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10_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

1. Team India will not play in Pakistan, BCCI tells ICC (PCS/GS Paper-II: India Pakistan Relations)
2. Ransomware attack hit crucial defence unit last year: DoPT (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
3. Ahead of COP-29, India to emphasise Paris deal red lines on climate finance (GS Paper-III: Environment)
4. IIT Delhi's annual Open House shows AI's potential use in health care, tech
5. Darul Uloom Deoband lifts ban on entry of women (GS Paper-I: Society)
6. Growing concerns over commercialisation, overtourism amid paragliding boom in Bir (PCS)
7. Don't get carried away by the 'fantastic jargon' of patriarchy, FM tells women (GS Paper-I: Society)
8. A.P. officials rescue girl trafficked for ₹40,000 (GS Paper-I: Society/GS Paper-II: Article 23)
9. Seaplanes will give tourism industry a fillip, says Naidu (PCS)
10. Political slugfest begins over COVID 'scam' report (PCS)
11. M.P. Speaker campaigning: Cong. writes to State EC (GS Paper-II: Speaker)
12. Accessibility for disabled persons is a fundamental right, rules top court (GS Paper-II: Fundamental Right)
13. Amid protests, Centre says procurement of paddy in Punjab going on smoothly (APMC)
14. 'Domestic savers to offset foreign investor exodus' (GS Paper-III: Capital Market)
15. FM tells RRBs to develop products for MSMEs (GS Paper-III: Banking System)
16. Inactivated COVID-19 vaccine CoronaVac associated with TTP (GS Paper-III: Basic Science)
17. Caterpillar fungus can slow down growth of cancer cells (GS Paper-III: Basic Science)
18. Why Cambodia's H5N1 reassortant virus needs close monitoring (GS Paper-III: Basic Science)
19. Daytime sleepiness may be tied to dementia syndrome (GS Paper-III: Basic Science)
20. DNA evidence of people buried in volcanic eruption (GS Paper-I: Geography)
21. India will fail to meet 2025 TB 'elimination' target (GS Paper-II: Health Sector)
22. Not volcanism (GS Paper-I: Geography)
23. How will Trump treat illegal Indians? (GS Paper-II: Indian-Diaspora/India-US)
24. What are the costs of population decline? (GS Paper-I: Population)
25. What happens to Indian firms on U.S. blacklist? (GS Paper-II: India-US)
26. Revenge of the dispossessed (GS Paper-II: US Politics)
27. Canada ends fast-track visa programme for international students (GS Paper-II: India Canada)
28. Cattle unleashed (GS Paper-I: Art & Culture)



Team India will not play in Pakistan, BCCI tells ICC

The decision on Champions Trophy comes despite Pak. offering special security arrangements, and choice of venue; India favours having its matches outside Pakistan under a hybrid model

PCS

GS Paper II: India-Pakistan Relations

Suhasini Haidar

Amol Karhadkar

NEW DELHI/MUMBAI

Days ahead of a visit by the International Cricket Council's (ICC) security team to Pakistan, to study the situation for the **Champion's Trophy next year**, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has officially communicated that it will not send the Indian team to Pakistan for the tournament.

The decision comes despite attempts by the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB), including during the recent visit of External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar to Islamabad, to convince the government to change its mind, offering special security arrangements.

The PCB was also prepared to assure the BCCI of its choice of venue for all matches played by the Indian team, which would have security concerns to play in Pakistan, given the tensions between the two countries and the absence of normal ties.

Red flagged

In the run-up to the tournament, India prepares to find an alternative solution to the Pakistan challenge

- Pakistan to host ICC Champions Trophy in February-March 2025

- ICC security team is set to visit Pakistan next week

- BCCI meets, writes to ICC for hybrid matches in UAE instead

- BCCI Secretary Jay Shah to take over as ICC chief on December 1



In 2019, angered by India's decision to revoke the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan had snapped trade and travel ties, and High Commissioners in both countries were expelled.

"We have officially informed the ICC about our inability to participate in games in Pakistan. We have made our stance clear that we will prefer a hybrid model, with the tournament split in two countries," a BCCI insider told *The Hindu*. "We were asked to clear our stand and we have done it, in consultation with the [Central] government."

A hybrid model, which

had been followed for other series in the past, would mean India's group engagements and the tournament final due to be held in February-March 2025 would be organised in the UAE, a proposal that could see stiff opposition from Pakistan, sources said.

On Friday, Pakistan's Home Minister and PCB chief Syed Mohsin Naqvi dismissed Indian media reports that the BCCI had written to them. No country had discussed the "hybrid model" with them nor was Pakistan "willing to talk about it", he said.

"We have been showing good gestures for the last few years and no one

should expect us to do it all the time," Mr. Naqvi said, speaking to journalists at Lahore's Gaddafi stadium. The Shahbaz Sharif government would take the final decision on how to proceed if such a proposal was given, he added.

The Ministry of External Affairs had denied that Mr. Jaishankar had any "conversation" about resuming cricketing ties in Pakistan when he met Mr. Naqvi at a dinner during his visit to Islamabad for the SCO Heads of Government Meeting on October 15-16. However, at least two officials confirmed that the PCB had presented Pakistan's case for India to travel with the Indian delegation there.

According to the sources, Pakistan was prepared to let the Indian team spend only as much time in Pakistan as was required for the matches or practice, and would facilitate the team's return to India by air or by road over the border to Amritsar.

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Team India will not play in Pakistan, BCCI tells ICC

टीम इंडिया पाकिस्तान में नहीं खेलेगी, बीसीसीआई ने आईसीसी को बताया

- The decision on **Champions Trophy** comes despite **Pakistan** offering **special security arrangements** and choice of venue; **India** favours having its matches outside **Pakistan** under a **hybrid model**.

चैंपियंस ट्रॉफी पर यह फैसला पाकिस्तान द्वारा विशेष सुरक्षा प्रबंध और स्थल चयन की पेशकश के बावजूद आया है; भारत एक हाइब्रिड मॉडल के तहत अपने मैचों को पाकिस्तान के बाहर रखना चाहता है।

- **Days** ahead of a visit by the **International Cricket Council's (ICC) security team** to **Pakistan**, to study the situation for the **Champion's Trophy next year**, the **Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)** has **officially** communicated that it will **not send the Indian team to Pakistan** for the tournament.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट परिषद (ICC) की सुरक्षा टीम के पाकिस्तान दौरे से कुछ दिन पहले, अगले वर्ष चैंपियंस ट्रॉफी की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए, भारतीय क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड (BCCI) ने आधिकारिक तौर पर सूचित किया है कि वह इस टूर्नामेंट के लिए भारतीय टीम को पाकिस्तान नहीं भेजेगा।

- The decision comes despite attempts by the **Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB)**, including during the recent visit of **External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar** to **Islamabad**, to convince the government to change its mind, offering **special security arrangements**.

यह निर्णय पाकिस्तान क्रिकेट बोर्ड (PCB) के प्रयासों के बावजूद आया है, जिसमें विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर की इस्लामाबाद की हालिया यात्रा के दौरान सरकार को मनाने के प्रयास और विशेष सुरक्षा प्रबंध की पेशकश भी शामिल थी।

Website: patrioticias.inTelegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

- The PCB was also prepared to assure the BCCI of its choice of venue for all matches played by the Indian team, which would have security concerns to play in Pakistan, given the tensions between the two countries and the absence of normal ties.
PCB ने यह आश्वासन देने की तैयारी भी कर ली थी कि भारतीय टीम के सभी मैच उस स्थल पर खेले जाएंगे, जिसमें सुरक्षा की चिंता है, क्योंकि दोनों देशों के बीच तनाव और सामान्य संबंधों की कमी है।
- In 2019, angered by India's decision to revoke the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan had snapped trade and travel ties, and High Commissioners in both countries were expelled.
2019 में, भारत द्वारा जम्मू-कश्मीर का विशेष दर्जा वापस लेने के फैसले से नाराज होकर, पाकिस्तान ने व्यापार और यात्रा संबंध तोड़ दिए थे, और दोनों देशों में उच्चायुक्तों को निष्कासित कर दिया गया था।
- "We have officially informed the ICC about our inability to participate in games in Pakistan. We have made our stance clear that we will prefer a hybrid model, with the tournament split in two countries," a BCCI insider told The Hindu.
"हमने आधिकारिक रूप से आईसीसी को सूचित कर दिया है कि हम पाकिस्तान में खेलों में भाग लेने में असमर्थ हैं। हमने अपना रुख स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हम एक हाइब्रिड मॉडल पसंद करेंगे, जिसमें टूर्नामेंट को दो देशों में विभाजित किया जाएगा," बीसीसीआई के एक सूत्र ने द हिंदू को बताया।
- "We were asked to clear our stand and we have done it, in consultation with the [Central] government."
"हमें अपना रुख स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहा गया था और हमने यह [केंद्र सरकार] के साथ परामर्श में किया है।"

Hybrid Model Proposal for Champions Trophy

चैंपियंस ट्रॉफी के लिए हाइब्रिड मॉडल प्रस्ताव

- A hybrid model, which had been followed for other series in the past, would mean India's group engagements and the tournament final, due to be held in February-March 2025, would be organized in the UAE, a proposal that could see stiff opposition from Pakistan, sources said.
एक हाइब्रिड मॉडल, जो पहले अन्य श्रृंखलाओं के लिए अपनाया गया था, के तहत भारत के ग्रुप मैच और फाइनल मैच, जो फरवरी-मार्च 2025 में होने वाला है, को यूएई में आयोजित किया जाएगा, ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिया गया है जो पाकिस्तान से कड़ी आपत्ति का सामना कर सकता है, सूत्रों ने कहा।
- On Friday, Pakistan's Home Minister and PCB chief Syed Mohsin Naqvi dismissed Indian media reports that the BCCI had written to them. No country had discussed the "hybrid model" with them nor was Pakistan "willing to talk about it," he said.
शुक्रवार को, पाकिस्तान के गृह मंत्री और पीसीबी प्रमुख सैयद मोहन नकवी ने भारतीय मीडिया रिपोर्टों को खारिज किया कि बीसीसीआई ने उन्हें पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने कहा कि किसी भी देश ने "हाइब्रिड मॉडल" पर चर्चा नहीं की थी और न ही पाकिस्तान इसके बारे में "बात करने के लिए तैयार" है।
- "We have been showing good gestures for the last few years and no one should expect us to do it all the time," Mr. Naqvi said, speaking to journalists at Lahore's Gaddafi stadium.
श्री नकवी ने लाहौर के गद्दाफी स्टेडियम में पत्रकारों से बात करते हुए कहा, "हम पिछले कुछ वर्षों से अच्छे इशारे दिखा रहे हैं और किसी को उम्मीद नहीं करनी चाहिए कि हम हमेशा ऐसा करेंगे।"
- The Shahbaz Sharif government would take the final decision on how to proceed if such a proposal was given, he added.
उन्होंने कहा कि शहबाज शरीफ सरकार इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पर अंतिम निर्णय लेगी कि आगे कैसे बढ़ा जाए।
- The Ministry of External Affairs had denied that Mr. Jaishankar had any "conversation" about resuming cricketing ties in Pakistan when he met Mr. Naqvi at a dinner during his visit to Islamabad for the SCO Heads of Government Meeting on October 15-16.
विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह खंडन किया कि श्री जयशंकर ने पाकिस्तान में क्रिकेट संबंधों की पुनः शुरुआत के बारे में कोई "बातचीत" की थी जब उन्होंने 15-16 अक्टूबर को इस्लामाबाद में एससीओ प्रमुखों की बैठक के दौरान श्री नकवी से रात्रिभोज में मुलाकात की थी।
- However, at least two officials confirmed that the PCB had presented Pakistan's case for India to travel with the Indian delegation there.
हालांकि, कम से कम दो अधिकारियों ने पुष्टि की कि पीसीबी ने भारत का दौरा करने के लिए पाकिस्तान का पक्ष भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ रखा था।
- According to the sources, Pakistan was prepared to let the Indian team spend only as much time in Pakistan as was required for the matches or practice and would facilitate the team's return to India by air or by road over the border to Amritsar.
सूत्रों के अनुसार, पाकिस्तान तैयार था कि भारतीय टीम केवल मैचों या अभ्यास के लिए आवश्यक समय ही पाकिस्तान में बिताए और टीम की वापसी भारत में हवाई मार्ग या अमृतसर सीमा से सड़क मार्ग द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाएगी।



Ransomware attack hit crucial defence unit last year: DoPT

GS Paper III: Internal Security

NEW DELHI

A crucial defence unit was affected by a ransomware attack in 2023, according to the 2023-24 annual report of the Department of Personnel Training (DoPT). In such an attack, access to a computer is blocked through malware until a ransom is paid.

The report, published last week, mentions that in 2023, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) investigated complex cyber crimes with national security implications. These included "a ransomware attack on a crucial defence unit, a data breach impacting millions of Indian users, a malware attack in a Ministry, and a massive DDoS attack on critical infrastructure and airports in India". DDoS stands for distributed denial-of-service, a malicious attempt to disrupt internet traffic.

The report does not specify the location of the critical defence unit that was hit by ransomware. India had hosted the G-20 conference the same year.

Cybercrime surge

In October 2023, American cybersecurity and intelligence agency Resecurity had issued an alert that the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had suffered a data leak of Aadhaar and passport information of 81 crore Indians, along with names, phone numbers, and addresses.



CERT-In's 2023 reports says 15,92,917 security incidents were reported last year.

According to the 2023 report of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), as many as 15,92,917 security incidents were reported last year, a massive jump from 53,117 incidents reported in 2017. These incidents included website intrusion and malware propagation, malicious codes, phishing, DDoS attacks, website defacements, unauthorised network scanning activities, ransomware attacks, and data breaches. CERT-In said remedial measures for handling such incidents were suggested and implemented in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

The DoPT report said the CBI had collaborated with international counterparts such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and Singapore police, to dismantle call centre fraud networks in India.

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Ransomware attack hit crucial defence unit last year: DoPT

पिछले साल रैंसमवेयर हमले ने महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा इकाई को प्रभावित किया था: DoPT

Ransomware Attack on Defence Unit in 2023

2023 में रक्षा इकाई पर रैंसमवेयर हमला

• A crucial defence unit was affected by a ransomware attack in 2023, according to the 2023-24 annual report of the Department of Personnel Training (DoPT). कार्मिक प्रशिक्षण विभाग (DoPT) की 2023-24 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2023 में एक महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा इकाई रैंसमवेयर हमले से प्रभावित हुई।

• In such an attack, access to a computer is blocked through malware until a ransom is paid.

ऐसे हमले में, मैलवेयर के जरिए कंप्यूटर तक पहुंच को तब तक अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाता है जब तक कि रैंसम का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता।

• The report, published last week, mentions that in 2023, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) investigated complex cyber crimes with national security implications.

पिछले सप्ताह प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 2023 में केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (CBI) ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव डालने वाले जटिल साइबर अपराधों की जांच की।

• These included "a ransomware attack on a crucial defence unit, a data breach impacting millions of Indian users, a malware attack in a Ministry, and a massive DDoS attack on critical infrastructure and airports in India."

इनमें एक महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा इकाई पर रैंसमवेयर हमला, लाखों भारतीय उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव डालने वाली डेटा चोरी, एक मंत्रालय में मैलवेयर हमला, और भारत में महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे और हवाई अड्डों पर एक विशाल DDoS हमला शामिल थे।

• DDoS stands for distributed denial-of-service, a malicious attempt to disrupt internet traffic.

DDoS का अर्थ है डिस्ट्रिब्यूटेड डिनायल-ऑफ-सर्विस, जो इंटरनेट ट्रैफिक को बाधित करने का एक दुर्भावनापूर्ण प्रयास है।

• The report does not specify the location of the critical defence unit that was hit by ransomware.

रिपोर्ट में रैंसमवेयर से प्रभावित महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा इकाई के स्थान का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

• India had hosted the G-20 conference the same year.

उसी वर्ष भारत ने G-20 सम्मेलन की मेजबानी की थी।

Cybercrime Surge

साइबर अपराध में वृद्धि

• In October 2023, American cybersecurity and intelligence agency Resecurity had issued an alert that the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had suffered a data leak of Aadhaar and passport information of 81 crore Indians, along with names, phone numbers, and addresses.

अक्टूबर 2023 में, अमेरिकी साइबर सुरक्षा और खुफिया एजेंसी रिसिक्योरिटी ने एक अलर्ट जारी किया कि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (ICMR) को 81 करोड़ भारतीयों की आधार और पासपोर्ट जानकारी के साथ नाम, फोन नंबर, और पते का डेटा लीक हुआ।

• According to the 2023 report of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), as many as 15,92,917 security incidents were reported last year, a massive jump from 53,117 incidents reported in 2017.

भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया टीम (CERT-In) की 2023 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पिछले वर्ष 15,92,917 सुरक्षा घटनाएं दर्ज की गईं, जो 2017 में दर्ज 53,117 घटनाओं से बड़ी वृद्धि है।

• These incidents included website intrusion and malware propagation, malicious codes, phishing, DDoS attacks, website defacements, unauthorized network scanning activities, ransomware attacks, and data breaches.

इन घटनाओं में वेबसाइट घुसपैठ और मैलवेयर प्रसार, दुर्भावनापूर्ण कोड, फिशिंग, DDoS हमले, वेबसाइट विकृति, अनधिकृत नेटवर्क स्कैनिंग गतिविधियाँ, रैंसमवेयर हमले, और डेटा चोरी शामिल थीं।

• CERT-In said remedial measures for handling such incidents were suggested and implemented in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

CERT-In ने कहा कि ऐसे घटनाओं के समाधान के लिए प्रस्तावित सुधारात्मक उपाय संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ समन्वय में लागू किए गए।

• The DoPT report said the CBI had collaborated with international counterparts such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and Singapore police, to dismantle call centre fraud networks in India.



DoPT रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि CBI ने संघीय जांच ब्यूरो (FBI), रॉयल कैनेडियन माउंटेड पुलिस (RCMP), और सिंगापुर पुलिस जैसी अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ भारत में कॉल सेंटर धोखाधड़ी नेटवर्क को समाप्त करने के लिए सहयोग किया।

Ahead of COP-29, India to emphasise Paris deal red lines on climate finance

GS Paper III: Environment

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

With the 29th edition of the Conference of Parties expected to commence in Baku, India is expected to stick to its stance of getting developed countries to increase climate finance – a broad term for money for adapting to the impacts of climate change – but without deviating from the principles agreed to in the Paris Agreement text.

In COP-15 at Copenhagen, countries agreed on a climate finance target whereby developed countries



Money matters: India is likely to stick to its stance of getting developed countries to increase climate finance. GETTY IMAGES

would collectively mobilise \$100 billion per year by 2020 to meet the needs of developing countries. However, there was never

clarity on how climate finance would be defined. Countries differed on whether conventional business investments in clean

energy projects ought to be counted as climate finance or if these sums would be over and above money that was anyway being channelled to economic development. In 2022, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) claimed that the target of \$100 billion had been achieved.

In the COP of 2021, countries decided that more money would be required to keep the Paris goals feasible.

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Ahead of COP-29, India to emphasise Paris deal red lines on climate finance

COP-29 से पहले भारत जलवायु वित्त पर पेरिस समझौते की लाल रेखाओं पर जोर देगा

29th Edition of the Conference of Parties (COP) in Baku में पार्टियों के सम्मेलन (COP) का 29वां संस्करण

- With the 29th edition of the Conference of Parties expected to commence in Baku, India is expected to stick to its stance of getting developed countries to increase climate finance—a broad term for money for adapting to the impacts of climate change—but without deviating from the principles agreed to in the Paris Agreement text.
बाकू में पार्टियों के सम्मेलन (COP) के 29वें संस्करण के शुरू होने की उम्मीद के साथ, भारत के विकसित देशों से जलवायु वित्त बढ़ाने की अपनी स्थिति पर कायम रहने की संभावना है— जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों के अनुकूलन के लिए धन के व्यापक शब्द को संदर्भित करता है— लेकिन पेरिस समझौते के सिद्धांतों से विचलित हुए बिना।
- In COP-15 at Copenhagen, countries agreed on a climate finance target whereby developed countries would collectively mobilise \$100 billion per year by 2020 to meet the needs of developing countries.
कोपेनहेगन में COP-15 के दौरान, देशों ने एक जलवायु वित्त लक्ष्य पर सहमति व्यक्त की, जिसके तहत विकसित देश 2020 तक प्रति वर्ष \$100 अरब को एकत्रित करेंगे ताकि विकासशील देशों की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके।
- However, there was never clarity on how climate finance would be defined.
हालांकि, यह कभी स्पष्ट नहीं था कि जलवायु वित्त को कैसे परिभाषित किया जाएगा।
- Countries differed on whether conventional business investments in clean energy projects ought to be counted as climate finance or if these sums would be over and above money that was anyway being channelled to economic development.
देशों में इस पर मतभेद था कि क्या स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं में पारंपरिक व्यापार निवेश को जलवायु वित्त के रूप में गिना जाना चाहिए या यह राशि आर्थिक विकास के लिए पहले से ही आवंटित धन के अतिरिक्त होनी चाहिए।
- In 2022, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) claimed that the target of \$100 billion had been achieved.
2022 में, आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन (OECD) ने दावा किया कि \$100 अरब के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है।
- In the COP of 2021, countries decided that more money would be required to keep the Paris goals feasible.
2021 के COP में, देशों ने निर्णय लिया कि पेरिस लक्ष्यों को साकार बनाए रखने के लिए और अधिक धन की आवश्यकता होगी



IIT Delhi's annual Open House shows AI's potential use in health care, tech



A student demonstrates the uses of an AI-powered project on display at the Open House. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Director of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Rangan Banerjee, on Saturday said the institute, which had begun with a focus on science and engineering research only, is now involved in innovations in the health care and social sciences sectors as well. Mr. Banerjee was speaking at the annual Open House of the institute, where 250 innovative research projects were on display to engage young audiences, who could have a look at the facilities on offer at the institute.

Around 4,000 students from 58 schools and colleges across the Delhi-NCR region, along with their teachers and members of the general public, visited the campus to see how the institute was contributing to nation-building, the university said.

On display were projects by students of the institute that showcased innovation in areas such as

AI in health care, quantum technology, and semiconductor advancements.

The projects included an AI-based innovation for detecting gallbladder cancer from ultrasound images, which aimed to save lives through an early, non-invasive diagnosis; a smart walking stick enhancing mobility for the elderly, and a Portable Microscopic Air Quality Monitoring and Bioaerosol Imaging System for real-time environmental monitoring.

"We are collaborating with AIIMS to start a centre of excellence for AI in health care. Our goal is to shape the future generations that will transform the country and the world. We want to make an impact through our research," Mr. Banerjee said.

Chief guest Randeep Guleria, former Director of AIIMS New Delhi, inaugurated the Open House. "In the future, engineering, computation, mathematics, humanities, and medicine will merge into one big area," Mr. Guleria said.

Our goal is to shape the **future generations** that will transform the **country** and the **world**. We want to make an impact through our **research**," Mr. Banerjee said.

श्री बनर्जी ने कहा, "हम स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में AI के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र शुरू करने के लिए AIIMS के साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य ऐसी भविष्य की पीढ़ी तैयार करना है जो देश और दुनिया को बदल देगी। हम अपने शोध के माध्यम से प्रभाव डालना चाहते हैं।"

- Chief guest Randeep Guleria, former Director of AIIMS New Delhi, inaugurated the Open House. "In the future, engineering, computation, mathematics, humanities, and medicine will merge into one big area," Mr. Guleria said. मुख्य अतिथि रणदीप गुलेरिया, पूर्व निदेशक, एम्स नई दिल्ली, ने ओपन हाउस का उद्घाटन किया। श्री गुलेरिया ने कहा, "भविष्य में, इंजीनियरिंग, संगणना, गणित, मानविकी, और चिकित्सा एक बड़े क्षेत्र में एकीकृत हो जाएंगे।"

IIT Delhi's annual Open House shows AI's potential use in health care, tech

आईआईटी दिल्ली के वार्षिक ओपन हाउस में स्वास्थ्य सेवा, तकनीक में एआई के संभावित उपयोग को दर्शाया गया

Innovations at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi Open House

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में नवाचारों का ओपन हाउस

- The Director of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Rangan Banerjee, on Saturday said the institute, which had begun with a focus on science and engineering research only, is now involved in innovations in the health care and social sciences sectors as well.

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली के निदेशक रंगन बनर्जी ने शनिवार को कहा कि संस्थान, जिसने शुरुआत में केवल विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया था, अब स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और सामाजिक विज्ञान क्षेत्रों में भी नवाचार में संलग्न है।

- Mr. Banerjee was speaking at the annual Open House of the institute, where 250 innovative research projects were on display to engage young audiences, who could have a look at the facilities on offer at the institute.

श्री बनर्जी संस्थान के वार्षिक ओपन हाउस में बोल रहे थे, जहां 250 नवाचारी शोध परियोजनाओं का प्रदर्शन किया गया ताकि युवा दर्शकों को संस्थान में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का अनुभव हो सके।

- Around 4,000 students from 58 schools and colleges across the Delhi-NCR region, along with their teachers and members of the general public, visited the campus to see how the institute was contributing to nation-building, the university said.

विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार, दिल्ली-एनसीआर क्षेत्र के 58 स्कूलों और कॉलेजों से आए लगभग 4,000 छात्र, उनके शिक्षक और आम जनता के सदस्य संस्थान का दौरा करने आए ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि संस्थान राष्ट्र-निर्माण में कैसे योगदान दे रहा है।

- On display were projects by students of the institute that showcased innovation in areas such as AI in health care, quantum technology, and semiconductor advancements.

संस्थान के छात्रों द्वारा ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रदर्शित किए गए जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में AI, क्वांटम तकनीक, और अर्धचालक प्रगति जैसे क्षेत्रों में नवाचार को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

- The projects included an AI-based innovation for detecting gallbladder cancer from ultrasound images, which aimed to save lives through an early, non-invasive diagnosis; a smart walking stick enhancing mobility for the elderly, and a Portable Microscopic Air Quality Monitoring and Bioaerosol Imaging System for real-time environmental monitoring.

प्रोजेक्ट्स में अल्ट्रासाउंड छवियों से पित्ताशय के कैंसर का पता लगाने के लिए AI-आधारित नवाचार शामिल था, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रारंभिक, गैर-आक्रामक निदान के माध्यम से जीवन बचाना था; बुजुर्गों के लिए गतिशीलता बढ़ाने वाली एक स्मार्ट वॉकिंग स्टिक, और वास्तविक समय पर्यावरण निगरानी के लिए एक पोर्टेबल माइक्रोस्कोपिक एयर क्वालिटी मॉनिटरिंग और बायोएरोसोल इमेजिंग सिस्टम शामिल था।

- "We are collaborating with AIIMS to start a centre of excellence for AI in health care.



Darul Uloom Deoband lifts ban on entry of women

The ban on the entry of women in Darul Uloom, an Islamic seminary at Saharanpur's Deoband, has been lifted. They will now be able to enter the campus, subject to some rules, the institution said. Women will have to wear hijab and be accompanied by a family member to enter the campus, according to the rules that came into effect on Friday. The management of the institution, which earlier this year banned the entry of women over complaints of "reels" being shot inside the campus, said videography would be prohibited and visitors would have to deposit their phones at the gate before entering. PTI

साथ कैम्पस में प्रवेश करना होगा।

- The management of the institution, which earlier this year banned the entry of women over complaints of "reels" being shot inside the campus, said videography would be prohibited.
- इस साल की शुरुआत में कैम्पस के अंदर "रील्स" बनाए जाने की शिकायतों पर महिलाओं के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगाने वाले संस्थान के प्रबंधन ने कहा कि वीडियोग्राफी निषिद्ध होगी।
- Visitors would have to deposit their phones at the gate before entering. आगंतुकों को प्रवेश करने से पहले अपने फोन को गेट पर जमा करना होगा।

Darul Uloom Deoband lifts ban on entry of women

दारुल उलूम देवबंद ने महिलाओं के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध हटाया

Lifting of Ban on Women's Entry in Darul Uloom, Deoband

दारुल उलूम, देवबंद में महिलाओं के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध हटाया गया

The ban on the entry of women in Darul Uloom, an Islamic seminary at Saharanpur's Deoband, has been lifted.

सहारनपुर के देवबंद में इस्लामिक मदरसा दारुल उलूम में महिलाओं के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध को हटा दिया गया है।

They will now be able to enter the campus, subject to some rules, the institution said. संस्थान ने कहा कि अब वे कुछ नियमों के अधीन कैम्पस में प्रवेश कर सकेंगी।

Women will have to wear hijab and be accompanied by a family member to enter the campus, according to the rules that came into effect on Friday.

शुक्रवार से लागू नियमों के अनुसार, महिलाओं को हिजाब पहनना होगा और उन्हें परिवार के सदस्य के

Growing concerns over commercialisation, overtourism amid paragliding boom in Bir

PCS

SPOTLIGHT

Ashna Butani

Standing atop an unfinished building at Bir-Billing's landing site in Himachal Pradesh's Kangra district, hundreds of spectators gaze at the skies studded with paragliders.

Biyasa Devi, 59, who lives nearby, recalls the time the adventure sport was taking root in Bir, now known as India's 'Paragliding capital', which hosted the Asian edition of the 2024 Paragliding World Cup from November 2 to 9. The event was supported by the Paragliding World Cup Association and the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Department. "About 10-15 years ago, we would see around 10-15 people flying. Now, hundreds fly every day," she says, as she watches at least 50 participants in the world cup land swiftly on the meadow, which was once farmland.

Devi's son is now a pilot, a professional paraglider who takes tourists on tandem rides. "Pehle humein darr lagta tha upar dekh ke; lekin iske wajah se be-rozgari kam ho gayi hai (Earlier, I used to be scared to even look at paragliders in the sky, but it's because of this that unemployment has reduced)," she says. Every family has at least one

person employed in the paragliding ecosystem.

Over the past 15-20 years, Bir has turned into a hotspot for paragliders in India. There are 8,000 to 10,000 tourists in the village every day, with around 400 hotels catering to them, and around 300 cafes dotting the streets, according to data from the Billing Paragliding Association (BPA), a group promoting the sport in India.

Bir's economy has grown over the years; so has the number of accidents. Days before the world cup, two paragliders, from the Czech Republic and Belgium, died after they collided into each other. Suresh Thakur, a pilot and founding member of BPA, says one of the reasons for the collision was a change in 'thermal', a column of warm air that gliders 'ride' to stay in the air.

Over the past three years, there have been at least 12 deaths related to paragliding, as per media reports. Despite being a sport with some risk, there are about 1,400 tourists taking tandem flights every day, estimates the BPA. A government official says there were around one lakh fliers last year, with a couple of deaths. "Accidents occur mostly among free fliers (flying solo) and not tandem paragliders," the official says. To fly, ad-



The Asian edition of the 2024 Paragliding World Cup in Bir witnessed the participation of 94 pilots from 26 countries; (right) Alisha Katoch, from Bir, is a pilot who aspires to turn professional. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

venturers reach the top of a take-off spot in Billing, climb into a harness with a pilot, and run off a mountainside to take flight.

Bir's paragliding boom coincided with 21-year-old Alisha Katoch's birth and has defined her life. Living with her grandparents two minutes from the landing site, she began dreaming of flying on her own. She is the first woman pilot to represent India in (landing) Accuracy – one of the sub-categories of paragliding – at an international event in Kazakhstan this year. She is now being mentored free of cost at a training academy in Maharashtra. She comes back to Bir to practise in a familiar zone.

"When I first wanted to fly, everyone said it is not for girls. My first flight was with a local tandem pilot. I could not get enough. I started closely observing those flying around me," she says. Many like her say it took a while to convince their families to 'allow' them to learn the sport. Katoch did not participate in the world cup as she couldn't afford the entry fee of ₹25,000.

Even as excitement fills the BPA headquarters located around a kilometre from the landing site, Anurag Sharma, the association's president, says there is heavy focus on rescue and retrieval. At least 50 ambulances are deployed

across Bir, and two helicopters are on standby, he says. The deaths have not dented the enthusiasm.

Taking off

Each of the 94 pilots who participated in the world cup had a GPS tracker bound to a knee in case of an emergency. However, if a participant got stranded, it would take up to a day or two for the local administration to get in touch with their insurance company to deploy a helicopter.

Atop a hill, 18 km from the landing site, participants from 26 countries geared up for the challenge of the day at the take-off point. They ran towards the edge of the hill, picked



up momentum, and took off one by one. Yun Lin, a participant from the U.S., completed the task in around three hours. The least time was taken by a participant who completed the 68-km stretch in two hours and seven minutes.

The vast open valley and thermal are among the major factors that make Bir the ideal paragliding spot, says Sharma. Hang gliding, which involves flying a lightweight unpowered aircraft, began in 1984 in Bir. Paragliding was introduced by a paraglider from New Zealand in 1994. Since then, paragliders frequent Bir in two seasons: April to June, and October to November. In 2015, after Bir hosted its first Paragliding World Cup, it turned from a small hill village into a commercial hub for the sport, recall residents.

Sonam Togpa, 75, remembers a time Bir was "like any other rural area in India", with most families engaged in farming and shepherding. "About 10 years ago, about an acre belonging to different peo-

ple in the community was sold to the government for the landing site for about ₹11 lakh," he says. The spot with the unfinished building was once land on which rice and wheat were grown, he says.

Deepak Thakur, 31, who works at a hotel and conducts tandem rides for tourists, says it can take up to five years to get a licence. "There are four levels of certification; licences are given by the Tourism Department. We've to show that we have done 100 solo flights," he says, adding that guests are sometimes suspicious about licensing. Many come to Bir to "test their limits", leading to accidents, he says.

Preventing saturation

A tandem ride can cost between ₹2,000 and ₹3,000, and pilots keep around ₹1,000 per ride; the rest is given to the companies that own the equipment and have trained the pilots. In peak season, there are four or five flights a day. Almost every hotel has a tie-up with a company, and the company offices are situated in the heart of Bir, around the landing site. The walls of the streets have posters of various paragliding events, even cycling competitions, and art and music festivals.

According to BPA, there are 380 registered pilots in

Bir. However, locals estimate there are 800 pilots giving rides. V.S. Dhiman, Deputy Director of Tourism, Kangra district, says, "For free fliers, we accept certification from internationally-recognised associations. For tandem pilots, we have formed a technical committee to regulate licences." He says all paragliding schools or companies that certify people for tandem rides at the moment have licences.

Dhiman says while the economy is dependent on it, there are measures to keep the numbers in check, such as deploying marshals to oversee all tandem activities. "We have to acknowledge that it is a high-risk sport, and accidents can be avoided but not ruled out," he says.

But there is something about Bir that brings paragliders back. For pilots training to get licences, longer distances are easier here because the winds are gentle and thermals aplenty. For others, it is the "overall vibe" of the place, the music, and the chai and Maggi points near the sunny take-off points. Katoch comes back because "it is my home and everyone loves going back to their villages, no matter how commercial it becomes".

LINK TO FULL STORY
» <https://bit.ly/3UFQzr5>

Growing concerns over commercialisation, overtourism amid paragliding boom in Bir

बीर में पैराग्लाइडिंग के बढ़ते चलन के बीच व्यावसायीकरण और अतिपर्यटन को लेकर चिंताएं बढ़ रही हैं

Paragliding Boom in Bir-Billing, Himachal Pradesh

हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीर-बिलिंग में पैराग्लाइडिंग का उभार

- Standing atop an unfinished building at Bir-Billing's landing site in Kangra district, hundreds of spectators gaze at the skies studded with paragliders. कांगड़ा जिले में बीर-बिलिंग के लैंडिंग साइट पर अधूरी इमारत पर खड़े सैकड़ों दर्शक पैराग्लाइडिंग से भरे आसमान को निहारते हैं।
- Biyasa Devi, 59, who lives nearby, recalls the time the adventure sport was taking root in Bir, now known as India's 'Paragliding capital'.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

59 वर्षीय बियासा देवी, जो पास में रहती हैं, बीर में रोमांचक खेल के बढ़ते समय को याद करती हैं, जो अब भारत की 'पैराग्लाइडिंग राजधानी' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

- Bir hosted the Asian edition of the 2024 Paragliding World Cup from November 2 to 9, supported by the Paragliding World Cup Association and the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Department. बीर ने 2 से 9 नवंबर तक 2024 पैराग्लाइडिंग विश्व कप का एशियाई संस्करण आयोजित किया, जिसे पैराग्लाइडिंग विश्व कप संघ और हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त था।
- "About 10-15 years ago, we would see around 10-15 people flying. Now, hundreds fly every day," she says, as she watches at least 50 participants in the world cup land on the maidan, once farmland. वह कहती हैं, "करीब 10-15 साल पहले हम 10-15 लोग उड़ते देखते थे। अब, हर दिन सैकड़ों उड़ते हैं," जैसा कि वह वर्ल्ड कप में भाग ले रहे कम से कम 50 प्रतिभागियों को देखती हैं जो कभी खेत रहे मैदान पर उतर रहे हैं।
- Devi's son is now a pilot, a professional paraglider who takes tourists on tandem rides. देवी का बेटा अब एक पायलट है, एक पेशेवर पैराग्लाइडर जो पर्यटकों को टैंडम राइड्स पर ले जाता है।
- She says, "Earlier, I used to be scared to even look at paragliders in the sky, but unemployment has reduced because of this." वह कहती हैं, "पहले मुझे आसमान में पैराग्लाइडर्स को देखकर डर लगता था, लेकिन इसके कारण बेरोजगारी कम हुई है।"
- Every family has at least one person employed in the paragliding ecosystem. हर परिवार में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति पैराग्लाइडिंग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में कार्यरत है।
- Over the past 15-20 years, Bir has turned into a hotspot for paragliders in India, with 8,000 to 10,000 tourists in the village every day, supported by around 400 hotels and 300 cafes. पिछले 15-20 वर्षों में, बीर भारत में पैराग्लाइडर्स के लिए हॉटस्पॉट बन गया है, हर दिन गांव में 8,000 से 10,000 पर्यटक आते हैं, जिनके लिए करीब 400 होटल और 300 कैफे हैं।
- Bir's economy has grown over the years, but so has the number of accidents. Days before the world cup, two paragliders from the Czech Republic and Belgium died in a collision. बीर की अर्थव्यवस्था वर्षों में बढ़ी है, लेकिन साथ ही दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। विश्व कप से कुछ दिन पहले, चेक गणराज्य और बेल्जियम के दो पैराग्लाइडर्स की टक्कर में मौत हो गई।
- Suresh Thakur, a pilot and founding member of BPA (Billing Paragliding Association), says one reason for the collision was a change in 'thermal', a column of warm air that helps gliders stay in the air. सुरेश ठाकुर, पायलट और बीपीए (बिलिंग पैराग्लाइडिंग एसोसिएशन) के संस्थापक सदस्य, का कहना है कि टक्कर का एक कारण 'थर्मल' में बदलाव था, जो एक गर्म हवा का स्तंभ है जो ग्लाइडर्स को हवा में बनाए रखता है।
- In the last three years, there have been at least 12 deaths related to paragliding, as per media reports. पिछले तीन वर्षों में पैराग्लाइडिंग से संबंधित कम से कम 12 मौतें हुई हैं, मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार।
- Despite the risks, about 1,400 tourists take tandem flights every day, as per BPA estimates. खतरे के बावजूद, BPA के अनुमान के अनुसार, हर दिन करीब 1,400 पर्यटक टैंडम फ्लाइट्स लेते हैं।
- A government official states that there were around one lakh flyers last year, with a couple of deaths. एक सरकारी अधिकारी का कहना है कि पिछले साल करीब एक लाख फ्लायर्स थे, जिनमें कुछ मौतें हुई थीं।
- Accidents mostly occur among free flyers (flying solo) and not tandem paragliders, the official adds. अधिकारी कहते हैं कि दुर्घटनाएँ मुख्य रूप से फ्री फ्लायर्स (अकेले उड़ान भरने वाले) में होती हैं, न कि टैंडम पैराग्लाइडर्स में।
- To fly, adventurers reach the take-off spot in Billing, get into a harness with a pilot, and run off a mountainside to take flight. उड़ने के लिए, रोमांच चाहने वाले बिलिंग में टेक-ऑफ स्पॉट तक पहुँचते हैं, पायलट के साथ हार्नेस में बैठते हैं और पहाड़ की ढलान से दौड़कर उड़ान भरते हैं।

Bir's Paragliding Boom

बीर का पैराग्लाइडिंग बूम

- Bir's paragliding boom coincided with 21-year-old Alisha Katoch's birth and has defined her life. बीर के पैराग्लाइडिंग बूम का 21 वर्षीय अलीशा कटोच के जन्म के साथ मेल हुआ और इसने उनके जीवन को आकार दिया।
- Living with her grandparents two minutes from the landing site, she began dreaming of flying on her own. अपने दादा-दादी के साथ लैंडिंग साइट से दो मिनट की दूरी पर रहते हुए, उन्होंने स्वयं उड़ान भरने का सपना देखना शुरू किया।
- She is the first woman pilot to represent India in landing accuracy, a subcategory of paragliding, at an international event in Kazakhstan this year. वह लैंडिंग एक्युरेसी में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली पहली महिला पायलट हैं, जो इस वर्ष कजाकिस्तान में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में शामिल हुईं।
- She is now being mentored free of cost at a training academy in Maharashtra. वह अब महाराष्ट्र में एक प्रशिक्षण अकादमी में नि:शुल्क मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर रही हैं।
- She comes back to Bir to practice in a familiar zone. वह परिचित स्थान में अभ्यास करने के लिए बीर लौट आती हैं।
- "When I first wanted to fly, everyone said it is not for girls. My first flight was with a local tandem pilot. I could not get enough," she says. "जब मैंने पहली बार उड़ान भरने की इच्छा जताई, तो सभी ने कहा कि यह लड़कियों के लिए नहीं है। मेरी पहली उड़ान एक स्थानीय टैंडम पायलट के साथ थी। मैं और उड़ान भरना चाहती थी," वह कहती हैं।
- Many like her say it took a while to convince their families to 'allow' them to learn the sport. उनके जैसी कई अन्य लड़कियां कहती हैं कि इस खेल को सीखने के लिए अपने परिवारों को मनाने में समय लगा।
- Katoch did not participate in the world cup as she couldn't afford the entry fee of ₹25,000. कटोच ने विश्व कप में हिस्सा नहीं लिया क्योंकि वह ₹25,000 की प्रवेश शुल्क वहन नहीं कर सकती थीं।

Focus on Rescue and Safety

राहत और सुरक्षा पर ध्यान





- At the BPA headquarters near the landing site, Anurag Sharma, president of BPA, says there is heavy focus on **rescue and retrieval**.
लैंडिंग साइट के पास बीपीए मुख्यालय में, बीपीए के अध्यक्ष अनुराग शर्मा कहते हैं कि राहत और पुनर्प्राप्ति पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।
- At least **50 ambulances** are deployed across Bir, and **two helicopters** are on standby.
बीर में कम से कम **50 एम्बुलेंस** तैनात हैं और **दो हेलीकॉप्टर** तैयार रखे गए हैं।

Safety Measures for World Cup

विश्व कप के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय

- Each of the **94 pilots** in the world cup had a **GPS tracker bound to a knee** for emergencies.
विश्व कप में **94 पायलटों** के पास आपात स्थिति के लिए **घुटने पर बंधा जीपीएस ट्रैकर** था।
- If stranded, it could take a day or two for local authorities to arrange a helicopter through the insurance company.
यदि फंसे हुए हों, तो स्थानीय अधिकारियों को बीमा कंपनी के माध्यम से हेलीकॉप्टर की व्यवस्था करने में एक या दो दिन लग सकते हैं।

Take-Off from the Hill

पहाड़ी से टेक-ऑफ

- At a take-off point **18 km from the landing site**, participants from **26 countries** gear up.
लैंडिंग साइट से **18 किमी** की दूरी पर स्थित टेक-ऑफ बिंदु पर, **26 देशों** के प्रतिभागी तैयार होते हैं।
- Yun Lin from the U.S. completed the task in **around three hours**, while the fastest time was **two hours and seven minutes** for the **68-km stretch**.
अमेरिका से युन लिन ने लगभग **तीन घंटे** में कार्य पूरा किया, जबकि **68 किमी** की दूरी के लिए सबसे कम समय **दो घंटे और सात मिनट** था।

The Ideal Paragliding Spot

आदर्श पैराग्लाइडिंग स्थल

- Bir's **open valley and thermal** make it an ideal spot for paragliding, says Sharma.
शर्मा के अनुसार, बीर की **खुली घाटी और थर्मल** इसे पैराग्लाइडिंग के लिए आदर्श स्थान बनाते हैं।
- Hang gliding began in **1984** in Bir, and paragliding was introduced by a New Zealand paraglider in **1994**.
हैंग ग्लाइडिंग **1984** में बीर में शुरू हुई, और पैराग्लाइडिंग को **1994** में न्यूजीलैंड के एक पैराग्लाइडर ने शुरू किया।
- Paragliding seasons are **April to June** and **October to November**.
पैराग्लाइडिंग के मौसम **अप्रैल से जून** और **अक्टूबर से नवंबर** तक होते हैं।
- Since hosting the **first Paragliding World Cup** in **2015**, Bir has transformed from a small hill village into a commercial hub for the sport.
2015 में पहले पैराग्लाइडिंग विश्व कप की मेजबानी के बाद से, बीर एक छोटे से पहाड़ी गांव से खेल के लिए एक वाणिज्यिक केंद्र में बदल गया है।

Bir's Transformation from Rural Landscape बीर का ग्रामीण परिदृश्य से परिवर्तन

- Sonam Togpa, **75**, recalls a time when Bir was "like any other rural area in India," with most families engaged in **farming and shepherding**.
सोनम तोगपा, **75**, याद करते हैं जब बीर "भारत के किसी अन्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की तरह था," जहाँ अधिकांश परिवार **खेती और पशुपालन** में लगे थे।
- About **10 years ago**, around an acre of community-owned land was sold to the government for the landing site for around **₹11 lakh**.
लगभग **10 साल पहले**, समुदाय के स्वामित्व वाली लगभग एक एकड़ भूमि को **₹11 लाख** में लैंडिंग साइट के लिए सरकार को बेचा गया था।
- The area, once used for **rice and wheat farming**, now hosts the unfinished building.
यह क्षेत्र, जो कभी **धान और गेहूं की खेती** के लिए उपयोग होता था, अब अधूरी इमारत की मेजबानी करता है।

Licensing and Pilot Training Challenges

लाइसेंसिंग और पायलट प्रशिक्षण चुनौतियाँ

- Deepak Thakur, **31**, works at a hotel and conducts tandem rides, stating that it can take up to **five years** to obtain a license.
दीपक ठाकुर, **31**, एक होटल में काम करते हैं और टैंडम राइड्स कराते हैं, कहते हैं कि **पाँच साल** तक का समय लग सकता है एक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में।
- There are **four levels of certification** required, and **100 solo flights** are necessary to qualify for a license.
लाइसेंस के लिए **चार स्तरों की प्रमाणन** और **100 एकल उड़ानें** अनिवार्य हैं।

Tourism and Paragliding Economy

पर्यटन और पैराग्लाइडिंग अर्थव्यवस्था

- A tandem ride costs between **₹2,000 and ₹3,000**, with pilots earning around **₹1,000** per ride.
एक टैंडम राइड का शुल्क **₹2,000 से ₹3,000** के बीच है, जिसमें पायलट प्रति राइड लगभग **₹1,000** कमाते हैं।
- Most hotels have tie-ups with companies situated near the landing site in the heart of Bir.
अधिकांश होटलों का लैंडिंग साइट के पास स्थित कंपनियों के साथ समझौता है।



- BPA estimates 380 registered pilots in Bir, while locals suggest there may be around 800 pilots conducting rides. बीपीए के अनुसार बीर में 380 पंजीकृत पायलट हैं, जबकि स्थानीय लोग कहते हैं कि लगभग 800 पायलट राइड दे रहे हैं।

Safety Measures and Challenges

सुरक्षा उपाय और चुनौतियाँ

- V.S. Dhiman, Deputy Director of Tourism, mentions a technical committee for regulating tandem pilot licenses and deploying marshals for oversight. वी.एस. धीमान, पर्यटन उपनिदेशक, कहते हैं कि टैंडम पायलट लाइसेंस को विनियमित करने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति बनाई गई है और निगरानी के लिए मार्शलस तैनात किए गए हैं।

Bir's Unique Appeal for Pilots and Tourists

पायलटों और पर्यटकों के लिए बीर का अनोखा आकर्षण

- Pilots enjoy Bir's gentle winds and ample thermals, making it ideal for longer flights. पायलटों को बीर की कोमल हवाएँ और पर्याप्त थर्मल्स पसंद हैं, जिससे लंबी उड़ानें आसान हो जाती हैं।
- For others, Bir's appeal lies in the "overall vibe," music, and chai and Maggi spots near the sunny take-off points. अन्य लोगों के लिए, बीर का आकर्षण "कुल माहौल," संगीत, और धूप में टेक-ऑफ पॉइंट्स के पास चाय और मैगी के ठिकानों में है।

Don't get carried away by the 'fantastic jargon' of patriarchy, FM tells women

GS Paper I: Society

The Hindu Bureau

BENGALURU

Exhorting women not to be bogged down by any obstacles, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman advised them not to be carried away by "fantastic jargon" like patriarchy.

Responding to a question posed by a girl student on obstacles patriarchy creates, Ms. Sitharaman said, at JAIN Deemed-to-be-University in Bengaluru on Saturday, "Who



Nirmala Sitharaman. PTI

stopped Mrs. Indira Gandhi from becoming the Prime Minister of this country?... And before that Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu... Which patriarchy stopped any of these peo-

ple? I want to honestly appeal to all the young minds. Don't get carried away by these fantastic jargon of patriarchy stopping us... Otherwise, we women would have gone to Mars yesterday."

Ms. Sitharaman further said, "You will find women have played their roles, and only in India, many of the Leftist jargon hold currency because we don't stand up, we don't have the time... Sometimes intellectual engagement is

equally important because narratives will have to be countered with substantial answers."

Answering another question, Ms. Sitharaman said, "India's approach to spreading digital networks was completely driven by the government. This public infrastructure gave benefits to every user without having to pay for it. So a small business which wanted to grow beyond their village, today they are accessing global markets."

Don't get carried away by the 'fantastic jargon' of patriarchy, FM tells women

वित्त मंत्री ने महिलाओं से कहा, पितृसत्ता के 'शानदार शब्दजाल' से दूर रहें

Union Finance Minister's Advice to Women महिला वित्त मंत्री की महिलाओं को सलाह

- Exhorting women not to be bogged down by any obstacles, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman advised them not to be carried away by "fantastic jargon" like patriarchy. महिलाओं को किसी भी बाधा से निराश न होने की सलाह देते हुए, केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने उनसे "पितृसत्ता जैसे बेहतरीन शब्दजाल" से प्रभावित न होने की सलाह दी।
- Responding to a question posed by a girl student on obstacles patriarchy creates, Ms. Sitharaman said, at JAIN Deemed-to-be-University in Bengaluru on Saturday, "Who stopped Mrs. Indira Gandhi from becoming the Prime Minister of this country?... And before that Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu... Which patriarchy stopped any of these people?" एक छात्रा द्वारा पितृसत्ता द्वारा उत्पन्न बाधाओं पर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए, बंगलुरु में शनिवार को जैन डिम्ड-टू-बी-यूनिवर्सिटी में श्रीमती सीतारमण ने कहा, "किसने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को इस देश की प्रधानमंत्री बनने से रोका?... और उससे पहले अरुणा आसफ अली, सरोजिनी नायडू... किस पितृसत्ता ने इन लोगों को रोका?"
- She appealed to young minds not to get carried away by the "fantastic jargon of patriarchy stopping us" and added, "Otherwise, we women would have gone to Mars yesterday." उन्होंने युवाओं से आग्रह किया कि वे "पितृसत्ता के बेहतरीन शब्दजाल से प्रभावित न हों" और कहा, "नहीं तो हम महिलाएं मंगल पर कल ही पहुँच जातीं।"

Role of Women in Society

समाज में महिलाओं की भूमिका



Website: patrioticias.in

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



- Ms. Sitharaman further said, "You will find women have played their roles, and only in **India**, many of the **Leftist jargon** hold currency because we don't stand up, we don't have the time... Sometimes intellectual engagement is equally important because narratives will have to be countered with substantial answers."
श्रीमती सीतारमण ने आगे कहा, "आप पाएंगे कि महिलाओं ने अपनी भूमिका निभाई है, और केवल **भारत** में, **वामपंथी शब्दजाल** का प्रभाव है क्योंकि हम खड़े नहीं होते, हमारे पास समय नहीं है... कभी-कभी बौद्धिक भागीदारी भी महत्वपूर्ण होती है क्योंकि कथाओं का जवाब ठोस उत्तरों से देना होता है।"

India's Digital Infrastructure Approach

भारत का डिजिटल ढांचा दृष्टिकोण

- Answering another question, Ms. Sitharaman said, "India's approach to spreading **digital networks** was completely driven by the **government**. This **public infrastructure** gave benefits to every user without having to pay for it."
एक अन्य प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए, श्रीमती सीतारमण ने कहा, "भारत में **डिजिटल नेटवर्क** फैलाने का दृष्टिकोण पूरी तरह से **सरकार** द्वारा संचालित था। इस **सार्वजनिक ढांचे** ने बिना शुल्क के प्रत्येक उपयोगकर्ता को लाभ पहुंचाया।"
- She added, "So a small business which wanted to grow beyond their **village**, today they are accessing **global markets**."
उन्होंने जोड़ा, "इस प्रकार, एक छोटा व्यवसाय जो अपने **गांव** से आगे बढ़ना चाहता था, आज वे **वैश्विक बाजारों** तक पहुँच रहे हैं।"

A.P. officials rescue girl trafficked for ₹40,000

GS Paper I: Society

GS Paper II: Article 23
VIJAYAWADA

The NTR and the Kadapa district Women Development and Child Welfare (WD&CW) Department officials rescued a minor girl, who was trafficked by mediators, on Saturday.

The 15-year-old girl was allegedly sold away for ₹40,000 to a person, who was getting ready to marry her. "The Kadapa officials prevented the marriage and alerted Vijayawada officials, who produced her before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)," NTR District protection officer Y. Johnson told *The Hindu* on Saturday.

A.P. officials rescue girl trafficked for ₹40,000

ए.पी. अधिकारियों ने लड़की को बचाया, ₹40,000 में पकड़ा

Rescue of Minor Girl in Kadapa District

कादप जिला में नाबालिग लड़की का बचाव

- The **NTR** and **Kadapa district Women Development and Child Welfare (WD&CW)** Department officials rescued a **minor girl**, who was trafficked by mediators, on **Saturday**.
एनटीआर और कादप जिला महिला विकास और बाल कल्याण (WD&CW) विभाग के अधिकारियों ने शनिवार को एक **नाबालिग लड़की** को बचाया, जिसे बिचौलियों द्वारा तस्करी किया गया था।
- The **15-year-old girl** was allegedly sold away for **₹40,000** to a person, who was getting ready to marry her.
15 वर्षीय लड़की को कथित तौर पर **₹40,000** में एक व्यक्ति को बेचा गया था, जो उससे शादी करने की तैयारी कर रहा था।
- "The **Kadapa officials** prevented the marriage and alerted **Vijayawada officials**, who produced her before the **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)**," said **NTR District protection officer Y. Johnson** on **Saturday**.
"कादप अधिकारी ने शादी को रोका और **विजयवाड़ा अधिकारियों** को सूचित किया, जिन्होंने उसे **बाल कल्याण समिति (CWC)** के सामने पेश किया," एनटीआर जिला सुरक्षा अधिकारी **य. जॉनसन** ने शनिवार को कहा।



Seaplanes will give tourism industry a fillip, says Naidu

PCS

V. Raghavendra
VIJAYAWADA

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu launched a seaplane demonstration, jointly organised by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and State Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC), at Punnamu Ghat on the banks of Krishna River here on Saturday by flying in a SpiceJet operated De Havilland amphibious plane, built by DH-Canada, to Srisailem.

This set the stage for the commencement of commercial seaplane services by SpiceJet in the State starting with Vijayawada-Hyderabad and Vijayawada-Nagarjuna Sagar routes by March 2025. SpiceJet CMD Ajay Singh made an



N. Chandrababu Naidu

announcement to that effect in his remarks earlier.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Naidu said the future belongs to tourism and that seaplanes would give a major fillip to the sector and promised to extend all possible support to making the State a hub for seaplane operations, while stating that the government was according industry status to tourism in the upcoming policy to take it to the next level.

- Addressing the gathering, Mr. Naidu said the future belongs to tourism and that seaplanes would give a major fillip to the sector.

सभा को संबोधित करते हुए, श्री नायडू ने कहा कि भविष्य पर्यटन का है और सीप्लेन इस क्षेत्र को एक बड़ा बढ़ावा देंगे।

- He promised to extend all possible support to making the State a hub for seaplane operations, while stating that the government was according industry status to tourism in the upcoming policy to take it to the next level.

उन्होंने राज्य को सीप्लेन संचालन का हब बनाने के लिए सभी संभव समर्थन देने का वादा किया, जबकि यह भी कहा कि सरकार आगामी नीति में पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा दे रही है ताकि इसे अगले स्तर तक पहुंचाया जा सके।

Seaplanes will give tourism industry a fillip, says Naidu

नायडू ने कहा कि सीप्लेन से पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा

Seaplane Demonstration by Andhra Pradesh CM
आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा सीप्लेन प्रदर्शन

- Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu launched a seaplane demonstration, jointly organized by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and State Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC), at Punnamu Ghat on the banks of Krishna River on Saturday.

आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री एन. चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने शनिवार को पुनामी घाट पर कृष्णा नदी के किनारे नागर विमानन मंत्रालय और राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम (APTDC) द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित सीप्लेन प्रदर्शन का शुभारंभ किया।

- He flew in a SpiceJet operated De Havilland amphibious plane, built by DH-Canada, to Srisailem.

उन्होंने DH-कनाडा द्वारा निर्मित स्पाइसजेट ऑपरेटेड डी हविलैंड एंफिबियस प्लेन में श्रीराजलम के लिए उड़ान भरी।

- This set the stage for the commencement of commercial seaplane services by SpiceJet in the State starting with Vijayawada-Hyderabad and Vijayawada-Nagarjuna Sagar routes by March 2025.

इससे राज्य में स्पाइसजेट द्वारा वाणिज्यिक सीप्लेन सेवाओं की शुरुआत की राह तैयार हुई, जो मार्च 2025 तक विजयवाड़ा-हैदराबाद और विजयवाड़ा-नागर्जुन सागर रूट से शुरू होगी।

- SpiceJet CMD Ajay Singh made an announcement to that effect in his remarks earlier.

स्पाइसजेट के सीएमडी अजय सिंह ने अपने पूर्व भाषण में इसका ऐलान किया।

Political slugfest begins over COVID 'scam' report

PCS

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU/BALLARI

A day after *The Hindu* reported on the John Michael D'Cunha commission report, which recommended criminal prosecution of former Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa and former Health Minister B. Sriramulu over alleged irregularities in the procurement of three lakh PPE kits from China in April 2020, at the height of the pandemic, a political slugfest broke out between the ruling and Opposition party leaders.

While both the BJP leaders termed the report "politically motivated", Chief Minister Siddaramaiah said he would take a call on the issue after considering the opinion of the Cabinet Sub-Committee headed by Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar looking into the commission report.



B.S. Yediyurappa and B. Sriramulu campaigning in Sanatur Assembly seat on Saturday. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

It led to heated debates, particularly in the campaign rallies in byelection-bound Ballari district, from where Mr. Sriramulu hails, and where Mr. Siddaramaiah and Mr. Yediyurappa were campaigning on Saturday.

'Cong. scared of defeat' Mr. Yediyurappa said, "There was no scam during my tenure as Chief Minister. Everything was

done well within the legal framework. We will not be scared by such tactics and we are ready to face any inquiry. The report is politically motivated." He said it only indicated that the Congress was "scared of defeat" in the byelections.

Mr. Sriramulu said he worked hard for the people during tough times and the allegations were unfounded. JD(S) State president and Union Minister

H.D. Kumaraswamy also said the commission's recommendation was "politically motivated".

Responding to this later in the day, the Chief Minister said, "These allegations are not made by us, but by a retired High Court judge who probed these allegations. Does Mr. Yediyurappa have any respect for the judiciary and the laws of the land?"

Multiple Congress Ministers joined in the attack. Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Priyank Kharge said the report only confirmed what many suspected, that "the BJP government in Karnataka profited during COVID while people lost their lives for the government's apathy".

In a social media post, he also questioned why local suppliers were overlooked and kits imported from China. He questioned

Prime Minister Narendra Modi as to how a Chief Minister of a State got approvals for imports without the Centre's consent.

Minister for Health and Family Welfare Dinesh Gundu Rao said the commission had recommended recovery of crores of money paid to companies for procuring equipment and medicines at higher prices than those prevailing in the market. He said a separate team of officials would be formed to look into these recommendations after the byelections.

In defence of ex-CM

Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly R. Ashok alleged the Congress government in the State was indulging in "vendetta politics" and defended Mr. Yediyurappa. He said in this particular instance, it was not the Chief Minister who selected the suppliers.



Political slugfest begins over COVID 'scam' report

कोविड 'घोटाले' की रिपोर्ट पर राजनीतिक घमासान शुरू

John Michael D'Cunha Commission Report and Political Reactions

जॉन माइकल डी'कुन्हा आयोग रिपोर्ट और राजनीतिक प्रतिक्रियाएं

- The Hindu reported on the **John Michael D'Cunha commission report**, which recommended **criminal prosecution** of former Karnataka Chief Minister **B.S. Yediyurappa** and former Health Minister **B. Sriramulu** over **alleged irregularities** in the procurement of three lakh PPE kits from China in April 2020, at the height of the pandemic.
द हिंदू ने जॉन माइकल डी'कुन्हा आयोग रिपोर्ट की जानकारी दी, जिसमें पूर्व कर्नाटका मुख्यमंत्री बी.एस. येदियुरप्पा और पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बी. श्रीरामुलु के खिलाफ चीन से तीन लाख पीपीई किट की खरीद में कथित अनियमितताओं पर आपराधिक मुकदमे की सिफारिश की गई है, अप्रैल 2020 में, महामारी के चरम पर।
- A **political slugfest** broke out between the **ruling and Opposition party leaders**.
शासन और विपक्षी पार्टी के नेताओं के बीच एक राजनीतिक विवाद छिड़ गया।
- While both the **BJP leaders** termed the report "**politically motivated**," Chief Minister **Siddaramaiah** said he would take a call on the issue after considering the opinion of the **Cabinet Sub-Committee** headed by **Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar** looking into the commission report.
जबकि दोनों भा.ज.पा. नेता ने रिपोर्ट को "राजनीतिक प्रेरित" करार दिया, मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धारमैया ने कहा कि वह कैबिनेट उप-समिति की राय पर विचार करने के बाद इस मुद्दे पर निर्णय लेंगे, जिसकी अध्यक्षता उपमुख्यमंत्री डी.के. शिवकुमार कर रहे हैं और जो आयोग रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रहे हैं।
- This led to heated debates, particularly in the **campaign rallies** in **byelection-bound Ballari district**, from where Mr. Sriramulu hails, and where Mr. Siddaramaiah and Mr. Yediyurappa were campaigning on **Saturday**.
इससे गर्म बहस हुई, विशेष रूप से उपचुनाव-निर्धारित बंगलुरु जिले में, जहां श्रीरामुलु का संबंध है, और जहां श्री सिद्धारमैया और श्री येदियुरप्पा शनिवार को प्रचार कर रहे थे।
- **Mr. Yediyurappa** said, "There was no **scam during my tenure** as Chief Minister. Everything was done well within the **legal framework**. We will not be scared by such tactics and we are ready to face any inquiry. The report is politically motivated."
श्री येदियुरप्पा ने कहा, "मेरे मुख्यमंत्री कार्यकाल के दौरान कोई घोटाला नहीं हुआ। सब कुछ कानूनी ढांचे के भीतर किया गया था। हम ऐसी रणनीतियों से डरने वाले नहीं हैं और किसी भी जांच का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह रिपोर्ट राजनीतिक प्रेरित है।"
- He added that it only indicated that the **Congress** was "**scared of defeat**" in the **byelections**.
उन्होंने कहा कि यह केवल यह संकेत देता है कि कांग्रेस उपचुनावों में हार से "डरी हुई" है।
- **Mr. Sriramulu** said he worked hard for the people during tough times and the allegations were **unfounded**.
श्री श्रीरामुलु ने कहा कि उन्होंने कठिन समय में लोगों के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की और आरोप **बनावटी** हैं।
- **JD(S) State president and Union Minister H.D. Kumaraswamy** also said the commission's recommendation was "**politically motivated**."
जेडी(एस) राज्य अध्यक्ष और केंद्रीय मंत्री एच.डी. कुमारस्वामी ने भी कहा कि आयोग की सिफारिश राजनीतिक प्रेरित थी।
- **Chief Minister Siddaramaiah** responded saying, "These allegations are not made by us, but by a **retired High Court judge** who probed these allegations. Does Mr. Yediyurappa have any respect for the **judiciary** and the laws of the land?"
मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धारमैया ने प्रतिक्रिया दी, "यह आरोप हमारे द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि सेवानिवृत्त उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीश द्वारा लगाए गए हैं जिन्होंने इन आरोपों की जांच की। क्या श्री येदियुरप्पा को न्यायपालिका और देश के कानूनों का कोई सम्मान है?"
- Multiple **Congress Ministers** joined in the attack.
कई कांग्रेस मंत्रियों ने हमले में हिस्सा लिया।
- **Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Priyank Kharge** said the report only confirmed what many suspected, that the **BJP government** in Karnataka **profited during COVID** while people lost their lives for the government's apathy.
ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायत राज मंत्री प्रियंक खारगे ने कहा कि रिपोर्ट केवल यह पुष्टि करती है कि कर्नाटका में भाजपा सरकार ने कोविड के दौरान लाभ कमाया, जबकि लोग सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण अपनी जानें गंवा बैठे।
- In a **social media post**, he also questioned why local suppliers were overlooked and kits imported from **China**.
एक सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट में, उन्होंने यह भी सवाल उठाया कि स्थानीय आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को क्यों नजरअंदाज किया गया और किट चीन से क्यों मंगवाई गईं।
- He questioned **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** as to how a **Chief Minister** of a **State** got approvals for imports without the **Centre's consent**.
उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी से पूछा कि कैसे एक राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री को केंद्र की स्वीकृति के बिना आयात के लिए अनुमोदन मिल गया।
- **Minister for Health and Family Welfare Dinesh Gundu Rao** said the commission had recommended recovery of crores of money paid to companies for procuring equipment and medicines at higher prices than those prevailing in the market.
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री दिनेश गुंडू राव ने कहा कि आयोग ने कंपनियों से ऐसे उपकरणों और दवाइयों की खरीद के लिए भुगतान किए गए करोड़ों रुपये की वसूली की सिफारिश की है, जो बाजार में उपलब्ध कीमतों से अधिक थे।
- He said a separate team of officials would be formed to look into these recommendations after the **byelections**.
उन्होंने कहा कि उपचुनावों के बाद इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए अधिकारियों की एक अलग टीम गठित की जाएगी।
- **Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly R. Ashok** alleged the **Congress government** in the State was indulging in "**vendetta politics**" and defended Mr. Yediyurappa.
विधानसभा में विपक्ष के नेता आर. अशोक ने आरोप लगाया कि राज्य में कांग्रेस सरकार "प्रतिशोध की राजनीति" में लिप्त है और श्री येदियुरप्पा का बचाव किया।
- He said in this particular instance, it was not the **Chief Minister** who selected the suppliers.
उन्होंने कहा कि इस विशेष मामले में, मुख्यमंत्री ने आपूर्तिकर्ताओं का चयन नहीं किया था।



DDoS (Distributed Denial-of-Service) Attack

- A Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack is a malicious attempt to disrupt normal traffic of a targeted server, service, or network by overwhelming it with a flood of internet traffic.
- एक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटेड डिनायल-ऑफ-सर्विस (DDoS) हमला एक दुष्ट प्रयास है जो किसी लक्षित सर्वर, सेवा या नेटवर्क के सामान्य ट्रैफिक को इंटरनेट ट्रैफिक की बाढ़ के माध्यम से बाधित करने का प्रयास करता है।

How DDoS Works

- DDoS attacks work by utilizing multiple compromised devices, often spread across many locations, to send large amounts of data traffic toward a target.
- These compromised devices are usually part of a "botnet," a network of infected devices that attackers control.
- DDoS हमले कई प्रभावित डिवाइसों का उपयोग करके काम करते हैं, जो अक्सर कई स्थानों में फैले होते हैं और लक्षित स्थान की ओर भारी मात्रा में डेटा ट्रैफिक भेजते हैं।
- ये प्रभावित डिवाइस आमतौर पर "बॉटनेट" का हिस्सा होते हैं, जो संक्रमित डिवाइसों का एक नेटवर्क होता है जिसे हमलावर नियंत्रित करते हैं।

2. Types of DDoS Attacks

- The main types of DDoS attacks include:
 - **Volume-based attacks:** Flood the target with data to overwhelm its bandwidth.
 - **Protocol attacks:** Exploit vulnerabilities in network protocols.
 - **Application layer attacks:** Target specific applications or services.
- DDoS हमलों के मुख्य प्रकार शामिल हैं:
 - **वॉल्यूम-आधारित हमले:** लक्ष्य को डेटा से भर देते हैं ताकि उसकी बैंडविड्थ बाधित हो।
 - **प्रोटोकॉल हमले:** नेटवर्क प्रोटोकॉल की कमजोरियों का फायदा उठाते हैं।
 - **एप्लिकेशन स्तर हमले:** विशिष्ट एप्लिकेशन या सेवाओं को लक्षित करते हैं।

3. Historical Background of DDoS Attacks

- The concept of DDoS originated in the late 1990s, with early instances of attacks mainly targeting individual websites. Over time, DDoS attacks have grown in frequency and sophistication, now affecting large organizations and government infrastructures.
- DDoS का विचार 1990 के दशक के अंत में उत्पन्न हुआ, प्रारंभिक हमले मुख्य रूप से व्यक्तिगत वेबसाइटों को लक्षित करते थे। समय के साथ, DDoS हमलों की आवृत्ति और जटिलता बढ़ी है, अब ये बड़े संगठनों और सरकारी ढाँचों को प्रभावित करते हैं।

4. DDoS in India: Recent Trends and Facts

- According to recent reports, India ranks among the top countries facing DDoS attacks due to rapid digital growth and increased online services. A significant number of these attacks target government agencies and financial institutions.
- हाल के रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, भारत DDoS हमलों का सामना करने वाले शीर्ष देशों में से एक है, जो तेजी से डिजिटल वृद्धि और ऑनलाइन सेवाओं के विस्तार के कारण है। इनमें से एक बड़ी संख्या सरकारी एजेंसियों और वित्तीय संस्थानों को लक्षित करती है।

5. Security Measures and Government Initiatives

- The Indian government, through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), has implemented measures to detect and mitigate DDoS attacks. CERT-In provides alerts and conducts training to improve cyber resilience.
- भारत सरकार ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (MeitY) और भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया टीम (CERT-In) के माध्यम से DDoS हमलों का पता लगाने और उनसे निपटने के उपाय लागू किए हैं। CERT-In साइबर लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए अलर्ट जारी करती है और प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करती है।

Tehri Dam (Highest Dam in India)

- **Basic Information:** Tehri Dam, located in Uttarakhand, India, is the highest dam in India with a height of 260.5 meters and a length of 575 meters.
 - **मूल जानकारी:** टिहरी बांध, उत्तराखंड, भारत में स्थित है और यह भारत का सबसे ऊंचा बांध है, जिसकी ऊँचाई 260.5 मीटर और लंबाई 575 मीटर है।
- **River and Location:** Built on the Bhagirathi River, the Tehri Dam is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam.
 - **नदी और स्थान:** यह भागीरथी नदी पर बना एक बहुउद्देश्यीय रॉक और मिट्टी का तटबंध बांध है।
- **Year of Completion:** The first phase of Tehri Dam was completed in 2006. The dam primarily serves irrigation, municipal water supply, and hydroelectric power generation.
 - **समापन वर्ष:** टिहरी बांध का पहला चरण 2006 में पूरा हुआ था। यह बांध मुख्य रूप से सिंचाई, नगरपालिका जल आपूर्ति और जल विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग होता है।

2. Hirakud Dam (Longest Dam in India)

- **Basic Information:** Hirakud Dam in Odisha is the longest dam in India, stretching a total of 25.79 km (16.03 miles), with the main dam measuring 4.8 km.
 - **मूल जानकारी:** ओडिशा में स्थित हीराकुद बांध भारत का सबसे लंबा बांध है, जिसकी कुल लंबाई 25.79 किमी (16.03 मील) है, और मुख्य बांध 4.8 किमी लंबा है।





- **River and Location:** The dam is constructed on the Mahanadi River and provides flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric power.
 - **नदी और स्थान:** यह बांध महानदी पर बना है और बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई और जल विद्युत उत्पादन प्रदान करता है।
- **Year of Completion:** Hirakud Dam was completed in 1953 and has significantly contributed to the agricultural economy of Odisha and surrounding regions.
 - **समापन वर्ष:** हीराकुद बांध 1953 में पूरा हुआ और इसने ओडिशा और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

3. Kallanai Dam (Oldest Dam in India)

- **Basic Information:** Kallanai Dam, also known as the Grand Anicut, is one of the oldest surviving dams in the world. It was constructed between 100 BC and 100 AD by the Chola dynasty.
 - **मूल जानकारी:** कल्लानई बांध, जिसे ग्रेंड अनिकट भी कहा जाता है, विश्व के सबसे पुराने बाँधों में से एक है। इसे चोल वंश द्वारा 100 ईसा पूर्व से 100 ईसवी के बीच बनाया गया था।
- **River and Location:** The dam is built on the Kaveri River in Tamil Nadu and was initially constructed to divert the river's flow for irrigation.
 - **नदी और स्थान:** यह बांध तमिलनाडु में कावेरी नदी पर बना है और इसे सिंचाई के लिए नदी के प्रवाह को मोड़ने के लिए प्रारंभ में बनाया गया था।
- **Historical Significance:** Kallanai has been a model for several later dam constructions due to its resilience and effectiveness in water management over centuries.
 - **ऐतिहासिक महत्व:** जल प्रबंधन में इसकी प्रभावशीलता और स्थायित्व के कारण कल्लानई कई बाद के बांध निर्माणों के लिए एक मॉडल रहा है।

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):

- The commercial banks failed to understand the needs and requirements of small and marginal farmers, while the cooperative banks lacked the resources to meet the expected demand.
- There was a need for a separate banking structure capable of combining the local trust of a cooperative bank and the professionalism and resource base of the commercial banks.
- Therefore based on the recommendations of the **Narasimham working group 1975**, the govt established the **RRBs through an Act in 1976**.
- RRBs are controlled by the **center, state, and a sponsored bank** in the proportion of **50:15:35**.
- It was to be sponsored by a PSB and its areas of operations are limited to the regions specified by the central govt.
- Since RRBs were supposed to evolve as a specialized financial institution for developing the rural economy **they have a target of 75% for PSL**.
- **Issues with RRB:**
 1. Limited areas of operation
 2. High Risk due to exposure to the target group also implies a low rate of recovery
 3. Mounting losses or high losses in branches located in resource-poor areas
 4. Poor management with staff having inadequate skills
 5. Unionized staff with low commitment to functional efficiency.
 6. Heavy reliance on sponsored banks for investment avenues.
- **Steps Taken by the Govt to strengthen RRBs:**
 - Merging the RRBs with the sponsored banks they have been reduced from 196 in 2004-05 to 45 in 2019.
 - Capitalization support provided by the Central govt and management and technical support from NABARD.
 - The RRB Act was amended in 2015 allowing them to raise capital from other sources provided the shareholding of the center and the sponsored bank is not less than 51%.

Inactivated vaccines are developed by killing or inactivating the virus or bacteria using chemicals, heat, or radiation, rendering it unable to replicate. Though the pathogen is non-infectious, it can still elicit an immune response when introduced into the body.

Examples of Inactivated Vaccines: Traditional vaccines like the polio vaccine, hepatitis A vaccine, and certain influenza vaccines are inactivated vaccines.

CoronaVac as an Inactivated COVID-19 Vaccine: CoronaVac, developed by the Chinese company Sinovac, is an inactivated COVID-19 vaccine. It uses an inactivated form of SARS-CoV-2, meaning the virus has been killed and is incapable of causing the disease. However, the immune system recognizes the viral proteins, particularly the spike protein, and mounts an immune response.

Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP) is a rare, life-threatening blood disorder characterized by the formation of small blood clots (thrombi) throughout the body. These clots can block blood vessels, restrict blood flow to critical organs, and cause organ damage. TTP is marked by two key features: thrombocytopenia (low platelet count) and hemolytic anemia (destruction of red blood cells).

Cause: TTP often arises due to a deficiency in ADAMTS13, an enzyme responsible for breaking down von Willebrand factor (vWF), a protein involved in blood clotting. Without sufficient ADAMTS13, vWF accumulates and causes platelets to clump, forming clots in small blood vessels.



M.P. Speaker campaigning: Cong. writes to State EC

GS Paper II: Speaker
The Hindu Bureau
BHOPAL

The Madhya Pradesh Congress has approached the State Election Commission (SEC) against Assembly Speaker Narendra Singh Tomar, accusing him of violating the Model Code of Conduct by campaigning for a BJP candidate.

“Vidhan Sabha Speaker Narendra Singh Tomar is actively campaigning in favour of BJP in Vijaypura, addressing public meetings, openly seeking votes in favour of BJP candidate Forest Minister Shri Ramniwas Rawat. The BJP office is also issuing photos and press notes with Narendra Singh Tomar campaigning,” the letter by J.P. Dhanopia, the State Congress’s Election Commission in-charge, read.

The Congress asked the Election Commission to prohibit Mr. Tomar from campaigning or clarify if a person holding a constitutional office can campaign for a political party.

Meanwhile, the Congress on Friday also complained to the SEC accusing many booth-level officers were not distributing the voter slips in tribal-dominated areas and conspiring to stop the tribals from casting their votes.

इसी बीच, शुक्रवार को कांग्रेस ने भी SEC से शिकायत की कि कई बूथ-स्तरीय अधिकारी आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में मतदाता पर्चियों का वितरण नहीं कर रहे हैं और आदिवासियों को वोट डालने से रोकने की साजिश रच रहे हैं।

Madhya Pradesh Congress Approaches SEC Against Assembly Speaker

मध्य प्रदेश कांग्रेस ने विधानसभा अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ SEC से संपर्क किया

The Madhya Pradesh Congress has approached the State Election Commission (SEC) against Assembly Speaker Narendra Singh Tomar, accusing him of violating the Model Code of Conduct by campaigning for a BJP candidate.

मध्य प्रदेश कांग्रेस ने राज्य चुनाव आयोग (SEC) से विधानसभा अध्यक्ष नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर के खिलाफ शिकायत की है, उन पर बीजेपी उम्मीदवार के लिए प्रचार कर आचार संहिता का उल्लंघन करने का आरोप लगाया है।

“Vidhan Sabha Speaker Narendra Singh Tomar is actively campaigning in favour of BJP in Vijaypura, addressing public meetings, openly seeking votes in favour of BJP candidate Forest Minister Shri Ramniwas Rawat. The BJP office is also issuing photos and press notes with Narendra Singh Tomar campaigning,” the letter by J.P. Dhanopia, the State Congress’s Election Commission in-charge, read.

“विधानसभा अध्यक्ष नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर विजयपुरा में बीजेपी के पक्ष में सक्रिय रूप से प्रचार कर रहे हैं, जनसभाओं को संबोधित कर रहे हैं और बीजेपी उम्मीदवार वन मंत्री श्री रामनिवास रावत के पक्ष में वोट मांग रहे हैं। बीजेपी कार्यालय भी नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर के प्रचार की तस्वीरें और प्रेस नोट्स जारी कर रहा है,” राज्य कांग्रेस के चुनाव आयोग प्रभारी जेपी धनोपिया द्वारा लिखे गए पत्र में कहा गया है।

The Congress asked the Election Commission to prohibit Mr. Tomar from campaigning or clarify if a person holding a constitutional office can campaign for a political party.

कांग्रेस ने चुनाव आयोग से श्री तोमर को प्रचार से रोकने या यह स्पष्ट करने का अनुरोध किया कि क्या संवैधानिक पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति किसी राजनीतिक दल के लिए प्रचार कर सकता है।

Meanwhile, the Congress on Friday also complained to the SEC accusing that many booth-level officers were not distributing the voter slips in tribal-dominated areas and were conspiring to stop the tribals from casting their votes.

इसी बीच, शुक्रवार को कांग्रेस ने भी SEC से शिकायत की कि कई बूथ-स्तरीय अधिकारी आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में मतदाता पर्चियों का वितरण नहीं कर रहे हैं और आदिवासियों को वोट डालने से रोकने की साजिश रच रहे हैं।

Accessibility for disabled persons is a fundamental right, rules top court

The court asks the government to enable the creation of public and private spaces, services and products of an ‘universal design’ which could be accessed by everyone; inclusion should be integrated into the design process from the start, it says

GS Paper II: Fundamental Rights

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court has confirmed that disabled persons’ right to access environments, services and opportunities is an essential human and fundamental right which has hardly been realised on the ground.

Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, in a judgment on November 8, quoted that disability was a tragedy only if society failed to provide people with disabilities things essential to lead their lives.

The court recorded that while Delhi had 3,775 low-floor wheelchair-accessible CNG buses for public transport, Tamil Nadu had only 1,917 such buses. In Mumbai, while newer facilities such as the Andheri Metro Station met accessibility standards, older buildings such as the Bombay Art Gallery did not offer even



Emotional needs, such as privacy and self-pleasure, are often overlooked, leaving disabled individuals, without private spaces to express these needs

D.Y. CHANDRACHUD
Chief Justice of India

basic features such as accessible restrooms for persons with disabilities.

Overlooked needs

The Supreme Court said society did not even bother to enquire into the “right to relationships” of persons with disabilities.

“The emotional and relational challenges faced by PwDs [people with disabilities], particularly regarding access to love, desire, and intimacy... Emotional needs, such as privacy and self-pleasure, are often overlooked, leaving disabled individuals,

especially those living with families, without private spaces to express these needs,” Chief Justice Chandrachud said.

The judgment is based on a report submitted by the Centre for Disability Studies, NALSAR University of Law.

The study assessed the situation on the ground and had recommended steps to ensure compliance with accessibility standards for people with disabilities.

The court found that aspects of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules

prescribing accessibility standards were not even mandatory by nature, leading to their “dismal” compliance at the ground level.

The judgment directed the government to issue fresh Rules with mandatory standards for accessibility within three months.

‘Essential prerequisite’

“Accessibility is not merely a convenience, but a fundamental requirement for enabling individuals, particularly those with disabilities, to exercise their rights fully and equally... Accessibility is an integral part of life equality, freedom, and human dignity... Accessibility was not a standalone right. It is an essential prerequisite for PwDs to exercise other rights meaningfully,” Chief Justice Chandrachud underscored.

The court said disability is not inherent in the person, but is created by external factors such as phys-

ical, organisational, and attitudinal barriers. It drew the government’s attention to the “social model of disability” concept, which holds that the focus must be on removing societal barriers rather than “fixing” individuals.

The court asked the government to enable the creation of public and private spaces, services and products of an “universal design” which could be accessed by everyone, regardless of their ability, age, or status. “Inclusion should be integrated into the design process from the very beginning, rather than as an afterthought... When introducing any new service, product, or feature - whether physical or functional - accessibility must be considered at the inception stage. It is far more efficient to integrate accessibility from the start than to make adjustments later,” Chief Justice Chandrachud pointed out.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

Accessibility for Disabled Persons is a Fundamental Right, Rules Top Court

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पहुंच एक मौलिक अधिकार है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का आदेश

- The Supreme Court has confirmed that **disabled persons' right to access environments, services and opportunities** is an **essential human and fundamental right** which has hardly been realised on the ground.
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने पुष्टि की है कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों का पर्यावरण, सेवाओं और अवसरों तक पहुंच का अधिकार एक आवश्यक मानव और मौलिक अधिकार है जिसे जमीन पर कम ही महसूस किया गया है।
- Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud**, in a judgment on **November 8**, quoted that **disability was a tragedy only if society failed to provide people with disabilities things essential to lead their lives**.
भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश डी.वाई. चंद्रचूड़ ने 8 नवम्बर को दिए गए एक फैसले में कहा कि विकलांगता तब ही एक त्रासदी होती है जब समाज विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उनके जीवन यापन के लिए आवश्यक चीजें प्रदान करने में असफल रहता है।
- The court recorded that while **Delhi had 3,775 low-floor wheelchair-accessible CNG buses** for public transport, **Tamil Nadu had only 1,917 such buses**.
अदालत ने रिकॉर्ड किया कि जबकि दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक परिवहन के लिए 3,775 लो-फ्लोर व्हीलचेयर-एक्सेसिबल सीएनजी बसें हैं, तमिलनाडु में केवल 1,917 ऐसी बसें हैं।
- In **Mumbai**, while newer facilities such as the **Andheri Metro Station** met **accessibility standards**, older buildings such as the **Bombay Art Gallery** did not offer even basic features such as accessible restrooms for persons with disabilities.
मुंबई में, जबकि नई सुविधाओं जैसे कि अंधेरी मेट्रो स्टेशन ने पहुंच मानकों को पूरा किया, पुरानी इमारतों जैसे कि बॉम्बे आर्ट गैलरी ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पहुंच योग्य बाथरूम जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं भी नहीं प्रदान की।
- The Supreme Court said society did not even bother to enquire into the **"right to relationships"** of persons with disabilities.
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि समाज ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के "रिश्तों का अधिकार" पर भी विचार नहीं किया।
- "The emotional and relational challenges faced by **PwDs (people with disabilities)**, particularly regarding access to love, desire, and intimacy... Emotional needs, such as privacy and self-pleasure, are often overlooked, leaving disabled individuals, especially those living with families, without private spaces to express these needs," **Chief Justice Chandrachud** said.
"विकलांग व्यक्तियों (PwDs) द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली भावनात्मक और रिश्ते की चुनौतियाँ, विशेष रूप से प्यार, इच्छा और अंतरंगता तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में... भावनात्मक आवश्यकताएं, जैसे कि गोपनीयता और आत्म-आनंद, अक्सर नजरअंदाज की जाती हैं, जिससे विकलांग व्यक्ति, विशेष रूप से वे जो परिवारों के साथ रहते हैं, इन आवश्यकताओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए निजी स्थानों से वंचित हो जाते हैं," मुख्य न्यायाधीश चंद्रचूड़ ने कहा।
- The judgment is based on a report submitted by the **Centre for Disability Studies, NALSAR University of Law**.
यह निर्णय विकलांगता अध्ययन केंद्र, नालसर विश्वविद्यालय के कानून द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है।
- The study assessed the situation on the ground and had recommended steps to ensure compliance with **accessibility standards for people with disabilities**.
अध्ययन ने जमीन पर स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पहुंच मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाने की सिफारिश की।

The Court Found That Aspects of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules Prescribing Accessibility Standards Were Not Even Mandatory by Nature

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने पाया कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के नियमों में पहुंच मानकों को निर्धारित करने वाले पहलू भी अनिवार्य रूप से नहीं थे

- The court found that aspects of the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules** prescribing accessibility standards were not even **mandatory by nature**, leading to their **"dismal"** compliance at the ground level.
अदालत ने पाया कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों के नियमों में पहुंच मानकों को निर्धारित करने वाले पहलू भी अनिवार्य रूप से नहीं थे, जिसके कारण इनका जमीनी स्तर पर "निराशाजनक" अनुपालन हुआ।
- The judgment directed the government to issue **fresh Rules with mandatory standards for accessibility within three months**.
फैसले में सरकार को तीन महीने के भीतर पहुंच के लिए अनिवार्य मानकों के साथ नए नियम जारी करने का निर्देश दिया गया।

'Essential Prerequisite'

'आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षा'

- "**Accessibility is not merely a convenience, but a fundamental requirement for enabling individuals, particularly those with disabilities, to exercise their rights fully and equally...** Accessibility is an integral part of life equality, freedom, and human dignity..."
"पहुंच केवल एक सुविधा नहीं है, बल्कि व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों, को उनके अधिकारों का पूर्ण और समान रूप से उपयोग करने के लिए एक मौलिक आवश्यकता है... पहुंच जीवन समानता, स्वतंत्रता और मानव गरिमा का अभिन्न हिस्सा है..."
- "**Accessibility was not a standalone right. It is an essential prerequisite for PwDs to exercise other rights meaningfully,**" **Chief Justice Chandrachud** underscored.
"पहुंच कोई अकेला अधिकार नहीं था। यह विकलांग व्यक्तियों (PwDs) को अन्य अधिकारों का प्रभावी रूप से प्रयोग करने के लिए एक आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षा है," मुख्य न्यायाधीश चंद्रचूड़ ने कहा।

The Court Said Disability Is Not Inherent in the Person, But Is Created by External Factors Such as Physical, Organisational, and Attitudinal Barriers



सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि विकलांगता व्यक्ति में अंतर्निहित नहीं है, बल्कि यह भौतिक, संगठनात्मक और मानसिक अवरोधों जैसे बाहरी कारकों से उत्पन्न होती है

- The court drew the government's attention to the "social model of disability" concept, which holds that the focus must be on removing societal barriers rather than "fixing" individuals. अदालत ने सरकार का ध्यान "विकलांगता के सामाजिक मॉडल" की अवधारणा की ओर आकर्षित किया, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि ध्यान व्यक्तियों को "ठीक" करने के बजाय सामाजिक अवरोधों को हटाने पर होना चाहिए।
- The court asked the government to enable the creation of public and private spaces, services, and products of an "universal design" which could be accessed by everyone, regardless of their ability, age, or status. अदालत ने सरकार से यह सुनिश्चित करने को कहा कि सार्वजनिक और निजी स्थानों, सेवाओं और उत्पादों का "सार्वभौमिक डिज़ाइन" तैयार किया जाए जिसे सभी लोग अपनी क्षमता, आयु, या स्थिति के बावजूद पहुँच सकें।
- "Inclusion should be integrated into the design process from the very beginning, rather than as an afterthought... When introducing any new service, product, or feature - whether physical or functional - accessibility must be considered at the inception stage. It is far more efficient to integrate accessibility from the start than to make adjustments later," Chief Justice Chandrachud pointed out. "समावेश को डिज़ाइन प्रक्रिया में शुरू से ही एकीकृत किया जाना चाहिए, बाद में नहीं... जब भी कोई नई सेवा, उत्पाद, या फीचर पेश किया जाए - चाहे वह भौतिक हो या कार्यात्मक - पहुँच को शुरुआत में ही ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। यह शुरुआत से ही पहुँच को एकीकृत करना अधिक कुशल है, बजाय बाद में समायोजन करने के," मुख्य न्यायाधीश चंद्रचूड़ ने कहा।

Amid protests, Centre says procurement of paddy in Punjab going on smoothly

APMC

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Amid complaints and protests by farmers' organisations in Punjab that paddy procurement from the State has been delayed, the Centre said on Saturday that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies had procured 120.67 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) from the State.

The Centre said so far 6.58 lakh farmers in the State had benefited from procurement at the minimum support price (MSP) at an estimated ₹27,995 crore.

"As such, paddy procurement is going on smoothly," the Union government said. "A total quantity of 126.67 LMT of paddy has arrived in the Punjab mandis as of November 8, 2024, out of which 120.67 LMT has been procured by State agencies and the FCI," the Food Ministry said in a



The Centre says 6.58 lakh farmers in the State have so far received the benefits of procurement at a cost of ₹27,995 crore. FILE PHOTO

statement. A' grade paddy is being purchased at the MSP at the rate of ₹2,320 a quintal and the total paddy purchased till date in the ongoing kharif marketing season amounts to ₹27,995 crore. "Further, 4,839 millers have applied for shelling of paddy and 4,743 millers have already been allotted work by the Punjab government," the Centre said.

Earlier, the Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM) had protested against the delay in paddy procurement.

The SKM had alleged that with the FCI delaying

procurement of milled rice of last season, rice mills are unable to keep and process the fresh stock of paddy.

"...2,927 designated mandis and temporary yards are operational throughout the State for smooth procurement. The Central government has fixed an estimated target of 185 LMT for paddy procurement which shall continue up to November 30, 2024," the Centre said and added that the paddy procurement from the mandis is in full swing and the paddy being lifted is more than the quantity arriving daily.

Amid Protests, Centre Says Procurement of Paddy in Punjab Going on Smoothly
विरोध प्रदर्शनों के बीच, केंद्र ने कहा कि पंजाब में धान की खरीदारी सुचारू रूप से चल रही है

Amid complaints and protests by farmers' organisations in Punjab, the Centre said on Saturday that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies had procured 120.67 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) of paddy from the state.

पंजाब में किसान संगठनों द्वारा शिकायतों और विरोध प्रदर्शनों के बीच, केंद्र ने शनिवार को कहा कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) और राज्य एजेंसियों ने राज्य से 120.67 लाख मीट्रिक टन (LMT) धान खरीदी है।

The Centre said that so far 6.58 lakh farmers in the state had benefited from procurement at the minimum support price (MSP) at an estimated ₹27,995 crore.

केंद्र ने कहा कि अब तक राज्य में 6.58 लाख किसान को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) पर खरीदी से लाभ हुआ है, जिसकी अनुमानित राशि ₹27,995 करोड़ है।

"As such, paddy procurement is going on smoothly," the Union government said.

"इस प्रकार, धान की खरीदारी सुचारू रूप से चल रही है," केंद्र सरकार ने कहा।

A total quantity of 126.67 LMT of paddy has arrived in the Punjab mandis as of November 8, 2024, out of which 120.67 LMT has been procured by State agencies and the FCI, the Food Ministry said in a statement.

8 नवम्बर 2024 तक पंजाब मंडियों में 126.67 लाख

मीट्रिक टन (LMT) धान पहुँच चुका है, जिसमें से 120.67 LMT राज्य एजेंसियों और FCI द्वारा खरीदी गई है, खाद्य मंत्रालय ने एक बयान में कहा।

- A-grade paddy is being purchased at the MSP rate of ₹2,320 per quintal, and the total paddy purchased till date in the ongoing kharif marketing season amounts to ₹27,995 crore.

ए-ग्रेड धान को ₹2,320 प्रति क्विंटल MSP दर पर खरीदा जा रहा है, और वर्तमान खरीफ विपणन मौसम में अब तक खरीदी गई कुल धान की राशि ₹27,995 करोड़ है।

- "Further, 4,839 millers have applied for shelling of paddy and 4,743 millers have already been allotted work by the Punjab government," the Centre said.

"इसके अलावा, 4,839 मिलर्स ने धान की छीलाई के लिए आवेदन किया है और 4,743 मिलर्स को पहले ही पंजाब सरकार द्वारा कार्य सौंपा जा चुका है," केंद्र ने कहा।



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- Earlier, the **Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM)** had protested against the delay in paddy procurement. इससे पहले, **संयुक्त किसान मोर्चा (SKM)** ने धान की खरीदारी में देरी पर विरोध प्रदर्शन किया था।
- The SKM had alleged that with the FCI delaying procurement of milled rice of last season, **rice mills** are unable to keep and process the fresh stock of paddy. SKM ने आरोप लगाया था कि FCI द्वारा पिछले सीजन के पिसे गए चावल की खरीद में देरी के कारण, **चावल मिलों** को ताजा धान का स्टॉक रखने और उसे प्रोसेस करने में असमर्थता हो रही है।
- "...**2,927 designated mandis** and temporary yards are operational throughout the state for smooth procurement." "...**2,927 निर्धारित मंडियाँ** और अस्थायी यार्ड राज्य भर में सुचारु खरीदारी के लिए सक्रिय हैं।"
- The Central government has fixed an estimated target of **185 LMT** for paddy procurement, which shall continue up to **November 30, 2024**. केंद्र सरकार ने धान की खरीदारी के लिए **185 LMT** का अनुमानित लक्ष्य तय किया है, जो **30 नवम्बर 2024 तक** जारी रहेगा।
- The Centre added that the **paddy procurement from the mandis** is in full swing and the **paddy being lifted is more than the quantity arriving daily**. केंद्र ने यह भी कहा कि **मंडियों से धान की खरीदारी पूरी तरह से चल रही है और जो धान उठाया जा रहा है, वह रोजाना आ रही मात्रा से अधिक है।**

Domestic savers to offset foreign investor exodus

Foreign portfolio investors may have rushed to the exit door in record numbers this October, but experts expect domestic investors and pension funds to offset their plays over the medium term

GS Paper III: Capital Market

Ashokamithran T. MUMBAI

October's record pullback from Indian markets by foreign institutional and portfolio investors (FIIs and FPIs) may not deter inflows from domestic investors into Indian equity markets as they remain confident of the returns in the medium-term, according to market analysts.

Although Dalal Street may remain volatile in the short term thanks to FII exits, it will stabilise in the medium term, they said.

FIIs sold the most Indian equities in October, making it the worst month in the Indian equity markets for foreign investors, according to data from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

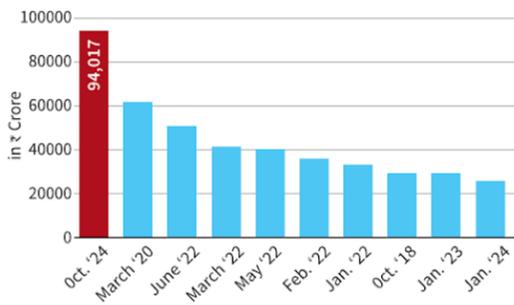
In October alone, FIIs sold a net ₹94,000 crore in equities, reversing the ₹57,000 crore inflows received from them in the previous month.

"Ordinary investors should be prepared for more volatility in the near term. I advise caution, especially if FII outflows persist" said Trivesh D, chief operating officer of Tradejini, a Bengaluru-based zero-brokerage firm.

While FIIs are more opportunistic, looking for value wherever it can be found, domestic institutional investors (DIIs) exhibit confidence in the In-

When FIIs left D-Street in Hordes

This October's peak exodus apart, these have been the other times when Indian bourses saw the highest stock sales by foreign investors



Source: Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy

dian markets, he added.

According to experts, the steady DII buying kept the market buoyant despite the FII outflows. "The structural nature of these investments, which include retirement assets, will not lead to DII selling in the medium term despite a short-term volatility," said Atul Parakh, CEO, Bigul, a Navi Mumbai-based brokerage firm.

DIIs are also looking at the current corrections as an opportunity to buy quality stocks at a cheaper price, Mr. Trivesh added.

Both domestic and foreign events have a bearing on the FII selling, said Mr. Trivesh. "Global factors are the stronger determinants of this FII sell-off. For instance, China's recent stimulus package – including a reduced reserve requirement, lower mortgage rates, and direct borrow-

ing access for institutional investors from the People's Bank of China – has played a key role," he said.

The senior Tradejini executive also pointed to the rising U.S. bond yields that presented an attractive investment opportunity for FIIs, besides the China factor. Domestically, lukewarm earnings and high valuations have contributed to the selloff, but that is not as significant as the global factors, he added. Donald Trump's re-election as U.S. President has also introduced a degree of uncertainty to all markets.

A sector-wise analysis of FII flows also signals weakening trends. Seven of 24 sectors witnessed net FII selling in September, including construction materials, automobiles and auto components, consumer services, information technology, oil and gas and

consumable fuels, and textiles. Stocks of firms into diversified investments, also saw net FII/FPI selling in September. The opposite trend was noted in the DII segment, with domestic investors being net buyers in the stock market. This suggests a divergence in sentiments of the two broad investor categories.

The DIIs bought a little more than ₹1 lakh crore of Indian equities in October, covering for the FII sales. DII sales too shows a nuanced trend where NRIs (Non-Resident Indians) and client investors were net sellers, but proprietary traders were the only net buyers.

Client investor category consists of high networth individuals (HNI) with liquid assets exceeding ₹5 crore, without taking their primary residence into account, and retail investors through portfolio managers. Proprietary traders include treasury operations of domestic financial institutions.

"The recent market activity shows significant divergence between FII and DII positions in October, driven by distinct factors" said Mr. Parakh. "The DII buying is predominantly led by mutual funds through flows from systematic investment plans averaging ₹15,000 crore a month, insurance firms, and pension funds like the EPFO and the National Pension System," he noted.

'Domestic savers to offset foreign investor exodus'

'घरेलू बचतकर्ताओं से विदेशी

निवेशकों के पलायन की भरपाई होगी'

• Foreign portfolio investors (FIIs and FPIs) may have exited Indian markets in record numbers in October, but experts expect domestic investors and pension funds to offset their plays over the medium term.

अक्टूबर में विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेशक (FII और FPI) ने भारतीय बाजारों से रिकॉर्ड संख्या में निकासी की हो सकती है, लेकिन विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि घरेलू निवेशक और पेंशन फंड मध्यकाल में उनके कदमों की भरपाई करेंगे।

• October saw a significant pullback from Indian markets by FIIs, making it the worst month for foreign investors in Indian equity markets, according to data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

अक्टूबर में FII द्वारा भारतीय बाजारों से महत्वपूर्ण निकासी देखी गई, जिससे यह भारतीय शेयर बाजारों के लिए विदेशी निवेशकों के लिए सबसे खराब महीना बन गया, जैसा कि सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकोनॉमी (CMIE) के आंकड़ों में दिखाया गया है।

• In October alone, FIIs sold a net ₹94,000 crore in equities, reversing the ₹57,000 crore inflows from the previous month.

अक्टूबर में अकेले FII ने ₹94,000 करोड़ के शेयर बेचे, जिससे पिछले महीने के ₹57,000 करोड़ के प्रवाह का उलटफेर हुआ।

• Experts suggest that domestic investors remain confident about medium-term returns, and despite the short-term volatility due to FII exits, the market will stabilize.

विशेषज्ञों का सुझाव है कि घरेलू निवेशक मध्यकाल में लाभ को लेकर आश्वस्त हैं, और FII के बाहर जाने के

कारण शॉर्ट-टर्म में अस्थिरता होने के बावजूद बाजार स्थिर हो जाएगा।

- Trivesh D, COO of Tradejini, advised ordinary investors to be cautious and prepared for more volatility if FII outflows persist. ट्रिवेश डी, ट्रेडजिनी के COO, ने सामान्य निवेशकों को सतर्क रहने और FII की निकासी जारी रहने पर अधिक अस्थिरता के लिए तैयार रहने की सलाह दी।

While FIIs are opportunistic and look for value wherever it can be found, domestic institutional investors (DIIs) have confidence in the Indian market.

जहां FII अवसरवादी होते हैं और जहाँ भी मूल्य मिलता है उसे ढूंढते हैं, वहीं घरेलू संस्थागत निवेशक (DII) भारतीय बाजार में विश्वास रखते हैं।

- Experts note that DII buying has kept the market buoyant despite FII outflows, and the structural nature of these investments (including retirement assets) will prevent DII selling in the medium term.

विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि DII की खरीदारी ने FII की निकासी के बावजूद बाजार को स्थिर रखा है, और इन निवेशकों की संरचनात्मक प्रकृति (जिसमें पेंशन संपत्ति शामिल हैं) मध्यकाल में DII की बिक्री को रोकने में सहायक होगी।



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- DII are also viewing current market corrections as an opportunity to buy quality stocks at lower prices. DII वर्तमान में बाजार में सुधारों को गुणवत्ता वाले शेयरों को कम कीमतों पर खरीदने के अवसर के रूप में देख रहे हैं।

Domestic and Foreign Events Affecting FII Selling घरेलू और विदेशी घटनाएँ FII बिक्री को प्रभावित करती हैं

- **Mr. Trivesh** stated that both domestic and foreign events have an impact on **FII selling**. Global factors are the stronger determinants of this FII sell-off.
श्री ट्रिवेश ने कहा कि घरेलू और विदेशी घटनाएँ दोनों FII बिक्री पर प्रभाव डालती हैं। वैश्विक तत्व इस FII बिक्री के प्रमुख निर्धारक हैं।
- For example, **China's recent stimulus package**, which included a reduced reserve requirement, lower mortgage rates, and direct borrowing access for institutional investors from the **People's Bank of China**, has played a key role.
उदाहरण के लिए, चीन का हालिया प्रोत्साहन पैकेज, जिसमें रिजर्व आवश्यकता में कमी, कम बंधक दरें और चीन के पीपुल्स बैंक से संस्थागत निवेशकों के लिए सीधे उधारी की सुविधा शामिल थी, ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।
- The rising **U.S. bond yields** presented an attractive investment opportunity for FIIs, in addition to the China factor.
बढ़ती हुई अमेरिकी बांड यील्ड्स ने FII के लिए एक आकर्षक निवेश अवसर प्रस्तुत किया, साथ ही चीन का प्रभाव भी था।
- Domestically, **lukewarm earnings and high valuations** have contributed to the sell-off, but these are not as significant as the global factors.
घरेलू स्तर पर, सांकेतिक आय और उच्च मूल्यांकन ने बिक्री में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन ये वैश्विक तत्वों जितने महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं।
- **Donald Trump's re-election as U.S. President** has also introduced a degree of uncertainty to all markets.
डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प का पुनः चुनाव अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के रूप में सभी बाजारों में अनिश्चितता का एक स्तर लेकर आया है।
- A sector-wise analysis of FII flows shows weakening trends. **Seven of 24 sectors** witnessed net FII selling in **September**, including **construction materials, automobiles, auto components, consumer services, information technology, oil and gas, consumable fuels, and textiles**.
FII प्रवाह का एक क्षेत्रवार विश्लेषण कमजोर रुझान दिखाता है। 24 में से 7 क्षेत्र में सितंबर में FII बिक्री देखी गई, जिनमें निर्माण सामग्री, ऑटोमोबाइल्स, ऑटो घटक, उपभोक्ता सेवाएं, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, तेल और गैस, उपभोग्य ईंधन, और कपड़े शामिल हैं।
- Firms in diversified investments also saw net FII/FPI selling in **September**.
विविध निवेशों वाली कंपनियों ने भी सितंबर में FII/FPI बिक्री देखी।
- The opposite trend was noted in the **DII segment**, with domestic investors being **net buyers** in the stock market.
इसके विपरीत रुझान DII खंड में देखा गया, जिसमें घरेलू निवेशक शेयर बाजार में शुद्ध खरीदार रहे।
- **DII buying** was significant, with domestic investors buying more than **₹1 lakh crore** of Indian equities in **October**, covering for the FII sales.
DII की खरीदारी महत्वपूर्ण थी, जिसमें घरेलू निवेशकों ने अक्टूबर में ₹1 लाख करोड़ से अधिक भारतीय शेयर खरीदे, जो FII बिक्री की भरपाई करती है।
- **DII sales** also showed a nuanced trend, where **NRIs (Non-Resident Indians)** and **client investors** were net sellers, but **proprietary traders** were the only net buyers.
DII बिक्री में भी एक सूक्ष्म प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दी, जहाँ NRI (प्रवासी भारतीय) और क्लाइंट निवेशक शुद्ध विक्रेता रहे, लेकिन प्रोप्राइटरी ट्रेडर्स ही शुद्ध खरीदार थे।
- The **client investor category** includes high net-worth individuals (**HNI**) with liquid assets exceeding **₹5 crore**, and retail investors through portfolio managers.
क्लाइंट निवेशक श्रेणी में उच्च संपत्ति वाले व्यक्ति (HNI) शामिल हैं जिनके तरल संपत्ति ₹5 करोड़ से अधिक हैं, और खुदरा निवेशक जो पोर्टफोलियो प्रबंधकों के माध्यम से निवेश करते हैं।
- **Proprietary traders** include treasury operations of domestic financial institutions.
प्रोप्राइटरी ट्रेडर्स में घरेलू वित्तीय संस्थानों के ट्रेजरी ऑपरेशंस शामिल हैं।
- **Mr. Parakh** highlighted that recent market activity shows significant divergence between **FII and DII positions** in **October**, driven by distinct factors.
श्री परख ने बताया कि हालिया बाजार गतिविधि में FII और DII स्थितियों के बीच अक्टूबर में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नता दिखती है, जो अलग-अलग कारकों द्वारा प्रेरित है।
- **DII buying** is mainly driven by mutual funds through flows from **systematic investment plans (SIPs)** averaging **₹15,000 crore** a month, insurance firms, and pension funds like **EPFO** and the **National Pension System**.
DII की खरीदारी मुख्य रूप से म्यूचुअल फंडों द्वारा सिस्टमेटिक निवेश योजनाओं (SIPs) के माध्यम से की जाती है, जो हर महीने औसतन ₹15,000 करोड़ के होते हैं, बीमा कंपनियों और पेंशन फंडों जैसे EPFO और राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली द्वारा।

FM tells RRBs to develop products for MSMEs

GS Paper III: Banking System

BENGALURU

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman urged **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)** and **sponsor banks** to develop suitable products aligning with MSME clusters to further raise banking penetration and financial inclusion across the country.

She was speaking at a review meeting held in connection with National MSME cluster Outreach



Nirmala Sitharaman

Programme here with chairpersons of RRBs and CEOs of sponsor banks.

The FM emphasised active outreach by the RRB

branches located in MSME clusters to ensure credit to small and micro enterprises in areas such as textile, wooden furniture, leather, food processing, packing materials and engineering and machine tools. "These areas hold immense potential for increasing the loan portfolio of RRBs to MSMEs," she observed.

Ms. Sitharaman said all RRBs should have their own updated technology stack to stay relevant espe-

cially when digital and mobile banking service are already boosting financial access to regions such as northeastern States and hilly regions, with limited physical connectivity.

Focus on asset quality

She also cautioned sponsor banks and RRBs to recognise the challenges ahead and urged them to continue focusing on maintaining asset quality, expanding digital services

and ensuring robust corporate governance.

She urged RRBs to put greater thrust on the clear identification of beneficiaries while sanctioning loans under various schemes.

"There should be focus on scaling up agriculture credit disbursement."

She also said the ₹100 crore MSME credit guarantee scheme announced during the Budget would be soon placed before the Cabinet for approval.



Website: patrioticias.in

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FM tells RRBs to develop products for MSMEs

वित्त मंत्री ने आरआरबी को एमएसएमई के लिए उत्पाद विकसित करने को कहा

- Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman urged Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and sponsor banks to develop suitable products aligning with MSME clusters to raise banking penetration and financial inclusion across the country. वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) और प्रायोजक बैंकों से एमएसएमई क्लस्टर के अनुरूप उपयुक्त उत्पाद विकसित करने को कहा ताकि देश भर में बैंकिंग पैठ और वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ाया जा सके।
- She was speaking at a review meeting held in connection with the National MSME cluster Outreach Programme with chairpersons of RRBs and CEOs of sponsor banks. वह राष्ट्रीय एमएसएमई क्लस्टर आउटरिच प्रोग्राम से संबंधित एक समीक्षा बैठक में आरआरबी के अध्यक्षों और प्रायोजक बैंकों के सीईओ के साथ बोल रही थीं।
- The FM emphasised active outreach by the RRB branches located in MSME clusters to ensure credit to small and micro enterprises in areas such as textile, wooden furniture, leather, food processing, packing materials, and engineering and machine tools. वित्त मंत्री ने एमएसएमई क्लस्टर में स्थित आरआरबी शाखाओं द्वारा छोटे और सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सतत ऋण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सक्रिय पहुंच पर बल दिया, विशेष रूप से वस्त्र, लकड़ी का फर्नीचर, चमड़ा, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, पैकिंग सामग्री, और इंजीनियरिंग और मशीन उपकरण जैसे क्षेत्रों में।
- She observed that these areas hold immense potential for increasing the loan portfolio of RRBs to MSMEs. उन्होंने देखा कि इन क्षेत्रों में आरआरबी के ऋण पोर्टफोलियो को एमएसएमई तक बढ़ाने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।
- Ms. Sitharaman said all RRBs should have their own updated technology stack to stay relevant, especially when digital and mobile banking services are boosting financial access to regions like northeastern States and hilly regions, which have limited physical connectivity. श्रीमती सीतारमण ने कहा कि सभी आरआरबी के पास अपडेटेड प्रौद्योगिकी स्टैक होना चाहिए ताकि वे प्रासंगिक बने रहें, विशेष रूप से जब डिजिटल और मोबाइल बैंकिंग सेवाएं उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों जैसे क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय पहुंच को बढ़ा रही हैं, जहां शारीरिक कनेक्टिविटी सीमित है।
- She also cautioned sponsor banks and RRBs to recognise the challenges ahead and urged them to continue focusing on maintaining asset quality, expanding digital services, and ensuring robust corporate governance. उन्होंने प्रायोजक बैंकों और आरआरबी को आने वाली चुनौतियों को पहचानने की चेतावनी दी और उन्हें संपत्ति गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने, डिजिटल सेवाओं का विस्तार करने और मजबूत कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस सुनिश्चित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने को कहा।
- She urged RRBs to put greater thrust on the clear identification of beneficiaries while sanctioning loans under various schemes. उन्होंने आरआरबी से विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत ऋण स्वीकृत करते समय लाभार्थियों की स्पष्ट पहचान पर अधिक जोर देने का आग्रह किया।
- She also emphasized that there should be focus on scaling up agriculture credit disbursement. उन्होंने यह भी बल दिया कि कृषि ऋण वितरण को बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाना चाहिए।
- The ₹100 crore MSME credit guarantee scheme announced during the Budget would soon be placed before the Cabinet for approval. बजट के दौरान घोषित ₹100 करोड़ की एमएसएमई क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना को कैबिनेट की मंजूरी के लिए जल्द ही प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

Inactivated COVID-19 vaccine CoronaVac associated with TTP

GS Paper III: Basic Science

The Hindu Bureau

A study published in the journal *Frontiers of Medicine* has found an association between the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine CoronaVac from Sinovac Biotech and immune thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP). The study presents two cases of TTP occurring after the administration of the vaccine, highlighting the potential association between this type of vaccine and

TTP. The article also provides an analysis of TTP incidence in the Nanjing area of China, suggesting a possible correlation between COVID-19 vaccination and the occurrence of TTP.

The first case details a 23-year-old female who developed symptoms of TTP three days after receiving her second dose of CoronaVac. Initially presenting with dizziness and weakness, her condition progressed to include thrombocytopenia, anaemia,

elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase (-HBDH) levels, with further deterioration indicated by decreased platelet count, haemoglobin levels, and the presence of schistocytes in peripheral blood smears. Her condition improved following the introduction of glucocorticoids, plasma exchange, and rituximab, with a gradual return to normal values for ADAMTS13 antigen and inhibitory antibodies.

The second case involves a 45-year-old female who experienced fever and muscle soreness five days after her second dose of CoronaVac. She presented with high fever, haematological abnormalities, acute renal failure, and thrombocytopenia. She was finally diagnosed with TTP based on the presence of schistocytes in peripheral blood smears and significantly low ADAMTS13 levels. Treatment with plasma exchange and glu-

cocorticoids led to her recovery.

Incidence rates

The study also examines a series of TTP cases from 14 hospitals in the Nanjing area, showing an increase in TTP incidence from 2019 to 2022 that may be related to COVID-19 vaccination. The data suggests that while TTP is rare – about one new case per million – the incidence rates increased in years following the initiation of CO-

VID-19 vaccination campaigns. It is hypothesised that the increase in TTP cases could be associated with the vaccines, although a direct causal link is not established.

The report delves into the potential mechanisms by which COVID-19 vaccines could trigger TTP, focusing on the autoimmune response that may cross-react with ADAMTS13, leading to its deficiency and subsequent TTP development.

Inactivated COVID-19 vaccine CoronaVac associated with TTP

निष्क्रिय COVID-19 वैक्सीन कोरोनावैक को टीटीपी से जोड़ा गया

- A study published in the journal *Frontiers of Medicine* has found an association between the inactivated COVID-19 vaccine CoronaVac from Sinovac Biotech and immune thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP). फ्रंटियर्स ऑफ मेडिसिन पत्रिका में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन ने साइनोवैक्स बायोटेक के निष्क्रिय COVID-19 वैक्सीन कोरोनावैक और इम्यून थ्रोम्बोटिक थ्रॉम्बोसाइटोपेनिक पुरपुरा (टीटीपी) के बीच एक संबंध पाया है।



Website: patrioticias.in

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- The study presents two cases of **TTP** occurring after the administration of the vaccine, highlighting the potential association between this type of vaccine and **TTP**.
अध्यान में वैक्सीनेशन के बाद होने वाले टीटीपी के दो मामलों का विवरण दिया गया है, जो इस प्रकार के वैक्सीन और टीटीपी के बीच संभावित संबंध को उजागर करता है।
- The article also provides an analysis of **TTP incidence** in the **Nanjing area of China**, suggesting a possible correlation between **COVID-19 vaccination** and the occurrence of **TTP**.
लेख में चीन के नांज़िंग क्षेत्र में टीटीपी की घटनाओं का विश्लेषण भी किया गया है, जो **COVID-19 वैक्सीनेशन** और टीटीपी की घटना के बीच संभावित संबंध को दर्शाता है।
- The first case details a **23-year-old female** who developed symptoms of **TTP** three days after receiving her second dose of **CoronaVac**.
पहला मामला **23 वर्षीय महिला** का है, जिसमें कोरोनावाक की दूसरी खुराक लेने के तीन दिन बाद टीटीपी के लक्षण विकसित हुए।
- Initially presenting with **dizziness** and **weakness**, her condition progressed to include **thrombocytopenia**, **anaemia**, elevated **lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)**, and **hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase (-HBDH)** levels.
प्रारंभ में चक्कर और कमजोरी की शिकायत, उनके रोग का आगे बढ़ना थ्रॉम्बोसाइटोपेनिया, एनीमिया, ऊंचे लैक्टेट डिहाइड्रोजेनेज (LDH) और हाइड्रॉक्सिब्यूटिरेट डिहाइड्रोजेनेज (-HBDH) स्तर के साथ हुआ।
- Further deterioration indicated by **decreased platelet count**, **haemoglobin levels**, and the presence of **schistocytes** in **peripheral blood smears**.
आगे के बिगड़ने से प्लेटलेट काउंट में कमी, हिमोग्लोबिन स्तरों में गिरावट, और पेरिफेरल ब्लड स्मियर्स में शिस्टोसाइट्स की उपस्थिति का संकेत मिला।
- Her condition improved following the introduction of **glucocorticoids**, **plasma exchange**, and **rituximab**, with a gradual return to normal values for **ADAMTS13 antigen** and **inhibitory antibodies**.
उनकी स्थिति में ग्लूकोकोर्टिकोइड्स, प्लाज्मा एक्सचेंज, और रिटक्सिमैब के उपयोग के बाद सुधार हुआ, और एडीएमटीएस13 एंटीजन और इंहिबिटरी एंटीबॉडीज़ के सामान्य मानों में धीरे-धीरे वापसी हुई।
- The second case involves a **45-year-old female** who experienced **fever** and **muscle soreness** five days after her second dose of **CoronaVac**.
दूसरा मामला **45 वर्षीय महिला** का है, जिसमें कोरोनावाक की दूसरी खुराक के पांच दिन बाद बुखार और मांसपेशियों में दर्द का अनुभव हुआ।
- She presented with **high fever**, **haematological abnormalities**, **acute renal failure**, and **thrombocytopenia**.
उसने उच्च बुखार, हैमाटोलॉजिकल असामान्यताएं, तीव्र गुर्दे की विफलता, और थ्रॉम्बोसाइटोपेनिया के लक्षण दिखाए।
- She was diagnosed with **TTP** based on the presence of **schistocytes** in **peripheral blood smears** and significantly low **ADAMTS13 levels**.
उन्हें टीटीपी का निदान पेरिफेरल ब्लड स्मियर्स में शिस्टोसाइट्स और एडीएमटीएस13 स्तरों में महत्वपूर्ण कमी के आधार पर किया गया।
- **Treatment with plasma exchange and glucocorticoids** led to her recovery.
प्लाज्मा एक्सचेंज और ग्लूकोकोर्टिकोइड्स के उपचार से उनका सुधार हुआ।
- The study also examines a series of **TTP cases** from **14 hospitals** in the **Nanjing area**, showing an increase in **TTP incidence** from **2019 to 2022** that may be related to **COVID-19 vaccination**.
अध्यान में नांज़िंग क्षेत्र के 14 अस्पतालों से टीटीपी के मामलों की श्रृंखला का भी विश्लेषण किया गया है, जो 2019 से 2022 तक टीटीपी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि दिखाती है, जो **COVID-19 वैक्सीनेशन** से संबंधित हो सकती है।
- The data suggests that while **TTP** is rare — about **one new case per million**, the incidence rates increased in years following the initiation of **COVID-19 vaccination campaigns**.
आंकड़े बताते हैं कि जबकि टीटीपी दुर्लभ है — लगभग एक नया मामला प्रति मिलियन, **COVID-19 वैक्सीनेशन अभियानों** की शुरुआत के बाद वर्षों में घटनाओं की दर में वृद्धि हुई है।
- It is hypothesised that the increase in **TTP cases** could be associated with the **vaccines**, although a direct **causal link** is not established.
यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि टीटीपी के मामलों में वृद्धि टीके से जुड़ी हो सकती है, हालांकि एक प्रत्यक्ष कारणात्मक संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।
- The report delves into the potential mechanisms by which **COVID-19 vaccines** could trigger **TTP**, focusing on the **autoimmune response** that may crossreact with **ADAMTS13**, leading to its deficiency and subsequent **TTP development**.
रिपोर्ट में यह भी विश्लेषण किया गया है कि **COVID-19 टीके** कैसे टीटीपी को उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, विशेष रूप से ऑटोइम्यून प्रतिक्रिया पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है, जो एडीएमटीएस13 से प्रतिक्रिया कर सकती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी कमी और बाद में टीटीपी का विकास होता है।



Why Cambodia's H5N1 reassortant virus needs close monitoring

All available data suggest human infections caused by the reassortant virus are attributed to direct poultry-to-human transmission, with no evidence of human-to-human spread

GS Paper III: Basic Science

The Hindu Bureau

More than 10 years without any H5N1 case, Cambodia suddenly witnessed a spurt of H5N1 cases in humans, with 16 cases reported between February 2023 and August 2024 caused by A/H5N1 clade 2.3.2.1c viruses. If the sudden spurt in cases was already concerning, 14 cases were caused by a novel mixing or reassortment of A/H5N1 virus. The reassortment was due to mixing of the gene segments from clade 2.3.2.1c known to circulate in Southeast Asia with the newer 2.3.4.4b clade that has spread globally.

Investigations found that three human cases were in contact with sick poultry or bird droppings. Till date, three deaths caused by the reassortant virus have been reported. However, no human-to-human spread has been reported till date.

In a preprint, which is yet to be peer-reviewed, posted on November 5, a team led by the Pasteur Institute in Cambodia published a detailed genetic analysis of the novel H5N1 reassortant, which yielded new details on the spillover timeline and emphasised the need for stepped-up surveillance.

For each human case, a collaborative One Health investigation was conducted, which was able to link the human cases to infected poultry through rapid whole genome sequencing. The rapid assessment through genome sequencing and linking the human cases to poultry enabled rapid response and control measures.

Clade 2.3.2.1c viruses in poultry were first reported

Time for stepped-up surveillance

Since October 2023, the reassortant virus has caused 14 human cases and three deaths

- The reassortment was due to mixing of the gene segments from clade 2.3.2.1c known to circulate in Southeast Asia with newer 2.3.4.4b clade that has spread globally
- Till date, three deaths caused by the reassortant virus have been reported but no human-to-human spread has been reported
- The first spillover to two related individuals in February 2023 involved clade 2.3.2.1c virus
- The second spillover to humans, which began in October 2023, involved 14 cases and six deaths. The second spillover is marked by a novel reassortant virus.
- The exact origins of the reassortment are unclear. But the reassortment has likely been facilitated by high-density poultry farming, wild bird migration, and cross-border poultry trade
- The detection of PB2 627K mutation in the novel reassortant genotype is a concern. The PB2 627K mutation is associated with increased mammalian adaptation and airborne transmission in ferrets
- Close monitoring of the novel reassortant genotype for signs of increased mammalian adaptation is necessary



in Cambodia in March 2014 and one human case caused by this clade thereafter was also reported from Cambodia. The clade 2.3.2.1c viruses continued to circulate since 2014. However, clade 2.3.4.4b viruses were first detected in live bird markets in Cambodia in 2021, co-circulating with clade 2.3.2.1c viruses.

There were two spillovers to humans, with the first occurring in February 2023 involving clade 2.3.2.1c viruses when two related individuals were detected and death of one person. The second spillover to humans began in October 2023. Between October 2023 and the end of August 2024, Cambodia has reported 14 cases with six deaths. The second spillover is marked by a novel reassortant virus.

According to the authors, the exact origins of this reassortment are still

unclear. However, the reassortment has very likely been "facilitated by high-density poultry farming, wild bird migration, and cross-border poultry trade in the region, highlighting the ongoing risk of zoonotic transmission in Southeast Asia".

Apparently, after the emergence of the novel reassortant genotype, the clade 2.3.2.1c is no longer in circulation in poultry in Cambodia. "Novel reassortant replaced the circulating 2.3.2.1c clade in Cambodian poultry," Jurre Y. Siegers, from the Institut Pasteur du Cambodge, Phnom Penh, Cambodia and the first author of the preprint said in a post in X (formerly Twitter). "All available data suggest human infections are attributed to direct poultry-to-human transmission, with no evidence of human-to-human spread."

Phylogenetic analysis of

the HA gene segment undertaken by the researchers reveals that all A/H5N1 viruses sequenced from human cases belong to clade 2.3.2.1c. According to the authors, the virus responsible for the February 2023 case in humans was closely related to clade 2.3.2.1c A/H5N1 viruses that has been circulating in Cambodian poultry and wild birds since 2013.

Significant divergence

But since October 2023, the hemagglutinin (HA) sequences from both humans and poultry in Cambodia displayed significant divergence from earlier Cambodia strains. "These HA genes clustered with two duck samples from Vietnam during July and August 2023, and were derived from a sublineage of clade 2.3.2.1c continuously detected in Laos during October 2020 and May 2023," they write. "Togeth-

er, this indicates an introduction of a sublineage of clade 2.3.2.1c viruses with a common ancestor detected in poultry in Vietnam and Laos, but the exact introduction pathway cannot be pinpointed due to gaps in available surveillance data."

Though the phenotypic contributions of newly introduced clade 2.3.4.4b internal gene segments have yet to be elucidated, the presence of certain amino acid mutations in both human and poultry viruses in the gene segment of 2.3.4.4b suggests enhanced capacity for mammalian infection, they note. "To better understand the zoonotic risk that these viruses pose, further risk assessment in silico, ex vivo, in vivo, and in vitro is critical. In addition, the detection of the PB2 627K mutation in the novel reassortant genotype in poultry is also a concern, as it may become established in widespread circulation," they caution. The PB2 627K mutation is associated with increased mammalian adaptation and airborne transmission in ferrets. This underscores the need for close monitoring of the novel reassortant genotype for signs of increased mammalian adaptation.

This makes it critical to carry out sustained surveillance of avian influenza virus circulation in poultry and wild birds, particularly in high-risk regions like Southeast Asia. Simultaneously, awareness programmes to reduce human exposure to infected poultry is paramount. Also important is building awareness about safe handling practices, and encouraging early healthcare seeking behaviour, says Dr. Siegers.

Why Cambodia's H5N1 reassortant virus needs close monitoring

कंबोडिया के H5N1 रियासॉर्टेंट वायरस की कड़ी निगरानी की आवश्यकता क्यों है

- All available data suggest human infections caused by the reassortant virus are attributed to direct poultry-to-human transmission, with no evidence of human-to-human spread.

सभी उपलब्ध डेटा यह सुझाव देते हैं कि रियासॉर्टेंट वायरस के कारण मानव संक्रमण सीधे मुर्गी से मानव में संक्रमण के कारण हुए हैं, और मानव-से-मानव संचरण का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है।

- More than 10 years without any H5N1 case, Cambodia suddenly witnessed a spurt of H5N1 cases in humans, with 16 cases reported between February 2023 and August 2024 caused by A/H5N1 clade 2.3.2.1c viruses.



Website: patrioticias.in

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10 वर्षों से अधिक समय तक H5N1 का कोई मामला नहीं होने के बाद, कंबोडिया में अचानक मानवों में H5N1 मामलों में वृद्धि देखी गई, जिसमें फरवरी 2023 और अगस्त 2024 के बीच A/H5 क्लेड 2.3.2.1c वायरस द्वारा 16 मामले रिपोर्ट किए गए।

- If the sudden spurt in cases was already concerning, 14 cases were caused by a novel mixing or reassortment of A/H5N1 virus.
यदि मामलों में अचानक वृद्धि पहले ही चिंताजनक थी, तो 14 मामले A/H5N1 वायरस के नए मिश्रण या रियासॉर्टमेंट के कारण थे।
- The reassortment was due to mixing of the gene segments from clade 2.3.2.1c known to circulate in Southeast Asia with the newer 2.3.4.4b clade that has spread globally.
यह रियासॉर्टमेंट दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में प्रचलित क्लेड 2.3.2.1c के जीन सेगमेंट के मिश्रण और नए 2.3.4.4b क्लेड के वैश्विक रूप से फैलने के कारण हुआ था।
- Investigations found that three human cases were in contact with sick poultry or bird droppings.
जांच में यह पाया गया कि तीन मानव मामलों का संपर्क बीमार मुर्गी या पक्षियों के मल से था।
- Till date, three deaths caused by the reassortant virus have been reported. However, no human-to-human spread has been reported till date.
अब तक, रियासॉर्टेंट वायरस से तीन मौतें रिपोर्ट की गई हैं। हालांकि, अब तक कोई मानव-से-मानव संचरण की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।
- In a preprint, which is yet to be peer-reviewed, posted on November 5, a team led by the Pasteur Institute in Cambodia published a detailed genetic analysis of the novel H5N1 reassortant, which yielded new details on the spillover timeline and emphasised the need for stepped-up surveillance.
5 नवंबर को प्रकाशित एक प्रीप्रिंट में, जो अभी तक सहकर्मी-समीक्षित नहीं हुआ है, कंबोडिया के पैस्ट्यूर संस्थान द्वारा नेतृत्व किए गए एक दल ने नए H5N1 रियासॉर्टेंट का विस्तृत आनुवंशिक विश्लेषण प्रकाशित किया, जिसमें स्पिलओवर टाइमलाइन पर नए विवरण सामने आए और निगरानी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया।
- For each human case, a collaborative One Health investigation was conducted, which was able to link the human cases to infected poultry through rapid whole genome sequencing.
प्रत्येक मानव मामले के लिए, एक सहयोगात्मक वन हेल्थ जांच की गई, जो तेजी से पूरे जीनोम अनुक्रमण के माध्यम से मानव मामलों को संक्रमित मुर्गी से जोड़ने में सक्षम थी।
- The rapid assessment through genome sequencing and linking the human cases to poultry enabled rapid response and control measures.
जीनोम अनुक्रमण के माध्यम से त्वरित मूल्यांकन और मानव मामलों को मुर्गी से जोड़ने से त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया और नियंत्रण उपायों को सक्षम किया।
- Clade 2.3.2.1c viruses in poultry were first reported in Cambodia in March 2014 and one human case caused by this clade thereafter was also reported from Cambodia.
कंबोडिया में मुर्गी में क्लेड 2.3.2.1c वायरस पहली बार मार्च 2014 में रिपोर्ट किया गया था और इसके बाद इस क्लेड से एक मानव मामला भी कंबोडिया से रिपोर्ट किया गया था।
- The clade 2.3.2.1c viruses continued to circulate since 2014. However, clade 2.3.4.4b viruses were first detected in live bird markets in Cambodia in 2021, co-circulating with clade 2.3.2.1c viruses.
क्लेड 2.3.2.1c वायरस 2014 से प्रचलन में रहे हैं। हालांकि, क्लेड 2.3.4.4b वायरस पहली बार 2021 में कंबोडिया के जीवित पक्षी बाजारों में पाए गए थे, जो क्लेड 2.3.2.1c वायरस के साथ सह-प्रसारित हो रहे थे।
- There were two spillovers to humans, with the first occurring in February 2023 involving clade 2.3.2.1c viruses when two related individuals were detected and death of one person.
मानवों में दो स्पिलओवर हुए थे, जिनमें से पहला फरवरी 2023 में हुआ था, जिसमें क्लेड 2.3.2.1c वायरस शामिल थे, जब दो संबंधित व्यक्तियों का पता चला और एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई।
- The second spillover to humans began in October 2023. Between October 2023 and the end of August 2024, Cambodia has reported 14 cases with six deaths. The second spillover is marked by a novel reassortant virus.
मानवों में दूसरा स्पिलओवर अक्टूबर 2023 में शुरू हुआ। अक्टूबर 2023 और अगस्त 2024 के अंत के बीच, कंबोडिया ने 14 मामलों के साथ 6 मौतों की रिपोर्ट की है। दूसरा स्पिलओवर एक नए रियासॉर्टेंट वायरस द्वारा चिह्नित है।
- According to the authors, the exact origins of this reassortment are still unclear. However, the reassortment has very likely been "facilitated by high-density poultry farming, wild bird migration, and cross-border poultry trade in the region, highlighting the ongoing risk of zoonotic transmission in Southeast Asia."
लेखकों के अनुसार, इस रियासॉर्टमेंट की सही उत्पत्ति अभी भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। हालांकि, यह रियासॉर्टमेंट "उच्च घनत्व वाले मुर्गी पालन, वन्य पक्षियों के प्रवास, और क्षेत्र में सीमा पार मुर्गी व्यापार द्वारा बहुत संभवतः सुविधाजनक हुआ है, जो दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में जूनाटिक संचरण के ongoing जोखिम को उजागर करता है।"

Emergence of Novel Reassortant Genotype in Cambodia

कंबोडिया में नए रियासॉर्टेंट जीनोटाइप का उभरना

- Apparently, after the emergence of the novel reassortant genotype, the clade 2.3.2.1c is no longer in circulation in poultry in Cambodia.
स्पष्ट रूप से, नए रियासॉर्टेंट जीनोटाइप के उभरने के बाद, क्लेड 2.3.2.1c अब कंबोडिया में मुर्गी में प्रचलन में नहीं है।
- "Novel reassortant replaced the circulating 2.3.2.1c clade in Cambodian poultry," Jurre Y. Siegers, from the Institut Pasteur du Cambodge, Phnom Penh, Cambodia and the first author of the preprint said in a post in X (formerly Twitter).
"नया रियासॉर्टेंट ने कंबोडिया में मुर्गी में प्रचलित 2.3.2.1c क्लेड को बदल दिया," ज्यूर्रे Y. सिगर्स, जो कंबोडिया के इंस्टिट्यूट पैस्ट्यूर से हैं और प्रीप्रिंट के पहले लेखक हैं, ने X (पूर्व में ट्विटर) पर एक पोस्ट में कहा।
- "All available data suggest human infections are attributed to direct poultry-to-human transmission, with no evidence of human-to-human spread."
"सभी उपलब्ध डेटा यह सुझाव देते हैं कि मानव संक्रमण सीधे मुर्गी-से-मानव संचरण के कारण होते हैं, और मानव-से-मानव संचरण का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है।"
- Phylogenetic analysis of the HA gene segment undertaken by the researchers reveals that all A/H5 viruses sequenced from human cases belong to clade 2.3.2.1c.
शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा किए गए HA जीन के आनुवंशिक विश्लेषण से यह खुलासा हुआ है कि सभी A/H5 वायरस, जो मानव मामलों से अनुक्रमित किए गए थे, क्लेड 2.3.2.1c से संबंधित हैं।



- According to the authors, the virus responsible for the **February 2023** case in humans was closely related to clade 2.3.2.1c A/H5N1 viruses that have been circulating in Cambodian poultry and wild birds since **2013**.
लेखकों के अनुसार, **फरवरी 2023** में मानवों में आए मामले के लिए जिम्मेदार वायरस **क्लेड 2.3.2.1c A/H5N1** वायरस से संबंधित था, जो **2013** से कंबोडिया की मुर्गी और जंगली पक्षियों में फैल रहा था।
- But since **October 2023**, the hemagglutinin (HA) sequences from both humans and poultry in Cambodia displayed significant divergence from earlier Cambodia strains.
लेकिन **अक्टूबर 2023** से, कंबोडिया में मानवों और मुर्गी से प्राप्त **हेमग्लूटिनिन (HA)** अनुक्रमों में पहले की कंबोडिया स्ट्रेनों से महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नता देखी गई।
- "These HA genes clustered with two duck samples from **Vietnam** during **July** and **August 2023**, and were derived from a sublineage of clade 2.3.2.1c continuously detected in **Laos** during **October 2020** and **May 2023**," they write.
"ये **HA जीन वियतनाम** के दो बत्ख के नमूनों से **जुलाई** और **अगस्त 2023** में समूहित हुए, और ये **लाओस** में **अक्टूबर 2020** और **मई 2023** के दौरान लगातार पाए गए **क्लेड 2.3.2.1c** की उप-वंश से निकले थे," वे लिखते हैं।
- "Together, this indicates an introduction of a sublineage of clade 2.3.2.1c viruses with a common ancestor detected in poultry in **Vietnam** and **Laos**, but the exact introduction pathway cannot be pinpointed due to gaps in available surveillance data."
"साथ में, यह **वियतनाम** और **लाओस** में मुर्गी में पाए गए एक सामान्य पूर्वज के साथ **क्लेड 2.3.2.1c** वायरस की उप-वंश की **परिचय** को दर्शाता है, लेकिन उपलब्ध निगरानी डेटा में अंतराल के कारण **सटीक परिचय मार्ग** की पहचान नहीं की जा सकती है।"
- Though the phenotypic contributions of newly introduced clade 2.3.4.4b internal gene segments have yet to be elucidated, the presence of certain amino acid mutations in both human and poultry viruses in the gene segment of 2.3.4.4b suggests enhanced capacity for mammalian infection, they note.
हालाँकि नए परिचालित **क्लेड 2.3.4.4b** के आंतरिक जीन सेगमेंट्स के **फेनोटाइपिक योगदान** को अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन **2.3.4.4b** के जीन सेगमेंट में मानव और मुर्गी दोनों वायरसों में कुछ **अमीनो एसिड उत्परिवर्तन** की उपस्थिति **स्तनधारी संक्रमण** के लिए बेहतर क्षमता को दर्शाती है, वे नोट करते हैं।
- "To better understand the zoonotic risk that these viruses pose, further risk assessment in silico, ex vivo, in vivo, and in vitro is critical."
"इन वायरसों से होने वाले **जूनैटिक जोखिम** को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के लिए, आगे का जोखिम मूल्यांकन **इन सिलिको, एक्स विवो, इन विवो, और इन विट्रो** में महत्वपूर्ण है।"
- "In addition, the detection of the **PB2 627K mutation** in the novel reassortant genotype in poultry is also a concern, as it may become established in widespread circulation," they caution.
"इसके अतिरिक्त, मुर्गी में नए **रियासॉर्टेंट जीनोटाइप** में **PB2 627K उत्परिवर्तन** का पता लगाना भी चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि यह व्यापक प्रसार में स्थापित हो सकता है," वे चेतावनी देते हैं।
- The **PB2 627K mutation** is associated with increased mammalian adaptation and airborne transmission in ferrets.
PB2 627K उत्परिवर्तन का संबंध **स्तनधारी अनुकूलन** और **फेरैट्स** में वायुवाहित संचरण से है।
- This underscores the need for close monitoring of the novel reassortant genotype for signs of increased mammalian adaptation.
यह नए **रियासॉर्टेंट जीनोटाइप** की **स्तनधारी अनुकूलन** में वृद्धि के संकेतों के लिए कड़ी निगरानी की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।
- This makes it critical to carry out sustained surveillance of avian influenza virus circulation in poultry and wild birds, particularly in high-risk regions like **Southeast Asia**.
इसलिए, **दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया** जैसे उच्च-जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में मुर्गी और जंगली पक्षियों में **एवियन फ्लू वायरस** के प्रसार की **सतत निगरानी** करना महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।
- Simultaneously, awareness programmes to reduce human exposure to infected poultry is paramount.
साथ ही, **मानवों के संक्रमित मुर्गी** से संपर्क को कम करने के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का संचालन सर्वोपरि है।
- Also important is building awareness about safe handling practices, and encouraging early healthcare seeking behavior, says Dr. Siegers.
सुरक्षित हैंडलिंग प्रैक्टिस के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाना और **प्रारंभिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल** की ओर प्रोत्साहित करना भी महत्वपूर्ण है, कहते हैं डॉ. सिगर्स।



GS Paper III: Basic Science

Caterpillar fungus can slow down growth of cancer cells

New research into a chemical produced by a caterpillar fungus that has shown promise as a possible cancer treatment has revealed how it interacts with genes to interrupt cell growth signals. The chemical Cordycepin, interrupts the cell growth signals that are overactive in cancer, an approach that could be less damaging to healthy tissues than most currently available treatments. Cordycepin is converted to cordycepin triphosphate, and this molecule was found to directly affect cancer cells.

Caterpillar Fungus Can Slow Down Growth of Cancer Cells

कैटरपिलर फंगस कैंसर कोशिकाओं की वृद्धि को धीमा कर सकता है

- New research into a chemical produced by a caterpillar fungus has shown promise as a possible cancer treatment.
कैटरपिलर फंगस द्वारा उत्पादित एक रासायनिक पदार्थ पर किए गए नए शोध से यह संभावना जताई गई है कि यह कैंसर उपचार में सहायक हो सकता है।
- The chemical **Cordycepin** interrupts the cell growth signals that are overactive in cancer.
रासायनिक **कोर्डिसेपिन** कैंसर में अत्यधिक सक्रिय कोशिका वृद्धि संकेतों को रोकता है।
- This approach could be less damaging to healthy tissues than most currently available treatments.
यह तरीका वर्तमान में उपलब्ध अधिकांश उपचारों की तुलना में स्वस्थ ऊतकों को कम हानि पहुँचाने वाला हो सकता है।
- Cordycepin is converted to **cordycepin triphosphate**, and this molecule was found to directly affect cancer cells.
कोर्डिसेपिन को **कोर्डिसेपिन ट्राइफॉस्फेट** में बदल दिया जाता है, और यह अणु सीधे तौर पर कैंसर कोशिकाओं पर असर डालता है।





GS Paper III: Basic Science

Daytime sleepiness may be tied to dementia syndrome

Older people who are sleepy during the day or lack enthusiasm for activities due to sleep issues may be more likely to develop a syndrome that can lead to dementia. People with the syndrome have a **slow walking speed and have some memory issues**, although they do not have a mobility disability or dementia. Called **motoric cognitive risk syndrome**, the condition can occur before dementia develops. The study does not prove that these sleep-related issues cause the syndrome, it only shows an association.

Daytime Sleepiness May Be Tied to Dementia Syndrome

दिन के समय की नींद अधिक होना डिमेंशिया सिंड्रोम से जुड़ा हो सकता है

- Older people who are sleepy during the day or lack enthusiasm for activities due to sleep issues may be more likely to develop a syndrome that can lead to dementia. जो वृद्ध लोग दिन के समय नींद महसूस करते हैं या नींद संबंधी समस्याओं के कारण गतिविधियों में उत्साह की कमी महसूस करते हैं, वे उस सिंड्रोम का शिकार हो सकते हैं, जो डिमेंशिया का कारण बन सकता है।
- People with the syndrome have a slow walking speed and have some memory issues, although they do not have a mobility disability or dementia. सिंड्रोम से पीड़ित लोग धीमी गति से चलते हैं और कुछ स्मृति समस्याएँ होती हैं, हालांकि उनके पास कोई गतिशीलता विकलांगता या डिमेंशिया नहीं होता।
- Called **motoric cognitive risk syndrome**, the condition can occur before dementia develops. इसे मोटोरिक कॉग्निटिव रिस्क सिंड्रोम कहा जाता है, और यह डिमेंशिया के विकास से पहले हो सकता है।
- The study does not prove that these sleep-related issues cause the syndrome, it only shows an association. शोध यह प्रमाणित नहीं करता कि ये नींद संबंधी समस्याएँ सिंड्रोम का कारण बनती हैं, यह केवल एक संबंध को दर्शाता है।



GS Paper I: Geography

DNA evidence of people buried in volcanic eruption

In 79 CE, the active volcanic system in southern Italy known as **Somma-Vesuvius** erupted, burying the small Roman town of **Pompeii** and everyone in it. Now, ancient DNA collected shows that individuals' sexes and family relationships do not match traditional interpretations formulated largely from modern-day assumptions – **an adult wearing a golden bracelet and holding a child, traditionally interpreted as a mother and child, were an unrelated adult male and child.**

DNA Evidence of People Buried in Volcanic Eruption ज्वालामुखी विस्फोट में दफन लोगों का डीएनए साक्ष्य

- In 79 CE, the active volcanic system in southern Italy known as **Somma-Vesuvius** erupted, burying the small Roman town of **Pompeii** and everyone in it. 79 ईस्वी में, दक्षिणी इटली में स्थित सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी प्रणाली **सोम्मा-वेसुवियस** ने विस्फोट किया, जिससे **पॉम्पेई** नामक छोटे रोमन नगर और उसमें रहने वाले सभी लोग दफन हो गए।
- Now, ancient **DNA** collected shows that individuals' sexes and family relationships do not match traditional interpretations formulated largely from modern-day assumptions — an adult wearing a **golden bracelet** and holding a child, traditionally interpreted as a mother and child, were an unrelated adult male and child. अब, एकत्र किए गए प्राचीन **डीएनए** से पता चलता है कि व्यक्तियों का लिंग और पारिवारिक संबंध पारंपरिक व्याख्याओं से मेल नहीं खाते, जो मुख्य रूप से आधुनिक-day अनुमान पर आधारित थीं – एक वयस्क जो **सोने की चूड़ी** पहने हुए था और एक बच्चे को पकड़े हुए था, जिसे पारंपरिक रूप से एक **माँ और बच्चे** के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया गया था, वह वास्तव में एक **अज्ञात वयस्क पुरुष और बच्चा** था।

India will fail to meet 2025 TB 'elimination' target

GS Paper II: Health Sector

R. Prasad

In March 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi set an ambitious goal of "eliminating" TB by 2025, five years ahead of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) deadline set for 2030. Mr. Modi reiterated the government's goal of "eliminating" TB by 2025 even in March 2023 while inaugurating the One World TB Summit 2023 in Varanasi.

The SDG targets for 2030 is 90% reduction in TB deaths compared with 2015 and 80% reduction in TB incidence compared with 2015. As per WHO's post-2015 End TB Strategy, compared with 2015, countries are required to meet the 2025 milestones of re-

ducing TB deaths by 75%, and reducing TB incidence rate by 50%. But as per the WHO Global TB Report 2024 and the India TB Report 2024 released a few days ago, India will not be able to even meet the 2025 milestones set by the WHO End TB Strategy, let alone achieving the ambitious goal of "eliminating" TB by 2025.

According to the India TB Report 2024, the TB incidence rate in India in 2015 was 237 per 1,00,000 population and the mortality rate was 28 per 1,00,000 population in 2015. According to the WHO global TB report 2024, the TB incidence rate for India in 2023 was 195 per 1,00,000 population. It was 199 per 1,00,000 in 2022. In the



Lagging: Even in 2023, India has not met the 2020 milestones of the End TB Strategy for both TB incidence and deaths. GETTY IMAGES

case of TB mortality, the rate was 22 per 1,00,000 population in 2023, down from 23 per one lakh in 2022. As per the WHO report, the TB incidence rate in India had reduced by 18% between 2015 and 2023, while the reduction in the total number of TB deaths between 2015 and 2023 was only 24%. Since

the End TB Strategy 2025 milestone requires 75% reduction in the total number of TB deaths and 50% reduction in TB incidence, India has to reduce the TB death rate from 28 per 1,00,000 in 2015 to seven per 1,00,000 by 2025 and the TB incidence rate from 237 per 1,00,000 in 2015 to 118.5 per 1,00,000 by 2025.

Not only will India fail to "eliminate" TB by 2025, it will not even be able to meet even the End TB Strategy 2025 milestones for TB incidence and the total number of TB deaths.

Worse, even in 2023, India has not met the 2020 milestones of the End TB Strategy for both TB incidence and deaths. As per the End TB Strategy target for 2020, there should have been a 35% reduction in the number of TB deaths compared with 2015 and 20% reduction in TB incidence rate compared with 2015. With only 24% reduction in the total number of TB deaths and 18% reduction in TB incidence between 2015 and 2023, India has not even met the 2020 milestones for TB deaths and TB incidence even

three years after the 2020 target date.

India did not meet the 'elimination' targets set for 2023 by the India's National Strategic Plan for TB elimination: 2017-2025 report published in 2017 – reducing the estimated TB incidence rate per lakh population to 77, and reducing the estimated TB deaths per 1,00,000 population to six.

Despite the very slow progress in reducing TB incidence and deaths and far from "eliminating" TB by 2025, a November 5 PIB release says India achieved a "noteworthy 17.7% decline in TB incidence from 2015 to 2023, a rate that is over twice the global average decline of 8.3%", as reported by the WHO Global TB Report 2024.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

India will fail to meet 2025 TB 'elimination' target

भारत 2025 तक टीबी उन्मूलन का लक्ष्य हासिल करने में विफल रहेगा

Elimination of TB by 2025

2025 तक टीबी का उन्मूलन

- In March 2018, Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** set an ambitious goal of "eliminating" TB by **2025**, five years ahead of the United Nations **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** deadline set for **2030**.
मार्च 2018 में, प्रधानमंत्री **नरेन्द्र मोदी** ने 2025 तक टीबी के "उन्मूलन" का एक महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र **सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDG)** की 2030 की समय सीमा से पांच साल पहले था।
- Mr. Modi reiterated the government's goal of "eliminating" TB by **2025** even in **March 2023** while inaugurating the **One World TB Summit 2023** in **Varanasi**.
मार्च 2023 में, श्री मोदी ने वाराणसी में **वन वर्ल्ड टीबी समिट 2023** का उद्घाटन करते हुए 2025 तक टीबी के "उन्मूलन" का सरकारी लक्ष्य फिर से दोहराया।
- The SDG targets for **2030** are **90%** reduction in TB deaths compared with **2015** and **80%** reduction in TB incidence compared with **2015**.
2030 के लिए SDG लक्ष्यों में 2015 के मुकाबले टीबी मृत्यु दर में **90%** और टीबी संक्रमण दर में **80%** की कमी है।
- According to WHO's post-2015 **End TB Strategy**, countries are required to meet the **2025** milestones of reducing TB deaths by **75%**, and reducing TB incidence rate by **50%** compared to **2015**.
WHO की 2015 के बाद की **एंड टीबी स्ट्रैटेजी** के अनुसार, देशों को 2025 तक **75%** मौतों की कमी और **50%** संक्रमण दर में कमी लाने का लक्ष्य पूरा करना होगा, 2015 के मुकाबले।
- However, as per the **WHO Global TB Report 2024** and the **India TB Report 2024** released a few days ago, India will not be able to meet even the **2025** milestones set by the **WHO End TB Strategy**, let alone achieving the ambitious goal of "eliminating" TB by **2025**.
हालांकि, **WHO ग्लोबल टीबी रिपोर्ट 2024** और **भारत टीबी रिपोर्ट 2024** के अनुसार, जो कुछ दिन पहले जारी हुईं, भारत WHO की **एंड टीबी स्ट्रैटेजी** द्वारा निर्धारित 2025 के मील के पत्थर भी नहीं पूरा कर सकेगा, और 2025 तक टीबी के "उन्मूलन" के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना तो दूर की बात है।
- According to the **India TB Report 2024**, the TB incidence rate in **India** in **2015** was **237 per 1,00,000** population and the mortality rate was **28 per 1,00,000** population in **2015**.
भारत टीबी रिपोर्ट 2024 के अनुसार, 2015 में भारत में टीबी संक्रमण दर **237 प्रति 1,00,000** जनसंख्या थी और मृत्यु दर **28 प्रति 1,00,000** जनसंख्या थी।
- According to the **WHO Global TB Report 2024**, the TB incidence rate for **India** in **2023** was **195 per 1,00,000** population. It was **199 per 1,00,000** in **2022**.
WHO ग्लोबल टीबी रिपोर्ट 2024 के अनुसार, 2023 में भारत में टीबी संक्रमण दर **195 प्रति 1,00,000** जनसंख्या थी। यह 2022 में **199 प्रति 1,00,000** थी।
- In the case of TB mortality, the rate was **22 per 1,00,000** population in **2023**, down from **23 per 1,00,000** in **2022**.
टीबी मृत्यु दर के मामले में, 2023 में यह **22 प्रति 1,00,000** जनसंख्या थी, जो 2022 में **23 प्रति 1,00,000** थी।
- As per the WHO report, the TB incidence rate in India had reduced by **18%** between **2015** and **2023**, while the reduction in the total number of TB deaths between **2015** and **2023** was only **24%**.
WHO रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में टीबी संक्रमण दर में 2015 और 2023 के बीच **18%** की कमी आई है, जबकि 2015 और 2023 के बीच टीबी से होने वाली कुल मौतों में केवल **24%** की कमी आई है।
- Since the **End TB Strategy 2025** milestone requires **75%** reduction in the total number of TB deaths and **50%** reduction in TB incidence, India has to reduce the TB death rate from **28 per 1,00,000** in **2015** to **7 per 1,00,000** by **2025** and the TB incidence rate from **237 per 1,00,000** in **2015** to **118.5 per 1,00,000** by **2025**.
चूंकि **एंड टीबी स्ट्रैटेजी 2025** मील का पत्थर टीबी मृत्यु दर में **75%** कमी और टीबी संक्रमण दर में **50%** कमी की आवश्यकता करता है, भारत को 2015 में **28 प्रति 1,00,000** से 2025 तक **7 प्रति 1,00,000** और 2015 में **237 प्रति 1,00,000** से 2025 तक **118.5 प्रति 1,00,000** तक कमी लानी होगी।

India's Progress on Tuberculosis (TB) Elimination by 2025

2025 तक तपेदिक (टीबी) उन्मूलन पर भारत की प्रगति

- India will fail to "eliminate" TB by 2025 and will not meet the **End TB Strategy 2025** milestones for **TB incidence** and total **TB deaths**.
भारत 2025 तक टीबी को "उन्मूलन" नहीं कर पाएगा और **एंड टीबी रणनीति 2025** के माइलस्टोन को **टीबी घटना** और **कुल टीबी मौतों** के लिए पूरा नहीं कर पाएगा।
- Even in 2023, India has not met the **2020** milestones of the **End TB Strategy** for both **TB incidence** and **deaths**.
2023 में भी, भारत ने **2020** के **माइलस्टोन** को **एंड टीबी रणनीति** के तहत **टीबी घटना** और **मौतों** के लिए पूरा नहीं किया है।
- As per the **End TB Strategy target for 2020**, there should have been a **35%** reduction in the number of **TB deaths** compared with 2015 and a **20%** reduction in **TB incidence rate** compared with 2015.
एंड टीबी रणनीति 2020 के लक्ष्य के अनुसार, 2015 के मुकाबले टीबी मौतों में **35%** की कमी और टीबी घटना दर में **20%** की कमी होनी चाहिए थी।
- India has only achieved a **24%** reduction in the total number of **TB deaths** and an **18%** reduction in **TB incidence** between **2015** and **2023**.
भारत ने 2015 और 2023 के बीच कुल टीबी मौतों में केवल **24%** की कमी और टीबी घटना में **18%** की कमी हासिल की है।
- India did not meet the 'elimination' targets set for **2023** by India's **National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination: 2017-2025** report published in **2017**.
भारत ने 2017 में प्रकाशित भारत की राष्ट्रीय रणनीतिक योजना 2017-2025 रिपोर्ट द्वारा 2023 के लिए निर्धारित 'उन्मूलन' लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किए।
- The target for **2023** was to reduce the estimated **TB incidence rate** per lakh population to **77** and to reduce the estimated **TB deaths** per 1,00,000 population to **six**.



2023 के लिए लक्ष्य था कि प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर टीबी घटना दर को 77 तक और प्रति 1,00,000 जनसंख्या पर टीबी मौतों को छह तक कम किया जाए।

- Despite the slow progress in reducing **TB incidence** and **deaths**, India achieved a "noteworthy **17.7% decline** in **TB incidence** from 2015 to 2023," which is more than twice the global average decline of **8.3%**.
टीबी घटना और मौतों को घटाने में धीमी प्रगति के बावजूद, भारत ने 2015 से 2023 के बीच "टीबी घटना में 17.7% की महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट" हासिल की, जो वैश्विक औसत 8.3% की गिरावट से अधिक है।
- This data was reported by the **WHO Global TB Report 2024**.
यह आंकड़ा **WHO ग्लोबल टीबी रिपोर्ट 2024** द्वारा रिपोर्ट किया गया था।

Question Corner

GS Paper I: Geography

Not volcanism

Did the world's best-preserved dinosaurs really die in 'Pompeii-type' events?

By the 1990s, it was clear that the so-called Yixian Formation contained uniquely well-preserved remains of dinosaurs, birds, mammals, insects, frogs, turtles and other creatures. Unlike the skeletal and often fragmentary fossils unearthed in most other places, many animals came complete with internal organs, feathers, scales, fur and stomach contents. It suggested some kind of sudden, unusual preservation process at work. The leading hypothesis for the

perfect fossils up to now has been sudden burial by volcanism, perhaps like the waves of hot ash from Mt. Vesuvius that entombed many citizens of Pompeii in A.D. 79. The Yixian deposits have been popularly dubbed the "Chinese Pompeii". Though the Pompeii idea is highly appealing, a study says it is totally wrong. Instead, the study says the creatures were preserved by more mundane events including collapses of burrows and rainy periods that built up sediments that buried the dead in oxygen-free pockets.

Readers may send their questions / answers to questioncorner@thehindu.co.in

लहरों ने किया था।

- The **Yixian deposits** have been popularly dubbed the "**Chinese Pompeii**." **यिक्सियान जमा** को लोकप्रिय रूप से "**चीनी पॉम्पेई**" कहा गया है।
- Though the Pompeii idea is highly appealing, a study says it is totally wrong. हालाँकि पॉम्पेई का विचार अत्यधिक आकर्षक है, एक अध्ययन कहता है कि यह पूरी तरह गलत है।
- Instead, the study says the creatures were preserved by more mundane events including collapses of burrows and rainy periods that built up sediments that buried the dead in **oxygen-free pockets**. इसके बजाय, अध्ययन कहता है कि जीवों को अधिक सामान्य घटनाओं द्वारा संरक्षित किया गया था, जिसमें बिलों का ध्वस्त होना और वर्षा काल शामिल थे, जिन्होंने अवसादन जमा किए और मृतकों को **ऑक्सीजन-रहित स्थानों** में दफन कर दिया।

Not volcanism

ज्वालामुखी नहीं

Yixian Formation and Its Fossils
यिक्सियान परत और इसके जीवाश्म

- By the 1990s, it was clear that the so-called **Yixian Formation** contained uniquely well-preserved remains of **dinosaurs, birds, mammals, insects, frogs, turtles**, and other creatures. **1990 के दशक तक यह स्पष्ट हो चुका था कि तथाकथित यिक्सियान परत में डायनासोर, पक्षी, स्तनधारी, कीट, मेंढक, कछुए और अन्य जीवों के अद्वितीय रूप से संरक्षित अवशेष थे।**
- Unlike the skeletal and often fragmentary fossils unearthed in most other places, many animals came complete with **internal organs, feathers, scales, fur, and stomach contents**. अधिकतर अन्य स्थानों से खोदकर निकाले गए कंकाली और अक्सर खंडित जीवाश्मों के विपरीत, कई जानवर **आंतरिक अंगों, पंखों, कमानों, ऊन और पेट की सामग्री** के साथ पूर्ण रूप से पाए गए थे।
- It suggested some kind of sudden, unusual preservation process at work. इससे यह संकेत मिला कि कोई अचानक, असामान्य संरक्षण प्रक्रिया काम कर रही थी।
- The leading hypothesis for the perfect fossils up to now has been sudden burial by **volcanism**, perhaps like the waves of **hot ash** from **Mt. Vesuvius** that entombed many citizens of **Pompeii** in **A.D. 79**. अब तक परफेक्ट जीवाश्मों के लिए प्रमुख परिकल्पना **ज्वालामुखी गतिविधि** द्वारा अचानक दफनाए जाने की रही है, शायद जैसे **ए.डी. 79 में पॉम्पेई** के कई नागरिकों को दफनाने के लिए **गर्म राख** की



How will Trump treat illegal Indians?

Why is the U.S. repatriating a large number of Indians? What are the various legally accepted processes through which Indian citizens can enter the U.S.? If the focus of the Trump presidency is expected to be on cross-border flow from Latin American countries, will Indians be affected?

GS Paper II: Indian Diaspora

GS Paper II: India-US

The story so far:

On October 22, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) flew a “large-frame charter removal flight” to repatriate Indian nationals “who did not establish legal basis to remain in the United States.” Royce Murray, assistant secretary for Border and Immigration Policy at the DHS, said the U.S. had repatriated over 1,100 Indian nationals in the previous fiscal year.

Why were the Indians repatriated?

The U.S. officials maintain that they want to deter “irregular migration” to the U.S. from India among other countries, and that the charter flight was in addition to the regular removals that the Immigration and Customs Enforcement department carries out through commercial flights. The flight was aimed at showcasing the strong will of the then poll-bound Joseph Biden administration to enforce immigration laws and deliver “tough consequences for those who enter unlawfully.”

What are the ways in which irregular Indian immigrants try to enter the U.S.?

Indians who try to enter the U.S. unlawfully generally try to use the southern U.S. border with Mexico and the Canada-U.S. border in the north. The pressure is more on the Mexico-U.S. border as several Latin American or central American countries like Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are known to provide visa-free entry to U.S.-visa holding Indians for a period of time. Using this facility, some people try to stay for extended periods of time in these countries that are known for their porous borders and

Anti-immigration measures under Donald Trump will be uniformly implemented and is likely to hit Indian immigrants too

easy travel to the Texas border by using dangerous human trafficking agents and organisations. India has a large number of agreements for visas with these countries that allow for extended stays for Indian citizens. For example, Peru is among those that waives visa requirement for Indian nationals for business and tourism purposes for one or more stays totalling up to 180 days per year, provided that they hold permanent residence or a visa valid for a minimum of six months for Australia, Canada, U.K., the U.S., or any Schengen country.

From which States is there a high rate of irregular immigration?

The latest flight from the U.S. that carried the Indian nationals landed in Punjab, an U.S. official told the media, indicating that most of the people on board that special flight hailed from Punjab. *The Hindu* had reported in November 2023 that from November 2022 to September 2023, a record number of Indians – 96,917 – were arrested while crossing illegally into the U.S., according to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (UCBP) data. The number of Indians trying to enter the U.S. has witnessed a five-fold rise since 2019. Available data indicates that Gujarat has been supplying half of the total illegal immigrants trying to enter the U.S. There have also been several instances of deaths of people while trying to cross the border. In a well-documented case, a family of four – Jagadish Patel, Vaishaliben Patel and their two children, Vihangi and Dharmik, froze to death as they tried to cross from Canada into the U.S.

What is meant by lawful immigration to U.S.?

There are various legally accepted processes through which Indian citizens immigrate to the U.S. Every U.S. fiscal year (October 1 to September 30) around 1,40,000 employment-based immigrant visas are made available to qualified persons under the provisions of U.S. immigration law. Employment-based immigrant visas fall into five “preference categories”. In certain cases, spouses and children are allowed to join the applicant. The professionals who fall in the first three categories are persons with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business or athletics, outstanding professors and researchers with adequate experience, multinational managers and executives. Professionals holding advanced degrees and persons of exceptional abilities can also apply for immigrating lawfully to the U.S. Skilled workers, professionals and unskilled workers who can fill positions after two years of training also fall in this range. The fourth category is

‘Certain Special Immigrants’ that includes professionals who work with broadcast media in the U.S., certain employees or former employees of the U.S. government as well as people from conflict zones like Iraq and Afghanistan (translators/interpreters). The fifth category includes investors who can launch foreign commercial enterprises in the U.S.

President-elect Donald Trump, who is known to have used expressions like “poisoning the blood” on the issue of immigration, has not targeted Indians. In fact, during the closing part of his campaign, he even spoke for protection of the Hindu minority community in Bangladesh which appealed to Indian-origin voters in the U.S. That apart, Vice-President-elect J.D. Vance’s wife Usha Chilukuri Vance is of Indian origin. The greater part of his focus on immigration has been turned towards the cross-border flow from Latin American countries. However, anti-immigration measures under him will be uniformly implemented and is likely to hit Indian immigrants too.

What was Trump’s policy on immigration during his first term?

During his first stint (2017-2021), President Trump had increased the rate of denial of HIB visas to Indian professionals. Mr. Trump had issued a “Buy American and Hire American” executive order on April 18, 2017. Subsequently, the Foreign Affairs Manual included a directive to consular officials to keep the executive order in view while deciding on granting of a visa. According to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), under President Trump, denial of HIB visa for initial services grew rapidly from 13% in 2017 to 21% in 2019. There were also allegations that U.S. consular officials were making it extremely difficult for Indian companies to transfer employees from India to the U.S. under the LI visa category. During his first term, Mr. Trump had given the slogan of ‘Build the Wall’ in the southern border of the U.S. with Mexico. In the just-concluded presidential election, he focused on stopping illegal immigration and deporting foreigners who are staying in the U.S. illegally – the number being touted to be in the region of 11 million. Mr. Trump has delivered a series of speeches on how he plans to deal with this problem which is presumed to affect the job market in the U.S. He has declared that the National Guard will be deployed to deport illegal overstayers and that he might even invoke the 1798 Alien Enemies Act. However, there is little clarity about how Mr. Trump would address immigration-related concerns that his supporters have displayed during the campaign.

In addition, his anti-immigrant stance will clash with the economic policy of his tech czars who want to access the Indian market. It will be ironic if the Trump presidency opposes the entry of people from markets favoured by Trump-friendly business tycoons.



Stringent measures: A Texas delegate holds a sign during the third day of the 2024 Republican National Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 17. AFP

How will Trump treat illegal Indians?

ट्रम्प अवैध भारतीयों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करेंगे?

Why is the U.S. repatriating a large number of Indians? What are the various legally accepted processes through which Indian citizens can enter the U.S.? If the focus of the Trump presidency is expected to be on cross-border flow from Latin American countries, will Indians be affected?

अमेरिका बड़ी संख्या में भारतीयों को वापस क्यों ला रहा है? कानूनी रूप से स्वीकृत विभिन्न प्रक्रियाएँ क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से भारतीय नागरिक अमेरिका में प्रवेश कर सकते हैं? यदि ट्रम्प के राष्ट्रपति पद का ध्यान लैटिन अमेरिकी देशों से सीमा पार प्रवाह पर होने की उम्मीद है, तो क्या भारतीय प्रभावित होंगे?

Repatriation of Indian Nationals by the U.S.

यू.एस. द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकों का प्रत्यावर्तन

- On October 22, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) flew a “large-frame charter removal flight” to repatriate Indian nationals “who did not establish legal basis to remain in the United States.”
22 अक्टूबर को होमलैंड सुरक्षा विभाग (DHS) ने “बड़े आकार का चार्टर उड़ान” भरकर भारतीय नागरिकों को प्रत्यावर्तित किया, जो “संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में रहने का वैध आधार स्थापित नहीं कर पाए थे।”
- Royce Murray, assistant secretary for Border and Immigration Policy at the DHS, said the U.S. had repatriated over 1,100 Indian nationals in the previous fiscal year.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

रॉयस मरे, DHS में सीमा और आप्रवासन नीति के सहायक सचिव ने कहा कि अमेरिका ने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 1,100 से अधिक भारतीय नागरिकों को प्रत्यावर्तित किया था।

Why were the Indians repatriated?

भारतीयों का प्रत्यावर्तन क्यों किया गया?

- The U.S. officials maintain that they want to deter “irregular migration” to the U.S. from India among other countries, and that the charter flight was in addition to the regular removals that the Immigration and Customs Enforcement department carries out through commercial flights.
अमेरिकी अधिकारी यह मानते हैं कि वे भारत सहित अन्य देशों से “अनियमित आप्रवासन” को रोकना चाहते हैं, और यह चार्टर उड़ान उन नियमित हटाने की उड़ानों के अतिरिक्त थी, जो इमिग्रेशन और कस्टम्स एन्फोर्समेंट विभाग द्वारा वाणिज्यिक उड़ानों के माध्यम से की जाती हैं।
- The flight was aimed at showcasing the strong will of the then poll-bound **Joseph Biden** administration to enforce immigration laws and deliver “tough consequences for those who enter unlawfully.”
इस उड़ान का उद्देश्य तत्कालीन चुनाव-निर्भर **जोसेफ बाइडन** प्रशासन की आप्रवासन कानूनों को लागू करने और “जो अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करते हैं उनके लिए कड़े परिणाम” देने की दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति को प्रदर्शित करना था।

What are the ways in which irregular Indian immigrants try to enter the U.S.?

अनियमित भारतीय आप्रवासियों के लिए यू.एस. में प्रवेश के तरीके क्या हैं?

- Indians who try to enter the U.S. unlawfully generally try to use the **southern U.S. border** with **Mexico** and the **Canada-U.S. border** in the north.
जो भारतीय अवैध रूप से यू.एस. में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे सामान्यतः **मैक्सिको** के साथ **दक्षिणी यू.एस. सीमा** और **कनाडा-यू.एस. सीमा** का उपयोग करने की कोशिश करते हैं।
- The pressure is more on the **Mexico-U.S. border** as several **Latin American** or **Central American** countries like **Honduras**, **El Salvador**, and **Guatemala** are known to provide **visa-free entry** to U.S.-visa holding Indians for a period of time.
मैक्सिको-यू.एस. सीमा पर दबाव अधिक है क्योंकि कई **लैटिन अमेरिकी** या **केंद्रीय अमेरिकी** देश जैसे **हॉंडुरस**, **एल साल्वाडोर** और **ग्वाटेमाला** को यू.एस. वीजा धारी भारतीयों को एक निश्चित समय के लिए **वीजा-रहित प्रवेश** प्रदान करने के लिए जाना जाता है।
- Using this facility, some people try to stay for extended periods of time in these countries that are known for their porous borders and easy travel to the **Texas** border by using dangerous **human trafficking agents** and organizations.
इस सुविधा का उपयोग करके, कुछ लोग इन देशों में लंबे समय तक रहने की कोशिश करते हैं, जो अपने छिद्रपूर्ण सीमाओं और **टेक्सस** सीमा तक आसान यात्रा के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, जिससे वे खतरनाक **मानव तस्करी एजेंट्स** और संगठनों का उपयोग करते हैं।
- India has a large number of agreements for visas with these countries that allow for extended stays for Indian citizens.
भारत के इन देशों के साथ कई वीजा समझौते हैं जो भारतीय नागरिकों को विस्तारित प्रवास की अनुमति देते हैं।
- For example, **Peru** is among those that waives visa requirement for **Indian nationals** for business and tourism purposes for one or more stays totaling up to **180 days per year**, provided that they hold permanent residence or a visa valid for a minimum of **six months** for **Australia**, **Canada**, **U.K.**, **U.S.**, or any **Schengen country**.
उदाहरण के लिए, **पेरू** उन देशों में शामिल है जो व्यापार और पर्यटन उद्देश्यों के लिए **भारतीय नागरिकों** के लिए वीजा आवश्यकता माफ करते हैं, बशर्ते वे **ऑस्ट्रेलिया**, **कनाडा**, **यू.के.**, **यू.एस.**, या किसी भी **शेंगेन देश** के लिए कम से कम **छह महीने** वैध स्थायी निवास या वीजा रखते हों।

From which States is there a high rate of irregular immigration?

कौन से राज्यों से अनियमित आप्रवासन की उच्च दर है?

- The latest flight from the U.S. that carried the Indian nationals landed in **Punjab**, an U.S. official told the media, indicating that most of the people on board that special flight hailed from **Punjab**.
अमेरिकी अधिकारी ने मीडिया को बताया कि हाल की उड़ान जो भारतीय नागरिकों को लेकर आई थी, वह **पंजाब** में उतरी, यह संकेत देते हुए कि उस विशेष उड़ान में अधिकांश लोग **पंजाब** से थे।
- The **Hindu** had reported in **November 2023** that from **November 2022** to **September 2023**, a record number of **Indians** — **96,917** — were arrested while crossing illegally into the U.S., according to **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (UCBP) data**.
हिंदू ने **नवंबर 2023** में रिपोर्ट किया था कि **नवंबर 2022** से **सितंबर 2023** तक, **96,917** भारतीयों को अवैध रूप से यू.एस. में प्रवेश करते समय गिरफ्तार किया गया, **यू.एस. कस्टम्स और बॉर्डर प्रोटेक्शन (UCBP)** डेटा के अनुसार।
- The number of Indians trying to enter the U.S. has witnessed a **five-fold rise** since **2019**.
2019 से अब तक यू.एस. में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश कर रहे भारतीयों की संख्या में **पाँच गुना वृद्धि** हुई है।
- Available data indicates that **Gujarat** has been supplying **half** of the total illegal immigrants trying to enter the U.S.
उपलब्ध डेटा से संकेत मिलता है कि **गुजरात** ने यू.एस. में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश कर रहे कुल अवैध प्रवासियों का **आधा** हिस्सा प्रदान किया है।
- There have also been several instances of **deaths** of people while trying to cross the border.
सीमा पार करने की कोशिश करते समय कई लोगों की **मृत्यु** के कई उदाहरण भी सामने आए हैं।
- In a well-documented case, a family of four — **Jagadish Patel**, **Vaishaliben Patel** and their two children, **Vihangi** and **Dharmik**, froze to death as they tried to cross from **Canada** into the **U.S.**.
एक अच्छी तरह से प्रलेखित मामले में, एक परिवार के चार सदस्य — **जगदीश पटेल**, **वैशलिबेन पटेल** और उनके दो बच्चे, **विहांगी** और **धार्मिक**, **कनाडा** से **यू.एस.** में प्रवेश करने की कोशिश करते हुए **ठंड** से मर गए।

Lawful Immigration to U.S.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में कानूनी आप्रवासन

- There are various legally accepted processes through which Indian citizens immigrate to the U.S.
भारत के नागरिकों के लिए यू.एस. में आप्रवासन के लिए विभिन्न कानूनी रूप से स्वीकृत प्रक्रियाएं हैं।



- Every U.S. fiscal year (October 1 to September 30) around **1,40,000 employment-based immigrant visas** are made available to qualified persons under the provisions of U.S. immigration law.
प्रत्येक अमेरिकी वित्तीय वर्ष (1 अक्टूबर से 30 सितंबर) के दौरान 1,40,000 रोजगार आधारित आप्रवासी वीजा यू.एस. आप्रवासन कानून के तहत योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रदान किए जाते हैं।
- Employment-based immigrant visas fall into **five “preference categories”**.
रोजगार आधारित आप्रवासी वीजा को पाँच “प्राथमिकता श्रेणियों” में बांटा गया है।
- In certain cases, spouses and children are allowed to join the applicant.
कुछ मामलों में, आवेदनकर्ता के साथ पत्नी और बच्चों को शामिल होने की अनुमति होती है।
- The professionals who fall in the first three categories are persons with **extraordinary ability** in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics, **outstanding professors** and **researchers** with adequate experience, **multinational managers** and executives.
पहले तीन श्रेणियों में आने वाले पेशेवर वे लोग हैं जिनमें विज्ञान, कला, शिक्षा, व्यापार या खेलकूद में असाधारण क्षमता, उत्कृष्ट प्रोफेसर और अनुसंधानकर्ताओं का पर्याप्त अनुभव, बहुराष्ट्रीय प्रबंधक और कार्यकारी अधिकारी शामिल हैं।
- Professionals holding **advanced degrees** and persons of exceptional abilities can also apply for immigrating lawfully to the U.S.
उन्नत डिग्रियां रखने वाले पेशेवर और असाधारण क्षमताओं वाले व्यक्ति भी यू.एस. में कानूनी रूप से आप्रवासन के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं।
- Skilled workers, professionals, and unskilled workers who can fill positions after **two years** of training also fall in this range.
दो वर्षों की प्रशिक्षण के बाद पदों को भरने में सक्षम कुशल श्रमिक, पेशेवर और अकुशल श्रमिक भी इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।
- The fourth category is ‘**Certain Special Immigrants**’ that includes professionals who work with broadcast media in the U.S., certain employees or former employees of the U.S. government as well as people from conflict zones like **Iraq and Afghanistan** (translators/interpreters).
चौथी श्रेणी है ‘कुछ विशेष आप्रवासी’, जिसमें वे पेशेवर शामिल हैं जो यू.एस. में प्रसारण मीडिया के साथ काम करते हैं, यू.एस. सरकार के कुछ कर्मचारी या पूर्व कर्मचारी, और इराक और अफगानिस्तान जैसे संघर्ष क्षेत्रों से लोग (अनुवादक/दुभाषिये)।
- The fifth category includes **investors** who can launch foreign commercial enterprises in the U.S.
पाँचवीं श्रेणी में निवेशक शामिल हैं जो यू.एस. में विदेशी वाणिज्यिक उद्यम शुरू कर सकते हैं।

What was Trump’s policy on immigration during his first term?

अपने पहले कार्यकाल के दौरान ट्रम्प की आप्रवासन नीति क्या थी?

- During his first stint (2017-2021), President Trump had increased the rate of denial of **H1B visas** to Indian professionals.
अपने पहले कार्यकाल (2017-2021) के दौरान, राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प ने भारतीय पेशेवरों को **H1B वीजा** देने की दर बढ़ा दी थी।
- Mr. Trump had issued a “**Buy American and Hire American**” executive order on **April 18, 2017**.
श्री ट्रम्प ने 18 अप्रैल 2017 को “अमेरिका को खरीदें और अमेरिका में नौकरी दें” कार्यकारी आदेश जारी किया था।
- According to U.S. **Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**, under President Trump, denial of **H1B visa** for initial services grew rapidly from **13% in 2017 to 21% in 2019**.
यू.एस. नागरिकता और आप्रवासन सेवा (USCIS) के अनुसार, राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प के तहत, **H1B वीजा** की प्रारंभिक सेवाओं के लिए अस्वीकृति दर 2017 में 13% से बढ़कर 2019 में 21% हो गई थी।
- There were also allegations that U.S. consular officials were making it extremely difficult for Indian companies to transfer employees from India to the U.S. under the **L1 visa** category.
यह भी आरोप थे कि यू.एस. कांसुलर अधिकारियों ने भारतीय कंपनियों के लिए **L1 वीजा** श्रेणी के तहत कर्मचारियों को भारत से यू.एस. में स्थानांतरित करना अत्यधिक कठिन बना दिया था।
- During his first term, Mr. Trump had given the slogan of ‘**Build the Wall**’ in the southern border of the U.S. with Mexico.
अपने पहले कार्यकाल के दौरान, श्री ट्रम्प ने यू.एस. और मैक्सिको की दक्षिणी सीमा पर ‘दीवार बनाओ’ का नारा दिया था।
- In the just-concluded presidential election, he focused on stopping **illegal immigration** and deporting foreigners who are staying in the U.S. illegally — the number being touted to be in the region of **11 million**.
हाल ही में समाप्त हुए राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में, उन्होंने अवैध आप्रवासन को रोकने और उन विदेशियों को निष्कासित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जो अवैध रूप से यू.एस. में रह रहे हैं – संख्या 11 मिलियन तक होने का अनुमान था।
- Mr. Trump has delivered a series of speeches on how he plans to deal with this problem which is presumed to affect the **job market** in the U.S.
श्री ट्रम्प ने इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए अपनी योजनाओं पर एक श्रृंखला भाषण दिए हैं, जिसे यू.एस. के नौकरी बाजार पर प्रभाव डालने का अनुमान है।
- He has declared that the **National Guard** will be deployed to deport illegal overstayers and that he might even invoke the **1798 Alien Enemies Act**.
उन्होंने घोषणा की है कि राष्ट्रीय गार्ड को अवैध रूप से रहने वाले विदेशियों को निष्कासित करने के लिए तैनात किया जाएगा और वह शायद 1798 एलियन दुश्मन अधिनियम को भी लागू कर सकते हैं।
- However, there is little clarity about how Mr. Trump would address immigration-related concerns that his supporters have displayed during the campaign.
हालांकि, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि श्री ट्रम्प अपने समर्थकों द्वारा अभियान के दौरान उठाए गए आप्रवासन संबंधित चिंताओं को कैसे संबोधित करेंगे।
- In addition, his **anti-immigrant stance** will clash with the economic policy of his **tech czars** who want to access the Indian market.
इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी आप्रवासी-विरोधी नीति उनके तकनीकी शाही के आर्थिक नीति से टकराएगी, जो भारतीय बाजार तक पहुंच चाहते हैं।
- It will be ironical if the Trump presidency opposes the entry of people from markets favored by **Trump-friendly business tycoons**.
यह विडंबनापूर्ण होगा अगर ट्रम्प की अध्यक्षता ट्रम्प-समर्थक व्यापार टाइकून द्वारा पसंद किए गए बाजारों से लोगों के प्रवेश का विरोध करती है।



What are the costs of population decline?

What are the pros and cons of increasing fertility rates? Which are the States with a growing population of the elderly? Has it reached a crisis point in some States? Will an uneven population growth shake up the federal structure? What will happen in the next round of delimitation?

GS Paper I: Population

Priscilla Jebaraj

The story so far:

The Chief Ministers of both Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu expressed concerns about the **low fertility rates in their States recently**. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu has said that he planned to introduce legislation to incentivise more children per family.

What is the current demographic situation, especially in the southern States?

After decades of family planning policies seeking to slow population growth, India has been waking up to the fact that the success of such policies is also leading to an increasingly ageing population. This is not a uniform phenomenon – southern States, as well as smaller northern States have seen a much sharper decrease in total fertility rates, defined as the average number of children born to women during their child-bearing years. **Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, for instance, recorded fertility rates of 1.4 between 2019 and 2021, according to data from the Office of the Registrar General of India, while Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh had fertility rates of 1.5. At the other end of the spectrum are Bihar, with a fertility rate of 3, Uttar Pradesh**



An elderly people: Health expenses are likely to rise significantly in States with ageing populations. THULASI KAKKAT

‘Pro-natalist policies by incentivising women to have more children have not been a very successful approach internationally’

(2.7), and Madhya Pradesh (2.6). States with lower fertility rates have largely developed faster, but are now faced with the spectre of a rapidly ageing population. The *India Ageing* report published by UNFPA last year used Health Ministry data to show that while the share of **India’s elderly population is projected to rise from 10.1% in 2021 to 15% by 2036**, the demographic transition is more advanced in some States. **In Kerala, senior citizens accounted for 16.5% of the population in 2021, a figure that is set to rise to 22.8% by 2036; T.N.’s elderly will make up 20.8% of its population in 2036, while it will be 19% in Andhra Pradesh. In Bihar, on the other hand, only 7.7% were elderly in 2021, and this is projected to rise to just 11% in 2036.**

What is the likely economic impact?

“India’s demographic transition is much ahead of its socio-economic transition... To understand the impact of this, the most important indicator is not the proportion of the elderly population, but rather the **old age dependency ratio, that is, how many older people are there for every 100 people of working age, between 18 to 59 years,**” says Srinivas Goli, an Associate Professor at the International Institute for Population Sciences. “When this ratio goes above 15%, that is when you have the onset of an ageing crisis.” A number of States have already crossed this point, according to projections by the National Commission on Population, with Kerala having an old age dependency ratio of 26.1 in 2021, followed by Tamil Nadu (20.5), Himachal Pradesh (19.6), and Andhra Pradesh (18.5). This means these States’ window of opportunity, to reap the demographic dividend of economic growth from a large number of young workers unburdened by the economic and health demands of a large number of minor or elderly dependents, has already closed.

Health expenses are likely to rise significantly in States with ageing populations. One analysis of NSSO data, in a study on demographic diversity by Tulane University’s K.S. James and IIPS scholar Shubhra Kriti published by *The India Forum*, shows that the southern States, with just one-fifth of India’s population, spent 32% of the country’s total out-of-pocket

expenditure on cardiovascular diseases in 2017-18, while eight Hindi belt States with half the country’s population, spent just 24%.

The solution proposed by the Chief Ministers of increasing the fertility rate is also likely to reduce women’s participation in the labour force, which will also hurt their economies. Southern politicians have also raised concerns with the Finance Commission that while their successful economies have pumped in higher tax revenues to the central pool, they get a diminishing share of the central pie of resources due to their slowing population growth.

What are the political implications?

Uneven population growth is set to shake up the federal structure, with the current freeze on the number of seats in Parliament set to expire in 2026, after which a **new delimitation exercise will change the representation that States have in the Lok Sabha**. The study by James and Kriti estimated that **Uttar Pradesh is likely to gain 12 seats, followed by Bihar (10) and Rajasthan (7), while Tamil Nadu is set to lose nine seats, followed by Kerala (6) and Andhra Pradesh (5), due to their falling share in national population.**

What are the solutions being considered?

The southern CMs seem to be advocating pro-natalist policies by incentivising women to have more babies. “This has not been a very successful approach internationally. Educated women know they are not reproductive machines, and forced fertility will not work, nor will incentives that do not recognise what families actually need,” says Dr. Goli. He recommends changes in work-family policies, with paid maternity and paternity leaves, accessible childcare, and employment policies that reduce the “motherhood penalty”. He notes that States and nations with better gender equity are better able to maintain fertility rates at sustainable levels, as women are more likely to have children if they will not be deprived of economic independence while doing so.

Another approach is to increase the working lifespan and thus reduce the old age dependency ratio. The southern States are already magnets for economic migrants. However, Dr. Goli points out that though these migrants make social security demands of their destination States, they continue to be counted in their home States for political and financial distribution purposes, leaving southern States in a difficult tangle.

What are the costs of population decline?

जनसंख्या में कमी की लागत क्या है?

What are the pros and cons of increasing fertility rates? Which are the States with a growing population of the elderly? Has it reached a crisis point in some States? Will an uneven population growth shake up the federal structure? What will happen in the next round of delimitation?

प्रजनन दर में वृद्धि के क्या लाभ और हानियाँ हैं? कौन से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ बुजुर्गों की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है? क्या कुछ राज्यों में यह संकट के बिंदु पर पहुँच गई है? क्या असमान जनसंख्या वृद्धि संघीय ढाँचे को हिला देगी? परिसीमन के अगले दौर में क्या होगा?

Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Express Concerns about Low Fertility Rates

आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री ने कम प्रजनन दर पर चिंता जताई

- Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers expressed concerns about **low fertility rates** in their states. आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के मुख्यमंत्री ने अपनी राज्यों में **कम प्रजनन दर** पर चिंता व्यक्त की।
- Andhra Pradesh CM N. Chandrababu Naidu announced plans to introduce legislation to **incentivize more children** per family. आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री एन. चंद्रबाबू नायडू ने परिवार प्रति अधिक बच्चों को **प्रोत्साहित करने** के लिए कानून लाने की योजना घोषित की।

Current Demographic Situation, Especially in Southern States

वर्तमान जनसांख्यिकी स्थिति, विशेष रूप से दक्षिणी राज्यों में

- After decades of family planning policies, India is facing an increasingly **aging population**. दशकों तक परिवार नियोजन नीतियों के बाद, भारत अब बढ़ती हुई **वृद्धावस्था** की समस्या का सामना कर रहा है।
- Southern states and smaller northern states have seen a sharp decrease in **total fertility rates (TFR)**. दक्षिणी राज्यों और छोटे उत्तरी राज्यों में **कुल प्रजनन दर (TFR)** में तेज गिरावट आई है।



Website: patrioticias.in

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

- Between 2019-2021, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had fertility rates of 1.4.
2019-2021 के बीच, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल की प्रजनन दर 1.4 थी।
- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh had fertility rates of 1.5.
आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, केरल, पंजाब, और हिमाचल प्रदेश की प्रजनन दर 1.5 थी।
- Bihar had a fertility rate of 3, Uttar Pradesh 2.7, and Madhya Pradesh 2.6.
बिहार की प्रजनन दर 3 थी, उत्तर प्रदेश की 2.7, और मध्य प्रदेश की 2.6 थी।
- States with lower fertility rates have developed faster but are facing the challenge of an aging population.
निम्न प्रजनन दर वाले राज्य तेजी से विकसित हुए हैं, लेकिन अब वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या की समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं।

India's Ageing Report and Projections

भारत की वृद्धावस्था रिपोर्ट और पूर्वानुमान

- The India Ageing report by UNFPA used Health Ministry data, predicting that the elderly population share will rise from 10.1% in 2021 to 15% by 2036.
UNFPA द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत की वृद्धावस्था रिपोर्ट में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया, जिसमें अनुमानित किया गया है कि 2021 में बुजुर्गों की जनसंख्या का हिस्सा 10.1% से बढ़कर 2036 तक 15% हो जाएगा।
- In Kerala, senior citizens made up 16.5% of the population in 2021, projected to rise to 22.8% by 2036.
केरल में 2021 में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की जनसंख्या 16.5% थी, जो 2036 तक बढ़कर 22.8% हो जाएगी।
- Tamil Nadu's elderly population is expected to be 20.8% by 2036, and Andhra Pradesh's 19%.
तमिलनाडु की बुजुर्ग जनसंख्या 2036 तक 20.8% और आंध्र प्रदेश की 19% होने का अनुमान है।
- Bihar's elderly population was 7.7% in 2021, and is expected to rise to 11% by 2036.
बिहार में 2021 में बुजुर्गों की जनसंख्या 7.7% थी, जो 2036 तक 11% तक बढ़ने का अनुमान है।

Likely Economic Impact of India's Demographic Transition

भारत के जनसांख्यिकी परिवर्तन का संभावित आर्थिक प्रभाव

- India's demographic transition is ahead of its socio-economic transition.
भारत का जनसांख्यिकी परिवर्तन उसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन से आगे है।
- The old age dependency ratio is a crucial indicator, showing the number of older people for every 100 working-age people (18 to 59 years).
पुरानी अवस्था पर निर्भरता अनुपात एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है, जो 18 से 59 वर्ष के कार्यशील आयु वर्ग के हर 100 लोगों पर बुजुर्गों की संख्या दिखाता है।
- When the old age dependency ratio exceeds 15%, it marks the onset of an aging crisis.
जब बुजुर्गों पर निर्भरता अनुपात 15% से अधिक हो जाता है, तो यह वृद्धावस्था संकट की शुरुआत को चिह्नित करता है।
- Kerala's old age dependency ratio was 26.1 in 2021, Tamil Nadu's was 20.5, Himachal Pradesh's was 19.6, and Andhra Pradesh's was 18.5.
केरल का बुजुर्गों पर निर्भरता अनुपात 2021 में 26.1 था, तमिलनाडु का 20.5 था, हिमाचल प्रदेश का 19.6 था, और आंध्र प्रदेश का 18.5 था।
- These states have already passed the window of opportunity to benefit from a demographic dividend of a young workforce.
ये राज्य पहले ही एक युवा कार्यबल से जनसांख्यिकी लाभ प्राप्त करने के अवसर से बाहर हो चुके हैं।

Health expenses are likely to rise significantly

स्वास्थ्य खर्चों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होने की संभावना है

- States with ageing populations are likely to see health expenses rise significantly.
वृद्धावस्था वाली जनसंख्या वाले राज्यों में स्वास्थ्य खर्चों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होने की संभावना है।
- NSSO data analysis by Tulane University's K.S. James and IIPS scholar Shubhra Kriti shows that in 2017-18, southern States (with just one-fifth of India's population) spent 32% of the total out-of-pocket expenditure on cardiovascular diseases, while eight Hindi belt States (with half the country's population) spent just 24%.
NSSO डेटा के विश्लेषण में तुलाने विश्वविद्यालय के K.S. James और IIPS स्कॉलर शुभा कृति ने दिखाया कि 2017-18 में दक्षिणी राज्यों (जो भारत की जनसंख्या का केवल एक-पाँचवाँ हिस्सा हैं) ने हृदय रोगों पर कुल 32% बाहर से खर्च किए, जबकि आठ हिंदी बेल्ट राज्य (जो देश की जनसंख्या का आधा हिस्सा हैं) ने सिर्फ 24% खर्च किए।

The solution proposed by the Chief Ministers of increasing the fertility rate

मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा प्रजनन दर बढ़ाने का प्रस्तावित समाधान

- The solution proposed by the Chief Ministers of increasing the fertility rate is likely to reduce women's participation in the labour force, which could hurt their economies.
मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा प्रजनन दर बढ़ाने का प्रस्तावित समाधान महिलाओं की श्रम बल में भागीदारी को कम कर सकता है, जो उनकी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को प्रभावित करेगा।

Concerns raised with the Finance Commission

वित्त आयोग के साथ उठाई गई चिंताएं

- Southern politicians raised concerns with the Finance Commission about slowing population growth leading to a diminishing share of resources despite higher tax revenues.
दक्षिणी राजनेताओं ने वित्त आयोग के साथ प्रजनन दर में गिरावट और राजस्व में वृद्धि के बावजूद संसाधनों में घटते हिस्से की चिंता जताई।

Political Implications of Uneven Population Growth

असमान जनसंख्या वृद्धि के राजनीतिक प्रभाव





- **Uneven population growth** is set to impact the **federal structure**, with the current freeze on **Parliament seats** expiring in **2026**, after which a **delimitation exercise** will change the representation in the **Lok Sabha**.
असमान जनसंख्या वृद्धि संघीय ढांचे पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए तैयार है, और लोकसभा सीटों पर वर्तमान रोक 2026 में समाप्त हो जाएगी, जिसके बाद सीमांकन अभ्यास से प्रतिनिधित्व में बदलाव होगा।
- **Uttar Pradesh** is likely to gain **12 seats**, followed by **Bihar (10 seats)** and **Rajasthan (7 seats)**.
उत्तर प्रदेश को 12 सीटें मिलने की संभावना है, इसके बाद बिहार (10 सीटें) और राजस्थान (7 सीटें) का स्थान है।
- **Tamil Nadu** is set to lose **9 seats**, followed by **Kerala (6 seats)** and **Andhra Pradesh (5 seats)**.
तमिलनाडु को 9 सीटें खोने का अनुमान है, इसके बाद केरल (6 सीटें) और आंध्र प्रदेश (5 सीटें) का स्थान है।

Solutions being considered by the southern CM's

दक्षिणी मुख्यमंत्रियों द्वारा विचार किए जा रहे समाधान

- The southern CMs are advocating for **pro-natalist policies** by **incentivizing women to have more babies**.
दक्षिणी मुख्यमंत्री प्रजनन नीति के पक्षधर हैं, जो महिलाओं को अधिक बच्चे पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।
- Dr. **Goli** argues that **forced fertility** will not work, and **incentives** that do not meet families' real needs are also ineffective.
डॉ. गोली का कहना है कि बाजू की प्रजनन दर काम नहीं करेगी, और जो प्रोत्साहन परिवारों की असली जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं करते, वे भी अप्रभावी हैं।
- He recommends changes in **work-family policies**, such as **paid maternity and paternity leaves**, **accessible childcare**, and policies that reduce the **“motherhood penalty”**.
वह काम-परिवार नीतियों में बदलाव की सिफारिश करते हैं, जैसे कि वेतन भत्ते पर मातृत्व और पितृत्व अवकाश, सुलभ बाल देखभाल, और नीतियाँ जो “मातृत्व दंड” को कम करती हैं।
- States and nations with better **gender equity** are better able to maintain **fertility rates at sustainable levels**.
जो राज्य और देश बेहतर लिंग समानता प्रदान करते हैं, वे प्रजनन दर को स्थिर स्तर पर बनाए रखने में सक्षम होते हैं।

Increasing working lifespan to reduce dependency ratio

निर्भरता अनुपात को घटाने के लिए कार्यकाल बढ़ाना

- Another approach is to **increase the working lifespan** and reduce the **old age dependency ratio**.
एक और दृष्टिकोण है कार्यकाल बढ़ाना और बुजुर्गों पर निर्भरता अनुपात को घटाना।
- Southern States are magnets for **economic migrants**, but these migrants continue to be counted in their **home States** for **political and financial distribution** purposes.
दक्षिणी राज्य आर्थिक प्रवासियों के आकर्षण केन्द्र हैं, लेकिन ये प्रवासी राजनीतिक और वित्तीय वितरण के उद्देश्य से अपने घर राज्यों में गिने जाते हैं।
- This results in a difficult situation for southern States.
यह दक्षिणी राज्यों के लिए एक कठिन स्थिति उत्पन्न करता है।



What happens to Indian firms on U.S. blacklist?

Were they sanctioned for supply and sales to Russia? Will things be different under the Trump administration?

GS Paper II: India-US

Suhasini Haidar

The story so far:

The government is still gauging the impact of a decision by the U.S. Treasury department to impose sanctions on 19 Indian entities among nearly 400 companies, mainly for supplying “dual-use” technologies to Russia. In addition, the Bureau of Industry and Security run by the U.S. Commerce Department added 40 companies including five from India for re-exporting goods and parts to Russia that were imported from the U.S.

Why are recent U.S. sanctions significant?
Since April 2021, when U.S. President Joe Biden passed an executive order (E.O. 14024) on “Blocking Property With Respect To Specified Harmful Foreign Activities of the Government of the Russian Federation”, the U.S. has sanctioned hundreds of companies from more than 20 countries worldwide for supplies and sales to Russia, including some from India. But on October 30, the U.S. Department of Treasury invoked the E.O. to sanction 19 Indian entities, including companies and individuals for providing “dual-use” technologies to Russia and other deals with Russian companies calling them “Third-Country Sanctions Evaders”. The companies, mostly based in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, are reputable, well-established companies dealing in technological manufacturing, with some even holding government contracts. These companies will now be on a U.S. “blacklist”, have assets or funds in the U.S. frozen, and face travel bans.

While a new U.S. administration after Donald Trump’s electoral win is expected to pursue a softer line on Russia, it is unlikely that the sanctions will be removed anytime soon, say analysts.

Pradesh, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, are reputable, well-established companies dealing in technological manufacturing, with some even holding government contracts. These companies will now be on a U.S. “blacklist”, have assets or funds in the U.S. frozen, and face travel bans.

How has the Indian government responded?

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has been fairly muted on the action by the U.S., which is likely to cost Indian companies millions of dollars in contracts and legal appeals. When asked during a briefing, Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said that the MEA had “seen reports of U.S. sanctions”, but declined to comment on whether this was discussed between U.S. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan and NSA Ajit Doval, who spoke a day later. The MEA said the companies were “not in violation of Indian laws”, and pointed out that the government was trying to “clarify issues”. “India has a robust legal and regulatory framework on strategic trade and non-proliferation controls,” Mr. Jaiswal said, referring to India’s membership of key non-proliferation export control regimes such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

What else can India do?

India does not recognise unilateral sanctions by the U.S. or any other country, following only those sanctions imposed by the UN. However, as India-U.S. high-tech trade increases, the U.S.’s strictures will have an increasing impact on both Indian companies and the government’s moves. According to the MEA, Indian agencies are already “sensitising” Indian companies on the new measures being implemented by the U.S. that could impact them. The government could also increase measures to sanction-proof those Indian companies doing business with Russia, by building more structural banking mechanisms, and facilitating payments in national currencies, as have been explored for refineries procuring Russian oil, diamond processing units and other sectors where the U.S. and EU sanctions have been the most stringent. Eventually, rejecting any U.S. decision will come at the cost of bilateral ties, and the government will have to evaluate the cost-benefit calculus on whether to accept U.S.’s moves, or to react more strongly to sanctions.

Will the Trump victory make a difference?

While a new U.S. administration after Donald Trump’s electoral win is expected to pursue a softer line on Russia, it is unlikely that these sanctions will be removed anytime soon, say analysts. During his campaign, Mr. Trump has consistently side-stepped any criticism of Russia’s war in Ukraine, saying that once he comes to power, he would “end the war within 24 hours”. This has been seen as an indication that the Trump administration would not impose further sanctions on Russia. However, the U.S. Congress has frequently taken very tough positions on Russia, and in 2017, virtually forced Mr. Trump’s hand during his first tenure into signing the CAATSA law (Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act) that threatened sanctions against countries for procuring major Russian military hardware, including the S-400 missile defence systems that India has signed a deal for. While Mr. Trump has led the Republican party to a majority in the Senate, it is unlikely that he will reverse any of the sanctions already imposed on Russia.

Specified Harmful Foreign Activities of the Government of the Russian Federation”, the U.S. has sanctioned hundreds of companies from more than 20 countries worldwide for supplies and sales to Russia, including some from India.

अप्रैल 2021 से, जब अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति जो बाइडन ने “रूस सरकार की निर्दिष्ट हानिकारक विदेशी गतिविधियों के संबंध में संपत्ति ब्लॉक करने के लिए आदेश (E.O. 14024) पारित किया, तब से अमेरिका ने रूस को आपूर्ति और बिक्री के लिए 20 देशों से अधिक कंपनियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं, जिसमें भारत की कुछ कंपनियाँ भी शामिल हैं।

- But on **October 30**, the U.S. Department of Treasury invoked the E.O. to sanction **19 Indian entities**, including companies and individuals for providing “dual-use” technologies to Russia and other deals with Russian companies calling them “**Third-Country Sanctions Evaders**”.

लेकिन 30 अक्टूबर को, यूएस ट्रेजरी विभाग ने E.O. का हवाला देते हुए 19 भारतीय संस्थाओं पर प्रतिबंध लगाया, जिसमें कंपनियाँ और व्यक्तियों को रूस को “ड्यूल-यूज” तकनीकी आपूर्ति करने और रूस की कंपनियों के साथ अन्य सौदों के लिए “तीसरे देश के प्रतिबंधों से बचने वाले” के रूप में बुलाया।

- The companies, mostly based in **Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad**, are reputable, well-established companies dealing in technological manufacturing, with some even holding **government contracts**. यह कंपनियाँ, जो मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगलुरु, और हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं, प्रतिष्ठित और स्थापित कंपनियाँ हैं जो प्रौद्योगिकी निर्माण में संलग्न हैं, जिनमें से कुछ कंपनियाँ सरकारी अनुबंध भी रखती हैं।
- These companies will now be on a U.S. “**blacklist**”, have **assets** or funds in the U.S. frozen, and face **travel bans**. इन कंपनियों को अब यूएस की “ब्लैकलिस्ट” में डाला जाएगा, उनके संपत्ति या फंड्स यूएस में फ्रीज़ कर दिए जाएंगे, और उन्हें यात्रा प्रतिबंधों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

How has the Indian government responded?

भारतीय सरकार ने इसका किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया दी है?

- The **Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)** has been fairly muted on the action by the U.S., which is likely to cost Indian companies millions of dollars in contracts and legal appeals.

विदेश मंत्रालय (MEA) ने यूएस की कार्रवाई पर काफी शांत प्रतिक्रिया दी है, जिससे भारतीय कंपनियों को अनुबंधों और कानूनी अपीलों में लाखों डॉलर का नुकसान हो सकता है।

What happens to Indian firms on U.S. blacklist?

अमेरिकी ब्लैकलिस्ट में शामिल भारतीय कंपनियों का क्या होगा?

Were they sanctioned for supply and sales to Russia? Will things be different under the Trump administration?

क्या रूस को आपूर्ति और बिक्री के लिए उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था? क्या ट्रम्प प्रशासन के तहत चीजें अलग होंगी?

U.S. Sanctions on Indian Entities

अमेरिका द्वारा भारतीय संस्थाओं पर प्रतिबंध

- The government is still gauging the impact of a decision by the U.S. Treasury department to impose sanctions on 19 Indian entities among nearly 400 companies, mainly for supplying “dual-use” technologies to Russia.

सरकार अभी भी यूएस ट्रेजरी विभाग द्वारा रूस को “ड्यूल-यूज” तकनीकी आपूर्ति करने के लिए 19 भारतीय संस्थाओं पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कर रही है।

- In addition, the **Bureau of Industry and Security** run by the U.S. Commerce Department added 40 companies including five from India for re-exporting goods and parts to Russia that were imported from the U.S.

इसके अतिरिक्त, यूएस कॉमर्स विभाग द्वारा संचालित ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडस्ट्री एंड सिक्योरिटी ने रूस को यूएस से आयातित सामान और पुर्जे पुनः निर्यात करने के लिए भारत की पांच कंपनियों सहित 40 कंपनियों को जोड़ा।

Why are recent U.S. sanctions significant?

हाल की अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों का महत्व क्या है?

- Since **April 2021**, when U.S. President **Joe Biden** passed an executive order (E.O. 14024) on “Blocking Property With Respect To



Website: patrioticias.in

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

- When asked during a briefing, **Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal** said that the MEA had “seen reports of U.S. sanctions”, but declined to comment on whether this was discussed between **U.S. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan** and **NSA Ajit Doval**, who spoke a day later.
एक ब्रीफिंग के दौरान पूछे जाने पर, **विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता रंधीर जैस्वाल** ने कहा कि MEA ने “यूएस प्रतिबंधों की रिपोर्ट” देखी हैं, लेकिन यह टिप्पणी करने से मना किया कि क्या इस बारे में यूएस राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार **जैक सुलिवन** और **NSA अजीत डोवाल** के बीच चर्चा हुई थी, जिन्होंने एक दिन बाद बात की।
- The MEA said the companies were “**not in violation of Indian laws**”, and pointed out that the government was trying to “**clarify issues**”. MEA ने कहा कि ये कंपनियाँ “**भारतीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रही हैं**”, और यह भी बताया कि सरकार “**मुद्दों को स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश**” कर रही है।
- “India has a robust **legal and regulatory framework on strategic trade and non-proliferation controls**,” Mr. Jaiswal said, referring to India’s membership of key non-proliferation export control regimes such as the **Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime**.
“भारत के पास रणनीतिक व्यापार और नॉन-प्रोलिफेरेशन नियंत्रणों पर एक मजबूत कानूनी और नियामक ढांचा है,” श्री जैस्वाल ने कहा, यह बताते हुए कि भारत प्रमुख नॉन-प्रोलिफेरेशन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं जैसे वासेना समझौता, ऑस्ट्रेलिया समूह, और मिसाइल प्रौद्योगिकी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था का सदस्य है।

What else can India do?

भारत और अमेरिका के संबंधों में भारत क्या और कर सकता है?

- India does not recognise **unilateral sanctions** by the U.S. or any other country, following only those sanctions imposed by the **UN**.
भारत किसी भी अन्य देश द्वारा लगाए गए **एकतरफा प्रतिबंधों** को स्वीकार नहीं करता है, केवल उन प्रतिबंधों को स्वीकार करता है जो **संयुक्त राष्ट्र** द्वारा लगाए गए हैं।
- As India-U.S. **high-tech trade** increases, the U.S.’s **strictures** will have an increasing impact on both Indian companies and the government’s moves.
जैसे-जैसे **भारत-अमेरिका के उच्च तकनीकी व्यापार** में वृद्धि होती है, अमेरिकी **प्रतिबंधों** का भारतीय कंपनियों और सरकार की नीतियों पर बढ़ता हुआ प्रभाव पड़ेगा।
- According to the **MEA**, Indian agencies are already “sensitising” Indian companies on the new measures being implemented by the U.S. that could impact them.
MEA के अनुसार, भारतीय एजेंसियां पहले से ही भारतीय कंपनियों को उन नए उपायों के बारे में “**संवेदनशील**” कर रही हैं जो अमेरिका द्वारा लागू किए जा रहे हैं और जो उन्हें प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।
- The government could also increase measures to **sanction-proof** those Indian companies doing business with **Russia**, by building more **structural banking mechanisms**, and facilitating payments in **national currencies**, as have been explored for refineries procuring **Russian oil, diamond processing units**, and other sectors where the U.S. and **EU** sanctions have been the most stringent.
सरकार उन भारतीय कंपनियों को **सजा से बचाने** के लिए उपाय बढ़ा सकती है जो **रूस** के साथ व्यापार कर रही हैं, जैसे अधिक **संरचनात्मक बैंकिंग तंत्र** स्थापित करना, और **राष्ट्रीय मुद्राओं** में भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान करना, जैसा कि **रूस के तेल, हीरे प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों** और अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए किया गया है, जहां अमेरिकी और **यूरोपीय संघ के प्रतिबंध** सबसे कठोर हैं।
- Eventually, rejecting any U.S. decision will come at the cost of **bilateral ties**, and the government will have to evaluate the **cost-benefit calculus** on whether to accept U.S.’s moves, or to react more strongly to sanctions.
अंततः, किसी भी अमेरिकी निर्णय को अस्वीकार करने से **द्विपक्षीय संबंधों** की कीमत पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, और सरकार को यह मूल्यांकन करना होगा कि अमेरिकी कदमों को स्वीकार किया जाए या प्रतिबंधों के खिलाफ अधिक सख्ती से प्रतिक्रिया दी जाए।

Will the Trump victory make a difference?

क्या ट्रंप की जीत से कोई फर्क पड़ेगा?

- While a new U.S. administration after **Donald Trump’s** electoral win is expected to pursue a **softer line** on **Russia**, it is unlikely that these sanctions will be removed anytime soon, say analysts.
विश्लेषकों का कहना है कि **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** की चुनावी जीत के बाद नई अमेरिकी सरकार **रूस पर नरम रुख** अपनाने की उम्मीद करती है, लेकिन यह संभावना नहीं है कि इन **प्रतिबंधों** को जल्दी हटा लिया जाएगा।
- During his campaign, Mr. Trump has consistently side-stepped any criticism of **Russia’s war in Ukraine**, saying that once he comes to power, he would “end the war within **24 hours**”.
अपने अभियान के दौरान, श्री ट्रंप ने **यूक्रेन में रूस के युद्ध** की किसी भी आलोचना से लगातार बचते हुए कहा कि जैसे ही वह सत्ता में आएंगे, वह “**24 घंटे के भीतर युद्ध समाप्त कर देंगे**।”
- This has been seen as an indication that the **Trump administration** would not impose further sanctions on **Russia**.
इसे इस रूप में देखा गया है कि **ट्रंप प्रशासन** रूस पर और **प्रतिबंध** नहीं लगाएगा।
- However, the **U.S. Congress** has frequently taken very tough positions on **Russia**, and in **2017**, virtually forced Mr. Trump’s hand during his first tenure into signing the **CAATSA law** (Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act) that threatened sanctions against countries for procuring major **Russian military hardware**, including the **S-400 missile defence systems** that India has signed a deal for.
हालाँकि, **अमेरिकी कांग्रेस** ने रूस पर बार-बार कठोर रुख अपनाया है, और **2017** में, श्री ट्रंप को उनके पहले कार्यकाल के दौरान **CAATSA कानून** (काउंटरिंग अमेरिका के प्रतिद्वंद्वियों पर प्रतिबंध कानून) पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए मजबूर किया, जो देशों को प्रमुख **रूसी सैन्य उपकरणों** की खरीद के लिए प्रतिबंध लगाने की धमकी देता था, जिसमें **S-400 मिसाइल रक्षा प्रणालियाँ** भी शामिल हैं, जिसके लिए भारत ने समझौता किया है।
- While Mr. Trump has led the **Republican party** to a majority in the **Senate**, it is unlikely that he will reverse any of the sanctions already imposed on **Russia**.



हालाँकि श्री ट्रंप ने रिपब्लिकन पार्टी को सीनेट में बहुमत दिलाया है, यह संभावना नहीं है कि वह रूस पर पहले से लगाए गए किसी भी प्रतिबंध को उलटेंगे।

Revenge of the dispossessed

MAGA

What the ruling establishments of both Republican and Democratic parties had tried to dismiss as an inconsequential disturbance in American politics has turned out to be a powerful political movement that returned Donald Trump to the White House

GS Paper II: US
Politics

An undefined, indefinable glorious past; a present that is of turmoil and loss; a future of reclamation and renewal – all popular mobilisations, religious and secular, populist and elite, have this understanding of time in common. At its core, the Make America Great Again – MAGA – movement that Donald Trump leads in the U.S. also follows this understanding of the past, present and the future. It has precedents and parallels, but there are uniquely American and contemporary factors too that fuel MAGA.

MAGA has an immediate history which starts around the turn of the millennium with the 9/11 terrorist attack, and an economic crisis. Within the decade, yet another economic downturn battered the country, and Barack Obama was elected the first non-white President of the country in 2008. A sharp division in the American society emerged against this backdrop, about the country's identity, purpose and claims of exceptionalism. The MAGA movement is the result of this churn. The heart of the debate is globalisation, and its discontents on two fronts – cultural and economic. MAGA is an insurrection of the dispossessed who may not care for, or understand, or are incapable of, or reject the standards of liberal democracy.

Dominant account

The dominant account of MAGA considers its foot soldiers as a group of racist, misogynist bigots led by a megalomaniac. This view is supported by the unhinged statements by Mr. Trump and his associates about migrants and women. It can be safely assumed many racists, misogynists, homophobes, and nativists of America are in MAGA, but it is not limited to them. The 2024 victory of Mr. Trump is a clear demonstration of the wide base of support that MAGA has.

Around 45% of Latinos are estimated to have voted for Mr. Trump this year; and so did around 20% of Blacks and considerable sections of Hindus and Muslims.

Fertile ground

Global trade had devastated American manufacturing and impoverished its working class. By 2010, the current generation could not take for granted a life better than the previous one, as has been the case in the U.S. all through history.

The country was meanwhile caught in wars abroad. Mr. Trump, earlier a New York businessman and a Democrat, was an opponent of trade and wars for decades. By 2015, he had made up his mind to make the Republican Party the platform of his politics and personal ambitions. The ground for MAGA was already fertile. What was lacking was "someone with the political talent, charisma, fame, or resources to popularize its ideology (as Ronald Reagan did for his sunny small-government conservatism) – until Trump," writes Isaac Arnsdorf in *Finish What We Started – The MAGA Movement's Ground War to End Democracy*. It was Reagan who first used the slogan, 'Let's Make America Great Again,' and Mr. Trump has counted him as the last great President of the country before himself.

Strange and paradoxical as it may well be, a major section of American working class found a champion in Mr. Trump. The economic distress of the majority is not captured in expert accounts but Mr. Trump could sense the opportunity to market his politics.

Apart from identifying the potency of anti-globalism as a political agenda, Mr. Trump who has no record of being a practising Christian, also sensed the cultural dispossession that the white Christians of America were confronting. The religious composition of the population is changing due to changing patterns of migration, and an evident trend of secularisation.

In the early 1990s, 90% of U.S.



adults identified as Christians, but now the figure is around two-third of that. The proportion of those who identified as followers of no religion grew sharply in the same period, which is currently at 29%. They form the ruling elite of the country.

The share of Muslims and Hindus among new immigrants began to rise too. Christianity is part of MAGA's motivation and Mr. Trump constantly invokes it. In 2016, he promised "Christianity will have power," and in 2024 he asked Christians to unite behind him.

But he specifically sought to enlist

Hindus and Muslims too into MAGA. Critics of MAGA could never imagine that it might appeal to minorities. "The MAGA movement now controlled one of the two major parties, but it remained unpopular with a majority of Americans... Democrats discovered that Trump's MAGA brand was widely disliked," writes Mr. Arnsdorf in the book that was published after the 2022 mid-term election setback for the party. Democrats would discover something else by 2024 – minorities in MAGA.

Minorities are the most ardent aspirants to the promised greatness of

America, and they probably connect with the slogan as well as the current reality of challenges very well.

Minorities are also evidently concerned about protecting their religious rights, perhaps even more than Christians. Mr. Trump promised them that, and showed the irreligious third of the population as their enemy.

While the Christian, nativist right is a major driving force of the MAGA movement, it has found common cause with other religious groups against the non-religiosity of the elite. For instance, the large sections of Hindu and Muslim conservatives are vocal supporters of MAGA's resistance to transgenderism.

Electoral performance

This explains the latest surge in MAGA's enhanced popularity, and Mr. Trump's electoral performance. He could flip Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, which gave Joe Biden his victory in 2020. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Trump increased his support among Latinos to 42%, from 27% in 2020. In Dearborn, in Michigan, where 55% of the population is Muslim, Mr. Trump won more than 42% votes and led Ms. Harris by around six points. In 2020, three-fourths of the city had voted for Mr. Biden. African Americans' support for Mr. Trump is constantly on the rise – from 8% in 2016, to 13% in 2020 and 20% in 2024. Exit polls suggest that a third of pro-choice women voted for Mr. Trump. This is the "the biggest, the broadest, the most unified coalition in American history," Mr. Trump said after the results.

In the late 19th century, the U.S. had witnessed a populist upsurge that sought to rein in its robber barons and protect the interest of the commoners. Both parties had to respond to the questions raised by this populism. The ruling establishments of Republican and Democratic parties have so far tried to dismiss MAGA as an inconsequential disturbance that would eventually fade. The 2024 elections showed it is persistent.

THE GIST

After Barack Obama's back-to-back victories, a sharp division in American society emerged, about the country's identity, purpose and claims of exceptionalism. The MAGA movement is the result of this churn

The 2024 victory of Trump is a clear demonstration of the wide base of support that MAGA has. Around 45% of Latinos are estimated to have voted for him; and so did around 20% of Blacks and considerable sections of Hindus and Muslims

While the Christian, nativist right is a major driving force of the MAGA movement, it has found common cause with other religious groups against the non-religiosity of the elite and with the resistance to transgenderism

Revenge of the dispossessed

बेदखल लोगों का बदला

What the ruling establishments of both Republican and Democratic parties had tried to dismiss as an inconsequential disturbance in American politics has turned out to be a powerful political movement that returned Donald Trump to the White House

रिपब्लिकन और डेमोक्रेटिक दोनों ही पार्टियों के सत्ताधारी प्रतिष्ठानों ने जिसे अमेरिकी राजनीति में एक महत्वहीन गड़बड़ी के रूप में खारिज करने की कोशिश की थी, वह एक शक्तिशाली राजनीतिक आंदोलन बन गया है जिसने डोनाल्ड ट्रंप को व्हाइट हाउस में वापस ला दिया है

Understanding Time in Popular Mobilisations

लोकप्रिय लामबंदियों में समय की समझ

- An **undefined, indefinable** glorious past; a present that is of **turmoil** and loss; a future of **reclamation** and **renewal** — all popular mobilisations, religious and secular, populist and elite, have this understanding of time in common. एक अनिर्धारित, अपरिभाषित गौरवमयी अतीत; एक वर्तमान जो उथल-पुथल और हानि का है; एक पुनः प्राप्ति और नवीकरण का भविष्य – सभी लोकप्रिय लामबंदियों, धार्मिक और सांसारिक, जनवादी और एलीट, समय की इस समझ को साझा करती हैं।
- At its core, the **Make America Great Again (MAGA)** movement that **Donald Trump** leads in the U.S. also follows this understanding of the past, present, and future. इसके मुख्य में, **Make America Great Again (MAGA)** आंदोलन जिसे **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** अमेरिका में नेतृत्व करते हैं, यह अतीत, वर्तमान और भविष्य की इस समझ का पालन करता है।
- It has **precedents** and **parallels**, but there are **uniquely American** and **contemporary** factors too that fuel MAGA. इसके पूर्वाग्रह और समानताएँ हैं, लेकिन विशेष रूप से अमेरिकी और समकालीन कारक भी हैं जो MAGA को प्रेरित करते हैं।

MAGA Movement's Immediate History

MAGA आंदोलन का तत्काल इतिहास

- MAGA has an immediate history which starts around the turn of the **millennium** with the **9/11 terrorist attack**, and an **economic crisis**. MAGA का एक तत्काल इतिहास है जो मिलेनियम के मोड़ पर 9/11 आतंकवादी हमला और एक आर्थिक संकट से शुरू होता है।
- Within the decade, yet another **economic downturn** battered the country, and **Barack Obama** was elected the first **non-white President** of the country in **2008**.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

एक दशक के भीतर, एक और आर्थिक मंदी ने देश को प्रभावित किया, और 2008 में बराक ओबामा को देश का पहला गैर-गोरे राष्ट्रपति चुना गया।

- A sharp **division** in the American society emerged against this backdrop, about the country's **identity**, purpose, and claims of **exceptionalism**.
इस पृष्ठभूमि में, अमेरिकी समाज में देश की पहचान, उद्देश्य और अपवादवाद के दावों के खिलाफ एक तीव्र विभाजन उत्पन्न हुआ।
- The MAGA movement is the result of this **churn**.
MAGA आंदोलन इस गोलमाल का परिणाम है।
- The heart of the debate is **globalisation**, and its discontents on two fronts — **cultural** and **economic**.
बहस का मुख्य मुद्दा वैश्वीकरण है, और इसके असंतोष दो मोर्चों पर हैं – सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक।
- MAGA is an **insurrection** of the **dispossessed** who may not care for, or understand, or are incapable of, or reject the standards of **liberal democracy**.
MAGA उन निर्वासितों का विद्रोह है जो उदार लोकतंत्र के मानकों को नहीं समझते, या नकारते हैं, या इसके लिए सक्षम नहीं हैं।

Dominant Account of MAGA

MAGA का प्रमुख दृष्टिकोण

- The dominant account of MAGA considers its foot soldiers as a group of **racist, misogynist, bigots** led by a **megalomaniac**.
MAGA का प्रमुख दृष्टिकोण इसके सैनिकों को एक समूह मानता है जो नस्लवादी, महिला विरोधी, और कट्टरपंथी हैं और जिन्हें एक मेगालोमेनियाक द्वारा नेतृत्व किया जाता है।
- This view is supported by the **unhinged statements** by **Mr. Trump** and his associates about **migrants** and **women**.
यह दृष्टिकोण मि. ट्रंप और उनके सहयोगियों द्वारा प्रवासियों और महिलाओं के बारे में दिए गए विवादास्पद बयानों से समर्थित है।
- It can be safely assumed many **racists, misogynists, homophobes, and nativists** of America are in MAGA, but it is not limited to them.
यह सुरक्षित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि अमेरिका के कई नस्लवादी, महिला विरोधी, समलैंगिक विरोधी, और स्वदेशीवादी MAGA में शामिल हैं, लेकिन यह केवल इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं है।
- The **2024** victory of **Mr. Trump** is a clear demonstration of the wide base of support that MAGA has.
2024 में मि. ट्रंप की जीत MAGA के विस्तृत समर्थन का स्पष्ट प्रदर्शन है।
- Around **45%** of **Latinos** are estimated to have voted for **Mr. Trump** this year; and so did around **20%** of **Blacks** and considerable sections of **Hindus** and **Muslims**.
अनुमान है कि इस साल 45% लातीनों ने मि. ट्रंप के पक्ष में वोट किया; और लगभग 20% काले लोग और हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों ने भी ऐसा किया।

Fertile ground

उर्वर भूमि

- **Global trade** had devastated American **manufacturing** and impoverished its **working class**.
वैश्विक व्यापार ने अमेरिकी निर्माण उद्योग को नष्ट कर दिया और उसके श्रमिक वर्ग को गरीब बना दिया।
- By **2010**, the current generation could not take for granted a life better than the previous one, as has been the case in the U.S. all through history.
2010 तक, वर्तमान पीढ़ी यह मानकर नहीं चल सकती थी कि उनकी ज़िन्दगी पिछले की तुलना में बेहतर होगी, जैसा कि अमेरिका के इतिहास में हमेशा से रहा है।
- The country was meanwhile caught in **wars abroad**.
इस बीच देश विदेशों में युद्धों में फंसा हुआ था।
- **Mr. Trump**, earlier a **New York businessman** and a **Democrat**, was an opponent of **trade** and **wars** for decades.
श्री ट्रंप, जो पहले न्यूयॉर्क के व्यापारी और एक डेमोक्रेट थे, दशकों तक व्यापार और युद्धों के खिलाफ थे।
- By **2015**, he had made up his mind to make the **Republican Party** the platform of his politics and personal ambitions.
2015 तक, उन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक और व्यक्तिगत महत्वाकांक्षाओं के लिए रिपब्लिकन पार्टी को अपने प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में बनाने का निर्णय लिया था।
- The ground for **MAGA** was already **fertile**.
MAGA के लिए ज़मीन पहले ही उर्वर थी।
- What was lacking was “someone with the **political talent, charisma, fame, or resources** to popularize its ideology (as **Ronald Reagan** did for his sunny small-government conservatism) — until Trump,” writes **Isaac Arnsdorf** in *Finish What We Started — The MAGA Movement's Ground War to End Democracy*.
जो कमी थी वह थी “कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति, जिसमें राजनीतिक प्रतिभा, करिश्मा, प्रसिद्धि या संसाधन हो, जो इसके विचारधारा को लोकप्रिय बना सके (जैसा कि रोनाल्ड रीगन ने अपनी छोटे सरकार की रूढ़िवादिता के लिए किया था) – ट्रंप तक,” लेखक आइज़क अर्न्सडॉर्फ ने *Finish What We Started — The MAGA Movement's Ground War to End Democracy* में लिखा है।
- It was **Reagan** who first used the slogan, ‘**Let's Make America Great Again**,’ and **Mr. Trump** has counted him as the last great President of the country before himself.
रीगन थे जिन्होंने सबसे पहले ‘आइए अमेरिका को फिर से महान बनाएं’ का नारा दिया था, और श्री ट्रंप ने उन्हें अपने पहले के महान राष्ट्रपति के रूप में गिना है।
- **Strange** and **paradoxical** as it may well be, a major section of American **working class** found a champion in **Mr. Trump**.
यह अजीब और पराडोक्सिकल जैसा हो सकता है, फिर भी अमेरिकी श्रमिक वर्ग के एक बड़े हिस्से ने श्री ट्रंप में एक चैंपियन पाया।
- The **economic distress** of the majority is not captured in expert accounts but **Mr. Trump** could sense the opportunity to market his politics.
अधिकांश लोगों की आर्थिक संकट को विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्टों में नहीं पकड़ा जाता है, लेकिन श्री ट्रंप ने अपनी राजनीति को बढ़ावा देने का अवसर महसूस किया।
- Apart from identifying the potency of **anti-globalism** as a political agenda, **Mr. Trump** who has no record of being a practising Christian, also sensed the **cultural dispossession** that the **white Christians** of America were confronting.
केवल एंटी-ग्लोबलिज़्म को एक राजनीतिक एजेंडा के रूप में पहचानने के अलावा, श्री ट्रंप, जिनका कोई प्रैक्टिसिंग क्रिस्चियन होने का रिकॉर्ड नहीं था, ने यह भी महसूस किया कि अमेरिका के सफेद ईसाई किस सांस्कृतिक अस्वीकृति का सामना कर रहे थे।



- The **religious composition** of the population is changing due to changing patterns of **migration**, and an evident trend of **secularisation**.
जनसंख्या की धार्मिक संरचना बदलते प्रवासन पैटर्न और स्पष्ट रूप से धर्मनिरपेक्षता की प्रवृत्ति के कारण बदल रही है।
- In the early **1990s**, **90%** of U.S. adults identified as **Christians**, but now the figure is around two-third of that.
1990 के दशक के प्रारंभ में, **90%** अमेरिकी वयस्कों ने खुद को **ईसाई** के रूप में पहचाना था, लेकिन अब यह आंकड़ा उस का लगभग दो-तिहाई है।
- The proportion of those who identified as followers of no religion grew sharply in the same period, which is currently at **29%**.
जिन्होंने बिना किसी धर्म के अनुयायी के रूप में पहचाना, उनका अनुपात उसी अवधि में तेजी से बढ़ा है, जो वर्तमान में **29%** है।
- They form the **ruling elite** of the country.
वे देश के शासक अभिजात वर्ग का हिस्सा बन गए हैं।
- The share of **Muslims** and **Hindus** among new immigrants began to rise too.
नए आप्रवासियों में **मुसलमानों** और **हिंदुओं** का हिस्सा भी बढ़ने लगा।
- **Christianity** is part of **MAGA's** motivation and **Mr. Trump** constantly invokes it.
ईसाई धर्म **MAGA** की प्रेरणा का हिस्सा है और **श्री ट्रंप** इसे लगातार संदर्भित करते हैं।
- In **2016**, he promised “**Christianity** will have power,” and in **2024** he asked **Christians** to unite behind him.
2016 में, उन्होंने वादा किया था “**ईसाई धर्म** को शक्ति मिलेगी,” और **2024** में उन्होंने **ईसाइयों** से उनके पीछे एकजुट होने का आह्वान किया।
- But he specifically sought to enlist **Hindus** and **Muslims** too into **MAGA**.
लेकिन उन्होंने विशेष रूप से **हिंदुओं** और **मुसलमानों** को भी **MAGA** में शामिल करने का प्रयास किया।
- Critics of **MAGA** could never imagine that it might appeal to **minorities**.
MAGA के आलोचक कभी नहीं सोच सकते थे कि यह **अल्पसंख्यकों** को आकर्षित कर सकता है।
- “The **MAGA movement** now controlled one of the two major parties, but it remained unpopular with a majority of Americans... **Democrats** discovered that Trump’s **MAGA** brand was widely disliked,” writes **Mr. Arnsdorf** in the book that was published after the **2022 mid-term election** setback for the party.
“**MAGA आंदोलन** अब दो प्रमुख पार्टियों में से एक पर नियंत्रण कर चुका था, लेकिन यह अधिकांश अमेरिकियों में अप्रिय था... **डेमोक्रेट्स** ने यह पाया कि ट्रंप का **MAGA** ब्रांड व्यापक रूप से नापसंद किया गया था,” श्री **अर्न्सडॉर्फ** ने उस किताब में लिखा है जो **2022** के **मध्यकालिक चुनाव** में पार्टी के हार के बाद प्रकाशित हुई थी।
- **Democrats** would discover something else by **2024** — **minorities** in **MAGA**.
डेमोक्रेट्स **2024** तक कुछ और खोजेंगे – **MAGA** में **अल्पसंख्यक**।

Minorities and MAGA's Promise

अल्पसंख्यक और MAGA का वादा

- Minorities are the most ardent aspirants to the promised greatness of America, and they probably connect with the slogan as well as the current reality of challenges very well.
अल्पसंख्यक अमेरिका की वादा की गई महानता के सबसे जोशीले आकांक्षी हैं, और वे शायद नारे के साथ-साथ वर्तमान चुनौतियों की वास्तविकता से भी बहुत अच्छे से जुड़ते हैं।
- Minorities are also evidently concerned about protecting their religious rights, perhaps even more than Christians. Mr. Trump promised them that, and showed the irreligious third of the population as their enemy.
अल्पसंख्यक स्पष्ट रूप से अपने धार्मिक अधिकारों की रक्षा को लेकर चिंतित हैं, शायद **ईसाइयों** से भी ज्यादा। श्री **ट्रंप** ने उन्हें यह वादा किया था, और जनसंख्या के **निर्धार्मिक** तीसरे हिस्से को उनके शत्रु के रूप में दिखाया।
- While the Christian, nativist right is a major driving force of the **MAGA** movement, it has found common cause with other religious groups against the non-religiosity of the elite.
जबकि **ईसाई, देशी अधिकार** **MAGA** आंदोलन का एक प्रमुख प्रेरक बल है, इसने अभिजात वर्ग की **निर्धार्मिकता** के खिलाफ अन्य धार्मिक समूहों के साथ सामान्य कारण पाया है।
- For instance, the large sections of **Hindu** and **Muslim** conservatives are vocal supporters of **MAGA's** resistance to **transgenderism**.
उदाहरण के लिए, **हिंदू** और **मुस्लिम** रूढ़िवादी समुदायों के बड़े हिस्से **MAGA** के **ट्रांसजेंडरवाद** के विरोध के सक्रिय समर्थक हैं।

Electoral Performance

चुनावी प्रदर्शन

- This explains the latest surge in **MAGA's** enhanced popularity, and Mr. Trump’s electoral performance.
यह **MAGA** की बढ़ी हुई लोकप्रियता में हालिया वृद्धि और श्री **ट्रंप** के **चुनावी प्रदर्शन** को स्पष्ट करता है।
- He could flip **Pennsylvania**, **Michigan** and **Wisconsin**, which gave **Joe Biden** his victory in **2020**.
उन्होंने **पेनसिल्वेनिया, मिशिगन** और **विस्कॉन्सिन** को पलटने में सफलता प्राप्त की, जिन्होंने **जो बाइडन** को **2020** में उनकी विजय दिलाई थी।
- In **Pennsylvania**, Mr. Trump increased his support among **Latinos** to **42%**, from **27%** in **2020**.
पेनसिल्वेनिया में, श्री **ट्रंप** ने **लातीनों** के बीच अपना समर्थन **27%** से बढ़ाकर **42%** कर दिया।
- In **Dearborn**, in **Michigan**, where **55%** of the population is **Muslim**, Mr. Trump won more than **42%** votes and led **Ms. Harris** by around six points.
मिशिगन के **डियरबॉर्न** में, जहां **55%** जनसंख्या **मुस्लिम** है, श्री **ट्रंप** ने **42%** से अधिक वोट प्राप्त किए और **Ms. Harris** को लगभग छह अंकों से पीछे छोड़ दिया।
- In **2020**, three-fourths of the city had voted for Mr. Biden.
2020 में, शहर के तीन-चौथाई लोगों ने श्री **बाइडन** के पक्ष में मतदान किया था।
- African Americans’ support for Mr. Trump is constantly on the rise—from **8%** in **2016**, to **13%** in **2020** and **20%** in **2024**.
अफ्रीकी अमेरिकियों का श्री **ट्रंप** के प्रति समर्थन लगातार बढ़ रहा है—**2016** में **8%**, **2020** में **13%** और **2024** में **20%**।
- Exit polls suggest that a third of **pro-choice** women voted for Mr. Trump.
एग्जिट पोल सुझाव देते हैं कि **प्रो-चॉइस** महिलाएं में से एक तिहाई ने श्री **ट्रंप** को वोट दिया।
- This is “the biggest, the broadest, the most united coalition in American history,” Mr. Trump said after the results.
यह “अमेरिकी इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी, सबसे विस्तृत, और सबसे एकजुट गठबंधन है,” श्री **ट्रंप** ने परिणामों के बाद कहा।



Historical Populism and MAGA's Persistence

ऐतिहासिक जनवाद और MAGA की निरंतरता

- In the late **19th century**, the U.S. had witnessed a populist upsurge that sought to rein in its **robber barons** and protect the interest of the **commoners**.
19वीं शताब्दी के अंत में, संयुक्त राज्य ने एक जनवादी उभार देखा था जो अपने लुटेरे पूंजीपतियों को काबू करने और आम लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने का प्रयास कर रहा था।
- Both parties had to respond to the questions raised by this populism.
दोनों पार्टियों को इस जनवाद द्वारा उठाए गए सवालों का जवाब देना पड़ा।
- The ruling establishments of **Republican** and **Democratic** parties have so far tried to dismiss MAGA as an inconsequential disturbance that would eventually fade.
रिपब्लिकन और डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टियों के शासक प्रतिष्ठानों ने अब तक MAGA को एक तुच्छ विघटन के रूप में खारिज करने की कोशिश की है जो अंततः समाप्त हो जाएगा।
- The **2024** elections showed it is persistent.
2024 के चुनावों ने यह दिखा दिया कि यह स्थिर है।

Canada ends fast-track visa programme for international students

GS Paper II:
India-Canada
OTTAWA

Canada has ended with immediate effect the popular fast track study visa programme, SDS, a major policy decision that is likely to impact scores of international students, including from India.

The processing time for students applying under the Student Direct Stream (SDS) was significantly shorter and approval rates higher, something that will change after Canada ended the scheme on Friday.

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in September had

said on X: "We're granting 35% fewer international student permits this year. And next year, that number's going down by another 10%."

Bad actors

"Immigration is an advantage for our economy – but when bad actors abuse the system and take advantage of students, we crack down," he added as the Canadian government said it was looking to reduce the number of temporary residents. The move comes amid the ongoing diplomatic row between India and Canada.

करने के बाद बदल जाएगी।

- Prime Minister Justin Trudeau** in **September** had said on X: "We're granting 35% fewer international student permits this year. And next year, that number's going down by another 10%."
प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन ट्रूडो ने सितंबर में X पर कहा था: "हम इस वर्ष 35% कम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्र परमिट दे रहे हैं। और अगले वर्ष, यह संख्या और 10% कम हो जाएगी।"
- "Immigration is an advantage for our economy — but when **bad actors** abuse the system and take advantage of students, we crack down," he added as the Canadian government said it was looking to reduce the number of **temporary residents**.
उन्होंने यह भी कहा, "आप्रवासन हमारे अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक लाभ है—लेकिन जब खराब तत्व सिस्टम का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और छात्रों का फायदा उठाते हैं, तो हम कड़ी कार्रवाई करते हैं।" कनाडाई सरकार ने यह भी कहा कि वह अस्थायी निवासियों की संख्या को घटाने पर विचार कर रही है।
- The move comes amid the ongoing diplomatic row between **India** and **Canada**.
यह कदम भारत और कनाडा के बीच चल रहे कूटनीतिक विवाद के बीच उठाया गया है।

Cattle unleashed

The vibrant tradition of cattle racing has its roots in the agrarian culture of Kerala and is deeply intertwined with the harvest festival of Onam

GS Paper I: Art and Culture

Cattle race is a sport organised in various parts of rural Kerala with great enthusiasm after the harvesting season. The vibrant tradition of cattle racing has its roots in the agrarian culture of the State. The practice, which can be traced back centuries, is intertwined with the harvest festival of Onam, which celebrates the bountiful harvest and the spirit of community. During Onam, villagers engage in various festivities, with cattle racing emerging as a popular highlight. In Kerala, cattle hold significant cultural value, symbolising prosperity and the agricultural lifestyle.

The races are not just competitions; they are celebrations of the bond between farmers and their cattle – an aspect that is very evident in other cultures too, like in Tamil Nadu's Jallikattu. The excitement and fervour surrounding these events foster community spirit and bring the local populace together.

Cattle races in Kerala are typically organised in paddy fields or mud tracks, where specially trained bulls compete. An age-based classification ensures fair competition among the participants. The cattle are graded by age for various races. Those with just milk teeth come under the

sub-junior category and those with four second-generation teeth (after the milk teeth have fallen) are considered "seniors". The cattle chosen for racing are more expensive than those used for regular farming activities. These animals are given special diet, including glucose, cumin seeds, eggs, cotton seeds, and milk, in the run-up to the races.

Training begins well in advance, with jockeys employing techniques to ensure that the cattle are not only fit but also accustomed to the race environment. In recent years, cattle racing has gained more visibility, with events attracting tourists and spectators from various parts of the country. This increased interest has led to organised competitions, complete with prizes and recognition for the best performers. However, amidst the modernisation, efforts are being made to preserve the traditional aspects of this age-old practice. Cattle racing is more than just a sport in the State; it is a celebration of tradition, community, and agricultural heritage. As it continues to evolve, it retains its cultural significance, reflecting the deep-rooted connection between the people of Kerala and their land.



Getting ready: People watch as a jockey prepares his cattle for the race.



Website: patrioticias.in

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

Cattle unleashed

मवेशी मुक्त

The vibrant tradition of cattle racing has its roots in the agrarian culture of Kerala and is deeply intertwined with the harvest festival of Onam

मवेशी दौड़ की जीवंत परंपरा की जड़ें केरल की कृषि संस्कृति में हैं और यह ओणम के फसल उत्सव के साथ गहराई से जुड़ी हुई है

Cattle Race: A Traditional Sport in Rural Kerala

गायों की दौड़: ग्रामीण केरल में एक पारंपरिक खेल

- Cattle race is a sport organised in various parts of **rural Kerala** with great enthusiasm after the **harvesting season**.
फसल कटाई के मौसम के बाद ग्रामीण केरल के विभिन्न हिस्सों में गायों की दौड़ का खेल बड़े उत्साह के साथ आयोजित किया जाता है।
- The vibrant tradition of cattle racing has its roots in the **agrarian culture** of the State.
गायों की दौड़ की यह जीवंत परंपरा राज्य की कृषि संस्कृति में गहरी जड़ें रखती है।
- The practice, which can be traced back **centuries**, is intertwined with the harvest festival of **Onam**, which celebrates the bountiful harvest and the spirit of **community**.
यह प्रथा, जो सदियों पुरानी है, ओणम के फसल त्यौहार से जुड़ी है, जो समृद्ध फसल और सामुदायिक भावना का उत्सव है।
- During Onam, villagers engage in various festivities, with **cattle racing** emerging as a popular highlight.
ओणम के दौरान, ग्रामीण विभिन्न उत्सवों में भाग लेते हैं, जिसमें गायों की दौड़ एक प्रमुख आकर्षण के रूप में उभरती है।
- In Kerala, **cattle** hold significant cultural value, symbolising **prosperity** and the **agricultural lifestyle**.
केरल में गायों का सांस्कृतिक महत्व है, जो समृद्धि और कृषि जीवन शैली का प्रतीक हैं।
- The races are not just competitions; they are celebrations of the bond between **farmers** and their **cattle** — an aspect that is evident in other cultures too, like in **Tamil Nadu's Jallikattu**.
ये दौड़ केवल प्रतियोगिताएं नहीं हैं; यह किसानों और उनकी गायों के बीच के संबंध का उत्सव है — एक पहलू जो अन्य संस्कृतियों में भी स्पष्ट है, जैसे कि तमिलनाडु का जल्लीकट्टू।
- The excitement and fervour surrounding these events foster **community spirit** and bring the **local populace** together.
इन आयोजनों के आस-पास की उत्साह और जोश सामुदायिक भावना को बढ़ावा देते हैं और स्थानीय जनसंख्या को एकजुट करते हैं।
- Cattle races in Kerala are typically organised in **paddy fields** or **mud tracks**, where specially trained **bulls** compete.
केरल में गायों की दौड़ आमतौर पर धान के खेतों या कीचड़ के रास्तों पर आयोजित की जाती है, जहाँ विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित सांड प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हैं।
- An **age-based classification** ensures fair competition among the participants.
आयु-आधारित वर्गीकरण प्रतिभागियों के बीच निष्पक्ष प्रतियोगिता सुनिश्चित करता है।
- The cattle are graded by age for various races. Those with just **milk teeth** come under the **sub-junior** category and those with **four second-generation teeth** (after the milk teeth have fallen) are considered **seniors**.
गायों को आयु के आधार पर विभिन्न दौड़ों के लिए वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। जिनके पास केवल दूध के दांत होते हैं, उन्हें उप-कनिष्ठ श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, और जिनके चार द्वितीय पीढ़ी के दांत (दूध के दांत गिरने के बाद) होते हैं, उन्हें वरिष्ठ माना जाता है।
- The cattle chosen for racing are more **expensive** than those used for regular farming activities.
दौड़ के लिए चुनी गई गायें नियमित कृषि कार्यों में उपयोग की जाने वाली गायों की तुलना में अधिक महंगी होती हैं।
- These animals are given a special diet, including **glucose, cumin seeds, eggs, cotton seeds, and milk**, in the run-up to the races.
इन जानवरों को दौड़ से पहले विशेष आहार दिया जाता है, जिसमें ग्लूकोज, जीरा, अंडे, कपास के बीज, और दूध शामिल होते हैं।
- Training begins well in advance, with **jockeys** employing techniques to ensure that the cattle are not only fit but also accustomed to the **race environment**.
प्रशिक्षण काफी पहले शुरू होता है, जिसमें जाँकी ऐसी तकनीकों का उपयोग करते हैं जिससे गायें न केवल फिट रहें बल्कि दौड़ के माहौल से भी परिचित हो सकें।
- In recent years, **cattle racing** has gained more **visibility**, with events attracting **tourists** and spectators from various parts of the country.
हाल के वर्षों में, गायों की दौड़ को अधिक प्रसिद्धि मिली है, जिससे विभिन्न हिस्सों से पर्यटक और दर्शक इन आयोजनों की ओर आकर्षित हुए हैं।
- This increased interest has led to **organised competitions**, complete with **prizes** and **recognition** for the best performers.
इस बढ़ी हुई रुचि ने संगठित प्रतियोगिताओं को जन्म दिया है, जिनमें पुरस्कार और पहचान भी शामिल हैं।
- However, amidst the **modernisation**, efforts are being made to preserve the **traditional aspects** of this age-old practice.
हालाँकि, आधुनिकीकरण के बीच, इस पुरानी प्रथा के पारंपरिक पहलुओं को संरक्षित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।
- Cattle racing is more than just a sport in the State; it is a celebration of **tradition, community, and agricultural heritage**.
राज्य में गायों की दौड़ सिर्फ एक खेल नहीं है; यह परंपरा, समुदाय और कृषि धरोहर का उत्सव है।
- As it continues to evolve, it retains its **cultural significance**, reflecting the **deep-rooted connection** between the people of Kerala and their **land**.
जैसे-जैसे यह विकसित होती जा रही है, यह अपनी सांस्कृतिक महत्वता को बनाए रखे हुए है, जो केरल के लोगों और उनकी भूमि के बीच के गहरे संबंध को दर्शाती है।

