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08_12_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. **Special SC Bench will hear Places of Worship Act case / विशेष सुप्रीम कोर्ट बेंच पूजा स्थल अधिनियम मामले की सुनवाई करेगी (GS Paper-I: Right To Religion/Communalism)**
2. **'Healthy India, Happy India' campaign begins / 'स्वस्थ भारत, खुशहाल भारत' अभियान शुरू (PCS)**
3. **Kashmir mosques lend themselves to a solar storm / कश्मीर की मस्जिदें सौर तूफान के लिए तैयार (PCS)**
4. **Key suspect in Laos 'cyber slavery' cases arrested from Kolkata / लाओस में 'साइबर गुलामी' के मामले में मुख्य संदिग्ध कोलकाता से गिरफ्तार (GS Paper-III: Cyber Security)**
5. **Complaints filed against marketing pitch of nutraceuticals developed by CMFRI / सीएमएफआरआई द्वारा विकसित न्यूट्रास्युटिकल्स की मार्केटिंग पिच के खिलाफ शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं (GS Paper-III: Cyber Security)**
6. **U.P. invokes ESMA, imposes six-month ban on protests / उत्तर प्रदेश ने ESMA लागू किया, विरोध प्रदर्शनों पर छह महीने का प्रतिबंध लगाया (GS Paper-III: Freedom To Strike)**
7. **Rajnath to oversee commissioning of Tushil in Russia / राजनाथ रूस में तुशील के निर्माण कार्य की निगरानी करेंगे (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)**





8. **BSF deployment moved to zero line along Bangladesh border in Bengal** / बंगाल में बांग्लादेश सीमा पर बीएसएफ की तैनाती शून्य रेखा पर कर दी गई (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
9. **'Design phase of indigenous nuclear attack submarines to take 4-5 years'** / 'स्वदेशी परमाणु हमलावर पनडुब्बियों के डिजाइन चरण में 4-5 साल लगेंगे' (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
10. **UN declares December 21 as World Meditation Day** / संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 21 दिसंबर को विश्व ध्यान दिवस घोषित किया (GS Paper-II: IR/PCS)
11. **By 2030, ITC wants to bring 10 million farmers on its farm-services platform 2030** / तक, आईटीसी अपने कृषि-सेवा मंच पर 10 मिलियन किसानों को लाना चाहता है
12. **Preventing malaria using genetically modified parasites** / आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित परजीवियों का उपयोग करके मलेरिया को रोकना
13. **New insights into how Long COVID affects the brain** / लॉन्ग कोविड मस्तिष्क को कैसे प्रभावित करता है, इस बारे में नई जानकारी (GS Paper-III: S&T)
14. **Not a straw** / एक तिनका भी नहीं (GS Paper-III: S&T)
15. **The row over tungsten mining near Madurai** / मदुरै के पास टंगस्टन खनन को लेकर विवाद (GS Paper-III: Industry)
16. **Why can't the world agree on a plastic ban?** / दुनिया प्लास्टिक पर प्रतिबंध लगाने पर सहमत क्यों नहीं हो पा रही है? (GS Paper-III: Environment)
17. **Wrath of the slow cyclone** / धीमे चक्रवात का प्रकोप (GS Paper-I: Geography)



Special SC Bench will hear Places of Worship Act case

It will look into pleas seeking to 'reclaim' places of worship 'encroached' by Muslim 'invaders'; first hearing fixed on Dec. 12; 'grievances' against Mughal rulers not a valid ground, say Muslim groups

GS Paper I: Communalism

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna has constituted a Special Bench to hear petitions challenging the validity of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act of 1991, a statute that has protected the identity and character of religious sites as they existed on August 15, 1947.

The three-judge Bench will be headed by Chief Justice Khanna, and also include Justices Sanjay Kumar and K.V. Viswanathan. The first hearing of the case is scheduled for 3.30 p.m. on December 12.

The listing of the case before the newly formed Special Bench was shown in the causelist published

GS Paper I: Right to religion

Act's ambit

The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 lays down the rules to prevent the conversion of religious places

SECTION 2(C) defines 'place of worship' to include "temple, mosque, gurdwara, church, monastery or any other place of public religious worship..."

SECTION 3 prohibits the conversion of any place of worship

SECTION 4 imposes a positive obligation to maintain the religious character of every place of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947

PHOTO: R. V. MOORTHY



Eye of the storm: The Gyanvapi mosque committee has also sought to intervene in the challenge against the 1991 Act.

by the court on Saturday.

The case involves a slew of petitions challenging the legality of the 1991 Act. The petitioners, including advocate Ashwini Kumar

Upadhyay, blame the 1991 law for barring Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, and Sikhs from approaching courts to "re-claim" their places of worship which were al-

legedly "invaded" and "encroached" upon by "fundamentalist barbaric invaders".

Muslim organisations such as the All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) and the Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind, however, have countered it. They say that these pleas, in the guise of public interest petitions, cannot challenge a Central law which has guarded the spirit of fraternity and secularism, virtues from the Preamble of the Constitution, as well as parts of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution, through protection of the religious character of religious places.

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Special SC Bench will hear Places of Worship Act case

विशेष सर्वोच्च न्यायालय पीठ प्लेसेज़ ऑफ वरशिप एक्ट केस सुनेगी





Chief Justice of India (CJI) Sanjiv Khanna has constituted a Special Bench to hear petitions challenging the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, which protects the identity and character of religious sites as they existed on August 15, 1947.

भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (सीजेआई) संजीव खन्ना ने प्लेस ऑफ वर्शिप (विशेष प्रावधान) अधिनियम, 1991 को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं की सुनवाई के लिए एक विशेष पीठ का गठन किया है, जो 15 अगस्त 1947 को धार्मिक स्थलों की पहचान और स्वरूप की रक्षा करता है।

- The three-judge Bench will include **CJI Khanna, Justice Sanjay Kumar, and Justice K.V. Viswanathan.**

इस तीन-सदस्यीय पीठ में सीजेआई खन्ना, न्यायमूर्ति संजय कुमार और न्यायमूर्ति के.वी. विश्वनाथन शामिल होंगे।

- The first hearing is scheduled for **3:30 p.m. on December 12, 2024.**

पहली सुनवाई 12 दिसंबर 2024 को दोपहर 3:30 बजे निर्धारित की गई है।

- The case involves petitions challenging the legality of the **1991 Act**. Petitioners argue the Act bars **Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, and Sikhs** from reclaiming places of worship allegedly encroached upon by “**fundamentalist barbaric invaders**”.

मामला 1991 अधिनियम की वैधता को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं से संबंधित है। याचिकाकर्ता तर्क देते हैं कि यह अधिनियम हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध और सिखों को उनके पूजा स्थलों को पुनः प्राप्त करने से रोकता है, जिन पर "कट्टर बर्बर आक्रमणकारियों" ने कब्जा कर लिया था।

- **Muslim organisations** like the **All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB)** and **Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind** oppose these pleas, arguing they undermine **fraternity, secularism, and the Basic Structure** of the Constitution.

मुस्लिम संगठनों जैसे ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड (एआईएमपीएलबी) और जमीयत उलेमा-ए-हिंद इन याचिकाओं का विरोध करते हैं और तर्क देते हैं कि ये भाईचारे, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और संविधान के मौलिक ढांचे को कमजोर करती हैं।

- They cite the **Ayodhya judgment**, which observed that the **1991 Act** preserves the “**character of places of public worship**” and ensures that “**history and its wrongs**” are not used to oppress the present or future.

वे अयोध्या निर्णय का हवाला देते हैं, जिसमें यह देखा गया कि 1991 अधिनियम सार्वजनिक पूजा स्थलों के "स्वरूप" को संरक्षित करता है और सुनिश्चित करता है कि "इतिहास और इसके अन्याय" का उपयोग वर्तमान या भविष्य को दबाने के लिए न हो।

- The **Gyanvapi mosque management committee** has also sought to intervene in the case, stating that claims about the Mughal period cannot challenge the validity of a **legislative enactment**.

ज्ञानवापी मस्जिद प्रबंधन समिति ने भी मामले में हस्तक्षेप की मांग की है और कहा है कि मुगल काल से संबंधित दावे कानूनी अधिनियम की वैधता को चुनौती नहीं दे सकते।

- The **Union government** has not yet filed its counter-affidavit in the challenge to the **1991 Act**.





केंद्र सरकार ने अभी तक 1991 अधिनियम के खिलाफ अपनी काउंटर हलफनामा दाखिल नहीं किया है।

- Local courts in **Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh** have seen increased interventions in civil suits questioning the character of mosques.

राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थानीय अदालतों ने मस्जिदों के स्वरूप को लेकर दीवानी मामलों में बढ़ती न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप देखी है।

campaign begins

PCS

The Hindu Bureau

VELLORE

“Healthy India, Happy India”, a joint initiative of **The Hindu** and **Naruvi Hospitals, Vellore**, to build awareness on preventive healthcare, was inaugurated by Deputy Chief Minister **Udhayanidhi Stalin** on Saturday.

He appreciated the partnership to take the message on health to people. **G.V. Sampath**, founder and chairman, **Naruvi Hospitals**, explained the genesis of the project, while **N. Ram**, director, **The Hindu Group**, highlighted **Tamil Nadu's leadership in healthcare initiatives**.

The partnership will fea-

ture a series of 15 webinars on a variety of topics emphasizing prevention and holistic health, to build awareness among people and start them on a journey of prioritising their health. These will be anchored by **The Hindu's** editorial team, with participation of experts from **Naruvi Hospitals**, and specialists.

The webinar series kicked off with an offline event at the hospital in **Vellore**, featuring experts, including pulmonary and respiratory medicine specialists, who weighed in on the twin burden of stress and sleep.

MORE REPORTS

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‘Healthy India, Happy India’ campaign begins

‘स्वस्थ भारत, खुशहाल भारत’

अभियान शुरू

- “Healthy India, Happy India,” a joint initiative of **The Hindu** and **Naruvi Hospitals, Vellore**, aims to build awareness on preventive healthcare and was inaugurated by Deputy Chief Minister **Udhayanidhi Stalin** on Saturday.

“स्वस्थ भारत, खुशहाल भारत,” जो द हिंदू और नारुवी हॉस्पिटल्स, वेल्लोर की एक साझेदारी पहल है, का उद्देश्य निवारक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पर जागरूकता फैलाना है। इसे उपमुख्यमंत्री उदयनिधि स्टालिन द्वारा शनिवार को उद्घाटन किया गया।

- Deputy CM **Udhayanidhi Stalin** appreciated the partnership for taking the **health message** to the people.

उपमुख्यमंत्री उदयनिधि स्टालिन ने स्वास्थ्य संदेश को जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए इस साझेदारी की सराहना की।

- G.V. Sampath**, founder and chairman of **Naruvi Hospitals**, explained the genesis of the project, while **N. Ram**, director of **The Hindu Group**, highlighted **Tamil Nadu's leadership in healthcare initiatives**.

जी.वी. संपत, नारुवी हॉस्पिटल्स के संस्थापक और अध्यक्ष, ने परियोजना की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या की, जबकि एन. राम, द हिंदू ग्रुप के निदेशक, ने तमिलनाडु की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पहलों में नेतृत्व को रेखांकित किया।

- The partnership will feature a series of **15 webinars** on various topics emphasizing **prevention and holistic health**, aiming to build awareness among people and encourage them to prioritize their health.

इस साझेदारी में **15 वेबिनार** की एक श्रृंखला शामिल होगी, जो विभिन्न विषयों पर **रोकथाम और**



समग्र स्वास्थ्य पर जोर देगी और लोगों के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाने और उन्हें अपने स्वास्थ्य को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगी।

- The webinars will be anchored by **The Hindu's editorial team**, with participation from **experts at Naruvi Hospitals** and specialists.

इन वेबिनार को द हिंदू की संपादकीय टीम द्वारा संचालित किया जाएगा, जिसमें नारुवी हॉस्पिटल्स के विशेषज्ञों और अन्य विशेषज्ञों की भागीदारी होगी।

- The webinar series kicked off with an **offline event** at the hospital in **Vellore**, featuring experts, including **pulmonary and respiratory medicine specialists**, discussing the **twin burden of stress and sleep**.

वेबिनार श्रृंखला की शुरुआत वेल्लोर के हॉस्पिटल में एक ऑफलाइन इवेंट से हुई, जिसमें फेफड़ों और श्वसन चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों सहित अन्य विशेषज्ञों ने तनाव और नींद के दोहरे बोझ पर चर्चा की।

Kashmir mosques lend themselves to a solar storm

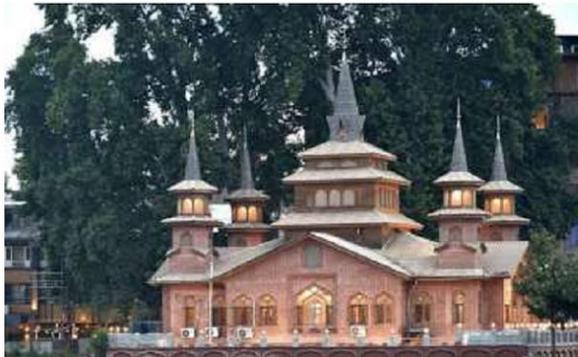
Uniquely multi-tiered, broad-sloped roofs of these places of worship in the Valley are an ideal fit for tapping the sun; J&K Chief Secretary Atal Dulloo gives the nod to include religious places under the flagship PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

PCS

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

The uniquely multi-tiered and broad-sloped roofs of mosques in Kashmir are set to be part of an ambitious project to generate renewable energy in the Valley.

J&K Chief Secretary Atal Dulloo, at a meeting held in Srinagar recently, gave the nod to include religious places, especially mosques in Kashmir, under the flagship 'PM Surya Ghar (sun house)-Muft Bijli Yojana (free electricity scheme)' to boost the generation of



Ambitious plan: With there being a mosque in every locality, Kashmir has a great potential for solar generation. IMRAN NISSAR

electricity in a region that faces long power cuts throughout the year.

Reyaz Ameen Malik, an electrical engineer who gained expertise in the

renewable energy sector in Saudi Arabia and the UAE, feels the initiative could be a game-changer. "It has huge potential, given that there are

mosques with wide roof surfaces in every locality in the Kashmir Valley. Religious sites have no load requirement at night, can easily become self-sufficient in the summers, and supply surplus electricity to the Power Department with an on-grid system. They can generate 3 KW (kilowatt) to 5 KW of electricity," he said.

Mr. Malik said Gulbarg colony in uptown Srinagar, which has 10 mosques in its vicinity, is apt to understand the potential. "This one colony could easily generate 50 KW of

electricity," he said.

Most mosques in Kashmir are registered as domestic consumers. Several vendors are petitioning caretakers of mosques to install rooftop solar panels.

However, many of them told *The Hindu* that mosque caretakers were reluctant due to the low subsidy. "Mosques are not income generating units. It needs additional handholding from the government to install solar panels," Ejaz Ahmad, a caretaker in Hawal, said.

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Kashmir mosques lend themselves to a solar storm

कश्मीर की मस्जिदें सौर ऊर्जा परियोजना में योगदान देंगी

The uniquely multi-tiered and broad-sloped roofs of mosques in Kashmir are set to be part of an ambitious project to generate renewable energy in the Valley.

कश्मीर की मस्जिदों की विशिष्ट बहुस्तरीय और चौड़ी ढलानदार छतें घाटी में





नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने की महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना का हिस्सा बनने जा रही हैं।

- **J&K Chief Secretary Atal Dulloo** recently gave the nod to include **religious places, especially mosques**, under the flagship 'PM Surya Ghar-Muft Bijli Yojana' to boost electricity generation in a region plagued by **long power cuts throughout the year**.
जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य सचिव अतल डुल्लू ने हाल ही में धार्मिक स्थलों, विशेष रूप से मस्जिदों को 'पीएम सूर्य घर-मुफ्त बिजली योजना' के तहत शामिल करने की मंजूरी दी, ताकि सालभर बिजली कटौती झेल रहे क्षेत्र में बिजली उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।
- **Reyaz Ameen Malik**, an electrical engineer with expertise in the renewable energy sector in **Saudi Arabia and the UAE**, said the initiative could be a **game-changer**.
रियाज अमीन मलिक, जो सऊदी अरब और यूएई में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता रखते हैं, ने इस पहल को **खेल-परिवर्तक** बताया।
 - He emphasized that **mosques with wide roof surfaces in every locality** could generate **3 KW to 5 KW of electricity**.
उन्होंने बताया कि प्रत्येक इलाके में चौड़ी छत वाली मस्जिदें 3 किलोवाट से 5 किलोवाट बिजली उत्पन्न कर सकती हैं।
 - **Religious sites** with no load requirement at night could easily become **self-sufficient in summers** and supply **surplus electricity** to the Power Department using an **on-grid system**.
धार्मिक स्थल, जिन्हें रात में बिजली की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, गर्मियों में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं और अधिशेष बिजली को ऑन-ग्रिड सिस्टम के माध्यम से बिजली विभाग को आपूर्ति कर सकते हैं।
- **Gulbarg Colony in Srinagar**, with **10 mosques**, has the potential to generate **50 KW of electricity**, showcasing the scope of the initiative.
श्रीनगर के गुलबर्ग कॉलोनी, जिसमें 10 मस्जिदें हैं, 50 किलोवाट बिजली उत्पन्न कर सकती हैं, जो इस पहल की संभावना को दर्शाता है।
- Most mosques in Kashmir are registered as **domestic consumers**, making it easier to integrate them into the project.
कश्मीर की अधिकांश मस्जिदें घरेलू उपभोक्ता के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं, जिससे उन्हें परियोजना में शामिल करना आसान होगा।
- Several vendors are encouraging mosque caretakers to install **rooftop solar panels**, but there is **reluctance** due to the **low subsidy**.
कई विक्रेता मस्जिदों के देखभालकर्ताओं को **रूफटॉप सोलर पैनल** लगाने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन **कम सब्सिडी** के कारण **हिचकिचाहट** है।
- Ejaz Ahmad, a caretaker from **Hawal**, stated that mosques need **additional government support** as they are **non-income generating units**.
हवाल के एक देखभालकर्ता एजाज अहमद ने कहा कि मस्जिदों को अतिरिक्त सरकारी समर्थन की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि वे आय पैदा करने वाले इकाई नहीं हैं।



Key suspect in Laos 'cyber slavery' cases arrested from Kolkata

GS Paper III: Cyber Security

The Hindu Bureau

CHENNAI

The Crime Branch CID (CB-CID) has arrested a key suspect in a string of Laos-linked "cyber slavery" cases.

The CB-CID arrested Shankar Sarkar, hailing from West Bengal, who was allegedly part of a racket that trafficked job aspirants to Laos and forced them into executing cyber fraud.

Shankar Sarkar was nabbed when he was about to leave for Laos from Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.



Shankar Sarkar

Educated youth from various States seeking jobs abroad were being recruited by illegal agencies and sent to South-East Asian countries such as Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, on tourist visas.

They were trapped in scam compounds and forced to do cyber fraud. The victims were made to contact people through fake social media IDs and lure them into investing in fake online applications.

Human trafficking

They were subjected to "cruelty and physical abuse" if they refused to comply - a form of human trafficking known as "cyber slavery".

Such cases are handled by CB-CID.

According to sources, an illegal recruitment agency had sent Mr. Sarkar to Laos in 2022 for 'scamming'

jobs. While in Laos, he met James, an illegal recruitment agent, who promised him commission for recruiting job aspirants from India for cyber fraud.

Following Mr. Sarkar's instructions, a person named Abdul Kadher sent nine persons from Tamil Nadu to Laos after recruiting them on the pretext of data entry jobs through Syed, an illegal recruitment agent based out of Tiruchirappalli.

While Syed and Abdul Kadher were nabbed, Mr. Sarkar was detained at the Kolkata airport, brought to Tamil Nadu and remanded in judicial custody.

Key suspect in Laos 'cyber slavery' cases arrested from Kolkata

लाओस 'साइबर गुलामी' मामलों के प्रमुख संदिग्ध को कोलकाता से गिरफ्तार किया गया

The Crime Branch CID (CB-CID) arrested a key suspect in a series of Laos-linked "cyber slavery" cases.

क्राइम ब्रांच CID (CB-CID) ने लाओस से जुड़े 'साइबर गुलामी' मामलों में मुख्य संदिग्ध को गिरफ्तार किया।

- The arrested person, **Shankar Sarkar**, hailing from **West Bengal**, was allegedly part of a racket **trafficking job aspirants to Laos** and forcing them into **cyber fraud**. गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति, शंकर सरकार, जो पश्चिम बंगाल का रहने वाला है, पर लाओस में नौकरी चाहने वालों की तस्करी और उन्हें साइबर धोखाधड़ी करने के लिए मजबूर करने का आरोप है।





- **Shankar Sarkar** was nabbed at **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata**, as he was about to leave for **Laos**.
शंकर सरकार को नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा, कोलकाता पर पकड़ा गया, जब वह लाओस के लिए रवाना होने वाला था।
- Educated youth from various **States seeking jobs abroad** were being recruited by **illegal agencies** and sent to **South-East Asian countries** like **Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar** on **tourist visas**.
विदेश में नौकरी की तलाश करने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के शिक्षित युवाओं को अवैध एजेंसियों द्वारा भर्ती किया गया और कंबोडिया, लाओस और म्यांमार जैसे दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों में पर्यटन वीजा पर भेजा गया।
- Victims were trapped in **scam compounds** and forced to engage in **cyber fraud**, contacting people via **fake social media IDs** to lure them into investing in **fake online applications**.
पीड़ितों को स्कैम कंपस में फंसाया गया और साइबर धोखाधड़ी करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया, जहां उन्हें नकली सोशल मीडिया आईडी के जरिए लोगों से संपर्क कर नकली ऑनलाइन एप्लिकेशन में निवेश करने के लिए लुभाना पड़ा।
- Victims were subjected to "**cruelty and physical abuse**" if they refused to comply, a form of **human trafficking** known as "**cyber slavery**".
यदि पीड़ितों ने मानने से इनकार किया, तो उन्हें "क्रूरता और शारीरिक शोषण" का सामना करना पड़ा, जिसे "साइबर गुलामी" के रूप में जाना जाता है।
- The CB-CID handles such cases and revealed that **Shankar Sarkar** was sent to Laos in **2022** by an **illegal recruitment agency** for **scamming jobs**.
CB-CID इस तरह के मामलों को संभालता है और उसने खुलासा किया कि शंकर सरकार को **2022** में अवैध भर्ती एजेंसी द्वारा धोखाधड़ी की नौकरियों के लिए लाओस भेजा गया था।
 - In Laos, he met **James**, an **illegal recruitment agent**, who promised him a **commission** for recruiting job aspirants from India for **cyber fraud**.
लाओस में, वह जेम्स, एक अवैध भर्ती एजेंट, से मिला, जिसने साइबर धोखाधड़ी के लिए भारत से नौकरी चाहने वालों की भर्ती करने पर कमीशन देने का वादा किया।
- Following his instructions, **Abdul Kadher** recruited **nine persons from Tamil Nadu** under the pretext of **data entry jobs** and sent them to **Laos** through **Syed**, another illegal recruitment agent from **Tiruchi**.
उनके निर्देशों पर, अब्दुल कादर ने तमिलनाडु से नौ लोगों को डाटा एंट्री नौकरियों के बहाने भर्ती किया और उन्हें तिरुची के एक अन्य अवैध भर्ती एजेंट सैयद के माध्यम से लाओस भेज दिया।
- While **Syed and Abdul Kadher** were nabbed earlier, **Shankar Sarkar** was detained at the **Kolkata airport**, brought to **Tamil Nadu**, and remanded in **judicial custody**.
जहां सैयद और अब्दुल कादर को पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था, वहीं शंकर सरकार को कोलकाता हवाई अड्डे पर हिरासत में लिया गया, तमिलनाडु लाया गया और न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया गया।





Complaints filed against marketing pitch of nutraceuticals developed by CMFRI

GS Paper III: Cyber Security
The Hindu Bureau

KOZHIKODE

Campaign Against Pseudo Science Using Law and Ethics (CAPSULE) Kerala, a wing of the Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishad, has filed complaints with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) against the online marketing claims and sale of three nutraceuticals products, which have been developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI).

Nutraceuticals are products derived from food sources with additional health benefits besides basic nutritional value. The complaint said the product, Algamin Tension-Ease capsules, promises to



Kerala medical group asks FSSAI to take action against misleading claims. GETTY IMAGES

boost heart health, manage mild to moderate hypertension, control high cholesterol and circulatory instability, and relieve anxiety and stress. The manufacturer claims it reduces blood pressure and hypertension, regulates optimal blood flow, and has no side effects.

The product Algamin Diabet-Ease capsules is be-

ing advertised claiming that it helps to improve digestive health and weakness due to diabetes, can lower blood sugar levels, and maximises insulin utilisation in the body. Both of them are manufactured by Kochi-based Ayur Research Centre for Pioneer Pharmaceuticals Limited and marketed by GoWell International Traders Private Limited. According to the CMFRI, they contain 100% natural marine bioactive ingredients from selected seaweeds, which are commonly available in the Indian coastal waters.

'No human trials held'

GreenRex capsules, manufactured by Elixir Extracts Private Limited, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam, and marketed by Emineotech Private Limited, Chavara,

Kollam, claim to treat non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

The complaint pointed out, quoting official documents, that these products have not been subjected to human trials and there are concerns about their safety and efficacy. Also, they violate the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations, 2018, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. CAPSULE Kerala functionaries urged the FSSAI to conduct an investigation and take action to curb misleading claims and ensure compliance with FSSAI regulations and other applicable laws.

Complaints filed against marketing pitch of nutraceuticals developed by CMFRI

सीएमएफआरआई द्वारा विकसित न्यूट्रास्युटिकल्स के विपणन दावों पर शिकायत दर्ज

Campaign Against Pseudo Science Using Law and Ethics (CAPSULE) Kerala, a wing of the Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishad, has filed complaints with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) against the online marketing claims and sale of three nutraceutical products developed by the Indian Council of





Agricultural Research-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI).

कैम्पेन अगेंस्ट सूडो साइंस यूजिंग लॉ एंड एथिक्स (CAPSULE) केरल, जो केरल ससंघ साहित्य परिषद का एक हिस्सा है, ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद-सेंट्रल मरीन फिशरीज रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (ICAR-CMFRI) द्वारा विकसित तीन न्यूट्रास्युटिकल उत्पादों के ऑनलाइन विपणन दावों और बिक्री के खिलाफ भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (FSSAI) के पास शिकायत दर्ज की है।

- **Nutraceuticals** are products derived from food sources with additional health benefits beyond basic nutritional value.
न्यूट्रास्युटिकल्स वे उत्पाद हैं जो खाद्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त होते हैं और मूल पोषण मूल्य से परे अतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य लाभ प्रदान करते हैं।
- The complaint mentions the product **Algamin TensionEase capsules**, which claim to boost heart health, manage mild to moderate hypertension, control high cholesterol, and relieve anxiety and stress.
शिकायत में **अलगामिन टेंशनईज कैप्सूल्स** का उल्लेख है, जो हृदय स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने, हल्के से मध्यम उच्च रक्तचाप को प्रबंधित करने, उच्च कोलेस्ट्रॉल को नियंत्रित करने और चिंता और तनाव से राहत देने का दावा करते हैं।
- The manufacturer claims it **reduces blood pressure**, regulates **optimal blood flow**, and has **no side effects**.
निर्माता का दावा है कि यह रक्तचाप कम करता है, उत्तम रक्त प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करता है और कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं है।
- The product **Algamin Diabet-Ease capsules** claims to improve digestive health, reduce weakness due to diabetes, lower blood sugar levels, and maximize insulin utilization.
अलगामिन डायबेट-ईज कैप्सूल्स पाचन स्वास्थ्य में सुधार, मधुमेह के कारण कमजोरी को कम करने, रक्त शर्करा के स्तर को कम करने और इंसुलिन के उपयोग को अधिकतम करने का दावा करते हैं।
- Both products are manufactured by **Kochi-based Ayur Research Centre for Pioneer Pharmaceuticals Limited** and marketed by **GoWell International Traders Private Limited**.
दोनों उत्पादों का निर्माण कोच्चि स्थित आयुर रिसर्च सेंटर फॉर पायनियर फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किया गया है और गोवेल इंटरनेशनल ट्रेडर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा विपणन किया गया है।
- According to **CMFRI**, these capsules contain **100% natural marine bioactive ingredients** from selected seaweeds found in Indian coastal waters.
सीएमएफआरआई के अनुसार, ये कैप्सूल भारतीय तटीय जल में पाए जाने वाले चुनिंदा समुद्री शैवाल से प्राप्त **100% प्राकृतिक समुद्री जैव सक्रिय घटक** हैं।





Concerns over Human Trials and Regulations

मानव परीक्षण और नियमों पर चिंता

- **GreenRex capsules**, manufactured by **Elixir Extracts Private Limited**, Ernakulam, and marketed by **Emineotech Private Limited**, Kollam, claim to treat **non-alcoholic fatty liver disease**.
ग्रीनरेक्स कैप्सूल्स, जिनका निर्माण एलीक्सिर एक्सट्रेक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एर्नाकुलम द्वारा किया गया है और विपणन इमिनोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कोल्लम द्वारा किया गया है, गैर-शराबी फैटी लीवर रोग का इलाज करने का दावा करते हैं।
- The complaint highlights that these products have **not undergone human trials** and raises concerns regarding their **safety and efficacy**.
शिकायत में बताया गया है कि इन उत्पादों का मानव परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है और इनकी सुरक्षा और प्रभावशीलता को लेकर चिंताएं उठाई गई हैं।
- It alleges violations of the **Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations, 2018**, **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006**, **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, **Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954**, and **Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940**.
यह खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (विज्ञापन और दावे) विनियम, 2018, खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019, ड्रग्स एंड मैजिक रेमेडीज (आपत्तिजनक विज्ञापन) अधिनियम, 1954, और ड्रग्स एंड कॉस्मेटिक्स अधिनियम, 1940 के उल्लंघन का आरोप लगाता है।
- **CAPSULE Kerala** urged the **FSSAI** to investigate and take action against these **misleading claims**, ensuring compliance with regulations.
CAPSULE केरल ने **FSSAI** से इन भ्रामक दावों की जांच करने और नियमों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह किया।



U.P. invokes ESMA, imposes six-month ban on protests

Decision comes amid the upcoming Maha Kumbh and other events; the Opposition calls it 'undemocratic' and suppression of employees' rights

GS Paper III: Freedom to strike

UPC Tmoua Dmcau
LUCKNOW

The Uttar Pradesh government on Saturday invoked the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA), banning strikes by government employees in all State government departments, corporations, and authorities for six months.

"In exercise of the powers under sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Uttar Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966 (U.P. Act No. 30 of 1966), the State government prohibited strikes for a period of six months from the date of the notification," reads the notification issued by the government.

The decision came amid the upcoming Maha Kumbh, which is going to be held in the State, and other important programmes.

The Act gives the police the power to arrest the em-



Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath during a visit to review preparations ahead of the Maha Kumbh in Prayagraj on Saturday. PTI

ployees violating the provisions of the Act without a warrant. The punishment is imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or a fine which may extend to ₹1,000 or both, to any person who instigated a strike which was illegal under the Act.

The Opposition described the decision as undemocratic, aimed at curtailing the right to protest. "The ruling BJP-led Uttar

Pradesh government is anti-people and anti-democratic to the core. Everyone, including government employees, has the right to protest. Such a decision shows that the present government is scared of listening to the grievances of any section of the population including its own employees. It is a black law, we condemn the move," said Anil Yadav, a senior Congress leader.

U.P. invokes ESMA, imposes six-month ban on protests

उत्तर प्रदेश ने ईएसएमए लागू किया, छह महीने के लिए विरोध प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया

The Uttar Pradesh government invoked the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) on Saturday, banning strikes by government employees in all State government departments, corporations, and authorities for six months.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने शनिवार को आवश्यक सेवा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम (ESMA) लागू किया, जिससे सभी राज्य सरकार के विभागों, निगमों और प्राधिकरणों में छह महीने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल पर प्रतिबंध लगाया।

- The notification, issued under **sub-section (1) of section-3 of the Uttar Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966 (U.P. Act No. 30 of 1966)**, prohibits strikes for six months from the date of the notification.

यह अधिसूचना उत्तर प्रदेश आवश्यक सेवा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1966 (उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम संख्या 30, 1966) की धारा-3 की उपधारा (1) के तहत जारी की गई, जो अधिसूचना की तिथि से छह महीने के लिए हड़तालों को प्रतिबंधित करती है।

- The decision was taken in light of the upcoming **Maha Kumbh** and other important programs in the state.





यह निर्णय राज्य में होने वाले **महाकुंभ** और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लिया गया।

- Under the Act, the **police have the power to arrest** employees violating its provisions without a warrant.

इस अधिनियम के तहत, **पुलिस को बिना वारंट** अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने वाले कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार है।

- The punishment includes **imprisonment for up to one year, a fine of up to ₹1,000**, or both, for any person who instigates a strike deemed illegal under the Act.

इस अधिनियम के तहत, किसी व्यक्ति को अवैध हड़ताल के लिए उकसाने पर **एक साल तक की सजा, ₹1,000 तक का जुर्माना**, या दोनों हो सकते हैं।

- Opposition leaders described the move as **“undemocratic”** and aimed at suppressing the **right to protest** of employees.

विपक्षी नेताओं ने इस कदम को **“अलोकतांत्रिक”** बताया और इसे कर्मचारियों के **विरोध करने के अधिकार** को दबाने के उद्देश्य से उठाया गया कदम करार दिया।

- Senior Congress leader **Anil Yadav** termed it as a **black law**, condemning the ruling BJP-led Uttar Pradesh government for being **anti-people and anti-democratic**.

वरिष्ठ कांग्रेस नेता **अनिल यादव** ने इसे **काला कानून** करार देते हुए बीजेपी के नेतृत्व वाली उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को **जनविरोधी और अलोकतांत्रिक** बताया।

- He stated that **government employees have the right to protest** and accused the government of being afraid to address grievances of its own employees.

उन्होंने कहा कि **सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विरोध करने का अधिकार है** और सरकार पर अपने कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें सुनने से डरने का आरोप लगाया।



Rajnath to oversee commissioning of Tushil in Russia

GS Paper III: Internal Security

NEW DELHI



Rajnath Singh

The first of two stealth guided missile frigates, *Tushil*, under construction in Russia, is set to be commissioned during the three-day visit of Defence Minister Rajnath Singh beginning on Sunday for the 21st meeting of the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military and Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-M&MTC).

Mr. Singh and his Russian counterpart, Andrey Belousov, will co-chair the 21st meeting of the IRIGC-M&MTC in Moscow on December 10, a Defence Ministry statement said. "The two leaders will review the entire range of multi-faceted relations between the two countries in the field of defence, including military-to-military and industrial cooperation. They will also exchange views on contemporary regional and global issues of mutual interest."

Mr. Singh will travel to Yantra Shipyard in Kaliningrad for the commissioning ceremony of the frigate during which he will be accompanied by Navy

chief Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi.

In addition, he will pay tributes at 'The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier' in Moscow to honour the Soviet soldiers killed during the Second World War. He will interact with members of the Indian community.

Tushil is an upgraded Krivak III class frigate of Project 1135.6 of which six are already in service – three Talwar class ships, built at Baltisky shipyard, St. Petersburg, and three follow-on Teg class ships, built at Yantar shipyard, Kaliningrad. The ship's construction was closely monitored by an Indian team of specialists from the Warship Overseeing Team stationed at Kaliningrad, under the aegis of the Embassy of India, Moscow, the Navy said in a statement.

पर चर्चा करेंगे।

- Mr. Singh will travel to **Yantra Shipyard in Kaliningrad** for the commissioning ceremony of the frigate and will be accompanied by **Navy Chief Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi**.

राजनाथ सिंह कालिनिनग्राद में यंत्रा शिपयार्ड में फ्रिगेट के कमीशनिंग समारोह के लिए जाएंगे और उनके साथ नेवी चीफ एडमिरल दिनेश के. त्रिपाठी होंगे।

- He will also pay tributes at the **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier** in Moscow to honour **Soviet soldiers** killed during the **Second World War** and interact with the **Indian community**.

Rajnath to oversee commissioning of Tushil in Russia

रूस में तुशील के कमीशनिंग की देखरेख करेंगे राजनाथ

- The first of two **stealth guided missile frigates**, *Tushil*, under construction in **Russia**, is set to be commissioned during the three-day visit of **Defence Minister Rajnath Singh** beginning on Sunday.

रूस में निर्माणाधीन दो स्टील्थ गाइडेड मिसाइल फ्रिगेट्स में से पहला, तुशील, रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह की रविवार से शुरू होने वाली तीन दिवसीय यात्रा के दौरान कमीशन किया जाएगा।

- The visit is for the **21st meeting** of the **India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military and Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-M&MTC)**.

यह यात्रा भारत-रूस अंतर-सरकारी सैन्य और सैन्य तकनीकी सहयोग आयोग (IRIGC-M&MTC) की 21वीं बैठक के लिए है।

- **Rajnath Singh** and his Russian counterpart, **Andrey Belousov**, will co-chair the meeting in **Moscow on December 10**, according to a Defence Ministry statement.

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुसार, राजनाथ सिंह और उनके रूसी समकक्ष आंद्रेई बेलूसोव इस बैठक की 10 दिसंबर को मॉस्को में सह-अध्यक्षता करेंगे।

- They will review the **entire range of defence relations**, including **military-to-military** and **industrial cooperation**, and discuss **regional and global issues of mutual interest**.

वे संपूर्ण रक्षा संबंधों, जिसमें सैन्य से सैन्य और औद्योगिक

सहयोग शामिल हैं, की समीक्षा करेंगे और क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक मुद्दों



वह माँस्को में अज्ञात सैनिक की कब्र पर जाकर द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में शहीद हुए सोवियत सैनिकों को श्रद्धांजलि देंगे और भारतीय समुदाय से बातचीत करेंगे।

- Tushil is an upgraded Krivak III class frigate of Project 1135.6, of which six are already in service.

तुशील प्रोजेक्ट 1135.6 का अपग्रेडेड क्रिवाक III क्लास फ्रिगेट है, जिनमें से छह पहले से सेवा में हैं।

- These include three Talwar class ships, built at Baltisky Shipyard, St. Petersburg, and three Teg class ships, built at Yantar Shipyard, Kaliningrad. इनमें तीन तलवार क्लास जहाज शामिल हैं, जो बाल्टिस्की शिपयार्ड, सेंट पीटर्सबर्ग में बनाए गए और तीन तेग क्लास जहाज, जो यंत्रा शिपयार्ड, कालिनिनग्राद में बनाए गए हैं।
- The construction of Tushil was closely monitored by an Indian team of specialists from the Warship Overseeing Team stationed in Kaliningrad, under the aegis of the Embassy of India, Moscow, as per the Navy.

नौसेना के अनुसार, तुशील का निर्माण भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की टीम द्वारा, जो कालिनिनग्राद में तैनात वॉरशिप ओवरसाइट टीम का हिस्सा है, माँस्को में भारतीय दूतावास के अधीन करीबी निगरानी में किया गया।

BSF deployment moved to zero line along Bangladesh border in Bengal

GS Paper III: Internal Security

Shiv Sahay Singh
KOLKATA

The Border Security Force has shifted the deployment of its personnel to the zero line along the border with Bangladesh in Murshidabad district of West Bengal. The border is a long stretch of char lands along the Padma river, and the forces had so far been deployed a few hundred metres from the border inside the Indian territory.

Farmers who have their farmlands in the chars until now had to register with the BSF to access and cultivate the lands.

“There are three battalions in Murshidabad, where there is a problem of char lands. Everywhere, we have deployed forces along the zero line from Farakka to Kakmarichar,” Deputy Inspector-General Anil Kumar Sinha of the BSF Baharampur range told presspersons.



West Bengal shares a 2,216-km border with Bangladesh, and it is manned by three frontiers of the BSF. SHIV SAHAY SINGH

The official said the deployment has been made from three battalions – Battalions 73, 146, and 149 of the South Bengal Frontier of the BSF.

‘Long-pending demand’ While sources in the security establishment said that the turmoil in Bangladesh may have prompted the deployment, BSF officials said it was a long pending demand of farmers in the

area. Chars are pieces of land formed of sand and silt that appear and disappear depending on the flow of river.

The chars along the Bangladesh border are created by the Padma. They don’t have power and water supply, which is why the forces had been stationed inside the Indian territory.

BSF officials said that the work on surveying and

erecting fences along the International Border will start soon.

Better protection

Julfikar Ali, secretary, Border Development Committee of Murshidabad, who has repeatedly demanded deployment of the BSF at the zero line in the chars, welcomed the move. He said it will benefit thousands of farmers.

“Now farmers can access their land without having to take permission from the BSF. This would also help in better protection of our borders,” he said.

Mr. Ali said that two Indian nationals were arrested and are still lodged in prison in Bangladesh after they crossed over to work in their fields on September 2. West Bengal shares a 2,216-km border with Bangladesh, and it is manned by three frontiers of the BSF.





BSF deployment moved to zero line along Bangladesh border in Bengal

पश्चिम बंगाल में बांग्लादेश सीमा के पास जीरो लाइन पर बीएसएफ की तैनाती

- The **Border Security Force (BSF)** has shifted the deployment of its personnel to the **zero line** along the **Bangladesh border** in **Murshidabad district** of **West Bengal**.
सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ) ने पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद जिले में बांग्लादेश सीमा के पास अपने जवानों को जीरो लाइन पर तैनात कर दिया है।
- The border consists of a long stretch of **char lands** along the **Padma river**, where forces were earlier deployed a few hundred metres inside Indian territory.
यह सीमा पद्मा नदी के किनारे फैले लंबे चार भूमि क्षेत्र से बनी है, जहां पहले जवानों को भारतीय क्षेत्र के अंदर कुछ सौ मीटर की दूरी पर तैनात किया जाता था।
- Farmers with **farmlands in the chars** had to **register with the BSF** to access and cultivate their lands.
चार भूमि में कृषि भूमि वाले किसानों को अपनी भूमि तक पहुंचने और खेती करने के लिए बीएसएफ के साथ पंजीकरण कराना पड़ता था।
- Deputy Inspector-General **Anil Kumar Sinha** of the BSF Baharampur range stated, "There are **three battalions in Murshidabad**, where the issue of char lands exists. Forces are deployed along the **zero line from Farakka to Kakmarichar**."
बीएसएफ बहारामपुर रेंज के डिप्टी इंस्पेक्टर जनरल अनिल कुमार सिन्हा ने कहा, "मुर्शिदाबाद में तीन बटालियन हैं, जहां चार भूमि की समस्या है। फरक्का से काकमारीचर तक जीरो लाइन पर बल तैनात कर दिए गए हैं।"
- The deployment includes **Battalions 73, 146, and 149** of the **South Bengal Frontier of the BSF**.
तैनाती में दक्षिण बंगाल फ्रंटियर बीएसएफ की बटालियन 73, 146 और 149 शामिल हैं।
- While **turmoil in Bangladesh** might have influenced the decision, officials stated that this was a **long-pending demand** of farmers.
हालांकि बांग्लादेश में अशांति ने इस निर्णय को प्रभावित किया हो सकता है, अधिकारियों ने कहा कि यह किसानों की लंबे समय से लंबित मांग थी।
- **Chars** are lands formed of **sand and silt**, which appear and disappear based on the **river flow**.
चार भूमि रेत और गाद से बनी भूमि हैं, जो नदी के प्रवाह के आधार पर उभरती और गायब होती रहती हैं।
- The chars along the **Bangladesh border** are formed by the **Padma river** and lack **power and water supply**, leading to earlier deployment inside Indian territory.
बांग्लादेश सीमा के पास चार भूमि पद्मा नदी द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं और यहां बिजली और पानी की आपूर्ति नहीं है, जिससे पहले जवानों को भारतीय क्षेत्र के अंदर तैनात किया जाता था।





- BSF officials mentioned that **surveying and erecting fences** along the **International Border** will begin soon.
बीएसएफ अधिकारियों ने बताया कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सर्वेक्षण और बाड़ लगाना जल्द ही शुरू होगा।
- **Julkar Ali**, Secretary of the **Border Development Committee of Murshidabad**, welcomed the move, stating it will benefit thousands of farmers.
मुर्शिदाबाद सीमा विकास समिति के सचिव जुलकर अली ने इस कदम का स्वागत किया और कहा कि इससे हजारों किसानों को लाभ होगा।
- He added, "Now farmers can access their land without needing permission from the BSF. This will also help in **better protection of our borders.**"
उन्होंने कहा, "अब किसान बीएसएफ से अनुमति लिए बिना अपनी भूमि तक पहुंच सकते हैं। यह हमारी सीमाओं की बेहतर सुरक्षा में भी मदद करेगा।"
- **Two Indian nationals** were arrested and are still imprisoned in **Bangladesh** after crossing over to work on their fields on **September 2**.
दो भारतीय नागरिकों को 2 सितंबर को अपने खेतों में काम करने के लिए सीमा पार करने के बाद बांग्लादेश में गिरफ्तार किया गया और वे अभी भी जेल में हैं।
- **West Bengal shares a 2,216-km border** with Bangladesh, manned by three frontiers of the BSF.

'Design phase of indigenous nuclear attack submarines to take 4-5 years'

GS Paper III: Internal Security

Dinakar Peri
NEW DELHI

The design phase of the indigenous nuclear attack submarines (SSN) will take four or five years and the construction of the first one, building on the experience of the ballistic nuclear missile submarine programme (SSBN), will take another five years, officials in the know said.

The third SSN leased from Russia is expected to be delivered to the Indian Navy in 2028 after delays.

Last week, Navy chief Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi said that "as per their timelines, 2036-37 was the very realistic timeframe when the first SSN can be inducted followed by the second one in a couple of years".

The design and development should take four or five years, and the construction another five



INS Arihant with a displacement of 6,000 tonnes was commissioned into service in August 2016. FILE PHOTO

years, the sources said. An SSN is different from an SSBN but the experience of building the latter is helpful and the reactor and other specifications will be finalised considering the requirement of speed and endurance that SSNs need, the sources said.

India had leased two SSNs, *INS Chakra 1* and 2, in the past from Russia. The third one, contracted on lease, has seen several delays due to COVID, hold-

ing up the finalisation of the hull that was to be refurbished. It is now expected by 2027-end or early-2028, according to sources.

The SSNs are a critical requirement for the Navy to keep a watch over the Indo-Pacific as they give unlimited endurance to perform a variety of tasks.

October saw two major developments – the Cabinet Committee on Security approved the indigenous

construction of two SSNs estimated to cost around ₹35,000 crore, while India's fourth SSBN referred to as S4* was launched into the water at the Ship Building Centre in Visakhapatnam, as reported earlier.

India currently has two SSBNs in operation.

INS Arihant with a displacement of 6,000 tonnes and powered by an 83-MW pressurised light-water reactor with enriched uranium was commissioned in August 2016.

The second SSBN, *INS Arighaat* (S3), which retains the same reactor specifications and dimensions with several technological upgrades, was commissioned in August.

The third SSBN *Aridhaman* (S4) is currently undergoing sea trials and is expected to be commissioned into service next year, sources said.





पश्चिम बंगाल का बांग्लादेश के साथ 2,216 किलोमीटर लंबा सीमा क्षेत्र है, जिसकी निगरानी बीएसएफ की तीन फ्रंटियर्स द्वारा की जाती है।

Design Phase of Indigenous Nuclear Attack Submarines to Take 4-5 Years

स्वदेशी परमाणु हमले वाली पनडुब्बियों के डिज़ाइन चरण को 4-5 वर्ष लगेगे

- The **design phase** of indigenous nuclear attack submarines (SSN) will take **4-5 years**, and the construction of the first one will take another **5 years**, based on the experience of the ballistic nuclear missile submarine (SSBN) program.
स्वदेशी परमाणु हमले वाली पनडुब्बियों (SSN) के डिज़ाइन चरण को 4-5 वर्ष लगेगे, और पहले पनडुब्बी का निर्माण 5 वर्षों में पूरा होगा, जो बैलिस्टिक परमाणु मिसाइल पनडुब्बी (SSBN) कार्यक्रम के अनुभव पर आधारित होगा।
- The **third SSN leased from Russia** is expected to be delivered to the **Indian Navy in 2028** after delays.
रूस से पट्टे पर ली गई तीसरी SSN के 2028 में भारतीय नौसेना को सौंपे जाने की उम्मीद है, जो विलंबित हो गई है।
- Navy Chief **Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi** stated that the first SSN could be inducted by **2036-37**, with the second following in a couple of years.
नौसेना प्रमुख एडमिरल दिनेश के. त्रिपाठी ने कहा कि पहली SSN को 2036-37 तक शामिल किया जा सकता है, और दूसरी SSN उसके कुछ वर्षों बाद आएगी।
- An **SSN** is different from an **SSBN**; however, the experience of building **SSBNs** will aid in finalizing specifications for **speed and endurance** required for SSNs.
SSN, SSBN से अलग होती है; हालांकि, SSBN के निर्माण का अनुभव गति और सहनशीलता के लिए आवश्यक विशिष्टताओं को अंतिम रूप देने में मदद करेगा।
- India had previously leased **two SSNs (INS Chakra 1 and 2)** from Russia. The third one, delayed due to **COVID-19**, is expected by **2027-end or early-2028**.
भारत ने पहले दो SSN (INS चक्र 1 और 2) रूस से पट्टे पर ली थीं। तीसरी SSN, जो COVID-19 के कारण विलंबित हुई, के 2027 के अंत या 2028 की शुरुआत तक मिलने की उम्मीद है।
- SSNs are essential for the Navy to monitor the **Indo-Pacific region** as they provide **unlimited endurance** for various tasks.
नौसेना के लिए हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की निगरानी के लिए SSN महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि ये विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए असीम सहनशीलता प्रदान करती हैं।
- In **October 2024**, the **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)** approved the indigenous construction of **two SSNs** at an estimated cost of **₹35,000 crore**.
अक्टूबर 2024 में, सुरक्षा मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति (CCS) ने ₹35,000 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत पर दो SSN के स्वदेशी निर्माण को मंजूरी दी।





- In the same month, India's **fourth SSBN (S4)** was launched into the water at the **Ship Building Centre in Visakhapatnam**.
इसी महीने, भारत की चौथी SSBN (S4) को विशाखापत्तनम के शिप बिल्डिंग सेंटर में पानी में उतारा गया।
- India currently operates **two SSBNs**:
 - **INS Arihant**, with a displacement of **6,000 tonnes** and powered by an **83-MW pressurized light-water reactor**, was commissioned in **August 2016**.
 - The second, **INS Arighaat (S3)**, with similar specifications and technological upgrades, was commissioned in **August 2024**.
भारत वर्तमान में दो SSBN का संचालन करता है:
 - **INS अरिहंत**, जिसका विस्थापन **6,000 टन** और संचालित है **83-MW के प्रेसुरिज्ड लाइट-वॉटर रिएक्टर** द्वारा, इसे **अगस्त 2016** में सेवा में शामिल किया गया।
 - दूसरा, **INS अरिघाट (S3)**, समान विशिष्टताओं और तकनीकी उन्नतियों के साथ, **अगस्त 2024** में शामिल किया गया।
- The third SSBN, **INS Aridhaman (S4)**, is undergoing **sea trials** and is expected to be commissioned next year.
तीसरी SSBN, **INS अरिधमान (S4)**, समुद्री परीक्षण से गुजर रही है और इसे अगले वर्ष शामिल किए जाने की उम्मीद है।

UN declares December 21 as World Meditation Day

PCS
Press Trust of India
GS Paper II: IR

India was a member of the core group of countries including Liechtenstein, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Mexico and Andorra that guided the unanimous adoption of the resolution titled World Meditation Day in the 193-member UN General Assembly on Friday.

India's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Parvathaneni Harish said in a post on X that India's leadership in overall human wellbeing stems from "our civilisational dictum of #VasudhaivaKutumbakam – the whole world is one family".

UN Declares December 21 as World Meditation Day

संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 21 दिसंबर को विश्व ध्यान दिवस के रूप में घोषित किया

- India was a member of the **core group** of countries, including **Liechtenstein, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Mexico, and Andorra**, that guided the unanimous adoption of the resolution titled **World Meditation Day** in the **193-member UN General Assembly** on Friday.

भारत उन मुख्य देशों के समूह का सदस्य था, जिसमें **लिकटेन्स्टीन, श्रीलंका, नेपाल, मैक्सिको और अंडोरा** शामिल थे, जिन्होंने **193-सदस्यीय संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा** में **विश्व ध्यान दिवस** के शीर्षक वाले प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से अपनाते में मार्गदर्शन दिया।

- India's **Permanent Representative to the UN**, Ambassador **Parvathaneni Harish**, stated in a post on X that India's leadership in **overall human wellbeing** stems from its **civilisational dictum** of **#VasudhaivaKutumbakam** — "the whole world is one family."
संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि, राजदूत परवतनेनी हरीश ने X पर एक पोस्ट में कहा कि **समग्र मानव कल्याण** में भारत की नेतृत्व क्षमता उसके **सभ्यतागत सिद्धांत #वसुधैवकुटुंबकम्** — "संपूर्ण विश्व एक परिवार है" से प्रेरित है।



Why can't the world agree on a plastic ban?

GS Paper III: Environment

How much plastic waste is produced now? What is the most common type of plastic waste found in the environment? Why are several countries averse to tackling plastic pollution? Why did talks fail at Busan? Is another round of negotiations likely?

Jacob Koshy

The story so far:

The 5th Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5) on plastic pollution was a conclave of delegations from about 170 countries mandated to establish a legally binding treaty to end plastic pollution, informally called the Global Plastics Treaty. Despite a week of meetings, the INC-5 failed to meet its mandate.

What is the Global Plastics Treaty?

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolved in March 2022 to 'end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.' To that end, INC committees were constituted and tasked with negotiating a treaty before the end of 2024. Over the last two years, countries met five times, and attempted to bridge divergent views on how to end plastic pollution. Several countries are enthusiastic about ways and means to encourage recycling and prohibit certain plastics that lead to littering – India for instance has banned single-use plastic since 2022 – but many of them are reluctant to limit plastic production. Several countries are either petro-states or those that have significant industries that manufacture plastic polymers. Before the latest, and what was expected to be the last round of negotiations, began in Busan, South Korea, the Chair of the INC-5, Luis Vayas Valdivieso, circulated a draft text called a 'non paper.' This was roughly a synthesis of the views of all countries on managing plastic production but in the end, it turned out that despite long negotiations, the chasm between countries who viewed addressing plastic pollution as a waste

Currently, the world produces about 400 million tonnes of plastic waste every year

management problem, and those that saw it as unachievable without cutting its production at source, was one that was too wide to bridge.

How bad is the problem of plastic pollution?

According to a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) factsheet, plastic waste generation nearly trebled from between 1970 and 1990. In the early 2000s, the amount of plastic waste generated rose more in a single decade than it had in the previous 40 years. Currently, the world produces about 400 million tonnes of plastic waste every year. If historic growth trends continue, global production of primary plastic is forecasted to reach 1,100 million tonnes by 2050. There has also been a worrying shift towards single-use plastic products, items that are meant to be thrown away after a short use.

Approximately, 36% of all plastics produced are used in packaging, including single-use plastic products for food and beverage containers, of which 85% ends up in landfills or as unregulated waste. On top of that, about 98% of single-use plastic products are produced from fossil fuel, or "virgin" feedstock. The level of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production, use and disposal of conventional fossil fuel-based plastics is forecast to grow to 19% of the global carbon budget by 2040. Of the seven billion tonnes of plastic waste generated globally so far, less than 10% has been recycled. Millions of tonnes of plastic waste are lost to the environment, or sometimes shipped thousands of kilometres to destinations where it is mostly burned or dumped. The estimated annual loss in the value of plastic packaging waste during sorting and processing alone is \$80-\$120 billion. Cigarette butts – whose filters contain tiny plastic fibres – are the most common type of plastic waste found in the environment. Food wrappers, plastic bottles, plastic bottle caps, plastic grocery bags, plastic straws, and stirrers are the next most common item.

What is India's position on the treaty?

India said that it would be "unable" to support any measures to regulate the production of primary plastic polymers as it has larger implications in respect of the right to development of member States. Indian delegation leader, Naresh Pal Gangwar, of the Environment Ministry, said at the concluding plenary session India had always been "committed" to the principle of consensus in decision-making in respect of substantive matters under multilateral environmental agreements. This principle reiterated collective decision-making and reflects shared

responsibilities and commitment. Elaborating on these points, India's position was that it had banned 22 kinds of single-use plastic and put in place an Extended Producer Responsibility regime. This means that companies had to ensure a certain percentage of their plastic-packaging waste was recycled and that the littering of some of the most common kinds of plastic waste was banned. However, virgin polymer production is one of India's major products and exports, with conglomerates such as Reliance having significant stakes in the industry. India viewed calls to cut plastic production and regulate its supply as akin to introducing barriers to trade. Its position was closer to that of China, Saudi Arabia and several other oil and petrochemical-refining states. At the talks, 85-100 of the gathered countries were supportive of cuts to plastic production, year-wise targets to achieve them and restrict supply and trade. Finally, India has strongly opposed proposals for countries to vote on propositions in draft texts that were produced at negotiations such as INC. In INC-like negotiations – like the Conference of Parties talks in climate – every single word and punctuation has to be agreed upon by all countries. This inevitably leads to deadlock that can take years to resolve. There have been proposals to include voting rights to engineer progress but countries have opposed this, on the ground that it violates the principle of equity.

Is this the end of the road?

By no means. It is expected that an "INC 5.2" will likely be convened sometime later next year to resume conversation and find common ground to firm a treaty. The final treaty, if agreed to, will lead to the beginning of a periodic Conference of Parties (COP) – just like in the climate talks. The UN talks in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992, was where countries decided to address carbon dioxide emissions. It took three years until the first COP was organised in Berlin and in the 29 years since, the world has moved at a glacial pace to address CO2 emissions.

According to an analysis by the Center for International Environmental Law, multilateral environmental agreements have taken varying amounts of time to negotiate treaty text due to a range of factors, ranging from just over a year to nearly five years between the start of negotiations and treaty adoption. In addition, depending on the number of countries required to ratify, it is not unusual for several years to pass between adopting the treaty and its entry into force. For example, the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally-binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction held five sessions over five years. It met seven times by holding a "resumed" fifth session and a "further resumed" fifth session.



Complete ban: An environmental activist wears a banner reading "No plastic" during a campaign to reduce plastic use in Seoul on December 3. AFP





Why can't the world agree on a plastic ban?

दुनिया प्लास्टिक प्रतिबंध पर क्यों सहमत नहीं हो सकती?

The 5th Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5) on plastic pollution was a conclave of delegations from about 170 countries tasked with establishing a legally binding treaty to end plastic pollution, informally called the Global Plastics Treaty.

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण पर 5वीं अंतर-सरकारी वार्ता समिति (INC-5) लगभग 170 देशों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन था, जिसे प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के लिए एक कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी संधि स्थापित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया था, जिसे अनौपचारिक रूप से वैश्विक प्लास्टिक्स संधि कहा जाता है।

- Despite a week of meetings, the **INC-5** failed to meet its mandate.
एक सप्ताह की बैठकों के बावजूद, **INC-5** अपने आदेश को पूरा करने में विफल रहा।

What is the Global Plastics Treaty?

वैश्विक प्लास्टिक्स संधि क्या है?

- The **United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)** resolved in **March 2022** to end **plastic pollution**, including in the **marine environment**.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण सभा (UNEA) ने मार्च 2022 में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण, जिसमें सामुद्रिक पर्यावरण भी शामिल था, को समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया।
- INC committees were formed to negotiate a treaty before the end of **2024**.
2024 के अंत से पहले एक संधि पर बातचीत करने के लिए **INC समितियाँ** गठित की गई थीं।
- Over the past two years, countries met five times, trying to bridge divergent views on how to end plastic pollution.
पिछले दो वर्षों में, देशों ने पांच बार मुलाकात की, यह प्रयास करते हुए कि प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के तरीकों पर विभेदित दृष्टिकोणों को सुलझाया जा सके।
- Several countries are enthusiastic about ways to encourage **recycling** and prohibit certain plastics, but are reluctant to limit **plastic production**.
कई देशों को **रीसाइक्लिंग** को प्रोत्साहित करने और कुछ प्लास्टिक पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के तरीकों के प्रति उत्साह है, लेकिन **प्लास्टिक उत्पादन** को सीमित करने में हिचकिचाहट है।
- Several countries are either **petro-states** or have significant industries that manufacture **plastic polymers**.
कई देश **पेट्रो-राज्य** हैं या उनके पास महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग हैं जो **प्लास्टिक पॉलिमर** का निर्माण करते हैं।





- Before the latest round of negotiations in **Busan, South Korea**, the Chair of **INC-5, Luis Vayas Valdivieso**, circulated a draft text called a '**non paper**'.

प्यूसान, दक्षिण कोरिया में ताजे दौर की बातचीत से पहले, **INC-5** के अध्यक्ष लुईस वायस वाल्दिवीएसो ने एक मसौदा पाठ का प्रसार किया जिसे '**नॉन पेपर**' कहा गया।

- Despite long negotiations, the chasm between countries that viewed plastic pollution as a **waste management** problem and those who saw it as **unachievable** without cutting its **production** at source, was too wide to bridge.

लंबी बातचीत के बावजूद, उन देशों के बीच खाई जो **प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण** को कचरा प्रबंधन की समस्या मानते थे और जो इसे **उत्पादन** को स्रोत पर कम किए बिना **असंभव** मानते थे, बहुत बड़ी थी।

How bad is the problem of plastic pollution?

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण की समस्या कितनी गंभीर है?

- According to a **UNEP** factsheet, plastic waste generation nearly trebled from between **1970 and 1990**.

एक **UNEP** तथ्य पत्रक के अनुसार, प्लास्टिक कचरे का उत्पादन **1970 और 1990** के बीच लगभग तीन गुना हो गया था।

- In the early **2000s**, the amount of plastic waste generated rose more in a single decade than in the previous **40 years**.

2000 के दशक की शुरुआत में, उत्पन्न होने वाले प्लास्टिक कचरे की मात्रा एक दशक में पिछले **40 वर्षों** की तुलना में अधिक बढ़ी।

- Currently, the world produces about **400 million tonnes** of plastic waste every year. वर्तमान में, दुनिया हर साल लगभग **400 मिलियन टन** प्लास्टिक कचरा उत्पन्न करती है।

- If historic growth trends continue, global production of primary plastic is forecasted to reach **1,100 million tonnes by 2050**.

यदि ऐतिहासिक विकास प्रवृत्तियाँ जारी रहती हैं, तो वैश्विक प्राथमिक प्लास्टिक उत्पादन **2050 तक 1,100 मिलियन टन तक** पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

- There has been a worrying shift towards **single-use plastic products**, which are meant to be thrown away after short use.

सिंगल-यूज प्लास्टिक उत्पादों की ओर एक चिंताजनक बदलाव हुआ है, जिन्हें कम समय उपयोग के बाद फेंकने के लिए बनाया जाता है।

- Approximately **36%** of all plastics produced are used in **packaging**, including **single-use plastic products** for food and beverage containers, of which **85%** ends up in **landfills** or as unregulated waste.

लगभग **36%** सभी उत्पादित प्लास्टिक का उपयोग **पैकेजिंग** में किया जाता है, जिसमें खाद्य और पेय कंटेनरों के लिए **सिंगल-यूज प्लास्टिक उत्पाद** शामिल हैं, जिनमें से **85%** **लैंडफिल** में या अनियंत्रित कचरे के रूप में समाप्त हो जाता है।

- About **98%** of single-use plastic products are produced from **fossil fuel**, or "virgin" feedstock.





लगभग **98%** सिंगल-यूज प्लास्टिक उत्पाद **जीवाश्म ईंधन** या “कंविन” कच्चे माल से उत्पादित होते हैं।

- The level of **greenhouse gas emissions** associated with the production, use, and disposal of conventional fossil fuel-based plastics is forecast to grow to **19%** of the global carbon budget by **2040**.

पारंपरिक जीवाश्म ईंधन-आधारित प्लास्टिक के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निपटान से जुड़ी **ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन** की मात्रा **2040** तक वैश्विक कार्बन बजट का **19%** बनने का अनुमान है।

- Of the **seven billion tonnes** of plastic waste generated globally so far, less than **10%** has been recycled.

अब तक दुनिया भर में उत्पन्न होने वाले **सात बिलियन टन** प्लास्टिक कचरे में से **10%** से कम को रिसायकल किया गया है।

- Millions of tonnes of plastic waste are lost to the environment, or sometimes shipped thousands of kilometres to destinations where it is mostly burned or dumped.

लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरा पर्यावरण में खो जाता है, या कभी-कभी हजारों किलोमीटर दूर उन स्थानों पर भेजा जाता है, जहाँ इसे ज्यादातर जलाया या डंप किया जाता है।

- The estimated annual loss in the value of plastic packaging waste during sorting and processing alone is **\$80-\$120 billion**.

केवल छांटने और प्रसंस्करण के दौरान प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कचरे के मूल्य में अनुमानित वार्षिक हानि **\$80-\$120 बिलियन** है।

- **Cigarette butts** — whose filters contain tiny plastic fibres — are the most common type of plastic waste found in the environment.

सिगरेट बट्स — जिनके फिल्टर में छोटे प्लास्टिक फाइबर होते हैं — पर्यावरण में पाए जाने वाले सबसे सामान्य प्रकार के प्लास्टिक कचरे होते हैं।

- **Food wrappers, plastic bottles, plastic bottle caps, plastic grocery bags, plastic straws,** and stirrers are the next most common items.

खाद्य लपेटने वाली सामग्री, प्लास्टिक बोतलें, प्लास्टिक बोतल के ढक्कन, प्लास्टिक गॉसरी बैग, प्लास्टिक स्ट्रॉ और स्टिरर्स अगली सबसे सामान्य वस्तुएं हैं।

India's Position on the Treaty

संधि पर भारत का दृष्टिकोण

- India said it would be “**unable**” to support any measures to regulate the production of **primary plastic polymers** as it has larger implications on the **right to development** of member states.

भारत ने कहा कि वह **प्राथमिक प्लास्टिक पॉलिमर के उत्पादन** को नियंत्रित करने के किसी भी उपाय का समर्थन करने में “**असमर्थ**” होगा क्योंकि इसका सदस्य देशों के **विकास के अधिकार** पर व्यापक प्रभाव है।

- Indian delegation leader **Naresh Pal Gangwar**, of the **Environment Ministry**, emphasized India's commitment to the **principle of consensus** in decision-making under multilateral environmental agreements.

पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के नेता **नरेश पाल गंगवार** ने बहुपक्षीय पर्यावरणीय





समझौतों के तहत निर्णय लेने में सहमति के सिद्धांत के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता पर जोर दिया।

- India has banned **22 kinds of single-use plastic** and introduced an **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** regime to ensure recycling of plastic-packaging waste. भारत ने **22 प्रकार के सिंगल-यूज़ प्लास्टिक** पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है और प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए **विस्तारित उत्पादक जिम्मेदारी (EPR)** व्यवस्था लागू की है।
- **Virgin polymer production** is a major Indian product and export, with companies like **Reliance** having significant stakes. India views calls to cut plastic production as **barriers to trade**.

वर्जिन पॉलिमर उत्पादन भारत का एक प्रमुख उत्पाद और निर्यात है, जिसमें **रिलायंस** जैसी कंपनियों की महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सेदारी है। भारत प्लास्टिक उत्पादन में कटौती के आह्वान को **व्यापार में बाधा** के रूप में देखता है।

- India's stance aligns with countries like **China, Saudi Arabia**, and other **oil and petrochemical-refining states** opposing production cuts. भारत का रुख **चीन, सऊदी अरब** और अन्य **तेल व पेट्रोकेमिकल परिष्करण वाले देशों** के समान है, जो उत्पादन कटौती का विरोध कर रहे हैं।
- **85-100 countries** supported **plastic production cuts**, year-wise targets, and restrictions on supply and trade. **85-100 देशों** ने **प्लास्टिक उत्पादन में कटौती**, समय-समय पर लक्ष्य, और आपूर्ति व व्यापार पर प्रतिबंध का समर्थन किया।
- India strongly opposed voting on draft texts produced at **INC negotiations**, emphasizing the principle of **equity** and the challenges of **deadlock in consensus-based systems**. भारत ने **INC वार्ताओं** में मसौदा पाठ पर मतदान का कड़ा विरोध किया और **समानता के सिद्धांत** और **सहमति-आधारित प्रणालियों में गतिरोध** की चुनौतियों पर जोर दिया।

Is this the End of the Road?

क्या यह अंतिम चरण है?

- An "**INC 5.2**" is expected later next year to **resume conversations** and finalize the treaty. अगले साल के अंत में "**INC 5.2**" के आयोजन की उम्मीद है ताकि बातचीत को फिर से शुरू किया जा सके और संधि को अंतिम रूप दिया जा सके।
- The **final treaty** will initiate periodic **Conference of Parties (COP)** meetings, similar to **climate talks**. **अंतिम संधि** समय-समय पर **पार्टियों के सम्मेलन (COP)** की बैठकों की शुरुआत करेगी, जो **जलवायु वार्ताओं** के समान होगी।
- In **1992, UN talks in Rio de Janeiro** decided to address **CO2 emissions**, and the first COP in Berlin took **three years** to organize.





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1992 में, रियो डी जनेरियो में संयुक्त राष्ट्र वार्ताओं ने CO2 उत्सर्जन को संबोधित करने का निर्णय लिया, और पहली COP को आयोजित करने में तीन साल लग गए।

- Analysis by the **Center for International Environmental Law** shows treaties take **1-5 years** to negotiate and several years to enter into force.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण कानून केंद्र के विश्लेषण के अनुसार, संधियों को 1-5 साल के बीच बातचीत करने और लागू होने में कई साल लगते हैं।

- The **UNCLOS treaty** on marine biodiversity required **five sessions** over **five years** and additional resumed sessions.

समुद्री जैव विविधता पर **UNCLOS संधि** में पांच वर्षों में पांच सत्रों और अतिरिक्त पुनः प्रारंभ सत्रों की आवश्यकता पड़ी।





The row over tungsten mining near Madurai

Who had got the rights? Why have there been protests? What's the Tamil Nadu government's stand?

GS Paper III: Industry

C. Palanivel Rajan

The story so far:

The Ministry of Mines recently announced it had granted tungsten mining rights to Hindustan Zinc Limited, a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited, through an auction on November 7. One of the areas chosen was a band in Melur in Madurai district. Following protests, the State government of Tamil Nadu said that it would soon pass a resolution to reject it.

What does the Ministry say about mining?

The Union government, through a statement on November 7, stated that the Ministry of Mines had successfully concluded the auction of eight critical mineral blocks, launched under Tranche IV of the auction of critical and strategic mineral blocks. It attributed the success of the auction to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which leveraged the Union government's authority to grant mineral concessions for key minerals listed in Part D of the First Schedule. Following the issuance of the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) on June 24 for 21 mineral blocks, 10 mineral blocks advanced to the second round of e-auction. They contained deposits of strategic minerals such as

The major argument against mining at Melur is because of the location's rich flora and fauna, say activists

phosphorite, graphite and vanadium, essential for high-tech and green energy applications.

As the Nayakkarpatti tungsten block is one among eight blocks selected for mining, the Mineral Exploration and Consultancy Ltd. of the

Ministry of Mines in its report noted that the 2,015.51 hectares earmarked for tungsten mining was found to be rich in scheelite – an important ore of tungsten. The water source for mining in the area was listed as the Periyar canal.

Why is there opposition?

The public, environmental activists and politicians have staunchly opposed the move to start tungsten mining in the biodiversity-rich heritage area at Melur. Though the Ministry claimed that it had taken inputs from the Tamil Nadu government, which reportedly showed no opposition before the auction, Chief Minister M.K. Stalin urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to cancel the mining rights awarded to the private firm before announcing that the State government would pass a resolution to cancel mining rights. The earmarked area for mining comprises Melur, Terkutteru, Muthuvelpatti, Kulaniyapatti, Kidariyapatti, Etimagamalam, Arittapatti, Vallalappatti, Sillippyapatti, Chettiyarpatti, and Nayakkarpatti.

Locals and environmental activists fear that mining would destroy its rich flora and fauna in addition to distorting its cultural significance. The major argument raised by opposing voices is the location's significance as a biodiversity heritage site, declared by the Tamil Nadu government through a notification in November 2022, to protect the site comprising 139.63 hectares in Arittapatti village (Melur block) and 53.8 hectares in Meenakshipuram village (Madurai East taluk) from quarrying and other developmental activities.

Though the Ministry had explained that out of the total area of 20.16 sq.km, only 1.93 sq.km within Arittapatti and Meenakshipuram villages had been notified as a biodiversity heritage site, activists are sceptical about the impact of mining on the environment and cultural sites like temples and Jain beds located around the area.

R.S. Mugilan, an environmental activist known for his protest against projects like Sterlite, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, hydrocarbon Project in Neduvasal, and Neutrino project, said, "Vedanta – the company that won the auction for tungsten mining, is known for pollution practices at its copper smelting unit in Thoothukudi." Highlighting issues from the climate change perspective, Poovulagin Nanbargal, an environmental organisation based in Tamil Nadu, notes that the tailings (the left-over materials from the processing of mined ore) when stored after the mining extraction, would release heavy metals like copper, cadmium, zinc, lead, arsenic, and would be detrimental to humans and the environment.

Is there a Centre-State rift?

Though the State government says it vehemently opposed the mining of tungsten block in Melur, the Union government alleges: "Since February 2024, when the block was first put to auction till the declaration of result of the auction of November 11, there was no communication from any quarter including the State government regarding any opposition to the auction. Nor did the State government request the Union government to drop the block from auction." However, the State Minister for Water Resources pointed out that repeated conversations were held with the Union government over mining. He clarified: "When the Union government sought the details of the land, we had pointed out that there was a biodiversity heritage site at the proposed area. Without taking into account such factors, the Union government has awarded the rights to the company."





The Row Over Tungsten Mining Near Madurai

मदुरै के पास टंगस्टन खनन विवाद

- The **Ministry of Mines** recently announced that it had granted tungsten mining rights to **Hindustan Zinc Limited**, a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited, through an auction on **November 7**. One of the areas chosen was a band in **Melur, Madurai district**.
खनन मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में घोषणा की कि उसने 7 नवंबर को हुई नीलामी के माध्यम से हिंदुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, जो वेदांता लिमिटेड की सहायक कंपनी है, को टंगस्टन खनन अधिकार प्रदान किए हैं। चुने गए क्षेत्रों में से एक मदुरै जिले के मेलूर में स्थित है।
- Following protests, the **Tamil Nadu government** said it would soon pass a resolution to reject the mining rights.
विरोध के बाद, तमिलनाडु सरकार ने कहा कि वह जल्द ही खनन अधिकारों को अस्वीकार करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पारित करेगी।

What Does the Ministry Say About Mining?

खनन के बारे में मंत्रालय क्या कहता है?

- The **Union government** stated on **November 7** that the Ministry of Mines had successfully concluded the auction of **eight critical mineral blocks**, launched under **Tranche IV** of the auction of critical and strategic mineral blocks.
7 नवंबर को केंद्र सरकार ने बताया कि खनन मंत्रालय ने महत्वपूर्ण और रणनीतिक खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी के चौथे चरण के तहत आठ महत्वपूर्ण खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी सफलतापूर्वक पूरी कर ली।
- It attributed the success to the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**, which empowers the Union government to grant mineral concessions for key minerals listed in **Part D of the First Schedule**.
इस सफलता का श्रेय 1957 के खनिज और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम को दिया गया, जो प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग डी में सूचीबद्ध प्रमुख खनिजों के लिए खनिज रियायतें प्रदान करने का अधिकार केंद्र सरकार को देता है।
- Among the eight blocks, the **Nayakkarpatti tungsten block** in **Melur** was found to be rich in **scheelite**, an important ore of tungsten.
आठ ब्लॉकों में से, मेलूर के नायक्करपट्टी टंगस्टन ब्लॉक को स्कीलाईट, जो टंगस्टन का एक प्रमुख अयस्क है, से समृद्ध पाया गया।

Why Is There Opposition?

विरोध क्यों हो रहा है?

- The **public, environmental activists, and politicians** are opposing the mining, citing its location in a **biodiversity-rich heritage area in Melur**.





जनता, पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ता और राजनेता इस खनन का विरोध कर रहे हैं, यह बताते हुए कि यह मेलूर के जैव विविधता-समृद्ध धरोहर क्षेत्र में स्थित है।

- **Chief Minister M.K. Stalin** urged the **Prime Minister** to cancel the mining rights, and the **Tamil Nadu government** announced it would pass a resolution to cancel the rights. **मुख्यमंत्री एम.के. स्टालिन** ने **प्रधानमंत्री** से खनन अधिकार रद्द करने का आग्रह किया और **तमिलनाडु सरकार** ने घोषणा की कि वह अधिकार रद्द करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पारित करेगी।
- The area comprises villages like **Melur, Nayakkarpatti, Arittapatti, and Meenakshipuram**, which include a **biodiversity heritage site** declared in **November 2022** to protect its flora, fauna, and cultural significance.

यह क्षेत्र मेलूर, नायक्करपट्टी, अरिट्टापट्टी, और मीनाक्षीपुरम जैसे गांवों से बना है, जिसमें **नवंबर 2022** में घोषित एक **जैव विविधता धरोहर स्थल** शामिल है, जो इसकी वनस्पतियों, जीव-जंतुओं और सांस्कृतिक महत्व की रक्षा करता है।

Environmental Concerns

पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ

- Activists argue that mining would damage the **flora and fauna**, and **cultural sites** like temples and Jain beds in the area. कार्यकर्ताओं का तर्क है कि खनन से क्षेत्र की **वनस्पति और जीव-जंतुओं** और **मंदिरों और जैन शैया** जैसे सांस्कृतिक स्थलों को नुकसान होगा।
- **Poovulagin Nanbargal**, an environmental organization, warned that **tailings** from the mining process could release heavy metals like **copper, cadmium, zinc, lead, and arsenic**, harming humans and the environment. **पूवुलगिन नानबर्गल**, एक पर्यावरण संगठन ने चेतावनी दी कि खनन प्रक्रिया से निकलने वाले **अवशेष भारी धातुओं** जैसे **कॉपर, कैडमियम, जिंक, सीसा और आर्सेनिक** को छोड़ सकते हैं, जिससे मानव और पर्यावरण को नुकसान होगा।

Is There a Centre-State Rift?

क्या केंद्र-राज्य में मतभेद हैं?

- The **Union government** claims there was no opposition from the **Tamil Nadu government** during the auction process that started in **February 2024** and concluded on **November 11, 2024**. **केंद्र सरकार** का दावा है कि नीलामी प्रक्रिया के दौरान, जो **फरवरी 2024** में शुरू हुई और **11 नवंबर 2024** को समाप्त हुई, **तमिलनाडु सरकार** की ओर से कोई विरोध नहीं हुआ।
- The **State Minister for Water Resources** said the State had repeatedly informed the Union government about the **biodiversity heritage site** in the proposed mining area. **राज्य के जल संसाधन मंत्री** ने कहा कि राज्य ने प्रस्तावित खनन क्षेत्र में **जैव विविधता धरोहर स्थल** के बारे में केंद्र सरकार को बार-बार जानकारी दी।



How will martial law flip-flop affect S. Korea?

What led to the declaration, and the subsequent swift withdrawal, of emergency provisions? What are the key reasons for the development? How many times has martial law been imposed in the country? What happened to the impeachment motion against President Yoon Suk Yeol?

Adithya Narayan

The story so far:

For a brief while on December 3, South Korea, a country with a history of military rule, had fleeting visions of its past, as President Yoon Suk Yeol imposed emergency martial law. This would have curbed the activities of political parties, brought the media under the ambit of law, and required protesting workers to resume duties.

What followed the declaration?

Yielding to pressure, Mr. Yoon repealed the law within six hours after lawmakers braved Army troops to vote 190-0 against it at the 300-member strong Parliament. This included 18 members of Mr. Yoon's People's Power Party (PPP). The opposition filed an impeachment motion against the President. But on Saturday, lawmakers from the PPP staged a walkout when the National Assembly met to discuss impeaching the President, and therefore, the motion failed.

What is the history of the law?

South Korea's constitution states that martial law can be imposed to "cope with a military necessity, or to maintain the public safety and

The conservative President Yoon Suk Yeol has faced a series of challenges in his tenure

order, by mobilisation of the military forces in time of war, armed conflict or similar national emergency." The law can be repealed if overturned by a majority in the National Assembly. Between the end of the Second World War and South Korea's transition to democracy in 1987, martial law has been imposed 16 times.

Park Chung-hee, who came to power in 1961 through a military coup, had imposed martial law multiple times during his 17-year reign. Major General Chun Doo-hwan, who came after Park, oversaw one of the darkest chapters in the history of martial law when troops cracked down on a pro-democracy uprising in the city of Gwangju, killing at least 200 people in 1980.

What led to the decision?

At the time of Mr. Yoon's ascension to the President's chair in 2022 (with a razor-thin majority of 0.8 percentage-points), the National Assembly was already dominated by the opposition Democratic Party. A victory for them in this year's parliamentary elections landed Mr. Yoon in a precarious position, making him the first South Korean leader in decades without a majority in the National Assembly. This led to constant bickering, with the President vetoing Bills and accusing the opposition of filing 22 impeachment motions against his administration officials. Coupled with the latest argument over a Budget Bill, the stand-off culminated in Mr. Yoon declaring martial law to stop "shameless pro-North anti-state forces that plunder the freedom and happiness of our people", terming the Assembly a "monster that destroys the liberal democratic system".

What has been Mr. Yoon's track-record?

A prosecutor by profession, Mr. Yoon came to power succeeding Moon Jae-in from the Democratic Party. During his career, the 63-year-old has handled several high-profile cases, including the investigation and conviction of former President Park Geun-hye. In comparison to Mr. Moon, who struck a conciliatory tone with North Korea by meeting its leader Kim Jong-un, the Conservative Mr. Yoon has adopted a hawkish approach. He called for increased military drills and economic

sanctions on Pyongyang, in moves perceived as an overture to bolster ties with the U.S.

On the domestic front, increasing home prices and rising unemployment have kept his administration busy. The country is home to an ageing population and has the world's lowest birthrate. The government's efficacy was first put to test on October 29, 2022, at the Halloween weekend stampede where 159 people were killed at a popular nightlife district in Seoul. The authorities' response to the incident came under sharp criticism. The second challenge came in the form of the doctors' protest which began in February 2024, when the government decided to admit more medical students to address staff shortages. The medical workers wanted the government to address their harsh working conditions and dismal pay before recruiting more students. Another blot on Mr. Yoon's career was the bribery charges levelled against his wife, Kim Keon Hee, who was caught on camera receiving a \$2,200 Dior pouch as a gift. These factors, clubbed with his anti-feminist policies and attacks against the media for spreading 'fake news', led the President's approval points to drop to 17% last month.

What has been the aftermath?

While Mr. Yoon apologised, senior aides to Mr. Yoon offered to resign *en masse*. Defence Minister Kim Yong-hyun, who is believed to have recommended martial law to Mr. Yoon, resigned from his post. The opposition's impeachment motion had the backing of citizens and labour unions who have gone on strike in Seoul. Allies of Mr. Yoon such as the leader of his PPP party, Han Dong-hoon, termed the martial law imposition wrong and suggested withdrawing President Yoon's constitutional powers. However, lawmakers from the PPP staged a walkout during the discussion on the impeachment motion. The National Assembly is empowered to impeach the President if more than two-thirds of the members support the motion. The opposition currently holds 192 seats in the 300-strong Parliament while Mr. Yoon's party has 108 members. The opposition needed eight members of the PPP to break ranks and join its cause for impeachment to come through.

Under South Korean constitutional law, if a President is removed from office, his powers are suspended until the Constitutional Court makes a final decision. Once his or her termination is confirmed, the election for a new President must be held in 60 days.



In rage: A demonstrator holds a poster during a protest calling for the ouster of South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol in Seoul on December 7. AFP

Martial Law Flip-Flop in South Korea

दक्षिण कोरिया में मार्शल लॉ का उतार-चढ़ाव

On December 3, 2024, President Yoon Suk Yeol imposed emergency martial law in South Korea.





3 दिसंबर 2024 को राष्ट्रपति यून सुक येओल ने दक्षिण कोरिया में आपातकालीन मार्शल लॉ लागू किया।

- The law would have curtailed the activities of political parties, brought the media under legal control, and forced protesting workers to resume duties.
यह कानून राजनीतिक दलों की गतिविधियों को सीमित करता, मीडिया को कानूनी नियंत्रण में लाता, और विरोध कर रहे श्रमिकों को काम पर लौटने के लिए मजबूर करता।
- **Within six hours**, Mr. Yoon repealed the law after Parliament voted **190-0** against it, with even **18 members** of his own **People's Power Party (PPP)** opposing.
छह घंटे के भीतर, श्री यून ने इस कानून को वापस ले लिया, जब संसद ने **190-0** के मतों से इसका विरोध किया, जिसमें उनके खुद के **पीपल्स पावर पार्टी (PPP)** के **18 सदस्यों** ने भी विरोध किया।
- The opposition filed an impeachment motion against Mr. Yoon, but it failed as PPP lawmakers staged a walkout during the National Assembly meeting.
विपक्ष ने श्री यून के खिलाफ महाभियोग प्रस्ताव दायर किया, लेकिन यह असफल रहा क्योंकि PPP के विधायकों ने राष्ट्रीय सभा की बैठक के दौरान वाकआउट कर दिया।

History of Martial Law in South Korea

दक्षिण कोरिया में मार्शल लॉ का इतिहास

- The South Korean constitution allows martial law to be imposed in cases of **war, armed conflict, or similar national emergencies** to maintain public safety and order.
दक्षिण कोरिया का संविधान युद्ध, सशस्त्र संघर्ष, या समान राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के मामलों में सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए मार्शल लॉ लगाने की अनुमति देता है।
- Martial law can be repealed by a majority vote in the National Assembly.
मार्शल लॉ को राष्ट्रीय सभा में बहुमत के मत से रद्द किया जा सकता है।
- Between the **end of World War II and 1987**, martial law was imposed **16 times** in South Korea.
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत और 1987 के बीच, दक्षिण कोरिया में **16 बार** मार्शल लॉ लगाया गया।
- Notable instances include **Park Chung-hee's rule** (1961-1979) and the **1980 Gwangju uprising**, where **200 pro-democracy protestors** were killed under **Major General Chun Doo-hwan's rule**.
महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरणों में **पार्क चुंग-ही का शासन** (1961-1979) और **1980 का ग्वांगजू विद्रोह** शामिल हैं, जहां **200 प्रजातंत्र समर्थक प्रदर्शनकारियों** को मेजर जनरल चुन डू-ह्वान के शासन में मार दिया गया।

Reasons for the Martial Law Declaration

मार्शल लॉ की घोषणा के कारण





- President Yoon took office in **2022** with a razor-thin margin of **0.8 percentage points**.
राष्ट्रपति यून ने **2022** में केवल **0.8 प्रतिशत अंकों** के मामूली अंतर से पदभार ग्रहण किया।
- The **National Assembly** was dominated by the opposition Democratic Party, leading to frequent vetoes and political clashes.
राष्ट्रीय सभा में विपक्षी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी का वर्चस्व था, जिससे बार-बार वीटो और राजनीतिक टकराव हुए।
- In **2023**, opposition victories in parliamentary elections left Mr. Yoon in a vulnerable position, with the opposition accusing him of vetoing bills and mishandling governance.
2023 में संसदीय चुनावों में विपक्ष की जीत ने श्री यून को कमजोर स्थिति में छोड़ दिया, और विपक्ष ने उन पर विधेयकों को वीटो करने और शासन को गलत तरीके से संभालने का आरोप लगाया।
- Mr. Yoon declared martial law, accusing the Assembly of being a “**monster destroying the democratic system**” and blaming “**pro-North anti-state forces.**”
श्री यून ने मार्शल लॉ घोषित करते हुए सभा को “**लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को नष्ट करने वाला राक्षस**” और “**उत्तर कोरिया समर्थक राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतों**” को दोषी ठहराया।

Impeachment Motion Against Mr. Yoon

श्री यून के खिलाफ महाभियोग प्रस्ताव

- The opposition filed an impeachment motion, but it failed after PPP lawmakers walked out of the National Assembly session.
विपक्ष ने महाभियोग प्रस्ताव दायर किया, लेकिन यह असफल रहा क्योंकि PPP के विधायकों ने राष्ट्रीय सभा सत्र से वाकआउट कर दिया।
- This failure reflects the deep political divide and Mr. Yoon’s precarious position despite a temporary retreat from martial law.
यह असफलता गहरे राजनीतिक विभाजन और मार्शल लॉ से अस्थायी रूप से पीछे हटने के बावजूद श्री यून की अस्थिर स्थिति को दर्शाती है।

Mr. Yoon’s Track Record

श्री यून का ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड

- Mr. Yoon, a prosecutor by profession, succeeded Moon Jae-in from the Democratic Party to become President.
श्री यून, जो एक अभियोजक हैं, डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी के मून जाए-इन के बाद राष्ट्रपति बने।
- He handled high-profile cases, including the investigation and conviction of former President Park Geun-hye.
उन्होंने कई हाई-प्रोफाइल मामलों को संभाला, जिनमें पूर्व राष्ट्रपति पार्क ग्यून-हे की जांच और सजा शामिल है।
- Compared to Moon, who took a conciliatory tone with North Korea, Mr. Yoon adopted a **hawkish approach** by calling for increased military drills and economic sanctions on Pyongyang.





मून के विपरीत, जिन्होंने उत्तर कोरिया के साथ समझौता करने का रुख अपनाया, श्री यून ने **आक्रामक दृष्टिकोण** अपनाया और प्योंगयांग पर सैन्य अभ्यास बढ़ाने और आर्थिक प्रतिबंध लगाने का आह्वान किया।

- Domestically, rising **home prices** and **unemployment** have been significant challenges for his administration.
घरेलू स्तर पर, **बढ़ती घरों की कीमतें** और **बेरोजगारी** उनकी सरकार के लिए बड़ी चुनौतियां रही हैं।
- South Korea faces an **ageing population** and the **world's lowest birthrate**.
दक्षिण कोरिया को **बुजुर्ग आबादी** और **दुनिया की सबसे कम जन्म दर** की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।
- His government faced sharp criticism after the **October 29, 2022, Halloween stampede**, where 159 people were killed in Seoul.
उनकी सरकार को **29 अक्टूबर 2022, हैलोवीन भगदड़** में 159 लोगों की मौत के बाद तीखी आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा।
- Another challenge was the **doctors' protest** in February 2024, sparked by the government's decision to admit more medical students without addressing poor working conditions and low pay.
एक और चुनौती **फरवरी 2024 में डॉक्टरों का विरोध** था, जो सरकार द्वारा अधिक मेडिकल छात्रों को भर्ती करने के निर्णय के कारण हुआ, बिना उनके खराब कामकाजी हालात और कम वेतन को ठीक किए।
- Mr. Yoon's wife, Kim Keon Hee, faced **bribery charges** after being caught on camera receiving a **\$2,200 Dior pouch** as a gift.
श्री यून की पत्नी, किम ग्यून ही, **\$2,200 का डायर पाउच** उपहार में लेने के बाद **घूसखोरी के आरोपों** का सामना कर रही हैं।
- His **anti-feminist policies** and attacks on the media for spreading 'fake news' further dented his popularity, dropping his approval to **17% last month**.
उनकी **महिला विरोधी नीतियाँ** और मीडिया पर 'फेक न्यूज' फैलाने के आरोपों ने उनकी लोकप्रियता को और गिरा दिया, जिससे उनकी स्वीकृति रेटिंग **पिछले महीने 17%** पर आ गई।

Aftermath

परिणाम

- Mr. Yoon apologized for the imposition of martial law, and senior aides offered to resign en masse.
श्री यून ने मार्शल लॉ के लिए माफी मांगी, और वरिष्ठ सहयोगियों ने सामूहिक रूप से इस्तीफा देने की पेशकश की।
- Defence Minister **Kim Yong-hyun**, who recommended martial law, resigned.
रक्षा मंत्री **किम योंग-ह्यून**, जिन्होंने मार्शल लॉ की सिफारिश की थी, ने इस्तीफा दे दिया।
- The impeachment motion had backing from citizens and **labour unions**, who went on strike in Seoul.





महाभियोग प्रस्ताव को नागरिकों और मजदूर संघों का समर्थन मिला, जिन्होंने सियोल में हड़ताल की।

- Mr. Yoon's ally, PPP party leader Han Dong-hoon, criticized the martial law and suggested withdrawing Yoon's **constitutional powers**.
श्री यून के सहयोगी, पीपीपी पार्टी के नेता हान डॉंग-हून, ने मार्शल लॉ की आलोचना की और यून के **संवैधानिक अधिकारों** को वापस लेने का सुझाव दिया।
- Lawmakers from the PPP staged a **walkout** during the impeachment motion discussion, preventing its passage.
पीपीपी के विधायकों ने महाभियोग प्रस्ताव की चर्चा के दौरान **वाँकआउट** किया, जिससे इसका पारित होना रुक गया।
- For impeachment, the **National Assembly** requires a **two-thirds majority**; opposition holds 192 of 300 seats, needing **8 PPP members** to break ranks.
महाभियोग के लिए, **नेशनल असेंबली** को **दो-तिहाई बहुमत** चाहिए; विपक्ष के पास 300 में से 192 सीटें हैं और उसे **पीपीपी के 8 सदस्यों** की आवश्यकता है।
- If a President is impeached, his powers are suspended until the **Constitutional Court** makes a final decision.
यदि किसी राष्ट्रपति को महाभियोग के तहत हटा दिया जाता है, तो उनके अधिकार **संवैधानिक न्यायालय** के अंतिम निर्णय तक निलंबित हो जाते हैं।
- After confirmation of termination, an election for a new President must be held within **60 days**.
पद से हटाए जाने की पुष्टि के बाद, **60 दिनों** के भीतर नए राष्ट्रपति के लिए चुनाव कराया जाना चाहिए।





Wrath of the slow cyclone

SS Paper I: Geography

Cyclone Fengal remained a low-pressure system after forming in the far eastern Indian Ocean on November 14 and became a depression in the Bay only after 10 days; it moved leisurely, bringing heavy rain to parts of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry

While heavy rain during the northeast monsoon is common at this time of the year in Tamil Nadu, the State and the Union Territory of Puducherry did not expect Cyclone Fengal to cause such widespread devastation when it crossed the eastern coast on the night of November 30. On December 1, unusually heavy rainfall of 40 cm to 50 cm was recorded in many places in Puducherry and the northern and northwestern parts of Tamil Nadu.

The cyclone then slowly drifted westward, dumping rain, causing floods, submerging acres of crops, damaging civic infrastructure, and displacing thousands of people. When it later moved inland, it pummelled several districts. Mailam in Villupuram district received 51 cm of rainfall on December 1 and Uthangarai in Krishnagiri district received 50 cm on December 2. Some areas of Villupuram received more than 33 cm of rainfall on a single day.

While the effects of the cyclone was felt in

Andhra Pradesh on the eastern coast, which is normal for such weather systems, Cyclone Fengal in a rare occurrence crossed the Western Ghats, bringing rain to parts of Kerala.

It remained a low-pressure system after forming in the far eastern Indian Ocean on November 14 and became a depression in the Bay of Bengal only after 10 days. It moved relatively slowly for another week before the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said it had become a cyclone. On November 28, the IMD announced that Cyclone Fengal would cross the north Tamil Nadu-Puducherry coast on the morning of November 30. The cyclone moved at a leisurely pace. While fast-moving cyclones tend to retreat quickly, slow-moving ones weaken into a deep depression, dumping heavy rain.

A Central team visited Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to assess the damage. The Centre has approved the release of ₹944.80 crore to Tamil Nadu from the State Disaster Response Fund. (Text by K. Lakshmi)

Wrath of the Slow Cyclone

धीमी चक्रवात का कहर

Cyclone Fengal formed as a low-pressure system in the far eastern Indian Ocean on November 14 and became a depression in the Bay of Bengal after 10 days.

चक्रवात फेंगल 14 नवंबर को दूर पूर्वी हिंद महासागर में एक निम्न दबाव प्रणाली के रूप में बना और 10 दिनों के बाद बंगाल की खाड़ी में एक अवदाव में बदल गया।

• The cyclone moved slowly, bringing heavy rain to parts of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, causing widespread devastation when it crossed the eastern coast on the night of November 30.

यह चक्रवात धीरे-धीरे बढ़ा, जिससे तमिलनाडु और पुडुचेरी के कुछ हिस्सों में भारी बारिश हुई और 30 नवंबर की रात को पूर्वी तट पार करते समय व्यापक तबाही हुई।

- On December 1, rainfall of 40-50 cm was recorded in many places in Puducherry and the northern and northwestern parts of Tamil Nadu.

1 दिसंबर को, पुडुचेरी और तमिलनाडु के उत्तरी और उत्तर-पश्चिमी हिस्सों में 40-50 सेमी बारिश दर्ज की गई।

- The cyclone caused floods, submerged acres of crops, damaged infrastructure, and displaced thousands of people.

चक्रवात ने बाढ़, फसलों के बड़े हिस्से डूबने, बुनियादी ढांचे को नुकसान और हजारों लोगों के विस्थापन का कारण बना।

- Mailam in Villupuram district received 51 cm of rainfall on December 1, and Uthangarai in Krishnagiri district received 50 cm on December 2.

विल्लुपुरम जिले के मैलाम में 1 दिसंबर को 51 सेमी बारिश हुई, और कृष्णागिरी जिले के उथंगरई में 2 दिसंबर को 50 सेमी बारिश हुई।

- Some areas of Villupuram received more than 33 cm of rainfall on a single day. विल्लुपुरम के कुछ इलाकों में एक दिन में 33 सेमी से अधिक बारिश हुई।





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- Cyclone Fengal crossed the Western Ghats, bringing rain to parts of Kerala, a rare

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occurrence.

चक्रवात फेंगल ने पश्चिमी घाट को पार किया और केरल के कुछ हिस्सों में बारिश की, जो एक दुर्लभ घटना है।

- It remained a **low-pressure system** for **10 days** before becoming a cyclone, moving **slowly**, and weakening into a **deep depression**.

यह 10 दिनों तक निम्न दबाव प्रणाली बना रहा, धीरे-धीरे बढ़ा और फिर गहरे अवदाब में बदल गया।

- On **November 28**, the IMD announced that Cyclone Fengal would cross the **north Tamil Nadu-Puducherry coast** on the morning of **November 30**.

28 नवंबर को, IMD ने घोषणा की कि चक्रवात फेंगल 30 नवंबर की सुबह उत्तर तमिलनाडु-पुडुचेरी तट को पार करेगा।

- A **Central team** visited Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to **assess the damage**.

एक केंद्रीय टीम ने तमिलनाडु और पुडुचेरी का दौरा कर क्षति का आकलन किया।

- The Centre approved the release of **₹944.80 crore** to Tamil Nadu from the **State Disaster Response Fund**.

केंद्र ने राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष से तमिलनाडु को ₹944.80 करोड़ जारी करने की मंजूरी दी।

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