To watch an in-depth discussion on the topic, click on the YouTube link below: https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS

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07_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

1. **J&K Assembly passes resolution to restore special status, begin dialogue with Centre** (GS Paper-II: Polity)
2. **Happy that Usha will become Second Lady of the U.S., says her 96-year-old grandaunt** (PCS)
3. **A West Asia under Donald Trump** (GS Paper-II: US and West Asia)
4. **What Trump 2.0 means for India** (GS Paper-II: India-USA)
5. **Donald Trump sweeps the battleground States** (GS Paper-II: Polity: Comparison Constitutions)
6. **Why did SC uphold U.P. madrasa Act?** (GS Paper-II: Fundamental Rights)
7. **PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education gets nod** (GS Paper-II: Government Scheme)
8. **Autonomous surface vessel completes 1,500-km voyage** (PCS)
9. **Anil Pradhan from Odisha wins Rohini Nayyar prize** (PCS)
10. **Six Indian-Americans win seats in the U.S. House** (GS Paper-II: Comparison Constitutions)
11. **Republicans take Senate majority, fighting to keep control of House** (GS Paper-II: Comparison Constitutions)
12. **IOC welcomes India's interest in hosting the Olympic Games** (PCS)

13. **RNA editing is promising to go where DNA editing can't** (GS Paper-III: S&T)

J&K Assembly passes resolution to restore special status, begin dialogue with Centre

GS Paper II: Polity

Peerzada Ashiq

SRINAGAR

Amid uproar and high-pitch protests by Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) legislators, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly on Wednesday passed a resolution seeking restoration of special status and sought a dialogue with the Centre for the same.

Speaker Abdur Rahim Rather put the resolution to voice vote. It was passed with the majority of legislators supporting it in the 90-

BJP legislators oppose the resolution on the restoration of special status in the J&K Assembly, Srinagar, on Wednesday. IMRAN NISSAR

member Assembly. Besides 55 coalition members of the National Conference (NC), the resolution was supported by parties outside the coalition.

Three legislators of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), Awami Ittehad Party legislator Sheikh Khursheed, Independent legislator Shabir Kullay, J&K Peoples Conference chief Sajad Lone, and Aam Aadmi Party legislator Mehraj Malik supported it.

Earlier, Deputy Chief Minister Surinder Choudhary, while addressing the third day of the Assembly, moved the resolution.

J&K Assembly passes resolution to restore special status, begin dialogue with Centre

जम्मू-कश्मीर विधानसभा ने विशेष दर्जा बहाल करने का प्रस्ताव पारित किया, केंद्र से बातचीत शुरू

Resolution for Restoration of Special Status in Jammu and Kashmir Assembly
जम्मू और कश्मीर विधानसभा में विशेष दर्जे की बहाली के लिए प्रस्ताव

- Amid **uproar** and high-pitch **protests** by BJP legislators, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly on **Wednesday** passed a resolution seeking restoration of **special status** and requested a dialogue with the Centre for the same.

  भाजपा विधायकों द्वारा **हंगामा** और जोरदार **विरोध** के बीच, जम्मू और कश्मीर विधानसभा ने **बुधवार** को **विशेष दर्जे** की बहाली की मांग करते हुए एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया और इसके लिए केंद्र के साथ बातचीत की मांग की।

- **Speaker Abdur Rahim Rather** put the resolution to a **voice vote**, and it was passed with the majority of legislators supporting it in the **90-member Assembly**.

स्पीकर **अब्दुर रहीम राठर** ने इस प्रस्ताव को **वॉयस वोट** के लिए रखा, और यह **90-सदस्यीय विधानसभा** में बहुमत से पारित हो गया।

- Besides the **55 coalition members** of the **National Conference (NC)**, the resolution was supported by parties outside the coalition as well.

  नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस (एनसी) के **55 गठबंधन सदस्यों** के अलावा, इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन गठबंधन से बाहर की पार्टियों ने भी किया।

- **Three legislators** of the **Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)**, **Awami Ittehad Party** legislator **Sheikh Khursheed**, **Independent legislator** Shabir Kullay, **J&K Peoples Conference** chief **Sajad Lone**, and **Aam Aadmi Party** legislator **Mehraj Malik** supported the resolution.

  पीपुल्स डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी (पीडीपी) के **तीन विधायक**, **अवामी इत्तेहाद पार्टी** के विधायक **शेख खुर्शीद**, **निर्दलीय विधायक** शबीर कुल्ले, **जेके पीपुल्स कॉन्फ्रेंस** के प्रमुख **सजाद लोन**, और **आम आदमी पार्टी** के विधायक **मेहराज मलिक** ने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया।

- Earlier, **Deputy Chief Minister Surinder Choudhary**, while addressing the third day of the Assembly, moved the resolution.

  पहले, **उपमुख्यमंत्री सुरिंदर चौधरी** ने विधानसभा के तीसरे दिन के संबोधन के दौरान इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया।

Happy that Usha will become Second Lady of the U.S., says her 96-year-old grandaunt

PCS

B. Madhu Gopal
VISAKHAPATNAM

There was a steady stream of mediapersons and visitors at 96-year-old Chilukuri Santhamma's home at Akkayyapalem in Visakhapatnam on Wednesday evening after the results of the U.S. Presidential election were declared.

Ms. Chilukuri Santhamma, a former physics professor, is the grandaunt of Usha Chilukuri Vance, wife of J.D. Vance, the U.S. Vice-President-elect.

"I am happy that someone from our family has become the Second Lady of the U.S. I watched the election results on TV. Usha's grandfather, Rama Sub-ramanya Sastry, and my husband are brothers," she said.

Ms. Santhamma, however, regretted that many Indians were leaving their motherland in search of greener pastures. She said opportunities should be made available in India so that talent can be retained within the country.

Ms. Usha is the daughter of Chilukuri Radhakrishna, son of Rama Subramanya Sastry, the younger brother of Ms. Santhamma's husband. Mr. Radhakrishna studied mechanical engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, and subsequently migrated to the U.S.

After retiring from Andhra University, Ms. Santhamma continues to teach physics at Centurion University in Vizianagaram. "Radhakrishna had left for the U.S. long ago, and Usha was born there. She should not forget her roots," Ms. Santhamma had told *The Hindu* in the past.

Chilukuri Santhamma, grandaunt of Usha Chilukuri Vance, speaking to presspersons in Visakhapatnam on Wednesday. V. RAJU

Happy that Usha will become Second Lady of the U.S., says her 96-year-old grandaunt

उषा के अमेरिका की द्वितीय महिला बनने पर उनकी 96 वर्षीय दादी ने कहा कि उन्हें खुशी है

Visit to Chilukuri Santhamma's Home After U.S. Presidential Election
अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के बाद चिलुकुरी संथम्मा के घर पर आगंतुकों का दौरा

- There was a steady stream of **mediapersons and visitors** at 96-year-old **Chilukuri Santhamma's home** in **Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam**, on **Wednesday evening** after the results of the **U.S. Presidential election** were declared.
  बुधवार शाम, अक्कय्यापालेम, विशाखापत्तनम में 96 वर्षीय चिलुकुरी संथम्मा के घर पर मीडिया कर्मियों और आगंतुकों का तांता लगा रहा जब अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के परिणाम घोषित किए गए।

- Ms. **Chilukuri Santhamma**, a former **physics professor**, is the **grandaunt** of **Usha Chilukuri Vance**, wife of **J.D. Vance**, the **U.S. Vice-President-elect**.
  श्रीमती चिलुकुरी संथम्मा, एक पूर्व भौतिकी की प्रोफेसर, उषा चिलुकुरी वेंस की दादी हैं, जो अमेरिका के नव-निर्वाचित उपराष्ट्रपति जे.डी. वेंस की पत्नी हैं।

- "I am happy that someone from our family has become the **Second Lady of the U.S.** I watched the **election results** on TV. **Usha's grandfather, Rama Subramanya Sastry**, and my **husband** are **brothers**," she said.
  उन्होंने कहा, "मैं खुश हूं कि हमारे परिवार से कोई अमेरिका की दूसरी महिला बनी है। मैंने टीवी पर चुनाव परिणाम देखे। उषा के दादा, राम सुब्रमण्य शास्त्री, और मेरे पति भाई हैं।"

- Ms. **Santhamma** expressed regret that many **Indians** were leaving their **motherland** in search of **greener pastures**. She said **opportunities** should be made available in **India** so that **talent** can be retained within the country.
  श्रीमती संथम्मा ने इस बात पर खेद जताया कि कई भारतीय बेहतर अवसरों की तलाश में अपनी मातृभूमि छोड़ रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में अवसर उपलब्ध होने चाहिए ताकि प्रतिभा देश में ही रहे।

- Ms. **Usha** is the **daughter** of **Chilukuri Radhakrishna**, who is the **son of Rama Subramanya Sastry**, the **younger brother** of Ms. **Santhamma's husband. Mr. Radhakrishna** studied **mechanical engineering** at the **Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**, and subsequently migrated to the **U.S.**
  श्रीमती उषा, चिलुकुरी राधाकृष्ण की बेटी हैं, जो राम सुब्रमण्य शास्त्री के पुत्र और श्रीमती संथम्मा के पति के छोटे भाई हैं। राधाकृष्ण ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मद्रास से यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई की और बाद में अमेरिका चले गए।

- After **retiring** from **Andhra University**, Ms. **Santhamma** continues to teach **physics** at **Centurion University** in **Vizianagaram**.

आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय से सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद, श्रीमती **संथम्मा विजयनगरम** के **सेंचुरियन विश्वविद्यालय** में **भौतिकी** पढ़ाना जारी रखे हुए हैं।

- "**Radhakrishna** had left for the **U.S.** long ago, and **Usha** was born there. She should not forget her **roots**," Ms. **Santhamma** had told **The Hindu** in the past.

श्रीमती **संथम्मा** ने **द हिंदू** को बताया था, "**राधाकृष्ण** बहुत पहले **अमेरिका** चले गए थे, और **उषा** का जन्म वहीं हुआ था। उसे अपनी **जड़ें** नहीं भूलनी चाहिए।"

A West Asia under Donald Trump

Stanly Johny

One of the key foreign policy issues to have plagued Joe Biden's single-term presidency was Israel's war on the Palestinians in Gaza. Before the October 7, 2023 attack by Hamas in Israel, his administration seemed confident about its West Asia policy. Mr. Biden wanted to expand the Arab-Israel normalisation process, which was initiated by his predecessor, Donald Trump, through the 2020 Abraham Accords. Saudi Arabia and Israel were in an advanced stage of normalising ties. The Palestine question had been pushed to the margins of regional politics. But October 7 overhauled the status quo.

Mr. Biden immediately offered his full support for Israel, which launched a retaliatory war in Gaza. The Biden administration's approach was largely two-pronged: support Israel's war in Gaza, while beginning diplomatic measures to prevent the conflict from escalating into an all-out regional war. But what Mr. Biden got after a year was a disastrous, unending war in Gaza, sullying America's reputation, and a widening conflict in West Asia, dragging the United States deeper into it. Over the past year, more than 43,000 Palestinians have been killed in Gaza. The war also expanded to Lebanon when, on October 1, Israel launched its fourth invasion of the neighbouring country. The conflict has also triggered a shooting match between Israel and Iran. Mr. Biden was accused of being complicit in "Israel's genocide" against the Palestinians, and his diplomatic efforts to prevent the conflict from widening in West Asia proved ineffectual. This means Donald Trump, the next President of the U.S., is going to inherit a West Asia, traditionally a backyard of American influence, on fire.

Trump's record
Make no mistake. Mr. Trump is not an Israel-sceptic. Pro-Israel policies defined his West Asia policy during his first term in office. It was Mr. Trump who moved America's embassy to Jerusalem. It was Mr. Trump's administration that recognised Israel's illegal annexation of Syria's Golan Heights. And it was Mr. Trump who withdrew the U.S. unilaterally from the Iran nuclear deal, despite United Nations certification that Iran was fully compliant with the terms of the 2015 agreement. And even the Abraham Accords, which brought Israel and Arab nations, the two pillars of America's West Asia policy together, were aimed at building a combined stronger alliance against Iran, the common foe of the U.S. and Israel. Mr. Trump had unveiled a 'peace plan' for Israel-Palestine in 2020, but it had been rejected outright by the Palestinian leadership, saying it was heavily in favour of Israel.

So, Mr. Trump is unlikely to take a strong moral position against Israel's war in Gaza. During the campaign, he had also made it clear that he strongly stood for Israel's victory in the ongoing wars in West Asia. Yet, Israel's disastrous multi-front wars would pose critical foreign policy challenges to Mr. Trump.

Threads to the issues
The first problem he would face is what Mr. Biden faced in October 2023. Mr. Biden was ready to overlook criticisms of genocide against Israel, but he did not want an all-out war in West Asia, which the Americans believe are not in their interests. He called for a ceasefire in Gaza but refused to exert any meaningful pressure on the Benjamin Netanyahu government. According to an analysis by Brown University, the Biden administration spent $17.9 billion on military assistance to Israel in a year from October 2023. Mr. Biden wanted to insulate the war in Gaza from the larger conflict in West Asia, but he failed to do so. Mr. Trump, likewise, might support Israel in the war on Gaza or against Hezbollah, but he would not like the U.S. being drawn into a regional war, mainly for two reasons.

First, Mr. Trump's base is against the U.S. getting stuck in West Asia's forever wars. His Vice-President-elect J.D. Vance has repeatedly slammed America's wars in the region, particularly the 2003 Iraq invasion. Mr. Trump would like to focus on further strengthening America's conventional capabilities and bring China, its most powerful conventional rival, into the pulpit of his foreign policy. A war with Iran would not serve this purpose.

Second, one of Mr. Trump's key campaign promises was to fix the cost of living crisis. If there is a larger war with Iran, which could affect energy supplies through the Strait of Hormuz that connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea, the inflationary pressure will only get enhanced. For political, economic and strategic reasons, a wider war in West Asia would not be in the interest of a Trump administration either.

Looking ahead
But what is to be seen is whether Mr. Trump can look at the larger strategic picture and take corrective measures to restore America's position in West Asia. Mr. Biden is leaving behind a broken region where Israel is going rogue with American support. Granted, America still remains the most powerful country in the region and its Arab allies are still sticking to America's leadership, despite many grievances. But Israel's unending, disproportionate wars have damaged America's reputation. Worse, it has brought the region to the brink of an all-out war. Mr. Trump has to be more assertive in bringing the wars in Gaza and Lebanon to an end at the earliest if he wants to restore stability in the region. If he continues the Biden policies, topped up by his own pro-Israeli impulses which were on display during his first presidency, West Asia will fall further into chaos.

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With Joe Biden leaving behind a broken region, it remains to be seen whether Donald Trump can look at the larger strategic picture

A West Asia under Donald Trump

डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प के अधीन पश्चिम एशिया

Key Foreign Policy Issues During Joe Biden's Presidency
जो बिडेन के राष्ट्रपति कार्यकाल के दौरान मुख्य विदेश नीति मुद्दे

- One of the key **foreign policy issues** during **Joe Biden's** presidency was **Israel's war on the Palestinians in Gaza**.
  जो बिडेन के राष्ट्रपति कार्यकाल के दौरान प्रमुख **विदेश नीति** मुद्दों में से एक **गाजा में फिलिस्तीनियों पर इज़राइल का युद्ध** था।
- Before the **October 7, 2023 attack** by **Hamas** in **Israel**, the administration was **confident** about its **West Asia policy**.
  7 अक्टूबर 2023 को **हमास** द्वारा **इज़राइल पर हमले** से पहले, प्रशासन अपनी **पश्चिम एशिया नीति** को लेकर **आश्वस्त** था।
- **Mr. Biden** aimed to expand the **Arab-Israel normalization** process, which was started by **Donald Trump** through the **2020 Abraham Accords**.
  बिडेन ने 2020 **अब्राहम समझौतों** के माध्यम से **डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प** द्वारा शुरू की गई **अरब-इज़राइल सामान्यीकरण प्रक्रिया** का विस्तार करने का लक्ष्य रखा था।
- **Saudi Arabia** and **Israel** were in advanced stages of **normalizing ties**.
  सऊदी अरब और **इज़राइल संबंध सामान्य बनाने** के उन्नत चरणों में थे।
- The **Palestine question** had been pushed to the **margins of regional politics**.
  फिलिस्तीन का प्रश्न क्षेत्रीय राजनीति के हाशिये पर धकेल दिया गया था।
- But **October 7** overhauled the **status quo**.
  लेकिन **7 अक्टूबर** ने **यथास्थिति** को बदल दिया।

Biden's Response to Israel's War in Gaza
गाजा में इज़राइल के युद्ध पर बिडेन की प्रतिक्रिया

- **Mr. Biden** immediately offered his **full support for Israel**, which launched a **retaliatory war in Gaza**.
  बिडेन ने तुरंत **इज़राइल** के लिए अपना **पूर्ण समर्थन** दिया, जिसने **गाजा में जवाबी युद्ध** शुरू किया।
- The **Biden administration's approach** was **two-pronged**: support **Israel's war** in **Gaza** and start **diplomatic efforts** to prevent the conflict from **escalating into a regional war**.
  बिडेन प्रशासन की नीति **दो-तरफा** थी: **गाजा में इज़राइल के युद्ध** का समर्थन करना और संघर्ष को **क्षेत्रीय युद्ध में बदलने से रोकने के लिए कूटनीतिक प्रयास** शुरू करना।
- However, after a year, Mr. Biden faced an **unending war in Gaza**, tarnishing **America's reputation** and **widening conflict** in **West Asia**.
  हालांकि, एक साल बाद, बिडेन को एक **अविरल गाजा युद्ध**, **अमेरिका की प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल** और **पश्चिम एशिया में बढ़ते संघर्ष** का सामना करना पड़ा।
- Over the past year, more than **43,000 Palestinians** have been **killed in Gaza**.
  पिछले एक वर्ष में **43,000 से अधिक फिलिस्तीनी गाजा में मारे गए हैं।
- The **war expanded** to **Lebanon** when, on **October 1**, Israel launched its **fourth invasion** of the neighboring country.
  युद्ध **लेबनान** तक फैल गया, जब **1 अक्टूबर** को इज़राइल ने पड़ोसी देश पर **चौथा आक्रमण** किया।
- The conflict also triggered a **shooting match** between **Israel and Iran**.
  संघर्ष ने **इज़राइल और ईरान** के बीच **गोलीबारी** भी छेड़ दी।

Accusations Against Biden and Diplomatic Efforts
बिडेन पर आरोप और कूटनीतिक प्रयास

- **Mr. Biden** was accused of being **complicit in "Israel's genocide"** against **Palestinians**.
  बिडेन पर **फिलिस्तीनियों के खिलाफ "इज़राइल के नरसंहार" में सहयोगी** होने का आरोप लगाया गया।

- His **diplomatic efforts** to prevent the conflict from **widening** in **West Asia** proved **ineffective**.
  पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष को **फैलने से रोकने** के लिए उनके **कूटनीतिक प्रयास असफल** रहे।

- This means **Donald Trump**, the next **President of the U.S.**, will inherit a **West Asia** in **turmoil**.
  इसका मतलब है कि **डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प**, जो **अमेरिका के अगले राष्ट्रपति हैं**, एक **अशांत पश्चिम एशिया** को विरासत में पाएंगे।

Trump's Record
ट्रम्प का रिकॉर्ड

- Make no mistake. **Mr. Trump** is not an **Israel-skeptic**.
  कोई गलती न करें। **श्री ट्रम्प इज़राइल-विरोधी** नहीं हैं।

- **Pro-Israel policies** defined his **West Asia policy** during his **first term** in office.
  इज़राइल समर्थक नीतियों ने उनके **पहले कार्यकाल** के दौरान उनकी **पश्चिम एशिया नीति** को परिभाषित किया।

- **Trump** moved **America's embassy** to **Jerusalem**.
  ट्रम्प ने अमेरिका का **दूतावास जेरूसलम** में स्थानांतरित किया।

- His administration recognized **Israel's annexation** of **Syria's Golan Heights**.
  उनके प्रशासन ने **सीरिया के गोलन हाइट्स** के **इज़राइल के कब्जे** को मान्यता दी।

- **Trump** withdrew the **U.S.** from the **Iran nuclear deal** despite **UN certification** of **Iran's compliance**.
  संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा **ईरान की अनुपालनता** की पुष्टि के बावजूद, **ट्रम्प** ने **ईरान परमाणु समझौते** से **अमेरिका** को वापस ले लिया।

- The **Abraham Accords** brought **Israel and Arab nations** together, aimed at building a **stronger alliance** against **Iran**.
  अब्राहम समझौतों ने **इज़राइल और अरब राष्ट्रों** को एकजुट किया, जो **ईरान के खिलाफ एक मजबूत गठबंधन** बनाने के उद्देश्य से थे।

- **Trump** had unveiled a **'peace plan'** for **Israel-Palestine** in 2020, which was **rejected** by the **Palestinian leadership**.
  2020 में **ट्रम्प** ने इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन के लिए एक **'शांति योजना'** प्रस्तुत की, जिसे **फिलिस्तीनी नेतृत्व** ने **अस्वीकृत** कर दिया।

Trump's Potential Approach to Israel's War in Gaza
गाजा में इज़राइल के युद्ध के प्रति ट्रम्प का संभावित दृष्टिकोण

- **Mr. Trump** is unlikely to take a **moral position** against **Israel's war** in **Gaza**.
श्री ट्रम्प के **गाजा में इज़राइल के युद्ध** के खिलाफ **नैतिक रुख** अपनाने की संभावना नहीं है।

- During the **campaign**, he made it clear that he supports **Israel's victory** in the ongoing **wars** in **West Asia**.
चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि वह **पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे युद्धों** में **इज़राइल की जीत** का समर्थन करते हैं।

- Yet, **Israel's disastrous multi-front wars** would pose **critical foreign policy challenges** to **Mr. Trump**.
फिर भी, **इज़राइल के बहु-सामरिक युद्ध श्री ट्रम्प** के लिए **महत्वपूर्ण विदेश नीति चुनौतियाँ** उत्पन्न करेंगे।

Threads to the Issues
मुद्दों के तार

- The **first problem** he would face is what **Mr. Biden faced in October 2023**.
पहली समस्या का सामना उन्हें उसी प्रकार करना पड़ेगा जैसा **मिस्टर बाइडेन ने अक्टूबर 2023** में किया था।

- Mr. Biden was ready to overlook **criticisms of genocide against Israel**, but he did not want an **all-out war in West Asia**, which the Americans believe are **not in their interests**.
मिस्टर बाइडेन इज़राइल के खिलाफ नरसंहार की आलोचनाओं को अनदेखा करने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन वे **पश्चिम एशिया में पूर्ण युद्ध** नहीं चाहते थे, जिसे **अमेरिकियों ने अपने हित में नहीं माना**।

- He called for a **ceasefire in Gaza** but refused to exert any **meaningful pressure** on the **Benjamin Netanyahu government**.
उन्होंने **गाज़ा में युद्धविराम** का आह्वान किया लेकिन **बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू सरकार** पर कोई **महत्वपूर्ण दबाव** डालने से इनकार कर दिया।

- According to an analysis by **Brown University**, the Biden administration **spent $17.9 billion on military assistance to Israel in a year from October 2023**.
ब्राउन यूनिवर्सिटी के एक विश्लेषण के अनुसार, बाइडेन प्रशासन ने **अक्टूबर 2023 से एक वर्ष में इज़राइल को सैन्य सहायता पर $17.9 बिलियन खर्च किए**।

- Mr. Biden wanted to **insulate the war in Gaza from the larger conflict in West Asia**, but he failed to do so.
मिस्टर बाइडेन **गाजा में युद्ध को पश्चिम एशिया के बड़े संघर्ष से अलग** रखना चाहते थे, लेकिन वे इसमें असफल रहे।

- Mr. Trump, likewise, might support Israel in the **war on Gaza** or against **Hezbollah**, but he would not like the **U.S. being drawn into a regional war** for **two reasons**.
मिस्टर ट्रम्प भी गाजा के **युद्ध** या **हिजबुल्लाह के खिलाफ इज़राइल** का समर्थन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वे **अमेरिका को क्षेत्रीय युद्ध में उलझाना नहीं चाहेंगे** और इसके **दो कारण** हैं।

First Reason
पहला कारण

- Mr. Trump's **base** is against the U.S. getting **stuck in West Asia's forever wars**.
  मिस्टर ट्रम्प के **समर्थक** अमेरिका के **पश्चिम एशिया के स्थायी युद्धों में फंसने** के खिलाफ हैं।

- His **Vice-President-elect J.D. Vance** has repeatedly slammed **America's wars in the region**, particularly the **2003 Iraq invasion**.
  उनके **उपाध्यक्ष-निर्वाचित जे.डी. वेंस** ने बार-बार **अमेरिका के क्षेत्र में युद्धों** की निंदा की है, विशेष रूप से **2003 का इराक आक्रमण**।

- Mr. Trump would like to focus on further **strengthening America's conventional capabilities** and bring **China**, its **most powerful conventional rival**, into the **pulpit of his foreign policy**.
  मिस्टर ट्रम्प **अमेरिका की पारंपरिक क्षमताओं को और मजबूत** करने और अपने **विदेश नीति मंच** में **चीन** को, जो कि **अमेरिका का सबसे शक्तिशाली पारंपरिक प्रतिद्वंदी** है, शामिल करना चाहेंगे।

- A **war with Iran** would **not serve this purpose**.
  ईरान के साथ युद्ध इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं करेगा।

Second Reason
दूसरा कारण

- One of Mr. Trump's **key campaign promises** was to **fix the cost of living crisis**.
  मिस्टर ट्रम्प के **मुख्य चुनावी वादों में से एक** था जीवनयापन की लागत के संकट को ठीक करना।

- If there is a **larger war with Iran**, which could **affect energy supplies** through the **Strait of Hormuz** that connects the **Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea**, the **inflationary pressure will only get enhanced**.
  यदि **ईरान के साथ बड़ा युद्ध** होता है, जो कि **पर्सियन खाड़ी से अरब सागर तक जोड़ने वाले होरमुज़ जलडमरूमध्य** के माध्यम से **ऊर्जा आपूर्ति** को प्रभावित कर सकता है, तो **मुद्रास्फीति का दबाव बढ़ जाएगा**।

- For **political, economic, and strategic reasons**, a **wider war in West Asia would not be in the interest** of a Trump administration either.
  राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और रणनीतिक कारणों से, **पश्चिम एशिया में व्यापक युद्ध** ट्रम्प प्रशासन के **हित में नहीं** होगा।

Looking Ahead
आगे देखते हुए

- But what is to be seen is whether Mr. Trump can look at the **larger strategic picture** and take **corrective measures to restore America's position in West Asia**.
  लेकिन यह देखना बाकी है कि क्या मिस्टर ट्रम्प **बड़े रणनीतिक चित्र** को देख सकते हैं और **अमेरिका की पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिति को बहाल करने के लिए सुधारात्मक कदम** उठा सकते हैं।

- Mr. Biden is **leaving behind a broken region** where **Israel is going rogue with American support**.

मिस्टर बाइडेन **एक टूटे हुए क्षेत्र को छोड़ रहे हैं** जहाँ **अमेरिका के समर्थन के साथ इज़राइल बेलगाम हो रहा है।**

- Granted, America still **remains the most powerful country in the region** and its **Arab allies are still sticking to America's leadership**, despite many grievances.

  माना कि अमेरिका अभी भी **क्षेत्र में सबसे शक्तिशाली देश बना हुआ है** और इसके **अरब सहयोगी कई शिकायतों के बावजूद अभी भी अमेरिका के नेतृत्व से जुड़े हुए हैं।**

- But **Israel's unending, disproportionate wars have damaged America's reputation.**

  लेकिन **इज़राइल के अंतहीन, अनुपातहीन युद्धों ने अमेरिका की प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान पहुंचाया है।**

- Worse, it has brought the **region to the brink of an all-out war.**

  इससे भी बुरी बात यह है कि **इसने क्षेत्र को पूर्ण युद्ध की कगार पर पहुंचा दिया है।**

- Mr. Trump has to be more **assertive in bringing the wars in Gaza and Lebanon to an end at the earliest** if he wants to **restore stability in the region.**

  यदि मिस्टर ट्रम्प **क्षेत्र में स्थिरता बहाल** करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें **गाजा और लेबनान में युद्ध को शीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए अधिक दृढ़ता** दिखानी होगी।

- If he continues the **Biden policies**, topped up by his **own pro-Israeli impulses** which were on display during his **first presidency**, **West Asia will fall further into chaos.**

  यदि वे **बाइडेन नीतियों** को जारी रखते हैं, और उनके **पहले कार्यकाल में प्रदर्शित इज़राइल समर्थक झुकाव** को जोड़ते हैं, तो **पश्चिम एशिया और अधिक अराजकता में गिर जाएगा।**

What Trump 2.0 means for India

GS Paper II: India-USA

Suhasini Haidar

Five years after Prime Minister Narendra Modi told a crowd in Houston, Texas, that India had "connected well" with Republican candidate Donald Trump and followed it up with "*Abki Baar Trump Sarkar* (This time, a Trump government)", Mr. Trump has gained the votes required to become the U.S.'s 47th President. Mr. Modi's statement reflected the bonhomie that the two leaders shared throughout Mr. Trump's first tenure. But when we go beyond personal ties to bilateral ties, 'Trump 1.0' was a mixed bag for India. New Delhi will no doubt welcome Trump 2.0, even as it braces for the impact of some of his methods, such as using social media to open coercion in order to drive home a point.

Where the road will be smooth
There are several reasons for the Modi government to be delighted with Mr. Trump's victory. The President-elect has made it clear that he intends to build on his past history with India, which will include building trade ties, opening up more technology for Indian companies, and making more U.S. military hardware available for Indian defence forces. He will pick up the broken threads of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement, which saw intense negotiations in 2019-2020 before he lost power, and which former President Joe Biden showed no interest in continuing. Rather than pushing India on carbon emission cuts, Mr. Trump is likely to encourage India to buy into U.S. oil and LNG, along the lines of the Memorandum of Understanding for the Driftwood LNG plant in Louisiana in 2019, which would have brought $2.5 billion in investment from Petronet India into the U.S. but was shelved a year later.

Under Mr. Trump, India-U.S. ties are also unlikely to face less trouble over issues such as democratic norms, minority rights, press freedoms, and human rights, which the Modi government faced from the Biden administration and the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. Nor will they need to worry about queries on the treatment of climate and human rights NGOs hit by the Foreign (Contribution) Regulation Act, 2010, although there may be some questions asked by Republican Congressmen who are concerned about U.S. Christian NGOs operating in India. New Delhi will also hope that public comments by the U.S. State Department and Department of Justice on the Pannun-Nijjar cases will be more muted. While the trial involving alleged middleman, Nikhil Gupta, for the aborted assassination attempt on Khalistani activist Gurpatwant Pannun last year would continue, founder of the Republican Hindu Coalition, Shalabh 'Shaili' Kumar, has said that he expects Mr. Trump to "crackdown" on Khalistani groups. Moreover, Mr. Trump's frosty ties in the past with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau indicate that New Delhi would not have to worry about a reaction from Washington over its ongoing diplomatic war with Ottawa over the Nijjar killing.

Potential trouble areas
So, where could the trouble come from? The first problem is Mr. Trump's persistent focus on cutting trade tariffs, which saw his administration impose a series of counter-tariffs, file World Trade Organization complaints, and then withdraw India's GSP status for exporters. The second is his habit of disclosing the contents of private conversations with leaders and, on occasion, embellishing them or even imagining them. For instance, he mocked Mr. Modi on the issue of lowering of duties on Harley Davidson motorcycles and badgered India to lift the ban on Hydroxychloroquine exports, which did not go down well in New Delhi. This habit took a more serious turn when it involved other countries. In 2019, Mr. Trump told Pakistan's then Prime Minister, Imran Khan, that they could "resolve the Kashmir issue", and that Mr. Modi had asked him to mediate in the matter (India vehemently denied the assertion). In 2020, after China transgressed the Line of Actual Control, Mr. Trump posted that Mr. Modi was "not in a good mood" over the developments; India denied that the two leaders had spoken at all. Diplomats, however, point out that Mr. Trump did back India in the conflict, ensuring that the U.S. shared intelligence, leased drones, and supplied winter gear for the forces "in a manner different from past U.S. administrations". Perhaps the most testing times were during the U.S.'s tensions with Iran: in June 2018, he sent the then United Nations envoy, Nikki Haley, on a mission to New Delhi to virtually threaten India with sanctions. Subsequently, India "zeroed out" its oil imports from both Iran and Venezuela. In some relief, New Delhi is likely to face little pressure now on cutting ties with Moscow, given Mr. Trump's interest in engaging the Russian President. India will also seek Mr. Trump's intervention in ending Israel's war in Gaza and Lebanon, and reopening talks with Gulf countries, to help revive its plans for the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor.

India's neighbours may be more concerned about the impact of Mr. Trump's victory. During his last tenure, he had cancelled most of the U.S. aid to Pakistan. Now, the Shahbaz Sharif government would worry about losing U.S. support on loans from the IMF and World Bank as well. In Bangladesh, Chief Advisor Muhammad Yunus, a close friend of Democratic Party leaders, has already run afoul of Mr. Trump, who posted on social media last week about Dhaka's failure to protect Hindu minorities. The Biden government had expanded its outreach in South Asian countries, such as Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives. So, many in the region may worry not so much about U.S. actions, but a lack of attention from the new administration.

New Delhi's warm welcome for Trump 2.0 will be tempered by concerns over his social media posts and tough rhetoric on trade and tariffs

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What Trump 2.0 means for India
ट्रम्प 2.0 का भारत के लिए क्या मतलब है?

Trump's Re-election and India's Relations with the U.S.
ट्रंप का फिर से चुना जाना और भारत के साथ अमेरिका के रिश्ते

- Five years after Prime Minister Narendra Modi told a crowd in **Houston, Texas**, that India had "connected well" with Republican candidate **Donald Trump** and followed it up with "**Abki Baar Trump Sarkar** (This time, a Trump government)," Mr. Trump has gained the votes required to become the **U.S.'s 47th President**.

  पांच साल बाद, जब प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने **ह्यूस्टन, टेक्सास** में एक भीड़ से कहा था कि भारत ने रिपब्लिकन उम्मीदवार **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** के साथ "अच्छा संपर्क" किया है और इसके बाद "**अबकी बार ट्रंप सरकार**" कहा था, श्री ट्रंप ने अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बनने के लिए आवश्यक वोट प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

- Mr. Modi's statement reflected the **bonhomie** that the two leaders shared throughout Mr. Trump's **first tenure**.

  मोदी का बयान ट्रंप के **पहले कार्यकाल** के दौरान दोनों नेताओं के बीच **घनिष्ठता** को दर्शाता है।

- But when we go beyond personal ties to **bilateral ties**, 'Trump 1.0' was a **mixed bag** for India.

  लेकिन जब हम व्यक्तिगत संबंधों से परे **द्विपक्षीय संबंधों** पर जाएं, तो 'ट्रंप 1.0' भारत के लिए एक **मिश्रित पैकेज** था।

- New Delhi will no doubt welcome Trump 2.0, even as it braces for the impact of some of his methods, such as using **social media** to open **coercion** in order to drive home a point.

  नई दिल्ली निश्चित रूप से ट्रंप 2.0 का स्वागत करेगी, जबकि वह उनके कुछ तरीकों के प्रभाव के लिए तैयार हो रही है, जैसे कि **सोशल मीडिया** का उपयोग करके किसी बिंदु को स्पष्ट करने के लिए **दबाव डालना**।

Where the road will be smooth
जहां रास्ता सहज होगा

- There are several reasons for the **Modi government** to be delighted with Mr. Trump's victory.

  मोदी सरकार को श्री ट्रंप की जीत से खुश होने के **कई कारण** हैं।

- The **President-elect** has made it clear that he intends to build on his past history with India, which will include building **trade ties**, opening up more **technology** for Indian companies, and making more **U.S. military hardware** available for Indian defence forces.

  राष्ट्रपति-चुनाव ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि वह भारत के साथ अपने अतीत के इतिहास पर निर्माण करने का इरादा रखते हैं, जिसमें **व्यापारिक संबंधों** को मजबूत करना, भारतीय कंपनियों के

लिए अधिक **प्रौद्योगिकी** उपलब्ध कराना और भारतीय रक्षा बलों के लिए अधिक **अमेरिकी सैन्य उपकरण** उपलब्ध कराना शामिल होगा।

- He will pick up the broken threads of negotiations for a **Free Trade Agreement**, which saw intense negotiations in **2019-2020** before he lost power, and which former President **Joe Biden** showed no interest in continuing.

वह एक **मुक्त व्यापार समझौते** (FTA) की बातचीत के टूटे हुए तारों को फिर से शुरू करेंगे, जिसमें **2019-2020** में तीव्र वार्ताएं हुई थीं, इससे पहले कि वह सत्ता खो दें, और पूर्व राष्ट्रपति **जो बाइडन** ने इसे जारी रखने में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई थी।

- Rather than pushing India on **carbon emission cuts**, Mr. Trump is likely to encourage India to buy into **U.S. oil** and **LNG**, along the lines of the **Memorandum of Understanding** for the Driftwood LNG plant in **Louisiana in 2019**, which would have brought **$2.5 billion** in investment from Petronet India into the U.S. but was shelved a year later.

कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कटौती पर भारत पर दबाव बनाने के बजाय, श्री ट्रंप भारत को अमेरिकी **तेल** और **LNG** में निवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं, जैसा कि 2019 में लुइसियाना में ड्रिफ्टवुड LNG संयंत्र के लिए **समझौता ज्ञापन** था, जो पेट्रोनेट इंडिया से यूएस में **$2.5 बिलियन** का निवेश लाने वाला था, लेकिन इसे एक साल बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया।

- Under Mr. Trump, **India-U.S. ties** are also unlikely to face less trouble over issues such as **democratic norms**, **minority rights**, **press freedoms**, and **human rights**, which the **Modi government** faced from the **Biden administration** and the **U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom**.

श्री ट्रंप के तहत, **भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों** को लोकतांत्रिक मानदंडों, **अल्पसंख्यक अधिकारों**, **प्रेस स्वतंत्रताओं** और **मानवाधिकार** जैसे मुद्दों पर **बाइडन प्रशासन** और **यू.एस. आयोग** द्वारा सामना की गई समस्याओं का सामना कम होने की संभावना है।

- Nor will they need to worry about queries on the treatment of **climate** and **human rights NGOs** hit by the **Foreign (Contribution) Regulation Act, 2010**, although there may be some questions asked by **Republican Congressmen** who are concerned about U.S. **Christian NGOs** operating in India.

न ही उन्हें **जलवायु** और **मानवाधिकार एनजीओ** के उपचार पर **विदेशी (योगदान) विनियमन अधिनियम, 2010** द्वारा प्रभावित होने पर सवालों की चिंता करने की आवश्यकता होगी, हालांकि कुछ **रिपब्लिकन कांग्रेसी** जो भारत में अमेरिकी **ईसाई एनजीओ** के संचालन को लेकर चिंतित हैं, सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

- New Delhi will also hope that public comments by the **U.S. State Department** and **Department of Justice** on the **Pannun-Nijjar** cases will be more muted.

नई दिल्ली यह भी उम्मीद करेगी कि **यू.एस. राज्य विभाग** और **न्याय विभाग** की **पन्नुन-निज्जर** मामलों पर सार्वजनिक टिप्पणियां कम हो।

- While the trial involving alleged middleman, **Nikhil Gupta**, for the aborted assassination attempt on **Khalistani activist Gurpatwant Pannun** last year would continue, founder of the **Republican Hindu Coalition**, **Shalabh 'Shaili' Kumar**, has said that he expects Mr. Trump to "crackdown" on **Khalistani groups**.

जबकि पिछले साल खालिस्तानी कार्यकर्ता **गुरपतवंत पन्नुन** पर हत्या के प्रयास में कथित बिचौलिया, **निखिल गुप्ता** के खिलाफ परीक्षण जारी रहेगा, **रिपब्लिकन हिंदू कोलिशन** के संस्थापक,

शलभ 'शैली' कुमार, ने कहा है कि वह उम्मीद करते हैं कि श्री ट्रंप **खालिस्तानी समूहों** पर "कड़ी कार्रवाई" करेंगे।

- Moreover, Mr. Trump's frosty ties in the past with **Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau** indicate that New Delhi would not have to worry about a reaction from **Washington** over its ongoing diplomatic war with **Ottawa** over the **Nijjar killing**.

इसके अलावा, श्री ट्रंप के पिछले समय में **कनाडा के प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन ट्रूडो** के साथ ठंडे संबंध यह संकेत देते हैं कि नई दिल्ली को **निज्जर हत्या** को लेकर ओटावा के साथ चल रही कूटनीतिक लड़ाई पर **वाशिंगटन** से प्रतिक्रिया की चिंता नहीं करनी पड़ेगी।

Potential Trouble Areas
संभावित परेशानी क्षेत्र

- The first problem is Mr. Trump's persistent focus on cutting **trade tariffs**, which saw his administration impose a series of **counter-tariffs**, file **World Trade Organization complaints**, and then withdraw India's **GSP status** for exporters.

पहली समस्या श्री ट्रंप का **व्यापार टैरिफ** को कम करने पर निरंतर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है, जिसके कारण उनके प्रशासन ने **काउंटर-टैरिफ** लगाए, **विश्व व्यापार संगठन शिकायतें** दर्ज कीं, और फिर भारत के **GSP स्थिति** को निरस्त किया।

- The second is his habit of disclosing the contents of private conversations with leaders and, on occasion, embellishing them or even imagining them.

दूसरी समस्या उनकी नेताओं के साथ निजी बातचीत की सामग्री को सार्वजनिक करने की आदत है और कभी-कभी उन्हें बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश करना या यहां तक कि कल्पना करना।

- For instance, he mocked Mr. Modi on the issue of lowering of duties on **Harley Davidson motorcycles** and badgered India to lift the ban on **Hydroxychloroquine exports**, which did not go down well in **New Delhi**.

उदाहरण के लिए, उन्होंने **हार्ले डेविडसन मोटरसाइकिलों** पर शुल्क कम करने के मुद्दे पर श्री मोदी का मजाक उड़ाया और भारत को **हाइड्रोक्सीक्लोरोक्वीन निर्यात** पर प्रतिबंध हटाने के लिए दबाव डाला, जो **नई दिल्ली** में अच्छा नहीं लगा।

- This habit took a more serious turn when it involved other countries. In 2019, Mr. Trump told Pakistan's then Prime Minister, **Imran Khan**, that they could "resolve the **Kashmir issue**," and that Mr. Modi had asked him to mediate in the matter (**India vehemently denied** the assertion).

यह आदत एक और गंभीर मोड़ पर तब मुड़ी जब इसमें अन्य देशों को शामिल किया गया। 2019 में, श्री ट्रंप ने पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री, **इमरान खान**, से कहा कि वे "कश्मीर मुद्दे" को हल कर सकते हैं, और कि श्री मोदी ने उन्हें इस मामले में मध्यस्थता करने के लिए कहा था (**भारत ने इस दावे का जोरदार खंडन किया**)।

- In 2020, after **China** transgressed the **Line of Actual Control**, Mr. Trump posted that Mr. Modi was "not in a good mood" over the developments; **India denied** that the two leaders had spoken at all.

2020 में, जब **चीन** ने **वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा** का उल्लंघन किया, श्री ट्रंप ने पोस्ट किया कि श्री

मोदी इस घटनाक्रम से "अच्छे मूड में नहीं थे"; **भारत ने** इस बात से इनकार किया कि दोनों नेताओं ने आपस में कोई बात की थी।

- Diplomats, however, point out that Mr. Trump did back India in the conflict, ensuring that the **U.S. shared intelligence**, leased **drones**, and supplied **winter gear** for the forces "in a manner different from past U.S. administrations."

हालांकि, राजनयिकों का कहना है कि श्री ट्रंप ने संघर्ष में भारत का समर्थन किया, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि **अमेरिका ने खुफिया जानकारी साझा की**, **ड्रोन** लीज पर दिए और **सर्दी के गियर** की आपूर्ति की "जो पिछले अमेरिकी प्रशासन से अलग थी।"

- Perhaps the most testing times were during the **U.S.'s tensions with Iran**: in **June 2018**, he sent the then **United Nations envoy, Nikki Haley**, on a mission to New Delhi to virtually threaten India with **sanctions**.

शायद सबसे कठिन समय **अमेरिका-Iran तनाव** के दौरान था: **जून 2018** में, उन्होंने तत्कालीन **संयुक्त राष्ट्र राजदूत, निक्की हेली**, को नई दिल्ली भेजा था ताकि वह भारत को **आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों** से धमका सकें।

- Subsequently, India "zeroed out" its oil imports from both **Iran and Venezuela**.

इसके बाद, भारत ने **ईरान और वेनेजुएला** से अपने तेल आयातों को "सुन्य" कर दिया।

- In some relief, New Delhi is likely to face little pressure now on cutting ties with **Moscow**, given Mr. Trump's interest in engaging the **Russian President**.

कुछ राहत में, नई दिल्ली को अब **मॉस्को** से संबंध काटने पर कम दबाव का सामना करना पड़ सकता है, क्योंकि श्री ट्रंप को **रूसी राष्ट्रपति** के साथ जुड़ने में रुचि है।

- India will also seek Mr. Trump's intervention in ending **Israel's war** in **Gaza and Lebanon**, and reopening talks with **Gulf countries**, to help revive its plans for the **India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor**.

भारत **इज़राइल के युद्ध** को **गाज़ा और लेबनान** में समाप्त करने, और **गोल्फ देशों** के साथ वार्ता फिर से शुरू करने के लिए श्री ट्रंप की मध्यस्थता की मांग करेगा, ताकि **भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारे** के अपने योजनाओं को फिर से शुरू किया जा सके।

- India's neighbors may be more concerned about the impact of Mr. Trump's victory. During his last tenure, he had cancelled most of the **U.S. aid to Pakistan**.

भारत के पड़ोसी श्री ट्रंप की जीत के प्रभाव को लेकर अधिक चिंतित हो सकते हैं। उनके पिछले कार्यकाल में, उन्होंने **पाकिस्तान को अमेरिकी सहायता** को रद्द कर दिया था।

- Now, the **Shahbaz Sharif** government would worry about losing **U.S. support** on loans from the **IMF** and **World Bank** as well.

अब, **शहबाज शरीफ** सरकार को **आईएमएफ** और **विश्व बैंक** से ऋण पर **अमेरिकी समर्थन** खोने की चिंता हो सकती है।

- In **Bangladesh**, Chief Advisor **Muhammad Yunus**, a close friend of Democratic Party leaders, has already run afoul of Mr. Trump, who posted on social media last week about **Dhaka's failure** to protect **Hindu minorities**.

बांग्लादेश में, **मुख्य सलाहकार मुहम्मद युनुस**, जो डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी के नेताओं के करीबी दोस्त हैं, पहले ही श्री ट्रंप से टकरा चुके हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले सप्ताह सोशल मीडिया पर **ढाका की असफलता** को पोस्ट किया था, जिसमें **हिंदू अल्पसंख्यकों** की रक्षा नहीं की गई।

- The **Biden government** had expanded its outreach in **South Asian countries**, such as **Nepal, Bhutan**, and the **Maldives**.

  बाइडन सरकार ने दक्षिण एशियाई देशों, जैसे **नेपाल, भूटान** और **मालदीव** में अपनी पहुंच का विस्तार किया था।

- So, many in the region may worry not so much about **U.S. actions**, but a **lack of attention** from the new administration.

  इसलिए, क्षेत्र में कई लोग **अमेरिकी कार्रवाइयों** को लेकर उतने चिंतित नहीं हो सकते, जितना कि नई प्रशासन से **ध्यान की कमी** को लेकर।

Donald Trump sweeps the battleground States

Kamala Harris' coalition-building falters despite a pitched campaign in the swing States

GS Paper II: Polity: Comparison of Constitution

DATA POINT

Srinivasan Ramani

Donald Trump won not just the electoral college but also the popular vote by sweeping the 'swing States' that were expected to feature a close contest between him and Kamala Harris.

While the margins of victory for Mr. Trump were the lowest in the seven swing States – Wisconsin (about 1% point), Michigan (1.6 points), Georgia (2 points), Pennsylvania (2 points), North Carolina (3 points), Nevada (5 points), and Arizona (5 points) – the fact that he won all of them shows the frailty of Ms. Harris' campaign and the Democratic Party's inability to secure enough votes in these regions. These numbers were as of 9:00 p.m. IST on Wednesday.

Nearly 80% of the entire advertising budget spent by both parties was concentrated in the seven swing States. Close to $575 million was spent on advertisements in Pennsylvania alone by the two parties, with the Democrats allocating $300 million. They outspent the Republicans across the seven States, yet came up short.

As the charts show, the Republicans gained almost universally across these States (data for Nevada was not fully available as we went to press), especially in the rural areas, which were already Mr. Trump's bastions in 2016 and 2020. Ms. Harris made some gains in the urban Atlanta area in Georgia and in some other urban parts of Michigan, but her inability to compete in the rural and suburban areas to the extent that Joe Biden did in 2020 led to her undoing.

The seven swing States were not uniform in terms of demography and topography. Those in the mid-West (Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) have a white-dominated electorate, with a sizeable working class population and a good number of college-educated white people. This is where there has been deindustrialisation and urban decay ('Rust Belt').

Arizona and Nevada have a significant minority population, with a high number of Hispanics relative to the rest of the country, while Georgia and North Carolina have a higher proportion of African American voters besides a higher number of religiously motivated voters. That Ms. Harris could not translate her generic advantages across the aforementioned 'Blue Wall' Rust Belt States or the other tropical/warmer and economically surging 'Sun Belt' suggests that the coalition her campaign expected to stitch for her did not add up sufficiently. With working-class voters judging the Biden administration harshly on its handling of the economy, Mr. Trump seems to have benefited from a section of their support, as he did in 2016.

Hispanics voted in larger numbers for Mr. Trump, as per exit polls. Reuters reported a 13% point increase in Hispanic support for Mr. Trump compared to 2020. While Ms. Harris got higher support among women, that was not enough to bridge the gap in terms of male support for Mr. Trump across the swing States either.

Ms. Harris lost the popular vote in Dearborn, the city in Michigan with the largest Arab-American population in the U.S., 31%-46.7% to Mr. Trump (unofficial results by the city's administration). That her party's base was fractured over the Gaza issue was evident in exit polls in Michigan which showed that four out of 10 who believed that the U.S.'s support for Israel was too strong endorsed Mr. Trump.
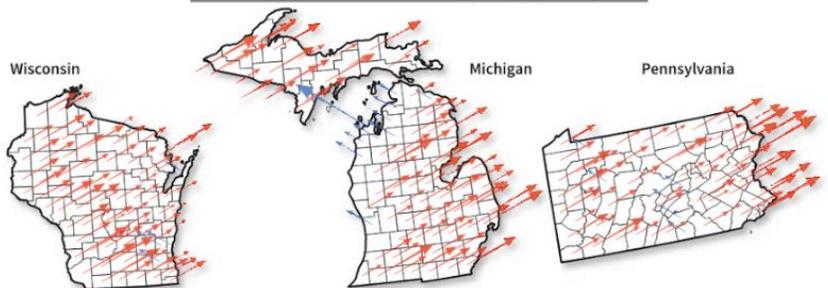
Swings in the swing States

Data from counties in the battleground States show Donald Trump gaining a lot of ground since the 2020 presidential polls
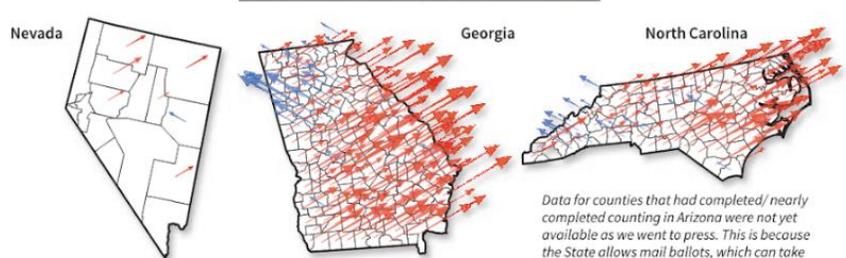

A red bump for Trump: We look at the swing in vote shares* for Trump (in red arrows) and Kamala Harris compared to the 2020 presidential elections in counties across swing States. The larger the arrow, the higher the vote share increase for the candidate. For e.g. a blue arrow ⟵ pointing left corresponds to an increase in vote share for Democrats (for Harris) compared to what Joe Biden garnered in the 2020 elections. And a red arrow ⟶ pointing right does the same for Trump. Only those counties were considered where the votes counted were more than 95% of the registered electorate. Data were sourced from AP/ The New York Times.

Blue Wall, Rust Belt States - Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania

Wisconsin · Michigan · Pennsylvania

Sun Belt States - Nevada, Georgia, North Carolina

Nevada · Georgia · North Carolina

Data for counties that had completed/ nearly completed counting in Arizona were not yet available as we went to press. This is because the State allows mail ballots, which can take days to count in full.

Donald Trump sweeps the battleground States

डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने युद्ध के मैदान वाले राज्यों में जीत हासिल की

Kamala Harris' coalition-building falters despite a pitched campaign in the swing States

कमला हैरिस का गठबंधन निर्माण स्विंग राज्यों में जोरदार अभियान के बावजूद लड़खड़ा रहा है

Donald Trump's Victory in the Swing States

स्विंग राज्यों में डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की जीत

- Donald Trump won not just the **electoral college** but also the **popular vote** by sweeping the **'swing States'** that were expected to feature a close contest between him and Kamala Harris. डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने न केवल **इलेक्टोरल कॉलेज** बल्कि **लोकप्रिय वोट** भी जीते, **'स्विंग राज्यों'** में विजय प्राप्त कर, जिनमें उनके और कमला हैरिस के बीच कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा होने की उम्मीद थी।

- The margins of victory for Mr. Trump were the lowest in the seven swing States: **Wisconsin (about 1% point)**, **Michigan (1.6 points)**, **Georgia (2 points)**, **Pennsylvania (2 points)**, **North Carolina (3 points)**, **Nevada (5 points)**, and **Arizona (5 points)**. श्री ट्रंप की जीत के मार्जिन सात स्विंग राज्यों में सबसे कम थे: **विस्कॉन्सिन (लगभग 1% प्वाइंट)**, **मिशिगन (1.6 प्वाइंट्स)**, **जॉर्जिया (2 प्वाइंट्स)**, **पेनसिलवेनिया (2 प्वाइंट्स)**, **नॉर्थ कैरोलिना (3 प्वाइंट्स)**, **नेवादा (5 प्वाइंट्स)**, और **एरिज़ोना (5 प्वाइंट्स)**।

- The fact that he won all of them shows the **frailty of Ms. Harris' campaign** and the **Democratic Party's inability** to secure enough votes in these regions. तथ्य यह है कि उन्होंने इन सभी राज्यों में जीत हासिल की, जो कि **Ms. Harris के अभियान की कमजोरी** और **डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी की असमर्थता** को दर्शाता है कि वे इन क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त वोट नहीं जुटा सके।

- These numbers were as of **9:00 p.m. IST on Wednesday**. ये आंकड़े **बुधवार को 9:00 बजे IST** तक के थे।

Advertising Budget in Swing States

स्विंग राज्यों में विज्ञापन बजट

- Nearly **80% of the entire advertising budget** spent by both parties was concentrated in the **seven swing States**. दोनों पार्टियों द्वारा खर्च किया गया लगभग **80% पूरा विज्ञापन बजट** इन **सात स्विंग राज्यों** में केंद्रित था।

- Close to **$575 million** was spent on advertisements in **Pennsylvania** alone by the two parties, with the Democrats allocating **$300 million**. केवल **पेनसिलवेनिया** में दोनों पार्टियों ने **करीब $575 मिलियन** विज्ञापनों पर खर्च किए, जिसमें डेमोक्रेट्स ने **$300 मिलियन** आवंटित किए।

- The Democrats outspent the Republicans across the seven States, yet came up short. डेमोक्रेट्स ने इन सात राज्यों में रिपब्लिकन को विज्ञापन खर्च में पीछे छोड़ा, फिर भी वे पर्याप्त वोट जुटाने में विफल रहे।

Republican Gains in Swing States
स्विंग राज्यों में रिपब्लिकन की वृद्धि

- The Republicans gained almost universally across these States (data for **Nevada** was not fully available as we went to press), especially in the **rural areas**, which were already Mr. Trump's bastions in 2016 and 2020. रिपब्लिकन ने इन राज्यों में लगभग हर जगह विजय प्राप्त की (**नेवादा** का डेटा पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं था जब हम प्रेस में गए), विशेष रूप से **ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों** में, जो पहले ही 2016 और 2020 में श्री ट्रंप के गढ़ थे।
- Ms. Harris made some gains in the **urban Atlanta area** in **Georgia** and in some other **urban parts of Michigan**, but her inability to compete in the **rural** and **suburban areas** to the extent that **Joe Biden** did in 2020 led to her undoing. Ms. Harris ने **जॉर्जिया के शहरी अटलांटा क्षेत्र** और **मिशिगन के कुछ अन्य शहरी हिस्सों** में कुछ प्रगति की, लेकिन वह **ग्रामीण** और **नगर क्षेत्र** में 2020 में **जो बाइडन** जितना प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं कर पाईं, जिससे उनकी हार हुई।

Demography and Topography of Swing States
स्विंग राज्यों की जनसांख्यिकी और स्थलाकृति

- The seven swing States were not uniform in terms of **demography** and **topography**. सात स्विंग राज्य **जनसांख्यिकी** और **स्थलाकृति** के मामले में समान नहीं थे।
- Those in the **Midwest** (**Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin**) have a **white-dominated electorate**, with a sizeable **working-class population** and a good number of **college-educated white people**. **मिडवेस्ट** में स्थित राज्य (**मिशिगन, पेनसिलवेनिया, और विस्कॉन्सिन**) में **श्वेत-प्रधान मतदाता** हैं, जिनमें एक बड़ा **कामकाजी वर्ग** और अच्छे संख्या में **कॉलेज-शिक्षित श्वेत लोग** शामिल हैं।
- This is where there has been **deindustrialisation** and **urban decay** (**'Rust Belt'**). यही वह स्थान है जहाँ **विघटनकारी उद्योगकरण** और **शहरी अवनति** (**'रस्ट बेल्ट'**) हुआ है।

Why did SC uphold U.P. madrasa Act?

How do madrasas operate? Why did the Allahabad High Court strike down the law? What were the top court's findings? What are the potential consequences of the ruling on the Centre's funding for madrasas?

GS Paper II: Fundamental Rights

EXPLAINER

Aaratrika Bhaumik

Shaping future: Students at a madrasa in Azad Nagar dera village of Uttar Pradesh's Unnao District. R V MOORTHY

THE GIST

▼ The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education Act, 2004, except for its provisions allowing the Board to award higher degrees.

▼ The court emphasised the need for the State to balance quality education with the autonomy of minority institutions, advocating for madrasas to provide a standard secular education while respecting their religious character.

▼ The court asserted that State regulation of madrasas, even with religious instruction, is valid as long as it does not breach legislative competence or overstep minority rights.

The story so far:

The Supreme Court on November 5, 2024, upheld the constitutional validity of the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education Act, 2004, with exceptions. The top court set aside the Allahabad High Court's decision, which had deemed the 2004 Act to be in breach of the principles of secularism. However, in its ruling, a three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, contended that provisions allowing the madrasa board to award higher degrees such as Kamil (undergraduate studies) and Fazil (postgraduate studies) contravened the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. rendering it unconstitutional.

How do madrasas operate?

The Arabic word "madrasah" denotes an educational institution. The madrasa system has been in existence since the era of the Delhi Sultanate, receiving patronage from the Khilji and Tughlaq dynasties. Over time, it evolved into a distinct education system providing religious and secular learning. Notable figures such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Rajendra Prasad, and Premchand are believed to have gained their foundational knowledge from madrasas and their teachers, known as maulvis.

The bulk of the funding for madrasas comes from the respective State governments. In 1993, the P.V. Narasimha Rao government recognised the necessity of integrating modern education into madrasas, resulting in the 2009 Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM).

According to data presented by the Union government in Parliament on February 3, 2020, India has 24,010 madrasas, with around 60% – approximately 14,400 – located in Uttar Pradesh. These include 11,621 recognised and 2,907 unrecognised madrasas. The 2004 Act was enacted to regulate these madrasas with respect to curriculum, standard of education, conduct of examinations, and qualifications for teaching. It also established the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education, predominantly comprising members from the Muslim community. Under Section 9 of the Act, the Board is responsible for preparing course material, granting degrees, and conducting examinations.

What was the case?

A single judge of the Allahabad High Court on October 23, 2019, while hearing a petition filed by Mohammed Javed, expressed doubt regarding the validity of the 2004 Act.

Mr. Javed was appointed as a part-time assistant teacher in 2011 for the primary section of Madarsa Nisarul Uloom Shahzadpur, Akbarpur Post Office, District Ambedkar Nagar on a fixed salary of ₹4,000 per month, subject to an 8% annual increment. He approached the High Court, arguing that he should receive a salary equivalent to that of regular teachers.

He also contended that appointments to madrasas should be regulated by the State government, the Madarsa Shiksha Parishad, and the district minority welfare officer.

While referring the matter to a larger Bench, the judge observed, "With a secular Constitution in India, can persons of a particular religion be appointed or nominated in a board for education purposes or should it be persons belonging to any religion, who are exponent in the fields for the purposes of which the board is constituted...?".

Meanwhile, lawyer Anshuman Singh Rathore filed a public interest Litigation (PIL) petition in the High Court challenging the validity of the 2004 Act on the ground that it violated secularism as well as Articles 14 (equality before law), 15 (which forbids discrimination) and 21A (right to education) of the Constitution. The larger Bench accordingly framed the question of law for adjudication as – "Whether the provisions of the Madarsa Act stand the test of secularism, which forms a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India?" The impugned verdict was jointly pronounced on all such pleas.

Why did the High Court strike down the law?

After examining the curriculum taught in the madrasas, a Bench comprising Justices Subhash Vidyarthi and Vivek Chaudhary observed that the education imparted in these institutions is "neither quality nor universal in nature" and that "the State has no power to create a Board for religious education or to establish a Board for school education only for a particular religion and philosophy associated with it."

It thus concluded that the 2004 Act violated secularism and that the government could not "discriminate" by imparting education based on religious affiliation.

The judges further noted that while "Islamic studies" is mandatory in all madrasas, essential modern subjects such as English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sciences are either excluded or made optional. This, they reasoned, undermines the State's constitutional obligation under Article 21A to ensure "quality" education for all children aged six to fourteen.

Highlighting that "higher education" is a field reserved under Entry 66 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the High Court further asserted that the State government lacks the competence to legislate on such matters. It accordingly ordered that students enrolled in madrasas be promptly accommodated in regular schools recognised by the State government.

What was NCPCR's response?

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), the top child rights protection body in the country, told the top court that madrasas are "unsuitable or unfit" places for children to receive "proper education". It also flagged concerns related to the curriculum, teachers' eligibility, opaque funding, and violation of land laws to assert that such institutions fail to provide a "holistic environment" to children.

In June, the child rights body issued a series of directives urging the Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories to withdraw recognition of government-aided madrasas that do not comply with the Right to Education Act, 2005. Subsequently, the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh directed District Collectors to examine madrasas that had enrolled non-Muslim students and ensure their immediate transfer to recognised schools. On August 28, the Tripura government issued a similar directive.

The Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind, an organisation of Muslim clerics, consequently challenged these directives in the Supreme Court contending that such measures encroached upon the rights of religious minorities to establish and manage their educational institutions under Article 30 of the Constitution. Accordingly, the court directed the concerned authorities to refrain from implementing these directives until the matter was conclusively adjudicated.

What did the Supreme Court finally decide?

Dismissing the High Court's finding that the 2004 Act violated secularism, the Chief Justice underscored that any such purported infraction should be traced to an express provision of the Constitution and cannot simply be invalidated by making a blanket statement that it contravened the Basic Structure. "The reason is that concepts such as democracy, federalism, and secularism are undefined concepts. Allowing courts to strike down legislation for the violation of such concepts will introduce an element of uncertainty in our constitutional adjudication," he reasoned.

The court further opined that the State must strike a delicate balance between maintaining quality education and respecting the autonomy of minority education institutions. It underscored that the 2004 Act ought to be construed to be in consonance with Article 21A "to ensure that religious minority institutions impart secular education of a requisite standard without destroying the minority character". However, the Chief Justice cautioned that in accordance with Article 28(3) of the Constitution, a student attending a minority institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of public funds should not be compelled to take part in religious instruction or forced to attend religious worship.

The unanimous verdict further noted that while madrasas offer religious instruction, their primary objective is to impart education, thereby bringing them within the fold of Entry 25 of the Concurrent List.

"The mere fact that the education sought to be regulated includes some religious teaching or instruction does not push a legislation outside the legislative competence of a State," the judges asserted.

However, the court invalidated provisions of the 2024 Act that allowed the issuance of higher educational degrees, emphasising that such degrees are exclusively regulated by the UGC Act and thus lie beyond the legislative competence of the State legislature. Nonetheless, it clarified that this does not necessitate the annulment of the entire statute, as doing so would be akin to "throwing the baby out with the bathwater."

What are the implications?

The verdict sets an important precedent for balancing essential state oversight with the protection of minority rights. By affirming the 2024 Act's primary aim of imparting quality education, the court reinforces a nuanced approach to secularism that embraces diversity within India's education system. Iftikhar Ahmed Javed, Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madrasa Education, earlier told *Reuters* that dismantling madrasas would adversely impact 2.7 million students and 10,000 teachers in Uttar Pradesh alone. Additionally, the ruling may prompt the Centre to reconsider its substantial budget cuts for madrasa funding, which dropped from ₹10 crore in 2023-24 to ₹2 crore in 2024-25.

Why did SC uphold U.P. madrasa Act?
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उत्तर प्रदेश मदरसा अधिनियम को क्यों बरकरार रखा?

How do madrasas operate? Why did the Allahabad High Court strike down the law? What were the top court's findings? What are the potential consequences of the ruling on the Centre's funding for madrasas?

मदरसे कैसे संचालित होते हैं? इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने कानून को क्यों रद्द कर दिया? शीर्ष अदालत के निष्कर्ष क्या थे? मदरसों के लिए केंद्र के वित्तपोषण पर फैसले के संभावित परिणाम क्या हैं?

Supreme Court's Ruling on the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education Act, 2004
उत्तर प्रदेश मदरसा शिक्षा अधिनियम, 2004 पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय

- On **November 5, 2024**, the **Supreme Court** upheld the constitutional validity of the **Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education Act, 2004**, with exceptions.
  5 नवंबर 2024 को, **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** ने **उत्तर प्रदेश मदरसा शिक्षा अधिनियम, 2004** की संविधानिक वैधता को अपवादों के साथ बरकरार रखा।

- The top court set aside the **Allahabad High Court's** decision, which had deemed the 2004 Act to be in breach of the principles of **secularism**.
  शीर्ष अदालत ने **इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय** के निर्णय को खारिज कर दिया था, जिसमें 2004 के अधिनियम को **धर्मनिरपेक्षता** के सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन माना गया था।

- However, in its ruling, a **three-judge Bench** headed by **Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud**, contended that provisions allowing the madrasa board to award higher degrees such as **Kamil** (undergraduate studies) and **Fazil** (postgraduate studies) contravened the **University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956**, rendering it unconstitutional.
  हालांकि, अपने फैसले में, **भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश डी.वाई. चंद्रचूड़** की अध्यक्षता में **तीन न्यायाधीशों की पीठ** ने यह तर्क दिया कि मदरसा बोर्ड को **क़ामिल** (स्नातक अध्ययन) और **फ़ाज़िल** (स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन) जैसे उच्च डिग्रियां देने की अनुमति देने वाले प्रावधान **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) अधिनियम, 1956** के विपरीत हैं, जिससे यह असंवैधानिक हो जाता है।

How do madrasas operate?
मदरसों का संचालन कैसे होता है?

- The **Arabic word "madrasah"** denotes an educational institution.
  अरबी शब्द "मद्रसा" एक शैक्षिक संस्थान को संदर्भित करता है।

- The madrasa system has been in existence since the era of the **Delhi Sultanate**, receiving patronage from the **Khilji** and **Tughlaq** dynasties.

  मद्रसा प्रणाली **दिल्ली सुलतानत** के युग से अस्तित्व में रही है, जिसे **खिलजी** और **तुगलक** वंशों से संरक्षण प्राप्त हुआ।

- Over time, it evolved into a distinct education system providing **religious** and **secular learning**.

  समय के साथ, यह एक अलग शैक्षिक प्रणाली के रूप में विकसित हुआ, जो **धार्मिक** और **धर्मनिरपेक्ष शिक्षा** प्रदान करता है।

- Notable figures such as **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, **Rajendra Prasad**, and **Premchand** are believed to have gained their foundational knowledge from madrasas and their teachers, known as **maulvis**.

  प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तित्व जैसे **राजा राम मोहन राय**, **राजेंद्र प्रसाद**, और **प्रेमचंद** का मानना है कि उन्होंने अपनी बुनियादी शिक्षा मदरसा और उनके शिक्षकों, जिन्हें **मौलवी** कहा जाता है, से प्राप्त की।

- The bulk of the funding for madrasas comes from the respective **State governments**.

  मदरसों के लिए अधिकांश वित्तपोषण संबंधित **राज्य सरकारों** से आता है।

- In **1993**, the **P.V. Narasimha Rao government** recognised the necessity of integrating modern education into madrasas, resulting in the **2009 Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM)**.

  1993 में, **पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव सरकार** ने मदरसों में आधुनिक शिक्षा को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता को पहचाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप **2009 में मदरसों में गुणवत्ता शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए योजना (SPQEM)** शुरू की गई।

- According to data presented by the **Union government** in **Parliament** on **February 3, 2020**, India has **24,010 madrasas**, with around **60% — approximately 14,400 —** located in Uttar Pradesh.

  केंद्र सरकार द्वारा **3 फरवरी 2020** को **संसद** में प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत में **24,010 मदरसे** हैं, जिनमें से लगभग **60% — लगभग 14,400 —** उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं।

- These include **11,621 recognised** and **2,907 unrecognised madrasas**.

  इनमें **11,621 मान्यता प्राप्त** और **2,907 अप्रमाणित मदरसे** शामिल हैं।

- The **2004 Act** was enacted to regulate these madrasas with respect to **curriculum**, **standard of education**, **conduct of examinations**, and **qualifications for teaching**.

  2004 का अधिनियम इन मदरसों को **पाठ्यक्रम**, **शिक्षा के मानक**, **परीक्षा के संचालन**, और **शिक्षण के लिए योग्यताओं** के संदर्भ में विनियमित करने के लिए बनाया गया था।

- It also established the **Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education**, predominantly comprising members from the **Muslim community**.

  इसने **उत्तर प्रदेश मदरसा शिक्षा बोर्ड** की भी स्थापना की, जिसमें अधिकांश सदस्य **मुस्लिम समुदाय** से हैं।

- Under **Section 9** of the Act, the Board is responsible for preparing **course material**, granting **degrees**, and conducting **examinations**.

  अधिनियम की **धारा 9** के तहत, बोर्ड **पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री** तैयार करने, **डिग्रियां** देने और **परीक्षाएं** आयोजित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

What was the case?
मामला क्या था?

- A single judge of the **Allahabad High Court** on **October 23, 2019**, while hearing a petition filed by **Mohammed Javed**, expressed doubt regarding the validity of the 2004 Act.

  23 अक्टूबर 2019 को, **इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय** के एकल न्यायाधीश ने **मोहम्मद जावेद** द्वारा दायर याचिका की सुनवाई करते हुए 2004 के अधिनियम की वैधता को लेकर संदेह व्यक्त किया।

- Mr. Javed was appointed as a **part-time assistant teacher** in **2011** for the **primary section** of **Madarsa Nisarul Uloom Shahzadpur**, **Akbarpur Post Office**, **District Ambedkar Nagar** on a fixed salary of ₹**4,000 per month**, subject to an **8% annual increment**.

  श्री जावेद को 2011 में **मदरसों निसारुल उलूम शाहजादपुर, अकबरपुर पोस्ट ऑफिस, जिला अंबेडकर नगर** के **प्राथमिक खंड** में एक **अंशकालिक सहायक शिक्षक** के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, जिसमें ₹**4,000 प्रति माह** की निश्चित वेतन था, जिसमें **8% वार्षिक वृद्धि** शामिल थी।

- He approached the **High Court**, arguing that he should receive a salary equivalent to that of regular teachers.

  उन्होंने **उच्च न्यायालय** से संपर्क किया, यह तर्क करते हुए कि उन्हें नियमित शिक्षकों के समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए था।

Why did the High Court strike down the law?
क्यों उच्च न्यायालय ने कानून को रद्द किया?

- The High Court observed that **appointments to madrasas** should be regulated by the **State government**, the **Madarsa Shiksha Parishad**, and the **district minority welfare officer**.

  उच्च न्यायालय ने देखा कि **मदरसों में नियुक्तियां** राज्य सरकार, **मदरसा शिक्षा परिषद** और **जिला अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण अधिकारी** द्वारा नियंत्रित की जानी चाहिए।

- Referring the matter to a **larger Bench**, the judge questioned whether persons of a particular religion could be appointed in an educational board or should it be persons from **any religion** who are **experts** in the field.

  मामले को एक **बड़े पीठ** के पास संदर्भित करते हुए न्यायधीश ने यह सवाल किया कि क्या किसी **विशेष धर्म** के व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा बोर्ड में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है, या क्या यह **किसी भी धर्म** के व्यक्ति होने चाहिए, जो उस क्षेत्र में **विशेषज्ञ** हों।

- Lawyer **Anshuman Singh Rathore** filed a **Public Interest Litigation (PIL)** challenging the validity of the **2004 Act**, arguing it violated **secularism**, Articles **14** (equality before law), **15** (forbids discrimination), and **21A** (right to education) of the Constitution.

  वकील **अंशुमान सिंह राठौर** ने 2004 **अधिनियम** की वैधता को चुनौती देने के लिए एक **जनहित याचिका (PIL)** दायर की, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि यह **धर्मनिरपेक्षता**, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 (कानून के समक्ष समानता), 15 (भेदभाव पर रोक) और 21A (शिक्षा का अधिकार) का उल्लंघन करता है।

- The larger Bench framed the question of law: "Whether the provisions of the **Madarsa Act** stand the test of **secularism**, which forms a part of the **basic structure** of the **Constitution of India**?"

बड़ी पीठ ने कानून का सवाल तय किया: "क्या **मदरसा अधिनियम** की प्रावधानें **धर्मनिरपेक्षता** की कसौटी पर खरे उतरते हैं, जो भारतीय संविधान की **मूल संरचना** का हिस्सा है?"

- The Court concluded that the **2004 Act** violated **secularism** and that the government cannot **discriminate** by imparting education based on **religious affiliation**.

न्यायालय ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि **2004 अधिनियम धर्मनिरपेक्षता** का उल्लंघन करता है और सरकार **धार्मिक संबद्धता** के आधार पर शिक्षा प्रदान करके **भेदभाव** नहीं कर सकती।

- The judges observed that "**Islamic studies**" is mandatory in all madrasas, while essential modern subjects like **English**, **Mathematics**, **Science**, and **Social Sciences** are excluded or optional.

न्यायमूर्ति ने देखा कि "**इस्लामिक अध्ययन**" सभी मदरसों में अनिवार्य है, जबकि आवश्यक आधुनिक विषय जैसे **अंग्रेजी**, **गणित**, **विज्ञान** और **सामाजिक विज्ञान** को या तो बाहर किया गया है या वैकल्पिक बनाया गया है।

- The Court noted that this undermines the State's constitutional obligation under **Article 21A** to ensure "**quality**" education for all children aged six to fourteen.

न्यायालय ने कहा कि यह राज्य की संविधानिक जिम्मेदारी को कमजोर करता है, जो **अनुच्छेद 21A** के तहत सभी बच्चों के लिए "**गुणवत्ता**" शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने का प्रावधान है।

- The judges emphasized that "**higher education**" is a field reserved under **Entry 66 of the Union List** of the **Seventh Schedule** of the **Constitution**, and thus, the State government lacks the competence to legislate on such matters.

न्यायमूर्ति ने जोर दिया कि "**उच्च शिक्षा**" एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो संविधान के **सातवें अनुसूची** के **संघ सूची के अनुच्छेद 66** के तहत आरक्षित है, और इस प्रकार, राज्य सरकार को इस तरह के मामलों पर कानून बनाने की क्षमता नहीं है।

- The Court ordered that students enrolled in madrasas should be promptly accommodated in regular schools recognized by the **State government**.

न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया कि मदरसों में नामांकित छात्रों को शीघ्र ही **राज्य सरकार** द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त नियमित स्कूलों में स्थानांतरित किया जाए।

NCPCR's Response
एनसीपीसीआर की प्रतिक्रिया

- The **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**, the top child rights protection body in the country, told the top court that **madrasas** are "**unsuitable or unfit**" places for children to receive "**proper education**."

राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर), जो देश का प्रमुख बाल अधिकार सुरक्षा निकाय है, ने उच्च न्यायालय से कहा कि **मदरसें** बच्चों के लिए "**अयोग्य या अनुपयुक्त**" स्थान हैं, जहां उन्हें "**उचित शिक्षा**" नहीं मिल सकती।

- It also flagged concerns related to the **curriculum**, **teachers' eligibility**, **opaque funding**, and **violation of land laws** to assert that such institutions fail to provide a "**holistic environment**" to children.

इसने **पाठ्यक्रम**, **शिक्षकों की पात्रता**, **अस्पष्ट धन का प्रवाह**, और **भूमि कानूनों का उल्लंघन** से संबंधित चिंताएँ उठाई, यह कहते हुए कि ऐसे संस्थान बच्चों को "**समग्र वातावरण**" प्रदान करने में विफल रहते हैं।

- In **June**, the child rights body issued a series of directives urging the **Chief Secretaries** of all **States** and **Union Territories** to withdraw recognition of government-aided madrasas that do not comply with the **Right to Education Act**, 2005.

  जून में, बाल अधिकार संरक्षण निकाय ने सभी **राज्य** और **केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों** के **मुख्य सचिवों** को **शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम**, 2005 के अनुपालन में न आने वाले सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त मदरसों की मान्यता को वापस लेने के लिए एक श्रृंखला निर्देश जारी किए।

- Subsequently, the **Chief Secretary** of **Uttar Pradesh** directed **District Collectors** to examine madrasas that had enrolled non-Muslim students and ensure their immediate transfer to recognised schools.

  इसके बाद, **उत्तर प्रदेश** के **मुख्य सचिव** ने **जिला कलेक्टरों** को उन मदरसों की जांच करने के लिए निर्देशित किया, जिन्होंने गैर-मुस्लिम छात्रों को नामांकित किया था और उनकी त्वरित **मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों** में स्थानांतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा।

- On **August 28**, the **Tripura government** issued a similar directive.

  28 अगस्त को **त्रिपुरा सरकार** ने इसी तरह का एक निर्देश जारी किया।

- The **Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind**, an organisation of Muslim clerics, consequently challenged these directives in the **Supreme Court**, contending that such measures encroached upon the rights of religious minorities to establish and manage their educational institutions under **Article 30** of the **Constitution**.

  इसके परिणामस्वरूप, मुस्लिम धर्मगुरुओं का संगठन **जमियत उलमा-ए-हिंद** ने इन निर्देशों को **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** में चुनौती दी, यह तर्क करते हुए कि ये उपाय **संविधान** के **अनुच्छेद 30** के तहत धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों को उनके शैक्षिक संस्थान स्थापित करने और प्रबंधित करने के अधिकार का उल्लंघन करते हैं।

- Accordingly, the court directed the concerned authorities to refrain from implementing these directives until the matter was conclusively adjudicated.

  अत: न्यायालय ने संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देशित किया कि जब तक इस मामले का अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हो जाता, वे इन निर्देशों को लागू करने से परहेज करें।

What did the Supreme Court finally decide?
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आखिरकार क्या निर्णय लिया?

- **Dismissing the High Court's finding** that the **2004 Act** violated **secularism**, the Chief Justice underscored that any such purported infraction should be traced to an **express provision** of the **Constitution** and cannot simply be invalidated by making a blanket statement that it contravened the **Basic Structure**.

  उच्च न्यायालय के इस निष्कर्ष को खारिज करते हुए कि **2004 अधिनियम** ने **धर्मनिरपेक्षता** का उल्लंघन किया, मुख्य न्यायधीश ने कहा कि किसी भी कथित उल्लंघन को **संविधान** के **स्पष्ट प्रावधान** से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे केवल यह कहकर अवैध नहीं ठहराया जा सकता कि यह **मूल संरचना** का उल्लंघन करता है।

- "The reason is that concepts such as **democracy**, **federalism**, and **secularism** are undefined concepts. Allowing courts to strike down legislation for the violation of such concepts will introduce an element of uncertainty in our constitutional adjudication," he reasoned.

  "कारण यह है कि **लोकतंत्र**, **संघवाद**, और **धर्मनिरपेक्षता** जैसे सिद्धांत परिभाषित नहीं हैं। इन सिद्धांतों के उल्लंघन के लिए न्यायालयों को कानून रद्द करने की अनुमति देना हमारे **संविधानिक निर्णय** में अनिश्चितता का तत्व जोड़ देगा," उन्होंने समझाया।

- The court further opined that the **State must strike a delicate balance** between maintaining quality education and respecting the autonomy of **minority education institutions**.

  न्यायालय ने यह भी राय दी कि **राज्य को एक संतुलित संतुलन स्थापित करना चाहिए** जो गुणवत्ता शिक्षा बनाए रखते हुए **अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षिक संस्थानों** की स्वायत्तता का सम्मान करता हो।

- It underscored that the **2004 Act** ought to be construed to be in consonance with **Article 21A** "to ensure that religious minority institutions impart **secular education** of a requisite standard without destroying the minority character."

  न्यायालय ने जोर दिया कि **2004 अधिनियम** को **अनुच्छेद 21A** के अनुरूप समझा जाना चाहिए "यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक संस्थान आवश्यक मानक की **धर्मनिरपेक्ष शिक्षा** प्रदान करें बिना अल्पसंख्यक चरित्र को नष्ट किए।"

- However, the Chief Justice cautioned that in accordance with **Article 28(3)** of the **Constitution**, a student attending a minority institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of public funds should not be compelled to take part in **religious instruction** or forced to attend **religious worship**.

  हालांकि, मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने चेतावनी दी कि **संविधान** के **अनुच्छेद 28(3)** के अनुसार, राज्य द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त या सार्वजनिक धन से सहायता प्राप्त किसी अल्पसंख्यक संस्थान में पढ़ने वाले छात्र को **धार्मिक शिक्षा** में भाग लेने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए या **धार्मिक पूजा** में भाग लेने के लिए दबाव नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए।

- The unanimous verdict further noted that while **madrasas offer religious instruction**, their primary objective is to impart **education**, thereby bringing them within the fold of **Entry 25 of the Concurrent List**.

  एकमत फैसले में यह भी कहा गया कि जबकि **मदरसें धार्मिक शिक्षा** प्रदान करती हैं, उनका मुख्य उद्देश्य **शिक्षा** प्रदान करना है, इस प्रकार उन्हें **संविधान की समवर्ती सूची के अनुच्छेद 25** के तहत लाया जाता है।

- "The mere fact that the education sought to be regulated includes some **religious teaching** or instruction does not push a legislation outside the legislative competence of a State," the judges asserted.

  न्यायमूर्ति ने कहा, "केवल यह तथ्य कि शिक्षा जो नियंत्रित की जा रही है उसमें कुछ **धार्मिक शिक्षाएं** या निर्देश शामिल हैं, यह किसी राज्य की विधायी क्षमता से बाहर नहीं करता।"

- However, the court invalidated provisions of the **2024 Act** that allowed the issuance of **higher educational degrees**, emphasising that such degrees are exclusively regulated by the **UGC Act** and thus lie beyond the legislative competence of the **State legislature**.

  हालांकि, न्यायालय ने **2024 अधिनियम** के उन प्रावधानों को अमान्य कर दिया जो **उच्च शैक्षिक**

डिग्रियाँ जारी करने की अनुमति देते थे, यह कहते हुए कि ऐसी डिग्रियाँ केवल **यूजीसी अधिनियम** द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं और इस प्रकार **राज्य विधानसभा** की विधायी क्षमता से बाहर हैं।

- Nonetheless, it clarified that this does not necessitate the annulment of the **entire statute**, as doing so would be akin to "throwing the baby out with the bathwater."

हालांकि, न्यायालय ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि इससे **सम्पूर्ण कानून** की निरसन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसा करना "सिर से पानी बाहर निकालने जैसा होगा।"

What are the implications?
इसका क्या प्रभाव है?

- The verdict sets an important **precedent** for balancing essential **state oversight** with the protection of **minority rights**.

  फैसला **राज्य की निगरानी** और **अल्पसंख्यक अधिकारों** की सुरक्षा के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण **नजीर** स्थापित करता है।

- By affirming the **2024 Act's** primary aim of imparting **quality education**, the court reinforces a **nuanced approach to secularism** that embraces **diversity** within India's education system.

  **2024 अध

PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education gets nod

GS Paper II: Government Scheme

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday approved a new Central Sector scheme, PM Vidyalaxmi, which seeks to provide financial support to meritorious students in their pursuit of higher education.

Under the scheme, a student who secures admission in any of the top 860 Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs), both government and private, will be eligible to get collateral-free, guarantor-free loan from banks and financial institutions to cover full amount of tuition fees and other expenses related to the course. The scheme will potentially cover 22 lakh students, a Ministry of Education spokesperson said.

Under the scheme, for loans up to ₹7.5 lakh, the student will receive a credit guarantee of 75%, enabling banks to extend education loans to students.

"An outlay of ₹3,600 crore has been made during 2024-25 to 2030-31, and 7 lakh fresh students are expected to get the benefit," the Ministry added.

PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education gets nod उच्च शिक्षा के लिए पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना को मंजूरी मिली

PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme Approved by Union Cabinet
संघीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री विद्यारक्ष्मी योजना को मंजूरी

- On Wednesday, the Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** approved a new **Central Sector scheme**, **PM Vidyalaxmi**, which seeks to provide **financial support** to **meritorious students** in their pursuit of **higher education**.

  बुधवार को प्रधानमंत्री **नरेंद्र मोदी** की अध्यक्षता में संघीय मंत्रिमंडल ने **प्रधानमंत्री विद्यारक्ष्मी योजना** को मंजूरी दी, जिसका उद्देश्य **उच्च शिक्षा** की ओर अग्रसर **मेधावी छात्रों** को **वित्तीय सहायता** प्रदान करना है।

- Under the scheme, a student who secures admission in any of the top **860 Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs)**, both **government** and **private**, will be eligible to get **collateral-free**, **guarantor-free loan**

from banks and financial institutions to cover full amount of **tuition fees** and other expenses related to the course.

योजना के तहत, कोई भी छात्र जो **860 शीर्ष गुणवत्ता उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों** (QHEIs), चाहे **सरकारी** हो या **निजी**, में प्रवेश प्राप्त करता है, वह बिना किसी **संपत्ति** या **गारंटर** के **बैंक** और **वित्तीय संस्थानों** से ऋण प्राप्त करने का पात्र होगा, ताकि पाठ्यक्रम की पूर्ण **शैक्षिक शुल्क** और अन्य खर्चों को कवर किया जा सके।

- The scheme will potentially cover **22 lakh students**, a Ministry of Education spokesperson said.

  शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता के अनुसार, यह योजना संभावित रूप से **22 लाख छात्रों** को कवर करेगी।

- Under the scheme, for loans up to ₹7.5 lakh, the student will receive a **credit guarantee** of **75%**, enabling banks to extend education loans to students.

  योजना के तहत, **₹7.5 लाख** तक के ऋण के लिए छात्र को **75% का क्रेडिट गारंटी** मिलेगा, जिससे बैंकों को छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

- "An outlay of **₹3,600 crore** has been made during **2024-25 to 2030-31**, and **7 lakh fresh students** are expected to get the benefit," the Ministry added.

  "**2024-25 से 2030-31** के दौरान **₹3,600 करोड़** का प्रावधान किया गया है, और **7 लाख नए छात्रों** को इसका लाभ मिलने की संभावना है," मंत्रालय ने जोड़ा।

Autonomous surface vessel completes 1,500-km voyage

The Hindu Bureau

PCS

An autonomous surface vessel built by Sagar Defence Engineering has completed a 1,500-km voyage from Mumbai to Thoothukudi without human intervention, in an endeavour supported by the Indian Navy.

"This first-of-its-kind journey highlights India's growing expertise in autonomous maritime technology and establishes a significant milestone in developing cutting-edge, unmanned systems for national security," the company said in a statement on Wednesday. It is supported by the Indian Navy's Naval Innovation and Indigenisation Organisation (NIIO), the Technology Development Acceleration Cell (TDAC), and the Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) initiative under the Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO).

The *Sagarmala Parikrama* journey was virtually flagged off by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh on October 29 during *Swavlamban*, the annual event of NIIO.

The project's success was made possible by the guidance and expertise provided by the Indian Na-

The vessel completed its voyage without humans. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

vy, including access to testing facilities and operational feedback, the company said. "The *Sagarmala Parikrama*'s success demonstrates India's ability to build autonomous maritime systems indigenously, which is critical to our national security. This journey is a testament to the power of innovation, partnership, and our vision for Aatmanirbharta in defence technology," stated Captain Nikunj Parashar, CEO of Sagar Defence Engineering.

The Sagarmala Parikrama aligns with global advancements in autonomous surface and underwater systems, the company stated.

This historic milestone paves the way for future deployment of autonomous vessels in critical sea lanes, coastal surveillance, and anti-piracy operations.

Autonomous Surface Vessel Completes 1,500 km Voyage
स्वायत्त सतह पोत ने 1,500 किमी की यात्रा पूरी की

- An **autonomous surface vessel** built by **Sagar Defence Engineering** has completed a **1,500-km voyage** from **Mumbai** to **Thoothukudi** without human intervention, in an endeavour supported by the **Indian Navy**.

सागर डिफेंस इंजीनियरिंग द्वारा निर्मित एक **स्वायत्त सतह पोत** ने **मुंबई** से **थूथुकुडी** तक **1,500 किमी की यात्रा** बिना मानव हस्तक्षेप के पूरी की, जो **भारतीय नौसेना** द्वारा समर्थित एक प्रयास था।

- "This **first-of-its-kind journey** highlights **India's growing expertise** in **autonomous maritime technology** and establishes a significant milestone in developing cutting-edge, **unmanned systems** for **national security**," the company said in a statement on **Wednesday**.

"यह **अपनी तरह की पहली यात्रा भारत की बढ़ती विशेषज्ञता** को **स्वायत्त समुद्री प्रौद्योगिकी** में प्रदर्शित करती है और **राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा** के लिए अत्याधुनिक, **मानवविहीन प्रणालियों** के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर स्थापित करती है," कंपनी ने **बुधवार** को एक बयान में कहा।

- The vessel journey was supported by the **Indian Navy's Naval Innovation and Indigenisation Organisation (NIIO)**, the **Technology Development Acceleration Cell (TDAC)**, and the **Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX)** initiative under the **Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO)**.

इस पोत यात्रा को **भारतीय नौसेना की नवाचार और स्वदेशीकरण संगठन (NIIO)**, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास त्वरक

कोशिका (TDAC), और **रक्षा नवाचार संगठन (DIO)** के तहत **रक्षा उत्कृष्टता के लिए नवाचार (iDEX)** पहल से समर्थन प्राप्त था।

- The **Sagarmala Parikrama** journey was virtually flagged off by **Defence Minister Rajnath Singh** on **October 29** during **Swavlamban**, the annual event of **NIIO**.
  सागरमाला परिक्रमा यात्रा को **रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह** ने **29 अक्टूबर** को **स्वावलंबन** में, जो **NIIO** का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम है, वर्चुअली ध्वजांकित किया।

- The project's success was made possible by the guidance and expertise provided by the **Indian Navy**, including access to testing facilities and operational feedback.
  इस परियोजना की सफलता **भारतीय नौसेना** द्वारा प्रदान की गई मार्गदर्शन और विशेषज्ञता के कारण संभव हुई, जिसमें परीक्षण सुविधाओं और संचालनात्मक प्रतिक्रिया तक पहुँच शामिल थी।

- "The **Sagarmala Parikrama's success** demonstrates **India's ability** to build **autonomous maritime systems** indigenously, which is critical to our **national security**. This journey is a testament to the power of **innovation**, **partnership**, and our vision for **Aatmanirbharta in defence technology**," stated **Captain Nikunj Parashar**, CEO of **Sagar Defence Engineering**.
  "**सागरमाला परिक्रमा की सफलता भारत की क्षमता** को स्वदेशी रूप से **स्वायत्त समुद्री प्रणालियाँ** बनाने में प्रदर्शित करती है, जो हमारी **राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा** के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह यात्रा **नवाचार, साझेदारी,** और हमारी **रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी में आत्मनिर्भरता** के लिए दृष्टिकोण की ताकत का प्रमाण है," **कैप्टन निकुंज पाराशर, सागर डिफेंस इंजीनियरिंग** के CEO ने कहा।

- The **Sagarmala Parikrama** aligns with **global advancements** in **autonomous surface and underwater systems**, the company stated.
  सागरमाला परिक्रमा स्वायत्त सतह और जलमग्न प्रणालियों में **वैश्विक प्रगति** के साथ मेल खाती है, कंपनी ने कहा।

- This **historic milestone** paves the way for future deployment of **autonomous vessels** in critical **sea lanes**, **coastal surveillance**, and **anti-piracy operations**.
  यह **ऐतिहासिक मील का पत्थर** भविष्य में **महत्वपूर्ण समुद्री मार्गों, तटीय निगरानी,** और **एंटी-पाइरेसी संचालन** में **स्वायत्त पोतों** की तैनाती के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

PCS

Anil Pradhan from Odisha wins Rohini Nayyar prize

Anil Pradhan, a 28-year-old social worker from Odisha, won the third Rohini Nayyar Prize for his outstanding contribution to rural development. The prize, instituted by the Rohini Nayyar Foundation, constituted in memory of the eminent economist, comes with a cash award of ₹10 lakh, a citation and a trophy. This year's winner was selected by a jury consisting of academics and activists. "Mr. Pradhan, 28, is an innovative engineer and educationist. Born in the village of Baral, Odisha, he migrated to Bhopal for education. He was the chief designer of Asia's first university rocket team, VSLV," the foundation said in a release.

Anil Pradhan from Odisha wins Rohini Nayyar prize
ओडिशा के अनिल प्रधान ने रोहिणी नैय्यर पुरस्कार जीता

Anil Pradhan Wins the Third Rohini Nayyar Prize
अनिल प्रधान ने तीसरा रोहिणी नय्यर पुरस्कार जीता

- **Anil Pradhan**, a **28-year-old social worker** from **Odisha**, won the **third Rohini Nayyar Prize** for his outstanding contribution to **rural development**.

अनिल प्रधान, 28 वर्षीय सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, ओडिशा से, ग्रामीण विकास में अपनी उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए **तीसरा रोहिणी नय्यर पुरस्कार** जीते।

- The prize, instituted by the **Rohini Nayyar Foundation**, constituted in memory of the eminent **economist**, comes with a **cash award of ₹10 lakh**, a **citation**, and a **trophy**.
  यह पुरस्कार, **रोहिणी नय्यर फाउंडेशन** द्वारा स्थापित किया गया, जो **प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्री** की याद में है, जिसमें **₹10 लाख का नकद पुरस्कार**, एक **प्रशस्ति पत्र** और एक **ट्रॉफी** शामिल है।

- This year's winner was selected by a **jury** consisting of **academics** and **activists**.
  इस साल के विजेता का चयन **अकादमिक** और **सक्रिय कार्यकर्ताओं** की एक **जूरी** द्वारा किया गया।

- "**Mr. Pradhan, 28**, is an innovative **engineer** and **educationist**. Born in the village of **Baral**, **Odisha**, he migrated to **Bhopal** for education. He was the chief designer of **Asia's first university rocket team, VSLV**," the foundation said in a release.
  "**श्री प्रधान, 28**, एक नवाचारी **इंजीनियर** और **शिक्षाविद** हैं। **बारल, ओडिशा** गांव में जन्मे, वह शिक्षा के लिए **भोपाल** गए थे। वह **एशिया की पहली विश्वविद्यालय रॉकेट टीम, VSLV** के मुख्य डिज़ाइनर थे," फाउंडेशन ने एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा।

Six Indian-Americans win seats in the U.S. House

Suhas Subramanyam becomes first from the community to be elected from the East Coast; he joins the 'Samosa Caucus', with all five existing members from the community getting re-elected

GS Paper II: Comparison of Constitution

Press Trust of India
WASHINGTON

ILLUSTRATION: SAAI

Six Indian Americans, all Democrats, have won the election to the U.S. House of Representatives, increasing their number from five in the current Congress.

Indian-American lawyer Suhas Subramanyam created history by becoming the first from the community to be elected from Virginia and the entire East Coast.

Mr. Subramanyam defeated Mike Clancy of the Republican Party. He is currently a Virginia State Senator. "I am honoured and humbled that the people of Virginia's 10th District put their trust in me to take on the toughest fights and deliver results in Congress. This district is my home... The issues our community faces are personal to our family," Mr. Subramanyam said.

Mr. Subramanyam, who previously served as a White House Adviser to former Democratic President Barack Obama, is popular among Indian-Americans nationwide. He

(From left) Ro Khanna, Pramila Jayapal, Raja Krishnamoorthi, Ami Bera, Suhas Subramanyam and Shri Thanedar have been elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

joins the 'Samosa Caucus' in Congress that currently comprises Ami Bera, Raja Krishnamoorthi, Ro Khanna, Pramila Jayapal, and Shri Thanedar.

All the five existing Indian-American members were re-elected to the House of Representatives.

A physician by profession, Dr. Bera is the senior-most Indian-American Congressman, representing the sixth Congressional District of California since 2013. He was elected to the House for the seventh con-

secutive term.

Mr. Krishnamoorthi won the seventh Congressional District of Illinois for the fifth consecutive term.

"My parents came to this country with little more than a dream for their family's future and the faith that they could achieve it here," Mr. Krishnamoorthi said. "Despite some hard times, we did... My mission in Congress is to fight for all the other families that are pursuing their dreams, no matter where they come from or

how they worship," he said.

Ms. Jayapal, who is the first South Asian-American woman at the U.S. House, won the seventh Congressional District of Washington State for her fifth consecutive term.

Mr. Khanna who won the seventeenth Congressional District of California for the fourth consecutive term. Mr. Thanedar was re-elected for the second consecutive term from the 13th Congressional District of Michigan.

Six Indian-Americans win seats in the U.S. House
छह भारतीय-अमेरिकियों ने अमेरिकी सदन में सीटें जीतीं

Suhas Subramanyam becomes first from the community to be elected from the East Coast; he joins the 'Samosa Caucus', with all five existing members from the community getting re-elected

सुहास सुब्रमण्यम ईस्ट कोस्ट से चुने जाने वाले समुदाय के पहले व्यक्ति बन गए हैं; वे

'समोसा कॉकस' में शामिल हो गए हैं, जिसमें समुदाय के सभी मौजूदा सदस्य फिर से चुने गए हैं

Indian Americans Win U.S. House Elections
भारतीय-अमेरिकियों की यू.एस. हाउस चुनावों में जीत

- **Six Indian Americans**, all Democrats, have won the election to the **U.S. House of Representatives**, increasing their number from **five** in the current Congress. **छह भारतीय-अमेरिकियों**, सभी डेमोक्रेट, ने **यू.एस. हाउस ऑफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स** के चुनाव में जीत हासिल की, जिससे उनका संख्या वर्तमान कांग्रेस में **पाँच** से बढ़कर हो गया।

- Indian-American lawyer **Suhas Subramanyam** created history by becoming the **first** from the community to be elected from **Virginia** and the entire **East Coast**. भारतीय-अमेरिकी वकील **सुहास सुब्रह्मण्यम** ने **वर्जीनिया** और पूरे **ईस्ट कोस्ट** से चुनाव जीतकर इतिहास रच दिया, वह समुदाय से **पहले** व्यक्ति हैं जो इस क्षेत्र से चुने गए।

- Mr. Subramanyam defeated **Mike Clancy** of the Republican Party. He is currently a **Virginia State Senator**. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के **माइक क्लेंसी** को हराया। वह वर्तमान में **वर्जीनिया राज्य के सीनेटर** हैं।

- "I am honoured and humbled that the people of **Virginia's 10th District** put their trust in me to take on the toughest fights and deliver results in Congress. This district is my home… The issues our community faces are personal to our family," Mr. Subramanyam said. "मुझे सम्मानित और विनम्र महसूस हो रहा है कि **वर्जीनिया के 10वें जिले** के लोगों ने मुझ पर विश्वास किया, मुझे कांग्रेस में सबसे कठिन लड़ाइयाँ लड़ने और परिणाम देने के लिए। यह जिला मेरा घर है… हमारे समुदाय को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, वे हमारे परिवार के लिए व्यक्तिगत हैं," श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने कहा।

- Mr. Subramanyam, who previously served as a **White House Adviser** to former Democratic President **Barack Obama**, is popular among Indian-Americans nationwide. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम, जो पूर्व डेमोक्रेटिक राष्ट्रपति **बराक ओबामा** के **व्हाइट हाउस सलाहकार** रह चुके हैं, भारतीय-अमेरिकियों के बीच राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लोकप्रिय हैं।

- He joins the '**Samosa Caucus**' in Congress that currently comprises **Ami Bera**, **Raja Krishnamoorthi**, **Ro Khanna**, **Pramila Jayapal**, and **Shri Thanedar**. वह कांग्रेस में '**समोसा कॉकस**' का हिस्सा बने, जिसमें वर्तमान में **अमी बेड़ा**, **राजा कृष्णमूर्ति**, **रो खन्ना**, **प्रमिला जयपाल**, और **श्री थानेदार** शामिल हैं।

- All the five existing Indian-American members were re-elected to the **House of Representatives**. सभी पांच मौजूदा भारतीय-अमेरिकी सदस्य **हाउस ऑफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स** के लिए फिर से चुने गए।

Indian-American Congressional Leaders
भारतीय-अमेरिकी कांग्रेस नेता

- A physician by profession, **Dr. Bera** is the **seniormost Indian-American Congressman**, representing the **sixth Congressional District of California** since **2013**. He was elected to the House for the **seventh consecutive term**. पेशे से चिकित्सक, **डॉ. बेड़ा सिनियरमोस भारतीय-अमेरिकी कांग्रेसी** हैं, जो **कैलिफोर्निया के छठे कांग्रेसनल जिले** का प्रतिनिधित्व 2013 से कर रहे हैं। वह **सातवीं लगातार बार** हाउस के लिए चुने गए।

- Mr. **Krishnamoorthi** won the **seventh Congressional District of Illinois** for the **fifth consecutive term**. श्री **कृष्णमूर्ति** ने **इलिनॉयस के सातवें कांग्रेसनल जिले** में **पाँचवीं बार लगातार** जीत हासिल की।

- "My parents came to this country with little more than a dream for their family's future and the faith that they could achieve it here," Mr. Krishnamoorthi said. "मेरे माता-पिता इस देश में अपने परिवार के भविष्य के लिए एक सपना और यह विश्वास लेकर आए थे कि वे यहाँ इसे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं," श्री कृष्णमूर्ति ने कहा।

- "Despite some hard times, we did... My mission in Congress is to fight for all the other families that are pursuing their dreams, no matter where they come from or how they worship," he said. "कुछ कठिन समय के बावजूद, हम ने किया... मेरी कांग्रेस में मिशन है कि मैं उन सभी परिवारों के लिए लड़ूं जो अपने सपनों का पीछा कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे कहां से आते हैं या कैसे पूजा करते हैं," उन्होंने कहा।

Other Indian-American Leaders Re-elected

अन्य भारतीय-अमेरिकी नेताओं की पुनः चुनावी जीत

- **Ms. Jayapal**, who is the **first South Asian-American woman** at the U.S. House, won the **seventh Congressional District of Washington State** for her **fifth consecutive term**. **सुश्री जयपाल**, जो यू.एस. हाउस में **पहली दक्षिण एशियाई-अमेरिकी महिला** हैं, ने **वाशिंगटन राज्य के सातवें कांग्रेसनल जिले** से **पाँचवीं बार लगातार** जीत हासिल की।

- **Mr. Khanna** who won the **seventeenth Congressional District of California** for the **fourth consecutive term**. श्री **खन्ना** ने **कैलिफोर्निया के सत्रहवें कांग्रेसनल जिले** से **चौथी बार लगातार** जीत हासिल की।

- **Mr. Thanedar** was re-elected for the **second consecutive term** from the **13th Congressional District of Michigan**. श्री **थानेदार** को **मिशिगन के 13वें कांग्रेसनल जिले** से **दूसरी बार लगातार** पुनः चुना गया।

Republicans take Senate majority, fighting to keep control of House

GS Paper II: Comparison of Constitution

Associated Press
WASHINGTON

Republicans have taken control of the U.S. Senate and are fighting to keep their majority in the House, which would produce a full sweep of GOP power in Congress alongside President-elect Donald Trump in the White House.
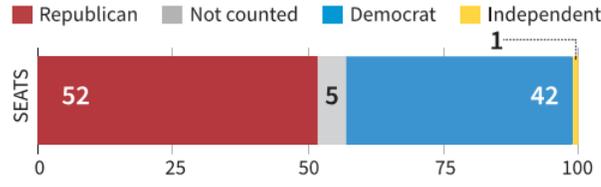
A unified Republican grip on Washington would set the course for Mr. Trump's agenda. Or if Democrats wrest control of the House, it would provide an almost certain backstop, with veto power over the White House.

Vote counting in some races could go on for days, and control of the House is too early to call.

The rally for Republicans started early on elec-tion night in West Virginia, when Jim Justice, the State's wealthy Governor, flipped the seat held by re-tiring Sen. Joe Manchin. From there, the Republi-cans marched alongside Mr. Trump across the Se-nate map.

Republicans toppled De-mocrat Sen. Sherrod Brown in Ohio, the first in-cumbent Senator to fall, with GOP luxury car dealer and blockchain entrepre-neur Bernie Moreno. They chased Democrats in the "blue wall" States of Penn-sylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Democratic ef-forts to oust firebrand Re-publicans Ted Cruz of Tex-as and Rick Scott of Florida collapsed. The unexpected battleground of Nebraska pushed Republicans over the top.

The fight for control of the House became a State-by-State slog, much of which un-folded far from the presidential race.

House races are focused in New York and Cali-fornia, where Demo-crats are trying to claw back some of the 10 or so seats where Republicans have made surprising gains in recent years.

To gain control of the House, Democrats need to flip four seats from Repu-blicans, while holding all of their own, a tall task espe-cially in congressional dis-tricts where Mr. Trump has won. It could come down to just a handful of seats, or as little as one, to deter-mine House control.

Battle for the Senate

As many as 35 of the 100 seats in the U.S Senate went to the polls on Tuesday. The charts show the Senate's composition after the polls. In the five States that are yet to call the results, three are leaning towards Democrats and two, Republicans

■ Republican ■ Not counted ■ Democrat ■ Independent

SEATS	52	5	42	1

0   25   50   75   100

Republicans take Senate majority, fighting to keep control of House

रिपब्लिकन ने सीनेट में बहुमत हासिल कर लिया है, सदन पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं

Republicans Take Control of the U.S. Senate

रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने यू.एस. सीनेट पर नियंत्रण किया

- **Republicans** have taken control of the **U.S. Senate** and are fighting to keep their majority in the **House**, which would produce a full sweep of **GOP power** in Congress alongside **President-elect Donald Trump** in the **White House**. रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने यू.एस. सीनेट पर नियंत्रण कर लिया है

और वे **हाउस** में अपनी बहुमत बनाए रखने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, जिससे **कांग्रेस** में **GOP** की पूर्ण सत्ता और **राष्ट्रपति-निर्वाचित डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** के **व्हाइट हाउस** में आने का रास्ता खुलेगा।

- A unified Republican grip on Washington would set the course for Mr. Trump's agenda. वॉशिंगटन में रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का एकजुट नियंत्रण श्री ट्रंप के एजेंडे की दिशा तय करेगा।
- Or if Democrats wrest control of the House, it would provide an almost certain backstop, with veto power over the White House. या यदि डेमोक्रेट्स **हाउस** पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करते हैं, तो यह **व्हाइट हाउस** पर वीटो शक्ति के साथ एक निश्चित सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करेगा।
- Vote counting in some races could go on for days, and control of the House is too early to call. कुछ चुनावों में वोटों की गिनती कई दिनों तक चल सकती है, और **हाउस** का नियंत्रण तय करने में अभी बहुत जल्दी है।

Republican Rally and Wins

रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की रैली और जीतें

- The rally for Republicans started early on election night in **West Virginia**, when **Jim Justice**, the State's wealthy Governor, flipped the seat held by retiring Sen. **Joe Manchin**. **वेस्ट वर्जीनिया** में **रिपब्लिकन पार्टी** की रैली चुनाव की रात जल्दी शुरू हुई, जब **जिम जस्टिस**, राज्य के अमीर गवर्नर, ने सेवानिवृत्त हो रहे सीनेटर **जो मैनचिन** द्वारा कब्जा किया गया सीट पलट दिया।
- From there, the Republicans marched alongside Mr. Trump across the Senate map. इसके बाद, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने श्री ट्रंप के साथ **सीनेट** के नक्शे में मार्च किया।
- Republicans toppled **Democrat Sen. Sherrod Brown** in **Ohio**, the first incumbent Senator to fall, with GOP luxury car dealer and blockchain entrepreneur **Bernie Moreno**. रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने **ओहायो** में **डेमोक्रेट सीनेटर शेरोड ब्राउन** को हराया, वह पहले सीनेटर थे जो पद से हारे, और **GOP** के लग्जरी कार डीलर और ब्लॉकचेन उद्यमी **बर्नी मोरेनो** के साथ।
- They chased Democrats in the **"blue wall" States** of **Pennsylvania**, **Michigan**, and **Wisconsin**. उन्होंने **पेंसिलवेनिया**, **मिशिगन** और **विस्कॉन्सिन** जैसे **"ब्लू वॉल" राज्यों** में डेमोक्रेट्स का पीछा किया।
- Democratic efforts to oust firebrand Republicans **Ted Cruz** of **Texas** and **Rick Scott** of **Florida** collapsed. डेमोक्रेट्स के प्रयास, जो **टेक्सास** के **टेड क्रूज़** और **फ्लोरिडा** के **रिक स्कॉट** को हराने के थे, विफल हो गए।
- The unexpected battleground of **Nebraska** pushed Republicans over the top. **नेब्रास्का** का अप्रत्याशित संघर्षक्षेत्र ने रिपब्लिकन पार्टी को शीर्ष पर पहुंचा दिया।

Fight for House Control

हाउस नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष

- The fight for control of the House became a **State-by-State slog**, much of which unfolded far from the presidential race. हाउस के नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष **राज्य दर राज्य** जंग बन गया, जिसका अधिकांश हिस्सा राष्ट्रपति चुनाव से दूर हुआ।

- House races are focused in **New York** and **California**, where **Democrats** are trying to claw back some of the **10 seats** where **Republicans** have made surprising gains in recent years. हाउस चुनाव **न्यूयॉर्क** और **कैलिफोर्निया** पर केंद्रित हैं, जहां **डेमोक्रेट्स** उन **10 सीटों** को वापस प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जहां **रिपब्लिकन** पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अप्रत्याशित लाभ अर्जित कर चुके हैं।

- To gain control of the House, **Democrats** need to flip **four seats** from Republicans, while holding all of their own, a tall task especially in congressional districts where Mr. Trump has won. **हाउस** का नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने के लिए, **डेमोक्रेट्स** को रिपब्लिकन से **चार सीटें** पलटनी होंगी, जबकि अपनी सभी सीटें बनाए रखते हुए, यह एक कठिन कार्य है, खासकर उन कांग्रेस जिलों में जहां श्री ट्रंप ने जीत हासिल की है।

- It could come down to just a handful of seats, or as little as one, to determine House control. यह **हाउस** के नियंत्रण का निर्धारण करने के लिए सिर्फ कुछ सीटों या एक सीट पर आ सकता है।

IOC welcomes India's interest in hosting the Olympic Games

PCS

Y.B. Sarangi
KOLKATA

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Wednesday welcomed India's interest in hosting the Olympic Games in future.

In line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement, at the 141st IOC Session in Mumbai last year about India's eagerness to host the 2036 edition, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in early October had sent a Letter of Intent (LoI) to the IOC regarding bidding for the Games.

In a communication to *The Hindu*, the IOC said India had firmly expressed its interest to host the Olympics without mentioning the name of any potential city.

"The IOC welcomes India's interest in hosting a future edition of the Olympic Games. This interest has been expressed very firmly to us on a number of occasions by all levels of Government as well as in our ongoing talks with the IOA," said the statement.

"With its huge passion for sport and youthful population, India has much to offer for the future of the Olympic Move-

Paris 2024 Olympics Torch.
FILE PHOTO: REUTERS

ment. The IOC has not yet been informed by the IOA of any selected potential host region.

"Currently there are Interested Parties from four continents discussing with the IOC in an informal and non-committal way about hosting an edition of the Olympic Games."

The IOC also took note of the internal issues within the IOA.

"In the meantime, the situation of the IOA has been addressed by the IOC directly with the IOA in a self-explanatory letter," said the IOC.

IOC welcomes India's interest in hosting the Olympic Games

आईओसी ने ओलंपिक खेलों की मेजबानी में भारत की रुचि का स्वागत किया

India's Interest in Hosting the Olympic Games
भारत की ओलंपिक खेलों की मेज़बानी में रुचि

- The **International Olympic Committee (IOC)** on **Wednesday** welcomed India's interest in hosting the **Olympic Games** in the future. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति **(IOC)** ने **बुधवार** को भारत की भविष्य में **ओलंपिक खेलों** की मेज़बानी में रुचि का स्वागत किया।

- In line with **Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement** at the **141st IOC Session in Mumbai last year** about India's eagerness to host the **2036 edition**, the **Indian Olympic Association (IOA)** in early **October** had sent a **Letter of Intent (LoI)** to the IOC regarding bidding for the Games. **प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी** के **141वें IOC सत्र** में **मुंबई पिछले साल** दिए गए बयान के अनुसार, जिसमें भारत ने **2036 संस्करण** की मेज़बानी के लिए अपनी इच्छाशक्ति जताई थी, **भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ (IOA)** ने अक्टूबर की शुरुआत में **IOC** को खेलों की मेज़बानी के लिए एक **इरादे का पत्र (LoI)** भेजा था।

IOC's Acknowledgment and Communication

IOC का स्वीकृति और संचार

- In a communication to **The Hindu**, the IOC said India had firmly expressed its interest to host the **Olympics** without mentioning the name of any potential city. **द हिंदू** को एक संचार में IOC ने कहा कि भारत ने **ओलंपिक** की मेज़बानी करने की अपनी इच्छाशक्ति दृढ़ता से व्यक्त की है, लेकिन किसी संभावित शहर का नाम नहीं बताया।

- "The IOC welcomes India's interest in hosting a future edition of the Olympic Games. This interest has been expressed very firmly to us on a number of occasions by all levels of Government as well as in our ongoing talks with the IOA," said the statement. "IOC **भारत की** भविष्य में **ओलंपिक खेलों** की मेज़बानी में रुचि का स्वागत करता है। यह रुचि हमें कई अवसरों पर सरकार के सभी स्तरों से और **IOA** के साथ चल रही बातचीत में दृढ़ता से व्यक्त की गई है," बयान में कहा गया।

India's Offer for the Future of the Olympic Movement

ओलंपिक आंदोलन के भविष्य के लिए भारत की पेशकश

- "With its huge passion for sport and youthful population, India has much to offer for the future of the Olympic Movement." "खेल के प्रति अपनी विशाल प्रेरणा और युवा जनसंख्या के साथ, भारत के पास ओलंपिक आंदोलन के भविष्य के लिए बहुत कुछ है।"

- The IOC has not yet been informed by the IOA of any selected potential host region. IOC को अभी तक **IOA** द्वारा किसी चयनित संभावित मेज़बान क्षेत्र के बारे में जानकारी नहीं दी गई है।

- "Currently there are Interested Parties from four continents discussing with the IOC in an informal and non-committal way about hosting an edition of the Olympic Games." "वर्तमान में चार महाद्वीपों से इच्छुक पक्ष **IOC** के साथ अनौपचारिक और गैर-बाध्यकारी तरीके से ओलंपिक खेलों के संस्करण की मेज़बानी पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।"

IOC's Attention to IOA's Internal Issues

IOC का IOA के आंतरिक मुद्दों पर ध्यान

- The IOC also took note of the **internal issues** within the **IOA**. IOC ने **IOA** के भीतर **आंतरिक मुद्दों** का भी ध्यान लिया।

- "In the meantime, the situation of the IOA has been addressed by the IOC directly with the IOA in a self-explanatory letter," said the IOC. "इस बीच, IOC ने **IOA** के स्थिति को एक स्व-व्याख्यात्मक पत्र में सीधे **IOA** के साथ संबोधित किया," IOC ने कहा।

RNA editing is promising to go where DNA editing can't

DNA editing makes permanent changes to a person's genome, and this can lead to irreversible errors. On the other hand, RNA editing makes temporary changes, allowing the effects to fade. In a clinic, this means a doctor can stop the therapy if a problem arises and mitigate long-term risk

GS Paper III: S&T

Manjeera Gowravaram

On October 16, a biotechnology company in Massachusetts in the U.S. named Wave Life Sciences made headlines for becoming the first company to treat a genetic condition by editing RNA at the clinical level. But for all that this is a breakthrough, scientists had anticipated it.

The role of RNA in a function called RNA interference – where small RNA molecules keep a gene from being expressed – has been essential for the success of CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing. The rapid development of mRNA vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic exemplified the complex as well as vital role RNAs play beyond gene expression and regulation. Now, at the dawn of a new era in precision medicine, RNA editing has made a pitch to be at the forefront.

What is RNA editing?

Cells synthesise messenger RNA (mRNA) using instructions in DNA and then "read" instructions from the mRNA to make functional proteins. During this process of transcription, the cell may make mistakes in the mRNA's sequence and, based on them produce faulty proteins. Many of these proteins have been known to cause debilitating disorders. RNA editing allows scientists to fix mistakes in the mRNA after the cell has synthesised it but before the cell reads it to make the proteins.

One technique involves a group of enzymes called adenosine deaminase acting on RNA (ADAR). Adenosine is one of the building blocks of RNA. ADAR works by converting some of the adenosine blocks in mRNA to another molecule called inosine. This is useful because inosine mimics the function of a different RNA building block called guanosine. Because guanosine-like function is found where adenosine is supposed to be, the cell detects a mistake and proceeds to correct it, in the process restoring the mRNA's original function. And then the cell makes normal proteins.

Scientists took advantage of ADAR's effects to pair it with a guide RNA (or gRNA): the gRNA guides ADAR to a specific part of the mRNA, where the ADAR works its magic. They expect a variety of serious genetic conditions can be treated using such site-specific RNA editing.

RNA editing in development

Wave Life Sciences used RNA editing to treat μ-1 antitrypsin deficiency (AATD), an inherited disorder. In patients suffering from AATD, levels of the protein μ-1 antitrypsin build up and affect the liver and the lungs. People with AATD affecting the lungs currently go through weekly intravenous therapy for relief; among people where AATD has affected the liver, a liver transplant is the sole treatment option.

In its therapy, dubbed WVE-006, the company used a gRNA to lead ADAR enzymes to specific single-point mutations in the mRNA sequence of the SERPINA1 gene, which contains the instructions for cells to make μ-1 antitrypsin. A single-point mutation occurs when a single building block of the mRNA is wrong. Once at the target, the ADAR enzymes fix the mRNA, and the cells produce μ-1 antitrypsin at normal levels.

Wave Life Sciences is planning to extend its RNA editing technology to treat Huntington's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, and obesity. The first two and some forms of obesity are associated with single-point mutations.

Some other companies using ADAR enzymes to perform RNA editing are Korro Bio for AATD and Parkinson's disease; ProQr Therapeutics for heart disease and bile acid buildup in the liver; and Shape Therapeutics for neurological conditions. They use different guides, RNA types, and delivery mechanisms, however.

Researchers are also extending RNA editing to make changes in the exon. mRNA is made up of portions called introns and exons; exons eventually code for a protein, whereas the introns are non-coding parts and are removed from the RNA before it's used to make a protein.

A company called Ascidian Therapeutic is testing its candidate to treat ABCA4 retinopathy. Several mutations in the ABCA4 gene lead to different levels of protein expression and disease severity. The ABCA4 gene is large, so standard gene replacement therapy is not feasible; instead, RNA editing is expected to be able to offer a way out. The candidate started clinical trials in January 2024 with a fast-track designation granted by the U.S. drug regulator.

The same regulator permitted South Korean company Rznomics to conduct trials in the U.S. for its candidate to treat forms of liver cancer. In South Korea, this candidate has already proceeded to phase I and II trials. It works by regulating the production of human telomerase reverse transcriptase, a protein that affects tumour formation.

RNA vs. DNA editing

RNA editing has some advantages over DNA editing, especially on safety and flexibility. DNA editing makes permanent changes to a person's genome, and sometimes this can lead to irreversible errors. On the other hand, RNA editing makes temporary changes, allowing the effects of the edits to fade over time. In a clinic, this means a doctor can stop the therapy if a problem arises and mitigate long-term risk.

Second, CRISPR-Cas9 and other DNA editing tools require proteins acquired from certain bacteria to perform the cutting function, but these proteins can elicit undesirable immune reactions in some cases. RNA editing relies on ADAR enzymes, which already occur in the human body and thus present a lower risk of allergic reactions. This is useful for people who require repeated treatment and/or who have immune sensitivities.

Challenges in RNA editing

A big challenge in RNA editing is its specificity. ADARs can perform adenosine-inosine changes in both targeted and non-targeted parts of mRNA, or skip the targeted parts altogether. When ADARs don't align with the adenosine of interest, potentially serious side-effects could arise.

Scientists are currently trying to improve the accuracy of gRNA by incorporating mechanisms that shield non-targeted parts of the mRNA.

Another challenge is the transient nature of RNA editing; this is also its strength, but individuals will need to be treated repeatedly to sustain the therapy's effects.

Third, current methods to deliver the gRNA-ADAR complex use lipid nanoparticles.

Researchers used them to great success to make mRNA vaccines to treat COVID-19 and the adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors used in gene editing. But both of these methods have a limited carrying capacity, meaning they can't transport large molecules very well.

Market value and future outlook

RNA editing is in its nascent stage, yet there are already at least 11 biotechnology companies worldwide developing RNA editing methods for a range of diseases. Their efforts have elicited interest from large pharmaceutical firms, including Eli Lilly, Roche, and Novo Nordisk.

As research and clinical trials advance in the field of RNA editing, it seems like only a matter of time before RNA editing becomes a fixture of the gene-editing toolkit in clinical practice.

(Manjeera Gowravaram has a PhD in RNA biochemistry and works as a freelance science writer.gmanjeera@gmail.com)

> RNA editing is in its nascent stage, yet there are already at least 11 companies developing RNA editing methods for a range of diseases. Their efforts have elicited interest from large pharmaceutical firms, including Eli Lilly, Roche, and Novo Nordisk

Cells synthesise messenger RNA, or mRNA, using instructions in DNA and then read instructions from the latter to make functional proteins. VCHAL/GETTY IMAGES

RNA editing is promising to go where DNA editing can't

आरएनए संपादन वहां पहुंचने का वादा कर रहा है जहां डीएनए संपादन नहीं पहुंच सकता

DNA editing makes permanent changes to a person's genome, and this can lead to irreversible errors. On the other hand, RNA editing makes temporary changes, allowing the effects to fade. In aclinic, this means a doctor can stop the therapy ifa problem arises and mitigate long-term risk

डीएनए संपादन व्यक्ति के जीनोम में स्थायी परिवर्तन करता है, और इससे अपरिवर्तनीय त्रुटियाँ हो सकती हैं। दूसरी ओर, आरएनए संपादन अस्थायी परिवर्तन करता है, जिससे प्रभाव फीके पड़ जाते हैं। क्लिनिक में, इसका मतलब है कि अगर कोई समस्या उत्पन्न होती है तो डॉक्टर थेरेपी रोक सकता है और दीर्घकालिक जोखिम को कम कर सकता है

Wave Life Sciences and RNA Editing Breakthrough

वेव लाइफ साइंसेस और आरएनए संपादन में सफलता

- On **October 16**, a biotechnology company in **Massachusetts, USA**, named **Wave Life Sciences**, made headlines for becoming the first company to treat a genetic condition by editing **RNA** at the clinical level. **16 अक्टूबर को, मैसाचुसेट्स, अमेरिका** की एक जैव प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी, **वेव लाइफ साइंसेस**, ने हेडलाइन्स बनाईं जब यह **RNA** को क्लिनिकल स्तर पर संपादित कर एक आनुवंशिक स्थिति का उपचार करने वाली पहली कंपनी बनी।

- While this is a breakthrough, scientists had anticipated it. हालांकि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सफलता है, वैज्ञानिकों ने इसकी उम्मीद की थी।

RNA's Role in CRISPR-Cas9 and mRNA Vaccines

CRISPR-Cas9 और mRNA टीकों में RNA की भूमिका

- The role of **RNA** in a function called **RNA interference**, where small RNA molecules prevent gene expression, has been essential for the success of **CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing**. **RNA** की भूमिका, जिसे **RNA इंटरफेरेंस** कहा जाता है, जिसमें छोटे RNA अणु **जीन के निष्कासन** को रोकते हैं, **CRISPR-Cas9 जीन संपादन** की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक रही है।

- The rapid development of **mRNA vaccines** during the **COVID-19 pandemic** exemplified the complex and vital role RNAs play beyond gene expression and regulation. **COVID-19 महामारी** के दौरान **mRNA टीकों** का तेजी से विकास इस बात का उदाहरण था कि RNA केवल जीन के निष्कासन और नियमन से कहीं अधिक जटिल और महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

- Now, at the dawn of a new era in **precision medicine**, RNA editing has emerged as a potential leading technique. अब, **सटीक चिकित्सा** के नए युग की शुरुआत में, RNA संपादन एक संभावित प्रमुख तकनीक के रूप में उभरा है।

What is RNA Editing?

RNA संपादन क्या है?

- **Cells** synthesise **messenger RNA (mRNA)** using instructions in **DNA**, and then "read" instructions from the mRNA to make functional proteins. **कोशिकाएँ संदेशवाहक** RNA **(mRNA)** को DNA में दी गई निर्देशों का पालन करके बनाती हैं, और फिर mRNA से निर्देशों को "पढ़कर" कार्यात्मक प्रोटीन बनाती हैं।

- During this process of transcription, the cell may make mistakes in the mRNA's sequence, leading to the production of faulty proteins. इस **प्रतिलेखन** प्रक्रिया के दौरान, कोशिका mRNA की अनुक्रम में गलती कर सकती है, जिससे दोषपूर्ण प्रोटीन का निर्माण होता है।

- Many of these faulty proteins are known to cause debilitating disorders. इन दोषपूर्ण प्रोटीनों में से कई को जानलेवा विकारों का कारण माना गया है।

- **RNA editing** allows scientists to fix mistakes in mRNA after it has been synthesised but before the cell uses it to make proteins. **RNA संपादन** वैज्ञानिकों को mRNA में उन गलतियों को ठीक करने की अनुमति देता है, जो इसे सिंथेसाइज़ करने के बाद कोशिका द्वारा प्रोटीन बनाने से पहले की जाती हैं।

ADAR Technique in RNA Editing

RNA संपादन में ADAR तकनीक

- One technique involves a group of enzymes called **adenosine deaminase acting on RNA (ADAR)**. एक तकनीक में **एडेनोसिन डेमिनेज जो** RNA **पर क्रिया करता है (ADAR)** नामक एंजाइमों के समूह का उपयोग किया जाता है।

- **Adenosine** is one of the building blocks of RNA. ADAR works by converting some of the adenosine blocks in mRNA to another molecule called **inosine**. **एडेनोसिन** RNA के निर्माण खंडों में से एक है। ADAR कुछ एडेनोसिन खंडों को mRNA में बदलकर एक अन्य अणु **इनोसिन** में बदलता है।

- This is useful because inosine mimics the function of a different RNA building block called **guanosine**. यह उपयोगी है क्योंकि इनोसिन एक अन्य RNA निर्माण खंड **ग्वानोसिन** के कार्य की नकल करता है।

- Because guanosine-like function is found where adenosine should be, the cell detects the mistake and corrects it, restoring the mRNA's original function. क्योंकि ग्वानोसिन जैसा कार्य उस स्थान पर पाया जाता है जहां एडेनोसिन होना चाहिए, कोशिका गलती का पता लगाती है और इसे सही करती है, जिससे mRNA का मूल कार्य बहाल होता है।

- The cell then proceeds to make normal proteins. फिर कोशिका सामान्य प्रोटीन बनाने की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाती है।

RNA Editing Using Guide RNA (gRNA)
गाइड RNA (gRNA) का उपयोग करके RNA संपादन

- Scientists use ADAR's effects in combination with **guide RNA (gRNA)**, where the gRNA guides ADAR to a specific part of the mRNA, where ADAR performs its function. वैज्ञानिक ADAR के प्रभावों का उपयोग **गाइड RNA (gRNA)** के साथ करते हैं, जिसमें gRNA ADAR को mRNA के एक विशेष हिस्से में मार्गदर्शन करता है, जहां ADAR अपना कार्य करता है।

- They expect that a variety of serious genetic conditions can be treated using such site-specific RNA editing. उनका अनुमान है कि इस प्रकार के **साइट-विशिष्ट RNA संपादन** का उपयोग करके कई गंभीर आनुवंशिक स्थितियों का इलाज किया जा सकता है।