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Turning the tide, Odisha's tribal students quietly gain admission to leading medical colleges

GS Paper IV: Dedication, Courage, Hard Work

Satvasundar Barik
BHUBANESWAR

Securing admission to a medical college in India has, arguably, never been harder. A surge in student suicides, driven by the pressure to crack the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET); a string of allegedly leaked question papers; and parents' clamour to secure a seat for their children by hook or by crook have cast a considerable pall over scores of candidates' prospects.

But a rising trend emerging from Odisha's remote Kandhamal district depicts a stark contrast: here, tribal students, ranging from a goat-herder to a patient of spinal deformity, have overcome both generational and personal obsta-

cles to secure admission at the State's most prestigious medical colleges.

Nineteen-year-old Kalakar Pradhan, a member of the Kandh tribe, for instance, put formal education on hold after finishing school and returned to Saberanga, a village in Kandhamal, where he helped his parents by tending to cows and goats during the day and dedicating his nights to NEET preparation. Despite having no role model to draw on, Kalakar cracked the NEET with a score of 450 marks on his third attempt, and is now a student at SCB Medical College in Cuttack – one of the oldest and most prestigious colleges in eastern India.

"It feels incredible to have come this far," he says, adding that the real



Conquering obstacles: Kalakar Pradhan, a tribal student who helps his parents by tending to their goats and cows, cracked the NEET on his third attempt. BISWARANJAN ROUT

credit goes to his father, who sent him to a residential school in Bhubaneswar, over 250 km away, when he was just six years old.

"Over the past two years, it was my determi-

nation, with the help of the internet, which helped me achieve my goal."

Restricted access

Securing admission to medical colleges is no small feat, especially given

tribal boys leave school, compared to a 7.7% rate for girls.

Sanatan Pradhan, hailing from the nearby village of Tadimaha, boasts a success story similar to that of Kalakar's. With his parents unable to afford further education following his graduation from Khalkote College in Behrampur, he had no option but to prepare for NEET from his remote village.

Accessing the internet meant three kilometres of uphill trekking just to download study material, followed by another three-kilometre trek all the way down. Today, he is a student at the MKCG Medical College in Behrampur.

Sanatan will be joined at his college by Linsa Pradhan, 21, who despite a locomotor disability persist-

ed in her attempts at cracking NEET after dropping out of her graduation course at a Bhubaneswar college. It was only two years ago that her village received internet access, and with the help of borrowed books and online mock tests, Linsa overcame her circumstances to pursue her dream.

New milestones

This year, Mangala Muduli made history by becoming the first person from the Bonda tribe – a particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) – to gain admission to a medical college. The Bondas, one of India's oldest tribes, lived in isolation with minimal contact with the rest of the world up until a few decades ago.

Nineteen-year-old Nabesh Sabar too broke

ground for the Lanjia Saura community, another PVTG, by becoming the first from his tribe to enter the world of medical education. He is set to study at VSS Medical College in Burla.

In Gajapati district, Nira Mallick also cleared the NEET under difficult circumstances, having lost his father early on, with his brother having no choice but to work as a migrant labourer.

The success stories follow, in particular, after that of Krushnachandra Ataka's – the 33-year-old labourer from Rayagada who returned to education last year after a 15-year-gap.

He now studies at Saheed Rendo Majhi Medical College and Hospital in Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi district.





Turning the tide, Odisha's tribal students quietly gain admission to leading medical colleges

ओडिशा के आदिवासी छात्रों को चुपचाप प्रमुख मेडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश मिल गया

Securing admission to a medical college in India

भारत में मेडिकल कॉलेज में प्रवेश प्राप्त करना

- Securing admission to a **medical college in India** has, arguably, never been harder. भारत में **मेडिकल कॉलेज में प्रवेश** प्राप्त करना शायद पहले कभी इतना कठिन नहीं रहा है।
- A surge in **student suicides**, driven by the pressure to crack the **National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET)**; a string of allegedly leaked question papers; and parents' clamour to secure a seat for their children by hook or by crook have cast a considerable pall over scores of candidates' prospects.

छात्रों की आत्महत्याओं में वृद्धि, **राष्ट्रीय पात्रता-सह-प्रवेश परीक्षा (NEET)** पास करने का दबाव, कथित रूप से लीक हुए प्रश्न पत्रों की श्रृंखला, और बच्चों के लिए किसी भी हाल में सीट सुरक्षित करने की **माता-पिता की दौड़** ने उम्मीदवारों के भविष्य पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला है।

- But a rising trend emerging from **Odisha's remote Kandhamal district** depicts a stark contrast: here, tribal students, ranging from a goat-herder to a patient of spinal deformity, have overcome both generational and personal obstacles to secure admission at the State's most prestigious medical colleges.

लेकिन **ओडिशा के दूरदराज के कंधमाल जिले** से उभर रहा एक बढ़ता हुआ रुझान एक पूरी तरह से विपरीत चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है: यहां, आदिवासी छात्र, जो एक बकरियां पालने वाले से लेकर रीढ़ की हड्डी में विकृति के मरीज तक हैं, ने **पीढ़ीगत और व्यक्तिगत कठिनाइयों** को पार कर राज्य के सबसे प्रतिष्ठित मेडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश प्राप्त किया है।

Kalakar Pradhan's Story

कलाकार प्रधान की कहानी

- **Nineteen-year-old Kalakar Pradhan**, a member of the **Kandh tribe**, put formal education on hold after finishing school and returned to **Saberanga**, a village in Kandhamal, where he helped his parents by tending to cows and goats during the day and dedicating his nights to **NEET preparation**.
- 19 वर्षीय कलाकार प्रधान**, जो **कंध जनजाति** के सदस्य हैं, ने स्कूल खत्म करने के बाद औपचारिक शिक्षा को स्थगित कर **साबरंगा** नामक गांव लौटकर अपने माता-पिता की मदद की, दिन में बकरियां और गायों की देखभाल की और रात में **NEET की तैयारी** में अपना समय समर्पित किया।





- Despite having no role model to draw on, **Kalakar cracked the NEET** with a score of **450 marks** on his **third attempt**, and is now a student at **SCB Medical College** in **Cuttack** — one of the oldest and most prestigious colleges in eastern India.
कोई आदर्श मॉडल न होने के बावजूद, कलाकार ने तीसरी बार प्रयास में 450 अंक के साथ NEET पास किया और अब वह कटक के SCB मेडिकल कॉलेज में छात्र हैं, जो पूर्वी भारत के सबसे पुराने और प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेजों में से एक है।
- Kalakar credits his success to his **father**, who sent him to a residential school in **Bhubaneswar**, over 250 km away, when he was just **six years old**.
कलाकार अपनी सफलता का श्रेय अपने पिता को देते हैं, जिन्होंने उन्हें भुवनेश्वर के एक आवासीय स्कूल में भेजा, जो 250 किमी से अधिक दूर था, जब वह केवल छह साल के थे।
- “Over the past two years, it was my **determination**, with the help of the **internet**, which helped me achieve my goal.”
“पिछले दो वर्षों में, मेरी दृढ़ निष्ठा, और इंटरनेट की मदद ने मुझे अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में मदद की।”

Restricted Access and Challenges

सीमित पहुंच और चुनौतियां

- Securing admission to medical colleges is no small feat, especially given overwhelming trends: over **35.3% tribal boys** drop out of school by the time they reach the secondary level, compared to **30.9% girls** dropping out at the same stage.
मेडिकल कॉलेजों में प्रवेश प्राप्त करना कोई छोटी बात नहीं है, विशेष रूप से भारी रुझानों को देखते हुए: **35.3% आदिवासी लड़के** स्कूल छोड़ देते हैं जब वे माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुंचते हैं, जबकि उसी स्तर पर **30.9% लड़कियां** स्कूल छोड़ देती हैं।
- At the upper primary level, **9.8% tribal boys** leave school, compared to a **7.7% rate** for girls.
उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर, **9.8% आदिवासी लड़के** स्कूल छोड़ देते हैं, जबकि लड़कियों का दर **7.7%** है।
- **Sanatan Pradhan's Story**
सानतन प्रधान की कहानी
- **Sanatan Pradhan**, from the nearby village of **Tadimaha**, boasts a success story similar to that of **Kalakar**.
सानतन प्रधान, जो तदीमाहा गांव से हैं, उनकी सफलता की कहानी कलाकार की तरह है।
- With his parents unable to afford further education, Sanatan prepared for **NEET** from his remote village, accessing the internet by trekking **three kilometers uphill** just to download study material.
चूंकि उसके माता-पिता आगे की शिक्षा का खर्च उठाने में असमर्थ थे, सानतन ने अपने दूरदराज के गांव से **NEET की तैयारी** की, और अध्ययन सामग्री डाउनलोड करने के लिए **तीन किलोमीटर की चढ़ाई** चढ़ कर इंटरनेट तक पहुंच बनाई।





- Today, he is a student at **MKCG Medical College** in **Behrampur**.
आज वह **बेहरामपुर के MKCG मेडिकल कॉलेज** में छात्र हैं।
- **Sanatan** will be joined at his college by **Linsa Pradhan**, 21, who despite a **locomotor disability** persisted in her attempts at cracking **NEET** after dropping out of her graduation course at a Bhubaneswar college.
सानतन का साथी लिंसा प्रधान, 21, जो **गति विकलांगता** के बावजूद **NEET** पास करने में लगी रही, और भुवनेश्वर के कॉलेज में अपनी स्नातक कोर्स छोड़ने के बाद भी उसने प्रयास जारी रखा।
- It was only two years ago that her village received **internet access**, and with the help of borrowed books and **online mock tests**, **Linsa overcame her circumstances** to pursue her dream.
यह केवल **दो साल पहले** था जब उसके गांव में **इंटरनेट की पहुंच** मिली थी, और उधार ली गई किताबों और **ऑनलाइन मॉक टेस्ट्स** की मदद से, **लिंसा ने अपनी परिस्थितियों को पार** किया और अपने सपने को पूरा किया।

New Milestones

नई मील के पत्थर

- This year, **Mangala Muduli** made history by becoming the first person from the **Bonda tribe** — a particularly vulnerable tribal group (**PVTG**) — to gain admission to a medical college.
इस वर्ष, **मंगला मुदुली** ने इतिहास रचा और **बोंडा जनजाति** — एक विशेष रूप से कमजोर आदिवासी समूह (**PVTG**) — से पहले व्यक्ति के रूप में मेडिकल कॉलेज में प्रवेश प्राप्त किया।
- **The Bondas**, one of India's oldest tribes, lived in isolation with minimal contact with the rest of the world up until a few decades ago.
बोंडा जनजाति, जो भारत की सबसे पुरानी जनजातियों में से एक है, कुछ दशकों पहले तक दुनिया से न्यूनतम संपर्क में अलग-थलग रहती थी।
- **Nineteen-year-old Nabesh Sabar** broke ground for the **Lanjia Soura community**, another **PVTG**, by becoming the first from his tribe to enter the world of medical education.
19 वर्षीय नबेश सावर ने **लांजिया सौर जनजाति** के लिए एक नया रास्ता खोला, जो एक और **PVTG** है, और वह अपनी जनजाति से मेडिकल शिक्षा की दुनिया में प्रवेश करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति बने।
- He is set to study at **VSS Medical College** in **Burla**.
वह **बुर्ला के VSS मेडिकल कॉलेज** में अध्ययन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।
- In **Gajapati district**, **Nira Mallick** also cleared the **NEET** under difficult circumstances, having lost his father early on, with his brother having no choice but to work as a migrant labourer.
गजपति जिले में, **नीरा मलिक** ने भी **NEET** कठिन परिस्थितियों में पास किया, जब उन्होंने अपने पिता को जल्दी खो दिया और उनके भाई को केवल **मजदूरी करने** का विकल्प था।



- The success stories follow, in particular, after that of **Krushnachandra Ataka** — the **33-year-old labourer from Rayagada** who returned to education last year after a **15-year-gap**.

सफलता की कहानियाँ विशेष रूप से **कृष्णचंद्र अटका** के बाद आईं — जो **रेयागड़ा के 33 वर्षीय श्रमिक** थे और जिन्होंने **15 साल के अंतराल** के बाद पिछले साल शिक्षा में वापसी की।

- He now studies at **Saheed Rendo Majhi Medical College and Hospital** in **Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi district**.

वह अब **भवानिपटना, कंधमाल जिले** में स्थित **साहिद रेंदो मजी मेडिकल कॉलेज और अस्पताल** में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

The kindest cuts

GS Paper III: Basic Science



Q: Why doesn't cutting hair hurt?

A: Hair is made of dead epithelial cells strengthened by a protein called keratin. The

epidermis — the upper layer of the skin — descends into the **dermis**, the inner layer, to form flask-shaped structures. These structures, called **hair follicles**, have a group of epithelial cells that form a **bulb**.

Below this bulb is the **hair papilla**, which consists of connective tissues supplied richly with blood vessels and connected by nerves. This region supplies nourishment to the hair's root cells.

The **epidermal cells of the hair root** divide rapidly. As new cells form, the old cells are pushed upwards in the form of hair.

Beyond the bulb region, the cells die and become **horny** with the addition of **keratin**. As the dead cells continue to add up rapidly in the **root**, the shaft grows in length and pierces through the **epidermal layer** and projects out as hair. Hair normally grows about 18 cm in a year.

Thus the **root is the only living part of the hair**. When hair above the skin is cut, it doesn't hurt. If the hair is pulled out, the **sensory nerves in the hair papilla** trigger a pain sensation.



The **root is the only living part of the hair**. When hair above the skin is cut, it doesn't hurt. If the hair is pulled out, the sensory nerves in the hair papilla trigger a pain sensation GETTY IMAGES

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consists of **connective tissues** supplied richly with **blood vessels** and connected by **nerves**.

इस बल्ब के नीचे **बाल पपिला** होती है, जो **संयोजी ऊतक** से बनी होती है, जिसमें प्रचुर मात्रा में **रक्त वाहिकाएं** होती हैं और यह **तंत्रिकाओं** द्वारा जुड़ी होती है।

The kindest cuts

सबसे दयालु कटौती

Why doesn't cutting hair hurt?

बाल काटने पर दर्द क्यों नहीं होता?

- Hair is made of **dead epithelial cells** strengthened by a protein called **keratin**.

बाल मृत एपिथीलियल कोशिकाओं से बने होते हैं जिन्हें **केरेटिन** नामक एक प्रोटीन से सशक्त किया जाता है।

- The **epidermis** — the upper layer of the skin — descends into the **dermis**, the inner layer, to form **flask-shaped structures**.

एपिडर्मिस — त्वचा की ऊपरी परत — **डर्मिस** में, जो आंतरिक परत है, उतर कर **मुट्ठी के आकार की संरचनाएं** बनाती है।

- These structures, called **hair follicles**, have a group of epithelial cells that form a **bulb**.

इन संरचनाओं को **बालों की थैली** कहा जाता है, जिसमें **एपिथीलियल कोशिकाओं** का एक समूह होता है जो एक **बल्ब** बनाता है।

- Below this bulb is the **hair papilla**, which





- This region supplies nourishment to the hair's **root cells**.
यह क्षेत्र बालों की **मूल कोशिकाओं** को पोषण प्रदान करता है।
- The **epidermal cells** of the hair root divide rapidly. As new cells form, the old cells are pushed upwards in the form of hair.
बाल की जड़ के **एपिडर्मल कोशिकाएं** तेजी से विभाजित होती हैं। जैसे-जैसे नई कोशिकाएं बनती हैं, पुरानी कोशिकाएं ऊपर की ओर धकेली जाती हैं और बालों के रूप में निकलती हैं।
- Beyond the bulb region, the cells die and become **horny** with the addition of **keratin**.
बल्ब क्षेत्र के बाहर, कोशिकाएं मर जाती हैं और **केरेटिन** के जोड़ने से **कठोर** हो जाती हैं।
- As the dead cells continue to add up rapidly in the root, the **shaft grows** in length and pierces through the epidermal layer and projects out as hair.
जैसे-जैसे मृत कोशिकाएं जड़ में तेजी से जुड़ती रहती हैं, **बाल की धुरी** लंबाई में बढ़ती है और एपिडर्मल परत को पार करके बाहर की ओर **बाल के रूप में** उभरती है।
- **Hair normally grows about 18 cm in a year.**
बाल सामान्यतः एक वर्ष में लगभग 18 सेंटीमीटर बढ़ते हैं।
- Thus, the **root** is the only **living part** of the hair.
इस प्रकार, **जड़** बाल का एकमात्र **जीवित हिस्सा** है।
- When hair above the skin is **cut**, it doesn't hurt.
जब त्वचा से ऊपर बाल **काटे जाते हैं**, तो यह दर्द नहीं करते।
- If the hair is **pulled out**, the **sensory nerves** in the **hair papilla** trigger a **pain sensation**.
यदि बाल **खिंचे जाते हैं**, तो **बाल पपिला** में स्थित **संवेदी तंत्रिकाएं** एक दर्द की **अनुभूति** को उत्पन्न करती हैं।



A panoramic view of the 2024 China-Africa summit

GS Paper II: China-Africa

Africa figures prominently in China's worldview and in the conduct of its foreign policy in the 21st century. During the past 24 years, the **Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)** has emerged as an all-encompassing and effective platform for dialogue, interaction and planning between the two sides. African countries, despite their reservations and grievances, have found it useful to enhance their proximity to China. Unlike the previous decade, African governments and institutions of multiple hues now find it increasingly more comfortable to deal with their Chinese counterparts. In this light, the outcomes of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of FOCAC, which just concluded in Beijing, merit a dispassionate scrutiny.

As scholar George Yu noted in 1968, 'studying China in Africa is much like pursuing a dragon in the bush. The dragon is imposing, but the bush is dense'. In the latter half of the 20th century, especially in its last decade, China laid the foundations of a strong partnership with Africa. This has blossomed during the FOCAC era which began with the **first summit held in Beijing in 2000**. Since then, a total of five conferences took place in Beijing and one each in Ethiopia, Egypt, South Africa, and Senegal. The Beijing summit last week confirms China's consistency and steadfastness in pursuing its goals relating to Africa. They are **economic, political and strategic in nature**, reflecting Beijing's long-held view that **Africa is vital to the world's future** – therefore, it should be motivated to stand alongside China.

The main elements

A careful look at the 30-paragraph-long Beijing Declaration of the latest summit reveals its key elements.

First, the jointly negotiated document which bears predominantly the stamp of Chinese draftsmanship, has six sections, namely outlining the high-level **'China Africa Community with a Shared Future'**; fostering 'synergy' between China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), AU's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 UN Agenda for sustainable development; the Global Development Initiative (GDI), the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI); and spelling out the review and outlook for FOCAC.

Second, both sides have committed themselves to expanding exchanges on governance, modernisation and poverty reduction so that modernisation based on 'the characteristics of their own civilisations' is promoted. Further, they favour 'mutually beneficial and inclusive economic globalization' that focuses on the concerns of African countries. **China supports Africa in increasing Africa's influence and role in global governance**. The declaration states: **'Africa**



Rajiv Bhatia

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With African governments finding it more comfortable to deal with China, the recent FOCAC conference needs objective scrutiny; there are takeaways for India

appreciates it that China is the first country to support the AU in joining the G20. Besides, the parties stand for an equal and orderly multipolar world, and for necessary reform and strengthening of the United Nations (UN), including its Security Council.

Third, there is little new in the goal to promote synergy involving Chinese, African and UN plans for development as this has been often articulated in the past. However, China has now hailed progress in the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** and expressed readiness to sign a framework agreement for economic partnership with Africa. **On the issue of financing projects and businesses in Africa, the Chinese side astutely shifted responsibility by calling on international financial institutions and commercial creditors to participate in debt treatment for African countries.**

Fourth, China's three flagship plans – GDI, GSI, and GCI – have been firmly embedded into the purportedly joint strategy to create a common path to all-round security and development paradigm. The declaration, for example, voices China's support for **increased UN funding for Africa's independent peace operations, counterterrorism activities and maritime security challenges**. Further, the document waxes eloquent in highlighting the need for joint action for deepening dialogue among cultures and civilisations.

Fifth, the concluding section points to the transfer of responsibility of Africa's FOCAC co-chair from Senegal to the Republic of the Congo and confirmation that the tenth conference will be held in 2027 in Congo.

Beneath the surface, a familiar template

The international media produced numerous headlines while covering Chinese President Xi Jinping's keynote address at the inauguration of the Beijing Summit, unaware that it sticks to a familiar template used on such occasions in the past. He presented the offer of new financing amounting to nearly **\$51 billion in soft loans, grants and investment promotion to African nations**. He identified 10 partnership actions relating to **trade connectivity, green development, industrial chain cooperation, and health**, as he did in the past. On the surface, his big announcements such as provision of **60,000 training opportunities for women and youth, invitation to 1,000 members of African political parties to visit China, and training for 7,000 military and police personnel from Africa** sound impressive, but opacity will prevail about the degree of their implementation in the future as it did in the past. What, however, is noteworthy on this occasion is China's decision to give all 33 African least developed countries zero tariff treatment for 100% tariff lines. When

implemented, it could boost African exports to China.

Concerning the growing multi-dimensional cooperation between China and Africa, three principal perspectives should be factored in. First, the Chinese view is that a natural partnership exists between China, the largest developing country in the world, and Africa, the continent with the largest number of developing countries. With its own economic success, China has shown an alternative path to modernisation which is different from westernisation. The Chinese path is highly relevant to Africa, according to this school.

Second, a sober African view recognises the benefits and risks of close partnership with China, but as pointed out by Paul Nantulya of the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, the FOCAC-centered process is still largely shaped by "a donor-recipient dynamic where African countries mostly take a back seat while China initiates most of the agenda".

Third, the prevalent American perception has been presented by Michael Schuman of the Atlantic Council who argues that China's interest in the developing world is shaped by Xi Jinping's anti-Americanism. He is of the opinion that the aim of Mr. Xi's strategy is to build a coalition of states within the Global South to act as 'a counter weight' to the U.S. global alliance. A more sophisticated viewpoint was articulated by a European foreign minister visiting India in 2019. He cautioned against interpreting the Chinese role in Africa 'in black and white terms'. It was doing some good as in the health and education fields and it was also expanding its power and influence on the continent, he noted.

The import for India

Finally, what are the takeaways for India from the latest FOCAC summit? At least three seem fairly obvious.

First, consistency in cultivation of Africa at the highest political levels is a must. After holding three India-Africa Forum Summits, India paused its Africa-centered conference diplomacy in 2015. Almost a decade has elapsed since then. Second, strong historical bonds, ideological contributions and stirring rhetoric are useful, but they must be backed by financial generosity. This demands substantial additional resources for fuelling India-Africa cooperation. Without them, our diplomatic and business initiatives would become handicapped. Third, Africa's place in the list of India's diplomatic priorities must be reviewed. If the continent enjoys a high priority, the Indian polity must be enabled and encouraged to act accordingly.

India's Africanists have presented a range of practical policy choices to the government. What is now needed is stronger political will.

A panoramic view of the 2024 China-Africa summit

2024 चीन-अफ्रीका शिखर सम्मेलन का एक विहंगम दृश्य

Africa in China's Worldview and Foreign Policy

चीन की वैश्विक दृष्टि और विदेश नीति में अफ्रीका

- Africa figures prominently in China's worldview and in the conduct of its foreign policy in the 21st century.

अफ्रीका, 21वीं सदी में चीन की वैश्विक दृष्टि और विदेश नीति में प्रमुख स्थान रखता है।

- Over the past 24 years, the **Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)** has emerged as an all-encompassing and effective platform for dialogue, interaction, and planning between the two sides.





पिछले 24 वर्षों में, चीन-अफ्रीका सहयोग मंच (FOCAC) संवाद, आपसी इंटरएक्शन और योजना के लिए एक व्यापक और प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरा है।

- African countries, despite their reservations and grievances, have found it useful to enhance their proximity to China.
अफ्रीकी देशों ने अपनी आपत्तियों और शिकायतों के बावजूद, चीन के साथ अपनी निकटता बढ़ाना उपयोगी पाया है।
- Unlike the previous decade, African governments and institutions of multiple hues now find it increasingly more comfortable to deal with their Chinese counterparts.
पिछले दशक के विपरीत, अफ्रीकी सरकारें और विभिन्न रंगों की संस्थाएं अब अपने चीनी समकक्षों के साथ निपटने में अधिक आरामदायक पाती हैं।
- The outcomes of the **Ninth Ministerial Conference of FOCAC**, which just concluded in **Beijing**, merit a dispassionate scrutiny.
FOCAC के नौवें मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन के परिणाम, जो हाल ही में **बीजिंग** में संपन्न हुआ, निष्पक्ष निरीक्षण के योग्य हैं।
- As scholar **George Yu** noted in **1968**, "studying China in Africa is much like pursuing a dragon in the bush. The dragon is imposing, but the bush is dense."
विद्वान **जॉर्ज यु** ने **1968** में कहा था, "अफ्रीका में चीन का अध्ययन करना जंगल में एक ड्रैगन का पीछा करने जैसा है। ड्रैगन प्रभावशाली है, लेकिन जंगल घना है।"
- In the latter half of the **20th century**, especially in its last decade, China laid the foundations of a strong partnership with Africa.
20वीं सदी के दूसरे आधे हिस्से में, विशेष रूप से इसके आखिरी दशक में, चीन ने अफ्रीका के साथ मजबूत साझेदारी की नींव रखी।
- This has blossomed during the **FOCAC era**, which began with the first summit held in **Beijing** in **2000**.
यह **FOCAC युग** के दौरान विकसित हुआ, जो **2000** में **बीजिंग** में आयोजित पहले सम्मेलन के साथ शुरू हुआ था।
- Since then, a total of **five conferences** have taken place in **Beijing** and one each in **Ethiopia, Egypt, South Africa, and Senegal**.
तब से, कुल **पाँच सम्मेलन** **बीजिंग** में और एक-एक **इथियोपिया, मिस्र, दक्षिण अफ्रीका और सेनेगल** में आयोजित हुए हैं।
- The **Beijing summit** last week confirms China's consistency and steadfastness in pursuing its goals relating to Africa.
पिछले हफ्ते का **बीजिंग सम्मेलन** चीन के अफ्रीका से संबंधित अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में निरंतरता और दृढ़ता की पुष्टि करता है।





- China's goals in Africa are **economic, political, and strategic** in nature, reflecting Beijing's long-held view that Africa is vital to the world's future.
अफ्रीका में चीन के लक्ष्य आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और रणनीतिक स्वभाव के हैं, जो बीजिंग के लंबे समय से चले आ रहे दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाते हैं कि अफ्रीका दुनिया के भविष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- The declaration of the **Ninth Ministerial Conference of FOCAC** has **six sections** outlining:
FOCAC के नौवें मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन का घोषणापत्र में छह खंड हैं, जो निम्नलिखित को स्पष्ट करते हैं:
- The high-level '**China Africa Community with a Shared Future**'.
उच्च-स्तरीय 'चीन-अफ्रीका सामूहिक भविष्य के साथ समुदाय'।
- Fostering **synergy** between China's **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, AU's **Agenda 2063**, and the **2030 UN Agenda** for sustainable development.
चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI), AU की एजेंडा 2063, और 2030 UN एजेंडा के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- The **Global Development Initiative (GDI)**, the **Global Security Initiative (GSI)**, and the **Global Civilization Initiative (GCI)**.
वैश्विक विकास पहल (GDI), वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) और वैश्विक सभ्यता पहल (GCI)।
- Spelling out the **review and outlook for FOCAC**.
FOCAC के लिए समीक्षा और दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट करना।
- Both sides have committed to expanding exchanges on **governance, modernization, and poverty reduction**.
दोनों पक्ष शासन, आधुनिकीकरण, और गरीबी उन्मूलन पर आदान-प्रदान बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।
- They favor **mutually beneficial and inclusive economic globalization** focusing on the concerns of African countries.
वे आपसी लाभकारी और समावेशी आर्थिक वैश्वीकरण का समर्थन करते हैं, जो अफ्रीकी देशों की चिंताओं पर केंद्रित है।
- China supports Africa in increasing its **influence and role in global governance**.
चीन अफ्रीका का समर्थन करता है ताकि उसका प्रभाव और भूमिका वैश्विक शासन में बढ़ सके।
- The declaration states: '**Africa appreciates that China is the first country to support the AU in joining the G20.**'
घोषणापत्र में कहा गया है: 'अफ्रीका यह सराहता है कि चीन पहला देश है जो AU का G20 में शामिल होने का समर्थन करता है।'
- Both sides stand for an **equal and orderly multipolar world** and necessary **reform and strengthening of the United Nations (UN)**, including its **Security Council**.
दोनों पक्ष समान और व्यवस्थित बहु-ध्रुवीय दुनिया के पक्षधर हैं और संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) के आवश्यक सुधार और सुदृढीकरण के पक्ष में हैं, जिसमें इसका सुरक्षा परिषद भी शामिल है।





- China has hailed progress in the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** and expressed readiness to sign a **framework agreement** for economic partnership with Africa.

चीन ने अफ्रीकी महाद्वीपीय मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र (AfCFTA) में प्रगति की सराहना की और अफ्रीका के साथ आर्थिक साझेदारी के लिए एक ढांचा समझौता साइन करने के लिए तत्परता व्यक्त की।

- On the issue of financing projects and businesses in Africa, China has shifted responsibility by calling on **international financial institutions** and **commercial creditors** to participate in debt treatment for African countries.

अफ्रीका में परियोजनाओं और व्यवसायों के वित्तपोषण के मुद्दे पर, चीन ने जिम्मेदारी बदलते हुए अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं और वाणिज्यिक लेनदारों से अफ्रीकी देशों के लिए ऋण समाधान में भाग लेने का आह्वान किया है।

China's Three Flagship Plans

चीन की तीन प्रमुख योजनाएं

- China's three flagship plans — **GDI, GSI, and GCI** — have been firmly embedded into the purportedly joint strategy to create a common path to all-round security and development paradigm.

चीन की तीन प्रमुख योजनाएं — **GDI, GSI, और GCI** — संयुक्त रूप से सुरक्षा और विकास के समग्र मार्ग को बनाने के लिए एक रणनीति में मजबूती से समाहित की गई हैं।

- The declaration, for example, voices China's support for increased **UN funding** for Africa's independent peace operations, counterterrorism activities, and maritime security challenges.

घोषणा में, उदाहरण के लिए, चीन ने अफ्रीका के स्वतंत्र शांति अभियानों, आतंकवाद विरोधी गतिविधियों, और समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के लिए **संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वित्तीय सहायता** बढ़ाने का समर्थन किया है।

- Further, the document waxes eloquent in highlighting the need for joint action for deepening dialogue among **cultures** and **civilizations**.

इसके अलावा, दस्तावेज़ में संस्कृतियों और सभ्यताओं के बीच संवाद को गहरा करने के लिए **साझा क्रियावली** की आवश्यकता को प्रमुख रूप से रेखांकित किया गया है।

FOCAC Co-chair Change

FOCAC सह-अध्यक्ष में बदलाव

- The transfer of responsibility of Africa's FOCAC co-chair from **Senegal** to the **Republic of the Congo** was confirmed, with the tenth conference set to be held in **2027** in Congo. **FOCAC** के सह-अध्यक्ष की जिम्मेदारी **सेनेगल** से **कांगो गणराज्य** में स्थानांतरित की गई, और **2027** में कांगो में दसवीं बैठक आयोजित करने की पुष्टि की गई।

Chinese President Xi Jinping's Address

चीनी राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग का संबोधन





- Chinese President **Xi Jinping's** keynote address at the inauguration of the Beijing Summit stuck to a familiar template, offering nearly **\$51 billion** in financing for Africa. चीनी राष्ट्रपति **शी जिनपिंग** का बीजिंग शिखर सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन में भाषण एक परिचित रूपरेखा पर आधारित था, जिसमें अफ्रीका के लिए **51 अरब डॉलर** तक के वित्तीय सहायता की पेशकश की गई।
- He identified **10 partnership actions** related to **trade connectivity, green development**, industrial chain cooperation, and **health**. उन्होंने व्यापार कनेक्टिविटी, **हरित विकास**, औद्योगिक श्रृंखला सहयोग और **स्वास्थ्य** से संबंधित **10 साझेदारी क्रियाएं** की पहचान की।
- Big announcements included **60,000** training opportunities for women and youth, invitation to **1,000 African political party members**, and training for **7,000 military and police personnel** from Africa. बड़े ऐलान में **60,000** महिलाओं और युवाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण अवसर, **1,000 अफ्रीकी राजनीतिक पार्टी सदस्यों** का **चीन का आमंत्रण**, और अफ्रीका से **7,000** सैन्य और पुलिस कर्मियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण शामिल थे।
- China's decision to give all **33 African least developed countries zero tariff** treatment for **100% tariff lines** could boost African exports to China. चीन का निर्णय कि वह **33 अफ्रीकी सबसे कम विकसित देशों** को **100%** टैरिफ लाइनों पर **शून्य टैरिफ** उपचार देगा, अफ्रीकी निर्यात को चीन में बढ़ावा दे सकता है।

Three Principal Perspectives on China-Africa Cooperation

चीन-अफ्रीका सहयोग पर तीन प्रमुख दृष्टिकोण

- The Chinese view is that a **natural partnership** exists between China, the largest developing country, and Africa, the continent with the largest number of developing countries. चीनी दृष्टिकोण है कि चीन, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा विकासशील देश है, और अफ्रीका, जो विकासशील देशों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या वाला महाद्वीप है, के बीच एक **प्राकृतिक साझेदारी** मौजूद है।
- A sober African view recognizes both the benefits and risks of the partnership, with FOCAC largely shaped by a **donor-recipient dynamic**. एक गंभीर अफ्रीकी दृष्टिकोण साझेदारी के **लाभ** और **जोखिम** दोनों को पहचानता है, जिसमें FOCAC **दाता-प्राप्तकर्ता संबंध** से प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित है।
- The American view, according to **Michael Schuman**, is that China's interest in the developing world is driven by **Xi Jinping's anti-Americanism**, aiming to build a **counterweight** to the U.S. global alliance. **माइकल शुमन** के अनुसार, अमेरिकी दृष्टिकोण यह है कि चीन की विकासशील देशों में रुचि **शी जिनपिंग के विरोधी अमेरिकी भावना** से प्रेरित है, जिसका उद्देश्य अमेरिका की वैश्विक गठबंधन के खिलाफ एक **संतुलन** बनाना है।





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- A more nuanced European view suggests that China's role in Africa is doing some good in **health** and **education**, but also expanding its **power** and **influence**.

एक और सूक्ष्म यूरोपीय दृष्टिकोण यह सुझाता है कि अफ्रीका में चीन की भूमिका **स्वास्थ्य** और **शिक्षा** के क्षेत्र में कुछ **अच्छा** कर रही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही अपनी **शक्ति** और **प्रभाव** का विस्तार भी कर रही है।

Takeaways for India

भारत के लिए निष्कर्ष

- **Consistency** in cultivating Africa at the highest political levels is necessary, especially after India paused its Africa-centered conference diplomacy in **2015**.
2015 में भारत ने अफ्रीका-केंद्रित सम्मेलन कूटनीति को रोकने के बाद, **उच्च राजनीतिक स्तरों** पर अफ्रीका के साथ निरंतर सहयोग आवश्यक है।
- Strong historical bonds and ideational contributions must be backed by **financial generosity** for fuelling India-Africa cooperation.
मजबूत ऐतिहासिक संबंधों और विचारात्मक योगदानों को **वित्तीय उदारता** द्वारा समर्थित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि भारत-अफ्रीका सहयोग को बढ़ावा मिल सके।
- Africa's place in India's **diplomatic priorities** must be reviewed, and political will should be strengthened to act accordingly.
भारत की कूटनीतिक प्राथमिकताओं में अफ्रीका की **स्थिति** की समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए और इसके अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए **राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति** को मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।



UAE-India ties are rooted in affinity, trust and respect

GS Paper II: India-UAE

During the visit of Sheikh Khaled, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, to Delhi this week, there was one engagement that had emblematic significance for him and for the ties between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and India.

Visiting Rajghat, His Highness planted a tree in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, following the example of his father, **Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, in 2016, and his grandfather, the founding president of our country, Sheikh Zayed, in 1992.**

The three trees, planted by three generations of the past, current and future leaders of our country, within the span of three decades, will stand side by side, a symbol of the deeply-rooted and growing ties between our two countries: embedded in the past but reaching towards the future. At first glance, our countries appear to be very different. India is almost 40 times larger than the UAE in size and is also the most populous country in the world. There are more than 1,000 Indian citizens for every Emirati citizen. Our economies too are founded on different strengths: agriculture is a key pillar of India's economy, for example, but only makes up less than 1% of the UAE's GDP. And while we both emerged as modern nations in the 20th century, our histories and governance are very different. Yet, the strongest ties between nations are those where common interests and values are enriched by complementary strengths and diversity, embracing difference rather than seeking to paper over it.

Deep connections, of people and progress

The secret of the success – and distinctiveness – of the UAE-India relationship is the way it is rooted in affinity, trust and respect, derived from generations of human connections. Just as trees depend on strong roots to draw the water and



Reem Al Hashimy

the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of State for International Cooperation and the UAE Special Envoy to the Republic of India

Given their long history of connections, the two countries are determined to keep growing and innovating together

nutrients they need for growth and to hold them fast in tough times, partnerships between nations must have these qualities in order to thrive.

Ours has always been a relationship about people and progress. The first trade links between the Arabian Gulf and India go back thousands of years, as people, goods and ideas crossed back and forth across the ocean. Pottery discovered in recent archaeological excavations in Abu Dhabi shows connections to the Indus Valley civilisations of more than four millennia ago. In my parents' time, many Emiratis travelled to India for medical treatment, and when my children catch the typical colds and flus of childhood, I turn to Indian homoeopathic medicine first, before other remedies.

Strength of the expatriate community

The UAE is home to more than 3.5 million Indians, the largest expatriate community in our country. Our success is built on our leaders' far-sighted commitment to tolerance, inclusion and the empowerment of women and minorities, and we are grateful for the contribution Indian nationals make to the strength and vibrancy of our economy. The degree of connectivity between our countries can be seen in the simple fact that there are more than 1,500 flights between the UAE and India every single week.

When a relationship is founded on respect and a sincere inclination towards partnership and collaboration, there is no limit to what can be achieved. In February 2022, India became the first country with which the UAE signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Trade negotiations often take years, if not decades, and are sometimes abandoned due to insurmountable differences. We were able to agree our partnership agreement within six months, because of the trust and affinity at the

heart of our relationship. In its first year of operation, our bilateral trade jumped by over 15%. We have signed billions of rupees of additional investment deals, and plan to go much further.

Sheikh Khaled recently attended the inauguration of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Abu Dhabi, which is the first overseas branch of the prestigious university. We have exchanged agreements on topics including health innovation and renewable energy, crucial to our nations' and the world's future. During the Crown Prince's visit, further co-operation agreements will be signed, including on civil nuclear technology: a domestic success story for the Emirates, but one rooted in international co-operation. India's research into nuclear desalination to produce clean drinking water – which has obvious importance for a desert country such as the UAE – is one example of the many opportunities which our partnership can enable advances not just in green energy production but also in medical technology, scientific research, agriculture and industry.

Ties that will flourish

Like his grandfather, Sheikh Khaled planted an amaltas tree, *Cassia fistula*. His father, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, planted the mousari tree (*Mimusops elengi*). Amaltas trees grow fast, embodying opportunity and renewal, while the slower-growing mousari points us to the virtues of stability and patient trust. As the UAE and India continue to develop our comprehensive strategic partnership, these different qualities symbolise our approach. We can have confidence in our mutual affinity and respect and our long history of connection, but also be determined to keep growing and innovating together, renewing our partnership and finding new ways to flourish.

UAE-India ties are rooted in affinity, trust and respect

संयुक्त राष्ट्र-भारत संबंध एकता, विश्वास और सम्मान पर आधारित हैं।

Sheikh Khaled's Visit to Delhi

शेख खालिद की दिल्ली यात्रा

- During the visit of **Sheikh Khaled, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi**, to Delhi this week, there was one engagement that had emblematic significance for him and for the ties between the **UAE and India**.

इस सप्ताह अबू धाबी के क्राउन प्रिंस शेख खालिद की दिल्ली यात्रा के दौरान एक ऐसी गतिविधि हुई, जिसका उनके और UAE तथा भारत के रिश्तों के लिए प्रतीकात्मक महत्व था।

- Visiting **Rajghat**, His Highness planted a tree in memory of **Mahatma Gandhi**, following the example of his father, **Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, in 2016**, and his grandfather, the founding president of our country, **Sheikh Zayed, in 1992**.





राजघाट में अपनी यात्रा के दौरान, उनकी उच्चता ने महात्मा गांधी की याद में एक पेड़ लगाया, जैसे उनके पिता, शेख मोहम्मद बिन जायद ने 2016 में और उनके दादा, हमारे देश के संस्थापक राष्ट्रपति शेख जायद ने 1992 में किया था।

- The three trees, planted by three generations of the past, current and future leaders of our country, within the span of **three decades**, will stand side by side, a symbol of the deeply-rooted and growing ties between our two countries: embedded in the past but reaching towards the future.

तीन पीढ़ियों द्वारा, जो हमारे देश के पिछले, वर्तमान और भविष्य के नेताओं द्वारा **तीन दशकों** के अंतराल में लगाए गए तीन पेड़, हमारे दो देशों के बीच गहरे और बढ़ते संबंधों का प्रतीक होंगे: जो अतीत में आधारित हैं लेकिन भविष्य की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

Differences Between India and UAE

भारत और UAE के बीच अंतर

- At first glance, our countries appear to be very different. **India** is almost **40 times larger** than the **UAE** in size and is also the most **populous country** in the world.
पहली नज़र में, हमारे देशों में बहुत अंतर प्रतीत होता है। **भारत** का आकार **UAE** से लगभग **40 गुना बड़ा** है और यह दुनिया का सबसे **जनसंख्या वाला देश** भी है।
- There are more than **1,000 Indian citizens** for every **Emirati citizen**.
हर **Emirati नागरिक** के लिए **1,000 से अधिक भारतीय नागरिक** हैं।
- Our economies are founded on different strengths: agriculture is a key pillar of India's economy, for example, but only makes up less than **1%** of the UAE's **GDP**.
हमारी अर्थव्यवस्थाएं विभिन्न ताकतों पर आधारित हैं: उदाहरण के लिए, कृषि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ है, लेकिन यह **UAE** के **GDP** का 1% से भी कम है।
- While both countries emerged as modern nations in the **20th century**, our histories and governance are very different.
हालांकि दोनों देशों का उदय **20वीं सदी** में आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में हुआ, लेकिन हमारी **इतिहास** और **शासन** की संरचनाएं बहुत भिन्न हैं।

Strength of Ties Between UAE and India

UAE और भारत के बीच संबंधों की ताकत

- Yet, the strongest ties between nations are those where common interests and values are enriched by complementary strengths and diversity, embracing difference rather than seeking to paper over it.
फिर भी, देशों के बीच सबसे मजबूत संबंध वे होते हैं जहां सामान्य हित और मूल्य **पूरक ताकतों** और विविधताओं से समृद्ध होते हैं, जो **अंतर** को स्वीकारते हैं, न कि उसे छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Deep Connections, of People and Progress

लोगों और प्रगति के गहरे संबंध





- The secret of the success — and distinctiveness — of the **UAE-India** relationship is the way it is rooted in **affinity, trust, and respect**, derived from generations of **human connections**.
UAE-भारत संबंधों की सफलता और विशिष्टता का रहस्य इस बात में है कि यह **संपर्क, विश्वास, और आदर** में निहित है, जो पीढ़ियों से चली आ रही **मानवीय कनेक्शन्स** से उत्पन्न हुआ है।
- Just as trees depend on strong roots to draw the water and nutrients they need for growth and to hold them fast in tough times, partnerships between nations must have these qualities in order to thrive.
जैसे पेड़ को विकास के लिए आवश्यक पानी और पोषक तत्वों को खींचने और कठिन समय में उन्हें मजबूती से पकड़े रखने के लिए मजबूत जड़ों की आवश्यकता होती है, वैसे ही देशों के बीच साझेदारी में भी सफलता के लिए ये गुण होने चाहिए।
- Ours has always been a relationship about people and progress. The first trade links between the **Arabian Gulf** and **India** go back thousands of years, as people, goods, and ideas crossed back and forth across the ocean.
हमारा संबंध हमेशा **लोगों और प्रगति** के बारे में रहा है। **अरब खाड़ी** और **भारत** के बीच पहले व्यापारिक संबंध हजारों साल पहले के हैं, जब लोग, वस्तुएं और विचार महासागर को पार करते हुए एक-दूसरे से जुड़े थे।
- Pottery discovered in recent archaeological excavations in **Abu Dhabi** shows connections to the **Indus Valley civilizations** of more than **four millennia** ago.
अबू धाबी में हाल की पुरातात्विक खुदाई में मिली **मिट्टी की वस्तुएं सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता** से **चार हजार साल पहले** के संबंध को दर्शाती हैं।
- In my parents' time, many **Emiratis** travelled to India for **medical treatment**, and when my children catch the typical colds and flus of childhood, I turn to **Indian homoeopathic medicine** first, before other remedies.
मेरे माता-पिता के समय में, कई **Emiratis** भारत में **चिकित्सा उपचार** के लिए जाते थे, और जब मेरे बच्चे बचपन की सामान्य सर्दी और फ्लू से पीड़ित होते हैं, तो मैं सबसे पहले **भारतीय होम्योपैथिक दवाएं** ही उपयोग करता हूँ, अन्य उपचारों से पहले।

Strength of the Expatriate Community

प्रवासी समुदाय की ताकत

- The **UAE** is home to more than **3.5 million Indians**, the largest expatriate community in our country.
UAE में **3.5 मिलियन से अधिक भारतीय** रहते हैं, जो हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा प्रवासी समुदाय है।
- Our success is built on our leaders' far-sighted commitment to **tolerance, inclusion** and the **empowerment of women and minorities**, and we are grateful for the contribution **Indian nationals** make to the strength and vibrancy of our economy.
हमारी सफलता हमारे नेताओं की दूरदर्शी प्रतिबद्धता पर आधारित है, जो **सहनशीलता, समावेशन** और





महिलाओं और नकली समुदायों का सशक्तिकरण है, और हम उनके योगदान के लिए आभारी हैं, जो भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की शक्ति और जीवंतता में योगदान कर रहे हैं।

- The degree of connectivity between our countries can be seen in the simple fact that there are more than **1,500 flights** between the **UAE** and **India** every single week. हमारे देशों के बीच के संबंध का स्तर इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट है कि **UAE** और **भारत** के बीच हर सप्ताह **1,500 से अधिक उड़ानें** होती हैं।

A Relationship Built on Trust and Partnership

विश्वास और साझेदारी पर आधारित संबंध

- When a relationship is founded on **respect** and a sincere inclination towards **partnership** and **collaboration**, there is no limit to what can be achieved. जब कोई संबंध **आदर** और **साझेदारी** तथा **सहयोग** की सच्ची इच्छा पर आधारित होता है, तो इसे प्राप्त करने की कोई सीमा नहीं होती।
- In **February 2022**, **India** became the first country with which the **UAE** signed a **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement**. **फरवरी 2022** में, **भारत** पहला देश बन गया, जिसके साथ **UAE** ने व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौता (CEPA) किया।
- Trade negotiations often take years, if not decades, and are sometimes abandoned due to **insurmountable differences**. We were able to agree on our partnership agreement within **six months**, because of the **trust** and **affinity** at the heart of our relationship. व्यापार वार्ताएं अक्सर वर्षों, यदि दशकों तक नहीं, लगती हैं, और कभी-कभी **अपरिहार्य अंतर** के कारण इन्हें छोड़ दिया जाता है। हम **छह महीने** के भीतर अपने साझेदारी समझौते पर सहमत हो गए, क्योंकि हमारे रिश्ते में **विश्वास** और **संपर्क** का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था।
- In its **first year** of operation, our bilateral trade jumped by over **15%**. अपने **पहले वर्ष** में, हमारे द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में **15%** से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई।
- We have signed **billions of rupees** in additional investment deals, and plan to go much further. हमने **अरबों रुपये** के अतिरिक्त निवेश समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, और हम इससे बहुत आगे बढ़ने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

Strengthening Educational and Technological Ties

शैक्षिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय संबंधों को मजबूत करना

- **Sheikh Khaled** recently attended the inauguration of the **Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Abu Dhabi**, which is the first overseas branch of the prestigious university. **शेख खालिद** ने हाल ही में **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली अबू धाबी** का उद्घाटन किया, जो प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालय की पहली विदेशी शाखा है।





- We have exchanged agreements on topics including **health innovation** and **renewable energy**, crucial to our nations' and the world's future.

हमने **स्वास्थ्य नवाचार** और **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** जैसे विषयों पर समझौते किए हैं, जो हमारे देशों और दुनिया के भविष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

- During the **Crown Prince's** visit, further co-operation agreements will be signed, including on **civil nuclear technology**: a domestic success story for the Emirates, but one rooted in international cooperation.

क्राउन प्रिंस की यात्रा के दौरान, और भी सहयोग समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे, जिनमें **नागरिक परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी** पर भी शामिल है: यह **UAE** की घरेलू सफलता की कहानी है, लेकिन यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग में निहित है।

- **India's research** into **nuclear desalination** to produce **clean drinking water** — which has obvious importance for a desert country such as the **UAE** — is one example of the many opportunities which our partnership can enable advances not just in **green energy production** but also in **medical technology, scientific research, agriculture** and **industry**.

भारत का अनुसंधान न्यूक्लियर जलवर्धन में, ताकि **स्वच्छ पेयजल** का उत्पादन किया जा सके — जो **UAE** जैसे रेगिस्तानी देश के लिए स्पष्ट महत्व रखता है — हमारे साझेदारी के ऐसे अवसरों का उदाहरण है, जो न केवल **हरित ऊर्जा उत्पादन** में बल्कि **चिकित्सा प्रौद्योगिकी, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, कृषि** और **उद्योग** में भी प्रगति को सक्षम बना सकता है।

Ties That Will Flourish

संबंध जो फले-फूलेगे

- Like his grandfather, **Sheikh Khaled** planted an **amaltas tree, Cassia fistula**. His father, **Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed**, planted the **moulsari tree (Mimusops elengi)**. अपने दादा की तरह, **शेख खालिद** ने एक **अमलतास पेड़, Cassia fistula** लगाया। उनके पिता, **शेख मोहम्मद बिन जायद** ने **मौलसरी पेड़ (Mimusops elengi)** लगाया।
- **Amaltas trees** grow fast, embodying **opportunity** and **renewal**, while the slower-growing **moulsari** points us to the virtues of **stability** and **patient trust**. **अमलतास पेड़** तेज़ी से बढ़ते हैं, जो **अवसर** और **नवीकरण** को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि धीमे बढ़ने वाला **मौलसरी** हमें **स्थिरता** और **धैर्यपूर्ण विश्वास** के गुणों की ओर इशारा करता है।
- As the **UAE** and **India** continue to develop our **comprehensive strategic partnership**, these different qualities symbolise our approach. जैसे **UAE** और **भारत** अपनी **व्यापक रणनीतिक साझेदारी** को विकसित करते रहेंगे, ये विभिन्न गुण हमारे दृष्टिकोण का प्रतीक हैं।
- We can have confidence in our mutual **affinity** and **respect** and our long history of connection, but also be determined to keep growing and innovating together, renewing our partnership and finding new ways to flourish.



हम अपने आपसी **संपर्क** और **आदर** और हमारे लंबे इतिहास पर विश्वास रख सकते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी दृढ़ संकल्पित होना चाहिए कि हम एक साथ बढ़ते रहें और नवाचार करें, अपनी साझेदारी को नवीनीकरण करें और फले-फूले के नए तरीके खोजें।

Explaining the close contests in **swing States**

Battleground States have middling urbanisation and college graduate numbers, and a diverse mix of racial and religiously non-affiliated voters

GS Paper II: Elections

DATA POINT

Srinivasan Ramani
Jasmin Nihalani

An earlier Data Point focussed on the importance of swing States in deciding the outcome of the 2024 U.S. presidential polls. Here, we explain why these States are battlegrounds by looking at the background variables of voters, such as demography, religion, geographical type, and college education.

Urban voters largely favour the Democrats, while rural voters largely favour the Republicans. Voters who identify themselves as religiously unaffiliated tend to prefer the Democrats, while Protestants and evangelical voters prefer the Republicans. Voters of the Black/African American community distinctively favour the Democrats. College-educated white voters are largely Democratic voters, while non-college educated white voters are overwhelmingly Republican.

When these variables are broken down State-wise, we find that States with higher urban populations (with exceptions) tend to favour the Democrats, while those with higher rural populations vote Republican. Swing States have middling urbanisation (measured as an index by 538.com), i.e. they have a mix of rural, suburban, and urban voters. That is why they are competitive with near equal numbers of Democratic and Republican voters. They also fall somewhere in the middle when we look at the share of the population who are college graduates.

States such as Georgia have a relatively higher number of voters who identify themselves as Christian, but Georgia has a relatively higher share of Black voters, which makes it competitive. States such as Pennsylvania and Michigan have a lower share of racial minority voters, but also a relatively high share of religiously unaffiliated voters, and so they are competitive.

Swing States are not typical

The data for the charts were sourced from Pew Research and FiveThirtyEight.com (which also provided the urbanisation index). Swing States include Pennsylvania (PA), Michigan (MI), Wisconsin (WI), Arizona (AZ), Nevada (NV), Georgia (GA), and North Carolina (NC)

Chart 1: Democratic and Republican voters in 2020 and 2022 elections (%)

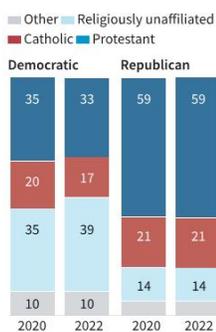
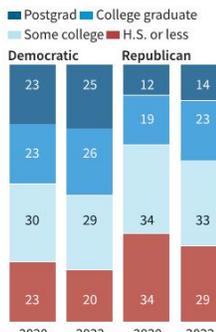
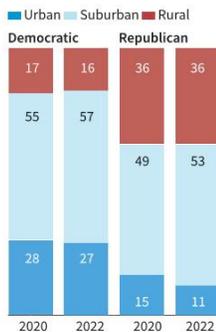


Chart 2: Urbanisation index is plotted against difference in vote shares (Dems.' minus Reps.) for States

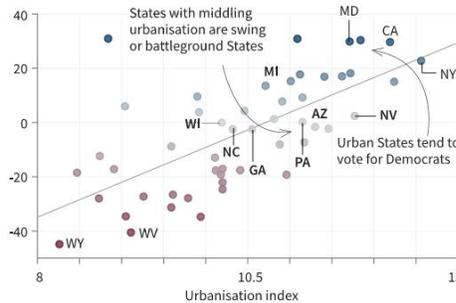


Chart 3: % of people in States affiliated to Christian denominations plotted against the difference in vote shares

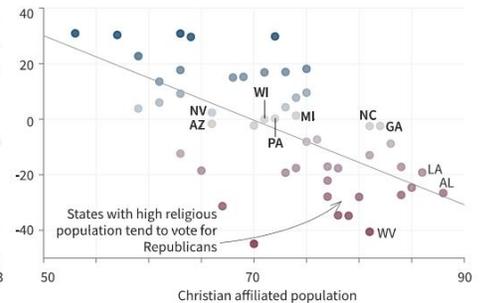


Chart 4: The chart plots the share of non-white population of States against the difference in vote shares

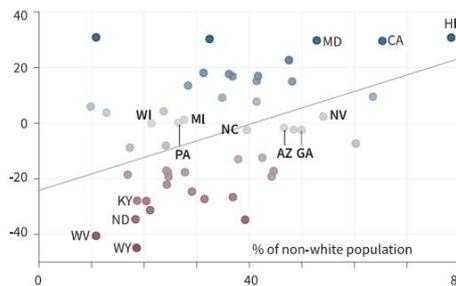
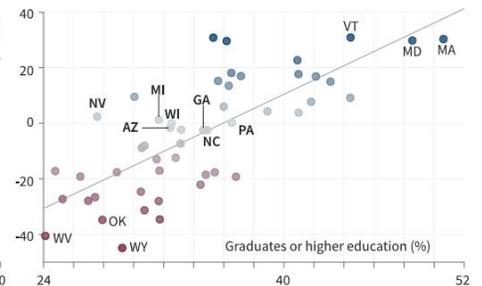


Chart 5: Share of graduates (or higher degree) in States is plotted against the difference in vote shares



With inputs from Pranav Bhaskar who is interning with The Hindu





Explaining the close contests in swing States

निर्णायक राज्यों में कांटे की टक्कर की व्याख्या

Battleground States have middling urbanisation and college graduate numbers, and a diverse mix of racial and religiously non-affiliated voters

युद्धभूमि राज्यों में शहरीकरण और कॉलेज स्नातक संख्या मध्यम है, और नस्लीय और धार्मिक रूप से गैर-संबद्ध मतदाताओं का विविध मिश्रण है

Swing States in the 2024 U.S. Presidential Polls

2024 अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में स्विंग राज्य

- An earlier Data Point focussed on the importance of **swing states** in deciding the outcome of the **2024 U.S. presidential polls**.
एक पहले के डेटा प्वाइंट ने **स्विंग राज्यों** के महत्व पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया था, जो **2024 अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव** के परिणाम को तय करते हैं।
- These states are battlegrounds because of background variables of voters, such as **demography, religion, geographical type, and college education**.
ये राज्य मतदाताओं के पृष्ठभूमि वाले घर, जैसे **जनसांख्यिकी, धर्म, भौगोलिक प्रकार, और कॉलेज शिक्षा** के कारण युद्धक्षेत्र बनते हैं।
- **Urban voters** largely favour the **Democrats**, while **rural voters** largely favour the **Republicans**.
शहरी मतदाता बड़े पैमाने पर **डेमोक्रेट्स** को पसंद करते हैं, जबकि **ग्रामीण मतदाता** बड़े पैमाने पर **रिपब्लिकन्स** को पसंद करते हैं।
- Voters who identify themselves as **religiously unaffiliated** tend to prefer the **Democrats**, while **Protestants** and **evangelical voters** prefer the **Republicans**.
वे मतदाता जो अपने आपको **धार्मिक रूप से असंबद्ध** मानते हैं, वे **डेमोक्रेट्स** को पसंद करते हैं, जबकि **प्रोटेस्टेंट और ईवेंजेलिकल मतदाता रिपब्लिकन्स** को पसंद करते हैं।
- Voters of the **Black/African American community** distinctively favour the **Democrats**.
ब्लैक/अफ्रीकी अमेरिकी समुदाय के मतदाता विशेष रूप से **डेमोक्रेट्स** को पसंद करते हैं।
- **College-educated white voters** are largely Democratic voters, while **non-college educated white voters** are overwhelmingly **Republican**.
कॉलेज-शिक्षित सफेद मतदाता बड़े पैमाने पर **डेमोक्रेट्स** होते हैं, जबकि **गैर-कोलेज शिक्षा प्राप्त सफेद मतदाता** भारी मात्रा में **रिपब्लिकन्स** होते हैं।
- States with higher **urban populations** (with exceptions) tend to favour the **Democrats**, while those with higher **rural populations** vote **Republican**.





वह राज्य जिनकी शहरी जनसंख्या अधिक है (कुछ अपवादों के साथ), डेमोक्रेट्स को पसंद करते हैं, जबकि जो राज्य ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वाले हैं, वे रिपब्लिकन्स को वोट करते हैं।

- **Swing States** have middling urbanisation (measured as an index by 538.com), i.e., they have a mix of rural, suburban, and urban voters.

स्विंग राज्य में मध्यम शहरीकरण होता है (जो 538.com द्वारा एक सूचकांक के रूप में मापा जाता है), यानी इन राज्यों में ग्रामीण, उपनगर और शहरी मतदाताओं का मिश्रण होता है।

- Swing states are competitive with near equal numbers of Democratic and Republican voters.

स्विंग राज्य लगभग बराबर संख्या में डेमोक्रेटिक और रिपब्लिकन मतदाताओं के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धी होते हैं।

- Swing states also fall somewhere in the middle when we look at the share of the population who are college graduates.

स्विंग राज्य भी तब मिडल में होते हैं, जब हम कॉलेज स्नातकों की जनसंख्या के हिस्से को देखते हैं।

- States such as Georgia have a relatively higher number of voters who identify themselves as Christian, but Georgia has a relatively higher share of Black voters, which makes it competitive.

जॉर्जिया जैसे राज्यों में क्रिस्चियन के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाने वाले मतदाताओं की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है, लेकिन जॉर्जिया में ब्लैक मतदाताओं का अनुपात भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है, जो इसे प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाता है।

- States such as Pennsylvania and Michigan have a lower share of racial minority voters, but also a relatively high share of religiously unaffiliated voters, making them competitive.

पेनसिल्वेनिया और मिशिगन जैसे राज्यों में जातीय अल्पसंख्यक मतदाताओं का हिस्सा कम है, लेकिन इन राज्यों में धार्मिक रूप से असंबद्ध मतदाताओं का अनुपात भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है, जो इन्हें प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाता है।



On ANI's defamation suit against Wikipedia

Why has the news agency *Asian News International* filed a lawsuit against the Wikimedia Foundation? What has the Delhi High Court asked the Foundation to reveal? Who can make and edit pages on the Wikipedia site? Will Wikipedia be blocked in India?

EXPLAINER

Aroon Deep

The story so far:

The news agency ANI sued Wikipedia parent Wikimedia Foundation last month for defamation, due to a description of the news agency as a propagator of government propaganda on the website. Last week, a Delhi High Court judge threatened to order the government to block Wikipedia if the Foundation didn't provide details of the users who made these edits.

What does the page on ANI say?

When Wikipedia's page for the news agency *Asian News International* started reflecting new reporting scrutinising the firm's record in 2020, a back-and-forth edit war ensued among users – seasoned editors on one side, and largely new accounts that only edited the ANI page, according to public logs of changes made to the entry – for months. The agency, which largely syndicates video and text feeds from around the country to news channels and other outlets (including *The Hindu*), was described as “running [a] pro India fake news network aimed at influencing European think tank [sic] against Pakistan,” a version of the article then read. Over time, this rough sentence in the page's introduction was smoothed out, annotated, and crystallised into what it says today: that the agency is “accused of having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events on multiple occasions.” ANI found the description, along with a longer section detailing these descriptions, defamatory. They sued the Wikimedia Foundation, which runs Wikipedia, in the Delhi High Court earlier this year, seeking ₹2 crore in damages.

In statements to *The Hindu*, the Wikimedia Foundation has stood by the ANI page, saying that the descriptions in that entry are borne out by reliable sources (which include *The Diplomat*, the EU DisinfoLab, and *The Caravan* magazine). Users who have made more than 300 edits and have an account that at least a month old are free to “improve” the page, the Foundation said.

What has the Delhi High Court ordered in the case so far?

At the second hearing on August 20, Justice Navin Chawla ordered the company to serve three of its users with a summons to appear in the case, and provide “details” about these users. The demand appeared to be aimed at unmasking the individual editors who made these changes, something that the Foundation has historically not done outside the U.S. Even as the non-profit communicated with ANI's lawyers shortly before the subsequent hearing on Thursday, the latter filed a contempt application. At the Thursday hearing, Mr. Chawla issued a verbal threat to order the Indian government to block Wikipedia if it did not comply. An “authorised representative” of the non-profit was directed to be personally present at the next hearing on October 25.

Does Wikipedia face lawsuits and censorship threats elsewhere?

Wikipedia has faced bans and lawsuits from around the world by individuals and organisations that have been aggrieved by descriptions of them. In Russia, Wikipedia editors have been targeted with arrests and intimidation since the beginning of

Wikipedia and some key numbers

In August this year, India recorded the fifth highest number of Wikipedia users — 78 crore — with United States leading the list followed by Japan, Great Britain and Germany. The “free encyclopedia” includes articles in all but two (Bodo and Dogri) of the 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Among them, the highest number of articles were in Urdu, at 2 lakh, followed by Tamil, at 1.5 lakh. Zooming out, globally, the English language had the highest number of articles, closely followed by Cebuano, a regional language spoken in the Philippines.

By The Hindu Data Team

Chart 1: The chart shows the countries with the largest number of Wikipedia users in August 2024

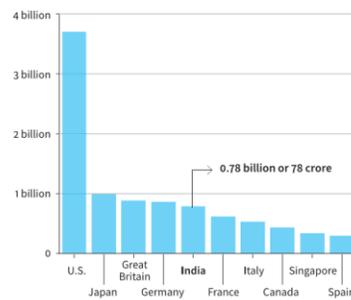


Chart 2: The chart lists the 23 languages spoken in India — including those in the Eighth Schedule — in which Wikipedia articles are available. The bigger the size of the rectangle, the more the number of articles

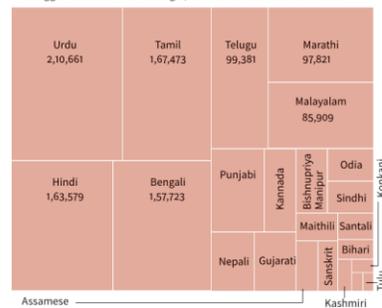
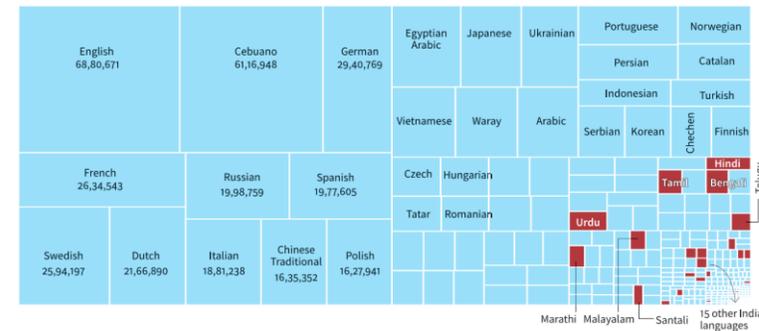


Chart 3: The chart lists the 320 languages in which Wikipedia articles are available. The bigger the size of the rectangle, the more the articles



that country's invasion of Ukraine. In 2019, a German court ordered the Foundation to remove records of an older version of an article about academic Alex Waibel; in the U.S., the firm routinely faces lawsuits, and nearly all cases have either been withdrawn or found in the non-profit's favour, due to the country's ironclad protections for web platforms. The encyclopedia allows nearly anyone to edit posts, even without being logged in. However, some posts on contentious topics are restricted (sometimes for a long duration) to registered users with a track record of making contributions that have been upheld by other users. Norms on the site are decided by the community, and may be enforced unevenly, with articles on less notable subjects suffering from issues like advertising-like language.

Does Wikipedia content have an ideological bias?

The current policies followed by Wikipedia users do not have an explicit ideological flavour. These include guidelines such as having a “neutral point of view,” only including “notable” information and having reliable sources decided by the community. However, the site is often accused of a progressive, liberal bias, something that a few studies have also attested to. Conservative grievances with

Wikipedia users' editorial slant have invariably become part of the discourse around the ANI-Wikipedia case. *OpIndia*, a right wing news portal that has covered the ANI lawsuit closely, has accused Wikipedia editors of propagating liberal “propaganda” on the site; has previously revealed the identity of an individual editor who started and contributed to the entry on the 2020 Delhi riots; and has criticised the site's description of the riots for allegedly downplaying attacks by Muslim rioters. The portal's editor on Sunday vowed to put out a detailed “dossier” outlining these allegations. Wikipedia's volunteer editors have had a general prohibition on *OpIndia* articles since 2009, with the site being described by a Wikipedia policy page on reliable sources by/for editors as “considered generally unreliable due to its poor reputation for fact-checking and accuracy”.

Has Wikipedia faced criticism for content vandalism in India before?

Wikipedia has faced the Union government's ire at least once in the past due to vandalism. The cricketer Arshdeep Singh's page was briefly vandalised last year, and then Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar said the vandalism was inconsistent with the government's

principles for the Indian internet. The site's volunteers had quickly addressed the vandalism and restricted the page to experienced editors.

The site also suffers from a weakness under Indian law — unlike social media companies, it has no procedure in place to block access to articles after receiving a court order. In 2019, the Wikimedia Foundation termed a prior draft of the IT Rules, 2021, which enable such blocking orders, as having “the potential to limit free expression rights for internet users across the country”.

Can Wikipedia be blocked?

However, Wikipedia may not be completely immune from arm-twisting or blocking. China, for instance, has had the site blocked for years. While Russia has not blocked the site, it has arrested volunteer editors of Russian-language Wikipedia, and told search engines to mark the site as a violator of Russian laws. Since Wikipedia content is licensed under what is called Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licence 4.0, its pages can be legally mirrored to a “fork” setup that can edit and censor its content as per government demands or individual biases. Ruwiki is an example of such a fork, which complies with Russian authorities' narratives on the Russia-Ukraine war.

THE GIST

ANI is described on Wikipedia as “accused of having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events on multiple occasions.”

At the second hearing on August 20, Justice Navin Chawla ordered the company to serve three of its users with a summons to appear in the case, and provide “details” about these users.

In statements to *The Hindu*, the Wikimedia Foundation has stood by the ANI page, saying that the descriptions in that entry are borne out by reliable sources (which include *The Diplomat*, the EU DisinfoLab, and *The Caravan* magazine).





On ANI's defamation suit against Wikipedia

विकिपीडिया के खिलाफ एनआई के मानहानि के मुकदमे पर

Why has the news agency Asian News International filed a lawsuit against the Wikimedia Foundation? What has the Delhi High Court asked the Foundation to reveal? Who can make and edit pages on the Wikipedia site? Will Wikipedia be blocked in India?

समाचार एजेंसी एशियन न्यूज़ इंटरनेशनल ने विकिमीडिया फ़ाउंडेशन के खिलाफ़ मुक़दमा क्यों दायर किया है? दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने फ़ाउंडेशन से क्या बताने को कहा है? विकिपीडिया साइट पर कौन पेज बना और संपादित कर सकता है? क्या भारत में विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक कर दिया जाएगा?

ANI Sues Wikimedia Foundation for Defamation

ANI ने अपमान के लिए विकिमीडिया फ़ाउंडेशन पर मुक़दमा दायर किया

- The news agency **ANI** sued **Wikipedia** parent **Wikimedia Foundation** last month for **defamation**, due to a description of the news agency as a propagator of **government propaganda** on the website.

ANI समाचार एजेंसी ने विकिपीडिया के पैरेंट विकिमीडिया फ़ाउंडेशन पर पिछले महीने अपमान का मुक़दमा दायर किया, क्योंकि वेबसाइट पर समाचार एजेंसी को सरकारी प्रचारक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया था।

- Last week, a **Delhi High Court judge** threatened to order the government to **block Wikipedia** if the Foundation didn't provide details of the users who made these edits. पिछले हफ्ते, एक दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश ने सरकार को विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक करने का आदेश देने की धमकी दी, अगर फ़ाउंडेशन ने उन उपयोगकर्ताओं के विवरण प्रदान नहीं किए जिन्होंने ये संपादन किए थे।

What does the page on ANI say?

ANI पृष्ठ पर क्या कहा गया है?

- When **Wikipedia's page for ANI** started reflecting new reporting scrutinizing the firm's record in **2020**, a back-and-forth **edit war** ensued among users — seasoned editors on one side, and largely new accounts that only edited the ANI page, according to public logs of changes made to the entry — for months.

जब विकिपीडिया का पृष्ठ ANI में 2020 में फर्म के रिकॉर्ड की जांच करने वाली नई रिपोर्टिंग दिखने लगी, तो उपयोगकर्ताओं के बीच एक संपादन युद्ध छिड़ गया — एक तरफ अनुभवी संपादक थे, और दूसरी





तरफ मुख्य रूप से नए खाते थे जिन्होंने केवल ANI पृष्ठ में ही संपादन किया था, सार्वजनिक लॉग्स के अनुसार — महीनों तक।

- The agency, which largely syndicates video and text feeds from around the country to news channels and other outlets (including to **The Hindu**), was described as “running [a] pro India **fake news** network aimed at influencing European think tank [sic] against Pakistan.”

यह एजेंसी, जो मुख्य रूप से देश भर से वीडियो और टेक्स्ट फीड्स को समाचार चैनलों और अन्य आउटलेट्स (जिसमें **द हिंदू** भी शामिल है) को वितरित करती है, को “**भारत समर्थक झूठी खबरों** का नेटवर्क चलाने वाला” के रूप में वर्णित किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ यूरोपीय थिंक टैंक को प्रभावित करना था।

- Over time, this rough sentence in the page’s introduction was smoothed out, annotated, and crystallised into what it says today: that the agency is “accused of having served as a **propaganda tool** for the incumbent **central government**, distributing materials from a vast network of **fake news websites**, and **misreporting events** on multiple occasions.” समय के साथ, पृष्ठ के परिचय में यह खुरदरी वाक्य को सुधारा गया, इसे स्पष्ट किया गया, और आज यह इस रूप में सुस्पष्ट हो गया: कि एजेंसी “**वर्तमान केंद्रीय सरकार** के लिए एक **प्रचार उपकरण** के रूप में कार्य करने का आरोप है, जो **झूठी खबर वेबसाइटों** के विशाल नेटवर्क से सामग्री वितरित करती है, और कई अवसरों पर घटनाओं को **गलत तरीके से रिपोर्ट करती है।**”
- ANI found the description, along with a longer section detailing these descriptions, **defamatory**.

ANI ने इस वर्णन को, और इन विवरणों को विस्तार से बताने वाले लंबे खंड को, **अपमानजनक** पाया।

- They sued the **Wikimedia Foundation**, which runs Wikipedia, in the **Delhi High Court** earlier this year, seeking **₹2 crore** in damages.

उन्होंने इस साल पहले **दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय** में **विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन** (जो विकिपीडिया चलाता है) पर मुकदमा दायर किया, जिसमें **₹2 करोड़** का मुआवजा मांगा।

- In statements to **The Hindu**, the **Wikimedia Foundation** has stood by the ANI page, saying that the descriptions in that entry are borne out by **reliable sources** (which include **The Diplomat**, **EU DisinfoLab**, and **The Caravan** magazine).

द हिंदू से बयान में, **विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन** ने ANI पृष्ठ का समर्थन किया है, यह कहते हुए कि उस प्रविष्टि में जो विवरण दिए गए हैं, वे **विश्वसनीय स्रोतों** से प्रमाणित हैं (जिनमें **द डिप्लोमेट**, **EU डिसइन्फोलेब**, और **द कैरावन** पत्रिका शामिल हैं)।

- Users who have made more than **300 edits** and have an account that is at least a **month old** are free to “improve” the page, the Foundation said.

फाउंडेशन ने कहा कि वे उपयोगकर्ता जिन्होंने **300 से अधिक संपादन** किए हैं और जिनका खाता कम से कम **एक महीने पुराना** है, वे पृष्ठ को “सुधारने” के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।





What has the Delhi High Court ordered in the case so far?

अब तक दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने इस मामले में क्या आदेश दिया है?

- At the second hearing on **August 20**, **Justice Navin Chawla** ordered the company to serve **three of its users** with a **summons** to appear in the case, and provide “**details**” about these users.

20 अगस्त को दूसरे सुनवाई में, **न्यायमूर्ति नवीन चौहला** ने कंपनी को आदेश दिया कि वह **अपने तीन उपयोगकर्ताओं** को **समन** भेजे और इन उपयोगकर्ताओं के बारे में “**विवरण**” प्रदान करे।

- The demand appeared to be aimed at unmasking the individual editors who made these changes, something that the Foundation has historically not done outside the U.S. यह मांग व्यक्तिगत संपादकों को बेनकाब करने के उद्देश्य से लग रही थी, जिन्होंने ये बदलाव किए, एक ऐसी चीज़ जिसे फाउंडेशन ने **यू.एस. के बाहर** अब तक नहीं किया है।
- Even as the non-profit communicated with **ANI's lawyers** shortly before the subsequent hearing on **Thursday**, the latter filed a **contempt application**. यहां तक कि जब गैर-लाभकारी संस्था ने **ANI के वकीलों** से **गुरुवार** को अगली सुनवाई से ठीक पहले संपर्क किया, तो उन्होंने **अवमानना आवेदन** दायर किया।
- At the **Thursday hearing**, Mr. Chawla issued a verbal threat to order the **Indian government** to **block Wikipedia** if it did not comply. **गुरुवार** की सुनवाई में, श्री चौहला ने एक मौखिक धमकी दी कि अगर विकिमीडिया अनुपालन नहीं करता है तो वह **भारत सरकार** को **विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक** करने का आदेश देंगे।
- An “**authorised representative**” of the non-profit was directed to be personally present at the next hearing on **October 25**. गैर-लाभकारी संस्था के “**अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि**” को **25 अक्टूबर** को होने वाली अगली सुनवाई में व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित होने का निर्देश दिया गया।

Does Wikipedia face lawsuits and censorship threats elsewhere?

क्या विकिपीडिया को अन्य जगहों पर मुकदमे और सेंसरशिप की धमकियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

- **Wikipedia** has faced **bans** and **lawsuits** from around the world by individuals and organisations that have been aggrieved by descriptions of them. **विकिपीडिया** को दुनिया भर में व्यक्तियों और संगठनों से **बैन** और **मुकदमे** का सामना करना पड़ा है जिन्होंने अपने बारे में दिए गए वर्णनों से आहत होकर यह कदम उठाया।
- In **Russia**, Wikipedia editors have been targeted with **arrests** and **intimidation** since the beginning of that country's invasion of **Ukraine**. **रूस** में, विकिपीडिया संपादकों को **गिरफ्तारी** और **धमकियों** का सामना करना पड़ा है जब से उस देश ने **यूक्रेन** पर आक्रमण शुरू किया है।
- In **2019**, a **German court** ordered the Foundation to remove records of an older version of an article about academic **Alex Waibel**;





2019 में, एक जर्मन अदालत ने फाउंडेशन को एक शैक्षिक एलेक्स वैइबेल के बारे में पुराने संस्करण के लेख के रिकॉर्ड को हटाने का आदेश दिया था;

- In the **U.S.**, the firm routinely faces **lawsuits**, and nearly all cases have either been withdrawn or found in the non-profit's favour, due to the country's **ironclad protections** for web platforms.

यू.एस. में, फर्म को नियमित रूप से मुकदमे का सामना करना पड़ता है, और लगभग सभी मामलों को या तो वापस लिया गया है या वेब प्लेटफार्मों के लिए देश के कठोर संरक्षण के कारण गैर-लाभकारी संस्था के पक्ष में निर्णय हुआ है।

- The encyclopedia allows nearly anyone to **edit posts**, even without being logged in. इस विश्वकोश में लगभग कोई भी पोस्ट संपादित कर सकता है, यहां तक कि बिना लॉग इन किए भी।
- However, some posts on **contentious topics** are restricted (sometimes for a long duration) to **registered users** with a track record of making contributions that have been upheld by other users.

हालांकि, कुछ विवादास्पद विषयों पर पोस्ट को पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए प्रतिबंधित किया जाता है (कभी-कभी लंबी अवधि के लिए), जिनका योगदान रिकॉर्ड अन्य उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया हो।

- Norms on the site are decided by the **community**, and may be enforced unevenly, with articles on **less notable subjects** suffering from issues like **advertising-like language**. साइट पर मानदंड समुदाय द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, और उन्हें असमान रूप से लागू किया जा सकता है, जिससे कम प्रसिद्ध विषयों पर लेखों में विज्ञापन जैसी भाषा जैसी समस्याएँ आ सकती हैं।

Does Wikipedia content have an ideological bias?

क्या विकिपीडिया की सामग्री में वैचारिक पक्षपातीपन है?

- The current policies followed by Wikipedia users do not have an **explicit ideological flavour**.

वर्तमान में विकिपीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियों में स्पष्ट वैचारिक रंग नहीं है।

- These include guidelines such as having a "**neutral point of view**," only including "**notable**" information, and having reliable sources decided by the **community**. इनमें गाइडलाइंस शामिल हैं जैसे कि "तटस्थ दृष्टिकोण" रखना, केवल "प्रसिद्ध" जानकारी शामिल करना, और विश्वसनीय स्रोतों का निर्णय समुदाय द्वारा किया जाना।

- However, the site is often accused of a **progressive, liberal bias**, something that a few studies have also attested to.

हालांकि, इस साइट पर अक्सर प्रगतिशील, लिबरल पक्षपातीपन का आरोप लगता है, जिसे कुछ अध्ययनों ने भी सही ठहराया है।

- **Conservative grievances** with Wikipedia users' editorial slant have invariably become part of the discourse around the **ANI-Wikipedia case**.





रुढ़िवादी शिकायतें विकिपीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं की संपादकीय झुकाव के साथ हमेशा **ANI-विकिपीडिया मामले** के संवाद का हिस्सा बन गई हैं।

- **OpIndia**, a right-wing news portal that has covered the **ANI lawsuit** closely, has accused Wikipedia editors of propagating liberal “**propaganda**” on the site.
OpIndia, एक दक्षिणपंथी समाचार पोर्टल जिसने **ANI मुकदमा** को करीब से कवर किया है, ने विकिपीडिया संपादकों पर साइट पर लिबरल “**प्रचार**” फैलाने का आरोप लगाया है।
- **OpIndia** has previously revealed the identity of an individual editor who started and contributed to the entry on the **2020 Delhi riots**.
OpIndia ने पहले उस व्यक्तिगत संपादक की पहचान उजागर की थी जिसने **2020 दिल्ली दंगों** पर लेख की शुरुआत की और उसमें योगदान दिया।
- **OpIndia** has criticized the site’s description of the riots for allegedly downplaying attacks by **Muslim rioters**.
OpIndia ने दंगों के बारे में साइट के वर्णन की आलोचना की है क्योंकि इसमें **मुस्लिम दंगाइयों** द्वारा हमलों को कमतर बताया गया है।
- The portal’s editor on **Sunday** vowed to put out a detailed “**dossier**” outlining these allegations.
रविवार को पोर्टल के संपादक ने इन आरोपों को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक विस्तृत “**डॉसियर**” प्रकाशित करने की शपथ ली।
- Wikipedia’s volunteer editors have had a **general prohibition** on **OpIndia articles** since **2009**, with the site being described by a Wikipedia policy page on reliable sources by/for editors as “**considered generally unreliable** due to its poor reputation for fact-checking and accuracy.”
विकिपीडिया के स्वैच्छिक संपादकों पर **2009** से **OpIndia लेखों** पर **सामान्य प्रतिबंध** है, और साइट को विकिपीडिया नीति पृष्ठ पर विश्वसनीय स्रोतों के रूप में “**सामान्य रूप से अविश्वसनीय माना गया**” बताया गया है क्योंकि इसकी तथ्यों की जाँच और सटीकता के लिए **खराब प्रतिष्ठा** है।
- **Has Wikipedia faced criticism for content vandalism in India before?**
क्या विकिपीडिया को भारत में सामग्री वंदलिज्म के लिए आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा है?
- Wikipedia has faced the **Union government’s ire** at least once in the past due to **vandalism**.
विकिपीडिया को **केंद्र सरकार का गुस्सा** कम से कम एक बार **वंदलिज्म** के कारण सामना करना पड़ा है।
- The cricketer **Arshdeep Singh’s page** was briefly vandalised last year, and then-Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology **Rajeev Chandrasekhar** said the vandalism was inconsistent with the government’s principles for the **Indian internet**.
क्रिकेटर अर्शदीप सिंह का पेज पिछले साल कुछ समय के लिए वंदलाइज किया गया था, और उस समय





के राज्य मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी राजीव चंद्रशेखर ने कहा कि यह वंदलिज्म सरकार के भारतीय इंटरनेट के सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ था।

- The site's **volunteers** quickly addressed the vandalism and restricted the page to **experienced editors**.

साइट के स्वयंसेवकों ने जल्दी ही वंदलिज्म को ठीक किया और पेज को **अनुभवी संपादकों** तक सीमित कर दिया।

- The site also suffers from a weakness under **Indian law** — unlike social media companies, it has no procedure in place to block access to articles after receiving a **court order**.

साइट को **भारतीय कानून** के तहत भी एक कमजोरी का सामना करना पड़ता है — सोशल मीडिया कंपनियों के विपरीत, इसके पास **कोर्ट आदेश** प्राप्त करने के बाद लेखों तक पहुंच को ब्लॉक करने की कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है।

- In **2019**, the **Wikimedia Foundation** termed a prior draft of the **IT Rules, 2021**, which enable such blocking orders, as having “the potential to limit free expression rights for internet users across the country.”

2019 में, **विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन** ने **IT नियमों, 2021** के एक पूर्व मसौदे को “देशभर में इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं के अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता अधिकारों को सीमित करने की संभावना” के रूप में वर्णित किया।

- **Can Wikipedia be blocked?**

क्या विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक किया जा सकता है?

- However, Wikipedia may not be completely immune from **arm-twisting** or blocking. हालांकि, विकिपीडिया **दबाव** या ब्लॉकिंग से पूरी तरह से बचा नहीं हो सकता।

- **China**, for instance, has had the site blocked for years.

चीन, उदाहरण के लिए, सालों से साइट को ब्लॉक कर चुका है।

- While **Russia** has not blocked the site, it has arrested **volunteer editors** of **Russian-language Wikipedia**, and told search engines to mark the site as a violator of **Russian laws**.

जबकि **रूस** ने साइट को ब्लॉक नहीं किया है, उसने **रूसी-भाषी विकिपीडिया** के स्वयंसेवक संपादकों को गिरफ्तार किया है, और सर्च इंजनों को साइट को **रूसी कानूनों** का उल्लंघन करने वाला के रूप में चिन्हित करने को कहा है।

- Since Wikipedia content is licensed under **Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licence 4.0**, its pages can be legally mirrored to a “**fork**” setup that can edit and censor its content as per **government demands** or individual biases.

चूंकि विकिपीडिया सामग्री को **क्रिएटिव कॉमन्स एट्रिब्यूशन-शेयरअलाइक लाइसेंस 4.0** के तहत लाइसेंस





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प्राप्त है, इसके पेजों को कानूनी रूप से “फर्क” सेटअप पर मिरर किया जा सकता है, जो **सरकारी मांगों** या व्यक्तिगत पक्षपातों के अनुसार इसकी सामग्री को संपादित और सेंसर कर सकता है।

- **Ruwiki** is an example of such a **fork**, which complies with **Russian authorities’** narratives on the **Russia–Ukraine war**.

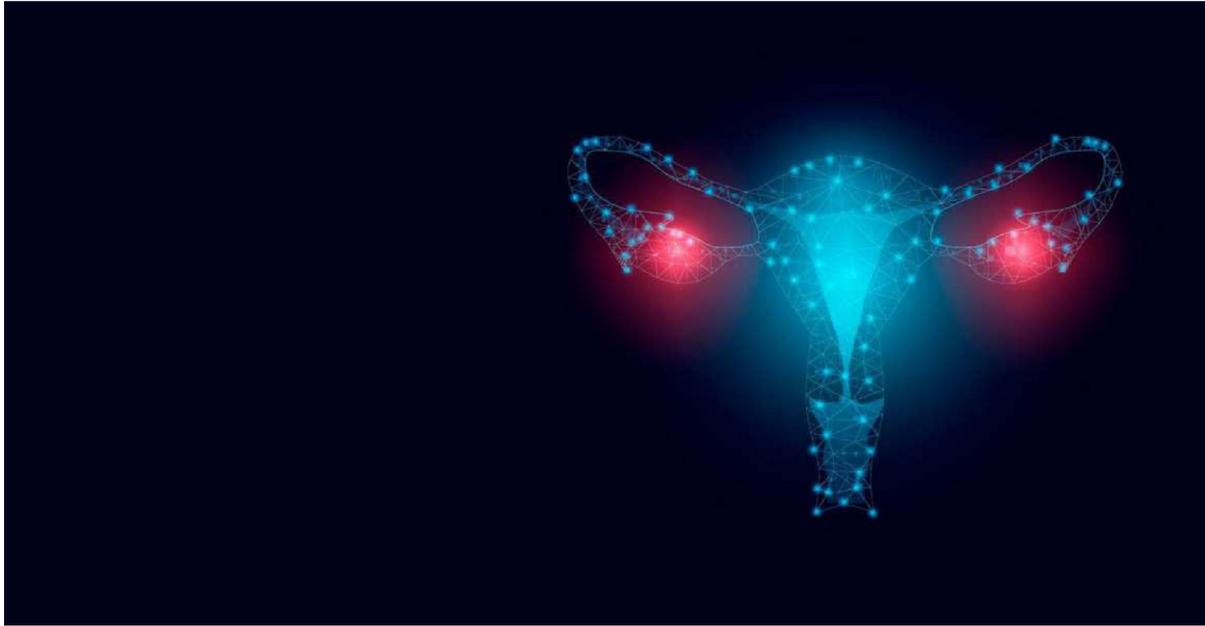
रुविकी ऐसी एक **फर्क** का उदाहरण है, जो **रूसी अधिकारियों** के **रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध** पर कथन के अनुरूप है।

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Understanding ovarian cancer: its causes, symptoms, and screening methods

This September, during Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, understanding the cancer's lesser-known facts – from subtle symptoms to genetic and lifestyle risks – can lead to earlier detection, personalised treatment, and preventive strategies

[SS Paper III: Science and Technology](#)

Anup Rawool
Vid Karmarkar

Note: The information in this article is provided as such and is not intended as medical advice. If you have any concerns, please consult your physician.

Ovarian cancer is the most lethal gynecological malignancy. It is often called a "silent killer" because its symptoms are non-specific and mimic less serious conditions that lead to late diagnosis and a poor prognosis. In India, ovarian cancer ranks among the top three cancers, contributing to 6.6% of all women's cancers.

In 2022, India reported 47,333 new ovarian cancer cases and 32,978 deaths. These alarming figures highlight the gravity of the disease. Understanding lesser-known aspects of ovarian cancer can enhance prevention, early detection, and treatment efforts, offering hope to patients and healthcare providers.

Unlike other cancers, ovarian cancer presents vague symptoms such as bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, loss of appetite, feeling full quickly, and an urgent or frequent need to urinate. Other signs include indigestion, constipation, back pain, persistent fatigue, weight loss, and postmenopausal vaginal bleeding. These symptoms are often mistaken for common ailments, leading to late diagnosis. A 2004 study reported women with (malignant) ovarian cancer typically experience these symptoms 20 to 30 times a month, and which are more severe than those without the disease. Unfortunately, because of the overlapping nature of these symptoms with other common ailments, they can be dismissed until the cancer has advanced. Healthcare providers must be vigilant when women

report persistent symptoms.

Cancer subtypes and screening

Ovarian cancer is not a uniform disease. It has two main subtypes: **type I and type II**. **Type I tumours are less common, typically diagnosed at an early stage, and have a better prognosis.** Type II tumours are more common, more aggressive, usually diagnosed at an advanced stage, and are responsible for most deaths due to ovarian cancer.

The survival rate for patients with ovarian cancer depends on the stage of detection and access to appropriate treatment. Researchers reported in September 2022 that around 20% of patients with advanced ovarian cancer who receive optimal surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy could be disease-free at 10 years and might be considered potentially cured.

Unlike breast or cervical cancer, there are no effective screening tests for ovarian cancer. The CA125 blood test, often included in cancer screening packages, is not recommended for routine screening in women at average risk due to its limited specificity. While CA125 is useful to monitor ovarian cancer after diagnosis, it is less effective at screening asymptomatic women as it can lead to false positives and unnecessary further testing, anxiety, and potentially over-treatment.

Due to the absence of a reliable screening tool, awareness of risk factors and symptoms becomes crucial. Regular consultations with healthcare providers and discussions about family history can lead to earlier detection and better management of ovarian cancer.

Genes and endometriosis

While it's possible to develop ovarian cancer even without a family history of

breast or ovarian cancer, it's the most heritable of all cancers: 65-85% of hereditary ovarian cancer cases involve mutations in the BRCA1 or the BRCA2 genes. Women with these mutations have a significantly higher risk of developing ovarian cancer – up to 50% for BRCA1 and around 15% for BRCA2. Some other genes have also been associated with hereditary ovarian cancer.

Genetic testing allows for personalised risk management, including tailored clinical surveillance, chemoprevention, and prophylactic surgeries, which can reduce the risk of developing ovarian cancer in high-risk women. Endometriosis, a condition where uterine-like tissue grows outside the uterus, has been linked to an increased risk of certain types of ovarian cancer, particularly endometrioid and clear-cell cancers. This said, endometriosis-linked ovarian cancer risk is low and radical measures, such as a bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, to prevent ovarian cancer alone are rarely justified.

Lifestyle factors

Certain lifestyle factors are linked to ovarian cancer risk. For example, the use of talcum powder in the genital area has long been debated, with mixed evidence about its potential link to ovarian cancer. In the past, some talc products contained asbestos, a known carcinogen, but the evidence regarding modern, asbestos-free talc is still inconclusive. Experts including the American Cancer Society have called for more research to settle these questions. Another emerging area of concern is the use of chemical hair products. Some studies have shown a possible link between the prolonged use of hair dyes and an increased risk of ovarian cancer.

Additionally, frequent use of hair straighteners, relaxers or pressing products that release formaldehyde gas – a known carcinogen – may elevate the risk of developing ovarian cancer. Again, more research is required.

HRT, menopause, and genetic counselling

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT), commonly used to alleviate menopausal symptoms, has been linked to a higher risk of ovarian cancer even when used for less than five years. Postmenopausal women considering HRT should weigh this risk against the benefits and explore alternatives with their healthcare provider to make informed decisions.

For women with a family history of ovarian or breast cancer, genetic counselling is a valuable tool. This process helps identify individuals at risk for hereditary cancers and provides tailored guidance on preventive measures and potential treatments. Through personalised risk management strategies, genetic counselling can improve outcomes and help reduce the likelihood of developing ovarian cancer.

Ovarian cancer may be elusive, but knowledge is power. This September, during Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, understanding its lesser-known facts – from subtle symptoms to genetic and lifestyle risks – can lead to earlier detection, personalised treatment, and preventive strategies. Empower yourself and others with this knowledge – it can save lives.

Anup Rawool is a Clinical and Cancer Geneticist and the founder of Sahaj Genetics Clinic, Comprehensive Medical Genetics & Counseling Center. Vid Karmarkar is the founder and CEO of Cansava Foundation.





Understanding ovarian cancer: its causes, symptoms, and screening methods

डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर को समझना: इसके कारण, लक्षण और जांच के तरीके

This September, during Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, understanding the cancer's lesser-known facts — from subtle symptoms to genetic and lifestyle risks — can lead to earlier detection, personalised treatment, and preventive strategies

इस सितंबर में, डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर के बारे में जागरूकता माह के दौरान, कैंसर के कम ज्ञात तथ्यों को समझना - सूक्ष्म लक्षणों से लेकर आनुवंशिक और जीवनशैली जोखिमों तक - पहले से पता लगाने, व्यक्तिगत उपचार और निवारक रणनीतियों की ओर ले जा सकता है।

Ovarian Cancer: A Silent Killer

अंडाशय का कैंसर: एक मौन हत्यारा

- **Ovarian cancer** is the most lethal gynecological malignancy.
अंडाशय का कैंसर सबसे घातक स्त्री रोग संबंधी कैंसर है।
- It is often called a **“silent killer”** because its symptoms are non-specific and mimic less serious conditions, leading to late diagnosis and poor prognosis.
इसे अक्सर **“मौन हत्यारा”** कहा जाता है क्योंकि इसके लक्षण अस्पष्ट होते हैं और यह कम गंभीर बीमारियों की नकल करते हैं, जिससे देर से निदान और खराब भविष्यवाणी होती है।
- In **India**, ovarian cancer ranks among the **top three cancers**, contributing to **6.6%** of all women's cancers.
भारत में, अंडाशय का कैंसर **तीन प्रमुख कैंसर** में शामिल है, जो सभी महिला कैंसर का **6.6%** योगदान करता है।
- In **2022**, India reported **47,333** new ovarian cancer cases and **32,978** deaths.
2022 में, भारत में **47,333** नए अंडाशय कैंसर के मामले और **32,978** मौतें रिपोर्ट की गईं।
- These alarming figures highlight the gravity of the disease.
यह चिंताजनक आंकड़े बीमारी की गंभीरता को उजागर करते हैं।
- Understanding lesser-known aspects of ovarian cancer can enhance **prevention, early detection, and treatment efforts**, offering hope to patients and healthcare providers.





अंडाशय के कैंसर के कम ज्ञात पहलुओं को समझने से **रोकथाम, प्रारंभिक निदान, और इलाज के प्रयासों** को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है, जिससे रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को आशा मिल सकती है।

Symptoms of Ovarian Cancer

अंडाशय के कैंसर के लक्षण

- Unlike other cancers, ovarian cancer presents **vague symptoms** such as **bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, loss of appetite, feeling full quickly**, and an urgent or frequent need to urinate.
अन्य कैंसरों के विपरीत, अंडाशय के कैंसर के लक्षण **अस्पष्ट** होते हैं, जैसे **पेट फूलना, पेट या श्रोणि में दर्द, भूख में कमी, जल्द पेट भरने का एहसास, और बार-बार या तात्कालिक पेशाब का आना।**
- Other signs include **indigestion, constipation, back pain, persistent fatigue, weight loss, and postmenopausal vaginal bleeding**.
अन्य लक्षणों में **अस्वस्थ पाचन, कब्ज, पीठ में दर्द, लगातार थकान, वजन घटना, और मेनोपॉज के बाद योनि से रक्तस्राव** शामिल हैं।
- These symptoms are often mistaken for common ailments, leading to late diagnosis.
इन लक्षणों को अक्सर सामान्य बीमारियों के रूप में गलत समझा जाता है, जिसके कारण देर से निदान होता है।
- A **2004 study** reported women with **malignant ovarian cancer** typically experience these symptoms **20 to 30 times a month**, and they are more severe than those without the disease.
एक **2004 का अध्ययन** रिपोर्ट करता है कि **कैंसरग्रस्त अंडाशय के रोगी महिलाएं** आमतौर पर इन लक्षणों का अनुभव करती हैं **20 से 30 बार प्रति माह**, और यह बिना बीमारी के लक्षणों की तुलना में अधिक गंभीर होते हैं।
- Due to the overlapping nature of these symptoms with other common ailments, they are often dismissed until the cancer has advanced.
इन लक्षणों का अन्य सामान्य बीमारियों के साथ ओवरलैप होने के कारण, इन्हें अक्सर नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया जाता है, जब तक कैंसर विकसित नहीं हो जाता।
- Healthcare providers must be vigilant when women report **persistent symptoms**.
स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को तब सतर्क रहना चाहिए जब महिलाएं **लगातार लक्षणों** की रिपोर्ट करती हैं।

Cancer Subtypes and Screening

कैंसर के उपप्रकार और स्क्रीनिंग

- Ovarian cancer has two main subtypes: **Type I** and **Type II**.
अंडाशय का कैंसर दो प्रमुख उपप्रकारों में होता है: **प्रकार I** और **प्रकार II**।
- **Type I** tumours are **less common**, typically diagnosed at an **early stage**, and have a better prognosis.





प्रकार I ट्यूमर कम सामान्य होते हैं, आमतौर पर प्रारंभिक चरण में निदान होते हैं, और इनका बेहतर भविष्यवाणी होता है।

- **Type II** tumours are more common, more **aggressive**, usually diagnosed at an **advanced stage**, and are responsible for most deaths due to ovarian cancer.

प्रकार II ट्यूमर अधिक सामान्य, अधिक आक्रामक होते हैं, आमतौर पर उन्नत चरण में निदान होते हैं, और अंडाशय के कैंसर से होने वाली अधिकांश मौतों के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं।

- The **survival rate** for patients with ovarian cancer depends on the **stage of detection** and access to appropriate treatment.

अंडाशय के कैंसर के रोगियों का जीवित रहने का दर निदान के चरण और उचित उपचार तक पहुंच पर निर्भर करता है।

- Researchers reported in **September 2022** that around **20%** of patients with **advanced ovarian cancer** who receive **optimal surgery** and **platinum-based chemotherapy** could be disease-free at **10 years** and might be considered **potentially cured**.

सितंबर 2022 में शोधकर्ताओं ने रिपोर्ट किया कि लगभग **20%** मरीजों में जो उन्नत अंडाशय के कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं और सर्वोत्तम सर्जरी और प्लैटिनम-आधारित कीमोथेरेपी प्राप्त करते हैं, वे **10 वर्षों** में रोगमुक्त हो सकते हैं और उन्हें संभावित रूप से ठीक माना जा सकता है।

Screening for Ovarian Cancer

अंडाशय के कैंसर की स्क्रीनिंग

- Unlike **breast** or **cervical cancer**, there are no effective **screening tests** for ovarian cancer.

स्तन या गर्भाशय ग्रीवा कैंसर के विपरीत, अंडाशय के कैंसर के लिए कोई प्रभावी स्क्रीनिंग परीक्षण नहीं हैं।

- The **CA125 blood test**, often included in cancer screening packages, is not recommended for routine screening in women at **average risk** due to its limited specificity.

CA125 रक्त परीक्षण, जो अक्सर कैंसर स्क्रीनिंग पैकेजों में शामिल होता है, को **औसत जोखिम** वाली महिलाओं के लिए नियमित स्क्रीनिंग के रूप में अनुशंसित नहीं किया जाता है क्योंकि इसकी **सीमित विशिष्टता** होती है।

- While CA125 is useful to monitor ovarian cancer after diagnosis, it is less effective at screening **asymptomatic women** as it can lead to **false positives**, unnecessary further testing, **anxiety**, and potentially **over-treatment**.

जबकि CA125 निदान के बाद अंडाशय के कैंसर की निगरानी करने में उपयोगी है, यह **लक्षणविहीन महिलाओं** की स्क्रीनिंग में कम प्रभावी है क्योंकि यह **गलत सकारात्मक** परिणाम, अनावश्यक आगे की परीक्षण, चिंता, और संभावित रूप से **अत्यधिक उपचार** का कारण बन सकता है।

- Due to the absence of a reliable screening tool, awareness of **risk factors** and **symptoms** becomes crucial.





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विश्वसनीय स्क्रीनिंग उपकरण की अनुपस्थिति के कारण, **जोखिम कारकों** और **लक्षणों** के बारे में जागरूकता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है।

- **Regular consultations** with healthcare providers and discussions about **family history** can lead to **earlier detection** and better management of ovarian cancer.

स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं के साथ **नियमित परामर्श** और **पारिवारिक इतिहास** पर चर्चा करने से अंडाशय के कैंसर का **प्रारंभिक निदान** और बेहतर प्रबंधन हो सकता है।

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