वर्षों में तैयार वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्टों में उपयोग किया जाता है।

• The new research shows the average global temperature rising at a rate of 0.27°C each decade, almost 50% faster than in the 1990s and 2000s when the warming rate was around 0.2°C per decade.

नए शोध से पता चलता है कि औसत वैश्विक

तापमान प्रति दशक 0.27°C की दर से बढ़ रहा है, जो 1990 और 2000 के दशक की तुलना में लगभग 50% तेज़ है, जब वृद्धि की दर लगभग 0.2°C प्रति दशक थी।



• **Sea levels are rising faster**, at about 4.5 mm/year over the last decade compared to 1.85 mm/year measured across the decades since 1900.

समुद्र स्तर तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है, पिछले दशक में लगभग 4.5 मिमी/साल, जबकि 1900 से अब तक मापे गए दशकों में यह केवल 1.85 मिमी/साल था।

• The world is now on track to cross the 1.5°C warming threshold around 2030, after which scientists warn of likely irreversible consequences.

दुनिया अब 2030 के आसपास 1.5°C तापमान सीमा पार करने की राह पर है, जिसके बाद वैज्ञानिक संभावित अपरिवर्तनीय परिणामों की चेतावनी देते हैं।

• Already, the world has warmed by 1.3-1.4°C since the pre-industrial era, according to the World Meteorological Organisation.

पहले ही, दुनिया औद्योगिक युग से 1.3-1.4°C तक गर्म हो चुकी है, विश्व मौसम संगठन के अनुसार।

• **Tipping points:** Warm-water corals are in an almost irreversible die-off from successive marine heatwaves, marking the first so-called climate tipping point when an environmental system begins to shift into a different state.

टिपिंग पॉइंट्स: गर्म पानी के कोरल्स लगातार सागरीय गर्मी की लहरों के कारण लगभग अपरिवर्तनीय मृत्यु



के दौर में हैं, जो पहला क्लाइमेट टिपिंग पॉइंट माना जाता है, जब कोई पर्यावरणीय प्रणाली अलग स्थिति में बदलने लगती है।

- Researchers in **October** warned that the **Amazon rainforest** could begin to “die back” and transform into a different **ecosystem**, such as **savannah**, if rapid **deforestation** continues as **global warming crosses 1.5°C**.

शोधकर्ताओं ने अक्टूबर में चेतावनी दी कि अमेज़न वर्षावन “मुरझाने” और एक अलग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में बदल सकता है, जैसे कि सवाना, यदि तेज वन विनाश जारी रहता है और वैश्विक तापमान 1.5°C पार कर जाता है।

- Meltwater from the thawing **Greenland ice sheet** could help cause an earlier collapse in the ocean current called the **Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation**, which keeps **winters mild in Europe**.

पिघलते ग्रीनलैंड आइस शीट का पानी एटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन नामक समुद्री धारा के जल्दी पतन में मदद कर सकता है, जो यूरोप में सर्दियों को हल्का बनाए रखती है।

- In **Antarctica**, where **ice sheets** are also under threat, scientists worry about **declining sea ice** surrounding the southernmost continent.

अंटार्कटिका में, जहां बर्फ की चादरें खतरे में हैं, वैज्ञानिक दक्षिणी महाद्वीप के चारों ओर समुद्री बर्फ में गिरावट को लेकर चिंतित हैं।

- Similar to the **Arctic**, ice loss exposes **dark water** that can absorb more **solar radiation**, amplifying the overall **warming trend** and jeopardizing **phytoplankton growth** that consumes much of the world's **CO2**.

आर्कटिक की तरह, बर्फ की हानि गहरे पानी को उजागर करती है, जो अधिक सौर विकिरण अवशोषित कर सकता है, पूरे गर्म होने के रुझान को बढ़ाता है और फाइटोप्लांकटन की वृद्धि को खतरे में डालता है, जो दुनिया के अधिकांश CO2 का सेवन करता है।

- Along with **heatwaves and drought**, **wildfires** still threaten to be **frequent and severe**.

गर्मी की लहरों और सूखे के साथ, वन्यआग अब भी बार-बार और गंभीर होने की धमकी देती हैं।

- This year's **State of Wildfires report**, led by a group of **weather agencies and universities**, counted some **3.7 million sq. km** as having burned between **March 2024 and February 2025**, an area about the **size of India and Norway combined**.

इस वर्ष की स्टेट ऑफ वाइल्डफायर रिपोर्ट, जो मौसम एजेंसियों और विश्वविद्यालयों के समूह द्वारा तैयार की गई, ने मार्च 2024 से फरवरी 2025 के बीच लगभग 3.7 मिलियन वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र को जला हुआ दर्ज किया, जो भारत और नॉर्वे के संयुक्त आकार के बराबर है।

- That was slightly less than the **annual average burned** for the last two decades, but the fires produced **higher CO2 emissions** than before.

यह पिछले दो दशकों के वार्षिक औसत जलाए गए क्षेत्र से थोड़ा कम था, लेकिन आगों से पहले की तुलना में अधिक CO2 उत्सर्जन हुआ।

- **Deadly heat**: Researchers are working on ways to assess **heat-related health risks** and tolls, as **U.N. health and weather agencies** estimate about **half the world's population** is already struggling.

घातक गर्मी: शोधकर्ता गर्मी से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य जोखिम और प्रभाव का आकलन करने के तरीकों पर काम कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य और मौसम एजेंसियां अनुमान लगाती हैं कि विश्व की आधी आबादी पहले ही संघर्ष कर रही है।

- The agencies estimate **worker productivity dropping 2-3%** for every degree above **20°C**, while another study in **The Lancet in October** estimated **global losses of more than \$1 trillion** from that lost productivity for **last year alone**.

एजेंसियां अनुमान लगाती हैं कि 20°C से ऊपर हर डिग्री पर कर्मचारी उत्पादकता 2-3% घटती है, जबकि The Lancet के अक्टूबर संस्करण में एक अन्य अध्ययन ने केवल पिछले वर्ष के लिए इस खोई हुई उत्पादकता से 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर से अधिक का वैश्विक नुकसान अनुमानित किया।



GS III: Environment

## Greater openness

India must not squander global trust in its management of wildlife

In September, a Supreme Court-constituted Special Investigation Team (SIT) reported to the Court that Reliance Foundation's Vantara project in Jamnagar, Gujarat – India's largest private zoo – had been above board in the manner in which it had gone about acquiring wild animals from abroad; it had the right permits and the facilities for the upkeep of over 30,000 animals and that any criticism or aspersion of its activities on these grounds were wholly "unjustified". The Court chose not to make the report public and only appended a summary in its order with the operative observations. What the report contained in its entirety becomes relevant given that a global body has made some concerning observations and "recommended" that India's wildlife authorities pause the issue of permits that allow endangered animals to be imported by zoos. This came after the CITES committee – the most influential agreement on cross-border wildlife movement – visited Jamnagar. The visit was just after the SIT had submitted its report to the Court and from what is known from its exhaustive, public report, investigated the same issues as the SIT: permits, acquisition of animals, the facilities in Jamnagar. The CITES committee too commended Vantara's infrastructure and the expertise available for animal care. Its observations on the issue of permits casts aspersions on India's wildlife management system, not on Vantara.

The committee's reservations stemmed from observations that permit codes accompanying several animal transfers did not always accurately reflect the arrangement between the exporting country and India. For instance, the Czech Republic says that it had "sold" several animals to the procuring arms of Vantara, which denies it was a sale and that the costs incurred were ancillary (insurance and transport). The distinction is important because Indian laws do not allow its zoos to commercially procure animals. The primary objective of CITES, an international convention, is to curb animal trafficking and while lacking enforcement powers, expects countries to execute and incorporate checks into their wildlife laws. CITES does not discourage cross-border commercial transactions and only insists that these are properly recorded, with proper traceability of the animals being moved. In several instances, the committee has observed that India's authorities ought to be more proactive in engaging with counterparts in other countries to investigate suspect traceability. It is a matter of conjecture whether the Court-appointed committee also had similar observations to make. Translucent disclosure only reduces global trust in India's wildlife management and as home to some of the most important biospheres, that is a reputation it can ill afford.

Court and from what is known from its exhaustive, public report, it investigated the same issues as the SIT: permits, acquisition of animals, the facilities in Jamnagar.

यह दौरा ठीक उस समय हुआ जब SIT ने कोर्ट में अपनी रिपोर्ट जमा की थी और इसके विस्तृत, सार्वजनिक रिपोर्ट से ज्ञात है कि इसने SIT के समान मुद्दों की जांच की: परमिट, जानवरों की प्राप्ति, जामनगर में सुविधाएं।

### Greater openness

### अधिक पारदर्शिता

• India must not squander global trust in its management of wildlife.

भारत को अपनी वन्यजीव प्रबंधन में वैश्विक विश्वास को व्यर्थ नहीं करना चाहिए।

### Reliance Foundation's Vantara Project and Wildlife Permits

### रिलायंस फाउंडेशन का वंतारा प्रोजेक्ट और वन्यजीव परमिट

• In September, a Supreme Court-constituted Special Investigation Team (SIT) reported to the Court that Reliance Foundation's Vantara project in Jamnagar, Gujarat — India's largest private zoo — had been above board in acquiring wild animals from abroad.

सितंबर में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा गठित विशेष जांच दल (SIT) ने कोर्ट को रिपोर्ट दी कि रिलायंस फाउंडेशन का वंतारा प्रोजेक्ट, जामनगर, गुजरात में — भारत का सबसे बड़ा निजी चिड़ियाघर — विदेश से जंगली जानवरों को प्राप्त करने में पूरी तरह सही ढंग से काम कर रहा था।

• The project had the right permits and the facilities for the upkeep of over 30,000 animals, and any criticism or aspersion of its activities on these grounds were wholly "unjustified".

इस परियोजना के पास सही परमिट और 30,000 से अधिक जानवरों की देखभाल के लिए सुविधाएं थीं, और इस आधार पर इसकी गतिविधियों की किसी भी आलोचना या संदिग्ध टिप्पणी पूरी तरह "अनुचित" थी।

• The Court chose not to make the report public and only appended a summary in its order with the operative observations.

कोर्ट ने इस रिपोर्ट को सार्वजनिक नहीं करने का निर्णय लिया और केवल अपने आदेश में सारांश और प्रमुख टिप्पणियां संलग्न कीं।

• What the report contained in its entirety becomes relevant given that a global body has made concerning observations and "recommended" that India's wildlife authorities pause the issue of permits allowing endangered animals to be imported by zoos.

रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ भी शामिल था वह महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि एक वैश्विक संस्था ने चिंताजनक टिप्पणियां की हैं और "सिफारिश" की है कि भारत की वन्यजीव प्राधिकरण उन परमिटों के निर्गमन को रोकें जो चिड़ियाघरों द्वारा संकटग्रस्त जानवरों को आयात करने की अनुमति देते हैं।

• This came after the CITES committee — the most influential agreement on cross-border wildlife movement — visited Jamnagar.

यह तब हुआ जब CITES समिति — सीमा पार वन्यजीव आंदोलन पर सबसे प्रभावशाली समझौता — ने जामनगर का दौरा किया।

• The visit was just after the SIT had submitted its report to the



- The **CITES committee** also commended **Vantara's infrastructure** and the **expertise available for animal care**.  
**CITES समिति** ने भी वंतारा के अवसंरचना और जानवरों की देखभाल के लिए उपलब्ध विशेषज्ञता की प्रशंसा की।
- Its observations on the issue of **permits** cast aspersions on India's **wildlife management system**, not on Vantara.  
**परमिट** के मुद्दे पर इसकी टिप्पणियां भारत के **वन्यजीव प्रबंधन प्रणाली** पर संदेह डालती हैं, वंतारा पर नहीं।
- The committee's reservations stemmed from observations that **permit codes** accompanying several **animal transfers** did not always accurately reflect the arrangement between the **exporting country** and India.  
समिति की शंकाएं इस आधार पर थीं कि कई **जानवरों के स्थानांतरण** के साथ आने वाले **परमिट कोड** हमेशा **निर्यातक देश** और भारत के बीच की व्यवस्था को सही ढंग से प्रतिबिंबित नहीं करते।
- For instance, the **Czech Republic** says that it had "**sold**" several animals to the procuring arms of Vantara, which denies it was a sale and that the costs incurred were ancillary (**insurance and transport**).  
उदाहरण के लिए, **चेक गणराज्य** कहता है कि उसने वंतारा की खरीद शाखाओं को कई जानवर "**बेचे**", जिसे वंतारा ने इनकार किया कि यह बिक्री थी और हुए खर्च केवल सहायक (**बीमा और परिवहन**) थे।
- The distinction is important because **Indian laws** do not allow its **zoos to commercially procure animals**.  
यह अंतर महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि **भारतीय कानून** अपने **चिड़ियाघरों को जानवरों का वाणिज्यिक रूप से खरीदना** अनुमति नहीं देते।
- The primary objective of **CITES**, an international convention, is to curb **animal trafficking** and while lacking enforcement powers, expects countries to **execute and incorporate checks** into their **wildlife laws**.  
**CITES**, एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधि, का मुख्य उद्देश्य **जानवरों की तस्करी** को रोकना है और जबकि इसमें प्रवर्तन शक्तियां नहीं हैं, यह अपेक्षा करता है कि देश अपने **वन्यजीव कानूनों में निगरानी और जांच प्रक्रियाओं** को लागू करें।
- **CITES** does not discourage cross-border **commercial transactions** and only insists that these are properly **recorded**, with proper **traceability** of the animals being moved.  
**CITES** सीमा पार **वाणिज्यिक लेनदेन** को हतोत्साहित नहीं करता और केवल यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि इन्हें सही ढंग से **रिपोर्ट किया जाए**, और स्थानांतरित जानवरों की सही **ट्रेसिबिलिटी** हो।
- In several instances, the committee has observed that India's authorities ought to be more proactive in **engaging with counterparts** in other countries to investigate **suspect traceability**.  
कई मामलों में, समिति ने देखा कि भारत के प्राधिकरणों को अन्य देशों में अपने **सहकर्मी अधिकारियों के साथ सक्रिय संवाद** करना चाहिए ताकि **संदिग्ध ट्रेसिबिलिटी** की जांच की जा सके।
- It is a matter of conjecture whether the **Court-appointed committee** also had similar **observations** to make.  
यह अनुमान का विषय है कि क्या **कोर्ट-नियुक्त समिति** को भी समान **टिप्पणियां** करनी थी।
- **Translucent disclosure** only reduces global **trust** in India's **wildlife management**, and as home to some of the most important **biospheres**, that is a **reputation** it can ill afford.  
**पारदर्शी खुलासा** केवल भारत के **वन्यजीव प्रबंधन** में वैश्विक **विश्वास** को कम करता है, और कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण **जैवमंडलों** का घर होने के नाते, यह एक **प्रतिष्ठा** है जिसे वह खोना नहीं चाहता।

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS(GS Paper IV and Essay)

TOPICS COVERED

10\_11\_2025

Essay



1.	<b>What if the richest wealth isn't money at all?</b> क्या होगा अगर सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति पैसा ही न हो?
2.	<b>Odisha's tribal population struggles to access quality education, but winds of change are emerging</b> गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुँच के लिए ओडिशा की जनजातीय आबादी संघर्षरत, लेकिन परिवर्तन की लहरें उभर रही हैं

**Essay**

**10\_11\_2025**

PATRIOTIC IAS



# What if the richest wealth isn't money at all?

A time billionaire flips the equation; he treats every hour as an asset and strategically invests in high-value skills, financial literacy or launching ventures that create immense wealth

MOB

TIME IS MONEY

GS IV: Ethics  
Essay

Money is not always wise. Let's pause talking about it for a moment. Are you a college graduate with zero net worth? Haven't built a business empire and don't own any luxury possessions? Don't worry. You are still wealthier than a 65-year-old business magnate with a private jet in one crucial aspect: TIME.

## Time billionaire

A healthy teen has roughly 60-70 years of life ahead, equating to nearly 3,00,000 to 3,50,000 wakeful hours to learn, experiment, create and build. He might not have wealth deposited in a bank, but he is time-rich with more hours in his life. In contrast, a 65-year-old, who generated huge financial resources, is not rich enough in terms of time. Time, and probably health, might not be on his side to pivot, explore new ventures or recover from shocks/failures. Time is compounding. The more you have of it, the more power you gain over learning, skill-building, growth and life choices.

## Invisible currency

In his best-selling book *Outliers* – *The Story of Success*, Malcolm Gladwell suggested mastering any skill needs almost 10,000 hours of deliberate prac-

Time is compounding. The more you have of it, the more power you gain over learning, skill-building, growth and life choices

By investing just four hours every day in learning high-value skills, a 20-year-old graduate accumulates almost 1,460 hours a year. With almost 40 years left until retirement, he has about 58,400 hours ahead.

Applying Mr. Gladwell's 10,000-hour principle to build real expertise, the young graduate has ample time to master five or six skills. Each skill can turn a gateway to new opportunities and career pivots, during career and after retirement.

Time, in this sense, is the invisible currency compounding quietly in the background while most people focus only on compounding money via SIPs, equity or other financial instruments. It is time that compounds into freedom and achievements, if spent wisely.

## Time-leaking

Most people are not truly time-poor, but constantly leaking it. Hours quietly vanish on habits such as binge-watching, doom scrolling or social-networking. Even if you waste an hour a day, it adds up to 365 hours/year and over 40 years, it is 14,600 hours, enough to master at least one/two new skills,

Applying Mr. Gladwell's 10,000-hour principle to build real expertise, the young graduate has ample time to master five or six skills

write a book or build a passive income stream, or transform health and fitness. Time, managed wisely, compounds in multiple ways money cannot. Hence, if you use hours judiciously, you can create wealth no bank account could ever hold. Fortunes can be rebuilt from scratch but lost time is gone forever. Money multiplies, minutes melt.

## Time: the leveller

Unlike money, which is unevenly distributed, time is the ultimate leveller. Every human, rich or poor, young or old, has the same 24 hours in a day. What differs is awareness and how those hours are spent.

## Time-money paradox

Many are of the opinion high-paying jobs automatically makes them wealthy. The reality is often the opposite.

Spending long hours in a routine, high-paying role might boost bank balance but if considerable time is not invested in learning, building skills, or exploring new opportunities, true potential of time and money would be lost. You would fail to compound financial intelligence, entrepreneurial ability or mar-

ketable skill, the real skill-sets or assets that can multiply income faster than a salary could.

The irony: people trade their finite hours for money but because work is often mechanical or low-value in terms of learning and long-term growth, they miss the chance to turn each hour into a leveraged asset.

Early-career professionals who focus solely on income generation may end up years later with an impressive resume but limited freedom, knowledge or alternative income streams, leaving them dependent for financial security.

A time billionaire flips this equation. He treats every hour as an asset, strategically investing it in high-value skills, financial literacy or launching ventures. His goal is to use time efficiently, allowing decades of effort and learning to compound into wealth and true financial freedom.

Recognising this paradox empowers you to escape mundane jobs and consciously invest hours where they generate the highest financial leverage.

If you treat TIME as the most valuable asset, then every rupee, decision and opportunity will compound into true wealth. Invest in yourself, master hours, then financial freedom will follow naturally.

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

## What if the richest wealth isn't money at all?

क्या होगा अगर सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति पैसा ही न हो?

- A billionaire **flips the equation**; he treats every hour as an asset and strategically invests in **high-value skills, financial literacy or launching ventures** that create immense wealth.

एक टाइम बिलियनेयर समीकरण को उलट देता है; वह हर घंटे को एक संपत्ति के रूप में देखता



है और रणनीतिक रूप से उच्च-मूल्य वाले कौशल, वित्तीय साक्षरता या नए उपक्रम शुरू करने में निवेश करता है जो अपार संपत्ति उत्पन्न करते हैं।



### Money is not always wise

पैसा हमेशा समझदारी नहीं होता

- Money is not always wise. Let's pause talking about it for a moment.  
पैसा हमेशा समझदारी नहीं होता। चलिए कुछ पल के लिए इसके बारे में बात करना रोकते हैं।
- Are you a **college graduate with zero net worth**? Haven't built a business empire and don't own any luxury possessions? Don't worry.  
क्या आप एक **कॉलेज ग्रेजुएट हैं जिनकी कुल संपत्ति शून्य है?** क्या आपने कोई व्यापारिक साम्राज्य नहीं बनाया और आपके पास कोई विलासिता की संपत्ति नहीं है? चिंता मत कीजिए।
- You are still **wealthier than a 65-year-old business magnate** with a private jet in one crucial aspect: **TIME**.  
आप फिर भी एक **65 वर्षीय उद्योगपति से अधिक अमीर हैं** जिसके पास निजी जेट है — एक महत्वपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण से: **समय**।

### Time billionaire

टाइम बिलियनेयर

- A **healthy teen** has roughly **60-70 years of life ahead**, equating to nearly **3,00,000 to 3,50,000 wakeful hours** to learn, experiment, create and build.  
एक **स्वस्थ किशोर** के पास लगभग **60-70 वर्ष का जीवन** होता है, जो लगभग **3,00,000 से 3,50,000 जागृत घंटे** के बराबर है — सीखने, प्रयोग करने, रचने और निर्माण करने के लिए।  
He might not have **wealth deposited in a bank**, but he is **time-rich** with more hours in his life.  
उसके पास शायद **बैंक में जमा धन** नहीं है, लेकिन वह **समय से धनी** है क्योंकि उसके पास जीवन में अधिक घंटे हैं।
- In contrast, a **65-year-old**, who generated huge **financial resources**, is not rich enough in terms of time.  
इसके विपरीत, एक **65 वर्षीय व्यक्ति**, जिसने बहुत अधिक **वित्तीय संसाधन अर्जित किए**, समय के मामले में उतना धनी नहीं है।
- **Time, and probably health**, might not be on his side to pivot, explore new ventures or recover from failures.  
**समय और संभवतः स्वास्थ्य**, उसके पक्ष में नहीं हो सकते ताकि वह नए कार्यों की खोज या असफलताओं से उबर सके।
- **Time is compounding**. The more you have of it, the more power you gain over learning, growth, and life choices.  
**समय चक्रवृद्धि की तरह बढ़ता है**। जितना अधिक आपके पास समय है, उतनी ही अधिक शक्ति आपके पास सीखने, विकास और जीवन के निर्णयों पर होती है।

### Invisible currency

अदृश्य मुद्रा

- In his book *Outliers — The Story of Success*, **Malcolm Gladwell** suggested mastering any skill needs almost **10,000 hours of deliberate practice**.  
अपनी पुस्तक *आउटलायर्स— द स्टोरी ऑफ सक्सेस* में, **मैल्कम ग्लैडवेल** ने सुझाव दिया कि किसी भी कौशल में निपुणता प्राप्त करने के लिए लगभग **10,000 घंटे के सुनियोजित अभ्यास** की



आवश्यकता होती है।

- By investing just **four hours every day** in learning high-value skills, a **20-year-old graduate** accumulates **1,460 hours a year**.  
यदि एक **20 वर्षीय स्नातक** प्रतिदिन केवल चार घंटे उच्च-मूल्य वाले कौशल सीखने में लगाता है, तो वह प्रति वर्ष **1,460 घंटे** संचित कर सकता है।  
With almost **40 years left until retirement**, he has about **58,400 hours ahead**.  
**सेवानिवृत्ति तक लगभग 40 वर्ष बचे होने** पर उसके पास लगभग **58,400 घंटे** आगे हैं।
- Applying Mr. Gladwell's principle, the young graduate has ample time to **master five or six skills**, each opening **new opportunities** and career pivots.  
**ग्लैडवेल के सिद्धांत** को लागू करते हुए, युवा स्नातक के पास **पांच या छह कौशलों में निपुणता** प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय है, जो **नई संभावनाओं** और करियर बदलावों के द्वार खोलते हैं।
- Time, in this sense, is the **invisible currency compounding quietly** while most people only focus on compounding money through **SIPs, equity or financial instruments**.  
इस दृष्टि से **समय एक अदृश्य मुद्रा** है, जो **चुपचाप चक्रवृद्धि** होती रहती है, जबकि अधिकांश लोग केवल **एसआईपी, इक्विटी या अन्य वित्तीय साधनों के माध्यम से धन बढ़ाने** पर ध्यान देते हैं।
- It is **time that compounds into freedom and achievement**, if spent wisely.  
यदि इसे बुद्धिमानी से खर्च किया जाए तो **यही समय स्वतंत्रता और उपलब्धियों में परिवर्तित** होता है।

### Time-leaking समय का रिसाव

- Most people are not truly **time-poor**, but **constantly leaking it** through habits like binge-watching, doom scrolling or social networking.  
अधिकांश लोग वास्तव में **समय के गरीब** नहीं हैं, बल्कि **बिज-वॉचिंग, डूम स्कॉलिंग या सोशल नेटवर्किंग** जैसी आदतों के कारण **समय खोते रहते हैं**।
- Even wasting **one hour a day** adds up to **365 hours/year**, and over **40 years**, it equals **14,600 hours** — enough to master a new skill, write a book, or build a passive income stream.  
प्रतिदिन **एक घंटे की बर्बादी** से प्रति वर्ष **365 घंटे**, और **40 वर्षों में 14,600 घंटे** बर्बाद होते हैं — जो **एक नया कौशल सीखने, किताब लिखने या निष्क्रिय आय स्रोत बनाने** के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
- Time, managed wisely**, compounds in ways **money never can**.  
**समय, यदि समझदारी से प्रबंधित किया जाए**, तो वह उन तरीकों से **बढ़ता है जिनमें पैसा कभी नहीं बढ़ सकता**।
- Hence, if you **use hours judiciously**, you can create **wealth no bank account could hold**.  
इसलिए, यदि आप **घंटों का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग करें**, तो आप **ऐसी संपत्ति बना सकते हैं जो किसी बैंक खाते में नहीं समा सकती**।
- Fortunes can be rebuilt**, but **lost time is gone forever**.  
**धन को दोबारा बनाया जा सकता है**, लेकिन **खोया हुआ समय कभी वापस नहीं आता**।

### Time: the leveller

समय: सबसे बड़ा संतुलनकारी

- Unlike money, which is **unevenly distributed**, **time is the ultimate leveller**.  
**धन के विपरीत**, जो **असमान रूप से वितरित होता है**, **समय सबसे बड़ा संतुलनकारी** है।
- Every human, rich or poor, young or old, has the same **24 hours in a day**.  
हर इंसान — **अमीर या गरीब, युवा या वृद्ध** — के पास दिन में **समान 24 घंटे** होते हैं।
- What differs is **awareness** and how those hours are spent.  
**फर्क सिर्फ जागरूकता में और समय के उपयोग के तरीके में होता है**।



## Time-money paradox

### समय-धन विरोधाभास

- Many believe **high-paying jobs automatically make them wealthy**. The reality is often the opposite.  
कई लोग मानते हैं कि उच्च वेतन वाली नौकरियाँ उन्हें अमीर बना देती हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता अक्सर इसके विपरीत होती है।
- Spending long hours in a **routine, high-paying role** might boost **bank balance**, but if time isn't invested in **learning and building skills**, both **time and money's potential** are lost.  
उच्च वेतन वाली दिनचर्या वाली नौकरी में लंबे घंटे बिताने से बैंक बैलेंस बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन यदि समय सीखने और कौशल विकास में नहीं लगाया जाता, तो समय और धन दोनों की क्षमता नष्ट हो जाती है।
- People trade their **finite hours for money**, but since work is often **mechanical or low-value**, they miss the chance to turn time into a **leveraged asset**.  
लोग अपने सीमित घंटे पैसे के बदले बेच देते हैं, लेकिन चूँकि काम अक्सर यांत्रिक या कम मूल्य का होता है, वे समय को एक गुणक संपत्ति में बदलने का अवसर खो देते हैं।
- **Early-career professionals** focusing only on **income generation** may later end up with a strong resume but **limited freedom and alternate income streams**.  
करियर की शुरुआत करने वाले पेशेवर यदि केवल आय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं, तो आगे चलकर उनके पास एक मजबूत बायोडाटा तो होगा, लेकिन सीमित स्वतंत्रता और वैकल्पिक आय स्रोत होंगे।

## A time billionaire mindset

### टाइम बिलियनेयर मानसिकता

- A **time billionaire flips the equation**. He treats every hour as an **asset**, strategically investing it in **skills, literacy or ventures**.  
एक टाइम बिलियनेयर समीकरण को पलट देता है। वह हर घंटे को एक संपत्ति मानता है और उसे कौशल, वित्तीय साक्षरता या उद्यमों में निवेश करता है।
- His goal is to use time **efficiently**, allowing decades of effort and learning to **compound into wealth and freedom**.  
उसका उद्देश्य है समय का कुशल उपयोग, जिससे दशकों की मेहनत और सीख धन और स्वतंत्रता में परिवर्तित हो जाए।
- Recognising this paradox empowers you to **escape mundane jobs** and consciously **invest hours where they yield highest leverage**.  
इस विरोधाभास को समझना आपको साधारण नौकरियों से बाहर निकलने और घंटों को उच्च लाभ वाले क्षेत्रों में निवेश करने की शक्ति देता है।
- If you treat **TIME as the most valuable asset**, then every **rupee, decision and opportunity will compound into true wealth**.  
यदि आप समय को सबसे मूल्यवान संपत्ति मानते हैं, तो हर रुपया, निर्णय और अवसर वास्तविक संपत्ति में परिवर्तित हो जाएगा।
- **Invest in yourself, master hours, and financial freedom will follow naturally**.  
अपने आप में निवेश करें, समय पर अधिकार पाएं, और वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता स्वयं आ जाएगी।



# The doctors from the forests

Odisha's tribal population struggles to access quality education, and given the communities' economic and social challenges, many have long found themselves at a disadvantage without a level playing field to compete with others. In recent years, however, students from some of the most impoverished tribal families — many of them first-generation learners — have begun to crack competitive examinations such as NEET. **Satyasundar Barik** finds out what is helping turn the tide in Odisha's tribal heartland

**S**urrounded by a circle of curious villagers in Thupaadi — a hamlet nestled in the folds of Rayagada's undulating hills in Odisha — Krushnachandra Ataka stands under the mellow winter sun holding up a model of the human body. The chill in the air mixed with quiet excitement as women, children, and men leaned closer, eager to understand what he was explaining — bones, veins, organs, and how each worked in harmony. It was not a classroom yet it felt like one. The occasion was a modest health camp. The young man leading it — Thupaadi's son, 34-year-old Ataka — is not a doctor yet, but a medical student in his second year at Saeed Rendo Majhi Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar. This was his way of giving back to society during his semester break.

Ataka's story has already made headlines: a migrant labourer who returned to studies after a 15-year gap and went on to crack the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) in 2023 — one of the toughest examinations in India that qualifies people to study medicine. During the 15-year gap, he migrated to Kerala to do odd jobs and returned to the paddy field as a farmer. One day, he decided to take the NEET. Two years of hard work helped him crack the examination.

For countless aspirants, NEET is a dream that demands relentless study, parental sacrifice, and unflinching faith. For Ataka, it was a way of proving that age, poverty, and circumstance could be defeated by willpower alone.

Across Odisha's most remote tribal belts, a quiet revolution is unfolding. In the last five years, an increasing number of students from tribal communities have been breaking through the fortress of NEET. Their journeys — from dimly lit homes to the bright corridors of medical colleges — are rewriting what is possible when determination meets opportunity. Many are first-generation learners in their families.

#### Making it through the system

From the remote Bonda hills of Malkangiri came another trendsetter — Mangala Muduli. Part of once a reclusive Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), Mangala made history when he entered MKGG Medical College in Berhampur, becoming the first Bonda youth ever to make it to medical school.

Then there is Kalakar Pradhan from Kandhamal, now seen walking briskly across the campus of SCB Medical College, Cuttack — Odisha's premier institute. His calm gait belies the odds he has overcome. In 2024, Kalakar, from the Kandh tribe, cracked NEET while studying amid cattle tending and the chatter of a rural evening. Poverty shadowed him, but it never dimmed his desire to learn.

"No one except my brother has graduated from college in my village. I was lucky that I studied in BJB College in Bhubaneswar and got to know about different career options. There is no one around for most tribal students after they pass 12th standard," says Kalakar.



No one except my brother has graduated from college in my village. I was lucky that I studied in BJB College in Bhubaneswar and got to know about different career options

**KALAKAR PRADHAN**  
MBBS student  
from Kandhamal

It was around 9 p.m. when Subham Sabar, a tribal boy from Khordha district who cleared this year's NEET, received a call for his side of the story. The ring of the phone startled him — his village had already slipped into quiet slumber by then.

"My world is just like this," Subham says, softly. "By 8 in the evening, our village falls asleep. People here do not chase big dreams. They are content within their small world. It took us long to realise that education could be a ladder to a better life."

In recent years, that belief — that no barrier is insurmountable — has begun to stir young tribal students who grow up with limited means and without mentors. Subham, too, was among them. He was working as a daily wage at a construction site in Bengaluru when the call came, telling him he had cracked NEET — the first big step towards his dream of becoming a doctor.

**Education ecosystems in a tribal heartland** Odisha prides in being home to one of the most diverse tribal populations in India — 64 tribes, including 13 PVTGs. The tribal people constitute 22.85% of the State's population and 9.17% of the country's total tribal population. Many of these communities, with their distinctive cultures and traditions, have long lived in remote, isolated regions, often separated by geographical and social barriers.

For generations, the weekly market served as the first point of contact between tribal communities and the outside world. But the establishment of residential schools by the Odisha government, under the aegis of the ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes

Welfare Department, has emerged as a turning point in their lives.

The interaction with teachers — many of them non-tribals — has broadened students' perspectives and connected them to the larger world," says A.B. Ota, former Director of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRI).

Beyond classroom learning, teachers identify tribal students with potential and nurture their aspirations through continuous guidance and career counselling. For many who have made it to reputed institutions, there was always a teacher who believed in them," says Ota.

Odisha currently provides residential education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) students through 1,738 residential schools and 5,848 hostels, benefiting over 5.4 lakh students — including 3.12 lakh girls — from primary to senior secondary levels, according to the Odisha Economic Survey Report, 2025.

Nearly 70% of these institutions are located in 12 districts with high tribal populations, ensuring accessibility and easing financial burdens on families.

The State also leads in implementing the Eklaya Model Residential School (EMRS) scheme under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, with 14 EMRSs sanctioned — the highest in India. At present, 47 EMRSs are operational across 17 districts, serving 11,450 students, while 52 more are under construction.

#### Initiation into studies

For young tribal parents, the search for a good government-run residential school begins as soon as their child turns five. Admission to such schools brings immense relief — food, clothing, and education are all taken care of by the government within the school campus. Parents engaged in daily wage labour or agriculture can then go to work without worrying about their children's safety or well-being.

"In our village, the tiny tins hardly know how to eat properly or clean their clothes," says Muguir Dakpraksa, a tribal elder from Karapadi village under Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada. "But young parents are still sending them to hostels. Awareness about the importance of education is growing fast in our society."

To encourage students from disadvantaged backgrounds, the previous Biju Janata Dal government had reserved 15% of seats in medical and engineering colleges for those who passed Class 10 under the Board of Secondary Education, Odisha, and Class 12 under the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Odisha — both from government schools. "This has become an enabling factor for students from remote and un-

derprivileged backgrounds to aspire for professional courses," says P. Patel, a former researcher with the SCSTRI.

Level-playing opportunities are also being created by facilitating the admission of tribal students to leading private schools that offer quality English-medium education. For the 2024-25 academic year, 22,340 tribal students have been enrolled in 170 such schools. The provision of urban hostels, along with free textbooks and writing materials, is further helping integrate tribal children into mainstream education system.

While the State government has created the necessary infrastructure and mechanisms to promote tribal education, it was equally important to expand the vision of young learners.

"Tribal children are often inspired by people holding key positions in their surroundings. When asked about their ambitions, many say they want to become headmasters, because, in their eyes, the headmaster is the most powerful person they know," says Fadmini Patil, District Support Officer for the aspirational curriculum in schools, which has career counselling and other subjects that help bridge the gap.

In fact, names in the tribal heartland often mirror this limited exposure. It is common to come across names such as Doctor Pradhan, Sarpanch Pradhan, BDO Naik, or Collector Diga — each inspired by the positions of authority that have touched their lives.

Patil says the government has consciously introduced interactive sessions with achievers and role models from diverse fields to help broaden the horizons of tribal children and make them realise that such positions are within their reach.

The internet boom has further accelerated this shift. Even from remote villages, tribal children can now access information about the world beyond their surroundings. Gradually, they are beginning to imagine wider possibilities for themselves, and to see a place for their own aspirations in that larger world.

Kalish Chandra Dandapat, a prominent civil society leader who has worked with the Kandh community in Kandhamal district for over four decades, observes that once tribal children attain a certain level of education, they develop a strong desire to bring change within their communities. "I have come across at least 17 individuals who have become doctors from a small place like Darinagadi. All of them are first-generation learners who have overcome tremendous hardships. It is not just doctors — tribal youth are now clearing competitive examinations for administrative posts as well," says Dandapat.

#### Challenges to overcome

However, despite these inspiring success stories, dropout rates in secondary and higher secondary levels continue to remain alarmingly high in tribal regions. According to the Economic Survey 2025, the figures have stayed in double digits. If accurately enumerated, the dropout statistics would be nothing short of shocking.

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of annual dropouts ranged in single or double digits. But the trend has sharply reversed this year. In Bissamcuttack block alone, 1,319 students dropped out, with only 51 of them returning to school. In Rayagada district, the figure soared to 18,251 in 2025-26 — a staggering rise compared to fewer than 100 over the previous four sessions.

For many tribal parents, enrolling their children in government-run residential schools is seen as a pathway to a brighter future. But that alone may not be enough. These schools often struggle with inadequate teaching staff and poor infrastructure. The Government Residential School at Padaba in Bissamcuttack, for instance, accommodates 309 students but has only three teachers, including the headmaster, leaving little scope to meet even their basic academic needs.

While the remarkable achievement of Krushnachandra Ataka in Bissamcuttack may not transform the dropout scenario overnight, his success has begun to stir a change.

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Kalakar Pradhan, who cracked NEET in 2024, is studying at SCB Medical College Hospital, BISSAMCUTTACK ROURKELA

**Odisha's tribal population struggles to access quality education, but winds of change are emerging**

**गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुँच के लिए ओडिशा की जनजातीय आबादी संघर्षरत, लेकिन परिवर्तन की लहरें उभर रही हैं**

- Odisha's tribal population struggles to access quality education, and given the communities' economic and social challenges, many have long found themselves at a disadvantage without a level playing field to compete with others.

**ओडिशा की जनजातीय आबादी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुँचने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है, और समुदायों की आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक चुनौतियों के कारण, वे लंबे समय से बराबरी के अवसरों की कमी के चलते पिछड़ते रहे हैं।**

- In recent years, however, students from impoverished tribal families — many of them first-generation learners — have begun to crack competitive examinations such as NEET.





हाल के वर्षों में, गरीब जनजातीय परिवारों के छात्र — जिनमें से कई पहली पीढ़ी के शिक्षार्थी हैं — ने NEET जैसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं को पास करना शुरू कर दिया है।

## The story of Krushnachandra Ataka कृष्णचंद्र आतका की कहानी

- In Thuapadi village of Rayagada district, **Krushnachandra Ataka**, aged 34, stands under the winter sun holding a model of the human body, explaining bones, veins, and organs to curious villagers during a health camp.

रायगढ़ा जिले के थुआपदी गांव में, 34 वर्षीय कृष्णचंद्र आतका मानव शरीर का मॉडल लेकर हड्डियों, नसों और अंगों की जानकारी जिज्ञासु ग्रामीणों को स्वास्थ्य शिविर में दे रहे थे।



Kalakar Pradhan, who cracked NEET in 2024, is studying at SCS Medical College Hospital, BHOWANIPATNA

- Ataka**, a medical student at Saheed Rendo Majhi Medical College, Bhowanipatna, returned to studies after 15 years and cracked NEET 2023, one of the toughest exams in India.  
आतका, जो वर्तमान में शहीद रेंदो माझी मेडिकल कॉलेज, भवानीपटना में मेडिकल छात्र हैं, उन्होंने 15 वर्षों बाद पढ़ाई फिर शुरू की और भारत की सबसे कठिन परीक्षाओं में से एक NEET 2023 को पास किया।
- During those 15 years, he worked as a migrant labourer in Kerala and later as a farmer, before deciding to take the NEET examination, which he cleared after two years of hard work.  
उन 15 वर्षों के दौरान, उन्होंने केरल में प्रवासी मजदूर और बाद में किसान के रूप में काम किया, उसके बाद उन्होंने NEET परीक्षा देने का निर्णय लिया, जिसे उन्होंने दो वर्षों की मेहनत के बाद पास किया।
- For Ataka, NEET was a way of proving that age, poverty, and circumstance can be defeated by willpower alone.  
आतका के लिए, NEET यह साबित करने का माध्यम था कि आयु, गरीबी और परिस्थितियों को केवल इच्छाशक्ति से हराया जा सकता है।

## The quiet revolution in Odisha's tribal belts ओडिशा के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में एक शांत क्रांति

- Across Odisha's remote tribal belts, a quiet revolution is unfolding — an increasing number of tribal students are now clearing NEET and entering medical colleges.  
ओडिशा के दूरस्थ जनजातीय इलाकों में एक शांत क्रांति चल रही है — अब जनजातीय छात्र बड़ी संख्या में NEET पास कर रहे हैं और मेडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश ले रहे हैं।
- Their journeys — from dimly lit homes to medical college corridors — show that determination and opportunity together can rewrite destinies.  
उनकी यात्रा — मंद रोशनी वाले घरों से मेडिकल कॉलेजों के गलियारों तक — यह दर्शाती है कि दृढ़ निश्चय और अवसर मिलकर भाग्य बदल सकते हैं।

## Trailblazers from Odisha's tribal heartland ओडिशा के जनजातीय अंचल से नई राह दिखाने वाले छात्र

- From Bonda Hills of Malkangiri, Mangala Muduli, a youth from the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), became the first Bonda to enter MKCG Medical College, Berhampur.  
मलकानगिरी की बोंडा पहाड़ियों से पार्टिकुलरली वल्लरेबल ट्राइबल ग्रुप (PVTG) के मंगल मुदुली ने इतिहास रचा — वे एमकेसीजी मेडिकल कॉलेज, बेरहामपुर में प्रवेश पाने वाले पहले बोंडा छात्र बने।
- Kalakar Pradhan from Kandhamal district of the Kandh tribe cracked NEET 2024 while balancing studies with cattle tending and household work.



कंधमाल जिले के कंध जनजाति के कलाकर प्रधान ने NEET 2024 पास किया, जबकि वे पशुपालन और घरेलू कार्यों के बीच पढ़ाई करते रहे।

- Subham Sabar from Khordha district, a daily wage labourer in Bengaluru, learned that he had cleared NEET — his first step toward becoming a doctor. खुर्दा जिले के शुभम साबर, जो बेंगलुरु में दिहाड़ी मजदूर के रूप में काम करते थे, को यह खबर मिली कि उन्होंने NEET पास कर लिया है — यह उनके डॉक्टर बनने की दिशा में पहला कदम था।

## Education ecosystem in the tribal heartland

### जनजातीय अंचल में शिक्षा व्यवस्था का विकास

- Odisha is home to 64 tribes, including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), forming 22.85% of the State's population and 9.17% of India's tribal population.  
ओडिशा में 64 जनजातियाँ हैं, जिनमें 13 विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTG) शामिल हैं, जो राज्य की 22.85% आबादी और भारत की 9.17% जनजातीय आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
- The establishment of residential schools under the ST & SC Development Department has been a turning point for tribal education.  
अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अनुसूचित जाति विकास विभाग के तहत स्थापित आवासीय विद्यालयों ने जनजातीय शिक्षा में एक निर्णायक मोड़ ला दिया है।
- Odisha currently operates 1,738 residential schools and 5,848 hostels, benefitting 5.4 lakh students, including 3.12 lakh girls.  
ओडिशा में वर्तमान में 1,738 आवासीय विद्यालय और 5,848 छात्रावास चल रहे हैं, जिनसे 5.4 लाख छात्रों को लाभ मिल रहा है, जिनमें 3.12 लाख लड़कियाँ शामिल हैं।
- The State leads in implementing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with 114 schools sanctioned — the highest in India.  
राज्य एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (EMRS) योजना में अग्रणी है, जिसमें 114 विद्यालय स्वीकृत किए गए हैं — जो भारत में सबसे अधिक हैं।

## Changing mindsets and aspirations

### बदलते विचार और आकांक्षाएँ

- Tribal parents now actively seek admission in government residential schools as these ensure food, clothing, and safety.  
अब जनजातीय अभिभावक सरकारी आवासीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए सक्रिय हैं, क्योंकि ये भोजन, वस्त्र और सुरक्षा की गारंटी देते हैं।
- Awareness about education's importance is growing rapidly among tribal communities.  
जनजातीय समुदायों में शिक्षा के महत्व के प्रति जागरूकता तेजी से बढ़ रही है।
- The Odisha government's 15% reservation policy for government school students in medical and engineering colleges has enabled students from remote and poor backgrounds to pursue professional education.  
ओडिशा सरकार की 15% आरक्षण नीति, जो सरकारी स्कूलों के छात्रों के लिए मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में लागू है, ने दूरस्थ और गरीब परिवारों के छात्रों को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की राह दिखाई है।

## Challenges that remain

### अब भी मौजूद चुनौतियाँ

- Despite the progress, dropout rates in secondary and higher secondary education remain alarmingly high in tribal regions.



प्रगति के बावजूद, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर ड्रॉपआउट दरें जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में चिंताजनक रूप से उच्च बनी हुई हैं।

- In Bissamcuttack block, 1,319 students dropped out, and in Rayagada district, the number rose to 18,251 in 2025–26.  
बिस्सामकटक ब्लॉक में 1,319 छात्रों ने पढ़ाई छोड़ी, और रायगढ़ा जिले में यह संख्या 2025–26 में बढ़कर 18,251 तक पहुँच गई।
- Many government residential schools face shortage of teachers and poor infrastructure.  
कई सरकारी आवासीय विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की कमी और कमजोर अधोसंरचना की समस्या है।
- The Government Residential School at Padabai, for example, has 309 students but only three teachers, including the headmaster.  
उदाहरण के लिए, पदाबाई के सरकारी आवासीय विद्यालय में 309 छात्र हैं, लेकिन केवल तीन शिक्षक, जिनमें मुख्याध्यापक भी शामिल हैं।

### A ray of hope आशा की किरण

- The remarkable achievement of **Krushnachandra Ataka** may not transform the dropout crisis overnight, but **his story is inspiring a new wave of change** in Odisha's tribal heartland.  
कृष्णचंद्र आतका की उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि शायद रातोंरात ड्रॉपआउट संकट को समाप्त न कर सके, लेकिन उनकी कहानी ओडिशा के जनजातीय अंचल में बदलाव की नई लहर जगा रही है।