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

06_12_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

1. **Uproar in House over Hindi Names for Bills / बिलों के हिंदी नामों को लेकर सदन में हंगामा** (GS Paper-II: Language of Authoritative Text)

2. **UGC Draft Proposes Biannual Admissions / यूजीसी मसौदा द्विवार्षिक प्रवेश का प्रस्ताव करता है** (GS Paper-II: Governance)

3. **Delhi Poll: AAP Deploys 5,000 All-Woman Teams / दिल्ली चुनाव: आप ने 5,000 ऑल-वुमन टीमें तैनात कीं**

4. **From Negatives to Theatres: Kolkata Film Festival to Screen Restored Indian Classics / निगेटिव से थियेटर्स तक: कोलकाता फिल्म फेस्टिवल में भारतीय क्लासिक्स की बहाल प्रतियां दिखाई जाएंगी** (GS Paper-I: Art & Culture)

5. **Zoo Brings Drug from U.S. to Treat Lioness / शेरनी के इलाज के लिए चिड़ियाघर ने अमेरिका से मंगवाई दवा** (PCS)

6. **States and the Challenge Before the Finance Commission / राज्य और वित्त आयोग के सामने चुनौती** (GS Paper-II: Center State Financial Relations)

7. **A three-nation visit as a foray into summit diplomacy समिट कूटनीति में एक तीन-राष्ट्र यात्रा** (GS Paper-II: International Relations)

8. **Israel's war in Gaza putting the global order at peril?** इज़राइल का गाज़ा में युद्ध क्या वैश्विक व्यवस्था को खतरे में डाल रहा है? **(GS Paper-II: West Asia)**

9. **Is Syria's Assad regime in danger?** / क्या सीरिया की असद सरकार खतरे में है? **(GS Paper-II: West Asia)**

10. **PSLV-C59 places PROBA-3 satellites into designated orbit with precision** / PSLV-C59 ने PROBA-3 उपग्रहों को निर्धारित कक्षा में सटीकता से स्थापित किया **(GS Paper-III: S&T)**

11. **Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill gets nod in Rajya Sabha** / भारतीय वायुयान विधेयक को राज्यसभा से मंजूरी मिली **(GS Paper-II: Governance)**

12. **Bhutan and India discuss Gelephu, hydel power plans** भूटान और भारत ने गेलेफु, हाइडल पावर योजनाओं पर चर्चा की **(GS Paper-II: India-Bhutan)**

13. **ICC chairman Shah vows to take cricket to 'unprecedented heights'** / आईसीसी चेयरमैन शाह ने क्रिकेट को 'अद्वितीय ऊंचाइयों' तक ले जाने की कसम खाई **(PCS)**

14. **How tuberculosis destabilises the mental moorings of patients** / कैसे तपेदिक रोग मरीजों की मानसिक स्थिति को अस्थिर करता है

Uproar in House over Hindi names for Bills

Opposition targets government over Hindi and Sanskrit names of new legislation; Centre defends move as a reflection of culture and legacy

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Opposition MPs sharpened their attack against the Hindi and Sanskrit names of new laws in Parliament on Thursday, accusing the government of engaging in "Hindi imposition" and failing to meet Constitutional requirements.

The Centre defended the move as a reflection of Indian culture and legacy, noting that it does not violate any laws or the Constitution. The parliamentary fight on the issue, sparked by Tuesday's debate on the Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak – which can be translated as the Indian Aircraft Bill – continued for a third straight day.

YSRCP MP S. Niranjan Reddy said there was a constitutional requirement against using a Hindi title for a Bill whose content is in English. "We are now going to have the possibility of a constitutional court, a High Court or the Supreme Court, striking down this part saying that this part is unconstitutional because Article 348 (1B) requires authoritative text to be in English," he said.

"The mandate of the people in 2024 was for diversity, dividend, and the federal principle but the government is persisting in the 'Hindification' of laws. This is Hindi imposition," said Trinamool Congress MP Sagarika Ghose, citing previous examples such as Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which replaced the Indian Penal Code.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam MP Kanimozhi N.V.N. Somu echoed her complaint. "I would like the Union government to change the title of the Bill to Aircraft Bill, 2024. Don't try to impose Hindi on people who don't speak Hindi. I request the Union government to refrain from naming bills in Hindi and Sanskrit," she said. Earlier in the debate on Tuesday, Congress MP Syed Naseer Hussain said he faced difficulties in pronouncing the name of the Bill and asked why there should be a Hindi name with English script. Noting that nearly 60% of India's population is non-Hindi speaking, he accused the government of engaging in "exclusionary tactics". A day later, CPI (M) MP John Brittas had made fun of the "fashion" of naming Bills in Hindi.

'Colonial mindset'
On Thursday, BJP MP Ghanshyam Tiwari accused the Opposition MPs of exposing their own "colonial era mindset".

Language issue: Opposition MPs raising slogans in the Lok Sabha during the Winter Session of Parliament on Wednesday. ANI

उपयोग करने के खिलाफ **संवैधानिक प्रावधान** है, जिसका विषय **अंग्रेजी** में है। उन्होंने **अनुच्छेद 348 (1बी)** का हवाला दिया जो प्राधिकृत पाठ को **अंग्रेजी** में रखने की आवश्यकता बताता है।

- **Trinamool Congress MP Sagarika Ghose** accused the government of persisting in the "**Hindi-ification of laws**," despite a **mandate for diversity** and federal principles in **2024**.

  तृणमूल कांग्रेस सांसद सागरिका घोष ने 2024 के जनादेश में विविधता और संघीय सिद्धांतों के बावजूद सरकार पर "**कानूनों के हिंदीकरण**" का आरोप लगाया।

- She cited the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita** as an example, replacing the **Indian Penal Code**.

  उन्होंने **भारतीय दंड संहिता** के स्थान पर **भारतीय न्याय संहिता** का उदाहरण दिया।

- **DMK MP Kanimozhi N.V.N. Somu** requested the Union government to change the title of the **Aircraft Bill, 2024**, stating, "Don't try to impose Hindi on people who don't speak Hindi."

  डीएमके सांसद कनिमोझी एन.वी.एन. सोमू ने एयरक्राफ्ट बिल, 2024 का शीर्षक बदलने का अनुरोध करते हुए कहा, "जो हिंदी नहीं बोलते उन पर हिंदी थोपने की कोशिश न करें।"

- **Congress MP Syed Naseer Hussain** said he faced difficulties in pronouncing the Bill's Hindi name and questioned the rationale behind having a **Hindi name with English script**.

  कांग्रेस सांसद सैयद नसीर हुसैन ने बिल के **हिंदी नाम** का उच्चारण करने में कठिनाई का हवाला देते हुए **अंग्रेजी लिपि में हिंदी नाम** रखने की तर्कसंगतता पर सवाल उठाया।

- Nearly **60% of India's population is non-Hindi speaking**, he claimed, accusing the government of "**exclusionary tactics**."

  उन्होंने दावा किया कि भारत की लगभग **60% आबादी गैर-हिंदी भाषी** है और सरकार पर "**बहिष्करण की रणनीति**" अपनाने का आरोप लगाया।

- **CPI (M) MP John Brittas** criticized the "**fashion**" of naming Bills in Hindi.

  सीपीआई (एम) सांसद जॉन ब्रिटास ने बिलों के हिंदी नामकरण की "**फैशन**" की आलोचना की।

'Colonial mindset'
'औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता'

- On **Thursday**, BJP MP **Ghanshyam Tiwari** accused the Opposition MPs of exposing their own "**colonial era mindset**."

  गुरुवार को भाजपा सांसद **घनश्याम तिवारी** ने विपक्षी सांसदों पर उनकी "**औपनिवेशिक युग की मानसिकता**" उजागर करने का आरोप लगाया।

BJP MP Bhim Singh's Remarks on Opposition to 'Vayuyan'
भाजपा सांसद भीम सिंह की 'वायुव्यन' पर विपक्ष के प्रति टिप्पणी

- BJP MP **Bhim Singh** criticized the opposition for opposing the use of the word 'vayuyan', linking it to their past opposition to Vande Mataram and the use of 'Bharat' instead of India.

  भाजपा सांसद **भीम सिंह** ने 'वायुव्यन' शब्द के उपयोग का विरोध करने के लिए विपक्ष की

आलोचना की और इसे वंदे मातरम और 'इंडिया' के स्थान पर 'भारत' के उपयोग के उनके पिछले विरोध से जोड़ा।

- He questioned why the opposition would not oppose 'Vayuyan' when it had previously opposed replacing 'India' with 'Bharat'.

  उन्होंने पूछा कि जब विपक्ष ने पहले 'इंडिया' को 'भारत' से बदलने का विरोध किया था, तो वह 'वायुव्यन' का विरोध क्यों नहीं करेगा।

Civil Aviation Minister's Defense of the Bill's Name
नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री का विधेयक के नाम का बचाव

- **Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu**, Civil Aviation Minister, asserted that naming the Bill did not violate the Constitution or any legal provisions.

  किंजरापु राम मोहन नायडू, नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री, ने कहा कि विधेयक का नामकरण संविधान या किसी कानूनी प्रावधान का उल्लंघन नहीं करता।

- He emphasized his pride in being **Telugu** and pointed out that terms like 'Bharat' and 'Vayu' are integral to both **Sanskrit** and **Telugu** languages.

  उन्होंने **तेलुगु** होने पर गर्व व्यक्त किया और बताया कि 'भारत' और 'वायु' जैसे शब्द **संस्कृत** और **तेलुगु** दोनों भाषाओं का हिस्सा हैं।

- He explained that Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak is partially a **Telugu** term, blending elements from multiple languages, symbolizing India's cultural diversity.

  उन्होंने समझाया कि भारतीय वायुव्यन विधेयक आंशिक रूप से एक **तेलुगु** शब्द है, जो कई भाषाओं के तत्वों को मिलाता है और भारत की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को दर्शाता है।

- Minister Naidu highlighted the **colonial influence** on Indian culture and stated that the government aims to break this colonial cocoon under PM **Modi's leadership**.

  मंत्री नायडू ने भारतीय संस्कृति पर **औपनिवेशिक प्रभाव** को रेखांकित किया और कहा कि सरकार पीएम **मोदी** के नेतृत्व में इस औपनिवेशिक खोल को तोड़ने की योजना बना रही है।

- He added that naming the Bill in this way reflects a shift towards embracing India's cultural and linguistic heritage.

  उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह विधेयक का नामकरण भारत की सांस्कृतिक और भाषाई विरासत को अपनाने की दिशा में बदलाव को दर्शाता है।

Recognition of Classical Languages
शास्त्रीय भाषाओं की मान्यता

- Minister Naidu noted that the Centre has recently granted **classical language** status to **Marathi, Assamese, Bengali, Pali, and Prakrit**.

  मंत्री नायडू ने बताया कि केंद्र ने हाल ही में **मराठी, असमिया, बांग्ला, पाली, और प्राकृत** को **शास्त्रीय भाषा** का दर्जा दिया है।

- He emphasized the government's conscious efforts to promote and protect all **Indian languages**.

उन्होंने सभी **भारतीय भाषाओं** को बढ़ावा देने और संरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार के प्रयासों पर जोर दिया।

CHAPTER III: LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC.

ARTICLE 348

अनुच्छेद 348

SIMPLIFIED

- The Constitution says that **all proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts** must be conducted in **English**, unless Parliament decides to change this by passing a law.

  संविधान कहता है कि **सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट की सभी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा** में होनी चाहिए, जब तक कि संसद इसे बदलने के लिए कोई कानून न बनाए।

- Official documents like **Bills, Acts, Ordinances, and rules** must also be in **English** for clarity and consistency across the country.

  विधेयक, कानून, अध्यादेश, और नियम जैसे आधिकारिक दस्तावेज भी स्पष्टता और समानता के लिए **अंग्रेजी में** होने चाहिए।

- However, a **Governor of a State** can allow **Hindi or another official language** to be used in **High Court proceedings** if the **President approves** it beforehand.

  हालांकि, **राज्य का राज्यपाल** हाई कोर्ट की कार्यवाही में **हिंदी या किसी अन्य आधिकारिक भाषा** के उपयोग की अनुमति दे सकता है यदि **राष्ट्रपति पहले से इसकी मंजूरी देते हैं।**

- This permission for using another language **does not apply to judgments, decrees, or orders** issued by High Courts. These must still be in **English**.

  यह अनुमति **निर्णयों, डिक्री, या आदेशों** पर लागू नहीं होती है। ये **अंग्रेजी** में ही होने चाहिए।

- If a **State Legislature** passes a law or ordinance in a language other than English, an **official English translation** must be published in the **State Gazette** under the **Governor's authority**. This translation will be considered the **official English text**.

  यदि कोई **राज्य विधानमंडल** अंग्रेजी के अलावा किसी अन्य भाषा में कोई कानून या अध्यादेश पारित करता है, तो इसका **आधिकारिक अंग्रेजी अनुवाद** राज्यपाल के अधिकार के तहत **राज्य राजपत्र** में प्रकाशित होना चाहिए। यह अनुवाद **आधिकारिक अंग्रेजी पाठ** माना जाएगा।

- **All proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts** must be conducted in the **English language**, unless Parliament provides otherwise by law.

  सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में सभी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा में होंगी, जब तक कि संसद कानून द्वारा अन्यथा प्रावधान न करे।

- **Authoritative texts** must also be in English for the following:

  निम्नलिखित के लिए प्राधिकृत पाठ भी अंग्रेजी में होंगे:

  - (i) **Bills** introduced or amendments proposed in **Parliament** or State Legislatures.

    (i) संसद या राज्य विधानसभाओं में प्रस्तुत **विधेयक** या संशोधन प्रस्ताव।

  - (ii) **Acts** passed by Parliament or State Legislatures and **Ordinances** issued by the President or Governor.

    (ii) संसद या राज्य विधानसभाओं द्वारा पारित **कानून** और राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल द्वारा जारी **अधिनियम**।

  - (iii) **Orders, rules, regulations, and bye-laws** issued under the Constitution or any law made by Parliament or State Legislatures.

    (iii) संविधान के तहत या संसद या राज्य विधानसभाओं द्वारा बनाए गए किसी कानून के तहत जारी **आदेश, नियम, विनियम, और उपनियम**।

- **Governors of States** can authorize the use of **Hindi or any other language** used for official purposes in **High Court proceedings** with the **prior consent of the President**.

  राज्यों के राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति की **पूर्व स्वीकृति** के साथ हाई कोर्ट की कार्यवाही में **हिंदी या किसी अन्य भाषा** के उपयोग की अनुमति दे सकते हैं।

- This authorization will **not apply to judgments, decrees, or orders** issued by High Courts.

  यह अनुमति हाई कोर्ट द्वारा जारी **निर्णयों, डिक्री या आदेशों** पर लागू नहीं होगी।

- If a **State Legislature prescribes a language other than English** for **Bills, Acts, Ordinances, or Orders**, an **English translation** published under the **Governor's authority** in the Official Gazette will be considered the **authoritative English text**.

  यदि **राज्य विधानमंडल** अंग्रेजी के अलावा किसी अन्य भाषा में **विधेयक, कानून, अधिनियम या आदेश** निर्धारित करता है, तो राज्यपाल के **अधिकार के तहत प्रकाशित** अंग्रेजी अनुवाद को **प्राधिकृत अंग्रेजी पाठ** माना जाएगा।

UGC draft proposes biannual admissions

UGC Draft Proposes Biannual Admissions
यूजीसी मसौदा द्विवार्षिक प्रवेश का प्रस्ताव करता है

The University Grants Commission published the Draft UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions in the Award of UG and PG Degrees) Regulations, 2024, on Thursday allowing enrolment of students in higher education institutions (HEIs) twice a year.

The regulations also allow students to join two undergraduate or postgraduate programmes simultaneously, and make UG and PG aspirants "eligible for admission in any discipline" of their choice, besides offering a multiple entry-exit option.

UGC Chairman M. Jagadesh Kumar said the aim of the new guidelines was to transform higher education in the country and introduce greater flexibility.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) published the Draft UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions in the Award of UG and PG Degrees) Regulations, 2024 on Thursday, proposing biannual student enrolment in higher education institutions (HEIs).
विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने गुरुवार को यूजीसी (स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर डिग्रियों के न्यूनतम निर्देश मानक) नियम, 2024 का मसौदा प्रकाशित किया, जिसमें उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (HEIs) में द्विवार्षिक प्रवेश का प्रस्ताव दिया गया।

- The draft allows students to join **two undergraduate (UG) or postgraduate (PG) programmes simultaneously** and offers **multiple entry-exit options**.
मसौदा छात्रों को एक साथ **दो स्नातक (UG) या स्नातकोत्तर (PG) कार्यक्रमों** में शामिल होने और **मल्टीपल एंट्री-एग्जिट विकल्प** प्रदान करता है।

Flexibility in Admissions and Programmes
प्रवेश और कार्यक्रमों में लचीलापन

- UG and PG aspirants are now *eligible for admission in any discipline* of their choice, irrespective of their past qualifications, provided they qualify the **National-level or University-level entrance examination**.
यूजी और पीजी के इच्छुक उम्मीदवार अब *किसी भी विषय* में प्रवेश के लिए पात्र हैं, बशर्ते उन्होंने **राष्ट्रीय या विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की प्रवेश परीक्षा** उत्तीर्ण की हो।
- **UGC Chairman M. Jagadesh Kumar** stated that the aim is to transform higher education with greater flexibility, such as recognizing prior learning and decoupling admissions from rigid discipline-specific requirements.
यूजीसी अध्यक्ष एम. जगदीश कुमार ने कहा कि इसका उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षा को अधिक लचीला बनाना है, जैसे पूर्व शिक्षण को मान्यता देना और विषय-विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं से प्रवेश प्रक्रिया को अलग करना।

Credit Allocation and Academic Structure
क्रेडिट आवंटन और शैक्षणिक संरचना

- Students can now earn **50% of their credits** in their major discipline, while the rest can be earned through **skill development, apprenticeships, or multidisciplinary subjects**, promoting holistic growth.

  अब छात्र अपने मुख्य विषय में **50% क्रेडिट** अर्जित कर सकते हैं, जबकि शेष **कौशल विकास, शिक्षुता, या बहु-विषयक विषयों** के माध्यम से अर्जित किए जा सकते हैं, जो समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देता है।

- HEIs have been granted **autonomy to determine attendance requirements**, aligning with evolving academic needs.

  HEIs को उपस्थिति आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करने की स्वायत्तता दी गई है, जो विकसित होती शैक्षणिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है।

Admission Timelines
प्रवेश की समयावधि

- The draft allows biannual admissions, with sessions starting in **July/August** and **January/February**.

  मसौदा द्विवार्षिक प्रवेश की अनुमति देता है, जिसमें सत्र **जुलाई/अगस्त** और **जनवरी/फरवरी** में शुरू होंगे।

- Provisions for **multiple entry and exit, continuous formative assessment**, and recognition of prior learning are part of the guidelines.

  मल्टीपल एंट्री और एग्जिट, सतत प्रारूपिक मूल्यांकन, और पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता के प्रावधान दिशानिर्देशों का हिस्सा हैं।

Degree Duration and Flexibility
डिग्री की अवधि और लचीलापन

- The duration of an **undergraduate degree** shall typically be **three or four years**, while a **postgraduate degree** will usually be **one or two years**.

  स्नातक डिग्री की अवधि सामान्यतः **तीन या चार वर्ष** और **स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री** की अवधि आमतौर पर **एक या दो वर्ष** होगी।

- The draft includes options like **Accelerated Degree Programme (ADP)** for shorter durations and **Extended Degree Programme (EDP)** for longer durations. मसौदे में **त्वरित डिग्री कार्यक्रम (ADP)** और **विस्तारित डिग्री कार्यक्रम (EDP)** जैसे विकल्प शामिल हैं।

Delhi poll: AAP deploys 5,000 all-woman teams

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) has deployed 5,000 teams of women workers to run a "micro campaign" for the Delhi Assembly election due in February 2025, the party said on Thursday.

Through these teams, comprising seven to eight members, the ruling party is conducting thousands of meetings across 70 consti-tuencies with women voters to talk about the welfare schemes of the AAP government.

Of the city's 1.47 crore voters, 67 lakh are women, according to data published by the Election Commission in January this year.

In 2020, the Delhi government launched the free bus ride scheme for women commuters. In March this year, AAP announced the Mukhyaman-tri Mahila Samman Yojana, under which women above 18 will receive financial assistance of ₹1,000 every month. The scheme is yet to be implemented.

"These groups will hold three to four meetings daily. During these meetings, women will be informed about the work done by the government under (AAP national convener) Arvind Kejriwal and the benefits women have received through these pro-grammes. They will also be told about the lack of facilities for women in States governed by the BJP," read the party statement.

It added that women will also be apprised of the money they save on their children's education due to the free education provided at Delhi government schools.

The party statement added that the teams will also convey suggestions and feedback to senior leaders.

Delhi Poll: AAP Deploys 5,000 All-Woman Teams

दिल्ली चुनाव: आप ने 5,000 ऑल-वुमन टीमें तैनात कीं

- The **Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)** has deployed **5,000 teams** of women workers to run a **"micro campaign"** for the **Delhi Assembly election** due in **February 2025**.
  आम आदमी पार्टी (आप) ने **5,000 महिला कार्यकर्ताओं की टीमों** को **फरवरी 2025** में होने वाले **दिल्ली विधानसभा चुनाव** के लिए **"माइक्रो अभियान"** चलाने के लिए तैनात किया है।

- These teams, comprising **seven to eight members**, are conducting thousands of meetings across **70 constituencies** with women voters to discuss AAP government's welfare schemes.
  इन टीमों में **सात से आठ सदस्य** शामिल हैं, जो **70 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों** में महिलाओं से जुड़ी योजनाओं पर चर्चा के लिए हजारों बैठकें कर रही हैं।

- Of the city's **1.47 crore voters**, **67 lakh are women**, as per **Election Commission data** published in **January 2024**.
  शहर के **1.47 करोड़ मतदाताओं** में से **67 लाख महिलाएं** हैं, जो **जनवरी 2024** में प्रकाशित **चुनाव आयोग के आंकड़ों** के अनुसार हैं।

Welfare Schemes Highlighted in the Campaign

अभियान में उजागर की गई कल्याण योजनाएं

- In **2020**, the Delhi government launched the **free bus ride scheme** for women commuters.
  2020 में, दिल्ली सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए **मुफ्त बस यात्रा योजना** शुरू की।

- In **March 2024**, AAP announced the **Mukhyamantri Mahila Samman Yojana**, under which women above **18 years** will receive **₹1,000 per month**. The scheme is yet to be implemented.
  मार्च 2024 में, आप ने **मुख्यमंत्री महिला सम्मान योजना** की घोषणा की, जिसके तहत **18 वर्ष से ऊपर** की महिलाओं को **₹1,000 प्रति माह** मिलेंगे। यह योजना अभी लागू नहीं हुई है।

Focus Areas of Campaign Meetings
अभियान बैठकों के प्रमुख क्षेत्र

- These groups hold **three to four meetings daily** to inform women about work done by the government under **Arvind Kejriwal** and benefits received through its programmes.
  ये समूह प्रतिदिन **तीन से चार बैठकें** आयोजित करते हैं, ताकि महिलाओं को **अरविंद केजरीवाल** के नेतृत्व में सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्यों और उनके लाभों के बारे में बताया जा सके।
- The campaign also highlights **lack of women's facilities** in **BJP-governed States**.
  अभियान में **भाजपा शासित राज्यों** में महिलाओं की सुविधाओं की कमी पर भी जोर दिया गया है।
- Women are informed about savings on their children's education due to **free education** in Delhi government schools.
  महिलाओं को **दिल्ली सरकार के स्कूलों में मुफ्त शिक्षा** से उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा पर होने वाली बचत के बारे में बताया जाता है।

Feedback Mechanism
प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र

- The teams will convey **suggestions and feedback** gathered during the meetings to senior leaders.
  टीमें बैठकों के दौरान एकत्रित **सुझावों और प्रतिक्रिया** को वरिष्ठ नेताओं तक पहुंचाएंगी।

From negatives to theatres: Kolkata film festival to screen restored Indian classics

Moyurie Som
KOLKATA

The 30th edition of the Kolkata International Film Festival (KIFF) is set to screen digitally restored versions of six distinguished 20th-century Indian films made by venerated Indian film directors.

These cult classics include *Manthan* by Shyam Benegal, *Thampu* by Govindan Aravindan, *Ghatashraddha* (The Ritual) by Girish Kasaravalli, *Ishanou* (The Chosen One) by Aribam Syam Sharma, *Maya Miriga* (The Mirage) by Nirad N. Mohapatra, and *Tero Nadir Parey* (Beyond Thirteen Rivers) by Barin Saha.

These six films, made in various Indian languages like Malayalam, Hindi,

Eminent dancer Dona Ganguly performs with her troupe at the inauguration of the Kolkata International Film Festival. FILE PHOTO

Odia, and Manipuri, were produced between 1969 and 1990. They will be screened at KIFF at two venues – Nandan II and Radha Studio – between October 5 and 10.

"These cult classics are a crucial part of our film heritage, and digital restoration enables us to experience them on the big screen in good picture quality," Goutam Ghose, renowned filmmaker and chairperson of the 30th KIFF, told *The Hindu*.

The digital restoration of these six films was done at Shivendra Singh Dungarpur's Film Heritage Foundation, Martin Scorcese's World Cinema Project, and the joint restoration facility of the National Film Development Corporation and the National Film Archive of India.

'Film festival trend'
"Screening restored classics has become a trend across film festivals like Cannes and Venice. The restoration of celluloid is very important, the new generation should know about our film classics," Mr. Ghose said.

Along with restored classics, the 30th KIFF will also screen certain cult films, like Utpalendu Chakraborty's 1983 film *Chokh* (The Eyes), from their original 35-mm negatives. *Chokh* is set to be screened at Radha Studio on December 6 at 6.30 p.m.

From Negatives to Theatres: Kolkata Film Festival to Screen Restored Indian Classics

निगेटिव से थियेटर्स तक: कोलकाता फिल्म फेस्टिवल में भारतीय क्लासिक्स की बहाल प्रतियां दिखाई जाएंगी

- The **30th edition of the Kolkata International Film Festival (KIFF)** will screen digitally restored versions of **six distinguished 20th-century Indian films** directed by iconic Indian filmmakers.

  कोलकाता अंतरराष्ट्रीय फिल्म महोत्सव (KIFF) का 30वां संस्करण प्रसिद्ध भारतीय फिल्म निर्देशकों की **छह प्रसिद्ध 20वीं सदी की भारतीय फिल्मों** की डिजिटल रूप से बहाल प्रतियां प्रदर्शित करेगा।

- These cult classics include **Manthan by Shyam Benegal**, **Thampu by Govindan Aravindan**, **Ghatashraddha (The Ritual) by Girish Kasaravalli**, **Ishanou (The Chosen One) by Aribam Syam Sharma**, **Maya Miriga (The Mirage) by Nirad N. Mohapatra**, and **Tero Nadir Parey (Beyond Thirteen Rivers) by Barin Saha**.

इनमें श्याम बेनेगल की **मंथन**, गोविंदन अरविंदन की **थंपू**, गिरीश कासरवल्ली की **घटश्राद्ध (द रिचुअल)**, अरीबम स्याम शर्मा की **इशानौ (द चोज़न वन)**, निरद एन. मोहापात्र की **माया मिरिगा (द मिराज)** और बरिन साहा की **तेरो नदीर पार (बियॉन्ड थर्टीन रिवर्स)** शामिल हैं।

- These films were made in Indian languages such as **Malayalam, Hindi, Odia, and Manipuri**, between **1969 and 1990**, and will be screened at **Nandan II and Radha Studio** between **October 5 and 10**.

  ये फिल्में **मलयालम, हिंदी, उड़िया और मणिपुरी** भाषाओं में **1969 से 1990** के बीच बनी थीं और इन्हें **5 से 10 अक्टूबर** के बीच **नंदन II और राधा स्टूडियो** में प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

- **Goutam Ghose**, renowned filmmaker and **chairperson of the 30th KIFF**, emphasized that **digital restoration** ensures experiencing these classics on the big screen in **good picture quality**.

  प्रसिद्ध फिल्म निर्माता और **30वें KIFF के अध्यक्ष गौतम घोष** ने कहा कि **डिजिटल बहाली** इन क्लासिक्स को बड़े पर्दे पर **अच्छी चित्र गुणवत्ता** में अनुभव करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है।

Restoration Work and Global Trends
बहाली कार्य और वैश्विक रुझान

- The **digital restoration** of these films was carried out by **Shivendra Singh Dungarpur's Film Heritage Foundation**, **Martin Scorsese's World Cinema Project**, and a joint facility of the **National Film Development Corporation** and the **National Film Archive of India**.

  इन फिल्मों की **डिजिटल बहाली शिवेंद्र सिंह डूंगरपुर के फिल्म हेरिटेज फाउंडेशन**, **मार्टिन स्कॉर्सेसे के वर्ल्ड सिनेमा प्रोजेक्ट** और **राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम** तथा **राष्ट्रीय फिल्म संग्रहालय** की संयुक्त सुविधा द्वारा की गई।

- According to Mr. Ghose, **screening restored classics** has become a trend in major film festivals like **Cannes** and **Venice**, and it is vital for the **new generation** to know about **film classics**.

  श्री घोष के अनुसार, **बहाल क्लासिक्स को प्रदर्शित करना** बड़े फिल्म महोत्सवों जैसे **कान्स** और **वेनेज़िया** में एक प्रवृत्ति बन गई है, और **नई पीढ़ी** के लिए **फिल्म क्लासिक्स** के बारे में जानना महत्वपूर्ण है।

Special Screening of Cult Films
कल्ट फिल्मों की विशेष स्क्रीनिंग

- Alongside the restored classics, the **30th KIFF** will also showcase **cult films**, such as **Utpalendu Chakraborty's 1983 film Chokh (The Eyes)**, from their **original 35-mm negatives**.

  बहाल क्लासिक्स के साथ, **30वें KIFF** में **उत्पलेन्दु चक्रवर्ती की 1983 की फिल्म चोख (द आईज)** को उनके **मूल 35-मिमी निगेटिव्स** से भी प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

- **Chokh** is scheduled to be screened at **Radha Studio** on **December 6 at 6:30 PM**.

  चोख को **6 दिसंबर को शाम 6:30 बजे राधा स्टूडियो** में प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।

Zoo brings drug from U.S. to treat lioness

The Hindu Bureau
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

A drug has been imported from the U.S. by the city zoo for the treatment of a six-year-old lioness named Gracie.

Gracie has been suffering from a chronic skin condition that was unresponsive to medicines for years. Once it was diagnosed that she was suffering from chronic atopic dermatitis, a decision was taken to import the drug for her treatment. Cefovecin, an antibiotic manufactured in the U.S., reached

Gracie, a six-year-old lioness, at the Thiruvananthapuram zoo.

the city zoo through the company Zoetis. Four dosages, with cost of one dose around ₹15,000, were sent.

With treatment using the new drug under way, the disease is coming under control, zoo veterinary surgeon Nikesh Kiran said.

Zoo Brings Drug from U.S. to Treat Lioness

शेरनी के इलाज के लिए चिड़ियाघर ने अमेरिका से मंगवाई दवा

• A drug was imported from the **U.S.** by the city zoo for the treatment of a **six-year-old lioness** named **Gracie**.

शहर के चिड़ियाघर ने **छह साल की शेरनी ग्रेसी** के इलाज के लिए **अमेरिका** से एक दवा आयात की।

• Gracie had been suffering from a **chronic skin condition** that was unresponsive to medicines for years.

ग्रेसी **दीर्घकालिक त्वचा रोग** से पीड़ित थी, जो वर्षों तक दवाओं का असर नहीं दिखा रहा था।

• After diagnosing **chronic atopic dermatitis**, it was decided to import the drug for her treatment.

जब **क्रॉनिक एटॉपिक डर्मेटाइटिस** का निदान हुआ, तो उसके इलाज के लिए दवा आयात करने का निर्णय लिया गया।

• The drug, **Cefovecin**, is an **antibiotic** manufactured in the **U.S.** and was procured through the company **Zoetis**.

यह दवा, **सेफोवेसिन**, एक **एंटीबायोटिक** है जो **अमेरिका** में बनी है और इसे **ज़ोएटिस** कंपनी के माध्यम से मंगवाया गया।

• Four dosages of the drug were sent, with the cost of **one dose being around ₹15,000**.

इस दवा की **चार खुराकें भेजी गईं**, जिनमें से **एक खुराक की कीमत लगभग ₹15,000** है।

• According to **zoo veterinary surgeon Nikesh Kiran**, the treatment is showing results, and the disease is coming under control.

चिड़ियाघर के पशु चिकित्सा सर्जन निकेश किरण के अनुसार, उपचार से परिणाम दिखने लगे हैं, और बीमारी नियंत्रण में आ रही है।

States and the challenge before the Finance Commission

The Government of Tamil Nadu recently hosted the Sixteenth Finance Commission, which was chaired by Arvind Panagariya. With its distinguished experts from various fields, the Commission is uniquely positioned to address the critical fiscal challenges facing India and rectifying the skewness in the relationship between the States and the Union.

Opportunities from global changes

The decisions taken by this Finance Commission will not only shape the fiscal fate of the nation for the next five years but will also influence India's economic trajectory in the decades to come. The Sixteenth Finance Commission's work coincides with significant shifts in global economic trends. Concepts such as "friendshoring" and "reshoring" are reshaping international trade and investment patterns. These trends present a unique opportunity for India and Tamil Nadu. To seize these opportunities, the critical challenge for the Finance Commission lies in striking a balance between equitable redistribution and incentivising growth in high-performing States such as Tamil Nadu.

Since 1951, when the first Finance Commission was formed, each Finance Commission has adapted its own approach towards the fiscal challenges of its time. Every Commission has sought to achieve an equitable redistribution of resources by increasing the share of States under vertical devolution and channelling funds to less-developed States through horizontal devolution.

But there have been clear gaps between their declared objectives and outcomes; therein lies

M.K. Stalin

President of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

There needs to be a progressive resource allocation methodology for performing States such as Tamil Nadu

our case for a new and fair system of distribution of resources. For instance, while the Fifteenth Finance Commission awarded the vertical share of the divisible pool to the States as 41%, the effective devolution to States in the first four years of the award period amounted to only 33.16% of the Union's gross tax revenue. The unprecedented levying of cess and surcharges by the Union is the fundamental reason for this effective decline in devolution.

Hike States' share, incentivise performers

The States, which are near to people, bear substantial developmental expenditures, and, hence, their share should be further increased substantially. The financial strain on the States has been particularly severe due to increases in counterpart funding for centrally sponsored schemes on the one side and inadequate devolution on the other side. Hence, a fair and equitable share for States would be 50% devolution of the gross central taxes, allowing States greater fiscal autonomy in funding and implementing locally relevant schemes.

On horizontal devolution, it is evident that the redistribution policy followed for the first four and a half decades in our country has yielded limited results in driving real growth. Hence, the fundamental question would be this: should the focus be on a smaller national pie with a larger share for less-developed States or a larger national pie with equitable distribution that provides greater absolute resources for all? The answer is difficult, yet a more balanced approach would ensure a larger national economic pie, allowing for reasonable shares for less-developed States and adequate resources for progressive

States to continue their upward trajectory. This would clearly necessitate a progressive resource allocation methodology for the performing States so as to allow them to fulfil their potential to be India's growth engines.

Unique challenges in progressive States

Amidst this, it is also important to note that progressive States such as Tamil Nadu also face unique challenges in demography and urbanisation. With a median age higher than the national average, the State's capacity to generate consumption-based tax revenue is declining, even as the costs of supporting an aging population are rising. It is imperative to ensure that such States do not fall into the "middle-income trap", where growth stagnates and they "grow old before becoming rich". Next, the challenges due to urbanisation in fast-growing States merit adequate addressal. A State like Tamil Nadu is witnessing the fastest rate of urbanisation in the country, due to which it will have a 57.30% urban population in 2031, against the expected national average of 37.90%. The resources for fulfilling the infrastructure needs of urbanisation should be earmarked to ensure the long-term sustainability of our growth.

We should keep in mind that the mandate of the Commission goes beyond fiscal arithmetic. It is about envisioning a future where every State contributes to and benefits from the nation's progress. Whether it is fostering manufacturing, addressing urbanisation challenges, or ensuring climate resilience, the Commission's decisions will impact millions of lives and determine the trajectory of the country's destiny, to take its place among the world's leading economies.

States and the Challenge Before the Finance Commission
राज्य और वित्त आयोग के सामने चुनौती

- The **Government of Tamil Nadu** recently hosted the **Sixteenth Finance Commission**, chaired by **Arvind Panagariya**.

  तमिलनाडु सरकार ने हाल ही में **सोलहवें वित्त आयोग** की मेजबानी की, जिसकी अध्यक्षता **अरविंद पनगड़िया** ने की।

- With its distinguished experts from various fields, the Commission is uniquely positioned to address the **fiscal challenges** facing India and rectify the **skewness** in the relationship between **States and the Union**.

  विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों के साथ, यह आयोग भारत के सामने मौजूद **राजकोषीय चुनौतियों** का समाधान करने और **राज्यों और संघ** के बीच **असमानता** को सुधारने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थिति में है।

Opportunities from Global Changes
वैश्विक परिवर्तनों से मिलने वाले अवसर

- The decisions taken by this Finance Commission will shape the **fiscal fate of the nation** for the next **five years** and influence India's **economic trajectory** in the coming decades.

  इस वित्त आयोग द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय अगले **पाँच वर्षों** के लिए देश के **राजकोषीय भविष्य** को आकार देंगे और आने वाले दशकों में भारत की **आर्थिक दिशा** को प्रभावित करेंगे।

- The Sixteenth Finance Commission's work coincides with significant **shifts in global economic trends**, including concepts like **friendshoring** and **reshoring**, which are reshaping **international trade and investment patterns**.

  सोलहवें वित्त आयोग का कार्य **वैश्विक आर्थिक रुझानों** में महत्वपूर्ण बदलावों के साथ मेल खाता है, जिसमें **फ्रेंडशोरिंग** और **रीशोरिंग** जैसे विचार शामिल हैं, जो **अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार और निवेश पैटर्न** को बदल रहे हैं।

- These trends present a **unique opportunity** for **India and Tamil Nadu**, but the challenge lies in balancing **equitable redistribution** and **incentivising growth** in high-performing states like Tamil Nadu.

  ये प्रवृत्तियाँ **भारत और तमिलनाडु** के लिए एक **अद्वितीय अवसर** प्रस्तुत करती हैं, लेकिन **समान पुनर्वितरण** और तमिलनाडु जैसे उच्च प्रदर्शन वाले राज्यों में **विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने** के बीच संतुलन बनाना चुनौती है।

Historical Approach of Finance Commissions
वित्त आयोगों का ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण

- Since **1951**, when the **First Finance Commission** was formed, each commission has adapted its own approach to the **fiscal challenges** of its time.

  1951 में जब **पहला वित्त आयोग** गठित किया गया था, तब से हर आयोग ने अपने समय की **राजकोषीय चुनौतियों** के अनुसार अपना दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

- Commissions have aimed to achieve **equitable redistribution of resources** by increasing the **share of States** under **vertical devolution** and channeling funds to **less-developed States** through **horizontal devolution**.

  आयोगों ने **संसाधनों के समान पुनर्वितरण** को प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जिसमें **ऊर्ध्वाधर हस्तांतरण** के तहत राज्यों का हिस्सा बढ़ाना और **क्षैतिज हस्तांतरण** के माध्यम से **कम विकसित राज्यों** को धन देना शामिल है।

Gap Between Objectives and Outcomes
उद्देश्यों और परिणामों के बीच अंतर

- Despite their goals, gaps exist between declared **objectives and outcomes**, highlighting the need for a **new and fair system** of resource distribution.

उनके उद्देश्यों के बावजूद, घोषित **लक्ष्यों और परिणामों** के बीच अंतर मौजूद है, जो संसाधनों के **नए और न्यायसंगत प्रणाली** की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है।

- For instance, while the **Fifteenth Finance Commission** allocated **41% of the divisible pool** to states, the **effective devolution** amounted to only **33.16%** of the Union's **gross tax revenue** in the first **four years** of the award period.

  उदाहरण के लिए, जबकि **पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग** ने राज्यों को **विभाज्य पूल का 41%** आवंटित किया, पुरस्कार अवधि के पहले **चार वर्षों** में वास्तविक हस्तांतरण संघ के **सकल कर राजस्व का केवल 33.16%** था।

- The **unprecedented levying of cess and surcharges** by the Union is the fundamental reason for this decline.

  संघ द्वारा **अभूतपूर्व तरीके से सेस और अधिभार लगाना** इस गिरावट का मुख्य कारण है।

Hike States' Share, Incentivise Performers
राज्यों का हिस्सा बढ़ाएं, प्रदर्शन करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दें

- **States bear substantial developmental expenditures; their share should be increased.**

  राज्य बड़े विकास व्यय वहन करते हैं; उनका हिस्सा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

- **Financial strain on States due to increases in counterpart funding for centrally sponsored schemes and inadequate devolution.**

  राज्यों पर वित्तीय दबाव केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए सहयोगी वित्तपोषण में वृद्धि और अपर्याप्त वितरण के कारण।

- **A fair and equitable share for States: 50% devolution of the gross central taxes.**

  राज्यों के लिए एक उचित और समान हिस्सा: सकल केंद्रीय करों का 50% वितरण।

- **Horizontal devolution policy for the first four and a half decades yielded limited results in driving real growth.**

  पहले चार और आधे दशकों की क्षैतिज वितरण नीति ने वास्तविक विकास में सीमित परिणाम दिए।

- **A more balanced approach ensures a larger national economic pie, allowing for reasonable shares for less-developed and progressive States.**

  एक संतुलित दृष्टिकोण यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक हिस्सा होगा, जिससे कम विकसित और प्रगतिशील राज्यों के लिए उचित हिस्सा होगा।

- **Progressive resource allocation methodology for performing States to fulfill their potential as India's growth engines.**

  प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों के लिए प्रगतिशील संसाधन आवंटन विधि, ताकि वे भारत के विकास इंजन बनने की अपनी क्षमता को पूरा कर सकें।

Unique Challenges in Progressive States
प्रगतिशील राज्यों में अनूठी चुनौतियां

- **Tamil Nadu faces unique challenges in demography and urbanisation.**
  तमिलनाडु को जनसांख्यिकी और शहरीकरण में अनूठी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।
- **Tamil Nadu has a higher median age than the national average; declining consumption-based tax revenue.**
  तमिलनाडु की "मध्य आयु" राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है; उपभोग-आधारित कर राजस्व में गिरावट।
- **Need to ensure such States do not fall into the "middle-income trap."**
  यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि ऐसे राज्य "मध्यम-आय के जाल" में न फंसें।
- **Tamil Nadu's urban population will be 57.30% by 2031, against the expected national average of 37.90%.**
  तमिलनाडु की शहरी जनसंख्या 2031 तक "57.30%" होगी, जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत "37.90%" होने की उम्मीद है।
- **Resources for urbanisation infrastructure should be earmarked for sustainable growth.**
  शहरीकरण की अवसंरचना के लिए संसाधन चिह्नित किए जाने चाहिए, ताकि विकास की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

Mandate Beyond Fiscal Arithmetic
वित्तीय गणना से परे अधिकार क्षेत्र

- **Commission's mandate goes beyond fiscal arithmetic.**
  आयोग का अधिकार क्षेत्र वित्तीय गणना से परे है।
- **Focus on ensuring every State contributes to and benefits from national progress.**
  प्रत्येक राज्य को राष्ट्र की प्रगति में योगदान देने और उससे लाभान्वित होने को सुनिश्चित करना।
- **Commission's decisions will impact millions and determine India's place among the world's leading economies.**
  आयोग के निर्णय लाखों लोगों को प्रभावित करेंगे और भारत की स्थिति को दुनिया की प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में तय करेंगे।

- **Friendshoring** involves relocating supply chains to countries that share similar political and economic values, aiming to enhance supply chain resilience by partnering with allied nations.
- **Reshoring** refers to bringing manufacturing and services back to the company's home country from overseas, aiming to reduce dependency on foreign nations and strengthen domestic economies.

A three-nation visit as a foray into summit diplomacy

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Nigeria, Brazil, and Guyana (November 16-21, 2024) was exceptionally well designed to achieve multiple objectives. It was India's latest foray into summit diplomacy covering three different geographic regions – Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean – and encompassed an extensive interaction on bilateral, regional and global issues. While the Prime Minister's primary purpose was to represent India at the nineteenth summit of the Group of 20 (G-20), in Brazil, his spending ample time in the two other countries enhanced the impact of this trans-continental journey. A close look at how the visit unfolded, and its outcome, is an index to understanding India's current foreign policy priorities.

Rajiv Bhatia

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Nigeria, the first leg
The halt at Abuja, Nigeria, was not a pit stop. It was a full-scale state visit to Africa's most populous nation and the fourth-largest economy. This West African nation's international heft has been increasing, as evidenced by its presence at the G-20 summit last year at India's invitation and the BRICS' invitation to join it as a partner state. Nigeria's recent chairship of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is relevant too. As two large democracies and multi-religious, multi-ethnic, and multi-linguistic societies devoted to 'unity in diversity', India and Nigeria are natural partners.

The Nigerian leadership gave ample signals to convey its appreciation of India's expanding economic and political influence and its robust Africa policy. The formal gifting of the keys of the city of Abuja to Mr. Modi, the ceremonial welcome at the State House complete with a 21-gun salute, and the conferment of a top national award were clear giveaways. The award citation referred to his leadership and stellar contribution to fostering India-Nigeria ties and noted that India has been positioned as a global powerhouse under his transformative governance.

Nigeria, an important beneficiary of India's development assistance and human-resource

The Prime Minister's recent visit to Nigeria, Brazil, and Guyana offers an understanding of India's current foreign policy priorities

development-related programmes, has been keen to advance the 'strategic partnership'. India seemed ready and willing. The dialogue at Abuja confirmed the two leaders' assessment that much potential existed for expanding bilateral cooperation in trade, investment, education, energy, health, culture, and people-to-people ties. New areas such as agriculture, urban transportation, renewable energy, and digital transformation were identified. Besides, they renewed their commitment to joint combat against terrorism, extremism, and radicalisation. Despite closeness at the political level, only three memoranda of understanding (MoU) were signed due probably to bureaucratic delays on the host side. Overall, the visit was a clear plus for the India-Nigeria friendship.

G-20, the centrepiece in Brazil
The nineteenth summit of G-20, comprising 19 powerful economies and two regional organisations, was hosted in Rio de Janeiro (November 18-19). It took forward the people-centric decisions adopted at the New Delhi summit by mainstreaming key perspectives of the Global South into the G-20 decision-making. The Rio Declaration highlighted the three priorities defined by the Brazilian presidency: social inclusion, sustainable development and reform of global governance institutions.

On the first issue, the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty was launched. It will serve as a platform for "mobilizing finance and knowledge sharing" on a wide scale. Regarding sustainable development, the G-20 reiterated its previous positions but failed to make headway on climate finance. On the third issue, the new achievement was the adoption of the road map for "Better, Bigger and more Effective Multilateral Development Banks", with the group calling for its early implementation. On the United Nations and World Trade Organization (WTO) reform, there was nothing new in the G-20's pronouncements.

As conflicts rage in Europe and West Asia, leaders sought peaceful resolution and focused

attention on the significant issues of economic development and climate change. While experts debated what the G-20 summit achieved, many expressed the view that it was time for the group to concentrate on implementing its decisions.

The Rio summit provided many opportunities for leaders to interact in the plenary hall and on the sidelines. Mr. Modi met several leaders, notably from the United States, Europe, and the Global South countries. The Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar met his Chinese counterpart Wang Yi to devise the next stage of the India-China rapprochement.

Guyana, as the wrap up
On the third leg, Mr. Modi travelled to Guyana, a nation of fewer than one million people in the Caribbean region. Its importance came into focus: 40% of the population is of Indian origin, a robust bilateral cooperation programme exists, Guyana has energy resources and is an important player in regional affairs. Decisions were announced to expand cooperation in diverse sectors such as energy, defence, urban development, digital collaboration, education, and food security as 10 MOUs were signed.

India and the Caribbean Community held their second summit in Georgetown, Guyana. This enabled Mr. Modi to interact with about a dozen leaders of this successful regional body. He proposed seven pillars to deepen cooperation, covering capacity building, agriculture and food security, renewable energy and climate change, innovation, technology and trade, cricket and culture, ocean economy, and medicine and health. The commonality in these pillars, he told them, was that they were all based on "your priorities and needs".

In sum, the Prime Minister's visit packed a lot within six days. It contributed to enhancing India's global standing and Mr. Modi's image and popularity abroad. Guyana's President Irfaan Ali hailed him as "a champion among leaders" who has "led incredibly". Through the expeditious implementation of the decisions announced, New Delhi could optimise the outcomes of this bold essay in diplomacy.

A three-nation visit as a foray into summit diplomacy
समिट कूटनीति में एक तीन-राष्ट्र यात्रा

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to **Nigeria, Brazil, and Guyana** (November 16-21, 2024) aimed to achieve multiple objectives, marking India's **foray into summit diplomacy**.
  प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की **नाइजीरिया, ब्राजील और गयाना** यात्रा (16-21 नवम्बर, 2024) ने कई उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा, जो भारत की **समिट कूटनीति में प्रवेश** को दर्शाता है।
- The visit covered three geographic regions: **Africa**, **Latin America**, and the **Caribbean**, with extensive interaction on **bilateral, regional, and global issues**.

यात्रा में तीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों का समावेश था: **अफ्रीका, लातीनी अमेरिका,** और **कैरेबियाई,** जिसमें **द्विपक्षीय, क्षेत्रीय,** और **वैश्विक मुद्दों** पर विस्तृत बातचीत हुई।

- The **primary purpose** was to represent India at the **nineteenth summit of the Group of 20 (G-20)**, held in **Brazil**.

  प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करना था **ग्रोअप 20 (G-20)** के **उन्नीसवें शिखर सम्मेलन** में, जो **ब्राजील** में हुआ था।

- Modi spent time in **Nigeria** and **Guyana**, enhancing the impact of this trans-continental journey.

  मोदी ने **नाइजीरिया** और **गयाना** में समय बिताया, जिससे इस **महाद्वीपीय यात्रा** का प्रभाव बढ़ा।

Nigeria, the first leg
नाइजीरिया, पहला पड़ाव

- The halt at **Abuja, Nigeria**, was a **full-scale state visit** to **Africa's most populous nation** and the **fourth-largest economy**.

  अबूजा, नाइजीरिया में रुकना **अफ्रीका के सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले देश** और **चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था** में एक **पूर्ण राज्य यात्रा** थी।

- **Nigeria's international heft** has increased, evidenced by its **presence at the G-20 summit** last year at **India's invitation** and the **BRICS** invitation to join as a partner state.

  नाइजीरिया का अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रभाव बढ़ा है, जैसा कि पिछले साल **भारत की निमंत्रण** पर **G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन** में इसकी **उपस्थिति** और **BRICS** के साझेदार राज्य के रूप में शामिल होने के निमंत्रण से सिद्ध होता है।

- **Nigeria's recent chairmanship** of the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** is significant.

  नाइजीरिया का हालिया अध्यक्षत्व पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देशों के आर्थिक समुदाय (ECOWAS) का महत्वपूर्ण है।

- **India and Nigeria are natural partners** as large democracies and multi-religious, multi-ethnic, and multi-linguistic societies.

  भारत और नाइजीरिया स्वाभाविक साझेदार हैं क्योंकि वे बड़े लोकतंत्र हैं और बहु-धार्मिक, बहु-जातीय, और बहु-भाषायी समाज हैं।

- **Formal gifting of the keys of the city of Abuja** to Modi, a **21-gun salute**, and the conferment of a **top national award** highlighted the appreciation for India's expanding influence.

  मोदी को **अबूजा शहर की चाबियों का औपचारिक उपहार, 21 तोपों की सलामी,** और एक **शीर्ष राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार** भारत के बढ़ते प्रभाव की सराहना को दर्शाते हैं।

- The award citation referred to Modi's **leadership** and **stellar contribution** to fostering **India-Nigeria ties**, positioning India as a **global powerhouse** under his governance.

  पुरस्कार की citation में मोदी के **नेतृत्व** और **प्रशंसा की जा रही भारत-नाइजीरिया संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने में उनके अद्वितीय योगदान** का उल्लेख किया गया, और यह कहा गया कि भारत उनकी शासन के तहत **वैश्विक शक्ति** के रूप में स्थापित हो चुका है।

- **Nigeria** has been a significant beneficiary of India's **development assistance** and **human-resource development** programs.

  नाइजीरिया भारत की **विकास सहायता** और **मानव संसाधन विकास** कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण लाभार्थी रहा है।

- The visit confirmed potential for expanding bilateral cooperation in areas like **trade, investment, education, energy, health, culture**, and **people-to-people ties**.

  यात्रा ने **व्यापार, निवेश, शिक्षा, ऊर्जा, स्वास्थ्य, संस्कृति** और **जनता से जनता के रिश्तों** जैसे क्षेत्रों में द्विपक्षीय सहयोग को बढ़ाने की संभावना की पुष्टि की।

- New areas identified for cooperation include **agriculture, urban transportation, renewable energy**, and **digital transformation**.

  सहयोग के लिए पहचाने गए नए क्षेत्र **कृषि, शहरी परिवहन, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा**, और **डिजिटल परिवर्तन** हैं।

- The leaders renewed commitment to joint combat against **terrorism, extremism**, and **radicalisation**.

  नेताओं ने **आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद**, और **कट्टरपंथीकरण** के खिलाफ संयुक्त संघर्ष के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को नवीनीकरण किया।

- **Three memoranda of understanding (MoUs)** were signed, despite bureaucratic delays on the host side.

  तीन समझौता ज्ञापनों (MoUs) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, हालांकि मेज़बान पक्ष पर ब्यूरोक्रेटिक देरी के कारण।

- Overall, the visit was a **clear plus for India-Nigeria friendship**.

  कुल मिलाकर, यह यात्रा **भारत-नाइजीरिया दोस्ती के लिए एक स्पष्ट लाभ** रही

G-20, the centrepiece in Brazil
ब्राज़ील में G-20, मुख्य आकर्षण

- The nineteenth summit of G-20, comprising 19 powerful economies and two regional organisations, was hosted in **Rio de Janeiro** (**November 18–19, 2024**).

  G-20 का उन्नीसवां शिखर सम्मेलन, जिसमें **19 शक्तिशाली अर्थव्यवस्थाएं और दो क्षेत्रीय संगठन** शामिल थे, रियो डी जनेरियो में आयोजित किया गया (**18-19 नवंबर 2024**)।

- It took forward the people-centric decisions adopted at the **New Delhi summit** by mainstreaming key perspectives of the **Global South** into the G-20 decision-making.

  इसने **नई दिल्ली शिखर सम्मेलन** में अपनाए गए लोगों-केंद्रित निर्णयों को आगे बढ़ाया, जिसमें G-20 निर्णय निर्माण में **ग्लोबल साउथ** के प्रमुख दृष्टिकोणों को शामिल किया गया।

- The **Rio Declaration** highlighted the three priorities defined by the Brazilian presidency: **social inclusion**, **sustainable development** and **reform of global governance institutions**.

  रियो घोषणा में ब्राज़ीली अध्यक्षता द्वारा परिभाषित तीन प्राथमिकताओं को प्रमुखता दी गई: **सामाजिक समावेशन**, **सतत विकास** और **वैश्विक शासन संस्थाओं का सुधार**।

- On the first issue, the **Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty** was launched.

  पहले मुद्दे पर, **भ्रष्टाचार और गरीबी के खिलाफ वैश्विक गठबंधन** की शुरुआत की गई।

- It will serve as a platform for "mobilizing finance and knowledge sharing" on a wide scale.

  यह "वित्त और ज्ञान साझा करने" के लिए एक मंच के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

- Regarding **sustainable development**, the G-20 reiterated its previous positions but failed to make headway on **climate finance**.

  सतत विकास के संदर्भ में, G-20 ने अपनी पिछली स्थिति को दोहराया, लेकिन **जलवायु वित्त** पर कोई प्रगति नहीं कर सका।

- On the third issue, the new achievement was the adoption of the **road map for "Better, Bigger and more Effective Multilateral Development Banks"**, with the group calling for its early implementation.

  तीसरे मुद्दे पर, नई उपलब्धि थी **"बेहतर, बड़ा और अधिक प्रभावी बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक"** के लिए रोडमैप को अपनाना, और समूह ने इसके शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन का आह्वान किया।

- On the **United Nations** and **World Trade Organization (WTO)** reform, there was nothing new in the G-20's pronouncements.

  संयुक्त राष्ट्र और **विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO)** सुधार पर, G-20 के उद्घोषणाओं में कुछ नया नहीं था।

- As conflicts rage in **Europe** and **West Asia**, leaders sought peaceful resolution and focused attention on the significant issues of **economic development** and **climate change**.

  यूरोप और **पश्चिम एशिया** में संघर्षों के बढ़ने के साथ, नेताओं ने शांतिपूर्ण समाधान की तलाश की और **आर्थिक विकास** और **जलवायु परिवर्तन** के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।

- While experts debated what the G-20 summit achieved, many expressed the view that it was time for the group to concentrate on implementing its decisions.

  जहां विशेषज्ञ यह बहस कर रहे थे कि G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन ने क्या हासिल किया, वहीं कई लोगों ने यह राय व्यक्त की कि अब समूह को अपने निर्णयों को लागू करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए।

- The **Rio summit** provided many opportunities for leaders to interact in the plenary hall and on the sidelines.

  रियो शिखर सम्मेलन ने नेताओं को पूर्ण सत्र हॉल और किनारे पर बातचीत करने के कई अवसर प्रदान किए।

- Mr. **Modi** met several leaders, notably from the **United States**, **Europe**, and the **Global South countries**.

  श्री मोदी ने कई नेताओं से मुलाकात की, विशेष रूप से **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका**, **यूरोप**, और **ग्लोबल साउथ देशों** के नेताओं से।

- The Indian **External Affairs Minister** S. **Jaishankar** met his **Chinese counterpart Wang Yi** to devise the next stage of the India-China rapprochement.

  भारतीय **विदेश मंत्री** श्री **एस. जयशंकर** ने अपने **चीनी समकक्ष वांग यी** से मुलाकात की, ताकि भारत-चीन के मेल-मिलाप के अगले चरण की योजना बनाई जा सके।

Guyana, as the wrap up
गयाना, समापन के रूप में

- On the third leg, Mr. **Modi** travelled to **Guyana**, a nation of fewer than one million people in the **Caribbean region**.

  तीसरे चरण में, श्री **मोदी** ने **गयाना** यात्रा की, जो **कैरेबियाई क्षेत्र** में एक मिलियन से कम जनसंख्या वाला देश है।

- Its importance came into focus: **40%** of the population is of **Indian origin**, a robust bilateral cooperation programme exists, **Guyana** has **energy resources** and is an important player in **regional affairs**.

  इसकी महत्वपूर्णता स्पष्ट हुई: **40%** जनसंख्या **भारतीय मूल** की है, एक मजबूत द्विपक्षीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम मौजूद है, **गयाना** के पास **ऊर्जा संसाधन**

है और यह **क्षेत्रीय मामलों** में एक महत्वपूर्ण खिलाड़ी है।

- Decisions were announced to expand cooperation in diverse sectors such as **energy**, **defence**, **urban development**, **digital collaboration**, **education**, and **food security** as **10 MOUs** were signed.

  ऊर्जा, **रक्षा**, **शहरी विकास**, **डिजिटल सहयोग**, **शिक्षा**, और **खाद्य सुरक्षा** जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए निर्णय लिए गए और **10 समझौता ज्ञापनों (MOUs)** पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

- **India** and the **Caribbean Community** held their second summit in **Georgetown, Guyana**.

  भारत और **कैरेबियाई समुदाय** ने अपनी दूसरी शिखर बैठक **जॉर्जटाउन, गयाना** में आयोजित की।

- This enabled Mr. **Modi** to interact with about a dozen leaders of this successful regional body.

  इससे श्री **मोदी** को इस सफल क्षेत्रीय निकाय के लगभग एक दर्जन नेताओं से बातचीत करने का अवसर मिला।

- He proposed **seven pillars** to deepen cooperation, covering **capacity building**, **agriculture** and **food security**, **renewable energy** and **climate change**, **innovation**, **technology** and **trade**, **cricket** and **culture**, **ocean economy**, and **medicine and health**.

  उन्होंने सहयोग को गहरा करने के लिए **सात स्तंभों** का प्रस्ताव रखा, जिनमें **क्षमता निर्माण**, **कृषि** और **खाद्य सुरक्षा**, **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** और **जलवायु परिवर्तन**, **नवाचार**, **प्रौद्योगिकी** और **वाणिज्य**, **क्रिकेट** और **संस्कृति**, **महासागर अर्थव्यवस्था**, और **चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य** शामिल थे।

- The commonality in these pillars, he told them, was that they were all based on "**your priorities and needs**".

  उन्होंने उन्हें बताया कि इन स्तंभों में सामान्यता यह है कि ये सभी "**आपकी प्राथमिकताओं और आवश्यकताओं**" पर आधारित हैं।

- In sum, the Prime Minister's visit packed a lot within **six days**.

  कुल मिलाकर, प्रधानमंत्री की यात्रा में **छह दिनों** में बहुत कुछ किया गया।

- It contributed to enhancing **India's global standing** and Mr. **Modi's image** and **popularity abroad**.

  इसने **भारत की वैश्विक स्थिति** और श्री **मोदी की छवि** और **विदेशों में लोकप्रियता** को बढ़ाने में योगदान दिया।

- **Guyana's President Irfaan Ali** hailed him as "a **champion among leaders**" who has "led incredibly".

  गयाना के राष्ट्रपति इरफान अली ने उन्हें "**नेताओं के बीच चैंपियन**" के रूप में सराहा, जिन्होंने "अद्वितीय नेतृत्व किया"।

- Through the **expeditious implementation** of the decisions announced, **New Delhi** could optimise the outcomes of this bold essay in diplomacy.

  घोषित निर्णयों के **त्वरित कार्यान्वयन** के माध्यम से, **नई दिल्ली** इस साहसिक कूटनीतिक प्रयास के परिणामों को अधिकतम कर सकती है।

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- The **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** is a regional organization established in **1975** with the aim of promoting economic integration and cooperation among West African countries.

- It comprises **15 member states**, including Nigeria, Ghana, and Senegal. ECOWAS focuses on enhancing economic growth, political stability, and social progress within the region.

Recent Developments:

- **Political Instability and Suspensions:** In recent years, ECOWAS has faced challenges due to political instability in some member states. For instance, Mali was suspended from the organization in **May 2021** following a military coup. Similarly, Guinea faced suspension in **September 2021** after a coup d'état. These suspensions were measures to uphold democratic governance within the region.

- **Withdrawal of Member States:** In **January 2024**, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger announced their intention to withdraw from ECOWAS. This decision was influenced by the imposition of sanctions by ECOWAS in response to military takeovers in these

countries. The withdrawal of these nations poses significant challenges to regional integration efforts.

- **Formation of the Alliance of Sahel States:** In **September 2023**, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger formed a new alliance known as the **Alliance of Sahel States**. This coalition aims to strengthen cooperation among the three countries, particularly in addressing security concerns related to extremist insurgencies in the Sahel region.
- **Economic Sanctions and Lifting:** ECOWAS has imposed and subsequently lifted sanctions on certain member states in response to political developments. For example, sanctions were imposed on Niger following a coup but were lifted in **February 2024** to alleviate humanitarian concerns.

Is Israel's war in Gaza putting the global order at peril?

PARLEY

Nearly 400 days since the October 7, 2023, attacks on Israel that led to the Israeli bombardment of Gaza, West Bank, and Lebanon, more than 43,000 have been killed, mostly civilians. Despite calls by the United Nations (UN) for action to address the humanitarian crisis; an International Court of Justice (ICJ) verdict on the risk of genocide being perpetrated in Palestine; and warrants issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC) against Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, former Israeli Defence Minister Yoav Gallant, and Hamas military leader Mohammed Deif for alleged war crimes, there seems no let-up in the violence. Is Israel's war in Gaza putting the global order at peril? Navtej Sarna and Trita Parsi discuss the question in a conversation moderated by **Suhasini Haidar.** Edited excerpts:

When it comes to global institutions, why is the world so polarised? In particular, what explains the policy of the U.S. on enforcing rules on Israel?

Trita Parsi: Put simply, this is a genocide and we can see it happening live, on our phones. *The Lancet* estimates the toll to be over 1,86,000 because 43,000 is only the number of bodies that have been counted in hospitals. So, I'm not surprised by the world's outrage in comparison to what was felt over [Russia's invasion] of Ukraine. Roughly, 700 children were killed in Ukraine through Russian bombardment over two-and-a-half years. More than 20,000 children have been killed in Gaza in about a year already. The intensity of this exceeds anything we have seen in any modern war.

What is surprising is America's reaction. The Biden administration, in particular, has violated its own regulations to allow the Israeli government to do exactly what it wants. This has never happened before. The U.S. is shifting away from supporting the same international institutions, regulations, and laws that it played a crucial role in establishing. The first shift was away from international law to what it calls the 'rules-based international order'. The rules-based order is not centred on law; it is centred on rules, and it is unclear who makes those rules. In reality, it ends up being a coalition or a willing partnership of countries, mostly allies, which is not universally accepted or applicable. This is what we are seeing when it comes to the ICC warrants as well.

Navtej Sarna: The U.S. has a sort of umbilical relationship with Israel. The U.S. has treated Israel as if it is a part of the U.S. which needs to

A man holds the body of a child who was killed from shrapnel following an Israeli strike in Gaza. AFP

be protected at all costs. Now the protection is for strategic reasons, but also because Israel represents a sort of a moral burden. It is the Jewish homeland, and after the Holocaust, there is a need to protect all Israelis and not let them lose the homeland. In the view of the U.S., Israel is also a democracy, a vulnerable democracy in a very hard neighbourhood, the only democracy in West Asia. While it is unstated so far, Israel is also believed to be a nuclear power, and one that can be a deterrent against another potential nuclear power that could be Iran. Now there are some contradictions: Israel's democracy comes up against the fact that it has also been an occupying power and it is no longer vulnerable. But that has been overlooked because of the U.S.'s need to protect Israel for the other reasons I mentioned, particularly after the October 7 terror attacks by Hamas.

Israel has said the ICC warrant makes no sense because it is not a member state of the ICC, much like how India isn't, and doesn't submit to its jurisdiction. Can a warrant still be issued against Prime Minister Netanyahu?

TP: Of course it can, because Israel is conducting war crimes in another country's territory [Palestine]. This was an issue that the ICC had to address before taking up this issue.

NS: More than the ICC warrant, it is necessary to look at what has been done to international humanitarian law on the ground. Countries may react to the warrants one way or the other, but the sad part is that international humanitarian law has been flouted for months in [full] visibility of the world. Therefore, everybody has a responsibility to bear for allowing the [bombardment of Gaza to continue]. The U.S. has simply been putting up a diplomatic performance. If it really wanted to stop this, it could have.

> Things are going to get worse, but there is going to be a tipping point in which a critical mass of countries will recognise that it is in their interest to have a functioning global order and effective institutions that help uphold international conventions and laws
>
> TRITA PARSI

Why didn't India join the ICC and what is its position on this warrant now?

NS: The ICC has only 124 member states. India participated in the negotiations in the preparatory stages that led up to the setting up of the ICC in 2002. India participated in the negotiations of the Rome Statute. But it did not sign it or ratify it. India negotiates in good faith and when it finds that it can't agree to some of the terms, it doesn't sign. It is better than signing and flouting the terms. The reasons for not signing at the time were many. The Indian government felt that the ICC did not give sufficient place for national administrative and judicial institutions to deal with such crimes and it did not recognise the use of nuclear weapons and the use of other weapons of mass destruction as a crime which could be punished. It also did not recognise terrorism as a punishable crime against humanity, which, I think, was probably the breaking point for India, which had been a victim of terrorism for decades. Regarding the present ICC warrants [in the cases of both Russian President Vladimir Putin and Mr. Netanyahu], India has made it clear that it does not have much faith in the ICC.

At the UN Security Council (UNSC), there has been a logjam over votes involving Israel and Russia. Even in cases where the UNSC has passed resolutions, such as Afghanistan and Myanmar, the regimes in power are flouting directions with impunity. Are we reaching a point where the international world order, as is defined by these institutions, is unable to function? What would it take to make states including Israel compliant?

NS: It is clear that UNSC resolutions don't mean a thing any more. In the case of Israel, the U.S. veto is used almost automatically. Naturally, Russia is going to use its veto for its own purposes, to protect itself, as it has in the past few years. The fact remains that the situation in which the UN was formed has changed from 1945. So even if the UNSC believes it can still deliver, the truth is it cannot. Every country has decided to live on a transactional, immediate

short-term policy paradigm. There are no 'value-based international relations' today. It is not as if countries did not work in national interest earlier, but the brazenness with which we see 'realpolitik' used is at a different level. Until this situation changes – and I don't see any signs of that – this kind of breakdown of international systems will probably increase.

TP: I agree that we are in a very bad situation. However, I don't think there is a collective desire not to have any rules and laws that will guide state to state conduct at this point. We can point to all of these examples in which clearly the system has not worked, but those are perhaps 5% of the situations. Of the interactions that are taking place in the world, there are many in which laws are being followed.

The UNSC absolutely needs reform. It has become a joke and at some point, it will become irrelevant. Things are going to get worse, but there is going to be a tipping point in which a critical mass of countries will recognise that it is actually in their interest to have a functioning global order and effective institutions that help uphold international conventions and laws.

Do you see Israel being brought to account internationally, or a ceasefire in Gaza any time soon, especially given the upcoming change in U.S. administration?

TP: There is a likelihood of a ceasefire because incoming U.S. President Donald Trump will take a tough position on ending the war. While he has shown little regard for global institutions, and sees transactional value in backing Israel, I think he does not want to see the U.S. get dragged into another war in West Asia.

NS: I think Mr. Trump's main motivation would be to show himself as the ultimate winner who can say he delivered on his campaign promise to stop the wars. But a ceasefire will not mean peace. Mr. Trump's next step will be to want to go back to the Abraham Accords, which will be more difficult than it was in Trump 1.0 (2017-2021). The landscape has changed considerably for the countries that signed the accords (the UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco) and those that the U.S. was trying to bring on board (Saudi Arabia). There won't be a return to peace or negotiations until the heart of the problem is addressed, which is the need for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

To listen to the full interview
Scan the code or go to the link
www.thehindu.com

Israel's war in Gaza putting the global order at peril?
इज़राइल का गाज़ा में युद्ध क्या वैश्विक व्यवस्था को खतरे में डाल रहा है?

- Nearly **400 days** since the **October 7, 2023**, attacks on Israel that led to the Israeli bombardment of **Gaza**, **West Bank**, and **Lebanon**, more than **43,000** have been killed, mostly civilians.

इज़राइल पर 7 अक्टूबर 2023 को हुए हमलों के बाद, लगभग 400 दिन हो गए हैं, जिन्होंने गाज़ा, पश्चिमी तट, और लेबनान पर इज़राइली बमबारी की शुरुआत की थी, जिसमें अब तक 43,000 से अधिक लोग मारे गए हैं, जिनमें ज्यादातर नागरिक हैं।

- Despite calls by the **United Nations (UN)** for action to address the humanitarian crisis; an **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** verdict on the risk of **genocide** being perpetrated in Palestine; and warrants issued by the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** against Israeli Prime Minister **Benjamin Netanyahu**, former Israeli Defence Minister **Yoav Gallant**, and Hamas military leader **Mohammed Deif** for alleged war crimes, there seems no let-up in the violence.

  संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) द्वारा मानवतावादी संकट को हल करने के लिए कार्रवाई की मांग किए जाने के बावजूद, **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ)** का निर्णय जिसमें फिलिस्तीन में नरसंहार के होने का खतरा बताया गया; और इज़राइली प्रधानमंत्री **बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू**, पूर्व इज़राइली रक्षा मंत्री **योव गैलेंट**, और हमास सैन्य नेता **मोहम्मद दीफ** के खिलाफ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय (ICC) द्वारा युद्ध अपराधों के आरोप में जारी वारंट, हिंसा में कोई कमी नहीं आई है।

- Is Israel's war in Gaza putting the global order at peril? **Navtej Sarna** and **Trita Parsi** discuss the question in a conversation moderated by **Suhasini Haidar**.

  क्या इज़राइल का गाज़ा में युद्ध वैश्विक व्यवस्था को खतरे में डाल रहा है? **नवतेज सरना** और **त्रिता पारसी** इस सवाल पर **सुहासिनी हैदर** द्वारा आयोजित एक संवाद में चर्चा करते हैं।

When it comes to global institutions, why is the world so polarised? In particular, what explains the policy of the U.S. on enforcing rules on Israel?

वैश्विक संस्थाओं के संदर्भ में, दुनिया इतनी ध्रुवीकृत क्यों है? विशेष रूप से, इज़राइल पर नियम लागू करने पर अमेरिकी नीति को क्या समझाता है?

- **Trita Parsi**: Put simply, this is a **genocide** and we can see it happening live, on our phones. The **Lancet** estimates the toll to be over **1,86,000** because **43,000** is only the number of bodies that have been counted in hospitals.

  त्रिता पारसी: सीधे शब्दों में कहें तो यह एक **नरसंहार** है और हम इसे अपने फोन पर लाइव होते हुए देख सकते हैं। **लांसेट** का अनुमान है कि मृत्यु का आंकड़ा **1,86,000** के पार हो सकता है क्योंकि **43,000** केवल उन शवों की संख्या है जो अस्पतालों में गिने गए हैं।

- So, I'm not surprised by the world's outrage in comparison to what was felt over [Russia's invasion] of **Ukraine**. Roughly, **700 children** were killed in Ukraine through Russian bombardment over two-and-a-half years. More than **20,000 children** have been killed in Gaza in about a year already.

  तो, मुझे दुनिया के आक्रोश में हैरानी नहीं है, जब इसे **यूक्रेन** पर [रूस के आक्रमण] से तुलना किया जाता है। यूक्रेन में दो और आधे साल में रूसी बमबारी से लगभग **700 बच्चे** मारे गए। गाज़ा में एक साल में ही **20,000 बच्चों** से अधिक की मौत हो चुकी है।

- The intensity of this exceeds anything we have seen in any modern war.

  इसकी तीव्रता किसी भी आधुनिक युद्ध में जो हमने देखा है, उससे कहीं अधिक है।

- What is surprising is America's reaction. The **Biden administration**, in particular, has violated its own regulations to allow the Israeli government to do exactly what it wants. This has never happened before.

  जो हैरान करने वाली बात है, वह है **अमेरिका** की प्रतिक्रिया। विशेष रूप से, **बाइडन प्रशासन** ने अपनी ही नीतियों का उल्लंघन किया है ताकि इज़राइली सरकार को वही करने की अनुमति दी जा सके जो वह चाहती है। ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ।

- The U.S. is shifting away from supporting the same international institutions, regulations, and laws that it played a crucial role in establishing.

  अमेरिका उन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं, नियमों, और कानूनों का समर्थन करने से पीछे हट रहा है जिनकी स्थापना में उसने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।

- The first shift was away from international law to what it calls the 'rules-based international order'. The **rules-based order** is not centred on law; it is centred on rules, and it is unclear who makes those rules.

  पहला बदलाव अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून से हटकर उसे 'नियम-आधारित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था' कहा गया। **नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था** कानून पर आधारित नहीं है; यह नियमों पर आधारित है, और यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि ये नियम कौन बनाता है।

- In reality, it ends up being a coalition or a willing partnership of countries, mostly allies, which is not universally accepted or applicable. This is what we are seeing when it comes to the **ICC warrants** as well.

  वास्तविकता में, यह देशों का एक गठबंधन या इच्छाशक्ति साझेदारी बन जाता है, जो ज्यादातर सहयोगी देशों का समूह है, जो सार्वभौमिक रूप से स्वीकार्य या लागू नहीं है। यही हम **ICC वारंट** के संदर्भ में भी देख रहे हैं।

Navtej Sarna:
नवतेज सरना:

- The **U.S.** has a sort of **umbilical relationship** with Israel. The U.S. has treated Israel as if it is a part of the **U.S.** which needs to be protected at all costs.

  अमेरिका का इज़राइल के साथ एक तरह का **नाल संबंध** है। अमेरिका ने इज़राइल को ऐसा माना है जैसे वह **अमेरिका** का हिस्सा हो जिसे किसी भी कीमत पर सुरक्षित रखना चाहिए।

- Now the protection is for **strategic reasons**, but also because Israel represents a sort of **moral burden**.

  अब यह सुरक्षा **रणनीतिक कारणों** के लिए है, लेकिन क्योंकि इज़राइल एक तरह का **नैतिक बोझ** भी प्रस्तुत करता है।

- It is the **Jewish homeland**, and after the **Holocaust**, there is a need to protect all Israelis and not let them lose the homeland.

  यह **यहूदी मातृभूमि** है, और **होलोकॉस्ट** के बाद, सभी इज़राइलियों की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है और उन्हें मातृभूमि खोने नहीं देना चाहिए।

- In the view of the **U.S.**, Israel is also a **democracy**, a **vulnerable democracy** in a very hard neighbourhood, the only democracy in **West Asia**.

अमेरिका के दृष्टिकोण में, इज़राइल एक **लोकतंत्र** भी है, एक बहुत कठिन पड़ोस में एक **संवेदनशील लोकतंत्र**, **पश्चिम एशिया** का एकमात्र लोकतंत्र है।

- While it is unstated so far, Israel is also believed to be a **nuclear power**, and one that can be a deterrent against another potential nuclear power that could be **Iran**.

  हालांकि अब तक यह अप्रकट रहा है, इज़राइल को एक **परमाणु शक्ति** माना जाता है, और एक ऐसी शक्ति है जो **ईरान** जैसे संभावित परमाणु शक्ति के खिलाफ रोकथाम का काम कर सकती है।

- Now there are some contradictions: Israel's democracy comes up against the fact that it has also been an **occupying power** and it is no longer vulnerable.

  अब कुछ विरोधाभास हैं: इज़राइल का लोकतंत्र उस तथ्य से टकराता है कि वह एक **आक्रमणकारी शक्ति** भी रहा है और अब यह संवेदनशील नहीं रहा।

- But that has been overlooked because of the **U.S.'s need** to protect Israel for the other reasons I mentioned, particularly after the **October 7 terror attacks** by Hamas.

  लेकिन इसे नजरअंदाज किया गया है क्योंकि **अमेरिका की आवश्यकता** है इज़राइल को अन्य कारणों से सुरक्षा देने की, जो मैंने ऊपर उल्लेखित किया, खासकर **7 अक्टूबर के आतंकवादी हमले** के बाद, जो हमास द्वारा किए गए थे।

Israel's Reaction to ICC Warrant

इजराइल की आईसीसी वारंट पर प्रतिक्रिया

- Israel has said the ICC warrant makes no sense because it is not a member state of the ICC, much like how India isn't, and doesn't submit to its jurisdiction.
- इजराइल ने कहा है कि आईसीसी वारंट का कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि यह आईसीसी का सदस्य देश नहीं है, जैसे कि भारत नहीं है, और इसके अधिकारक्षेत्र को स्वीकार नहीं करता।
- TP: Of course, it can, because Israel is conducting war crimes in another country's territory [Palestine].
- TP: बेशक ऐसा हो सकता है, क्योंकि इजराइल दूसरे देश के क्षेत्र [फिलिस्तीन] में युद्ध अपराध कर रहा है।
- NS: More than the ICC warrant, it is necessary to look at what has been done to international humanitarian law on the ground.
- NS: आईसीसी वारंट से ज्यादा, यह देखना जरूरी है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानून के साथ ज़मीन पर क्या किया गया है।

India's Position on ICC

आईसीसी पर भारत की स्थिति

- India participated in the negotiations in the preparatory stages that led up to the setting up of the ICC in 2002.
- भारत ने 2002 में आईसीसी की स्थापना से पहले की तैयारियों में बातचीत में भाग लिया।
- India did not sign or ratify the Rome Statute.

- भारत ने रोम संधि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए और न ही इसे अनुमोदित किया।
- The reasons for not signing included the lack of sufficient place for national administrative and judicial institutions to deal with such crimes.
- हस्ताक्षर न करने के कारणों में राष्ट्रीय प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक संस्थाओं के लिए ऐसे अपराधों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान न होना शामिल था।
- The ICC did not recognize the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction as a punishable crime.
- आईसीसी ने परमाणु हथियारों और अन्य सामूहिक विनाश के हथियारों का उपयोग एक दंडनीय अपराध के रूप में नहीं पहचाना।
- It also did not recognize terrorism as a punishable crime against humanity.
- इसने आतंकवाद को मानवता के खिलाफ दंडनीय अपराध के रूप में भी नहीं पहचाना।
- Regarding the present ICC warrants [in the cases of both Russian President Vladimir Putin and Mr. Netanyahu], India has made it clear that it does not have much faith in the ICC.
- वर्तमान आईसीसी वारंटों [रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन और श्री नितन्याहू के मामलों में] के संबंध में, भारत ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि उसे आईसीसी पर बहुत विश्वास नहीं है।

The UN Security Council and Its Ineffectiveness

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद और इसकी अक्षमता

- At the UN Security Council (UNSC), there has been a logjam over votes involving Israel and Russia.
- संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यूएनएससी) में इजराइल और रूस से संबंधित वोटों को लेकर गतिरोध रहा है।
- The UNSC is unable to deliver because the situation in which the UN was formed has changed from 1945.
- यूएनएससी कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है क्योंकि जिस स्थिति में यूएन का गठन हुआ था, वह 1945 से बदल चुकी है।
- The U.S. veto is used almost automatically in the case of Israel, and Russia uses its veto for its own purposes.
- इजराइल के मामले में यू.एस. का वीटो लगभग स्वचालित रूप से उपयोग होता है, और रूस अपने उद्देश्यों के लिए वीटो का उपयोग करता है।
- Countries today are following a transactional, immediate short-term policy paradigm with no 'value-based international relations.'
- आज देशों ने लेन-देन, तात्कालिक, शॉर्ट-टर्म नीति परंपरा अपनाई है, और 'मूल्य-आधारित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध' नहीं हैं।

Future of Global Institutions and Israel's Accountability

वैश्विक संस्थाओं का भविष्य और इजराइल की जवाबदेही

- TP: UNSC absolutely needs reform. It has become a joke and at some point, it will become irrelevant.
- TP: संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यूएनएससी) को निश्चित रूप से सुधारने की जरूरत है। यह मजाक बन चुका है और एक बिंदु पर यह अप्रासंगिक हो जाएगा।
- TP: Things are going to get worse, but there is going to be a tipping point in which a critical mass of countries will recognize that it is in their interest to have a functioning global order and effective institutions.
- TP: हालात बिगड़ने वाले हैं, लेकिन ऐसा एक मोड़ आएगा जब देशों का एक महत्वपूर्ण समूह यह पहचान जाएगा कि उनके हित में एक कार्यशील वैश्विक व्यवस्था और प्रभावी संस्थाओं का होना जरूरी है।

Likelihood of a Ceasefire and Trump's Role

सीज़फायर की संभावना और ट्रंप की भूमिका

- TP: There is a likelihood of a ceasefire because incoming U.S. President **Donald Trump** will take a tough position on ending the war.
- TP: सीज़फायर की संभावना है क्योंकि आने वाले अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** युद्ध समाप्त करने पर कड़ा रुख अपनाएंगे।
- NS: Mr. Trump's next step will be to want to go back to the **Abraham Accords**.
- NS: श्री ट्रंप का अगला कदम **अब्राहम समझौतों** पर लौटने का होगा।
- NS: The landscape has changed considerably for the countries that signed the accords (**UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco**) and those that the U.S. was trying to bring on board (**Saudi Arabia**).
- NS: समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले देशों (**यूएई, बहरीन, सूडान, मोरक्को**) और जिन देशों को अमेरिका बोर्ड पर लाने की कोशिश कर रहा था (**सऊदी अरब**) के लिए परिप्रेक्ष्य काफी बदल चुका है।
- There won't be a return to peace or negotiations until the heart of the problem is addressed, which is the need for the establishment of a **Palestinian state**.
- शांति या बातचीत की वापसी तब तक नहीं होगी जब तक समस्या के मूल कारण, यानी **फिलिस्तीनी राज्य** की स्थापना की आवश्यकता, का समाधान नहीं किया जाता।

Is Syria's Assad regime in danger?

What was the role of Russia in the Syrian civil war back in 2016? How was the Bashar al-Assad regime able to recapture Aleppo then? Who are the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham and what is their connection to the al-Qaeda? How were the militants able to make such extensive territorial gains?

GS Paper II: West Asia

EXPLAINER
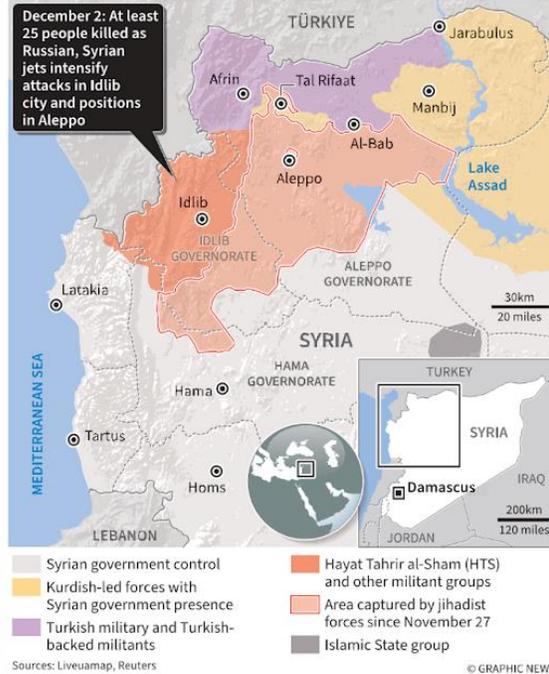
Stanly Johny

The story so far:

Islamist militants in Syria's northwest launched a surprise attack last week against the forces of President Bashar al-Assad and made dramatic territorial gains. The Syrian civil war, which broke out in 2011 amidst Arab Spring-inspired anti-government protests, had entered into a frozen stage in late 2016 after the regime recaptured most of its territories. There was relative calm, but no real peace in the Arab republic. With the latest clashes, peace has been broken and hot war has resumed.

How has Syria's control map changed in the span of a week?

In 2015, before Russian President Vladimir Putin decided to send troops to Syria, the Assad regime was on the brink of collapse. He had lost most of the population centres, except Damascus and the Alawite-dominated coastal cities. There were multiple rebel and jihadist factions such as the Free Syrian Army, Jabhat al-Nusra (al-Qaeda's Syria branch) and the Islamic State (IS). The IS was controlling eastern Syrian cities of Raqaa and Deir Ezzor as well as the ancient city of Palmyra. Al-Nusra and the Free Syrian Army were controlling parts of Idlib in the northwest. Other militant groups were controlling Hama, Homs, and even some neighbourhoods of Damascus. In the south, Daara and Quneitra were restive.

The Russian intervention played a pivotal role in turning around the civil war. While Kurdish militias, backed by the U.S., fought the IS in the east and in the Kurdish border towns, the Syrian army, backed by Russia, Iran and Hezbollah, fought other rebel groups, recapturing lost territories. For example, by December 2016, more than a year after the Russian arrival, the regime retook Aleppo, Syria's second largest city and its commercial capital. The militants continued to hold on to Idlib when the war got frozen.

Last week, the rebels launched their offensive from Idlib. Their initial objective was to capture the western neighbourhoods of Aleppo. But the ease with which they pushed the regime forces out of Aleppo's suburbs prompted them to expand the scope of the offensive and march towards the city. Within days, they captured Aleppo. They have now entered Hama, a regime stronghold. In the northeast of Aleppo, militants have captured territories from Kurdish rebels. In less than a week, the Idlib militants have more than doubled the territories they hold.

Who are the main actors?

There are three main actors in Syria today. The most important actor is the regime, which is backed by Iran and Shia militias from Iraq and Russia. The second player is the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), which is basically an umbrella militia group involving the People's Protection Forces (YPG), the main Syrian Kurdish militia that controls Syrian Kurdistan (Rojava). From the early stages of the civil war, the regime and the YPG had entered into a detente. The Kurds, who got their relative autonomy, and the regime forces stayed away from targeting each other. The third actor is Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), the main anti-government force that is in control of Idlib. The Turkey-backed Free Syrian Army, which is today called the Syrian National Army

Dramatic offence: Militants of the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham drive along a street in al-Rashideen, Aleppo province, Syria on November 29. REUTERS

The extent of the militants' advance

It took four years for Bashar al-Assad to recapture Aleppo in 2016. It took just four days for him to lose it to the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham. The regime faces a full-blown civil war, with Syria getting ready for another prolonged spell of bloodshed

December 2: At least 25 people killed as Russian, Syrian jets intensify attacks in Idlib city and positions in Aleppo

Syrian government control

Kurdish-led forces with Syrian government presence

Turkish military and Turkish-backed militants

Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) and other militant groups

Area captured by jihadist forces since November 27

Islamic State group

Sources: Liveuamap, Reuters

© GRAPHIC NEWS

(SNA), is practically a sidekick of the jihadist HTS. The ongoing offensive is led by the HTS, along with the SNA.

What is HTS?

The HTS is led by Abu Mohammad al-Julani, a 42-year-old Syrian militant. Julani had moved to Iraq in his early 20s to fight the American occupation of the country (2003) and joined the al-Qaeda. When the al-Qaeda in Iraq was commanded by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, Julani emerged as one of his close lieutenants. When Baghdadi decided to send a contingent of al-Qaeda jihadists across the border to Syria to fight President Assad after the civil war broke out, he chose Julani to lead the pack. He set up Jabhat al-Nusra. Later, Julani fell out with Baghdadi as the former wanted al-Nusra to join the Islamic State. Julani wanted to retain his group as an autonomous al-Qaeda branch in Syria.

When the world's focus shifted towards the Islamic State, Julani steadily built his

empire in Idlib. The Islamic State was defeated and Baghdadi was killed, but Julani emerged as the face of the anti-regime Syrian militancy. He first changed the name of al-Nusra to Jabhat Fateh al-Sham. Later, the name was changed again to Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) as he sought to distance his group from al-Qaeda – though the HTS never renounced its Islamist ideology. Over the years, Julani's men built a parallel state in Idlib. Julani is a U.S.-designated terrorist, but, after establishing his rule over Idlib, he declared that his fight was against Mr. Assad, not against the U.S. He has not faced any major attacks from the U.S., which still has hundreds of soldiers in eastern Syria.

Why did the militants attack now?

Julani had always said that bringing down the Assad regime was one of his objectives. The Syrian regime wanted to attack Idlib and recapture the governorate. But it could not have carried

out such an attack against an enclave of 3 million people without Russia's active support. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan staunchly opposed any offensive at Idlib, saying it would trigger another refugee influx into Turkey. This was also the time Russia's Mr. Putin and Mr. Erdogan entered into an entente. Russia forced Syria to accept a ceasefire, leaving Idlib in the hands of the HTS and the SNA. This led to the tense calm in Syria.

However, geopolitical dynamics have since shifted. Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Moscow is today preoccupied with the ongoing war, and has also withdrawn thousands of soldiers from Syria. During the height of the civil war, Qassem Soleimani, the charismatic Iranian Quds Force General, was in charge of building and deploying Shia militias in Syria that fought the anti-regime militants. Gen. Soleimani was assassinated by the Americans in January 2020. Over the past year, several senior Iranian Generals were killed in Syria by Israeli air strikes. Hezbollah, which fought on the frontlines against the rebels during the early phase of the civil war, is today busy reorganising itself after months of direct fighting with Israel. Israel's repeated air strikes in Syria over the past several years have substantially weakened Iranian, regime and Hezbollah positions in the country. These geopolitical developments provided an opportunity for the militants to launch their offensive. Without direct support from Iran, Hezbollah and Russia, Syria's troops were vulnerable. The militants, reportedly backed by Turkey, made use of that vulnerability and made swift advances to capture the whole of Aleppo.

What happens next?

It took four years for Mr. Assad to recapture Aleppo in 2016. It took just four days for him to lose it to the HTS. This is an embarrassing setback for the regime. On December 5, the militants entered Hama, the central city. They are now likely to march towards Homs. The collapse of the regime forces in the north has reinvigorated other smaller rebel groups elsewhere in the country who started attacking government positions, especially in the south. The regime faces a full-blown civil war. It's too early to rule out Mr. Assad, who survived a years-long civil war once. His regime has deep roots in the coastal regions and among the country's minorities. After the initial setback, regime forces are now coordinating with Iran for reinforcements. Thousands of fighters from Iraqi militias such as Kataib Hezbollah and Badr Organisation have already joined the battle. But the regime's inability to arrest the militant advances should set alarm bells ringing in Damascus. The militants on the other side sense a great opportunity in expanding their territorial control. Syria appears to be getting ready for another prolonged spell of bloodshed.

THE GIST

▼ Islamist militants in Syria's northwest launched a surprise attack last week against the forces of President Bashar al-Assad and made dramatic territorial gains.

▼ The HTS is led by Abu Mohammad al-Julani, a 42-year-old Syrian militant. Julani had moved to Iraq in his early 20s to fight the American occupation of the country (2003) and joined the al-Qaeda. When the al-Qaeda in Iraq was commanded by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, Julani emerged as one of his close lieutenants.

▼ Without direct support from Iran, Hezbollah and Russia, Syria's troops were vulnerable. The militants, reportedly backed by Turkey, made use of that vulnerability and made swift advances to capture the whole of Aleppo.

Is Syria's Assad regime in danger?

क्या सीरिया की असद सरकार खतरे में है?

Islamist militants in Syria's northwest launched a surprise attack against Assad's forces and made territorial gains.

सीरिया के उत्तर-पश्चिम में इस्लामी उग्रवादियों ने असद की सेनाओं पर एक अचानक हमला किया और क्षेत्रीय कब्जा किया।

- The Syrian civil war began in **2011** due to Arab Spring-inspired anti-government protests.
  सीरिया का गृहयुद्ध **2011** में अरब स्प्रिंग-प्रेरित विरोध प्रदर्शनों के कारण शुरू हुआ।
- The war entered a frozen stage by **late 2016**, when Assad's regime recaptured most of its territories.
  2016 के अंत तक युद्ध एक ठंडे चरण में प्रवेश कर गया, जब असद की सरकार ने अधिकांश क्षेत्र पुनः कब्जा कर लिया।
- The latest clashes broke the relative calm and resumed active fighting.
  ताजा संघर्षों ने सामान्य स्थिति को तोड़ दिया और सक्रिय युद्ध फिर से शुरू हो गया।

Role of Russia in the Syrian Civil War in 2016
2016 में सीरियाई गृहयुद्ध में रूस की भूमिका

- **2015**: **Russia** sent troops to Syria when Assad's regime was on the brink of collapse.
  2015 में, **रूस** ने सीरिया में सैनिक भेजे जब असद की सरकार गिरने के कगार पर थी।
- Assad had lost most population centers except **Damascus** and coastal cities dominated by **Alawites**.
  असद ने अधिकांश जनसंख्या केंद्रों को खो दिया था, सिवाय **दमिश्क** और **अलावाइट्स** द्वारा शासित तटीय शहरों के।
- Rebel and jihadist factions like **Free Syrian Army**, **Jabhat al-Nusra**, and **IS** controlled many territories.
  विरोधी और जिहादी गुटों जैसे **फ्री सीरियाई आर्मी**, **जबहात अल-नुसरा**, और **आईएस** ने कई क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा कर लिया था।
- **Russian intervention** played a pivotal role in turning the war around.
  रूस की मध्यस्थता ने युद्ध की दिशा पलटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- By **December 2016**, Assad's regime recaptured **Aleppo**, Syria's second largest city.
  दिसंबर 2016 तक, असद की सरकार ने **अलेप्पो**, सीरिया के दूसरे सबसे बड़े शहर को फिर से कब्जा कर लिया।

Hayat Tahrir al-Sham and their connection to Al-Qaeda
हयात तहरीर अल-शाम और अल-कायदा से उनका संबंध

- **Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)** is a jihadist group controlling **Idlib**.
  हयात तहरीर अल-शाम (HTS) एक जिहादी समूह है जो इदलिब पर नियंत्रण रखता है।
- HTS has ties with **al-Qaeda**, especially its Syria branch, **Jabhat al-Nusra**.
  HTS का **अल-कायदा** से संबंध है, खासकर इसके सीरिया शाखा **जबहात अल-नुसरा** से।
- The Turkish-backed **Free Syrian Army** (now **Syrian National Army** or SNA) works alongside HTS.
  तुर्की-समर्थित **फ्री सीरियाई आर्मी** (अब **सीरियाई राष्ट्रीय सेना** या SNA) HTS के साथ मिलकर काम करती है।

How the militants made territorial gains
कैसे उग्रवादियों ने क्षेत्रीय कब्जा किया

- The militants launched an offensive from **Idlib**, initially targeting western Aleppo.
  उग्रवादियों ने **इदलिब** से एक आक्रमण शुरू किया, जिसका प्रारंभिक उद्देश्य पश्चिमी अलेप्पो था।
- The ease of pushing Assad's forces out of Aleppo's suburbs led to an expansion of the offensive towards the city.
  अलेप्पो के उपनगरों से असद की सेनाओं को बाहर करने में आसानी ने हमले को शहर की ओर बढ़ने की अनुमति दी।
- Within days, they captured **Aleppo** and advanced towards **Hama**, a regime stronghold.
  कुछ ही दिनों में, उन्होंने **अलेप्पो** पर कब्जा कर लिया और **हामा** की ओर बढ़ते हुए शासन के गढ़ को लक्ष्य किया।
- The **militants also captured territories from Kurdish rebels in northeastern Aleppo**.
  उग्रवादियों ने उत्तरी-पूर्वी अलेप्पो में कुर्द विद्रोहियों से क्षेत्रों पर भी कब्जा किया।
- In less than a week, the militants doubled the territories they control.
  एक हफ्ते से भी कम समय में, उग्रवादियों ने अपने नियंत्रण वाले क्षेत्रों को दोगुना कर दिया।

Main Actors in Syria
सीरिया में मुख्य अभिनेता

- The **regime** is backed by **Iran**, **Shia militias from Iraq**, and **Russia**.
  शासन को **ईरान**, **इराक के शिया मिलिशिया** और **रूस** द्वारा समर्थन प्राप्त है।
- The **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)**, which includes the **YPG** (main Syrian Kurdish militia), has relative autonomy.
  सीरियाई लोकतांत्रिक बल (SDF), जिसमें **YPG** (मुख्य सीरियाई कुर्द मिलिशिया) शामिल है, को سبہ स्वायत्तता प्राप्त है।
- **Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)** is the main anti-government force in control of **Idlib**.
  हयात तहरीर अल-शाम (HTS) सरकार विरोधी मुख्य ताकत है जो **इदलिब** पर नियंत्रण रखती है।

- The **Syrian National Army (SNA)**, a Turkish-backed group, works alongside HTS.
  सीरियाई राष्ट्रीय सेना (SNA), एक तुर्की-समर्थित समूह, HTS के साथ मिलकर काम करता है।

HTS (हयात तहरीर अल-शाम)

- The HTS is led by **Abu Mohammad al-Julani**, a **42-year-old** Syrian militant.
  HTS का नेतृत्व **अबू मोहम्मद अल-जुलानी** करते हैं, जो एक **42 वर्षीय** सीरियाई उग्रवादी हैं।
- Julani had moved to **Iraq** in his early 20s to fight the **American occupation** of the country (**2003**) and joined **al-Qaeda**.
  जुलानी अपने शुरुआती 20 साल की उम्र में **इराक** गए थे, जहां उन्होंने **अमेरिकी कब्जे** के खिलाफ लड़ा और **अल-कायदा** से जुड़ गए थे (2003)।
- When **al-Qaeda in Iraq** was commanded by **Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi**, Julani emerged as one of his close lieutenants.
  जब **इराक में अल-कायदा** के कमांडर **अबू बकर अल-बगदादी** थे, जुलानी उनके करीबी सहायक के रूप में उभरे।
- When Baghdadi decided to send a contingent of **al-Qaeda** jihadists across the border to **Syria** to fight President **Assad** after the civil war broke out, he chose Julani to lead the pack.
  जब बगदादी ने **अल-कायदा** के जिहादियों को **सीरिया** भेजने का फैसला किया, ताकि वे राष्ट्रपति **असद** के खिलाफ लड़ें जब गृहयुद्ध शुरू हुआ, तो उन्होंने जुलानी को नेतृत्व सौंपा।
- He set up **Jabhat al-Nusra**.
  उन्होंने **जबहत अल-नुसरा** की स्थापना की।
- Later, Julani fell out with Baghdadi as the former wanted al-Nusra to join the **Islamic State**.
  बाद में, जुलानी और बगदादी में मतभेद हो गए क्योंकि जुलानी चाहते थे कि अल-नुसरा **इस्लामिक स्टेट** में शामिल हो।
- Julani wanted to retain his group as an autonomous **al-Qaeda branch** in Syria.
  जुलानी चाहते थे कि उनका समूह **सीरिया में अल-कायदा की शाखा** के रूप में स्वतंत्र रहे।
- When the world's focus shifted towards the **Islamic State**, Julani steadily built his empire in **Idlib**.
  जब दुनिया का ध्यान **इस्लामिक स्टेट** की ओर गया, जुलानी ने **इदलीब** में अपने साम्राज्य का निर्माण किया।
- The **Islamic State** was defeated and **Baghdadi** was killed, but Julani emerged as the face of the anti-regime Syrian militancy.
  इस्लामिक स्टेट को पराजित किया गया और **बगदादी** की हत्या कर दी गई, लेकिन जुलानी सीरियाई विद्रोह का चेहरा बनकर उभरे।
- He first changed the name of **al-Nusra** to **Jabhat Fateh al-Sham**.
  उन्होंने पहले **अल-नुसरा** का नाम बदलकर **जबहत फतेह अल-शाम** रखा।
- Later, the name was changed again to **Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)** as he sought to distance his group from **al-Qaeda** — though the HTS never renounced its **Islamist ideology**.
  बाद में, नाम को फिर से बदलकर **हयात तहरीर अल-शाम (HTS)** रखा गया क्योंकि वे अपने

समूह को **अल-कायदा** से दूर करना चाहते थे - हालांकि HTS ने कभी अपनी **इस्लामिस्ट विचारधारा** का त्याग नहीं किया।

- Over the years, Julani's men built a **parallel state** in Idlib.
  वर्षों में, जुलानी के लोगों ने **इदलीब** में एक **समानांतर राज्य** बनाया।

- Julani is a **U.S.-designated terrorist**, but, after establishing his rule over **Idlib**, he declared that his fight was against **Assad**, not against the **U.S.**
  जुलानी एक **अमेरिका द्वारा नामित आतंकवादी** हैं, लेकिन, **इदलीब** में अपनी सत्ता स्थापित करने के बाद, उन्होंने यह घोषित किया कि उनका संघर्ष **असद** के खिलाफ है, **अमेरिका** के खिलाफ नहीं।

- He has not faced any major attacks from the **U.S.**, which still has hundreds of soldiers in **eastern Syria**.
  उन्हें **अमेरिका** से कोई बड़ा हमला नहीं मिला है, जो अब भी **पूर्वी सीरिया** में सैकड़ों सैनिकों के साथ मौजूद है।

Why did the militants attack now?
आतंकवादियों ने अब हमला क्यों किया?

- Julani had always said that bringing down the **Assad regime** was one of his objectives.
  जुलानी हमेशा कहते थे कि **असद शासन** को गिराना उनका एक उद्देश्य था।

- The **Syrian regime** wanted to attack **Idlib** and recapture the governorate.
  सीरियाई शासन इदलीब पर हमला करना चाहता था और प्रांत को फिर से कब्जा करना चाहता था।

- But it could not have carried out such an attack against an enclave of **3 million people** without **Russia's active support**.
  लेकिन इसे **3 मिलियन लोगों** के क्षेत्र में हमला नहीं करना चाहिए था, अगर **रूस का सक्रिय समर्थन** नहीं होता।

- **Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan** staunchly opposed any offensive at Idlib, saying it would trigger another **refugee influx** into **Turkey**.
  तुर्की के राष्ट्रपति रजब तैयब एर्दोगान ने इदलीब में किसी भी आक्रमण का कड़ा विरोध किया, यह कहते हुए कि इससे **तुर्की** में एक और **शरणार्थी प्रवाह** शुरू हो जाएगा।

- This was also the time **Russia's Mr. Putin** and Mr. **Erdogan** entered into an **entente**.
  यह वही समय था जब **रूस के श्री पुतिन** और श्री **एर्दोगान** ने एक **साझेदारी** की।

- Russia forced **Syria** to accept a ceasefire, leaving Idlib in the hands of the **HTS** and the **SNA**.
  रूस ने **सीरिया** को संघर्षविराम स्वीकार करने के लिए मजबूर किया, जिससे इदलीब **HTS** और **SNA** के हाथों में चली गई।

- This led to the **tense calm** in **Syria**.
  इससे **सीरिया** में **तनावपूर्ण शांति** बनी।

- However, **geopolitical dynamics** have since shifted.
  हालांकि, इसके बाद **भूराजनीतिक गतिशीलताएं** बदल चुकी हैं।

- **Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022**.

  रूस ने 24 फरवरी 2022 को यूक्रेन पर आक्रमण शुरू किया।

- Moscow is today preoccupied with the ongoing war, and has also withdrawn thousands of soldiers from **Syria**.

  आज मॉस्को वर्तमान युद्ध में व्यस्त है और उसने **सीरिया** से हजारों सैनिकों को भी हटा लिया है।

- During the height of the civil war, **Qassem Soleimani**, the charismatic Iranian **Quds Force General**, was in charge of building and deploying **Shia militias** in **Syria** that fought the anti-regime militants.

  गृहयुद्ध के चरम दौर में, **कासिम सुलेमानी**, प्रभावशाली ईरानी **कुद्स फोर्स जनरल**, सीरिया में **शिया मिलिशिया** का निर्माण और तैनाती करते थे, जो सरकार विरोधी आतंकवादियों से लड़ा करते थे।

- **Gen. Soleimani** was assassinated by the **Americans** in **January 2020**.

  जनरल सुलेमानी को **अमेरिकियों** ने **जनवरी 2020** में हत्या कर दी थी।

- Over the past year, several senior **Iranian Generals** were killed in **Syria** by **Israeli air strikes**.

  पिछले एक साल में, कई वरिष्ठ **ईरानी जनरल सीरिया** में **इजरायली हवाई हमलों** द्वारा मारे गए थे।

- **Hezbollah**, which fought on the frontlines against the rebels during the early phase of the civil war, is today busy reorganising itself after months of direct fighting with **Israel**.

  हेज़बुल्लाह, जो गृहयुद्ध के शुरुआती दौर में विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ मोर्चे पर लड़ा था, आज **इज़राइल** के साथ महीनों की सीधी लड़ाई के बाद खुद को फिर से संगठित कर रहा है।

- Israel's repeated air strikes in Syria over the past several years have substantially weakened **Iranian**, **regime**, and **Hezbollah positions** in the country.

  पिछले कई वर्षों में सीरिया में इजरायल के बार-बार हवाई हमलों ने **ईरानी**, **शासन**, और **हेज़बुल्लाह की स्थितियों** को देश में काफी कमजोर कर दिया है।

- These geopolitical developments provided an opportunity for the militants to launch their offensive.

PSLV-C59 places PROBA-3 satellites into designated orbit with precision

GS Paper III: S&T

Sangeetha Kandavel
SRIHARIKOTA

After being rescheduled for a day as an anomaly was detected, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Thursday successfully launched the PROBA-3 (Project for On-board Autonomy) mission of the European Space Agency aboard a Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-C59 rocket. The vehicle took off with a powerful roar precisely at 4.04 p.m. from the first launch pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

"The PSLV-C59/PROBA-3 mission is successfully accomplished. The spacecraft has been placed in the right orbit," ISRO Chairman S. Somanath said. The agency said the mission had successfully achieved its launch objectives, deploying the satellites into their designated orbit with precision.

Josef Aschbacher, Director-General, ESA, said:

Roaring start: A PSLV-C59 rocket takes off with the PROBA-3 Mission from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre on Thursday. R. RAGU

"The latest member of ESA's family of in-orbit demonstration missions, PROBA-3 comprises two spacecraft launched together which, once safely in orbit, will separate to begin performing precise formation flying... Almost instantaneously after separation, Yatharagga station in Australia started to receive the spacecraft's signal. Telemetry is flowing to ESA's mission control centre in Belgium."

On its website, the ESA said: "A pair of spacecraft were launched together today from India with the potential to change the nature of future space missions. ESA's twin PROBA-3 platforms will perform precise formation flying down to a single millimetre, as if they were one single giant spacecraft. To demonstrate their degree of control, the pair will produce artificial solar eclipses in orbit, giving prolonged views of the Sun's ghostly surrounding atmosphere, the corona."

The ESA said the two satellites stacked together separated from their upper stage about 18 minutes after launch. The pair will remain attached while initial commissioning takes place, overseen from mission control at the European Space Security and Education Centre in Redu, Belgium.

PROBA-3 mission manager Damien Galano said, "Today's lift-off has been something all of us in ESA's PROBA-3 team and our industrial and scientific partners have been looking forward to for a long time."

Details shared by the ESA show that if PROBA-3's initial commissioning phase goes to plan, then the spacecraft pair will be separated early in the New Year to begin their individual check-outs. The operational phase of the mission, including the first observations of the corona through active formation flying, should begin in about four months.

एक विसंगति के कारण एक दिन के लिए पुनर्निर्धारित किए जाने के बाद, **भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO)** ने गुरुवार को **यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी** का **PROBA-3** मिशन **पोलर सैटेलाइट लॉन्च व्हीकल-C59** रॉकेट के साथ सफलतापूर्वक लॉन्च किया।

- The vehicle took off precisely at **4.04 p.m.** from the first launch pad at the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre**, **Sriharikota**.
  रॉकेट ने **4:04 बजे** सटीक रूप से **सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र**, **श्रीहरीकोटा** के पहले लॉन्च पैड से उड़ान भरी।

- "The **PSLV-C59/PROBA-3** mission is successfully accomplished. The spacecraft has been placed in the right orbit," **ISRO Chairman S. Somanath** said.
  "**PSLV-C59/PROBA-3** मिशन सफलतापूर्वक पूरा हो गया है। अंतरिक्ष यान को सही कक्षा में स्थापित किया गया है," **ISRO अध्यक्ष एस. सोमनाथ** ने कहा।

- The agency said the mission had successfully achieved its launch objectives, deploying the satellites into their designated orbit with precision.
  एजेंसी ने कहा कि मिशन ने अपने लॉन्च उद्देश्यों को सफलतापूर्वक प्राप्त किया, उपग्रहों को सटीकता से उनकी निर्धारित कक्षा में तैनात किया।

- **Josef Aschbacher**, Director-General, **ESA**, said: "The latest member of **ESA's** family of in-orbit demonstration missions, **PROBA-3** comprises two spacecraft launched together which, once safely in orbit, will separate to begin performing precise formation flying."
  जोसेफ ऐशबाचर, निदेशक-जनरल, **ESA**, ने कहा: "**ESA** के इन-ऑर्बिट डेमॉन्स्ट्रेशन मिशनों के परिवार का नवीनतम सदस्य, **PROBA-3** दो अंतरिक्ष यान से मिलकर बना है जो एक साथ लॉन्च किए गए थे और एक बार कक्षा में सुरक्षित रूप से पहुँचने के बाद, अलग हो जाएंगे और सटीक गठन उड़ान शुरू करेंगे।"

- Almost instantaneously after separation, **Yatharagga station** in **Australia** started to receive the spacecraft's signal. Telemetry is flowing to **ESA's** mission control centre in **Belgium**.
  o पृथक्करण के तुरंत बाद, **ऑस्ट्रेलिया** के **यथारागा स्टेशन** ने अंतरिक्ष यान का सिग्नल प्राप्त करना शुरू कर दिया। टेलीमेट्री **ESA** के मिशन नियंत्रण केंद्र में **बेल्जियम** में भेजी जा रही है।

- The **ESA** said: "A pair of spacecraft were launched together today from India with the potential to change the nature of future space missions. **ESA's** twin **PROBA-3** platforms will perform precise formation flying down to a single millimetre, as if they were one single giant spacecraft."
  o **ESA** ने कहा: "भारत से आज एक जोड़ी अंतरिक्ष यान एक साथ लॉन्च किए गए हैं, जिनमें भविष्य के अंतरिक्ष मिशनों की प्रकृति को बदलने की क्षमता है। **ESA** के जुड़वां **PROBA-3** प्लेटफ़ॉर्म सटीक गठन उड़ान प्रदर्शन करेंगे, एक मिलिमीटर तक, जैसे वे एक ही विशाल अंतरिक्ष यान हों।"

- To demonstrate their degree of control, the pair will produce artificial solar eclipses in orbit, giving prolonged views of the Sun's ghostly surrounding atmosphere, the corona.
  o अपनी नियंत्रण की डिग्री को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए, यह जोड़ी कक्षा में कृत्रिम सूर्यग्रहण उत्पन्न करेगी, जिससे सूर्य के भूतिया परिवेश, कोरोना, का विस्तारित दृश्य मिलेगा।

- The **ESA** said the two satellites stacked together separated from their upper stage about **18 minutes** after launch.
  - ○ **ESA** ने कहा कि दो उपग्रह एक साथ ढेर होकर लॉन्च के लगभग **18 मिनट** बाद अपने ऊपरी चरण से अलग हो गए।
- The pair will remain attached while initial commissioning takes place, overseen from mission control at the **European Space Security and Education Centre** in **Redu**, **Belgium**.
  - ○ जोड़ी प्रारंभिक कमीशनिंग के दौरान जुड़ी रहेगी, जिसे **यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष सुरक्षा और शिक्षा केंद्र** से **रेडू**, **बेल्जियम** में निगरानी की जाएगी।
- **PROBA-3** mission manager **Damien Galano** said, "Today's lift-off has been something all of us in **ESA's PROBA-3** team and our industrial and scientific partners have been looking forward to for a long time."
  - ○ **PROBA-3** मिशन प्रबंधक **डेमियन गालानो** ने कहा, "आज की उड़ान उन सभी के लिए एक लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित घटना रही है, जो **ESA की PROBA-3** टीम और हमारे औद्योगिक और वैज्ञानिक साझेदार हैं।"
- Details shared by the **ESA** show that if **PROBA-3's** initial commissioning phase goes to plan, then the spacecraft pair will be separated early in the **New Year** to begin their individual check-outs.
  - ○ **ESA** द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी से पता चलता है कि यदि **PROBA-3** का प्रारंभिक कमीशनिंग चरण योजना के अनुसार चलता है, तो अंतरिक्ष यान की जोड़ी **नए साल** की शुरुआत में अलग हो जाएगी और अपनी व्यक्तिगत चेक-आउट प्रक्रिया शुरू करेगी।
- The operational phase of the mission, including the first observations of the corona through active formation flying, should begin in about **four months**.
  - ○ मिशन का संचालन चरण, जिसमें सक्रिय गठन उड़ान के माध्यम से कोरोना के पहले अवलोकन शामिल हैं, लगभग **चार महीनों** में शुरू होना चाहिए।

Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill gets nod in Rajya Sabha

GS Paper II: Governance

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Parliament on Thursday passed the Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill, 2024, which is expected to provide some relief to aviation personnel in their licensing processes.

The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on Thursday. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 31 and was passed by the Lower House on August 9.

The most significant change in the Bill is that the radio telephone operator restricted certificate and licence testing process, which was hitherto conducted by the Department of Telecom for aviation personnel, including aircraft maintenance engineers, flight dispatchers, and pilots, has been moved to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. This will ensure a single-window clearance process as aviation personnel can now secure all their certificates from one authority. Personnel taking exams, including trainee pilots, have alleged that there was rampant corruption in the conduct of the RTR exam under the DoT, with candidates required to cough up several lakhs in bribes.

The Bill also adds power to regulate the design of aircraft, as well as the places where they are being designed, in addition to retaining provisions for their manufacture, repair, and maintenance.

Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill gets nod in Rajya Sabha

भारतीय वायुयान विधेयक को राज्यसभा से मंजूरी मिली

- **Parliament on Thursday passed the Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill, 2024**, which is expected to provide some **relief to aviation personnel in their licensing processes**.
  गुरुवार को संसद ने भारतीय वायुयान विधेयक, 2024 को पारित किया, जो विमानन कर्मियों के लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया में कुछ राहत देने की उम्मीद है।

- The **Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on Thursday**.
  राज्यसभा ने गुरुवार को विधेयक को पारित किया।

- The Bill was introduced in the **Lok Sabha on July 31** and was passed by the **Lower House on August 9**.
  विधेयक **31 जुलाई** को **लोकसभा में प्रस्तुत** किया गया और **9 अगस्त** को **नीचले सदन ने पारित** किया।

- The most significant change in the Bill is that the **radio telephone operator restricted certificate and licence testing process**, which was hitherto conducted by the **Department of Telecom for aviation personnel**, including **aircraft maintenance engineers**, **flight dispatchers**, and **pilots**, has been moved to the **Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)**.
  विधेयक में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन यह है कि **रेडियो टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर प्रतिबंधित प्रमाणपत्र और लाइसेंस परीक्षण प्रक्रिया**, जो अब तक **विमानन कर्मियों** के लिए **दूरसंचार विभाग** द्वारा आयोजित की जाती थी, जिसमें **विमान रखरखाव अभियंता**, **फ्लाइट डिस्पैचर्स**, और **पायलट** शामिल हैं, अब इसे **नागरिक उड्डयन महानिदेशालय (DGCA)** में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है।

- This will ensure a **single-window clearance process** as aviation personnel can now secure all their certificates from one authority.
  इससे **एकल खिड़की मंजूरी प्रक्रिया** सुनिश्चित होगी क्योंकि अब विमानन कर्मी सभी प्रमाणपत्र एक ही प्राधिकरण से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

- Personnel taking exams, including **trainee pilots**, have alleged that there was rampant corruption in the conduct of the **RTR exam under the DoT**, with candidates required to cough up several lakhs in bribes.
  परीक्षा देने वाले कर्मियों, जिनमें **प्रशिक्षु पायलट** भी शामिल हैं, ने आरोप लगाया है कि **DoT के तहत RTR परीक्षा के आयोजन में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार** था, जहां उम्मीदवारों को रिश्वत के रूप में कई लाख रुपये देने पड़ते थे।

- The Bill also adds power to **regulate the design of aircraft**, as well as the places where they are being designed, in addition to retaining provisions for their manufacture, repair, and maintenance.
  विधेयक में **विमानों के डिजाइन को नियंत्रित करने** की शक्ति भी जोड़ी गई है, साथ ही उनके डिजाइन किए जाने वाले स्थानों को भी, इसके अतिरिक्त उनके निर्माण, मरम्मत और रखरखाव के प्रावधानों को बनाए रखा गया है।

Bhutan and India discuss Gelephu, hydel power plans

The leaders agreed on the need for early conclusion of the Punatsangchhu-I hydro power project; both sides discussed cross-border connectivity projects, including a rail line and digital networks

GS Paper II: India-Bhutan

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

India and Bhutan on Thursday discussed bilateral projects in the fields of electricity and urban planning during the visit of the King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk and Queen Jetsun Pema. Mr. Wangchuk met Prime Minister Narendra Modi and both sides reiterated continued collaboration on multiple fronts including in the Gelephu Mindfulness City project and hydropower.

A joint statement issued after the meeting said Mr. Modi "reassured His Majesty of India's continued support for the Gelephu Mindfulness City Project, which will bring prosperity and well-being in Bhutan and also the border areas, and further strengthen economy and investment linkages between the two countries".

The two sides on Thursday also discussed the hydel power projects including the 1020-MW Punatsangchhu-II hydro power project and expressed satisfaction as it

Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Bhutan's King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck during the meeting on Thursday. PTI

was "nearing completion".

"The leaders agreed on the need for early conclusion of the Punatsangchhu-I hydro power project. The two sides reiterated the importance of cooperation in the hydropower sector, and their commitment to advancing it, including through finalizing modalities urgently for new projects, including reservoir hydro projects," the joint statement said.

Both sides also discussed cross-border connectivity projects including a rail line as well as digital networks.

The visit of the Bhutan royals comes days after the visit of Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay who inaugurated the Global Cooperatives Alliance in New Delhi on November 25. India's commitment for the Gelephu project while hosting the Bhutanese King is significant as it comes against the backdrop of diplomatic setbacks that South Block has faced in the neighbourhood, especially in Dhaka

where India's ties with the interim government of Bangladesh has failed to stabilise since the fall of the Sheikh Hasina government in August.

In Nepal too, Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli has prioritised Kathmandu's ties with Beijing and sealed a new Framework for Belt and Road Cooperation on Wednesday during his first foreign trip since taking power in July this year.

The Hindu had earlier reported that the Adani Group was in talks with Thimphu for investing in the project in Gelephu. In July, Mr. Wangchuk and Prime Minister Tobgay had travelled to Gujarat where they sought cooperation with the Adani Group on airport, infrastructure and renewable energy projects.

While India's neighbours, including Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have announced reviews of Adani projects in the past few weeks, and the U.S. Department of Justice indictment of the Adani Group has cast a shadow, the Bhutanese government has so far not commented on the issue.

Bhutan and India discuss Gelephu, hydel power plans
भूटान और भारत ने गेलेफु, हाइडल पावर योजनाओं पर चर्चा की

India and Bhutan on Thursday discussed bilateral projects in the fields of electricity and urban planning during the visit of the King

Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk and Queen Jetsun Pema.

भारत और भूटान ने गुरुवार को बिजली और शहरी योजना के क्षेत्रों में द्विपक्षीय परियोजनाओं पर चर्चा की राजा जिग्मे खेसर नमग्याल वांगचुक और रानी जेट्सुन पेमा की यात्रा के दौरान।

- **Mr. Wangchuk met Prime Minister Narendra Modi** and both sides reiterated continued collaboration on multiple fronts including in the **Gelephu Mindfulness City project** and **hydropower**.

  वांगचुक जी ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी से मुलाकात की और दोनों पक्षों ने **गेलेफु माइंडफुलनेस सिटी परियोजना** और **हाइड्रोपावर** में सहयोग को जारी रखने की पुष्टि की।

- A joint statement issued after the meeting said Mr. Modi "reassured His Majesty of India's continued support for the Gelephu Mindfulness City Project, which will bring prosperity and well-being in Bhutan and also the border areas, and further strengthen economy and investment linkages between the two countries".

  बैठक के बाद जारी संयुक्त बयान में कहा गया कि मोदी जी ने **राजा महोदय को गेलेफु माइंडफुलनेस सिटी परियोजना** के लिए भारत का **जारी समर्थन** यकीन दिलाया, जो भूटान और सीमा क्षेत्रों में समृद्धि और भलाई लाएगा और दोनों देशों के बीच **अर्थव्यवस्था और निवेश संबंधों** को मजबूत करेगा।

- The two sides on Thursday also discussed the **hydel power projects** including the **1020-MW Punatsangchhu-II hydro power project** and expressed satisfaction as it was "**nearing completion**".

  दोनों पक्षों ने गुरुवार को **हाइडल पावर परियोजनाओं** पर भी चर्चा की, जिसमें **1020-MW पुनत्सांगचू-II हाइड्रो पावर परियोजना** शामिल है और इस पर संतोष व्यक्त किया गया क्योंकि यह "**पूरा होने के करीब**" था।

- "The leaders agreed on the need for early conclusion of the **Punatsangchhu-I hydro power project**. The two sides reiterated the importance of cooperation in the **hydropower sector**, and their commitment to advancing it, including through finalizing modalities urgently for new projects, including **reservoir hydro projects**," the joint statement said.

  "नेताओं ने **पुनत्सांगचू-I हाइड्रो पावर परियोजना** के शीघ्र समापन की आवश्यकता पर सहमति जताई। दोनों पक्षों ने **हाइड्रोपावर क्षेत्र में सहयोग** के महत्व और इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराया, जिसमें **नए परियोजनाओं** के लिए **जलाशय हाइड्रो परियोजनाओं** सहित तरीके शीघ्र अंतिम रूप देने पर जोर दिया," संयुक्त बयान में कहा गया।

- Both sides also discussed **cross-border connectivity projects** including a **rail line** as well as **digital networks**.

  दोनों पक्षों ने **सीमा पार कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं** पर भी चर्चा की, जिसमें **रेल लाइन** और **डिजिटल नेटवर्क** शामिल हैं।

- The visit of the Bhutan royals comes days after the visit of **Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay**, who inaugurated the **Global Cooperatives Alliance in New Delhi on November 25**.

भूटान के शाही परिवार की यात्रा **प्रधानमंत्री शेरिंग तोबगाय** की यात्रा के कुछ दिनों बाद हुई, जिन्होंने **25 नवंबर को नई दिल्ली में ग्लोबल कोऑपरेटिव्स एलायंस का उद्घाटन किया।**

- India's commitment for the Gelephu project while hosting the Bhutanese King is significant as it comes against the backdrop of diplomatic setbacks that South Block has faced in the neighbourhood, especially in **Dhaka**, where **India's ties with the interim government of Bangladesh** has failed to stabilize since the fall of the **Sheikh Hasina government in August**.

भूटान के राजा की मेज़बानी करते हुए गेलेफु परियोजना के लिए भारत की प्रतिबद्धता महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह दक्षिण ब्लॉक द्वारा पड़ोस में सामना किए गए कूटनीतिक असफलताओं के संदर्भ में आई है, विशेष रूप से **ढाका में**, जहां **भारत के बांगलादेश के अंतरिम सरकार** से रिश्ते **अगस्त में शेख हसीना सरकार के गिरने के बाद** स्थिर नहीं हो पाए।

- In Nepal too, **Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli** has prioritized Kathmandu's ties with **Beijing** and sealed a new **Framework for Belt and Road Cooperation** on **Wednesday** during his first foreign trip since taking power in **July** this year.

नेपाल में भी, **प्रधानमंत्री केपी शर्मा ओली** ने काठमांडू के **बीजिंग** के साथ रिश्तों को प्राथमिकता दी है और **बेल्ट एंड रोड सहयोग के लिए नया ढांचा बुधवार** को अपने **जुलाई** में सत्ता संभालने के बाद अपने पहले विदेश यात्रा के दौरान सील किया।

- The Hindu had earlier reported that the **Adani Group** was in talks with **Thimphu** for investing in the project in **Gelephu**.

द हिन्दू ने पहले रिपोर्ट किया था कि **आदानी समूह थिम्पू** के साथ **गेलेफु** में परियोजना में निवेश के लिए बातचीत कर रहा था।

- In **July**, Mr. Wangchuk and **Prime Minister Tobgay** had traveled to **Gujarat** where they sought cooperation with the **Adani Group on airport, infrastructure, and renewable energy projects**.

जुलाई में, श्री वांगचुक और **प्रधानमंत्री तोबगाय गुजरात** गए थे, जहाँ उन्होंने **आदानी समूह से हवाई अड्डे, बुनियादी ढांचा और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं पर सहयोग की मांग की थी।

- While India's neighbours, including **Sri Lanka** and **Bangladesh**, have announced reviews of **Adani projects** in the past few weeks, and the **U.S. Department of Justice indictment** of the **Adani Group** has cast a shadow, the **Bhutanese government** has so far not commented on the issue.

जबकि भारत के पड़ोसी, जिनमें **श्रीलंका** और **बांगलादेश** शामिल हैं, ने पिछले कुछ हफ्तों में **आदानी परियोजनाओं** की समीक्षा की घोषणा की है, और **अमेरिकी न्याय विभाग द्वारा आदानी समूह के खिलाफ आरोप** ने एक छाया डाली है, **भूटानी सरकार** ने अभी तक इस मामले पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है।

ICC chairman Shah vows to take cricket to 'unprecedented heights'

PCS

Press Trust of India
DUBAI

Jay Shah, the newly appointed ICC chairman, on Thursday vowed to take cricket to "unprecedented heights" following his first visit to the headquarters of the game's global governing body as its head.

Elected unopposed in August, the 36-year-old Shah became the youngest and fifth Indian to take over as the ICC chair. His term began on December 1.

Shah visited the ICC Headquarters in Dubai for the first time in his role as chairman as he described it as "productive and in-

Jay Shah. FILE PHOTO

spiring." "While I am encouraged by what I have seen, I recognise that this is just the beginning," said Shah in an ICC release.

"The hard work to elevate cricket to unprecedented heights starts now,

and I am confident that together, we will deliver on this vision."

Speaking after meeting with the ICC Board Directors and staff, Shah emphasised the importance of collaboration in shaping the future of cricket.

"This visit provided an invaluable opportunity to connect with my colleagues on the ICC Board. We discussed the initial roadmap and strategy to shape the future of this incredible sport. I was equally delighted to meet the dedicated ICC team working tirelessly behind the scenes to propel cricket forward."

ICC deputy chairman

Imran Khawaja commended Shah for his ambitious vision.

"On behalf of the Board I would like to welcome Jay Shah to the role and share our enthusiasm for his tenure," Khawaja said.

"Shah's ambition and experience will be instrumental in guiding the ICC and the sport into the future.

"It has been a very productive visit for everyone, and we look forward to working alongside him, the Members and ICC team in achieving success."

Shah succeeded Greg Barclay who had held the post of ICC chairman since 2020.

ICC chairman Shah vows to take cricket to 'unprecedented heights'

आईसीसी चेयरमैन शाह ने क्रिकेट को 'अद्वितीय ऊंचाइयों' तक ले जाने की कसम खाई

- **Jay Shah**, the newly appointed **ICC chairman**, on Thursday vowed to take cricket to **"unprecedented heights"** following his first visit to the **headquarters** of the game's global governing body as its head.

  जय शाह, नवनियुक्त **आईसीसी चेयरमैन**, ने गुरुवार को क्रिकेट को **"अद्वितीय ऊंचाइयों"** तक ले जाने की कसम खाई, अपनी भूमिका के रूप में **खेल के वैश्विक शासी निकाय** के मुख्यालय की पहली यात्रा के बाद।

- **Elected unopposed in August**, the **36-year-old Shah** became the **youngest and fifth Indian** to take over as the **ICC chair**. His term began on **December 1**.

अगस्त में **निर्विरोध** चुने गए, **36 वर्षीय शाह आईसीसी चेयर** के रूप में नियुक्त होने वाले **सबसे युवा और पांचवें भारतीय** बन गए। उनका कार्यकाल **1 दिसंबर** से शुरू हुआ।

- Shah visited the **ICC Headquarters in Dubai** for the first time in his role as chairman as he described it as **"productive and inspiring"**.

  शाह ने **आईसीसी मुख्यालय, दुबई** में पहली बार अपने चेयरमैन के रूप में यात्रा की और इसे **"उत्पादक और प्रेरणादायक"** बताया।

- "While I am encouraged by what I have seen, I recognise that this is just the beginning," said Shah in an ICC release.

  "हालाँकि मैं जो कुछ भी देखा उससे प्रोत्साहित हूं, मैं मानता हूं कि यह सिर्फ शुरुआत है," शाह ने एक आईसीसी रिलीज में कहा।

- "The hard work to elevate cricket to unprecedented heights starts now, and I am confident that together, we will deliver on this vision."

  "क्रिकेट को अद्वितीय ऊंचाइयों तक पहुंचाने का कठिन कार्य अब से शुरू होता है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम मिलकर इस दृष्टि को साकार करेंगे।"

- Speaking after meeting with the **ICC Board Directors and staff**, Shah emphasised the importance of **collaboration** in shaping the future of cricket.

  आईसीसी बोर्ड डायरेक्टर्स और स्टाफ से मिलने के बाद बोलते हुए, शाह ने क्रिकेट के भविष्य को आकार देने में **सहयोग** के महत्व को रेखांकित किया।

- "This visit provided an invaluable opportunity to connect with my colleagues on the **ICC Board**. We discussed the initial **roadmap and strategy** to shape the future of this incredible sport."

  "यह यात्रा मेरे **आईसीसी बोर्ड** के साथियों से जुड़ने का एक अमूल्य अवसर प्रदान करती है। हमने इस अद्वितीय खेल के भविष्य को आकार देने के लिए प्रारंभिक **रोडमैप और रणनीति** पर चर्चा की।"

- "I was equally delighted to meet the dedicated **ICC team** working tirelessly behind the scenes to propel cricket forward."

  "मैं उतना ही प्रसन्न हुआ कि मुझे **आईसीसी टीम** से मिलकर खुशी हुई जो पर्दे के पीछे लगातार काम करके क्रिकेट को आगे बढ़ा रही है।"

- **ICC deputy chairman Imran Khawaja** commended Shah for his **ambitious vision**.

  आईसीसी उपाध्यक्ष इमरान ख्वाजा ने शाह की **महत्वाकांक्षी दृष्टि** की सराहना की।

- "On behalf of the Board, I would like to welcome Jay Shah to the role and share our enthusiasm for his tenure," Khawaja said.

  "बोर्ड की ओर से, मैं जय शाह का स्वागत करता हूं और उनके कार्यकाल के लिए हमारे उत्साह को साझा करता हूं," ख्वाजा ने कहा।

- "Shah's ambition and experience will be instrumental in guiding the ICC and the sport into the future."

  "शाह की महत्वाकांक्षा और अनुभव आईसीसी और खेल को भविष्य में मार्गदर्शन करने में सहायक होंगे।"

- "It has been a very productive visit for everyone, and we look forward to working alongside him, the Members, and ICC team in achieving success."

"यह सभी के लिए एक बहुत ही उत्पादक यात्रा रही है, और हम सफलता प्राप्त करने में उनके, सदस्यगण और आईसीसी टीम के साथ काम करने की उम्मीद करते हैं।"

- Shah succeeded **Greg Barclay**, who had held the post of **ICC chairman** since **2020**. शाह ने **ग्रेस बार्कले** का स्थान लिया, जो **2020** से **आईसीसी चेयरमैन** के पद पर थे।

How tuberculosis destabilises the mental moorings of patients

TB is stigmatised due to the fear of contagiousness, association with poverty, and unhealthy behaviour. This leads to both social and self-stigma, which leads to mental health challenges. These mental health issues cause hopelessness, despair, and impaired decision-making skills

Chapal Mehra
Lancelot Pinto

In 2022, 2.42 million Indians were diagnosed with tuberculosis. A silent crisis, TB is associated with a deep stigma, and those affected have stories of being ostracised and mistreated by families, communities, and even the health system. All of this has a significant impact on the mental health of those fighting TB. In truth, TB and mental illness are co-epidemics.

Evidence suggests that people with mental health issues are more likely to develop TB. Also, TB-related stigma adversely impacts a TB-affected individual's mental health from diagnosis through treatment and its side effects. TB-related mental health issues also significantly diminish an individual's quality of life.

Why does this happen? TB is stigmatised due to the fear of contagiousness, association of the disease with poverty, and unhealthy behaviour. This leads to both social and self-stigma, which leads to mental health challenges. These mental health issues lead to general feelings of hopelessness, despair, and impaired decision-making skills, which can also lead the individual to lose hope in recovery, not be able to follow medical advice, discontinue treatment, etc.

Physical scars

TB treatment is long and comes with extreme side effects. This leads to several mental health issues that affect the individual but sometimes even families who are providing care. Those affected see changes in physical appearance, extreme side effects from rashes to psychotic episodes, and lose self-confidence. It comes as no surprise that the mental toll often parallels the physical damage. Up to 84% of patients with TB have concomitant depression.

It's important for policy and programmes to recognise that the association of TB and poor mental health is bidirectional. While the TB stigma, prolonged treatment, and adverse side effects can have deleterious effects on an individual's mental health, poor mental health can also predispose a person to TB. A weakened immune system known to be associated with mental stress and depression possibly contributes to vulnerability. In addition, addiction to tobacco, alcohol, and narcotics, all associated with mental health disorders, has been associated with a high incidence of TB, suggesting a causal association. The global burden of disease study estimates that in 2017, 197·3 million (95% UI 178·4-216·4) Indians had mental health disorders, making such persons a sizable TB high-risk population.

Standards of care in TB now mandate screening for diabetes and HIV infection among those diagnosed. Shouldn't we also screen for depression and other mental health issues? In a global survey of national TB programmes (NTP's) of 26 countries, it was found that only two NTPs included routine screening for any mental disorder, four assessed alcohol or drug use, and five had standard protocols for the co-management of disorders.

India needs to lead the way with a comprehensive framework and policy on TB and mental health. This should incorporate mental health screening as

A patient is examined at a TB hospital in Gauhati. AP

part of TB care. Studies have used simple questionnaires to screen all patients with TB at the time of diagnosis and these have yielded a good sensitivity. These questionnaires can be self-administered, or administered by community health workers or DOTS providers. Offering psychological support during treatment should also be a standard of care, with the knowledge that treatment can be arduous and stressful.

Screening for mental stress

Offering mental health supportive services is needed not only from the perspective of the individual patient, but also from a perspective of arresting TB transmission. Studies have demonstrated that those with unaddressed mental health disorders are less likely to adhere to treatment, more likely to drop out of the treatment programme, and have a higher risk of poorer outcomes.

Once screened, we need to address the need for psychological support. While the challenges of limited personnel numbers remain, multiple studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of remote digital therapies such as cognitive behaviour therapy for mild depression. App-based solutions, augmented with artificial intelligence, have been

promising. India could leverage smartphone penetration to deliver such services if they are not available locally. As is the case for most community-based mental health interventions, we need to move out of hospitals and deliver such services close to communities.

There is also an urgent need to engage with communities not just to be spokespersons but also work with those affected through support groups and informational support both to affected individuals and families. This has been done successfully in certain small experiments but now needs to be expanded at a national level to create community-based support systems and destigmatize mental health and TB. The community needs to be stakeholders at all levels in policy and programme design.

When care needs to be escalated, pathways for early referral to psychiatrists and prompt initiation of treatment need to be in place. This is likely to be challenging, considering the dearth of psychiatrists in the country. Given the magnitude of the burden of mental health disorders in the country, training more psychiatrists to serve an unmet need needs to be prioritised.

We cannot eliminate TB from India unless we comprehensively address the

Mental health support is needed not only from the perspective of the individual but also to arrest TB transmission. Studies have demonstrated that those with mental disorders are less likely to adhere to treatment, more likely to drop out, and have a higher risk of poorer outcomes

mental health care needs of TB-affected individuals. Addressing the intersection of TB and mental health demands a collaborative and comprehensive approach. Policymakers must focus on creating integrated policies that provide mental health (MH) support. They also need to allocate resources and prioritise MH services within TB programmes. We need to start by recognising that TB and mental health are commodities, and the integration of mental health care in TB care is needed at every step of the TB care cascade.

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How tuberculosis destabilises the mental moorings of patients

कैसे तपेदिक रोग मरीजों की मानसिक स्थिति को अस्थिर करता है

In 2022, 2.42 million Indians were diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB).
2022 में 2.42 मिलियन भारतीयों को तपेदिक (टीबी) का निदान हुआ।

- TB is associated with a deep **stigma**, resulting in **ostracisation** and **mistreatment** by families, communities, and even the health system.
  टीबी गहरे **कलंक** से जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसके कारण परिवारों, समुदायों और यहां तक कि स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली द्वारा **बहिष्करण** और **दुराचार** होता है।

- This stigma significantly impacts the **mental health** of those fighting TB, leading to **hopelessness**, **despair**, and **impaired decision-making**.
  यह कलंक उन लोगों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है जो टीबी से लड़ रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप **निराशा**, **हताशा**, और **निर्णय लेने की क्षमता में कमी** होती है।

- TB and **mental illness** are considered **co-epidemics**.
  टीबी और **मानसिक बीमारी** को **सह-महामारी** माना जाता है।

- Evidence suggests that people with **mental health issues** are more likely to develop **TB**.
  साक्ष्य से पता चलता है कि **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं** वाले लोग **टीबी** विकसित करने की अधिक संभावना रखते हैं।

- TB-related stigma affects a TB-affected individual's **mental health** from diagnosis through treatment and its **side effects**.
  टीबी से संबंधित कलंक टीबी प्रभावित व्यक्ति के **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य** को निदान से लेकर उपचार और इसके **साइड इफेक्ट्स** तक प्रभावित करता है।

- **TB-related mental health issues** significantly reduce an individual's **quality of life**.
  टीबी संबंधित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं व्यक्ति की **जीवन गुणवत्ता** को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से घटित करती हैं।

- TB is stigmatized due to the fear of **contagiousness**, association with **poverty**, and **unhealthy behavior**.
  टीबी को **संक्रामकता** के डर, **गरीबी** से जुड़ाव, और **अस्वास्थ्यकर व्यवहार** के कारण कलंकित किया जाता है।

- This leads to both **social** and **self-stigma**, contributing to **mental health challenges**.
  इसके परिणामस्वरूप **सामाजिक** और **स्वयं का कलंक** उत्पन्न होता है, जो **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों** में योगदान करता है।

- These **mental health issues** lead to feelings of **hopelessness**, **despair**, and **impaired decision-making**, resulting in the person losing hope in recovery.

ये **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं निराशा**, **हताशा**, और **निर्णय लेने की क्षमता में कमी** का कारण बनती हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यक्ति उपचार में आशा खो देता है।

- **Physical scars**: TB treatment is long and comes with extreme **side effects**, leading to several **mental health issues**.

  शारीरिक घाव: टीबी का इलाज लंबा है और इसके साथ **गंभीर साइड इफेक्ट्स** आते हैं, जो कई **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं** का कारण बनते हैं।

- Those affected see changes in **physical appearance**, extreme side effects from **rashes** to **psychotic episodes**, leading to **loss of self-confidence**.

  प्रभावित व्यक्ति **शारीरिक रूप में बदलाव**, **दाने** से लेकर **मनोविकारी एपिसोड्स** तक के गंभीर साइड इफेक्ट्स देखते हैं, जिससे **आत्मविश्वास में कमी** होती है।

- Up to **84%** of patients with TB suffer from **concomitant depression**.

  टीबी के रोगियों में से **84%** तक लोग **सह-निर्भर अवसाद** से पीड़ित होते हैं।

- It's important for policy and programmes to recognise the **bidirectional relationship** between **TB** and **poor mental health**.

  नीति और कार्यक्रमों के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि वे **टीबी** और **खराब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य** के बीच **द्विदिशीय संबंध** को पहचानें।

- The weakened immune system, associated with **mental stress** and **depression**, may contribute to **vulnerability** to TB.

  मानसिक तनाव और **अवसाद** से जुड़ी कमजोर **प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली** टीबी के प्रति **सहानुभूति** में योगदान कर सकती है।

- **Addiction** to **tobacco**, **alcohol**, and **narcotics**, linked to **mental health disorders**, has been associated with a high incidence of TB.

  तंबाकू, **शराब**, और **नशे की लत**, जो **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विकारों** से जुड़ी होती है, टीबी के उच्च घटना से जुड़ी रही है।

- The **global burden of disease study** estimates that in 2017, **197.3 million Indians** had **mental health disorders**, a sizable TB high-risk population.

  वैश्विक रोग भार अध्ययन का अनुमान है कि 2017 में, **197.3 मिलियन भारतीयों** को **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विकार** थे, जो टीबी के उच्च जोखिम वाली जनसंख्या का हिस्सा हैं।

- Standards of care in TB now mandate **screening for diabetes** and **HIV infection** among those diagnosed.

  टीबी में देखभाल के मानक अब निदान किए गए व्यक्तियों में **मधुमेह** और **एचआईवी संक्रमण** के लिए स्क्रीनिंग की अनिवार्यता करते हैं।

- India should lead the way with a comprehensive framework and policy on **TB** and **mental health**, including **mental health screening** as part of TB care.

  भारत को **टीबी** और **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य** पर एक व्यापक ढांचे और नीति के साथ मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए, जिसमें टीबी देखभाल के हिस्से के रूप में **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य स्क्रीनिंग** शामिल हो।

- Simple questionnaires have been used to screen TB patients at diagnosis, with good **sensitivity**.

  टीबी मरीजों की स्क्रीनिंग के लिए सरल प्रश्नावली का उपयोग निदान के समय किया गया है, जिसमें अच्छी **संवेदनशीलता** पाई गई है।

- Psychological support during treatment should be a standard of care, knowing that treatment can be arduous and stressful.

उपचार के दौरान मानसिक समर्थन देखभाल का एक मानक होना चाहिए, यह जानते हुए कि उपचार कठिन और तनावपूर्ण हो सकता है।

Screening for mental stress
मानसिक तनाव की जांच

- Offering mental health supportive services is needed not only from the perspective of the individual patient but also from a perspective of arresting **TB transmission**.

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहायता सेवाओं की पेशकश केवल व्यक्तिगत रोगी के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं बल्कि **TB संचरण** को रोकने के दृष्टिकोण से भी आवश्यक है।

- Studies have demonstrated that those with **unaddressed mental health disorders** are less likely to adhere to treatment, more likely to drop out of the treatment programme, and have a higher risk of poorer outcomes.

अधूरी **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं** वाले व्यक्तियों में इलाज के प्रति कम लगाव होता है, वे इलाज कार्यक्रम से अधिक बाहर हो जाते हैं, और उनके परिणाम खराब होने का उच्च जोखिम होता है।

- Once screened, we need to address the need for **psychological support**.

एक बार स्क्रीनिंग के बाद, हमें **मानसिक समर्थन** की आवश्यकता को संबोधित करना होगा।

- While the challenges of **limited personnel numbers** remain, multiple studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of remote digital therapies such as **cognitive behavior therapy** for **mild depression**.

सीमित **कर्मचारियों** की संख्या की चुनौतियाँ बनी रहती हैं, कई अध्ययनों ने हल्के **अवसाद** के लिए **संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहार थेरेपी** जैसी दूरस्थ डिजिटल चिकित्सा की प्रभावशीलता को प्रदर्शित किया है।

- **App-based solutions**, augmented with **artificial intelligence**, have been promising.

ऐप-आधारित समाधान, जो **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता** से संवर्धित हैं, आशाजनक रहे हैं।

- India could leverage **smartphone penetration** to deliver such services if they are not available locally.

भारत **स्मार्टफोन प्रवेश** का उपयोग करके ऐसी सेवाएँ प्रदान कर सकता है यदि वे स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

- As is the case for most **community-based mental health interventions**, we need to move out of hospitals and deliver such services close to communities.

जैसा कि अधिकांश **सामुदायिक-आधारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हस्तक्षेपों** के लिए है, हमें अस्पतालों से बाहर जाना होगा और ऐसी सेवाओं को समुदायों के पास प्रदान करना होगा।

- There is also an urgent need to engage with **communities** not just to be spokespersons but also work with those affected through **support groups** and informational support both to affected individuals and families.

सामुदायिक समर्थन समूहों और सूचना समर्थन के माध्यम से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और परिवारों के साथ काम करने के लिए, केवल प्रवक्ता बनने के बजाय, **समुदायों** के साथ जुड़ने की भी तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

- This has been done successfully in certain small experiments but now needs to be expanded at a **national level** to create **community-based support systems** and **destigmatize mental health and TB**.

  यह कुछ छोटे प्रयोगों में सफलतापूर्वक किया गया है, लेकिन अब इसे **राष्ट्रीय स्तर** पर विस्तार की आवश्यकता है ताकि **सामुदायिक-आधारित समर्थन प्रणाली** बनाई जा सके और **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और TB** की कलंक को समाप्त किया जा सके।

- The community needs to be stakeholders at all levels in **policy** and **programme design**.

  नीति और **कार्यक्रम डिजाइन** में समुदाय को सभी स्तरों पर हितधारक बनना चाहिए।

- When care needs to be escalated, pathways for early referral to **psychiatrists** and prompt initiation of treatment need to be in place.

  जब देखभाल को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो **मानसिक रोग विशेषज्ञों** के लिए प्रारंभिक संदर्भ और उपचार की शीघ्र शुरुआत के रास्ते तैयार होने चाहिए।

- This is likely to be challenging, considering the **dearth of psychiatrists** in the country.

  यह चुनौतीपूर्ण हो सकता है, क्योंकि देश में **मानसिक रोग विशेषज्ञों** की कमी है।

- Given the magnitude of the burden of **mental health disorders** in the country, training more psychiatrists to serve an unmet need needs to be prioritised.

  देश में **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विकारों** का बोझ देखते हुए, मानसिक रोग विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षित करना ताकि एक अनमेट आवश्यकता की सेवा की जा सके, इसे प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

- We cannot eliminate **TB** from India unless we comprehensively address the **mental health care needs** of **TB-affected individuals**.

  हम **TB** को भारत से तब तक समाप्त नहीं कर सकते जब तक हम **TB से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों** की **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल** आवश्यकताओं को समग्र रूप से संबोधित नहीं करते।

- Addressing the intersection of **TB** and **mental health** demands a collaborative and comprehensive approach.

  TB और **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य** के बीच के संपर्क को संबोधित करना एक सहयोगी और समग्र दृष्टिकोण की मांग करता है।

- **Policymakers** must focus on creating integrated policies that provide **mental health (MH) support**.

  नीति निर्माता को **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य (MH) समर्थन** प्रदान करने वाली एकीकृत नीतियाँ बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए।

- They also need to allocate resources and prioritise **MH services** within **TB programmes**.

  उन्हें संसाधनों का आवंटन करने और **TB कार्यक्रमों** के भीतर **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं** को प्राथमिकता देने की भी आवश्यकता है।

- We need to start by recognising that **TB** and **mental health** are commodities, and the integration of **mental health care** in **TB care** is needed at every step of the **TB care cascade**.

  हमें यह मानकर शुरुआत करनी होगी कि **TB** और **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य** वस्तुएँ हैं, और **TB देखभाल** में **मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल** का एकीकरण **TB देखभाल** के प्रत्येक कदम पर आवश्यक है।