



PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

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

For regular updates on UPSC and PCS preparation, join our Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

03_12_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

1. Logjam ends; Parliament to debate Constitution

गतिरोध समाप्त; संसद में संविधान पर बहस होगी (GS Paper-II: Parliament)

2. BJP meet likely to choose Chief Minister tomorrow

भाजपा की बैठक में कल मुख्यमंत्री चुनने की संभावना (GS Paper-II: Whip)

3. 1984 riots: court to hear case against Tytler on December 9 1984

दंगे: टाइटलर के खिलाफ 9 दिसंबर को होगी सुनवाई

4. Commercial signboards in Bengali made compulsory in Kolkata

कोलकाता में बंगाली में वाणिज्यिक साइनबोर्ड अनिवार्य किए गए

5. Citizens with disabilities, making their rights real

विकलांग नागरिक अपने अधिकारों को साकार कर रहे हैं (GS Paper-II: Vulnerable Section of Society)

6. Frontline nutrition workers foster disability inclusion

फ्रंटलाइन पोषण कार्यकर्ता विकलांगता समावेशन को बढ़ावा देते हैं (GS Paper-II: Vulnerable Section of Society)





7. A wake-up call

एक चेतावनी (GS Paper-III: GDP)

8. India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' plan

भारत की 'एक राष्ट्र, एक सदस्यता' योजना (GS Paper-III: S&T)

9. Proudhon's theory of mutualism: a critique of capitalism and authoritarianism

प्रूथों का पारस्परिकता का सिद्धांत: पूंजीवाद और अधिनायकवाद की आलोचना (GS Paper-I: Concept of Socialism and Capitalism)

10. Deals for 26 Rafale-M jets, 3 Scorpene submarines to be signed: Navy chief

26 राफेल-एम जेट और 3 स्कॉर्पीन पनडुब्बियों के सौदे पर हस्ताक्षर होंगे: नौसेना प्रमुख (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)

11. Oxford study lauds PRAGATI system for fast-tracking projects

ऑक्सफोर्ड अध्ययन ने परियोजनाओं को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रगति प्रणाली की सराहना की (GS Paper-II: Governance)

12. Biden pardons son Hunter despite past pledges not to

बिडेन ने अपने बेटे हंटर को माफ कर दिया, जबकि पहले उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं करने का वादा किया था। (GS Paper-II: Comparison of Indian Constitution)

13. Scientists in NZ gather to decode puzzle of rarest whale

न्यूजीलैंड के वैज्ञानिक दुर्लभतम व्हेल की पहली को सुलझाने के लिए एकत्रित हुए (GS Paper-III: Environment)



Logjam ends; Parliament to debate Constitution

At meeting called by Speaker, ruling side agrees to allow certain controversial topics to be raised during Zero Hour; Congress decides not to cause any disruption over Adani indictment issue

GS Paper II: Parliament

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

In a breakthrough to end the logjam that had paralysed the Winter Session of Parliament, the government and the Opposition reached a consensus on holding a discussion on the Constitution in both Houses. The Lok Sabha will hold the discussion on December 13 and 14 and the Rajya Sabha on December 16 and 17.

The ruling side agreed to allow certain issues such as the Bangladesh situation and the violence in Sambhal to be raised during Zero Hour, but did not accede to any discussion on the Adani indictment.

The main Opposition party, the Congress, decided not to disrupt Parliament over the Adani issue,



Major breakthrough: Floor leaders of various parties at a meeting at the chamber of the Speaker in Parliament on Monday. ANI

but it will hold a protest outside the Makar Dwar of the Parliament complex at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

Before the protest, at a meeting of INDIA bloc leaders, the Congress will ask other parties to join the demonstration, sources said.

The breakthrough came

at a meeting of floor leaders of all parties called by Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, where the government conceded to the demand for holding a discussion on the Constitution. Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge and Leader of the Opposition Rahul Gandhi had made the demand in

separate letters to Rajya Sabha Chairperson Jagdeep Dhankhar and Mr. Birla, respectively, last week.

“The Lok Sabha Speaker met with floor leaders of all the parties. Everybody expressed their frustration on Parliament not functioning. Everybody was of the view that it was not appropriate to waste people’s money. The Opposition also put forward their demand, there was a proposal in Business Advisory Committee to have discussion on the Constitution, the government has agreed to it,” Union Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijiju told presspersons.

CONTINUED ON

» PAGE 10

BOTH HOUSES STALLED

» PAGE 11

Logjam ends; Parliament to debate Constitution

संसदीय गतिरोध समाप्त; संविधान पर चर्चा होगी

In a breakthrough to end the logjam that had paralysed the **Winter Session of Parliament**, the government and the Opposition reached a consensus on holding a discussion on the Constitution in both Houses.

संसद के शीतकालीन सत्र को पंगु बना देने वाले गतिरोध को समाप्त करने के लिए, सरकार और विपक्ष के बीच सहमति बनी कि संसद के दोनों सदनों में संविधान पर चर्चा की जाएगी।





- The Lok Sabha will hold the discussion on **December 13 and 14**, and the Rajya Sabha on **December 16 and 17**.

लोकसभा में चर्चा **13 और 14 दिसंबर** को होगी, और राज्यसभा में **16 और 17 दिसंबर** को।

- The ruling side agreed to allow certain issues such as the **Bangladesh situation** and the **violence in Sambhal** to be raised during **Zero Hour**, but did not accede to any discussion on the **Adani indictment**.

सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष ने **शून्य काल** के दौरान **बांग्लादेश की स्थिति और संभल में हिंसा** जैसे मुद्दों को उठाने की अनुमति दी, लेकिन **अडानी मामले** पर किसी भी चर्चा के लिए सहमति नहीं दी।

- The main Opposition party, the **Congress**, decided not to disrupt Parliament over the **Adani issue**, but it will hold a protest outside the **Makar Dwar of the Parliament complex** at **10:30 a.m.** on Tuesday.

मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी **कांग्रेस** ने **अडानी मामले** पर संसद को बाधित न करने का निर्णय लिया, लेकिन मंगलवार को सुबह **10:30 बजे** संसद परिसर के **मकर द्वार** के बाहर प्रदर्शन करेगी।

- Before the protest, at a meeting of **INDIA bloc leaders**, the Congress will ask other parties to join the demonstration, sources said.

प्रदर्शन से पहले **INDIA गठबंधन के नेताओं** की बैठक में, कांग्रेस अन्य पार्टियों से प्रदर्शन में शामिल होने का अनुरोध करेगी, सूत्रों ने कहा।

- The breakthrough came at a meeting of **floor leaders** of all parties called by **Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla**, where the government conceded to the demand for holding a discussion on the **Constitution**.

यह सफलता **लोकसभा अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला** द्वारा बुलाई गई सभी दलों के **फ्लोर नेताओं** की बैठक में मिली, जहां सरकार ने **संविधान** पर चर्चा की मांग को स्वीकार किया।

- Congress president **Mallikarjun Kharge** and Leader of the Opposition **Rahul Gandhi** had made the demand in separate letters to **Rajya Sabha Chairperson Jagdeep Dhankhar** and Mr. Birla, respectively, last week.

कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष **मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे** और विपक्ष के नेता **राहुल गांधी** ने पिछले हफ्ते **राज्यसभा के अध्यक्ष जगदीप धनखड़** और श्री बिरला को अलग-अलग पत्र लिखकर यह मांग की थी।

- "The Lok Sabha Speaker met with floor leaders of all the parties. Everybody expressed their **frustration** on Parliament not functioning. Everybody was of the view that it was not appropriate to waste people's money," said **Union Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijiju**.

"लोकसभा अध्यक्ष ने सभी दलों के फ्लोर नेताओं से मुलाकात की। सभी ने संसद के **संचालित न होने** पर अपनी निराशा व्यक्त की। सभी का मानना था कि जनता के पैसे को बर्बाद करना उचित नहीं है," ऐसा **केंद्रीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री किरन रिजिजू** ने कहा।

- The Opposition also put forward their demand, and there was a proposal in the **Business Advisory Committee** to have a discussion on the **Constitution**, which the government agreed to.

विपक्ष ने भी अपनी मांग रखी, और **व्यवसाय सलाहकार समिति** में **संविधान** पर चर्चा करने का प्रस्ताव आया, जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया।

Government Refuses Discussion on Adani Indictment

सरकार ने अदानी मामले पर चर्चा से इनकार किया





- The government refused to accede to a discussion on the **Adani indictment**, arguing that the developments had taken place in a **foreign country**, according to sources.
सरकार ने अदानी मामले पर चर्चा से इनकार कर दिया, यह तर्क देते हुए कि ये घटनाक्रम विदेशी देश में हुए हैं, सूत्रों के अनुसार।
- Congress sources stated that the government's decision to agree to a debate on the **Constitution** was a "climbdown."
कांग्रेस सूत्रों ने कहा कि संविधान पर बहस के लिए सहमति देना सरकार की "पलटने की रणनीति" थी।

Sambhal Issue and Other Discussions

संभल मुद्दा और अन्य चर्चाएँ

- During the meeting with Speaker **Om Birla**, it was decided that:
लोकसभा अध्यक्ष **ओम बिरला** के साथ बैठक के दौरान यह निर्णय लिया गया कि:
 - **Samajwadi Party** would raise the **Sambhal issue**.
समाजवादी पार्टी संभल मुद्दा उठाएगी।
 - **Trinamool Congress** would discuss the **situation in Bangladesh**.
त्रिणमूल कांग्रेस बांग्लादेश की स्थिति पर चर्चा करेगी।
 - **DMK** would discuss the devastation caused by **Cyclone Fengal** during Zero Hour.
डीएमके शून्यकाल के दौरान चक्रवात फेंगल से हुई तबाही पर चर्चा करेगी।

First Bill of the Session

सत्र का पहला विधेयक

- Union Minister **Kiren Rijiju** announced that the **first Bill of this Session** would be passed on **Tuesday**.
केंद्रीय मंत्री किरण रिजिजू ने घोषणा की कि इस सत्र का पहला विधेयक मंगलवार को पारित होगा।

Parliament Paralysis Since November 25

25 नवंबर से संसद का ठप होना

- The functioning of both Houses had been **paralysed** since the start of the **Winter Session** on **November 25**.
25 नवंबर से शुरू हुए शीतकालीन सत्र से दोनों सदनों का कार्य ठप हो गया था।
- **Lok Sabha** and **Rajya Sabha** had functioned for only **67 minutes** and **93 minutes**, respectively.
लोकसभा और राज्यसभा ने क्रमशः केवल 67 मिनट और 93 मिनट काम किया।

Congress Facing Isolation on Adani Issue

अदानी मामले पर कांग्रेस अलग-थलग





- The development occurred as the Congress faced **increasing isolation** over stalling Parliament on the **Adani issue**.
यह घटनाक्रम उस समय हुआ जब कांग्रेस अदानी मामले पर संसद को ठप करने के कारण अलग-थलग पड़ रही थी।
- Some **Opposition parties** felt that by stalling Parliament, they were falling into the **government's trap**.
कुछ विपक्षी दलों को लगा कि संसद को ठप करके वे सरकार के जाल में फंस रहे हैं।

Alternatives Discussed in INDIA Bloc Meeting

इंडिया ब्लॉक की बैठक में विकल्पों पर चर्चा

- In a meeting of **INDIA bloc parties**, Rahul Gandhi emphasized that the **Adani issue** could not be dropped as it concerned the people.
इंडिया ब्लॉक पार्टियों की बैठक में राहुल गांधी ने जोर दिया कि अदानी मुद्दा नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता क्योंकि यह जनता से संबंधित है।
- Some **Left leaders** suggested alternatives like a **march to Rashtrapati Bhavan** or a **dharna inside Parliament**.
कुछ वामपंथी नेताओं ने राष्ट्रपति भवन तक मार्च या संसद के अंदर धरने जैसे विकल्प सुझाए।

Congress Push for Constitution Debate

संविधान बहस के लिए कांग्रेस का दबाव

- Congress leaders **Gaurav Gogoi** and **K.C. Venugopal** met Speaker Birla and reiterated their demand for a **two-day discussion** on the Constitution.
कांग्रेस नेताओं गौरव गोगोई और के.सी. वेणुगोपाल ने स्पीकर बिरला से मुलाकात कर दो दिन की बहस की मांग दोहराई।
- Following this, the Speaker called for a **meeting of floor leaders** of all parties.
इसके बाद, स्पीकर ने सभी दलों के फ्लोर लीडर्स की बैठक बुलाई।

Congress Protest Outside Makar Dwar

मकर द्वार के बाहर कांग्रेस का प्रदर्शन

- The decision for the protest outside the **Makar Dwar** was taken during a Congress meeting, attended by **Rahul Gandhi**.
मकर द्वार के बाहर प्रदर्शन का निर्णय कांग्रेस बैठक के दौरान लिया गया, जिसमें राहुल गांधी उपस्थित थे।

Zero Hour

- Zero Hour refers to the time immediately after the Question Hour in the Indian Parliament. It starts around 12 noon, which is why it is called Zero Hour.





जीरो आवर भारतीय संसद में प्रश्नकाल के तुरंत बाद का समय है। यह लगभग 12 बजे शुरू होता है, इसलिए इसे जीरो आवर कहा जाता है।

- During Zero Hour, Members of Parliament (MPs) can raise important issues of national or public interest with prior notice to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

जीरो आवर के दौरान, सांसद राष्ट्रीय या सार्वजनिक हित के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे लोकसभा अध्यक्ष या राज्यसभा सभापति को पूर्व सूचना देकर उठा सकते हैं।

- This practice is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of Parliament but evolved over time as a convention to address urgent matters.

यह प्रक्रिया संसद के प्रक्रियात्मक नियमों में उल्लिखित नहीं है बल्कि समय के साथ एक प्रथा के रूप में विकसित हुई है ताकि तात्कालिक मुद्दों को उठाया जा सके।

- Zero Hour is an Indian innovation, introduced in 1962, and is unique to the Indian parliamentary system.

जीरो आवर एक भारतीय नवाचार है, जिसे 1962 में शुरू किया गया था, और यह भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली की विशिष्टता है।

Business Advisory Committee

- Role and Function:
 - The Business Advisory Committee (BAC) **regulates the program and timetable of the House.**
 - यह समिति सदन के कार्यक्रम और समय सारणी को नियमित करती है।
 - It ensures the efficient conduct of legislative and other business brought before the House by the government.
 - यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि सरकार द्वारा सदन के समक्ष लाए गए विधायी और अन्य कार्यों का कुशलतापूर्वक संचालन हो।
- Composition:
 - Lok Sabha: The BAC in Lok Sabha comprises 15 members, including the Speaker, who serves as its chairperson.
 - लोकसभा: लोकसभा की इस समिति में 15 सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें स्पीकर इसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं।
 - Rajya Sabha: In the Rajya Sabha, it consists of 11 members, and the Chairman (Vice President of India) acts as its ex-officio chairman.



- राज्यसभा: राज्यसभा में यह 11 सदस्यों की होती है, और इसके अध्यक्ष (भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति) पदेन अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
- Significance:
 - The committee helps streamline the proceedings by allocating time for discussions, debates, and the passing of bills.
 - यह समिति चर्चा, बहस और विधेयकों के पारित होने के लिए समय आवंटित करके कार्यवाही को सुचारु बनाती है।
 - It also prevents unnecessary delays in legislative functioning.
 - यह विधायी कार्यों में अनावश्यक देरी को भी रोकती है।

BJP meet likely to choose Chief Minister tomorrow

GS Paper II: Whip

Snehal Mutha
Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

With the swearing-in of a new Mahayuti government in Maharashtra to be held on Thursday, Caretaker Chief Minister and Shiv Sena chief Eknath Shinde is recovering from illness and his party is yet to decide on a Deputy Chief Minister.

The BJP appointed Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and former Gujarat Chief Minister Vijay Rupani as **central observers** for a meeting of its MLAs-elect who will elect the **legislature party leader and the Chief Whip of the party** at a meeting at on Wednesday at the Central Hall of the Vidhan Bhavan here.

On Monday evening, Nationalist Congress Party leader Ajit Pawar reached New Delhi. **Mr. Shinde's son, Shrikant Shinde**, MP, took to X to deny reports about his name being con-



Shrikant Shinde.

Chief Minister had not been made yet and it is not yet clear if Mr. Eknath Shinde will take the post or appoint someone else.

"We have asked for the Home portfolio. But the discussion on it has not yet taken place. We will be a part of the government. It will be a Shiv Sena DCM. We will have our share of the cabinet berths. But the decision on who the face of the DCM will be, has not yet been taken," a senior leader said.

Sources said that since Mr. Shinde was recovering, the discussion had not gone ahead. "There is no problem about coordination. He has worked so hard for such a long time. He is now recovering," a leader close to the Caretaker Chief Minister said. Mr. Shinde has sought 14 Ministerial berths, including the 10 his party had last held.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10

as central observers for a meeting of its **MLAs-elect**. This meeting will elect the **legislature party leader and Chief Whip** on **Wednesday** at the **Central Hall of the Vidhan Bhavan** in Mumbai.

भाजपा ने केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री **निर्मला सीतारमण** और गुजरात के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री **विजय रूपाणी** को

BJP meet likely to choose Chief Minister tomorrow

भाजपा की बैठक संभवतः कल मुख्यमंत्री का चयन करेगी

- With the swearing-in of a **new Mahayuti government in Maharashtra** to be held on **Thursday**, Caretaker Chief Minister and Shiv Sena chief **Eknath Shinde** is recovering from illness, and his party is yet to decide on a **Deputy Chief Minister**.

महाराष्ट्र में **नई महायुति सरकार** का शपथ ग्रहण **गुरुवार** को होगा। कार्यवाहक मुख्यमंत्री और शिवसेना प्रमुख **एकनाथ शिंदे** बीमारी से उबर रहे हैं और उनकी पार्टी ने अभी तक **उपमुख्यमंत्री** का निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

- The BJP has appointed Union Finance Minister **Nirmala Sitharaman** and former Gujarat Chief Minister **Vijay Rupani**





विधायकों की बैठक के लिए केंद्रीय पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त किया है। यह बैठक बुधवार को मुंबई के विधान भवन के सेंट्रल हॉल में होगी, जहां विधायक दल के नेता और मुख्य सचेतक का चयन किया जाएगा।

- On **Monday evening**, Nationalist Congress Party leader **Ajit Pawar** reached **New Delhi**. सोमवार शाम को राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता अजित पवार नई दिल्ली पहुंचे।
- **Shrikant Shinde**, son of Eknath Shinde, denied reports about his name being considered for the **Deputy Chief Minister's position** in a post on X. एकनाथ शिंदे के बेटे श्रिकांत शिंदे ने उपमुख्यमंत्री पद के लिए अपने नाम पर विचार किए जाने की रिपोर्ट्स को X पर खारिज कर दिया।
- He posted that the **swearing-in ceremony** was delayed due to **health issues** faced by Mr. Shinde and that speculations about him becoming **DCM** were "baseless and unfounded". उन्होंने पोस्ट किया कि शपथ ग्रहण समारोह शिंदे की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं के कारण स्थगित हुआ और उनके उपमुख्यमंत्री बनने की अटकलें "निराधार" हैं।
- Senior Shiv Sena leaders mentioned that the decision on the **Deputy Chief Minister** has not been made yet. शिवसेना के वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने कहा कि उपमुख्यमंत्री के निर्णय पर अभी सहमति नहीं बनी है।
- The **Shiv Sena** has asked for the **Home portfolio**, but discussions on cabinet berths have not yet taken place. शिवसेना ने गृह मंत्रालय मांगा है, लेकिन मंत्रिमंडल में हिस्सेदारी पर चर्चा अभी नहीं हुई है।
- A senior leader stated, "It will be a Shiv Sena DCM, but the face of the **Deputy Chief Minister** has not been finalized." एक वरिष्ठ नेता ने कहा, "यह शिवसेना का उपमुख्यमंत्री होगा, लेकिन उपमुख्यमंत्री का चेहरा अभी तय नहीं हुआ है।"
- Mr. Shinde has sought **14 Ministerial berths**, including the **10** his party previously held. श्री शिंदे ने 14 मंत्री पदों की मांग की है, जिनमें उनकी पार्टी द्वारा पहले से संभाले गए 10 पद शामिल हैं।
- Sources stated that discussions were delayed due to **Mr. Shinde's health recovery**, but coordination issues were ruled out. सूत्रों ने कहा कि चर्चा श्री शिंदे के स्वास्थ्य लाभ के कारण विलंबित हो गई थी, लेकिन समन्वय की समस्या नहीं है।





IN BRIEF



1984 riots: court to hear case against Tytler on December 9

A Delhi court on Monday fixed December 9 for the recording of statements of two former police officers as witnesses in a 1984 anti-Sikh riots case against Congress leader Jagdish Tytler. Special CBI Judge Jitendra Singh deferred the hearing after being informed that the witnesses were not in a position to depose on Monday. The judge on November 23 summoned the witnesses – Ravi Sharma and Dharam Chand. Mr. Tytler appeared before the court in person. The case is linked to the killings of three Sikhs at Gurudwara Pul Bangash in the national capital in 1984. PTI

जज ने 23 नवंबर को गवाहों रवि शर्मा और धरम चंद को समन भेजा था।

- Mr. Tytler appeared before the court in person.
- श्री टाइटलर व्यक्तिगत रूप से अदालत में उपस्थित हुए।
- The case is linked to the killings of three Sikhs at Gurudwara Pul Bangash in the national capital in 1984.

यह मामला 1984 में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के गुरुद्वारा पुल बंगश में तीन सिखों की हत्या से जुड़ा है।

1984 riots: court to hear case against Tytler on December 9

1984 के दंगे: टाइटलर के खिलाफ मामला 9 दिसंबर को सुना जाएगा

- A Delhi court on Monday fixed December 9 for recording the statements of two former police officers as witnesses in a 1984 anti-Sikh riots case against Congress leader Jagdish Tytler.

दिल्ली की अदालत ने सोमवार को कांग्रेस नेता जगदीश टाइटलर के खिलाफ 1984 के सिख विरोधी दंगे मामले में दो पूर्व पुलिस अधिकारियों के गवाहों के रूप में बयान दर्ज करने के लिए 9 दिसंबर की तारीख तय की।

- Special CBI Judge Jitendra Singh deferred the hearing after being informed that the witnesses were not in a position to depose on Monday.

विशेष सीबीआई जज जितेंद्र सिंह ने सुनवाई को टाल दिया जब उन्हें सूचित किया गया कि गवाह सोमवार को बयान देने की स्थिति में नहीं थे।

- The judge on November 23 summoned the witnesses, Ravi Sharma and Dharam Chand.





GS Paper III: GDP

A wake-up call

Policymakers must not make light of underwhelming growth numbers

Even the most pessimistic economic forecasters did not anticipate the sharp downturn in economic momentum reflected in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for the July-September quarter. From a five-quarter low of 6.7% in the first quarter (Q1), most independent economists expected GDP growth of 6.5% in Q2, citing slackening urban demand indicators such as moderating GST revenue growth, and weak consumer durables' and non-durables' sales. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in its October review, pegged Q2 growth at 7%, while RBI officials projected a 6.8% uptick in an article soon after. That the actual number came in at just 5.4% – the slowest since the third quarter of 2022-23 – with the Gross Value-Added (GVA) in the economy rising at a marginally better 5.6%, is, therefore, a significant shock. From a robust 8.2% GDP uptick last year, expectations of another year of 7%-plus growth in 2024-25 now appear precariously poised if not overtly optimistic, with the first half clocking just 6% growth.

The RBI's MPC, which meets again this week, would certainly have to reorient its 7.2% growth forecast for the year, and may find it tougher to keep its focus on reining in inflation amid recent calls from Ministers to cut interest rates to support flailing growth impulses and investments. With inflation at a 15-month high of 6.2% in October, the RBI, which is committed to wait for a durable decline in price rise before switching gears on rates, is unlikely to accede to these calls just yet. It may, at best, unveil measures to ease tight liquidity conditions. Mint Street czars have a tough tightrope walk ahead in the face of the growth slump. North Block officials have, however, sought to downplay the recent streak of weaker economic indicators, and termed the Q2 growth print a 'one-off' number due to an urban demand slack that should dissipate in the months ahead. While rural demand is expected to perk up the economy in the second half of the year, along with a relative ramp-up in public capex that has suffered so far this year – thanks to a Q1 pause due to the general election and tepid Q2 spends amid an extended monsoon – it may be too complacent to assume that urban consumption will rebound on its own and interest rates are the only constraint for growth. Poor wage increases and persistent price rise have caught up on urban wallets, and cannot be wished away. The Centre must shed its 'all is well' approach, and ring in fiscal measures, including cuts on fuel taxes and high GST rates on some items, to ease living costs and revive demand.

A Wake-Up Call जागने की घड़ी

Even the most pessimistic economic forecasters did not anticipate the sharp downturn in economic momentum reflected in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates for the July-September quarter.

सबसे निराशावादी आर्थिक भविष्यवक्ता भी जुलाई-सितंबर तिमाही के लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) अनुमानों में आर्थिक गति में तीव्र गिरावट की उम्मीद नहीं कर रहे थे।

• From a five-quarter low of 6.7% in Q1, most independent economists expected GDP growth of 6.5% in Q2, citing slackening urban demand indicators such as moderating GST revenue growth and weak consumer durables' and non-durables' sales.

पहली तिमाही (Q1) में 5-तिमाही के न्यूनतम 6.7% से, अधिकांश स्वतंत्र अर्थशास्त्रियों ने दूसरी तिमाही (Q2) में GDP वृद्धि 6.5% की उम्मीद की थी, जिसमें शहरी मांग संकेतकों जैसे GST राजस्व वृद्धि में कमी और उपभोक्ता टिकाऊ और गैर-टिकाऊ वस्तुओं की कमजोर बिक्री का उल्लेख किया गया था।

• The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its October review pegged Q2 growth at 7%, while RBI officials projected a 6.8% uptick in an article soon after.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) की मौद्रिक नीति समिति (MPC) ने अपनी अक्टूबर समीक्षा में Q2 वृद्धि को 7% आंका, जबकि RBI अधिकारियों ने एक लेख में इसे 6.8% की वृद्धि के रूप में अनुमानित किया।

• The actual GDP number came in at just 5.4%, the slowest since the third quarter of 2022-23, with Gross Value-Added (GVA) in the economy rising marginally better at 5.6%.

वास्तविक GDP केवल 5.4% पर आया, जो 2022-23 की तीसरी तिमाही के बाद सबसे धीमा है, जबकि अर्थव्यवस्था में सकल मूल्य-वृद्धि (GVA) थोड़ा बेहतर 5.6% पर बढ़ी।

• From a robust 8.2% GDP uptick last year, expectations of another year of 7%-plus growth in 2024-25 now appear precariously poised with the first half clocking just 6% growth. पिछले वर्ष की मजबूत 8.2% GDP वृद्धि से, 2024-25 में 7%-से अधिक





वृद्धि की उम्मीदें अब खतरे में दिख रही हैं, क्योंकि पहली छमाही में केवल 6% वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

- The RBI's MPC, meeting again this week, would have to reorient its **7.2% growth forecast** for the year and may find it tougher to focus on **containing inflation** amid recent calls to cut **interest rates**.

RBI की MPC, जो इस सप्ताह फिर से बैठक कर रही है, को वर्ष के लिए अपने 7.2% वृद्धि के पूर्वानुमान को पुनः निर्धारित करना होगा और हाल के ब्याज दरों में कटौती के आह्वानों के बीच मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना कठिन हो सकता है।

- **With inflation at a 15-month high of 6.2% in October**, the RBI is unlikely to cut rates but may introduce measures to **ease tight liquidity conditions**.

अक्टूबर में 6.2% पर 15 महीने की उच्च मुद्रास्फीति के साथ, RBI दरों में कटौती की संभावना नहीं है लेकिन तंग तरलता स्थितियों को आसान बनाने के लिए उपाय कर सकता है।

- **North Block officials** have termed the **Q2 growth** a 'one-off' number, attributing it to **urban demand slack** that should dissipate in the coming months.

उत्तर ब्लॉक के अधिकारियों ने दूसरी तिमाही की वृद्धि को 'एक बार की घटना' बताया है, इसे शहरी मांग में गिरावट के कारण बताया, जो आने वाले महीनों में समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

- While **rural demand** is expected to pick up in the **second half of the year**, it may be overly complacent to assume that **urban consumption** will rebound on its own.

जबकि ग्रामीण मांग वर्ष की दूसरी छमाही में बढ़ने की उम्मीद है, यह मान लेना बहुत आत्मसंतुष्ट हो सकता है कि शहरी उपभोग अपने आप वापस उभर जाएगा।

- **Poor wage increases** and **persistent price rises** have strained **urban wallets**, necessitating **fiscal measures** like **fuel tax cuts** and lower **GST rates** on some items.

कम वेतन वृद्धि और लगातार मूल्य वृद्धि ने शहरी बजट पर दबाव डाला है, जिसके लिए राजकोषीय उपायों जैसे ईंधन करों में कटौती और कुछ वस्तुओं पर GST दरें घटाने की आवश्यकता है।

- The Centre must move beyond its '**all is well**' approach and focus on measures to **revive demand** and **ease living costs**.

केंद्र को अपनी 'सब कुछ ठीक है' दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और मांग पुनर्जीवित करने और जीवन यापन लागत को आसान बनाने के उपायों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए।

Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is a body constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to oversee and regulate monetary policy in India. It was established under the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**, following the **Monetary Policy Framework Agreement** between the Government of India and RBI in 2015.
- **Composition:** The MPC consists of six members:
 - Three officials from RBI (including the RBI Governor who is the ex-officio chairperson).
 - Three external members appointed by the Government of India.
- The primary goal of the MPC is to ensure price stability and inflation control, keeping the inflation target at **4% with a band of +/- 2%**.





- The MPC meets every **two months** (six times a year) to review the policy stance, including the repo rate, reverse repo rate, and other tools to influence money supply.

Hindi:

- मौद्रिक नीति समिति (MPC) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा गठित एक निकाय है जो भारत में मौद्रिक नीति का निरीक्षण और नियमन करता है। इसे **रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1934** के तहत स्थापित किया गया था, जो 2015 में भारत सरकार और आरबीआई के बीच **मौद्रिक नीति ढांचा समझौता** का पालन करता है।
- **संरचना:** MPC में छह सदस्य होते हैं:
 - तीन आरबीआई के अधिकारी (जिनमें आरबीआई के गवर्नर जो निर्वहन अध्यक्ष होते हैं)।
 - तीन बाहरी सदस्य जिन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है।
- MPC का मुख्य उद्देश्य मूल्य स्थिरता और मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करना है, जिसमें मुद्रास्फीति का लक्ष्य **4% +/- 2%** रखा गया है।
- MPC हर दो महीने (साल में छह बार) मिलती है ताकि नीति रुख की समीक्षा की जा सके, जिसमें रेपो दर, रिवर्स रेपो दर और अन्य उपकरणों का उपयोग करके धन आपूर्ति को प्रभावित किया जा सके।

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total monetary or market value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.
- **Calculation:** GDP can be calculated through three approaches:
 - **Production approach:** Adds up all outputs in the economy.
 - **Income approach:** Sums the incomes earned by the factors of production.
 - **Expenditure approach:** Adds up consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.
- GDP is often used to measure the economic performance of a country. A growing GDP usually indicates a healthy economy, while a shrinking GDP may signal economic problems.
- **Nominal GDP** is calculated at current market prices, while **Real GDP** is adjusted for inflation.
- As of 2023, India's GDP is over **\$3.7 trillion** according to the World Bank and IMF, making it the **fifth-largest** economy globally.

Hindi:

- **सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP)** एक निश्चित समय अवधि में एक देश की सीमा के भीतर सभी समाप्त वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का कुल मौद्रिक या बाजारी मूल्य है।
- **गणना:** GDP को तीन दृष्टिकोणों से गणना किया जा सकता है:
 - **उत्पादन दृष्टिकोण:** अर्थव्यवस्था में सभी उत्पादन जोड़ता है।





- **आय दृष्टिकोण:** उत्पादन के कारकों द्वारा अर्जित आय का योग करता है।
- **व्यय दृष्टिकोण:** उपभोग, निवेश, सरकारी खर्च और शुद्ध निर्यात को जोड़ता है।
- GDP का उपयोग अक्सर एक देश की आर्थिक प्रदर्शन को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। बढ़ता हुआ GDP सामान्यतः एक स्वस्थ अर्थव्यवस्था को दर्शाता है, जबकि घटता हुआ GDP आर्थिक समस्याओं का संकेत हो सकता है।
- **नाममात्र GDP** वर्तमान बाजार कीमतों पर गणना किया जाता है, जबकि **वास्तविक GDP** मुद्रास्फीति के लिए समायोजित किया जाता है।
- 2023 तक, भारत का GDP **\$3.7 ट्रिलियन** से अधिक है, जो इसे वैश्विक स्तर पर **पाँचवाँ सबसे बड़ा** अर्थव्यवस्था बनाता है।

GST Council

- The **GST Council** was formed under Article **279A** of the Indian Constitution, as a result of the **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act**, which came into effect on **1st July 2017**.
- It is a constitutional body responsible for making recommendations on the **GST** and related matters, such as tax rates, exemptions, and the threshold limits for the GST regime.
- The **GST Council** is chaired by the **Union Finance Minister**. Its members include:
 - Finance Ministers of all states and Union territories.
 - The Union Minister of State for Finance.
- The decisions of the GST Council are made by **consensus**, and it ensures uniformity in GST policies across states, thus simplifying tax structures in India.

Hindi:

- **GST परिषद** भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद **279A** के तहत गठित की गई थी, जो **वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) अधिनियम** के परिणामस्वरूप अस्तित्व में आई, जो **1 जुलाई 2017** से प्रभावी हुआ।
- यह एक संवैधानिक निकाय है जो **GST** और संबंधित मामलों, जैसे कर दरें, छूट, और GST शासन के लिए सीमा निर्धारित करने की सिफारिश करता है।
- **GST परिषद** की अध्यक्षता **केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री** करते हैं। इसके सदस्य होते हैं:
 - सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के वित्त मंत्री।
 - केंद्रीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री।
- GST परिषद के निर्णय **सहमतिपूर्वक** लिए जाते हैं, और यह राज्यों में GST नीतियों में समानता सुनिश्चित करती है, इस प्रकार भारत में कर संरचनाओं को सरल बनाती है।



Citizens with disabilities, making their rights real

GS Paper II: Vulnerable Section of Society

The data from the 2011 national Census of India indicate that persons with disabilities constitute 2.21% of the total population. This is a grossly underestimated figure. According to the 2019 Brief Disability Model Survey conducted by the World Health Organization across India, Tajikistan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the prevalence of severe disability among Indian adults is 16%. India ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on October 1, 2007 and one of the immediate measures expected out of the state parties to the convention is to ensure alignment of the national disability legislations in line with the principles of the convention. Accordingly, Parliament passed the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (RPWD Act) that came into force on April 19, 2017 to replace the earlier Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which fell short of promoting a social and a human rights model of disability rights.

The role of the State Commissioner

One of the unique points of the RPWD Act in comparison to many disability legislations of the developing countries is the provision for the constitution of the office of the State Commissioners for Disabilities at the State level with a combination of review, monitoring, and quasi-judicial functions to ensure effective implementation of the disability law. According to Section 82 of the RPWD Act, the State Commissioners, for the purpose of discharging their functions under the Act, shall have the same powers of a civil court under the Civil Procedure Code 1908 while trying a suit, and every proceeding before the State Commissioner shall be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of Sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

Despite the legislation providing far-reaching quasi-judicial powers to the State Commissioners in safeguarding the rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, the State Commissioners in many States have fallen short of the expectations of citizens with disabilities. This dismal functioning of the office of the State Commissioners is largely due to the lax attitude on the part of the State governments to invigorate the statutory office in discharging its functions in accordance with the law. This reality has been aptly highlighted in the writ petition WPC 29329/2021, *Seema Girija Lal vs. Union of India*, in which the delay in appointment of the state Commissioners has also been highlighted.

Among various reasons for the failure to fulfil the statutory role by the State Commissioners is the manner in which the commissioners are appointed. The RPWD Rules provide an opportunity for persons with substantial



Pradeep Kumar Bagival

was Disability Inclusion Adviser to the national governments, the United Nations and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and former Assistant Commissioner for Disabilities, Persons with Disabilities Act-1995, Karnataka

experience in law, human rights, education, social work and rehabilitation and with a non-governmental organisation background to be appointed to the position of State Commissioner. In reality, a majority of the commissioners, either independent or holding additional charge, are civil servants from the nodal ministry. According to the latest report (2021-22) of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, only eight States have appointed commissioners who are not part of the mainstream civil service. Having civil servants from the nodal ministry is in conflict with the purpose of having an impartial and independent office that can exercise oversight over the executive and hold them accountable for not implementing the provisions of the disability law.

Some of the progressive States in terms of disability inclusion have appointed representatives of civil society organisations as State Commissioners and the State governments should consider appointing qualified women with disabilities as commissioners as they will be in a better position to address intersectional forms of discrimination that women and girls with disabilities in India currently experience.

The State Commissioners have a substantive role including powers to intervene *suo motu* to identify and inquire about any specific policy, provision, programme and laws that contravene the provisions of the RPWD Act and recommend appropriate corrective measures.

There are many contraventions of the RPWD Act that are highlighted by aggrieved persons with disabilities and by certain proactive organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and the State Commissioners have not been able to intervene *suo motu* to address discriminatory policies and practices which has led to an erosion of faith in the statutory offices created under the disability law to uphold the rights of citizens with disabilities. The State Commissioners should interact consistently with persons with disabilities and their representative organisations to understand which are those policies, guidelines, executive orders that contravene the provisions of the law and initiate necessary remedial action.

The example of Karnataka

It is vital for State governments and the office of the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities to build the capacity of the State Commissioners in performing their quasi-judicial role and in functioning as a civil court. As done by the State Commissioner's office in Karnataka, collaborating with law schools and legal experts in strengthening their respective capacities could be a viable option. While some States such as Karnataka and Delhi have been able to infuse confidence among persons with disabilities to register complaints with regard to a deprivation

of their rights, it is equally important for State Commissioners to look into complaints and dispose of them expeditiously. The websites of the office of the State Commissioners should – on the dashboard – indicate the number of cases received, disposed of and those pending for action along with other vital information such as annual reports and special reports submitted to the government on implementation of the law by the government with concrete recommendations.

Mobile adalats (mobile courts), as practised years ago by the Karnataka Commissioner's office, could be a good practice for other States to emulate in reaching out to persons with disabilities in remote areas and to look into a deprivation of their rights. Adalats were organised in the State with prior notice to persons with disabilities through the nodal disability office in the districts for aggrieved individuals or institutions to get their grievance redressed.

Often, these grievances would be resolved on the spot for persons with disabilities and their families. Designating District Magistrates as Deputy Commissioners for persons with disabilities – as done in the case of Karnataka – is a promising way to make local governance disability inclusive.

The RPWD Act enables State Commissioners to monitor the implementation of various pieces of legislation, programmes and schemes that impact persons with disabilities. To maximise the effectiveness of this critical role, the District Disability Management Review (DDMR) undertaken by the Karnataka State Commissioner's office could be one of the preferred practices for State Commissioners. The DDMR has become an inclusive governance tool for the State Commissioner in Karnataka to have sight of how development and welfare programmes and policies have been implemented by the relevant departments at the district level, and to what extent the quotas earmarked for persons with disabilities have been fulfilled.

Research as a function

One of the key functions of the State Commissioners is to undertake and promote research in the field of disability rights. This opens up opportunities for the State Commissioners to collaborate with United Nations entities which have a mandate to promote disability inclusion on the basis of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy in undertaking research in areas such as disability inclusive social protection, disability inclusive care economy and the impact of climate change on persons with disabilities. The findings could pave the way for more inclusive policies and in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities in India.

For an inclusive future



State Commissioners have a vital role in safeguarding the rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, but in many States, their statutory role has fallen short of expectations

Citizens with Disabilities: Making Their Rights Real

विकलांग नागरिक: उनके अधिकारों को साकार करना

- The data from the 2011 national Census of India indicate that persons with disabilities constitute 2.21% of the total population. This is a grossly underestimated figure.

भारत की 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या कुल जनसंख्या का 2.21% है। यह एक अत्यधिक कम आंकी गई संख्या है।





- According to the **2019 Brief Disability Model Survey conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO)**, the **prevalence of severe disability among Indian adults is 16%**.
विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) द्वारा 2019 में किए गए ब्रिफ डिसेबिलिटी मॉडल सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, भारतीय वयस्कों में गंभीर विकलांगता का प्रतिशत 16% है।
- **India ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on October 1, 2007**, committing to align its national disability legislations with the principles of the convention.
भारत ने 1 अक्टूबर 2007 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर समझौते को मंजूरी दी, जिससे राष्ट्रीय विकलांगता कानूनों को इस समझौते के सिद्धांतों के साथ जोड़ने की प्रतिबद्धता ली।
- Parliament passed the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPWD Act)**, which came into force on **April 19, 2017**, replacing the **Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995**.
संसद ने 2016 के विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकार अधिनियम (RPWD अधिनियम) पारित किया, जो 19 अप्रैल 2017 से लागू हुआ, और यह 1995 के विकलांग व्यक्तियों (समान अवसर, अधिकारों की रक्षा और पूर्ण भागीदारी) अधिनियम की जगह लेता है।

The Role of the State Commissioner

राज्य आयुक्त की भूमिका

- One of the unique provisions of the RPWD Act is the **constitution of the office of the State Commissioners for Disabilities at the state level, with a combination of review, monitoring, and quasi-judicial functions**.
RPWD अधिनियम का एक अनूठा प्रावधान राज्य विकलांगता आयुक्तों के कार्यालय का गठन है, जिसमें समीक्षा, निगरानी, और अर्ध-न्यायिक कार्य शामिल हैं।
- According to **Section 82 of the RPWD Act**, State Commissioners have the same powers as a civil court under the **Civil Procedure Code, 1908**, and proceedings before them are considered judicial under the **Indian Penal Code (IPC)**.
RPWD अधिनियम की धारा 82 के अनुसार, राज्य आयुक्तों के पास सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के तहत एक सिविल कोर्ट के समान अधिकार हैं, और उनके समक्ष कार्यवाही भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) के तहत न्यायिक मानी जाती है।
- Despite these powers, many State Commissioners have not met the expectations of citizens with disabilities due to the **lax attitude of State governments**.
इन अधिकारों के बावजूद, कई राज्य आयुक्त विकलांग नागरिकों की अपेक्षाओं पर खरे नहीं उतरे हैं, जिसका मुख्य कारण राज्य सरकारों का लापरवाह रवैया है।
- The **Seema Girija Lal vs. Union of India (WPC 29329/2021)** case highlighted delays in the appointment of State Commissioners.
सीमा गिरीजा लाल बनाम भारत संघ (WPC 29329/2021) मामले ने राज्य आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति में देरी को उजागर किया।
- The RPWD Rules allow persons with experience in **law, human rights, education, social work, and rehabilitation** to be appointed as State Commissioners. However, most are **civil servants from the nodal ministry**, which conflicts with the purpose of





having an independent office.

RPWD नियमों के तहत कानून, मानवाधिकार, शिक्षा, सामाजिक कार्य, और पुनर्वास में अनुभव रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को राज्य आयुक्त नियुक्त करने की अनुमति है। हालांकि, अधिकांश नोडल मंत्रालय के सिविल सेवक होते हैं, जो एक स्वतंत्र कार्यालय की भावना के विपरीत है।

- The **2021-22 report of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities revealed that only eight States had appointed commissioners outside the civil service.** विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए मुख्य आयुक्त की 2021-22 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, केवल आठ राज्यों ने सिविल सेवा के बाहर से आयुक्त नियुक्त किए हैं।
- Progressive states should appoint **qualified women with disabilities** as commissioners to address the intersectional discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities. प्रगतिशील राज्यों को योग्य विकलांग महिलाओं को आयुक्त नियुक्त करना चाहिए, ताकि विकलांग महिलाओं और लड़कियों के प्रति बहुआयामी भेदभाव को संबोधित किया जा सके।
- State Commissioners can intervene **suo motu** to inquire into policies, provisions, and programs that contravene the RPWD Act and recommend corrective measures. राज्य आयुक्त स्वप्रेरणा से नीतियों, प्रावधानों और कार्यक्रमों की जांच कर सकते हैं, जो RPWD अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करते हैं, और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझा सकते हैं।
- Many **Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs)** have pointed out discriminatory policies, but State Commissioners have failed to address these issues suo motu, leading to an erosion of faith in the statutory office. कई विकलांग व्यक्तियों के संगठनों (OPDs) ने भेदभावपूर्ण नीतियों को उजागर किया है, लेकिन राज्य आयुक्त इन मुद्दों को स्वप्रेरणा से संबोधित करने में विफल रहे हैं, जिससे वैधानिक कार्यालय में विश्वास की कमी हुई है।
- Regular interaction with **persons with disabilities and their representative organisations** is necessary for identifying policies and actions that violate the law and initiating remedial measures. विकलांग व्यक्तियों और उनके प्रतिनिधि संगठनों के साथ नियमित बातचीत आवश्यक है, ताकि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाली नीतियों और कार्यों की पहचान की जा सके और सुधारात्मक उपाय शुरू किए जा सकें।

The Example of Karnataka

कर्नाटक का उदाहरण

- It is vital for **State governments** and the **office of the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities** to build the capacity of the **State Commissioners** in performing their **quasi-judicial role** and in functioning as a **civil court**. राज्य सरकारों और मुख्य आयुक्त दिव्यांगजन कार्यालय के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे राज्य आयुक्तों की क्षमता को उनके अर्ध-न्यायिक भूमिका निभाने और एक नागरिक न्यायालय के रूप में कार्य करने में बढ़ाएं।
- As done by the **State Commissioner's office in Karnataka**, collaborating with **law schools** and **legal experts** in strengthening their respective capacities could be a viable option.





कर्नाटक में राज्य आयुक्त कार्यालय द्वारा किए गए कार्य की तरह, कानून स्कूलों और कानूनी विशेषज्ञों के साथ सहयोग करना उनकी क्षमता को मजबूत करने का एक उपयुक्त विकल्प हो सकता है।

- While some States such as **Karnataka and Delhi** have been able to infuse confidence among persons with disabilities to register complaints regarding a deprivation of their rights, it is equally important for State Commissioners to look into complaints and dispose of them **expeditiously**.

जबकि कुछ राज्यों जैसे कर्नाटक और दिल्ली ने दिव्यांगजनों को उनकी अधिकारों के हनन के संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज कराने का विश्वास दिया है, राज्य आयुक्तों के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि वे शिकायतों पर ध्यान दें और उन्हें तेज़ी से निपटाएं।

- The websites of the office of the State Commissioners should — on the dashboard — indicate the **number of cases received, disposed of, and those pending for action** along with other vital information such as **annual reports** and **special reports** submitted to the government.

राज्य आयुक्तों के कार्यालय की वेबसाइटों को डैशबोर्ड पर प्राप्त मामलों की संख्या, निपटाए गए और लंबित मामलों के साथ-साथ वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और सरकार को दी गई विशेष रिपोर्ट जैसी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदर्शित करनी चाहिए।

- **Mobile adalats (mobile courts)**, as practised years ago by the **Karnataka Commissioner's office**, could be a good practice for other States to emulate in reaching out to persons with disabilities in **remote areas** and to address a **deprivation of their rights**.

मोबाइल अदालतें, जैसे वर्षों पहले कर्नाटक आयुक्त कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित की गई थीं, अन्य राज्यों के लिए दिव्यांगजनों तक दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में पहुंचने और उनके अधिकारों के हनन को संबोधित करने के लिए एक अच्छा अभ्यास हो सकता है।

- **Adalats** were organised in the State with prior notice to persons with disabilities through the nodal **disability office** in the districts for aggrieved individuals or institutions to get their grievance redress.

राज्य में अदालतों का आयोजन पूर्व सूचना के साथ जिलों में नोडल दिव्यांगजन कार्यालय के माध्यम से किया गया ताकि पीड़ित व्यक्ति या संस्थान अपनी शिकायत का निवारण कर सकें।

- Often, these grievances **would be resolved on the spot** for persons with disabilities and their families.

अक्सर, इन शिकायतों को मौके पर ही दिव्यांगजनों और उनके परिवारों के लिए हल कर दिया जाता था।

- **Designating District Magistrates as Deputy Commissioners** for persons with disabilities — as done in the case of Karnataka — is a promising way to make **local governance disability-inclusive**.

दिव्यांगजनों के लिए जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को डिप्टी कमिश्नर के रूप में नामित करना — जैसा कि कर्नाटक में किया गया — स्थानीय शासन को दिव्यांगजन-समावेशी बनाने का एक आशाजनक तरीका है।

Monitoring and Implementation





निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन

- The **RPWD Act** enables State Commissioners to monitor the implementation of various **legislations, programmes, and schemes** that impact persons with disabilities.
RPWD अधिनियम राज्य आयुक्तों को विभिन्न कानूनों, कार्यक्रमों, और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने की अनुमति देता है, जो दिव्यांगजनों पर प्रभाव डालते हैं।
- The **District Disability Management Review (DDMR)** undertaken by the **Karnataka State Commissioner's office** could be one of the preferred practices for **State Commissioners**.
कर्नाटक राज्य आयुक्त कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित जिला दिव्यांग प्रबंधन समीक्षा (DDMR) राज्य आयुक्तों के लिए पसंदीदा अभ्यासों में से एक हो सकता है।
- The **DDMR** has become an **inclusive governance tool** for the State Commissioner in Karnataka to assess how **development and welfare programmes** are implemented by relevant departments at the district level and to what extent **quotas for persons with disabilities** are fulfilled.
DDMR, कर्नाटक में राज्य आयुक्त के लिए एक समावेशी शासन उपकरण बन गया है, ताकि यह आकलन किया जा सके कि विकास और कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों को जिला स्तर पर प्रासंगिक विभागों द्वारा कैसे लागू किया गया है और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए कोटा कितनी हद तक पूरा हुआ है।

Research as a Function

कार्य के रूप में शोध

- One of the key functions of the **State Commissioners** is to undertake and promote **research** in the field of disability rights.
राज्य आयुक्तों के प्रमुख कार्यों में से एक दिव्यांग अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में शोध करना और उसे बढ़ावा देना है।
- This opens up opportunities for **State Commissioners** to collaborate with **United Nations entities** under the **UN Disability Inclusion Strategy** to research areas such as **disability-inclusive social protection, disability-inclusive care economy, and the impact of climate change on persons with disabilities**.
यह राज्य आयुक्तों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्थाओं के साथ यूएन दिव्यांग समावेशन रणनीति के तहत अनुसंधान के लिए अवसर प्रदान करता है, जैसे दिव्यांग समावेशी सामाजिक सुरक्षा, दिव्यांग समावेशी देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था, और जलवायु परिवर्तन का दिव्यांगजनों पर प्रभाव।
- The findings could pave the way for **more inclusive policies** and advance the rights of persons with disabilities in India.





अनुसंधान के निष्कर्ष अधिक समावेशी नीतियों के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त कर सकते हैं और भारत में दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

Frontline nutrition workers foster disability inclusion

GS Paper II: Vulnerable Section of Society

December 3 is International Day of Persons with Disabilities. It is a day dedicated to advocating the rights of people with disabilities by creating awareness and highlighting the inclusion and the needs of persons with disabilities who are among one of the most marginalised and under-represented communities in the world.

In recent years, there has been growing recognition, globally and nationally, of the significant connection between nutrition and disability. Various studies are increasingly underscoring this relationship. There are reports that illuminate the profound impact of nutritional status on overall health and well-being.

Nutrition, health and disability

Research indicates that countries with high levels of malnutrition tend to exhibit not only poorer health outcomes but also higher rates of disability among their populations. This correlation has far-reaching implications, suggesting that inadequate nutritional intake can lead to a range of health issues that contribute to disability. For instance, malnutrition may weaken the immune system, hinder physical development, and exacerbate chronic health conditions – all of which can significantly impair an individual's ability to function effectively in daily life.

As governments and health organisations strive to improve public health, addressing malnutrition becomes increasingly critical. This is not only for enhancing individual quality of life but also for reducing disability rates on a broader scale. The link between nutrition and disability underscores the need for integrated health policies to improve dietary practices and ensure access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations.

Maternal malnutrition can lead to prenatal disability, malnutrition can contribute to developmental delays and disabilities at different



Elisabeth Faure

Country Director for the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)



Amneet P. Kumar

an IAS officer, is Commissioner and Secretary, Government of Haryana

Anganwadi workers have a vital role in the early identification of children with disabilities and also serving as a referral for children and adults with disabilities

points in the life cycle – for example, vitamin A deficiency can cause blindness), and some disabilities, such as cerebral palsy and Down syndrome, can put persons at risk of nutritional deficiency. There is a real need to make nutrition services, benefits, and information more accessible to persons with disabilities.

In 2023, the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced the 'Anganwadi Protocol for Divyang Children', a national guideline for frontline community nutrition workers in India regarding disability inclusion. Anganwadi workers are crucial as community nutrition providers, executing and manifesting India's most ambitious development programmes. They engage deeply with the communities, offering vital nutrition services and driving social and behavioural changes related to gender equality, social inclusion, nutrition, and early childhood development. The Protocol for Divyang Children equips them with comprehensive instructions for the early identification of disabilities, monitoring developmental milestones using the POSHAN Tracker, and ensuring referrals in partnership with Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers.

The experience in Haryana

The Haryana government's Department of Women and Child Development is committed to promoting disability inclusion using Mission Vatsalya and the Integrated Child Development Scheme. It has introduced the Divyang Protocol and a unique podcast initiative, 'Nanhe Farishtey', to educate communities about disabilities and enhance awareness at Anganwadi centres for the early detection and inclusion of children with disabilities

The World Food Programme (WFP) has also partnered with the Department of Women and

Child Development for a three-year intervention to transform norms around gender equality and social inclusion, including disability inclusion, by developing the capacity of Haryana's network of 25,000 'Anganwadi' workers.

As part of the collaborative programme, in a recent Needs Assessment Study for its intervention in Haryana, the WFP asked 'Anganwadi workers' across four districts about persons and children with disabilities in the local communities they serve. The study

found that Anganwadi workers played an essential role in the early identification of children and referral for children and adults with disabilities. Nearly all the respondents had helped connect persons with disabilities to some form of medical and educational support, register for disability certificates, and help them avail themselves of government-provided benefits, including the National Disability Pension.

Early intervention, accessible medical therapy, and supportive services are crucial for aiding children with disabilities. Anganwadi workers play a vital role in this effort. Alongside building the capacity of Anganwadi workers on the Divyang Protocol, development actors must unite to create supportive services and infrastructure for these children. This includes establishing a group of trained specialist therapists for various disabilities, creating accessible schools and transportation, providing affordable assistive devices, and implementing information-communication systems to promote tailored nutritional well-being practices for individuals with disabilities. Community members and frontline workers can contribute by dispelling the disability stigma.

We all share the responsibility of ensuring that the nutrition and food security of persons with disabilities, particularly children, are at the centre of their rights, equal opportunity and well-being.

For an inclusive future



Frontline Nutrition Workers Foster Disability Inclusion

फ्रंटलाइन पोषण कार्यकर्ता दिव्यांग समावेशन को प्रोत्साहन देते

हैं।

- **December 3** is observed as **International Day of Persons with Disabilities**, focusing on advocating the rights of people with disabilities by creating awareness about their inclusion and needs.

3 दिसंबर को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांग दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य दिव्यांगजन के अधिकारों की वकालत करना और उनके समावेशन व आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाना है।





- Persons with disabilities are **among the most marginalized and under-represented communities globally.**

दिव्यांगजन विश्व स्तर पर सबसे हाशिए पर और कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाली समुदायों में से एक हैं।

Nutrition, Health, and Disability

पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, और दिव्यांगता

- Research highlights that countries with **high levels of malnutrition** face **poorer health outcomes** and **higher rates of disability.**
अनुसंधान बताता है कि उच्च स्तर की कुपोषण वाले देशों में स्वास्थ्य परिणाम कमजोर होते हैं और दिव्यांगता की दर अधिक होती है।
- **Malnutrition can lead to weakened immune systems, hindered physical development, and exacerbated chronic health conditions, contributing to disabilities.**
कुपोषण से प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली कमजोर, शारीरिक विकास बाधित, और दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं गंभीर हो सकती हैं, जो दिव्यांगता में योगदान देती हैं।
- Addressing **malnutrition** is critical to enhancing **individual quality of life** and reducing disability rates.
कुपोषण को दूर करना व्यक्तिगत जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और दिव्यांगता दर को कम करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- **Maternal malnutrition can result in prenatal disabilities, and vitamin A deficiency can lead to blindness.**
मातृ कुपोषण से जन्मपूर्व दिव्यांगता हो सकती है, और विटामिन ए की कमी से अंधापन हो सकता है।

Anganwadi Protocol for Divyang Children

दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए आंगनवाड़ी प्रोटोकॉल

- **In 2023, the Ministry of Women and Child Development** introduced the **Anganwadi Protocol for Divyang Children**, equipping frontline nutrition workers with guidelines on disability inclusion.
2023 में, महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए आंगनवाड़ी प्रोटोकॉल पेश किया, जो अग्रिम पोषण कार्यकर्ताओं को दिव्यांग समावेशन के दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान करता है।
- **Anganwadi workers** engage in community nutrition services and promote **social inclusion, gender equality, and early childhood development.**
आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता सामुदायिक पोषण सेवाओं में भाग लेते हैं और सामाजिक समावेशन, लैंगिक समानता, और प्रारंभिक बाल विकास को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

Haryana's Disability Inclusion Efforts

हरियाणा के दिव्यांग समावेशन प्रयास

- **The Haryana government, under Mission Vatsalya** and the **Integrated Child Development Scheme**, promotes disability inclusion through the **Divyang Protocol** and





a podcast initiative, **Nanhe Farishtey**.

हरियाणा सरकार ने मिशन वात्सल्य और समेकित बाल विकास योजना के तहत दिव्यांग प्रोटोकॉल और नन्हे फरिश्ते पॉडकास्ट पहल के माध्यम से दिव्यांग समावेशन को बढ़ावा दिया है।

- The **World Food Programme (WFP)** has partnered with Haryana's **Department of Women and Child Development** for a **three-year intervention** to promote gender and disability inclusion.

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) ने हरियाणा महिला और बाल विकास विभाग के साथ तीन वर्षीय हस्तक्षेप के लिए साझेदारी की है ताकि लैंगिक और दिव्यांग समावेशन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

- A **Needs Assessment Study** in Haryana found **Anganwadi workers** to play an essential role in **early identification of disabilities**, referrals, and connecting individuals with government benefits like the **National Disability Pension**.

हरियाणा में एक जरूरत आकलन अध्ययन में पाया गया कि आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता दिव्यांगता की प्रारंभिक पहचान, रेफरल और व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांग पेंशन जैसी सरकारी सुविधाओं से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

Recommendations for Disability Support

दिव्यांग सहायता के लिए सिफारिशें

- **Early intervention, accessible medical therapy**, and supportive services are crucial for aiding children with disabilities.
प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप, सुलभ चिकित्सा थेरेपी, और सहायक सेवाएं दिव्यांग बच्चों की सहायता के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं।
- Development actors should focus on creating **trained specialist therapists, accessible schools, affordable assistive devices**, and **tailored nutritional practices** for persons with disabilities.

विकासकर्ता प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक, सुलभ विद्यालय, सस्ती सहायक उपकरण, और दिव्यांगजन के लिए अनुकूलित पोषण प्रथाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करें।

- Community members and workers must work to **eliminate disability stigma** and ensure that **nutrition and food security** for persons with disabilities remain central to their rights.

सामुदायिक सदस्य और कार्यकर्ता दिव्यांगता कलंक को समाप्त करने और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए पोषण और खाद्य सुरक्षा को उनके अधिकारों का केंद्र बनाए रखने में योगदान दें।

World Food Programme (WFP)

- The World Food Programme (WFP) is a United Nations organization **established in 1961**. Headquarter at Rome Italy.
- It is the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.
- Its mission is to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) एक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन है जिसे 1961 में स्थापित किया गया





था। यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा मानवीय संगठन है जो भूख को संबोधित करता है और खाद्य सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है। इसका मिशन भूख को समाप्त करना, खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना, पोषण में सुधार करना और सतत कृषि को बढ़ावा देना है।

- **Functions and Roles:** WFP provides food aid in emergency situations and supports development projects that aim to eradicate hunger and poverty.
- It provides assistance during natural disasters, conflicts, and other crises.
- WFP also helps governments to implement food security policies.

कार्य और भूमिकाएँ: WFP आपातकालीन स्थितियों में खाद्य सहायता प्रदान करता है और विकास परियोजनाओं का समर्थन करता है जो भूख और गरीबी को समाप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं।

- यह प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, संघर्षों और अन्य संकटों के दौरान सहायता प्रदान करता है।
- WFP सरकारों को खाद्य सुरक्षा नीतियाँ लागू करने में भी मदद करता है।
- **Operations in India:** WFP has been operational in India since 1963, supporting various government initiatives like the Public Distribution System (PDS), Mid-day Meal Scheme, and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

भारत में संचालन: WFP 1963 से भारत में सक्रिय है, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS), मध्याह्न भोजन योजना, और एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएँ (ICDS) जैसी विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों का समर्थन करता है।

- **Recent Updates:** WFP's efforts are focused on supporting the Indian government's initiatives to end hunger and improve nutrition. WFP has provided support during the COVID-19 pandemic and is focusing on improving food systems and reducing food loss.

हाल की अद्यतन: WFP का ध्यान भारतीय सरकार की पहलों का समर्थन करने पर है ताकि भूख को समाप्त किया जा सके और पोषण में सुधार हो। WFP ने COVID-19 महामारी के दौरान समर्थन प्रदान किया है और यह खाद्य प्रणालियों में सुधार और खाद्य क्षति को कम करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है।





Enabling a level playing field

As Harmanpreet Kaur went out to bat during the 2024 ICC Women's T20 World Cup at Sharjah, millions were glued to their screens, including Sanskriti's 86-year-old grandfather, a former player who once captained India's deaf cricket team. While he always marvels at the action on the field, something else caught his attention this time: a sign language interpreter at the corner of the screen, translating every nuance of the game. For the first time, he could follow the commentary and post-match speeches without relying on us. Earlier this year, on Global Accessibility Awareness Day, Star Sports and **Disney+Hotstar incorporated features that made live cricket accessible to India's 63 million hearing impaired and five million visually impaired citizens.** Finally, the sport Sanskriti's grandfather loved was truly within reach.

As we approach the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2026, we must strive for better implementation of the Convention at the national level, particularly through the recognition of the linguistic human rights of hearing impaired people. This is crucial because, for most Indians, cricket is more than just a sport; it cultivates a sense of national belonging. Yet, this camaraderie unintentionally leaves many behind, especially the 90 million persons with disabilities.

A sense of isolation

Despite progressive endeavours, such as the Accessible India Campaign and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, glaring gaps remain in the lived experiences of people with disabilities. They feel isolated not because of their condition, but because of social barriers. The world is unfortunately designed for able-bodied people and the exclusion of persons with disabilities persists in the way buildings, sidewalks, stadiums,



Sanskriti Bhatia

Former Consultant at Young Leaders for Active Citizenship, an Indian Sign Language Interpreter, and an MPP candidate at the University of Cambridge



Shivangi Tyagi

Officer, Programs and Policy Communications at Young Leaders for Active Citizenship

While ongoing state efforts towards inclusivity in the education and health sectors are relevant, the private entertainment sector also requires attention

movie theatres, seating areas, and even washrooms are built. Legal mandates such as ramps and tactile paving are either absent or are merely tokenistic gestures.

The same inaccessibility can be seen in cricketing infrastructure too, whether in stadiums or on live broadcasts. While ongoing state efforts towards inclusivity in the education and health sectors are relevant, the private

entertainment sector also requires attention. Persons with disabilities are not just citizens with capacity-building requirements; they are also individuals with the need to explore recreational avenues. That this has not been recognised by entertainment providers begs the question of whether our collective idea of leisure is inherently ableist. In theatres, where cricket matches are increasingly being screened, we rarely pause to wonder about access for wheelchair users or assistive devices for visually impaired people. This highlights the need to integrate accessibility into popular culture so that every person can reclaim their right to leisure.

However, enabling people to exercise their right to leisure does not end with making infrastructure accessible; it also demands showcasing inclusive stories in popular entertainment. Films such as *Margarita with a Straw* (2014) and *Srikanth* (2024) lent great depth and sensitivity to the representation of disability in cinema. Such films challenge the public's unidimensional perspective on disability, while also making persons with disabilities feel seen and heard. They help shed light on the state of accessibility, prompting slow but steady public shifts towards making future entertainment infrastructure more inclusive.

Steps in the right direction

The government is also increasingly aware of the intersection between

entertainment and inclusivity. A recent ruling by a Supreme Court bench, headed by former Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud, stated that stereotyping differently abled persons in visual media and films perpetuates discrimination. The Court said that creators ought to provide an accurate

representation of disabilities rather than mocking them. This is a step in the right direction.

Private players are also widening the scope for accessibility in subtle ways. We now have subtitles and audio descriptions on OTT platforms. These measures are convenient for everyone, including able-bodied persons, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. As technology continues to permeate our society, especially with the rise of Artificial Intelligence, we may soon see many more such measures.

Building disability friendly ecosystems is no longer about philanthropic leanings. Globally, the total spending power of 1 billion persons with disabilities, including their family and friends who are likely to make accessibility-based choices, is estimated at \$13 trillion, an untapped opportunity. Investing in one's business to serve potential consumers and to build million-dollar revenues in the process is a strategic decision. These endeavours signal the recognition of individuals with disabilities as valued consumers and as crucial contributors to our economy.

Accessibility initiatives undertaken by different platforms in recent times offer a glimpse of what the future can be – a world where persons with disabilities are active participants in the entertainment industry. These efforts redefine the identities of persons with disabilities and give them both respect and a sense of belonging. This shift reminds us that a true community leaves no one behind.





Enabling a level playing field

समान अवसर प्रदान करना

- As **Harmanpreet Kaur** went out to bat during the **2024 ICC Women's T20 World Cup** at **Sharjah**, millions were glued to their screens, including Sanskriti's **86-year-old grandfather**, a former player who once captained **India's deaf cricket team**.
हर्मनप्रीत कौर जब 2024 ICC महिला T20 विश्व कप में शारजाह में बल्लेबाजी करने उतरीं, तो लाखों लोग अपनी स्क्रीन से जुड़े हुए थे, जिसमें संस्कार की 86 वर्षीय दादा जी, जो कभी भारत की बधिर क्रिकेट टीम के कप्तान थे, भी शामिल थे।
- This time, what caught his attention was a **sign language interpreter** translating every nuance of the game.
इस बार उनकी ध्यान खींचने वाली बात एक साइन लैंग्वेज अनुवादक थी, जो खेल की हर बारीकी का अनुवाद कर रहा था।
- Earlier this year, on **Global Accessibility Awareness Day**, **Star Sports** and **Disney+Hotstar** incorporated features making live cricket accessible to **India's 63 million hearing impaired** and **5 million visually impaired citizens**.
इस साल के शुरुआत में, ग्लोबल एक्सेसिबिलिटी अवेयरनेस डे पर, स्टार स्पोर्ट्स और डिज़्नी+हॉटस्टार ने लाइव क्रिकेट को भारत के 6.3 करोड़ श्रवण विकलांग और 50 लाख दृष्टिहीन नागरिकों के लिए सुलभ बनाने की सुविधाएँ शामिल कीं।
- For the first time, Sanskriti's grandfather could follow the commentary and post-match speeches without relying on anyone else.
पहली बार, संस्कार के दादा जी बिना किसी पर निर्भर हुए कमेंट्री और मैच के बाद के भाषणों को समझ सके।
- As we approach the **20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** in **2026**, better implementation of the convention is crucial at the national level, especially through recognizing the **linguistic human rights of hearing impaired people**.
जब हम 2026 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर सम्मेलन की 20वीं वर्षगांठ के करीब पहुँच रहे हैं, तब राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्मेलन के बेहतर क्रियान्वयन और विशेष रूप से श्रवण विकलांग व्यक्तियों के भाषाई मानव अधिकारों को मान्यता देना महत्वपूर्ण है।

A sense of isolation

अलगाव की भावना

- Despite progressive efforts such as the **Accessible India Campaign** and the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**, significant gaps persist in the lived experiences of people with disabilities.
सुगम्य भारत अभियान और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 जैसे प्रगतिशील प्रयासों के बावजूद, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के जीवन के अनुभवों में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर बना हुआ है।





- They feel isolated not because of their condition but due to **social barriers**.
वे अपनी स्थिति के कारण नहीं, बल्कि **सामाजिक बाधाओं** के कारण अलग-थलग महसूस करते हैं।
- The world is unfortunately designed for **able-bodied people**, and exclusion persists in areas like **buildings, sidewalks, stadiums, movie theatres, seating areas, and washrooms**.
दुनिया दुर्भाग्यवश **सक्षम व्यक्तियों** के लिए डिजाइन की गई है, और **भवन, फुटपाथ, स्टेडियम, मूवी थिएटर, बैठने की जगहों और शौचालयों** जैसे क्षेत्रों में यह बहिष्कार बना हुआ है।
- Legal mandates such as **ramps** and **tactile paving** are often absent or merely **tokenistic gestures**.
रैंप और स्पर्शनीय मार्ग जैसी कानूनी अनिवार्यताएँ अक्सर अनुपस्थित रहती हैं या केवल **प्रतीकात्मक कदम** होती हैं।
- Similar inaccessibility is seen in **cricket infrastructure**, including **stadiums and live broadcasts**.
इसी तरह की पहुँच में कमी **क्रिकेट के ढांचे**, जैसे **स्टेडियम और लाइव प्रसारण**, में देखी जाती है।

The private entertainment sector

निजी मनोरंजन क्षेत्र

- While efforts in the **education** and **health** sectors are ongoing, the **private entertainment sector** also needs attention.
जब **शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य** क्षेत्रों में प्रयास जारी हैं, तो **निजी मनोरंजन क्षेत्र** को भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।
- Persons with disabilities have **recreational needs** in addition to **capacity-building requirements**.
विकलांग व्यक्तियों की **क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकताओं** के अलावा **मनोरंजन की जरूरतें** भी होती हैं।
- This neglect raises questions about whether our idea of leisure is inherently **ableist**.
यह उपेक्षा यह सवाल उठाती है कि क्या हमारे मनोरंजन की धारणा स्वाभाविक रूप से **सक्षमवादी** है।
- Cricket screenings in **theatres** often ignore the needs of **wheelchair users** or **assistive devices for visually impaired people**.
थिएटरों में क्रिकेट की स्क्रीनिंग में अक्सर **व्हीलचेयर उपयोगकर्ताओं** या **दृष्टिहीन लोगों के लिए सहायक उपकरणों** की जरूरतों की अनदेखी की जाती है।
- **Accessibility in popular culture** is essential to ensure everyone reclaims their **right to leisure**.
लोकप्रिय संस्कृति में पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है ताकि हर व्यक्ति अपना **मनोरंजन का अधिकार** पुनः प्राप्त कर सके।

Inclusive representation in entertainment

मनोरंजन में समावेशी प्रतिनिधित्व





- Films such as **Margarita with a Straw (2014)** and **Srikanth (2024)** have added depth to the **representation of disability in cinema**.
मार्गरीटा विद अ स्ट्रॉ (2014) और श्रीकांत (2024) जैसी फिल्में सिनेमा में विकलांगता के प्रतिनिधित्व में गहराई लाती हैं।
- These films challenge the **unidimensional perspective on disability** and make persons with disabilities feel **seen and heard**.
ये फिल्में विकलांगता पर एकतरफा दृष्टिकोण को चुनौती देती हैं और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को **दिखा और सुना गया महसूस कराती हैं**।
- They also highlight the state of **accessibility**, prompting gradual shifts toward **inclusive entertainment infrastructure**.
ये फिल्में **सुगमता की स्थिति** को उजागर करती हैं, जिससे **समावेशी मनोरंजन ढांचे** की ओर धीरे-धीरे बदलाव आता है।

Steps in the Right Direction

सही दिशा में कदम

- The government is increasingly aware of the intersection between **entertainment** and **inclusivity**.
सरकार **मनोरंजन और समावेशन** के बीच संबंध को लेकर अधिक जागरूक हो रही है।
- A recent ruling by a **Supreme Court** bench, headed by former Chief Justice of India **D.Y. Chandrachud**, stated that **stereotyping differently abled persons in visual media and films perpetuates discrimination**.
भारत के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश **डी. वाई. चंद्रचूड़** की अध्यक्षता वाली **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** की एक पीठ के हालिया निर्णय में कहा गया कि **दृश्य मीडिया और फिल्मों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों का रुढ़िबद्ध चित्रण भेदभाव को बढ़ावा देता है**।
- The Court said creators ought to provide an **accurate representation of disabilities** rather than mocking them.
अदालत ने कहा कि निर्माताओं को विकलांगता का **सटीक चित्रण** करना चाहिए, न कि उनका उपहास करना चाहिए।
- This is a step in the **right direction**.
यह **सही दिशा** में एक कदम है।
- Private players are also widening the scope for **accessibility** in subtle ways.
निजी क्षेत्र के खिलाड़ी भी **सुलभता** के लिए अधिक विकल्प प्रदान कर रहे हैं।
- **We now have subtitles and audio descriptions on OTT platforms**.
अब हमारे पास ओटीटी प्लेटफार्मों पर **सबटाइटल्स और ऑडियो विवरण** उपलब्ध हैं।
- These measures are convenient for **everyone**, including able-bodied persons, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
ये उपाय **सभी** के लिए, जैसे सक्षम व्यक्तियों, बुजुर्गों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सुविधाजनक हैं।





- As technology continues to permeate society, especially with the rise of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, many more such measures may emerge.
जैसे-जैसे **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI)** का विस्तार हो रहा है, ऐसे और भी उपाय सामने आ सकते हैं।
- Building **disability-friendly ecosystems** is no longer about philanthropic leanings.
विकलांगता-अनुकूल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाना अब केवल परोपकारी झुकाव का विषय नहीं है।
- Globally, the total spending power of **1 billion persons with disabilities**, including their family and friends, is estimated at **\$13 trillion**, presenting an untapped opportunity.
वैश्विक स्तर पर, **1 अरब विकलांग व्यक्तियों** की कुल खर्च शक्ति, उनके परिवार और दोस्तों सहित, **13 ट्रिलियन डॉलर** आंकी गई है, जो एक अप्रयुक्त अवसर प्रदान करती है।
- Investing in one's business to serve potential consumers and build million-dollar revenues is a **strategic decision**.
संभावित उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा करने और मिलियन-डॉलर राजस्व अर्जित करने के लिए अपने व्यवसाय में निवेश करना एक **रणनीतिक निर्णय** है।
- These endeavours signal the recognition of individuals with disabilities as valued **consumers** and crucial contributors to the **economy**.
ये प्रयास विकलांग व्यक्तियों को मूल्यवान **उपभोक्ता** और **अर्थव्यवस्था** में महत्वपूर्ण योगदानकर्ता के रूप में मान्यता देते हैं।
- Accessibility initiatives undertaken by different platforms offer a glimpse of what the future can be — a world where persons with disabilities are **active participants** in the entertainment industry.
विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों द्वारा किए गए **सुलभता प्रयास** यह संकेत देते हैं कि भविष्य कैसा हो सकता है — एक ऐसी दुनिया जहां विकलांग व्यक्ति मनोरंजन उद्योग में **सक्रिय भागीदार** हों।
- These efforts redefine the identities of persons with disabilities and give them both **respect** and a **sense of belonging**.
ये प्रयास विकलांग व्यक्तियों की पहचान को फिर से परिभाषित करते हैं और उन्हें **सम्मान** और **संबद्धता की भावना** प्रदान करते हैं।
- This shift reminds us that a true community **leaves no one behind**.
यह बदलाव हमें याद दिलाता है कि एक सच्चा समाज **किसी को भी पीछे नहीं छोड़ता**।



India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' plan

Is the global research ecosystem increasingly embracing open access publishing away from subscription-based models? What is an article processing charge? Do researchers own the copyrights of their work after it has been published in a journal? What are open access repositories?

GS Paper III: S&T

EXPLAINER

Moumita Koley

The story so far:

The Union Cabinet approved the Indian government's 'One Nation, One Subscription' (ONOS) scheme on November 25. The ONOS promises to provide equitable access to scholarly journals in all public institutions.

What does the ONOS entail?

First mooted around 2018-2019, the scheme's ambitious rollout comes with a substantial financial outlay of ₹6,000 crore over three years (2025-2027), to be paid to 30 major international journal publishers. For perspective, the Indian public and its academic institutions collectively spend around ₹1,500 crore every year on journal subscriptions. This is a rough estimate and probably includes the cost of subscription to databases as well; if so, the current total public expense to access journals will be well lower than ₹2,000 crore per year.

At the outset, ONOS's promise to offer equitable access to research articles, irrespective of an institution's prestige or financial capacity, which seems like a step towards democratising knowledge. But a closer examination reveals complexities that call for deeper analysis.

Is ONOS swimming against the tide?

The central question is: why is India investing heavily in a subscription-based model at a time when the global research ecosystem is increasingly embracing Open-Access (OA) publishing?

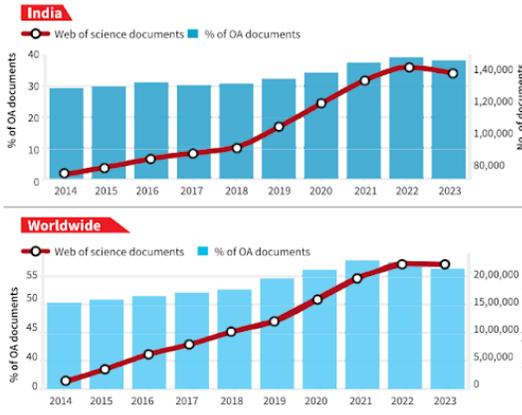
In the subscription model, a journal receives manuscripts from scientists (about their studies, etc.), evaluates them through peer review, and accepts (or rejects) them. Once a paper is accepted, the journal publishes it and makes money by charging people and institutions to access it. OA refers to papers that are published to be freely accessible. There are different kinds of OA. A common type is called gold OA, where the journal makes money by charging authors an article processing charge (APC) to publish papers in the journal. The APC for a single paper has been known to be thousands of dollars. For example, *Nature Communications* charges \$6,790 per paper. Scientific knowledge, as a public good, should ideally be accessible to all, especially when taxpayers fund it. The COVID-19 pandemic showed why it is important to have immediate and unrestricted access to research, not just for scientists but also for the people at large: to combat misinformation and drive informed decision-making.

Today, more than 53% of all scientific papers worldwide are open access in some way, according to data from Clarivate's Web of Science platform. This is a significant increase since 2018-2019, when ONOS was first conceptualised, and raises questions about ONOS's financial prudence. If more than half of the research articles are freely accessible, should India not be paying significantly less for subscriptions than before? ONOS risks draining taxpayer money to achieve an obsolete good.

Some international developments further complicate the picture. The U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy has mandated that from 2026, all publicly funded research articles must be freely accessible without any delay. Similarly, Horizon Europe, the European Union's flagship funding program, requires peer-reviewed publications resulting from

Is open access the future?

Scientific knowledge, as a public good, should ideally be accessible to all, especially when taxpayers fund it. Today, more than 53% of all scientific papers worldwide are open access in some way, according to data from Clarivate's Web of Science platform.



Source: Web of Science* The data only covers science, technology, engineering, and mathematics papers.

its funding be made freely available online. Considering these moves, in another year a significant fraction of research produced worldwide is likely to be freely accessible to everyone.

This timeline raises questions about ONOS's relevance beyond 2025.

What are the challenges of commercial publishing?

The global scholarly publishing system is dominated by a handful of commercial publishers based in Western countries, and they have long been criticised for excessive subscription fees, inefficiencies resulting in delays in publishing articles, and resistance to innovation.

The scholarly publishing industry is built on publicly funded research. Researchers generate new knowledge, write their findings, and perform peer reviews – all without direct compensation from publishers. In the subscription model, these publishers charge exorbitant fees for access, creating a situation where public institutions must pay to access work they have already supported. Publisher profit margins often exceed 30%, revealing the exploitation implicit to scholarly publishing systems.

Even the shift towards OA has been dominated by gold OA and its high APCs. Many prominent journals in a few disciplines, such as biological science, have transitioned to become fully OA. Indian researchers wishing to publish in these journals will have to pay APCs since the allocation for ONOS doesn't provide for this fee. Moreover, most subscription journals are now hybrid, so researchers – especially from the U.S. and the EU – are

paying APCs to publish their articles to be OA in these journals.

India, with its immense pool of talent and resources, has the potential to reimagine this publishing ecosystem, fostering innovation in the workflow. Especially when most of the backend work in the publishing industry is outsourced to India, the infrastructure and knowhow definitely exist in the national ecosystem. But ONOS risks entrenching the status quo by reinforcing reliance on Western publishers.

What about copyright transfers?

Another significant issue with the subscription model is the need for researchers to surrender their copyrights to publishers. This allows publishers to use their work without considering the authors' rights or consent. A recent controversy involving *Taylor & Francis* (T&F) and Microsoft exemplifies the extent of this problem. In early 2024, T&F had signed a deal allowing Microsoft to use its journal content to train artificial intelligence (AI) models. Since authors don't hold the copyright of their work, there is no need for permission from authors – yet they objected because the use of their work to train AI models was going unpaid. There is an urgent need for policies that protect researchers' intellectual property.

There are ways to address copyright violation concerns. Harvard University pioneered a policy in 2008 that granted the university a non-exclusive, irrevocable right to disseminate the work of university researchers. Researchers retained the right to self-archive their

work in OA repositories. Many institutes like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Oxford followed suit. ONOS has the opportunity to emulate these models by incorporating a nationwide 'rights retention' policy, enabling Indian researchers to deposit their work in institutional repositories immediately after publication – a practice known as green open access.

India's own 2014 Open Access Policy requires researchers funded by the Departments of Biotechnology and of Science & Technology to make their work openly accessible – but its implementation has been lacklustre. The ONOS could have been the ideal platform to enforce this mandate, ensuring Indian research becomes globally accessible through open repositories immediately after publication.

Is digital content preserved?

Another issue is the long-term preservation of research articles, now that almost all major journals are published online. A recent study in the *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* reported that 28% of articles with Data Object Identifiers (DOIs) – unique IDs to identify published papers – aren't preserved, exposing gaps in current practices. The discontinuation of *Heterocycles*, a journal published by the Japan Institute of Heterocyclic Chemistry, in 2023 left around 17,000 articles inaccessible, highlighting the risks of relying solely on publishers to preserve scientific knowledge. In this case access was eventually restored, but the delay illustrates the need for solutions like self-archiving through green OA.

Is self-reliance possible in publishing?

In an era where self-reliance is a national priority, it has been overlooked in scholarly publishing. While Indian researchers may continue publishing in journals like *Nature*, *Science*, *Cell*, etc., significant potential exists to elevate Indian journals to world-class standards. India has the resources and expertise to build a robust indigenous publishing ecosystem. Preprinting and data sharing should also be considered as an integral part of the publishing workflow (preprinting refers to a paper being published online before it has been peer-reviewed). By investing in infrastructure, editorial processes, and global visibility for Indian journals, the country can reduce its dependence on Western publishers and attract high-quality submissions from across the world. This is not just about the money being drained from our ecosystem: it's also about establishing India as a leader in science and innovation.

What could ONOS have done?

ONOS can be lauded for its ambition to democratise research access, but it should have addressed deeper structural issues plaguing scholarly publishing. There should have been parallel efforts to allow authors to retain copyright, implement OA through institutional repositories, and, importantly, improve self-reliance in scholarly publishing.

Given the allocation ONOS has received from the Indian government, it certainly had the potential to set a precedent for equitable and innovative publishing by addressing all the issues in parallel – yet it chose to overlook them. Without addressing these challenges, ONOS risks becoming a costly short-term fix. It is time to re-evaluate whether this initiative is a step forward or an expensive detour.

Moumita Koley is a senior research analyst at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.

THE GIST

In the subscription model, a journal receives manuscripts from scientists (about their studies, etc.), evaluates them through peer review, and accepts (or rejects) them. Once a paper is accepted, the journal publishes it and makes money by charging people and institutions to access it.

Open Access (OA) refers to papers that are published to be freely accessible. There are different kinds of OA. A common type is called gold OA, where the journal makes money by charging authors an article processing charge (APC) to publish papers in the journal. The APC for a single paper has been known to be thousands of dollars. For example, *Nature Communications* charges \$6,790 per paper.

ONOS can be lauded for its ambition to democratise research access, but it should have addressed deeper structural issues plaguing scholarly publishing. There should have been parallel efforts to allow authors to retain copyright, implement OA through institutional repositories, and, most importantly, improve self-reliance in scholarly publishing.





India's 'One Nation, One Subscription' plan भारत का 'वन नेशन, वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' योजना

The Union Cabinet approved the Indian government's 'One Nation, One Subscription' (ONOS) scheme on November 25.

केंद्र सरकार ने 25 नवम्बर को भारत सरकार की 'वन नेशन, वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' (ONOS) योजना को मंजूरी दी।

- The scheme promises to provide **equitable access to scholarly journals in all public institutions**.
यह योजना सभी सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में शैक्षिक जर्नल्स तक समान पहुंच प्रदान करने का वादा करती है।
- The ONOS scheme has a financial **outlay of ₹6,000 crore over three years (2025-2027), to be paid to 30 major international journal publishers**.
ONOS योजना का वित्तीय व्यय ₹6,000 करोड़ है, जो तीन वर्षों (2025-2027) में 30 प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नल प्रकाशकों को भुगतान किया जाएगा।
- The **Indian public and its academic institutions spend around ₹1,500 crore annually on journal subscriptions**.
भारतीय जनता और इसके शैक्षिक संस्थान वार्षिक रूप से जर्नल सब्सक्रिप्शन पर लगभग ₹1,500 करोड़ खर्च करते हैं।
- The ONOS scheme was **first conceptualized around 2018-2019**.
ONOS योजना की कल्पना पहले 2018-2019 में की गई थी।
- **More than 53% of all scientific papers worldwide are open access in some way, according to Clarivate's Web Of Science platform**.
Clarivate के वेब ऑफ साइंस प्लेटफॉर्म के अनुसार, दुनिया भर के सभी वैज्ञानिक पत्रों का 53% कुछ तरीके से ओपन एक्सेस में हैं।
- The **U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy has mandated that from 2026, all publicly funded research articles must be freely accessible**.
2026 से, यू.एस. के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति कार्यालय ने यह आदेश दिया है कि सभी सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्त पोषित अनुसंधान लेखों को स्वतंत्र रूप से सुलभ होना चाहिए।
- **Horizon Europe, the European Union's flagship funding program, requires peer-reviewed publications resulting from its funding to be made freely available online**.
यूरोपीय संघ का प्रमुख वित्त पोषण कार्यक्रम Horizon Europe अपने वित्त पोषण से उत्पन्न शोध पत्रों को ऑनलाइन स्वतंत्र रूप से उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता रखता है।

Is ONOS swimming against the tide?

क्या ONOS धारा के विपरीत तैर रहा है?

- The global research ecosystem is increasingly embracing **Open-Access (OA)** publishing, moving away from subscription-based models.





वैश्विक अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तेजी से **ओपन-एक्सेस (OA)** प्रकाशन को अपना रहा है, जो सब्सक्रिप्शन आधारित मॉडलों से हट रहा है।

- **In the subscription model, journals charge for access, making money from people and institutions for the content they provide.**

सब्सक्रिप्शन मॉडल में, जर्नल्स सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए लोगों और संस्थानों से शुल्क लेते हैं।

- **Open Access (OA) refers to papers published to be freely accessible.**
ओपन एक्सेस (OA) उन कागजात को संदर्भित करता है जो स्वतंत्र रूप से सुलभ होने के लिए प्रकाशित होते हैं।

- **A common type of OA is gold OA, where the journal charges authors an article processing charge (APC) to publish papers.**

OA का एक सामान्य प्रकार **गोल्ड OA** है, जिसमें जर्नल लेखकों से कागजात प्रकाशित करने के लिए **आर्टिकल प्रोसेसिंग चार्ज (APC)** वसूलता है।

- **The APC for a single paper can be thousands of dollars, for example, Nature Communications charges \$6,790 per paper.**

एकल कागजात के लिए **APC** हजारों डॉलर हो सकते हैं, उदाहरण के लिए, **Nature Communications** प्रति कागजात **\$6,790** चार्ज करता है।

- According to **Clarivate's Web Of Science**, more than **53%** of scientific papers worldwide are open access in some way.

Clarivate के वेब ऑफ साइंस के अनुसार, दुनिया भर में वैज्ञानिक पत्रों का **53%** कुछ न कुछ तरीके से ओपन एक्सेस है।

What are the challenges of commercial publishing?

वाणिज्यिक प्रकाशन की चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

- The global scholarly publishing system is dominated by a few **Western commercial publishers.**

वैश्विक शैक्षिक प्रकाशन प्रणाली पर कुछ **पश्चिमी वाणिज्यिक प्रकाशकों** का प्रभुत्व है।

- **These publishers have long been criticized for excessive subscription fees, inefficiencies in publishing, and resistance to innovation.**

इन प्रकाशकों की लंबे समय से **अत्यधिक सब्सक्रिप्शन शुल्क**, प्रकाशन में अक्षमता, और नवाचार का विरोध करने के लिए आलोचना की गई है।

- Publishers profit heavily from publicly funded research while researchers are not compensated directly.

प्रकाशक सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्त पोषित शोध से भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं, जबकि शोधकर्ताओं को सीधे रूप से मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है।

- The shift towards **gold OA** has resulted in high **APCs**, which researchers must pay to publish in journals.

गोल्ड OA की ओर बदलाव के परिणामस्वरूप उच्च **APCs** हुए हैं, जिन्हें शोधकर्ताओं को जर्नल्स में प्रकाशित करने के लिए चुकाना पड़ता है।

- Many **hybrid journals** now charge both for subscriptions and for **APCs** to make articles OA.





कई हाइब्रिड जर्नल्स अब सब्सक्रिप्शन के लिए और APCs के लिए दोनों शुल्क लेते हैं, ताकि लेख ओपन एक्सेस हो सकें।

- India has the potential to reimagine the publishing ecosystem, but ONOS may reinforce reliance on **Western publishers**.

भारत के पास प्रकाशन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को फिर से सोचने की क्षमता है, लेकिन ONOS पश्चिमी प्रकाशकों पर निर्भरता को मजबूत कर सकता है।

Copyright Transfers

कॉपीराइट ट्रांसफर

- Researchers must surrender their copyrights to publishers. शोधकर्ताओं को अपने कॉपीराइट्स प्रकाशकों को सौंपने होते हैं।
- In early 2024, **Taylor & Francis (T&F)** signed a deal with **Microsoft** to use journal content for AI training. 2024 की शुरुआत में, **Taylor & Francis (T&F)** ने **Microsoft** के साथ एक समझौता किया था, जिससे जर्नल कंटेंट का उपयोग AI प्रशिक्षण के लिए किया जा सके।
- Authors objected to unpaid use of their work for AI training. लेखकों ने AI प्रशिक्षण के लिए उनके काम के बिना भुगतान के उपयोग पर आपत्ति जताई।
- Urgent need for policies protecting researchers' intellectual property. शोधकर्ताओं की बौद्धिक संपत्ति की रक्षा करने के लिए नीतियों की आवश्यकता।

Harvard University's Policy on Copyright

हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय की कॉपीराइट नीति

- **2008: Harvard University** pioneered a policy granting the university non-exclusive rights to disseminate work of university researchers. 2008 में, **Harvard University** ने एक नीति बनाई, जिसने विश्वविद्यालय को शोधकर्ताओं के काम को फैलाने का गैर-विशेष अधिकार दिया।
- Researchers retained the right to self-archive their work in OA repositories. शोधकर्ताओं को अपनी कृतियों को OA रिपोजिटरी में स्वयं संग्रहित करने का अधिकार retained किया गया।
- Institutes like **MIT** and **Oxford University** followed this model. **MIT** और **Oxford University** जैसे संस्थानों ने इस मॉडल का पालन किया।
- **ONOS could emulate these models with a nationwide 'rights retention' policy.** ओएनओएस इस मॉडल को एक राष्ट्रव्यापी 'अधिकार संरक्षण' नीति के साथ अनुकरण कर सकता था।
- **Green open access could enable researchers to deposit their work in institutional repositories immediately after publication.** ग्रीन ओपन एक्सेस से शोधकर्ताओं को अपनी कृतियों को प्रकाशित होने के तुरंत बाद संस्थागत रिपोजिटरी में जमा करने का अवसर मिलता।





India's Open Access Policy

भारत की ओपन एक्सेस नीति

- **2014: India's Open Access Policy** requires researchers funded by **Biotechnology and Science & Technology** Departments to make their work openly accessible.

2014 में, भारत की ओपन एक्सेस नीति के तहत बायोटेक्नोलॉजी और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभागों द्वारा वित्तपोषित शोधकर्ताओं को अपनी कृतियों को खुले तौर पर उपलब्ध कराना अनिवार्य किया गया।

- The implementation of this policy has been lackluster.
इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन कमजोर रहा है।
- ONOS could have been an ideal platform to enforce this mandate.
ओएनओएस इस आदेश को लागू करने के लिए आदर्श मंच हो सकता था।

Preservation of Digital Content

डिजिटल कंटेंट का संरक्षण

- **28%** of articles with **DOIs** are not preserved.
28% लेख जिनके पास **DOIs** हैं, उनका संरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है।
- The **2023** discontinuation of *Heterocycles* left **17,000** articles inaccessible.
Heterocycles पत्रिका की **2023** में समाप्ति से **17,000** लेख अनुपलब्ध हो गए थे।
- This highlights the risks of relying solely on publishers for preservation.
यह प्रकाशकों पर केवल संरक्षण के लिए निर्भर रहने के जोखिमों को उजागर करता है।

Self-Reliance in Publishing

प्रकाशन में आत्मनिर्भरता

- India has the resources and expertise to build a robust indigenous publishing ecosystem.
भारत के पास एक मजबूत स्वदेशी प्रकाशन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने के लिए संसाधन और विशेषज्ञता है।
- Preprinting and data sharing should be integral parts of the publishing workflow.
प्रीप्रिंटिंग और डेटा साझा करना प्रकाशन वर्कफ्लो का अभिन्न हिस्सा होना चाहिए।
- India can reduce dependence on Western publishers by investing in infrastructure for Indian journals.
भारत भारतीय पत्रिकाओं के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश करके पश्चिमी प्रकाशकों पर निर्भरता को कम कर सकता है।
- This would establish India as a leader in science and innovation.
इससे भारत को विज्ञान और नवाचार में एक नेता के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सकेगा।





ONOS's Role in Publishing ONOS की प्रकाशन में भूमिका

- **ONOS can be lauded for democratizing research access.**
ओएनओएस को शोध की पहुंच को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के लिए सराहा जा सकता है।
- **ONOS should have addressed deeper structural issues in scholarly publishing.**
ओएनओएस को शोध प्रकाशन में गहरे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों को संबोधित करना चाहिए था।
- ONOS could have set a precedent for **equitable and innovative publishing.**
ओएनओएस समान और अभिनव प्रकाशन के लिए एक उदाहरण स्थापित कर सकता था।
- Without addressing these challenges, ONOS risks becoming a costly short-term fix.
इन चुनौतियों को संबोधित किए बिना, ओएनओएस एक महंगी तात्कालिक समाधान बन सकता है।





Proudhon's theory of mutualism: a critique of capitalism and authoritarianism

Mutualism is seen as a form of libertarian socialism, balancing individual freedom with collective well-being. It offers a radical alternative to both capitalism and state socialism, promoting voluntary cooperation and mutual respect

GS Paper I: Concept of Socialism and Capitalism

Rebecca Rose Varghese

Mutualism is an economic and social theory that emphasises voluntary cooperation, reciprocity, and the fair exchange of goods and services. It advocates for a society where individuals and communities engage in cooperative ownership, decentralising and collectively managing productive resources like land or tools for the benefit of all. Such systems would be free from central authority and capitalist exploitation.

While property itself is not inherently exploitative in this theory, ownership of tools or land is acceptable, provided it does not lead to exploitation of others.

Unlike capitalism, which profits from labour exploitation, mutualism envisions a system where individuals and communities own resources for personal and collective benefit. It also promotes the idea of workers controlling the means of production through cooperatives or other voluntary associations, ensuring that production is driven by need, not profit. This model seeks to eliminate hierarchical power structures and promote equality and fairness in economic relations.

Origins of the theory

The term "mutualism" was coined by French philosopher Pierre-Joseph Proudhon in the mid-19th century as part of his broader critique of capitalism and authoritarianism. While Proudhon is often remembered for his declaration, "Property is theft!" in his seminal work *What is Property?* (1840), his philosophy was more complex. Mutualism was not a call for the outright abolition of property but for its reimagining into a system that serves collective well-being and fairness.

Proudhon was influenced by a secret society of weavers, known as the 'Mutualists', who he encountered during his time in Lyon in 1843. These workers advocated for worker-led cooperative production, envisioning a society where factories and resources could be run by associations of workers. They believed in transforming society through peaceful

economic action rather than violent revolution, challenging the centralised political traditions of Jacobinism. Deeply inspired by their ideas, Proudhon adopted the term "mutualism" as a tribute to these working-class visionaries. His adaptation of their ideals sought to build a decentralised society where cooperation and reciprocity replaced exploitation and domination.

Mutualism and property

Proudhon's approach to property is central to mutualist philosophy. While he condemned capitalist property for enabling exploitation and monopolisation, he did not call for the complete elimination of ownership. Instead, he distinguished between "property," which allowed control over others, and "possession," where individuals could use resources for personal benefit without infringing on others' freedoms. This distinction is crucial to understanding mutualism, as it emphasises a form of ownership based on usage rather than accumulation and profit.

Mutualism rejected property rights imposed by the state that perpetuated inequality and exploitation. It advocated for a decentralised system of voluntary and equitable exchanges rooted in reciprocity. Mechanisms like worker cooperatives and shared resources were central to aligning ownership with fairness and collective well-being. By balancing individual freedom with collective solidarity, Proudhon's theory sought to challenge the entrenched hierarchies of both capitalism and the state.

Mutualism and anarchism

Rejecting state-enforced property rights, mutualism also connects closely with anarchism, particularly in the debate between individualist and social anarchism. Individual anarchists emphasise personal autonomy and freedom, focusing on the liberation of the individual from state control, while social anarchists advocate for the collective management of resources and the

organisation of society to promote equality and fairness. Proudhon's work occupies a unique space between these two schools of thought.

While some early anarchists saw mutualism as a form of individualist anarchism, emphasising personal freedom and the right to possess one's tools and land, others interpreted it as a more socialist form of anarchism, in which mutual cooperation and the collective management of resources were key. The tension between these interpretations arose from Proudhon's view that the state, by its very nature, was coercive and counterproductive to the freedom of the individual. However, Proudhon was not opposed to all forms of collective organisation. He argued that a mutualist society could be organised without a state, based on cooperative principles where people freely enter into contracts and mutual exchanges, thus blending both individual freedom and collective responsibility.

The collective and the individual

The emphasis on cooperative associations, mutual credit systems, and workers' control over production demonstrates the connection between mutualism and the collective. These ideas aim to foster economic and social environments based on mutual aid and cooperation, rather than competition and exploitation. Mutualism is also inherently tied to the human need for cooperation. By organising society and the economy on the basis of shared interests and reciprocity, mutualism seeks to build a society where individuals are free to pursue their own interests while maintaining a sense of community and mutual respect.

In *General Labour History of Africa: Workers, Employers and Governments, 20th-21st Centuries*, Stefano Bellucci and Andreas Eckert discuss how traditional African societies embodied mutualistic principles. In these communities, communal land ownership and collective labour were the norms, with resources shared and production aimed at the collective good. This reflects mutualism's

focus on reciprocity and equitable distribution. The chapter on African mutualism contrasts it with neoliberalism, noting that mutualism promotes shared ownership, fair compensation, and cooperation, while neoliberalism fosters inequality. It also explores the role of governments in either supporting or hindering mutualistic practices across the continent.

Mutualism was also seen as a form of libertarian socialism, balancing individual freedom with collective well-being. It offered a radical alternative to both capitalism and state socialism, promoting voluntary cooperation and mutual respect without centralised power or hierarchy.

Critiques of the theory

While mutualism holds significant revolutionary potential, it has faced critiques on several fronts. One major critique is that its reliance on small-scale property ownership may not sufficiently challenge the capitalist system's broader structural inequalities. Critics argue that mutualism fails to address the concentration of wealth and power that is intrinsic to modern capitalist economies. Furthermore, some question the feasibility of creating an egalitarian society based on voluntary cooperation, suggesting that it may be too idealistic or difficult to implement on a large scale.

Marxist critics contend that mutualism does not sufficiently address the core issues of capitalism, such as exploitation and inequality, and fails to dismantle capitalist relations of production. They argue that Proudhon's defence of small property owners and opposition to collectivism overlooks the realities of class struggle, where small producers are squeezed out by larger corporations.

Despite these criticisms, mutualism remains a radical theory that offers an alternative to both capitalist exploitation and authoritarianism. While it may not have fully resolved the challenges of inequality and exploitation, it continues to be a significant concept in the history of anarchist and socialist thought.

The writer is a freelance journalist.

Proudhon's Theory of Mutualism: A Critique of Capitalism and Authoritarianism

प्रज्ञा की म्यूचुअलिज़्म सिद्धांत: पूंजीवाद और सत्ता के खिलाफ आलोचना





Mutualism is seen as a form of libertarian socialism, balancing individual freedom with collective well-being.

म्यूचुअलिज़्म को स्वतंत्रतावादी समाजवाद के रूप में देखा जाता है, जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और सामूहिक कल्याण के बीच संतुलन बनाता है।

- It offers a **radical alternative** to both **capitalism** and **state socialism**, promoting **voluntary cooperation** and **mutual respect**.
यह पूंजीवाद और राज्य समाजवाद दोनों के लिए एक कट्टर वैकल्पिक समाधान प्रदान करता है, जो स्वैच्छिक सहयोग और आपसी सम्मान को बढ़ावा देता है।

Origins of the Theory

सिद्धांत की उत्पत्ति

- The term **"mutualism"** was coined by **Pierre-Joseph Proudhon** in the **mid-19th century**.
"म्यूचुअलिज़्म" शब्द को पियरे-जोसफ प्रुज़ो ने 19वीं सदी के मध्य में गढ़ा था।
- Proudhon was influenced by a secret society of weavers, known as the **'Mutualists'**.
प्रुज़ो बुनकरों के एक गुप्त समाज, जिसे 'म्यूचुअलिस्ट्स' के नाम से जाना जाता है, से प्रभावित थे।
- They advocated for **worker-led cooperative production**.
उन्होंने श्रमिक-नेतृत्व वाली सहकारी उत्पादन का समर्थन किया।
- Proudhon's philosophy called for a **reimagined property system** that serves **collective well-being and fairness**, not exploitation.
प्रुज़ो का दर्शन एक पुनःकल्पित संपत्ति प्रणाली का आह्वान करता था जो सामूहिक कल्याण और न्याय के लिए काम करे, न कि शोषण के लिए।

Mutualism and Property

म्यूचुअलिज़्म और संपत्ति

- Proudhon distinguished between **property**, which allows **control over others**, and **possession**, where individuals can use resources without infringing on others' freedoms.
प्रुज़ो ने संपत्ति और स्वामित्व के बीच अंतर किया, जिसमें दूसरों पर नियंत्रण की अनुमति होती है, जबकि स्वामित्व में लोग संसाधनों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं बिना दूसरों की स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन किए।
- Mutualism rejects **property rights imposed by the state** that perpetuate **inequality and exploitation**.
म्यूचुअलिज़्म राज्य द्वारा थोपे गए संपत्ति अधिकारों को नकारता है जो असमानता और शोषण को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
- Advocates for **decentralised system** based on **voluntary and equitable exchanges**.
स्वैच्छिक और समान आदान-प्रदान पर आधारित विकेंद्रीकृत प्रणाली का समर्थन करता है।





- Proposes **worker cooperatives** and **shared resources** to align **ownership** with **fairness and collective well-being**.
श्रमिक सहकारी समितियाँ और साझा संसाधन की प्रस्तावना करता है ताकि स्वामित्व को न्याय और सामूहिक कल्याण के साथ जोड़ा जा सके।

Mutualism and Anarchism

म्यूचुअलिज़्म और अराजकतावाद

- Mutualism connects closely with **anarchism**, particularly the debate between **individualist** and **social anarchism**.
म्यूचुअलिज़्म अराजकतावाद से घनिष्ठ रूप से जुड़ा है, विशेष रूप से **व्यक्तिवादी** और **सामाजिक अराजकतावाद** के बीच बहस।
- Some early anarchists saw mutualism as **individualist anarchism**, focusing on **personal autonomy** and **freedom**.
कुछ प्रारंभिक अराजकतावादियों ने म्यूचुअलिज़्म को **व्यक्तिवादी अराजकतावाद** के रूप में देखा, जो **व्यक्तिगत स्वायत्तता** और **स्वतंत्रता** पर केंद्रित था।
- Others interpreted it as **socialist anarchism**, emphasizing **cooperation** and the **collective management of resources**.
अन्य लोगों ने इसे **सामाजिक अराजकतावाद** के रूप में समझा, जो **सहयोग** और **संसाधनों के सामूहिक प्रबंधन** पर जोर देता था।
- Proudhon believed that **the state is coercive** and **counterproductive to individual freedom**, but was not opposed to **collective organization**.
प्रुज़ो का मानना था कि **राज्य एक बलात्कारी** है और **व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता** के लिए प्रतिकूल है, लेकिन वह **सामूहिक संगठन** के खिलाफ नहीं थे।
- Advocated for **mutualist society** organized without a state, based on **cooperative principles**.
म्यूचुअलिस्ट समाज के लिए समर्थन किया जो राज्य के बिना **सहकारी सिद्धांतों** पर आधारित हो।
- Blended **individual freedom** and **collective responsibility**.
व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और **सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी** को मिलाया।

The collective and the individual

सामूहिक और व्यक्तिगत

- The emphasis on **cooperative associations**, **mutual credit systems**, and **workers' control over production** demonstrates the connection between **mutualism** and the **collective**.
सहकारी संगठनों, आपसी क्रेडिट प्रणालियों, और श्रमिकों के उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण पर जोर, **म्यूचुअलिज़्म** और **सामूहिकता** के बीच संबंध को प्रदर्शित करता है।
- These ideas aim to foster **economic and social environments** based on **mutual aid and cooperation**, rather than **competition and exploitation**.





ये विचार आर्थिक और सामाजिक वातावरण को बढ़ावा देने का उद्देश्य रखते हैं, जो पारस्परिक सहायता और सहयोग पर आधारित हों, न कि प्रतिस्पर्धा और शोषण पर।

- **Mutualism is also inherently tied to the human need for cooperation.**

म्यूचुअलिज़्म स्वाभाविक रूप से सहयोग की मानवीय आवश्यकता से जुड़ा हुआ है।

- **By organising society and the economy on the basis of shared interests and reciprocity, mutualism seeks to build a society where individuals are free to pursue their own interests while maintaining a sense of community and mutual respect.**

समाज और अर्थव्यवस्था को साझा हितों और पारस्परिकता के आधार पर व्यवस्थित करके, म्यूचुअलिज़्म एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण करना चाहता है जहाँ व्यक्ति अपनी खुद की रुचियों का पालन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हों, साथ ही समुदाय और पारस्परिक सम्मान की भावना बनाए रखें।

- In *General Labour History of Africa: Workers, Employers and Governments, 20th-21st Centuries*, **Stefano Bellucci** and **Andreas Eckert** discuss how traditional African societies embodied **mutualistic principles**.

General Labour History of Africa: Workers, Employers and Governments, 20th-21st Centuries में, स्टीफानो बेलुची और एंड्रियास एकर्ट यह चर्चा करते हैं कि पारंपरिक अफ्रीकी समाजों

ने म्यूचुअलिज़्म के सिद्धांतों को कैसे अपनाया।

- In these communities, **communal land ownership** and **collective labour** were the norms, with resources shared and production aimed at the collective good.

इन समुदायों में, सामूहिक भूमि स्वामित्व और सामूहिक श्रम मानक थे, जहाँ संसाधनों को साझा किया गया और उत्पादन का उद्देश्य सामूहिक भलाई था।

- This reflects **mutualism's focus on reciprocity and equitable distribution**.

यह म्यूचुअलिज़्म के पारस्परिकता और समान वितरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने को दर्शाता है।

- The chapter on **African mutualism** contrasts it with **neoliberalism**, noting that **mutualism promotes shared ownership, fair compensation, and cooperation, while neoliberalism fosters inequality**.

अफ्रीकी म्यूचुअलिज़्म पर अध्याय इसे नियोलिबरलिज़्म से तुलना करता है, यह नोट करते हुए कि म्यूचुअलिज़्म साझा स्वामित्व, उचित मुआवजा, और सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है, जबकि नियोलिबरलिज़्म असमानता को बढ़ावा देता है।

- It also explores the role of **governments** in either supporting or hindering **mutualistic practices** across the continent.

यह महाद्वीप भर में सरकारों की भूमिका की भी जांच करता है, जो म्यूचुअलिज़्म प्रथाओं का समर्थन करने या उन्हें रोकने में होती है।

- **Mutualism** was also seen as a form of **libertarian socialism**, balancing **individual freedom** with **collective well-being**.

म्यूचुअलिज़्म को स्वतंत्रतावादी समाजवाद के रूप में भी देखा गया था, जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और सामूहिक भलाई के बीच संतुलन बनाता है।

- It offered a radical alternative to both **capitalism** and **state socialism**, promoting **voluntary cooperation** and **mutual respect** without **centralised power** or **hierarchy**.

इसने पूंजीवाद और राज्य समाजवाद दोनों के लिए एक उग्र वैकल्पिक मार्ग प्रस्तुत किया, जो





स्वैच्छिक सहयोग और पारस्परिक सम्मान को बढ़ावा देता है, साथ ही केंद्रीकृत शक्ति या पदानुक्रम के बिना।

Critiques of the theory

सिद्धांत की आलोचनाएँ

- While **mutualism** holds significant revolutionary potential, it has faced critiques on several fronts.
जबकि **म्यूचुअलिज़्म** में महत्वपूर्ण क्रांतिकारी क्षमता है, इसे कई मोर्चों पर आलोचनाओं का सामना करना पड़ा है।
- One major critique is that its reliance on **small-scale property ownership** may not sufficiently challenge the **capitalist system's broader structural inequalities**.
एक प्रमुख आलोचना यह है कि इसके छोटे पैमाने पर संपत्ति स्वामित्व पर निर्भरता पूंजीवादी प्रणाली की व्यापक संरचनात्मक असमानताओं को पर्याप्त रूप से चुनौती नहीं दे सकती है।
- Critics argue that **mutualism** fails to address the concentration of **wealth and power** that is intrinsic to modern **capitalist economies**.
आलोचकों का कहना है कि **म्यूचुअलिज़्म** उस संपत्ति और शक्ति के संकेन्द्रण को संबोधित करने में विफल रहता है, जो आधुनिक पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की विशेषता है।
- Furthermore, some question the feasibility of creating an **egalitarian society** based on **voluntary cooperation**, suggesting that it **may be too idealistic or difficult to implement on a large scale**.
इसके अलावा, कुछ लोग स्वैच्छिक सहयोग पर आधारित समानतावादी समाज बनाने की व्यवहार्यता पर सवाल उठाते हैं, यह सुझाव देते हुए कि यह बहुत आदर्शवादी हो सकता है या बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करना कठिन हो सकता है।
- **Marxist critics** contend that **mutualism** does not sufficiently address the core issues of **capitalism**, such as **exploitation** and **inequality**, and fails to dismantle **capitalist relations of production**.
मार्क्सवादी आलोचक यह तर्क करते हैं कि **म्यूचुअलिज़्म** पूंजीवाद के मूल मुद्दों, जैसे शोषण और असमानता, को पर्याप्त रूप से संबोधित नहीं करता है, और पूंजीवादी उत्पादन संबंधों को समाप्त करने में विफल रहता है।
- They argue that **Proudhon's** defence of **small property owners** and opposition to **collectivism** overlooks the realities of **class struggle**, where small producers are squeezed out by larger corporations.
उनका कहना है कि प्रूदन की छोटे संपत्ति मालिकों की रक्षा और सहकारीवाद के प्रति विरोध वर्ग संघर्ष की वास्तविकताओं को नज़रअंदाज़ करता है, जहाँ छोटे उत्पादक बड़ी कंपनियों द्वारा बाहर कर दिए जाते हैं।
- Despite these criticisms, **mutualism** remains a radical theory that offers an alternative to both **capitalist exploitation** and **authoritarianism**.
इन आलोचनाओं के बावजूद, **म्यूचुअलिज़्म** एक उग्र सिद्धांत बना हुआ है जो पूंजीवादी शोषण और तानाशाही दोनों के लिए एक विकल्प प्रस्तुत करता है।



- While it may not have fully resolved the challenges of **inequality** and **exploitation**, it continues to be a significant concept in the history of **anarchist** and **socialist thought**. जबकि यह असमानता और शोषण की चुनौतियों को पूरी तरह से हल नहीं कर पाया है, यह अराजकतावादी और समाजवादी विचारधारा के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणा बना हुआ है।

Deals for 26 Rafale-M jets, 3 Scorpene submarines to be signed: Navy chief

GS Paper III: Internal Security

Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

Navy chief Admiral Dinesh Tripathi on Monday acknowledged that the country's second nuclear ballistic missile submarine, *INS Arighaat*, successfully fired a Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) a few days back. In another important remark on the country's strategic nuclear programme, he said the first of the two nuclear attack submarines (SSN) to be indigenously designed and manufactured is expected to be ready by 2036-37.

Two multi-billion dollar deals under negotiation with France to procure 26 Rafale-M fighter jets and three additional Scorpene-class conventional submarines are in advanced stages and could be signed next month, the Navy chief



India is in negotiation with France over a multi-billion dollar deal to procure 26 Rafale-M fighter jets soon. K. MURALI KUMAR

said in response to a question at the annual press conference ahead of Navy Day.

"It is just matter of completing the formalities of the acquisition process and we expect that if not this month, next month hopefully, this [Scorpene submarines] and Rafale-M deals should be signed."

On the deal for 26 Ra-

fale-M jets, he said it was "one level short of taking it to the CCS [Cabinet Committee on Security]" for clearance, which will be followed by contract-signing. "It is a government-to-government deal and hence I expect it to happen fast," he said.

The deal for three Scorpene submarines is a repeat order to Mazagon

Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL), which is building them in partnership with Naval Group of France. Of the six submarines from the earlier contract, five have been inducted and the last one is expected to be commissioned later this month.

On the nuclear ballistic missile submarines (SSBN), Admiral Tripathi said the first one, *INS Arihant*, had done a number of deterrence patrols.

The second, *INS Arighaat*, which was commissioned recently, is undergoing trials, including missile test, he said.

"We did carry out test of missile... Launch was successful. Concerned agencies are examining as to what trajectory the missile took," he said on the recent K4 SLBM test with a range of 3,500 km from *INS Arighaat*.

Deals for 26 Rafale-M jets, 3 Scorpene submarines to be signed: Navy chief

26 राफेल-एम जेट, 3 स्कॉर्पीन पनडुब्बियों के सौदे पर हस्ताक्षर होंगे: नौसेना प्रमुख

- **Navy chief Admiral Dinesh Tripathi** confirmed that **INS Arighaat**, the second **nuclear ballistic missile submarine**, successfully fired a **Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM)** a few days ago. नौसेना प्रमुख एडमिरल दिनेश त्रिपाठी ने पुष्टि की कि **INS अरिघाट**, दूसरी नाभिकीय बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल पनडुब्बी, कुछ दिन पहले सुबमरीन लॉन्च बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल (SLBM) से सफलतापूर्वक फायर की।





- The first of two **nuclear attack submarines (SSN)** to be indigenously designed and manufactured is expected to be ready by **2036-37**.
देश में नाभिकीय हमलावर पनडुब्बियों (SSN) के पहले में से एक को स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और निर्मित करने की उम्मीद **2036-37** तक है।
- Two multi-billion dollar deals with **France** for **26 Rafale-M fighter jets** and **3 additional Scorpene-class conventional submarines** are in advanced stages of negotiation. These could be signed next month.
फ्रांस के साथ **26 राफेल-एम लड़ाकू जेट्स** और **3 अतिरिक्त स्कॉर्पीन-क्लास पारंपरिक पनडुब्बियों** के लिए दो अरबों डॉलर के सौदे बातचीत के उन्नत चरणों में हैं। ये अगले महीने हस्ताक्षरित हो सकते हैं।
- The **Rafale-M** deal is "one level short of taking it to the **CCS (Cabinet Committee on Security)**" for clearance, expected to be fast due to the government-to-government nature of the deal.
राफेल-एम सौदा " **CCS (कबिनेट कमेटी ऑन सिक्योरिटी)**" के पास मंजूरी के लिए जाने से एक स्तर पहले है, और सरकार से सरकार के सौदे के कारण इसे तेज़ी से पूरा किया जा सकता है।
- The deal for the **three Scorpene submarines** is a repeat order to **Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd. (MDL)**, in partnership with **Naval Group of France**.
तीन स्कॉर्पीन पनडुब्बियों का सौदा मझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड (MDL) को एक पुनः आदेश है, जो फ्रांस के नेवल ग्रुप के साथ साझेदारी में है।
- Five out of the six **Scorpene submarines** from the earlier contract have been inducted, and the last one is expected to be commissioned later this month.
पहले के अनुबंध से छह स्कॉर्पीन पनडुब्बियों में से पांच को सेवा में शामिल किया जा चुका है, और आखिरी पनडुब्बी इस महीने के अंत में कमीशन होने की उम्मीद है।
- Regarding **nuclear ballistic missile submarines (SSBN)**, the first one, **INS Arihant**, has completed several deterrence patrols.
नाभिकीय बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल पनडुब्बियों (SSBN) के बारे में, पहले पनडुब्बी **INS अरिहंत** ने कई निरोधक गश्तें पूरी की हैं।
- The **second INS Arighaat** is undergoing trials, including a **missile test**, with a **successful launch of the K4 SLBM**, which has a range of **3,500 km**.
दूसरी **INS अरिघाट** परीक्षणों से गुजर रही है, जिसमें एक **मिसाइल परीक्षण** भी शामिल है, जिसमें **K4 SLBM** का सफल प्रक्षेपण हुआ, जिसकी रेंज **3,500 किमी** है।





Oxford study lauds PRAGATI system for fast-tracking projects

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI
GS Paper II: Governance

A study by Oxford University's Saïd Business School has lauded Prime Minister Narendra Modi's PRAGATI infrastructure monitoring system for accelerating 340 projects worth \$205 billion across the country and bringing about economic transformation.

The study titled "From gridlock to growth: how leadership enables India's PRAGATI ecosystem to power progress" was authored by Soumitra Dutta, dean at the SBS, and co-authored by associate fellow Mukul Pandya. It was presented at a symposium hosted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, on Monday.

The study looked at factors including close monitoring of infrastructure projects and their completion since 2015 through the PRAGATI system, an acronym for Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation of projects.

"The platform symbolises India's commitment to overcoming bureaucratic inertia and fostering a Team India mindset and culture of accountability and efficiency," says the report. "PRAGATI has brought together diverse stakeholders from Central

The report says that PRAGATI system symbolises India's commitment to overcoming bureaucratic inertia

and State governments onto a single platform and this collaborative approach has been instrumental in addressing some of the complex challenges in infrastructure development, from land acquisition to inter-ministerial coordination," the report says.

The report adds that the economic impact of PRAGATI is evident. According to studies by the Reserve Bank of India and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, for every rupee spent on infrastructure, India sees a gain of ₹2.5 to ₹3.5 in GDP. "By fast-tracking projects that provide services like roads, railways, water, and electricity, PRAGATI has improved the quality of life for millions of Indians. It has incorporated sustainability into its core operations, facilitated faster environmental clearances and promoted the use of green technologies. This holistic approach ensures that India's development is both inclusive and sustainable," the report says.

Oxford study lauds PRAGATI system for fast-tracking projects

ऑक्सफोर्ड अध्ययन ने PRAGATI प्रणाली की सराहना की परियोजनाओं की त्वरित प्रगति के लिए

- A study by Oxford University's Saïd Business School has lauded Prime Minister Narendra Modi's PRAGATI infrastructure monitoring system for accelerating 340 projects worth \$205 billion across the country and bringing about economic transformation.

ऑक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के सैड बिजनेस स्कूल के अध्ययन ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की PRAGATI बुनियादी ढांचा निगरानी प्रणाली की सराहना की है, जिसने पूरे देश में 340 परियोजनाओं को तेजी से लागू किया जिनकी कुल कीमत \$205 बिलियन है और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाया।

- The study titled "From gridlock to growth: how leadership enables India's PRAGATI ecosystem to power progress" was authored by Soumitra Dutta, dean at the SBS, and coauthored by associate fellow Mukul Pandya.

अध्यान का शीर्षक "From gridlock to growth: how leadership enables India's PRAGATI ecosystem to power progress" था, जिसे साउमित्रा दत्ता, SBS के डीन, और सहायक साथी मुकुल पांडे ने लिखा था।

- The study was presented at a symposium hosted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, on Monday.

यह अध्ययन सोमवार को भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, बंगलुरु द्वारा आयोजित एक संगोष्ठी में प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

- The study looked at factors including close monitoring of infrastructure projects and their completion since 2015 through the PRAGATI system, an acronym for Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation of projects.

अध्यान में 2015 से PRAGATI प्रणाली के माध्यम से

बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं की करीबी निगरानी और उनकी पूर्णता के तत्वों पर ध्यान दिया





गया, जो "Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation of projects" का संक्षिप्त रूप है।

- "The platform symbolises **India's commitment to overcoming bureaucratic inertia and fostering a Team India mindset and culture of accountability and efficiency,**" says the report.

रिपोर्ट कहती है, "यह प्लेटफॉर्म भारत की यह प्रतिबद्धता प्रतीक है कि वह **नौकरशाही की जड़ता** को पार करते हुए '**टीम इंडिया**' मानसिकता और जवाबदेही तथा दक्षता की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।"

- "PRAGATI has brought together diverse stakeholders from **Central and State governments** onto a single platform and this collaborative approach has been instrumental in addressing some of the complex challenges in infrastructure development, **from land acquisition to inter-ministerial coordination,**" the report says. रिपोर्ट कहती है, "PRAGATI ने **केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों** के विभिन्न हितधारकों को एक मंच पर लाया है, और इस सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण ने बुनियादी ढांचा विकास की कुछ जटिल चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जैसे कि **भूमि अधिग्रहण** से लेकर अंतर-मंत्रालयी समन्वय तक।"
- According to studies by the **Reserve Bank of India** and the **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy**, for every rupee spent on infrastructure, India sees a gain of **₹2.5 to ₹3.5** in **GDP**.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और **राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान** के अध्ययन के अनुसार, हर एक रुपया बुनियादी ढांचे पर खर्च करने पर भारत को **₹2.5 से ₹3.5** तक का **जीडीपी** में लाभ होता है।

- "By fast-tracking projects that provide services like **roads, railways, water, and electricity**, PRAGATI has improved the quality of life for millions of Indians. "**सड़कें, रेल, पानी और बिजली** जैसी सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली परियोजनाओं को त्वरित रूप से लागू करके, PRAGATI ने लाखों भारतीयों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार किया है।"
- It has incorporated **sustainability** into its core operations, **facilitated faster environmental clearances** and promoted the use of **green technologies**. इसने अपनी मुख्य कार्यप्रणाली में **स्थिरता** को समाहित किया है, **पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी** में तेजी लाने की सुविधा प्रदान की है और **हरित प्रौद्योगिकियों** के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया है।
- This holistic approach ensures that India's development is both **inclusive** and **sustainable**," the report says.

यह समग्र दृष्टिकोण यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि भारत का विकास **समावेशी** और **स्थिर** दोनों हो," रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है।



Biden pardons son Hunter despite past pledges not to

President's pardon covers 'offences against the U.S.' which Hunter has committed or 'may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 1, 2014 through December 1, 2024'

GS Paper II: Comparison of Indian Constitution

Associated Press

WASHINGTON

U.S. President Joe Biden pardoned his son, Hunter, sparing the younger Mr. Biden a possible prison sentence for federal felony gun and tax convictions and reversing his past promises not to use the extraordinary powers of the presidency for the benefit of his family.

The Democratic President had previously said he would not pardon his son or commute his sentence after convictions in the two cases in Delaware and California. The move on Sunday night comes



Family first: The U.S. President's decision comes weeks before Hunter Biden was set to receive his punishment. REUTERS

weeks before Hunter Biden was set to receive his punishment after his trial conviction in the gun case and guilty plea on tax charges.

It caps a long-running legal saga for the younger Mr. Biden, who publicly disclosed he was under federal investigation in De-

ember 2020.

In a statement released on Sunday evening, Mr. Biden said, "I believe in the justice system, but as I have wrestled with this, I also believe raw politics has infected this process and it led to a miscarriage of justice."

The President's sweeping pardon covers not just the gun and tax offences against the younger Mr. Biden, but also any other "offences against the United States which he has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 1, 2014 through December 1, 2024."

Biden pardons son Hunter

बाइडन ने अपने बेटे हंटर को माफ किया

U.S. President Joe Biden pardoned his son, Hunter Biden, sparing him a possible prison sentence for federal felony gun and tax convictions, reversing his past promises not to use presidential powers for his family's benefit.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति जो बाइडन ने अपने बेटे हंटर बाइडन को माफ किया, जिससे उसे संघीय अपराधी हथियार और कर अपराधों के लिए संभावित जेल की सजा से बचाया गया, और उन्होंने अपने परिवार के लाभ के लिए राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों का उपयोग न करने के अपने पूर्व वादों को पलट दिया।

- The Democratic President had previously said he would not pardon his son or commute his sentence after convictions in the two cases in **Delaware** and **California**.





डेमोक्रेटिक राष्ट्रपति ने पहले कहा था कि वह अपने बेटे को माफ नहीं करेंगे या डेलावेयर और कैलिफोर्निया में दो मामलों में दोषी ठहराए जाने के बाद उसकी सजा को कम नहीं करेंगे।

- The move on **Sunday night** came weeks before Hunter Biden was set to receive his punishment after his **trial conviction** in the gun case and **guilty plea** on tax charges. **रविवार रात** को यह कदम उस समय उठाया गया जब हंटर बाइडन को **हथियार मामले** में अपने **न्यायिक दोषसिद्धि** और कर आरोपों पर **दोषी स्वीकार** करने के बाद अपनी सजा मिलने वाली थी।
- It caps a long-running legal saga for the younger Mr. Biden, who publicly disclosed he was under **federal investigation** in **December 2020**.

यह लंबे समय से चल रही कानूनी लड़ाई का समापन करता है, जिसमें छोटे श्री बाइडन ने सार्वजनिक रूप से **दिसंबर 2020** में यह बताया था कि वह **संघीय जांच** के तहत थे।

- In a statement released on **Sunday evening**, Mr. Biden said, "I believe in the justice system, but as I have wrestled with this, I also believe **raw politics** has infected this process and it led to a **miscarriage of justice**."

रविवार शाम को जारी एक बयान में श्री बाइडन ने कहा, "मुझे न्याय प्रणाली पर विश्वास है, लेकिन जब मैंने इससे संघर्ष किया, तो मुझे यह भी विश्वास है कि **कच्ची राजनीति** ने इस प्रक्रिया को संक्रमित किया है और इससे **न्याय का अन्याय** हुआ।"

- The President's sweeping pardon covers not just the **gun and tax offences** against the younger Mr. Biden, but also any other **offences against the United States** which he has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from **January 1, 2014 through December 1, 2024**.

राष्ट्रपति का व्यापक माफी न केवल छोटे श्री बाइडन के खिलाफ **हथियार और कर अपराधों** को कवर करता है, बल्कि इसमें **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के खिलाफ** किए गए अन्य अपराध भी शामिल हैं, जो उन्होंने **1 जनवरी 2014 से 1 दिसंबर 2024 तक** किए हैं या किए हो सकते हैं या उनका हिस्सा रहे हों।





A photo taken on July 5 by the New Zealand Department of Conservation shows rangers beside what appears to be the carcass of a rare spade-toothed whale after it was discovered washed ashore on a beach near Taieri Mouth, New Zealand. AFP

Scientists in NZ gather to decode puzzle of rarest whale

Associated Press

GS Paper III: Environment

It is the world's rarest whale, with only seven of its kind ever spotted. Almost nothing is known about the enigmatic species. But on Monday a small group of scientists and cultural experts in New Zealand clustered around a near-perfectly preserved spade-toothed whale hoping to decode decades of mystery.

"I can't tell you how extraordinary it is," said Anton van Helden, senior marine science adviser for New Zealand's conservation agency, who gave the spade-toothed whale its name to distinguish it from other beaked species.

Van Helden has studied beaked whales for 35 years, but Monday was the first time he has participated in a dissection of the spade-toothed variety. In fact, the careful study of the creature, which washed up dead on a New Zealand beach in July, is the first ever to take place.

None has ever been seen alive at sea.

The list of what scientists don't know about spade-toothed whales is longer than what they do know. They don't know where in the ocean the whales live, why they've never been spotted in the wild, or what their brains look like. All beaked whales have different stomach systems, and researchers don't know how the spade-toothed kind processes its food.

Over the next week, researchers studying the 5-metre male at a research centre near Dunedin hope to find out.

"There may be parasites completely new to science that just live in this whale," said van Helden, who thrilled at the chance of learning how the species produces sound and what it eats. "Who knows what we'll discover?" Only six other spade-toothed whales have ever been found, but all those discovered intact were buried before DNA testing could verify their identification.

The dissection will be slower than usual, because it is being undertaken in partnership with the Maori, for whom whales are a precious treasure, and the creature will be treated with the reverence afforded to an ancestor

New Zealand is a whale-stranding hotspot, with more than 5,000 episodes recorded since 1840, according to the Department of Conservation. The first spade-toothed whale bones were found in 1872 on New Zealand's Pitt Island. Another discovery was made at an offshore island in the 1950s, and the bones of a third were found on Chile's Robinson Crusoe Island in 1986.

DNA sequencing in 2002 proved that all three specimens were of the same species and that it was distinct from other beaked whales. But researchers studying the mammal couldn't confirm whether the species was extinct until 2010, when two whole spade-toothed whales, both dead, washed up on a New Zealand beach.

On Monday, the seventh of its kind, surrounded by white-aproned scientists who were measuring and photographing, appeared relatively unblemished, giving no clue about its death. Researchers pointed out marks from cookiecutter sharks – normal, they said, and not the cause.

The dissection will be quiet, methodical, and slower than usual, because it is being undertaken in partnership with Maori, New Zealand's Indigenous people. To Maori, whales are a precious treasure, and the creature will be treated with the reverence afforded to an ancestor.



Scientists in NZ gather to decode puzzle of rarest whale

न्यूज़ीलैंड में वैज्ञानिक दुर्लभ व्हेल की गुत्थी सुलझाने के लिए एकत्र होते हैं

- It is the world's **rarest whale**, with only **seven** of its kind ever spotted. Almost nothing is known about the enigmatic species.

यह दुनिया की सबसे दुर्लभ व्हेल है, जिसकी सात ही प्रजातियाँ अब तक देखी गई हैं। इसके रहस्यमयी प्रजाति के बारे में लगभग कुछ भी नहीं जाना जाता।

- On Monday, a small group of scientists and cultural experts in **New Zealand** gathered around a near-perfectly preserved **spade-toothed whale** hoping to decode decades of mystery.

न्यूज़ीलैंड में सोमवार को, वैज्ञानिकों और सांस्कृतिक विशेषज्ञों का एक छोटा समूह एक लगभग पूरी तरह से संरक्षित स्पेड-टूथ व्हेल के चारों ओर इकट्ठा हुआ, यह उम्मीद करते हुए कि वे दशकों पुरानी गुत्थी सुलझा सकेंगे।

- Anton van Helden, senior marine science adviser for **New Zealand's conservation agency**, gave the **spade-toothed whale its name to distinguish it from other beaked species**.

न्यूज़ीलैंड के संरक्षण एजेंसी के वरिष्ठ समुद्री विज्ञान सलाहकार एंटोन वैन हेल्डन ने स्पेड-टूथ व्हेल को अन्य बीक वाली प्रजातियों से अलग पहचानने के लिए इसका नाम दिया।

- Van Helden has studied beaked whales for **35 years**, but Monday was the first time he has participated in a dissection of the spade-toothed variety.
वैन हेल्डन ने **35 साल** तक बीक वाली व्हेलों का अध्ययन किया है, लेकिन सोमवार को पहली बार उन्होंने स्पेड-टूथ प्रजाति की शारीरिक जांच में भाग लिया।
- This careful study of the creature, which washed up dead on a **New Zealand beach in July**, is the first ever to take place.
इस प्राणी का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन, जो **जुलाई में न्यूज़ीलैंड के एक समुद्र तट** पर मृत पाया गया था, यह पहला मौका है जब ऐसा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।
- None of these whales has ever been seen alive at sea.
इन व्हेलों में से कोई भी कभी समुद्र में जीवित नहीं देखा गया है।
- The list of what scientists don't know about spade-toothed whales is longer than what they do know.
जो चीजें वैज्ञानिक स्पेड-टूथ व्हेल के बारे में नहीं जानते हैं, उनकी सूची उन चीजों से लंबी है जो वे जानते हैं।





- They don't know where in the ocean the whales live, why they've never been spotted in the wild, or what their brains look like.
उन्हें यह नहीं पता कि व्हेल समुद्र में कहां रहती हैं, क्यों इन्हें कभी जंगली में नहीं देखा गया, या इनके दिमाग की संरचना कैसी होती है।
- **All beaked whales have different stomach systems**, and researchers don't know how the spade-toothed kind processes its food.
सभी बीक वाली व्हेलों की पाचन तंत्र की प्रणाली अलग-अलग होती है, और शोधकर्ता यह नहीं जानते कि स्पेड-टूथ व्हेल अपना भोजन कैसे पचाती है।
- Over the next week, researchers studying the **5-meter male** at a research center near **Dunedin** hope to find out.
आगामी सप्ताह में, **डुनेडिन** के पास एक अनुसंधान केंद्र में अध्ययन कर रहे शोधकर्ता **5 मीटर लंबे नर व्हेल** के बारे में जानने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं।
- "There may be **parasites** completely new to science that just live in this whale," said van Helden.
वैन हेल्डन ने कहा, "इस व्हेल में **परजीवी** हो सकते हैं जो विज्ञान के लिए पूरी तरह से नए हैं।"
- "Who knows what we'll discover?"
"हम क्या खोजेंगे, कौन जानता है?"
- Only **six** other spade-toothed whales have ever been found, but all those discovered intact were buried before **DNA testing** could verify their identification.
अब तक केवल **छह** अन्य स्पेड-टूथ व्हेलें ही पाई गई हैं, लेकिन जो भी पूर्ण रूप से पाई गई थीं, उन्हें **डीएनए परीक्षण** से उनकी पहचान सत्यापित होने से पहले दफन कर दिया गया था।
- **New Zealand** is a **whale-stranding hotspot**, with more than **5,000** episodes recorded since **1840**, according to the Department of Conservation.
न्यूज़ीलैंड एक **व्हेल-स्ट्रैंडिंग हॉटस्पॉट** है, जहां **1840** के बाद से **5,000** से अधिक घटनाएं रिकॉर्ड की गई हैं, जैसा कि संरक्षण विभाग के अनुसार।
- The **first spade-toothed whale bones were found in 1872 on New Zealand's Pitt Island**.
पहली स्पेड-टूथ व्हेल की हड्डियाँ **1872** में न्यूज़ीलैंड के **पिट आइलैंड** पर पाई गई थीं।
- Another discovery was made at an offshore island in the **1950s**, and the bones of a third were found on Chile's **Robinson Crusoe Island** in **1986**.
एक और खोज **1950s** में एक द्वीपीय क्षेत्र में की गई, और तीसरी व्हेल की हड्डियाँ **1986** में **चिली के रोबिन्सन क्रूसो आइलैंड** पर पाई गईं।
- **DNA sequencing** in **2002** proved that all three specimens were of the same species and that it was distinct from other beaked whales.
2002 में **डीएनए अनुक्रमण** ने यह साबित किया कि ये तीनों नमूने एक ही प्रजाति के थे और यह अन्य बीक वाली व्हेलों से अलग थे।
- But researchers couldn't confirm whether the species was extinct until **2010**, when two whole spade-toothed whales, both dead, washed up on a **New Zealand beach**.
लेकिन शोधकर्ताओं ने यह पुष्टि नहीं की थी कि यह प्रजाति **2010** तक विलुप्त हो गई थी, जब दो पूरी स्पेड-टूथ व्हेलें, दोनों मृत, **न्यूज़ीलैंड के एक समुद्र तट** पर पाई गईं।
- On Monday, the **seventh** of its kind, surrounded by white-aproned scientists who were measuring and photographing, appeared relatively unblemished, giving no clue about its death.





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

सोमवार को, इसकी सातवीं व्हेल, जो सफेद एप्रन पहने हुए वैज्ञानिकों से घिरी हुई थी जो माप और फोटोग्राफी कर रहे थे, अपेक्षाकृत बिना दाग-धब्बों के दिखाई दी, जिससे इसकी मृत्यु के बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं मिला।

- Researchers pointed out marks from **cookiecutter sharks** — normal, they said, and not the cause.

शोधकर्ताओं ने **कुकीकट्टर शार्क** के निशान दिखाए - सामान्य, जैसा उन्होंने कहा, और ये मृत्यु का कारण नहीं थे।

- The dissection will be quiet, methodical, and slower than usual, because it is being undertaken in partnership with **Maori**, New Zealand's Indigenous people.

शारीरिक जांच शांत, व्यवस्थित और सामान्य से धीमी होगी, क्योंकि इसे **माओरी**, न्यूज़ीलैंड के आदिवासी लोगों के साथ साझेदारी में किया जा रहा है।

- To Maori, whales are a precious treasure, and the creature will be treated with the reverence afforded to an ancestor.

माओरी के लिए, व्हेलें एक अमूल्य खजाना हैं, और इस प्राणी को एक पूर्वज के सम्मान के साथ सम्मानित किया जाएगा।

