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10_12_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

- 1. Reservation must not be based on religion, SC tells West Bengal / धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं होना चाहिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पश्चिम बंगाल से कहा (GS Paper-II: Article 15 & 16)**
- 2. Union Govt. names Sanjay Malhotra as RBI Governor केंद्र सरकार ने संजय मल्होत्रा को आरबीआई गवर्नर नियुक्त किया (PCS)**
- 3. T.N. Assembly adopts resolution against tungsten mining in State / तमिलनाडु विधानसभा ने राज्य में टंगस्टन खनन के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव पारित किया (GS Paper-I: Tungsten Mining)**
- 4. Maharashtra leaders condemn Karnataka's action against Marathi speakers in Belagavi / महाराष्ट्र के नेताओं ने बेलगावी में कन्नड़ भाषियों के खिलाफ कर्नाटक की कार्रवाई की निंदा की (GS Paper-II: Inter-State Relations)**
- 5. Indians need the right to disconnect / भारतीयों को काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने का अधिकार चाहिए (GS Paper-II: FR and DPSP)**
- 6. Reforms in Merchant Shipping / नौवहन क्षेत्र में सुधार (GS Paper-III: Shipping Industry)**





7. **A Dialogue with Our Fragile Past: The Importance of Historical Memory / हमारे नाजुक अतीत के साथ संवाद: ऐतिहासिक स्मृति का महत्व (GS Paper-I: Heritage)**
8. **Approach EC to Enact POSH Act in Political Parties: SC राजनीतिक दलों में POSH अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए EC से संपर्क करें: सुप्रीम कोर्ट (GS Paper-II)**
9. **Frigate INS Tushil Commissioned into Indian Navy in Kaliningrad / फ्रिगेट आईएनएस तुशील का कलिनिनग्राद में भारतीय नौसेना में कमीशन किया गया (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)**
10. **Opposition to move notice to remove Vice-President / उपराष्ट्रपति को हटाने के लिए विपक्ष नोटिस लाएगा (GS Paper-II: Executive)**
11. **Lawyers' Body Demands Action Against Allahabad HC Judge for Speech at VHP Event / वकीलों के संगठन ने वीएचपी कार्यक्रम में भाषण के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के जज पर कार्रवाई की मांग की (GS Paper-II: Judiciary)**
12. **PM Launches LIC's 'Bima Sakhi Yojana' / प्रधानमंत्री ने एलआईसी की 'बीमा सखी योजना' लॉन्च की (GS Paper-II: Government Scheme)**
13. **Development Economist Natraj Passes Away / विकास अर्थशास्त्री नटराज का निधन (PCS)**
14. **Bulgaria, Romania to Become Full Members of Schengen Travel Zone / बुल्गारिया, रोमानिया शेंगेन यात्रा क्षेत्र के पूर्ण सदस्य बनेंगे (GS Paper-II)**





15. **Nauru to Give Australia Veto Over a Range of Pacts with Other Nations / नाउरू अन्य देशों के साथ कई समझौतों पर ऑस्ट्रेलिया को वीटो अधिकार देगा (GS Paper-II)**
16. **Son's illness prompts Haiti gang leader to go on a killing spree of 184 people / बेटे की बीमारी के कारण हैती के गैंग लीडर ने 184 लोगों की हत्या कर दी (Essay Paper)**
17. **Bihar CM Nitish Kumar Launches Khel Pratibha Khoj Pratiyogita / बिहार CM नीतीश कुमार ने खेल प्रतिभा खोज प्रतियोगिता शुरू की (PCS)**
18. **Antimatter Idea Offers Scientists Clue to Cracking Cosmic Mystery / एंटीमैटर विचार वैज्ञानिकों को ब्रह्मांडीय रहस्य को सुलझाने का सुराग देता है (GS Paper-III: S&T)**
19. **UN talks in Riyadh keep focus on land degradation रियाद में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वार्ता भूमि क्षरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित रखती है (GS Paper-III: Environment)**

Reservation must not be based on religion, SC tells West Bengal

GS Paper II: Article 15&16
Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday orally observed that reservation must not be based on religion while hearing an appeal filed by the State of West Bengal against a Calcutta High Court judgment striking down its policy to include several castes, largely Muslim communities, in the State's Other Backward Classes (OBC) list.

The High Court had concluded that religion was the "sole criterion for declaring these communities as OBC". It had found the "selection of 77 classes of Muslims as backwards an affront to the Muslim community as a whole".

Senior advocate Kapil

Sibal, appearing for the State with advocate Astha Sharma, said the criterion for including Muslim communities in the OBC list was based on backwardness and not religion.

The Bench of Justices B.R. Gavai and K.V. Viswanathan scheduled the case for hearing on January 7.

In an earlier hearing, the top court had asked the State to clarify the nature and scope of the survey undertaken to identify the social and educational backwardness of these communities and their inadequacy of representation in the State public services which warranted their inclusion in the list.

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Reservation must not be based on religion, SC tells West Bengal

धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं होना चाहिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पश्चिम बंगाल से कहा

- The Supreme Court on Monday orally observed that reservation must not be based on religion while hearing an appeal filed by the State of West Bengal against a Calcutta High Court judgment striking down its policy to include several castes, largely Muslim communities, in the State's Other Backward Classes (OBC) list.

सोमवार को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मौखिक रूप से कहा कि आरक्षण धर्म के आधार पर नहीं होना चाहिए, जबकि उसने पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य द्वारा दायर एक अपील की सुनवाई की। यह अपील कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के खिलाफ थी, जिसमें राज्य के अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) सूची में कई





जातियों, मुख्य रूप से मुस्लिम समुदायों को शामिल करने की नीति को खारिज कर दिया गया था।

- **The High Court had concluded that religion was the “sole criterion for declaring these communities as OBC”.** It had found the “selection of 77 classes of Muslims as backwards an affront to the Muslim community as a whole.”

उच्च न्यायालय ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि धर्म इन समुदायों को ओबीसी घोषित करने का "एकमात्र आधार" था। इसे 77 मुस्लिम वर्गों को पिछड़ा घोषित करना मुस्लिम समुदाय के लिए "अपमानजनक" माना।

- Senior advocate **Kapil Sibal, appearing for the State, said the criterion for including Muslim communities in the OBC list was based on backwardness and not religion.**

वरिष्ठ वकील कपिल सिबल, जो राज्य की ओर से पेश हुए, ने कहा कि मुस्लिम समुदायों को ओबीसी सूची में शामिल करने का आधार पिछड़ापन था, न कि धर्म।

- The Bench of Justices **B.R. Gavai and K.V. Viswanathan scheduled the case for hearing on January 7.**

न्यायमूर्ति बी.आर. गवई और के.वी. विश्वनाथन की पीठ ने मामले की सुनवाई के लिए 7 जनवरी की तारीख तय की।

- In an earlier hearing, the Supreme Court asked the State to clarify the **nature and scope of the survey** undertaken to identify the social and educational backwardness of these communities and their **inadequacy of representation in the State public services.**

इससे पहले की सुनवाई में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने राज्य से इन समुदायों की सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक पिछड़ेपन की पहचान के लिए किए गए सर्वेक्षण के स्वरूप और दायरे को स्पष्ट करने और राज्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में उनकी प्रतिनिधित्व की कमी पर स्पष्टीकरण मांगा।

- The court also asked the State to respond to **allegations of no meaningful consultations with the West Bengal Backward Classes Commission before including these communities as OBCs.**

अदालत ने यह भी पूछा कि इन समुदायों को ओबीसी में शामिल करने से पहले, क्या पश्चिम बंगाल पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के साथ कोई सार्थक परामर्श किया गया था।

- The **High Court judgment impacted five lakh OBC certificates issued since 2010 but clarified that individuals who secured employment using these certificates would not be affected.**

उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले ने 2010 से जारी पांच लाख ओबीसी प्रमाणपत्रों को प्रभावित किया, लेकिन स्पष्ट किया कि इन प्रमाणपत्रों का उपयोग करके रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

- The **High Court struck down portions of the West Bengal Backward Classes (Other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) Act, 2012.**

उच्च न्यायालय ने पश्चिम बंगाल पिछड़ा वर्ग (अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अलावा) (सेवाओं और पदों में रिक्तियों का आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2012 के कुछ प्रावधानों को खारिज कर दिया।

- Among the **nullified Sections were Section 16, the second part of Section 2(h), and Section 5(a) of the Act, which distributed reservation percentages of 10% and 7% to**





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sub-classified categories (OBC-A and OBC-B).

अधिनियम की जिन धाराओं को अमान्य किया गया, उनमें धारा 16, धारा 2(एच) का दूसरा भाग, और धारा 5(ए) शामिल थीं, जो उप-वर्गीकृत श्रेणियों (ओबीसी-ए और ओबीसी-बी) को 10% और 7% आरक्षण प्रतिशत प्रदान करती थीं।

- The sub-classified categories OBC-A and OBC-B were removed from Schedule I of the Act.

उप-वर्गीकृत श्रेणियों ओबीसी-ए और ओबीसी-बी को अधिनियम की अनुसूची I से हटा दिया गया।



Sanjay Malhotra

Union govt. names Sanjay Malhotra as RBI Governor

PCS

NEW DELHI

The Centre on Monday announced the appointment of Revenue Secretary Sanjay Malhotra as the 26th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, a day before incumbent Shaktikanta Das's six-year term comes to an end on Tuesday.

He will take charge of the country's monetary policy framework and banking regulation. He will take charge of RBI at a challenging time with inflation having been a bugbear.

Union Govt. names Sanjay Malhotra as RBI Governor

केंद्र सरकार ने संजय मल्होत्रा को आरबीआई गवर्नर नियुक्त किया

- The Centre on Monday announced the **appointment of Revenue Secretary Sanjay Malhotra as the 26th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India**, a day before incumbent **Shaktikanta Das's** six-year term comes to an end on Tuesday.

केंद्र सरकार ने सोमवार को राजस्व सचिव संजय मल्होत्रा को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के 26वें गवर्नर के रूप में नियुक्त किया, यह नियुक्ति वर्तमान गवर्नर शक्तिकांत दास का छह वर्षीय कार्यकाल मंगलवार को समाप्त होने से एक दिन पहले की गई।

- He will take charge of the **country's monetary policy framework and banking regulation**.

वह देश की मौद्रिक नीति ढांचे और बैंकिंग विनियमन की जिम्मेदारी संभालेंगे।

- He will take charge of RBI at a challenging time with **inflation** having been a persistent issue.

वह मुद्रास्फीति जैसी लगातार बनी रहने वाली चुनौतीपूर्ण स्थिति में आरबीआई की जिम्मेदारी संभालेंगे।

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T.N. Assembly adopts resolution against tungsten mining in State

GS Paper I: Tungsten Mining

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on Monday unanimously adopted a special resolution urging the Union government to immediately cancel the tungsten mining rights granted to Hindustan Zinc Limited in Madurai district. It further requested the Centre not to grant any mining licence without the permission of State governments.

Chief Minister M.K. Stalin asserted that his government would not permit the proposal as long as he held his post.

The special resolution observed that it was “condemnable” that, despite the concerns raised by the Tamil Nadu government in October, 2023, over the



Chief Minister M.K. Stalin

auctioning of mining rights for such critical and strategic minerals, the Union government proceeded with the auction.

The Tamil Nadu government, in 2022, flagged that the area – where tungsten mining rights have been granted – was declared as a biodiversity heritage site, which included many historical monuments, such as cave temples, Jain symbols, Tamil Brahmi scripts, and was a habitat for rare species. Disregarding this, the

Union government granted the rights to carry out mining activities in the area, the special resolution said. “The people of Tamil Nadu and the government of Tamil Nadu will never accept this step,” it further said.

Since the Union government’s action had created a sense of anxiety among the people living in the area that their livelihood would be permanently affected, they staged several protests against this action, the resolution said.

It further recalled that the Chief Minister had urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to cancel the tungsten mining rights granted to Hindustan Zinc Limited, considering these issues and to protect the area and the people living in the area.

T.N. Assembly adopts resolution against tungsten mining in State

तमिलनाडु विधानसभा ने राज्य में टंगस्टन खनन के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव पारित किया

- The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on Monday unanimously adopted a special resolution urging the Union government to immediately cancel the tungsten mining rights granted to Hindustan Zinc Limited in Madurai district.





तमिलनाडु विधानसभा ने सोमवार को सर्वसम्मति से एक विशेष प्रस्ताव पारित किया, जिसमें केंद्र सरकार से मदुरै जिले में हिंदुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड को दिए गए टंगस्टन खनन अधिकारों को तुरंत रद्द करने का आग्रह किया।

- It further requested the Centre not to grant any mining licence without the permission of State governments.

इसमें केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया कि वह राज्य सरकारों की अनुमति के बिना कोई भी खनन लाइसेंस न दे।

- Chief Minister M.K. Stalin asserted that his government would not permit the proposal as long as he held his post.

मुख्यमंत्री एम.के. स्टालिन ने जोर देकर कहा कि जब तक वह अपने पद पर हैं, उनकी सरकार इस प्रस्ताव की अनुमति नहीं देगी।

- The special resolution observed that it was “condemnable” that, despite the concerns raised by the Tamil Nadu government in October 2023, over the auctioning of mining rights for such critical and strategic minerals, the Union government proceeded with the auction.

विशेष प्रस्ताव में कहा गया कि यह “निंदनीय” है कि अक्टूबर 2023 में तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण और रणनीतिक खनिजों के खनन अधिकारों की नीलामी पर उठाई गई चिंताओं के बावजूद, केंद्र सरकार ने नीलामी जारी रखी।

- The Tamil Nadu government, in 2022, flagged that the area — where tungsten mining rights have been granted — was declared as a biodiversity heritage site, which included many historical monuments, such as **cave temples, Jain symbols, Tamil Brahmi scripts, and was a habitat for rare species.**

तमिलनाडु सरकार ने 2022 में बताया कि जिस क्षेत्र में टंगस्टन खनन अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उसे जैव विविधता धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया गया था, जिसमें कई ऐतिहासिक स्मारक, जैसे गुफा मंदिर, जैन प्रतीक, तमिल ब्राह्मी लिपियां शामिल थीं और यह दुर्लभ प्रजातियों का निवास स्थान था।

- Disregarding this, the Union government granted the rights to carry out mining activities in the area, the special resolution said.

इसको नजरअंदाज करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में खनन गतिविधियों को अंजाम देने के लिए अधिकार प्रदान किए, विशेष प्रस्ताव में कहा गया।

- “The people of Tamil Nadu and the government of Tamil Nadu will never accept this step,” it further said.

“तमिलनाडु के लोग और तमिलनाडु सरकार इस कदम को कभी स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे,” प्रस्ताव में आगे कहा गया।

- Since the Union government’s action had created a sense of anxiety among the people living in the area that their livelihood would be permanently affected, they staged several protests against this action, the resolution said.

केंद्र सरकार की कार्रवाई से क्षेत्र के लोगों में यह चिंता पैदा हो गई कि उनकी आजीविका स्थायी रूप से प्रभावित होगी, जिसके कारण उन्होंने इस कदम के खिलाफ कई प्रदर्शन किए, प्रस्ताव में कहा गया।





- It further recalled that the Chief Minister had urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to cancel the tungsten mining rights granted to Hindustan Zinc Limited, considering these issues and to protect the area and the people living in the area.

प्रस्ताव ने यह भी याद दिलाया कि मुख्यमंत्री ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी से आग्रह किया था कि इन मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और क्षेत्र व क्षेत्र के लोगों की रक्षा के लिए हिंदुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड को दिए गए टंगस्टन खनन अधिकारों को रद्द किया जाए।

Tungsten

- Tungsten (chemical symbol: W) is a transition metal known for its high melting point and strength.
- It is a rare metal with a grayish-white appearance and is mainly found in the Earth's crust as part of ores like wolframite and scheelite.
- Tungsten has the highest melting point of all metals, at 3422°C (6192°F), and the highest tensile strength at temperatures over 1650°C.
- It is used in applications where high temperatures and strength are required, such as in light bulb filaments, welding electrodes, and military applications.
- टंगस्टन (रासायनिक प्रतीक: W) एक संक्रमण धातु है जो अपने उच्च गलनांक और मजबूती के लिए जाना जाता है।
- यह एक दुर्लभ धातु है जिसका रंग ग्रेइश-व्हाइट होता है और यह मुख्य रूप से वोल्फ्रामाइट और शीलाइट जैसी अयस्कों के रूप में पृथ्वी की मणि में पाया जाता है।
- टंगस्टन का गलनांक सभी धातुओं में सबसे अधिक है, जो 3422°C (6192°F) है, और 1650°C से ऊपर तापमान पर सबसे अधिक तनाव सहन क्षमता है।
- इसे उन अनुप्रयोगों में उपयोग किया जाता है जहाँ उच्च तापमान और मजबूती की आवश्यकता होती है, जैसे कि बल्ब के फिलामेंट, वेल्डिंग इलेक्ट्रोड, और सैन्य अनुप्रयोगों में।

Important Uses and Applications:

- **Industrial Applications:** Tungsten is widely used in the production of hard metals, including tungsten carbide, which is highly valued for making cutting tools, mining machinery, and in the manufacturing of high-performance engine parts.
- **Electronics:** It is used in the production of electrical contacts, filaments for light bulbs, and X-ray tubes due to its conductivity and heat resistance.
- **Military Uses:** Tungsten is used in military applications such as **armor-piercing ammunition** and in the production of missile components due to its density and ability to withstand extreme conditions.

महत्वपूर्ण उपयोग और अनुप्रयोग:

- **औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग:** टंगस्टन का उपयोग कठोर धातुओं के निर्माण में व्यापक रूप से किया जाता है, जिसमें टंगस्टन कार्बाइड शामिल है, जो कटाई उपकरण, खनन मशीनरी, और उच्च प्रदर्शन इंजन भागों के निर्माण के लिए अत्यधिक मूल्यवान है।





- **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स:** इसका उपयोग विद्युत संपर्कों, बल्ब के फिलामेंट और एक्स-रे ट्यूबों के निर्माण में किया जाता है, क्योंकि इसकी चालकता और गर्मी प्रतिरोधी गुण होते हैं।
- **सैन्य उपयोग:** टंगस्टन का उपयोग सैन्य अनुप्रयोगों में किया जाता है जैसे कि कवच-भेदी गोला-बारूद और मिसाइल घटकों के निर्माण में, क्योंकि इसकी घनता और चरम परिस्थितियों को सहन करने की क्षमता होती है।

Physical Properties:

- Tungsten is a dense, hard metal with a density of 19.3 g/cm³, making it about 1.7 times denser than lead.
- It is extremely resistant to corrosion and oxidation, making it ideal for applications exposed to high temperatures and harsh environments.

भौतिक गुण:

- टंगस्टन एक घना और कठोर धातु है, जिसकी घनता 19.3 ग्राम/सेमी³ है, जिससे यह सीसा से लगभग 1.7 गुना अधिक घना होता है।
- यह अत्यधिक जंग और ऑक्सीडेशन का प्रतिरोधी होता है, जिससे यह उच्च तापमान और कठोर वातावरण में प्रदूषित अनुप्रयोगों के लिए आदर्श है।

Extraction and Mining:

- The primary ores of tungsten are wolframite and scheelite, which are processed to extract tungsten.
- Tungsten mining is primarily done in China, which accounts for the majority of global production.

खनन और निष्कर्षण:

- टंगस्टन के प्रमुख अयस्क वोल्फ्रामाइट और शीलाइट हैं, जिन्हें टंगस्टन निकालने के लिए संसाधित किया जाता है।
- टंगस्टन खनन मुख्य रूप से चीन में किया जाता है, जो वैश्विक उत्पादन का अधिकांश हिस्सा संभालता है।

Tungsten Reserves and Global Production:

- China is the leading producer of tungsten, responsible for over 80% of the global supply.
- Other countries with significant tungsten reserves include Russia, Bolivia, and Vietnam.

टंगस्टन भंडार और वैश्विक उत्पादन:





- चीन टंगस्टन का प्रमुख उत्पादक है, जो वैश्विक आपूर्ति का 80% से अधिक हिस्सा है।
- अन्य देशों में जो महत्वपूर्ण टंगस्टन भंडार रखते हैं, उनमें रूस, बोलीविया और वियतनाम शामिल हैं।

Important Dates:

- **1783:** Tungsten was first isolated in its pure form by Swedish chemists.
- **1940s:** Tungsten became crucial in military and industrial applications due to its high density and melting point.

महत्वपूर्ण तिथियाँ:

- **1783:** स्वीडिश रसायनज्ञों द्वारा पहली बार टंगस्टन को इसके शुद्ध रूप में अलग किया गया था।
- **1940 के दशक:** टंगस्टन अपने उच्च घनत्व और गलनांक के कारण सैन्य और औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोगों में महत्वपूर्ण बन गया।

Maharashtra leaders condemn Karnataka's action against Marathi speakers in Belagavi

GS Paper II: Inter-state Relations

MUMBAI

Maharashtra has been claiming administrative rights over the 865 villages in Bidar, Belagavi, Karwar and Kalaburagi districts of Karnataka since 1966

Leaders from various political parties in Maharashtra, including Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis and Shiv Sena (UBT) leader Aaditya Thackeray, on Monday denounced the “repressive measures” employed by the Karnataka police against Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti (MES) activists who were protesting in Belagavi.

The protests coincide with the winter session of the Karnataka Assembly, which began on Monday, at

Suvarna Vidhan Soudha in Belagavi, which the MES has been opposing.

The group had planned a ‘maha melava’ (grand convention) opposing the winter session at Belagavi, but the Karnataka government reportedly barred the event

and restricted the entry of leaders from Maharashtra into the State.

Mr. Fadnavis condemned the Congress government’s actions during a statement in the Legislative Council. “The Maharashtra government firmly stands with Marathi-speaking people in the border areas. Our fight for a unified Maharashtra, including Belagavi and Nipani, will continue until it becomes a reality,” the Chief Minister asserted.

The western State has been claiming the administrative rights over the 865

villages in Bidar, Belagavi, Karwar and Kalaburagi districts of Karnataka since 1966. The matter is currently under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

On the other hand, Mr. Thackeray called for Belagavi to be declared a Union Territory, stating, “Marathi-speaking people in Belagavi are being oppressed. The previous ‘unconstitutional’ Chief Minister had promised additional funds for Marathi speakers in the disputed territory. What happened to that promise?” he questioned.



Maharashtra leaders condemn Karnataka's action against Marathi speakers in Belagavi

महाराष्ट्र के नेताओं ने बेलगावी में कन्नड़ भाषियों के खिलाफ कर्नाटक की कार्रवाई की निंदा की

- Leaders from various political parties in Maharashtra, including **Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis** and **Shiv Sena (UBT) leader Aaditya Thackeray**, condemned the "repressive measures" of the Karnataka police against **Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti (MES)** activists in **Belagavi**.

महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं, जिनमें **मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस** और **शिवसेना (UBT) के नेता आदित्य ठाकरे** शामिल हैं, ने महाराष्ट्र **एकीकरण समिति (MES)** कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ **बेलगावी** में कर्नाटक पुलिस की "दमनकारी कार्रवाई" की निंदा की।



- The protests coincided with the **winter session of the Karnataka Assembly**, which began on **Monday** at **Suvarna Vidhan Soudha** in **Belagavi**. यह विरोध प्रदर्शन कर्नाटक विधानसभा के **सुवर्ण विधान सौध**, **बेलगावी** में शुरू हुए **सोमवार के शीतकालीन सत्र** के साथ मेल खाया।
- MES planned a '**maha melava**' (**grand convention**) opposing the winter session at Belagavi, but the Karnataka government barred the event and restricted the entry of leaders from Maharashtra into the State. MES ने बेलगावी में शीतकालीन सत्र का विरोध करने के लिए '**महा मेळावा**' (**भव्य सम्मेलन**) आयोजित करने की योजना बनाई, लेकिन कर्नाटक सरकार ने इस आयोजन को रोक दिया और महाराष्ट्र के नेताओं की राज्य में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया।
- Devendra Fadnavis** condemned the Congress government's actions, stating that the **Maharashtra government** firmly stands with **Marathi-speaking people** in border areas. **देवेंद्र फडणवीस** ने कांग्रेस सरकार की कार्रवाई की निंदा करते हुए कहा कि **महाराष्ट्र सरकार** सीमा क्षेत्रों में **मराठी भाषी लोगों** के साथ मजबूती से खड़ी है।
 - He reiterated Maharashtra's fight for a unified Maharashtra, including **Belagavi** and **Nipani**, stating it would continue until it becomes a reality. उन्होंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र का **बेलगावी** और **निपाणी** को शामिल कर एकीकृत महाराष्ट्र के लिए संघर्ष तब तक जारी रहेगा जब तक यह वास्तविकता नहीं बन जाता।
- Since **1966**, Maharashtra has been claiming **administrative rights over 865 villages** in **Bidar, Belagavi, Karwar, and Kalaburagi** districts of Karnataka.





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

1966 से महाराष्ट्र बिदर, बेलगावी, कारवार, और कलबुरगी जिलों के 865 गांवों पर प्रशासनिक अधिकार का दावा कर रहा है।

- The matter is under consideration in the **Supreme Court**.

यह मामला **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** के विचाराधीन है।

- **Aaditya Thackeray** called for **Belagavi** to be declared a Union Territory, citing oppression of Marathi-speaking people in the region.

आदित्य ठाकरे ने **बेलगावी** को केंद्र शासित प्रदेश घोषित करने का आह्वान किया और इस क्षेत्र में मराठी भाषी लोगों पर हो रहे अत्याचारों का हवाला दिया।

- He questioned the **unconstitutional Chief Minister's** promise of additional funds for Marathi speakers in the disputed territory.

उन्होंने विवादित क्षेत्र में मराठी भाषी लोगों के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि के वादे पर सवाल उठाया।





Indians need the right to disconnect

GS Paper II: FR and DPSP

Soon after death of an EY employee in September, allegedly due to work pressure, MP Shashi Tharoor had said that he would raise the issue in Parliament. He said that “inhumanity at the workplace must be legislated out of existence.” A recent report by *The Hindu* reveals that Indian women in professional jobs, such as auditing, Information Technology, and media, work more than 55 hours a week. The working hours vary for those who belong to the marginalised sections of society and work in the unorganised sector. According to a study by ADP Research Institute, 49% of Indian workers said workplace stress negatively impacts their mental health. As French politician Benoit Hamon said, “Employees physically leave the office, but they do not leave their work. They remain attached by a kind of electronic leash like a dog. The text, the messages, the emails colonise the life of the individual to the point where he or she eventually breaks down”.

Right to disconnect laws

Such tragic incidents, research, and statements highlight how the right to disconnect is an important right. It allows employees to disconnect from their employer outside of working hours. The Labour Chamber of the French Supreme Court ruled in 2001 that an employee is under no obligation to work from home or take home files and working tools. This decision was subsequently confirmed by the Cour de Cassation (the highest court in the French judiciary), which said, “The fact that [the employee] was not reachable on his cell phone outside working hours cannot be considered as a misconduct”. Portugal has a Right to Disconnect law, which makes it illegal for employers to contact employees outside working hours, except in emergencies. Similarly, according to Article 88 of the Organic Law 3/2018 on the Protection of Personal Data and Guarantee of



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India must recognise that the right to disconnect will increase productivity and ensure the overall growth and well-being of employees and employers

Digital Rights in Spain, “Public workers and employees shall have the right to switch off devices in order to guarantee that, outside of legal or conventionally established working hours, their time off, leave and holidays are respected, in addition to their personal and family privacy, with the aim of promoting a good work-life balance”. This year, the Australian Parliament passed the Fair Work Legislation Amendment, which gave employees the right to disconnect from work outside of working hours. Ireland has also recognised the right to disconnect for employees.

Where does India stand?

India does not have specific laws recognising the right to disconnect from work. However, the Constitution, the Directive Principles of State Policy, and various judicial pronouncements have spoken of the right to work in a conducive and healthy environment. Article 38 of the Constitution mandates that “the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people”. Article 39(e) of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to direct its policy towards securing the strength and health of its workers. The Supreme Court, in *Vishakha v State of Rajasthan* (1997), ruled that sexual harassment at the workplace violates fundamental rights, recognised the right to dignity at the workplace, and issued guidelines to ensure that there is a safe working environment for women and gender equality. In *Ravindra Kumar Dhariwal and Ors v. Union of India* (2021), the Court read Article 14 to include ideas of inclusive equality to reasonably accommodate persons with disabilities. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud said that an employer must consider an employee’s individual differences and capabilities. In *Praveen Pradhan v. State of Uttaranchal* (2012), the High Court of Uttarakhand held that “under the pretext of administrative control

and discipline, a superior officer cannot be left to enjoy extreme liberty to make the intense humiliation and scolding inhumanly in front of all the subordinate staff members for a little lapse.” Despite the clear recognition of the right to dignity at the workplace and a direction for employers to be sensitive towards mental health concerns, and also laws that fix accountability in the case of breaching working hours, violating dignity is unfortunately common in Indian workplaces.

Prolonged working hours

In 2018, MP Supriya Sule introduced a Private Member Bill in the Lok Sabha, which delineated the right to disconnect from work after working hours. The bill included the provision of a penalty of 1% of the total remuneration of all employees to be paid by companies for noncompliance with its provisions.

However, in recent years, there has been no significant legislative effort to recognise employees’ right to disconnect from work outside working hours or to impose a duty on employers to be mindful of employee well-being and avoid overworking them. Research by *Harvard Business Review* shows that working prolonged hours causes stress, coronary heart diseases, and impacts overall health. Contrary to the widespread belief that overworked human beings bring in productivity, research by the University of Oxford in collaboration with British multinational telecoms firm BT found a conclusive link between happiness and productivity. Therefore, employers need to take into account psychological factors while dealing with employees. In its march towards becoming the third largest economy by 2030, India must recognise that the right to disconnect will increase productivity and ensure the growth and well-being of both employees and employers.





Indians need the right to disconnect

भारतीयों को काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने का अधिकार चाहिए

- **EY employee's death in September**, allegedly due to work pressure, raised concerns. **MP Shashi Tharoor** stated he would address the issue in Parliament.

सितंबर में EY कर्मचारी की मौत, जिसे कार्य दबाव के कारण माना गया, ने चिंताएं बढ़ा दीं।

सांसद शशि थरूर ने इसे संसद में उठाने की बात कही।

- He emphasized that **"inhumanity at the workplace must be legislated out of existence."**

उन्होंने जोर दिया कि "कार्यस्थल पर अमानवीयता को कानूनी रूप से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।"

- A report by **The Hindu** shows **Indian women in professional jobs, like auditing, IT, and media, work more than 55 hours a week.**

द हिंदू की एक रिपोर्ट बताती है कि भारतीय महिलाएं, जैसे ऑडिटिंग, आईटी, और मीडिया जैसे पेशेवर कामों में, 55 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह से अधिक काम करती हैं।

- Marginalized sections working in the unorganized sector face different working hours.

असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हाशिए पर पड़े वर्ग अलग कार्य समय का सामना करते हैं।

- According to an **ADP Research Institute** study, **49% of Indian workers report workplace stress negatively impacts their mental health.**

एडीपी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, 49% भारतीय कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि कार्यस्थल का तनाव उनकी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।

- French politician **Benoit Hamon** described employees being "attached by an **electronic leash**" through texts and emails, leading to breakdowns.

फ्रांसीसी राजनेता बेनोइट हैमॉन ने कहा कि कर्मचारी "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पट्टा" के माध्यम से टेक्स्ट और ईमेल से जुड़े रहते हैं, जिससे टूटन होती है।

Right to disconnect laws

काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने के अधिकार के कानून

- This right allows employees to **disconnect from employers** outside working hours. यह अधिकार कर्मचारियों को कार्य समय के बाहर **नियोक्ताओं से डिसकनेक्ट** होने की अनुमति देता है।

- In **2001**, the **Labour Chamber of the French Supreme Court** ruled employees are not obligated to work from home or take work tools home.

2001 में, फ्रेंच सुप्रीम कोर्ट के श्रम चैंबर ने फैसला दिया कि कर्मचारियों को घर से काम करने या कार्य उपकरण ले जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

- The **Cour de Cassation** later affirmed that **not being reachable outside working hours is not misconduct.**





कोर डे कैसाशन ने बाद में पुष्टि की कि कार्य समय के बाहर उपलब्ध न होना दुर्व्यवहार नहीं है।

- **Portugal's Right to Disconnect law prohibits employers from contacting employees outside working hours except in emergencies.**

पुर्तगाल के काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने के कानून ने आपातकाल को छोड़कर, कार्य समय के बाहर कर्मचारियों से संपर्क करने पर रोक लगाई है।

- **In Spain, Article 88 of the Organic Law 3/2018 protects public workers' right to disconnect to ensure work-life balance.**

स्पेन में, ऑर्गेनिक लॉ 3/2018 के अनुच्छेद 88 ने सार्वजनिक कर्मचारियों के काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने के अधिकार को कार्य-जीवन संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संरक्षित किया है।

- Employees can switch off devices to respect **personal and family privacy** outside working hours.

कर्मचारी कार्य समय के बाहर व्यक्तिगत और पारिवारिक गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के लिए उपकरण बंद कर सकते हैं।

- In 2023, the **Australian Parliament** passed the **Fair Work Legislation Amendment**, giving employees the right to disconnect outside working hours.

2023 में, ऑस्ट्रेलियाई संसद ने फेयर वर्क लेजिस्लेशन अमेंडमेंट पारित किया, जिससे कर्मचारियों को कार्य समय के बाहर डिसकनेक्ट होने का अधिकार मिला।

- **Ireland** also recognized the right to disconnect for employees.

आयरलैंड ने भी कर्मचारियों के लिए काम से डिसकनेक्ट होने के अधिकार को मान्यता दी।

Where does India stand?

भारत की स्थिति क्या है?

- India does not have specific laws recognizing the **right to disconnect from work**. भारत में काम से डिस्कनेक्ट होने के अधिकार को मान्यता देने वाले विशेष कानून नहीं हैं।
- The **Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy**, and various judicial pronouncements emphasize the right to work in a conducive and healthy environment. संविधान, राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्व, और विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाएँ अनुकूल और स्वस्थ वातावरण में काम करने के अधिकार पर जोर देते हैं।
- **Article 38 of the Constitution** mandates that "the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people." संविधान का अनुच्छेद 38 निर्देश देता है कि "राज्य लोगों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करेगा।"
- **Article 39(e) of the Directive Principles** directs the state to secure the strength and health of its workers. राज्य नीति के निदेशक तत्वों का अनुच्छेद 39(ई) राज्य को अपने श्रमिकों की शक्ति और स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीति निर्देशित करने को कहता है।
- In **Vishakha v State of Rajasthan (1997)**, the **Supreme Court** ruled that sexual harassment at the workplace violates fundamental rights and recognized the right to dignity at the workplace.





विशाखा बनाम राजस्थान राज्य (1997) में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न को मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन माना और कार्यस्थल पर सम्मान के अधिकार को मान्यता दी।

- In **Ravindra Kumar Dhariwal v. Union of India (2021)**, the Court interpreted **Article 14** to include inclusive equality, emphasizing reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

रवींद्र कुमार धारिवाल बनाम भारत संघ (2021) में, अदालत ने अनुच्छेद 14 की व्याख्या समावेशी समानता के रूप में की और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए उचित प्रबंधों पर जोर दिया।

- Justice **D.Y. Chandrachud** stressed that employers must consider employees' individual differences and capabilities.

न्यायमूर्ति डी.वाई. चंद्रचूड़ ने जोर दिया कि नियोक्ताओं को कर्मचारियों की व्यक्तिगत भिन्नताओं और क्षमताओं पर विचार करना चाहिए।

- In **Praveen Pradhan v. State of Uttaranchal (2012)**, the **Uttarakhand High Court** held that **extreme humiliation by a superior officer cannot be justified under administrative control and discipline.**

प्रवीण प्रधान बनाम उत्तरांचल राज्य (2012) में, उत्तराखंड उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण और अनुशासन के तहत उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा अत्यधिक अपमान को उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

Prolonged working hours

लंबे कार्य समय

- In **2018**, MP **Supriya Sule** introduced a **Private Member Bill** in the **Lok Sabha** to recognize the right to disconnect after working hours.

2018 में, सांसद सुप्रिया सुले ने लोकसभा में काम के घंटों के बाद डिस्कनेक्ट होने के अधिकार को मान्यता देने के लिए एक निजी सदस्य विधेयक पेश किया।

- The **bill proposed a penalty of 1% of the total remuneration of all employees** for noncompliance.

विधेयक ने अनुपालन न करने पर सभी कर्मचारियों के कुल वेतन के 1% के जुर्माने का प्रस्ताव रखा।

- However, no significant legislative effort has been made recently to recognize this right or hold employers accountable for employee well-being.

हालांकि, हाल के वर्षों में इस अधिकार को मान्यता देने या कर्मचारियों की भलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियोक्ताओं को जवाबदेह ठहराने के लिए कोई महत्वपूर्ण विधायी प्रयास नहीं किया गया है।

- Research by **Harvard Business Review** indicates that prolonged working hours lead to **stress, coronary heart diseases, and poor overall health.**

हार्वर्ड बिजनेस रिव्यू के शोध के अनुसार, लंबे कार्य घंटे तनाव, हृदय रोग, और समग्र स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव डालते हैं।

- Contrary to the belief that overworking increases productivity, research by the **University of Oxford** and **BT** shows a link between happiness and productivity.





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यह विश्वास कि अधिक काम करने से उत्पादकता बढ़ती है, ऑक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय और बीटी के शोध के अनुसार गलत है, क्योंकि खुशी और उत्पादकता के बीच संबंध पाया गया है।

- As **India aims to become the third-largest economy by 2030**, recognizing the right to disconnect will enhance productivity and ensure employee well-being.

भारत के **2030 तक तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था** बनने के लक्ष्य के साथ, डिस्कनेक्ट होने के अधिकार को मान्यता देने से उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी और कर्मचारियों की भलाई सुनिश्चित होगी।

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On reforms in merchant shipping

Have the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the Coasting Vessels Act, 1838 failed in addressing the contemporary needs of the merchant marine sector? What are some of the international maritime conventions that India has ratified? Will the new Bills address maritime training and education as well?

EXPLAINER

Amitabh Kumar

The story so far:

The Government is preparing to introduce several significant bills aimed at driving much-needed reforms in the shipping industry. Key among them are the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024 and the Coastal Shipping Bill, 2024, both of which promise to bring transformative changes to the sector.

Why a new bill?

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the Coasting Vessels Act, 1838, which the new bills aim to repeal, have become outdated and fail to address the contemporary needs of the merchant marine sector. Significant regulatory gaps exist, particularly for vessels operating in the offshore sector which comprise nearly 50% of Indian-flagged vessels. Furthermore, maritime training was liberalised allowing private sector participation, yet there is no legal framework in the existing Act to regulate their activities effectively.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, also restricts seafarers' welfare provisions to Indian-flagged ships, despite 85% of the 2,80,000 active Indian seafarers working on foreign-flagged vessels. Additionally, the Act lacks enabling provisions for implementing certain international conventions that India has signed or plans to ratify. Crucially, the outdated, license-era provisions of the Act have become a roadblock to modernising maritime administration, which needs to transition from being a mere regulator to a promoter-cum-facilitator, thereby promoting the 'ease of doing business.'

What are the features of the Merchant Shipping Bill?

The Merchant Shipping Bill introduces significant changes to modernise India's maritime framework, drawing upon the best practices of leading maritime jurisdictions like the U.K., Norway, and Singapore. Some of the key reform measures include:

i) **Ease of registration:** the existing law restricts vessel registration to entities with 100% Indian ownership. The new Bill proposes significant reforms to attract foreign investment. It also reduces the ownership threshold for Indian citizens/entities from 100% to 51%, enabling more flexibility. It allows Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) to own and register Indian vessels. This is in line with the law of the U.S. where Green card holders are permitted to own American flagships or Singapore law where permanent residents can own ships of their flags. It also permits foreign entities to hold shares in Indian vessels while ensuring majority ownership remains with Indian entities, NRIs, or OCIs.

Additionally, the Bill allows the registration of vessels chartered by Indian entities under the bareboat charter-cum-demise, enabling entrepreneurs to acquire ownership of vessels at the end of the charter period. This provision, particularly beneficial for capital-deficient entrepreneurs, facilitates entry into the shipping industry without upfront investment.

India is the second largest ship recycling centre after Bangladesh, and the ship recycling industry practises the concept of cash purchase of the vessel before it is brought for demolition. Often



Quick change: Catamaran boats pass by a merchant navy ship anchored off Visakhapatnam. FILE PHOTO

it becomes difficult for cash buyers to register the vessels for their final voyage, as they no more remain 'seaworthy'. To address challenges faced by the ship recycling industry, the Bill introduces provisions for temporary registration of vessels destined for demolition. This measure is expected to bolster activities at India's ship recycling hubs like Alang.

ii) **Enlarging the scope of vessels:** the existing Act regulates only mechanised ships (engine-fitted vessels) above a certain size, leaving smaller mechanised vessels and all non-mechanised vessels outside its ambit. This regulatory gap has allowed many vessels to operate without adequate oversight. India's offshore drilling sector gained prominence in 1974 when Sagor Samrat, a merchant vessel designed for exploratory offshore drilling, drilled the first well in Bombay High. Since then, the offshore sector has employed a diverse range of mechanised and non-mechanised vessels, such as accommodation barges, work barges, submersibles, and drones. However, these vessels remain either unregulated or inadequately regulated under the current framework, exposing the sector to operational and safety risks.

The new Bill seeks to address this issue by expanding the definition of 'vessels' to uniformly include a wide range of crafts, including submersibles, semi-submersibles, hydrofoils, non-displacement crafts, amphibious crafts, wing-in-ground crafts, pleasure crafts, barges, lighters, Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODUs), and Mobile Offshore Units (MOUs), whether mechanised or not. This definition is expected to enhance transparency and ensure comprehensive regulatory oversight in the offshore sector.

Furthermore, the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, which exploited gaps in maritime security, underscored the urgent need for stricter regulation of all categories of vessels. By empowering authorities to issue instructions to all types of vessels, the new Bill aims to strengthen coastal

security, making India's coastline safer and more secure.

What about marine pollution?

The Government has recently undertaken several initiatives to minimise pollution from shipping activities. Some of the measures include reducing the sulphur content in marine fuel from 3.5% to less than 0.5%, banning the use of single-use plastics on Indian ships, and launching the online portal 'Swachh Sagar' to facilitate the proper disposal of ship-generated waste at Indian ports.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted several conventions aimed at preventing and combating marine pollution, such as the Civil Liability Convention (CLC), the Convention on Limitation of Liability on Maritime Claims (LLMC), the Bunker Convention, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and the Wreck Removal Convention. The existing law, however, has either omitted or partially implemented these conventions. The new Bill fully incorporates these international conventions, aligning India's maritime regulatory framework with global standards. This comprehensive approach reinforces India's commitment to combating marine pollution and safeguarding the maritime environment for sustainable shipping practices.

What are provisions for seafarers'?

The remarkable growth in the number of Indian seafarers employed on foreign-flagged ships over the last 7-8 years stands out as one of the biggest success stories in Indian merchant shipping. The workforce has grown from 1,16,000 in 2015-16 to 2,85,000 today, with nearly 85% of these seafarers serving on foreign-flagged vessels.

However, the existing Act lacks provisions for the welfare and safety of this vast workforce working on foreign-flagged vessels. The proposed Bill addresses this gap by extending the scope

of welfare measures initiated by the Union government to include Indian seafarers working on foreign-flagged ships as well. Furthermore, it seeks to extend the protections and benefits outlined in the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) to all Indian seafarers, ensuring better working conditions, safety standards, and support systems for those contributing to the global maritime industry.

What about maritime training?

Under Entry 25 of List 1 (Union List) of the Constitution, the Union Government is responsible for the education and training of the mercantile marine and the regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies. In the past, maritime training was primarily conducted by government-run institutions directly under the administrative control of the maritime regulator, the Director General of Shipping. Consequently, there was no need for a specific legal framework to regulate these institutions.

However, following economic liberalisation, maritime training was opened to the private sector. Today, over 160 maritime training institutes operate across the country, yet their activities are governed solely by rules, government orders, and notifications rather than an enabling legal framework. This regulatory gap has allowed unauthorised institutes to operate without obtaining proper approvals, making it challenging for the maritime administration to take action against offenders.

The proposed Bill seeks to address this significant anomaly by introducing clear legal provisions for regulating maritime training in line with the constitutional mandate. This step is expected to eliminate illegal maritime training institutes and associated fraudulent practices, which often exploit unsuspecting rural youth, while ensuring the delivery of high-quality, standardised maritime education nationwide.

Is there a focus on coastal shipping?

The Government has taken a significant step by distinguishing between the technical regulation of ships and the commercial utilisation of Indian coastal waters, removing provisions related to the latter from the Merchant Shipping Act. These aspects, including licensing, permissions for operations along the Indian coast and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), creation of a coastal plan involving the Union and States, and the integration of inland and coastal shipping, have been incorporated into the proposed Coastal Shipping Bill, 2024. This focused approach aims to foster growth and development of the Indian coastal sector.

The move aligns with the Government's flagship 'Sagarmala' program, which emphasises the promotion of coastal shipping through initiatives like dedicated berths for coastal vessels and enhanced hinterland connectivity for coastal cargo movement. Infrastructure development and a robust regulatory framework must progress simultaneously, making the introduction of the Coastal Shipping Bill both timely and essential.

Maritime development, like any developmental initiative, should remain bipartisan and above party politics. By fostering investment, enhancing safety, combating marine pollution, and supporting seafarers' welfare, the proposed reforms promise to unlock the true potential of India's maritime sector.

Amitabh Kumar is Former Director General Shipping, Government of India. Views expressed are personal.

THE GIST

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Reforms in Merchant Shipping

नौवहन क्षेत्र में सुधार

The **Merchant Shipping Act, 1958**, and the **Coasting Vessels Act, 1838**, are outdated and fail to address the contemporary needs of the merchant marine sector.

मर्चेट शिपिंग अधिनियम, 1958 और कोस्टिंग वेसल्स अधिनियम, 1838 पुराने हो चुके हैं और व्यापारिक नौवहन क्षेत्र की समकालीन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में विफल हैं।

- Regulatory gaps exist for **offshore vessels**, which comprise nearly **50% of Indian-flagged vessels**.

ऑफशोर जहाजों के लिए नियामक खामियां हैं, जो भारतीय ध्वजांकित जहाजों के लगभग 50% का हिस्सा हैं।

- The **maritime training sector** lacks a legal framework for regulating private sector participation effectively.

सामुद्रिक प्रशिक्षण क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रभावी ढंग से विनियमित करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचा नहीं है।

- The **Merchant Shipping Act, 1958**, restricts **seafarers' welfare provisions** to Indian-flagged ships, despite **85% of 2,80,000 active Indian seafarers** working on foreign-flagged vessels.

मर्चेट शिपिंग अधिनियम, 1958 भारतीय ध्वजांकित जहाजों तक ही नाविक कल्याण प्रावधानों को सीमित करता है, जबकि 85% भारतीय नाविक विदेशी ध्वजांकित जहाजों पर काम करते हैं।

- Outdated **license-era provisions** hinder modernising maritime administration, impacting the 'ease of doing business'.

पुराने लाइसेंस-युग प्रावधान समुद्री प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण में बाधा डालते हैं और 'व्यवसाय करने में आसानी' को प्रभावित करते हैं।



Features of the Merchant Shipping Bill

मर्चेट शिपिंग विधेयक की विशेषताएं

- **Ease of Registration:** Reduces **ownership threshold** for Indian citizens/entities from **100% to 51%**, allowing **NRIs, OCIs**, and **LLPs** to own/register Indian vessels.





पंजीकरण में आसानी: भारतीय नागरिकों/संस्थाओं के लिए मालिकाना सीमा 100% से घटाकर 51% कर दी गई है, जिससे एनआरआई, ओसीआई, और एलएलपी भारतीय जहाजों को पंजीकृत कर सकते हैं।

- Allows **foreign entities** to hold shares while ensuring majority ownership remains with **Indian entities, NRIs, or OCIs.**

विदेशी संस्थाओं को शेयर रखने की अनुमति देता है, लेकिन बहुमत का स्वामित्व भारतीय संस्थाओं, एनआरआई, या ओसीआई के पास रहता है।

- Provisions for **temporary registration** of vessels for **ship recycling industry**, benefiting hubs like **Alang.**

जहाज पुनर्चक्रण उद्योग के लिए अस्थायी पंजीकरण का प्रावधान, जिससे आलंग जैसे केंद्रों को लाभ मिलेगा।

Enlarging the Scope of Vessels

जहाजों के दायरे का विस्तार

- Expands the definition of 'vessels' to include **submersibles, semi-submersibles, hydrofoils, and amphibious crafts**, ensuring comprehensive regulatory oversight. 'जहाजों' की परिभाषा में सबमर्सिबल्स, सेमी-सबमर्सिबल्स, हाइड्रोफॉयल्स, और एम्फीबियस क्राफ्ट्स शामिल हैं, जिससे व्यापक नियामक निगरानी सुनिश्चित होगी।
- Addresses safety risks in the **offshore sector**, particularly after incidents like the **26/11 Mumbai attacks.** ऑफशोर क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा जोखिमों को संबोधित करता है, विशेष रूप से 26/11 मुंबई हमलों के बाद।

International Maritime Conventions India Has Ratified

भारत द्वारा स्वीकृत अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुद्री संधियां

- India has ratified conventions on **safety of life at sea, prevention of marine pollution, and maritime labor standards.** भारत ने समुद्री जीवन की सुरक्षा, समुद्री प्रदूषण की रोकथाम, और समुद्री श्रम मानकों पर संधियों को स्वीकृत किया है।

Will the New Bills Address Maritime Training and Education?

क्या नए विधेयक समुद्री प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा को संबोधित करेंगे?

- Yes, the **Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024**, includes provisions to regulate **maritime training institutes** and enhance the quality of education. हाँ, **मर्चेंट शिपिंग विधेयक, 2024** समुद्री प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को विनियमित करने और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के प्रावधान करता है।

Marine Pollution समुद्री प्रदूषण





- The Government has undertaken several initiatives to minimize pollution from shipping activities. Some measures include reducing the **sulphur content in marine fuel from 3.5% to less than 0.5%**, banning the use of **single-use plastics** on Indian ships, and launching the online portal '**Swachh Sagar**' for the proper disposal of ship-generated waste at Indian ports.

सरकार ने शिपिंग गतिविधियों से प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए कई पहलों की शुरुआत की है। इनमें 3.5% से कम करके 0.5% से कम सल्फर सामग्री वाले समुद्री ईंधन का उपयोग, भारतीय जहाजों पर एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक पर प्रतिबंध और भारतीय बंदरगाहों पर जहाज-जनित कचरे के उचित निपटान के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल 'स्वच्छ सागर' शुरू करना शामिल है।

- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has adopted conventions such as the **Civil Liability Convention (CLC), LLMC, Bunker Convention, MARPOL, and the Wreck Removal Convention** to prevent and combat marine pollution. The existing law, however, has either omitted or partially implemented these conventions. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन (IMO) ने समुद्री प्रदूषण को रोकने और मुकाबला करने के लिए सिविल लायबिलिटी कन्वेंशन (CLC), LLMC, बंकर कन्वेंशन, MARPOL, और व्रेक रिमूवल कन्वेंशन जैसे कन्वेंशन अपनाए हैं। हालांकि, मौजूदा कानून ने इन कन्वेंशन को या तो छोड़ा है या आंशिक रूप से लागू किया है।
- The new Bill fully incorporates these international conventions, aligning India's maritime regulatory framework with global standards. नया विधेयक इन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन को पूरी तरह से शामिल करता है, जिससे भारत के समुद्री नियामक ढांचे को वैश्विक मानकों के साथ संरेखित किया जाता है।
- This approach reinforces India's commitment to combating marine pollution and safeguarding the maritime environment for sustainable shipping practices. यह दृष्टिकोण भारत की समुद्री प्रदूषण से निपटने और सतत शिपिंग प्रथाओं के लिए समुद्री पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को मजबूत करता है।

Provisions for Seafarers

नौसैनिकों के लिए प्रावधान

- The workforce of Indian seafarers on foreign-flagged ships has grown from **1,16,000** in **2015-16** to **2,85,000** today, with nearly **85%** of these seafarers serving on foreign-flagged vessels. विदेशी ध्वजांकित जहाजों पर भारतीय नौसैनिकों की कार्यबल 2015-16 में 1,16,000 से बढ़कर आज 2,85,000 हो गई है, जिसमें से लगभग 85% नौसैनिक विदेशी ध्वजांकित जहाजों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।
- The existing Act lacks provisions for the welfare and safety of seafarers working on foreign-flagged vessels. The proposed Bill addresses this by extending the scope of welfare measures to include Indian seafarers working on foreign-flagged ships as well. मौजूदा अधिनियम विदेशी ध्वजांकित जहाजों पर काम करने वाले नौसैनिकों की कल्याण और सुरक्षा के लिए प्रावधानों की कमी है। प्रस्तावित विधेयक इसे संबोधित करता है और विदेशी





ध्वजांकित जहाजों पर काम करने वाले भारतीय नौसैनिकों को भी कल्याण उपायों के दायरे में लाता है।

- The Bill seeks to extend the protections and benefits outlined in the **Maritime Labour Convention (MLC)** to all Indian seafarers, ensuring better working conditions, safety standards, and support systems for them.

विधेयक **समुद्री श्रमिक संधि (MLC)** में उल्लिखित सुरक्षा और लाभों का विस्तार सभी भारतीय नौसैनिकों तक करने का प्रयास करता है, जिससे उनके लिए बेहतर कार्य स्थिति, सुरक्षा मानक और समर्थन प्रणाली सुनिश्चित हो सके।

Maritime Training

समुद्री प्रशिक्षण

- Under Entry 25 of List 1 (Union List) of the Constitution, the Union Government is responsible for the education and training of the mercantile marine.
संविधान की सूची 1 (संघ सूची) के अनुच्छेद 25 के तहत, संघ सरकार वाणिज्यिक नौसैनिकों के शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- Maritime training was primarily conducted by government-run institutions. Today, over **160 maritime training institutes** operate across India.
समुद्री प्रशिक्षण मुख्य रूप से सरकारी-चालित संस्थानों द्वारा किया जाता था। आज, भारत भर में **160 से अधिक समुद्री प्रशिक्षण संस्थान** कार्यरत हैं।
- However, these institutions are governed solely by rules, government orders, and notifications, rather than an enabling legal framework.
हालांकि, इन संस्थानों को केवल नियमों, सरकारी आदेशों और सूचनाओं द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है, न कि एक सक्षम कानूनी ढांचे द्वारा।
- The proposed Bill seeks to introduce clear legal provisions for regulating maritime training, aiming to eliminate unauthorised institutes and ensure high-quality, standardised maritime education.
प्रस्तावित विधेयक समुद्री प्रशिक्षण को विनियमित करने के लिए स्पष्ट कानूनी प्रावधानों को पेश करने का प्रयास करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य अवैध संस्थानों को समाप्त करना और उच्च-गुणवत्ता, मानकीकृत समुद्री शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

Focus on Coastal Shipping

तटीय शिपिंग पर ध्यान केंद्रित

- The Government has taken a significant step by distinguishing between the technical regulation of ships and the commercial utilization of Indian coastal waters.
सरकार ने जहाजों के तकनीकी नियमन और भारतीय तटीय जल क्षेत्रों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के बीच अंतर करके एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है।
- Aspects like licensing, permissions for operations along the Indian coast and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and creation of a coastal plan have been included in the **Coastal Shipping Bill, 2024**.





लाइसेंसिंग, भारतीय तट और विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (EEZ) के साथ परिचालन के लिए अनुमति, और तटीय योजना का निर्माण जैसे पहलुओं को तटीय शिपिंग बिल, 2024 में शामिल किया गया है।

- This approach aims to foster growth and development of the Indian coastal sector and aligns with the Government's flagship 'Sagarmala' program.

यह दृष्टिकोण भारतीय तटीय क्षेत्र के विकास और विस्तार को बढ़ावा देने का उद्देश्य रखता है और सरकार की प्रमुख 'सागरमाला' कार्यक्रम के साथ संरेखित है।

- Infrastructure development and a robust regulatory framework must progress simultaneously, making the introduction of the Coastal Shipping Bill both timely and essential.

अवसंरचना विकास और एक मजबूत नियामक ढांचे को समानांतर रूप से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, जिससे तटीय शिपिंग विधेयक का परिचय समय पर और आवश्यक हो जाता है।

- The proposed reforms promise to unlock the true potential of India's maritime sector by fostering investment, enhancing safety, combating marine pollution, and supporting seafarers' welfare.

प्रस्तावित सुधार निवेश को बढ़ावा देकर, सुरक्षा को बढ़ाकर, समुद्री प्रदूषण से लड़कर और नौसैनिकों के कल्याण का समर्थन करके भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्र की असली क्षमता को खोलने का वादा करते हैं।

A dialogue with our fragile past: the importance of historical memory

The world needs to look differently at its historical memory and the cultural heritage which embodies it. The large fire that broke out in Paris and which consumed a part of the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame in 2019**, is a grim reminder that **centuries of heritage can be destroyed in minutes**

GS Paper I: Heritage

Ramin Jahanbegloo

On December 7, the Notre Dame de Paris or the Cathedral of Notre Dame was re-opened after a massive fire destroyed its roof and spire five years ago in 2019. In this article, dated April 20, 2019, Ramin Jahanbegloo explains the importance of historical memory and why it is imperative to preserve it, however fragile.

It is only after our heritage is destroyed, in natural disasters and conflicts, that we realise how fragile historical memory is – even for a globalised period of history like ours. The large fire that broke out in Paris on Monday and which consumed a part of the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, is a grim reminder that centuries of heritage can be destroyed in minutes. Of course the French people can rebuild the physical structure and in this enterprise they will be certainly supported by the vast wealth of Europe, America and others, made possible by centuries of industrialisation and capital accumulation. But rebuilding the Notre-Dame de Paris does not mean that we can necessarily renew its original spirit – of blocks of sandstones which narrate their own geological and social history. Undoubtedly, for over 800 years, the cathedral has been the driving force behind the eternal return of Paris as the 'Heart of the World'.

Repository of history

As a powerful spiritual symbol of

Christian faith, it counts many treasures, such as the crown of thorns, which are believed to have been placed on Jesus Christ's head. Joan of Arc was beatified in the cathedral in 1909, after her execution for heresy in 1431.

And, for more than three centuries, Notre-Dame has stood as a symbol of political change in France. During the French Revolution, its treasures were plundered.

However, as seen in the famous painting of Jacques-Louis David, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself emperor of France at Notre-Dame in 1804. Other famous political ceremonies of the 20th and 21st centuries in France, such as the liberation of Paris from Nazi occupation in 1944, the farewell to Charles de Gaulle in 1970, and a requiem mass in tribute to François Mitterrand in 1996, took place in the Notre-Dame Cathedral.

Last but not least, for nearly nine centuries, Notre-Dame has been at the centre of French and world literature. We all remember Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* (1831) with the cathedral as its centre plot. Hugo's multiple references to the architecture of the Cathedral are breathtaking and stupefying.

Strangely, it is as if Hugo was present at the fire, when he described flames in the cathedral (when Quasimodo uses fire and stones to attack Truands in order to save Esmerelda): "All eyes were raised to the

top of the church. They beheld there an extraordinary sight. On the crest of the highest gallery, higher than the central rose window, there was a great flame rising between the two towers with whirlwinds of sparks, a vast, disordered, and furious flame, a tongue of which was borne into the smoke by the wind, from time to time."

Even for those of us who are not religious and yet believe in the cathedral as a spiritual home and a monument in glory of the human creativity, the horrific fire destroying this Gothic edifice has been a moment of tragedy and despair. Time might have been the devourer of Notre-Dame as Hugo wrote in his novel, but humanity has long been the enemy of its own heritage.

Spirit of freedom

As a matter of fact, what was important for Hugo, as for many other writers and intellectuals of his time, was the spirit of freedom represented by Notre-Dame.

As he put it clearly, "There exists in this era, for thoughts written in stone, a privilege absolutely comparable to our current freedom of the press. It is the freedom of architecture." Hugo is right. To feel the spirit of Notre-Dame, as that of Paris, one needs the freedom of a flâneur.

One needs to allow one's gaze to be further absorbed by the play of light upon a meaningful stone that remained alive after a catastrophe.

Without the stones of Notre-Dame,

these aesthetic compasses, we would never be able to take our responsibilities in the world. If we want to be at home in this century, even at a price of living in a topsy-turvy world, we must try to take part in a dialogue with our fragile past. We need to educate our senses and to look differently at our historical memory and the cultural heritage which embodies it.

For centuries, humanity has witnessed the destruction of its historical memory, and each time a new door to our common fate is closed forever. We all believe that this should not happen anymore. But it does happen, and we cannot reconcile ourselves with it. None of us can.

However, within this horizon of despair, which manifests itself in the fragility of human history, there is a moral horizon that expresses a love of humanity in spite of its brokenness. Heritage, therefore, expresses a joy of witnessing the past despite the sadness of historical destruction. It is this joy of witnessing the past that becomes an awareness of our landscape of memory. This awareness is the strongest evidence of the victory of peaceful coexistence between the past and the present. Those who fail to see it, forget to make a prayer that one day the organ pipes of Notre-Dame of Paris will once again reverberate through the sanctuary.

Ramin Jahanbegloo is Director, Mahatma Gandhi Centre for Peace, Jindal Global University, Sonapat





A Dialogue with Our Fragile Past: The Importance of Historical Memory

हमारे नाजुक अतीत के साथ संवाद: ऐतिहासिक स्मृति का महत्व

The large fire that broke out in Paris in 2019, consuming a part of the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, is a reminder that centuries of heritage can be destroyed in minutes.

2019 में पेरिस में कैथेड्रल नोट्रे-डेम में लगी भीषण आग इस बात की याद दिलाती है कि सदियों की विरासत मिनटों में नष्ट हो सकती है।

- Rebuilding the structure might be possible, but renewing its **original spirit of blocks of sandstones** narrating their **geological and social history** is difficult.

संरचना को फिर से बनाना संभव हो सकता है, लेकिन रेत-पत्थरों के ब्लॉकों की भूवैज्ञानिक और सामाजिक इतिहास को दोबारा जीवंत करना कठिन है।



Repository of History

इतिहास का भंडार

- As a **spiritual symbol** of Christian faith, Notre-Dame contains treasures like the **Crown of Thorns**, believed to have been placed on **Jesus Christ's head**.
ईसाई विश्वास के एक आध्यात्मिक प्रतीक के रूप में, नोट्रे-डेम में कांटों का ताज जैसी धरोहरें हैं, जो माना जाता है कि ईसा मसीह के सिर पर रखी गई थीं।
- Joan of Arc was **beatified** in **1909** in the cathedral, after being executed for **heresy** in **1431**.
जोन ऑफ आर्क को कैथेड्रल में 1909 में धर्मत्याग के आरोप में 1431 में फांसी देने के बाद पवित्र घोषित किया गया।
- During the **French Revolution**, its treasures were **plundered**, but it remained a symbol of **political change**.
फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के दौरान इसकी धरोहरों को लूटा गया, लेकिन यह राजनीतिक परिवर्तन का प्रतीक बना रहा।
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** crowned himself **emperor** here in **1804**, as depicted in the famous painting by **Jacques-Louis David**.





नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट ने 1804 में यहां खुद को सम्राट घोषित किया, जैसा कि जैक-लुई डेविड की प्रसिद्ध पेंटिंग में दर्शाया गया है।

Spirit of Freedom (स्वतंत्रता की भावना)

- For **Victor Hugo** and others, Notre-Dame represented the **spirit of freedom**. Hugo described it as having the **freedom of architecture**, much like the **freedom of the press**.

विक्टर ह्यूगो और अन्य लोगों के लिए, नोत्रे-डेम स्वतंत्रता की भावना का प्रतीक था। ह्यूगो ने इसे वास्तुकला की स्वतंत्रता के रूप में वर्णित किया, जो प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के समान है।

- Hugo's novel **The Hunchback of Notre-Dame** (1831) highlights the cathedral as central to the plot, vividly describing its **architecture** and **flames**.

ह्यूगो के उपन्यास **द हंचबैक ऑफ नोत्रे-डेम** (1831) में कैथेड्रल को केंद्र में रखा गया है, जिसमें इसकी वास्तुकला और आग की लपटों का विस्तार से वर्णन है।

- Notre-Dame's **stones** represent **aesthetic compasses**, helping humanity take responsibility for its heritage.

नोत्रे-डेम के पत्थर सौंदर्य के दिशा-सूचक हैं, जो मानवता को उसकी धरोहरों की जिम्मेदारी लेने में मदद करते हैं।

Call for Reflection

चिंतन का आह्वान

- Humanity has often been the **enemy of its own heritage**, resulting in destruction of **historical memory**.

मानवता अक्सर अपनी धरोहरों की दुश्मन रही है, जिसके कारण ऐतिहासिक स्मृति का विनाश हुआ है।

- Heritage evokes **joy** in witnessing the past and helps build a **moral horizon** for peaceful coexistence.

धरोहर अतीत को देखने का आनंद देती है और शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व के लिए नैतिक क्षितिज बनाने में मदद करती है।

- A renewed appreciation of **cultural heritage** fosters a connection between the **past and the present**, vital for our sense of belonging in a **fragile world**.

सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की नई प्रशंसा अतीत और वर्तमान के बीच संबंध को बढ़ावा देती है, जो नाजुक दुनिया में हमारी पहचान के लिए आवश्यक है।





Approach EC to enact POSH Act in political parties: SC

GS Paper II

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court of India on Monday asked a petitioner seeking application of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, or the POSH Act, of 2013 in political parties, to first approach the Election Commission of India.

A Bench of Justices Surya Kant and Manmohan was hearing a petition filed by a Supreme Court lawyer, Yogamaya M.G., represented by senior advocate Shobha Gupta and advocate Sriram Parakkat, for a judicial declaration that political parties were bound to comply with the POSH Act, including the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee.

Justice Kant said the Election Commission was the "competent authority" as far as political parties were concerned.

The court said in case the petitioner's concern was not addressed effectively, she could move the appropriate judicial forum in accordance with law.

Approach EC to Enact POSH Act in Political Parties: SC

राजनीतिक दलों में POSH अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए EC से संपर्क करें: सुप्रीम कोर्ट

- The **Supreme Court of India** on Monday asked a petitioner seeking the application of the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act)** in political parties to first approach the **Election Commission of India**.

भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सोमवार को एक याचिकाकर्ता से कहा, जो **कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के यौन उत्पीड़न (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2013 (POSH अधिनियम)** को राजनीतिक दलों में लागू करने की मांग कर रहा था, कि वह पहले **भारतीय चुनाव आयोग** से संपर्क करे।

- A **Bench of Justices Surya Kant and Manmohan** was hearing a petition filed by Supreme Court lawyer **Yogamaya M.G.**, represented by senior advocate **Shobha Gupta** and advocate **Sriram Parakkat**, for a judicial declaration that political parties were bound to comply with the POSH Act, including the constitution of an **Internal Complaints Committee**.

न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत और मनमोहन की पीठ सुप्रीम कोर्ट की वकील **योगमाया एम.जी.** द्वारा दायर याचिका पर सुनवाई कर रही थी, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता **शोभा गुप्ता** और अधिवक्ता **श्रीराम परक्कट** कर रहे थे, जिसमें राजनीतिक दलों को POSH अधिनियम का पालन करने के लिए बाध्य करने और एक **आंतरिक शिकायत समिति** गठित करने की मांग की गई थी।

- Justice **Kant** said the **Election Commission** was the "**competent authority**" as far as political parties were concerned.

न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने कहा कि राजनीतिक दलों के संदर्भ में **चुनाव आयोग "सक्षम प्राधिकारी"** है।

- The court stated that if the petitioner's concern was not addressed effectively, she could move the appropriate **judicial forum** in accordance with law. अदालत ने कहा कि यदि याचिकाकर्ता की चिंता का प्रभावी समाधान नहीं हुआ, तो वह **कानून के अनुसार उचित न्यायिक मंच** का सहारा ले सकती हैं।



Frigate *INS Tushil* commissioned into Indian Navy in Kaliningrad

GS Paper III: internal
Security

NEW DELHI

India and Russia will enter a new era of cooperation by taking advantage of each other's expertise in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, space exploration and counter-terrorism, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said on Monday at the commissioning of the stealth guided missile frigate *INS Tushil* at Kaliningrad, Russia.

"Made in India content is continuously increasing in many ships including *INS Tushil*. The ship is a big proof of the collaborative prowess of Russian and Indian industries. It exemplifies India's journey towards technological excellence through jointmanship," he said at the commissioning ceremony.

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



Rajnath Singh during the commissioning ceremony of stealth guided missile frigate *INS Tushil* in the Baltic port of Kaliningrad. AFP

three Talwar class ships, built at Baltiysky shipyard, St. Petersburg, and three follow-on Teg class ships, built at Yantar shipyard, Kaliningrad. All Krivak frigates are powered by engines from Zorya Nashproekt of Ukraine.

INS Tushil, the seventh in the series, is the first of the two additional follow-on ships under construction in Russia. In October 2016, India and Russia signed a deal for four

stealth frigates, two to be built in Russia and two to be constructed at Goa Shipyard Ltd. under technology transfer.

The second frigate *Tamral* is expected to be delivered to the Indian Navy in Russia in the first quarter of next year. The construction saw repeated delays initially due to COVID-19 and then the war in Ukraine.

"Our Navy has foiled the designs of piracy, arms and

drug smugglers and non-state actors in various hot-spots. From the Gulf of Oman to the Gulf of Aden, from Suez to Malacca & from Australia to Madagascar, the Indian Navy is playing the essential role of a net security provider in IOR. India, along with its friendly countries, believes in ensuring that maritime trade in the region remains safe and secure, thereby promoting unhindered trade across the sea."

As a first responder, the Indian Navy is always prepared to provide quick and timely humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to its friends in the region, Mr. Singh said.

INS Tushil is designed for blue water operations across the spectrum of naval warfare in all four dimensions air, surface, underwater and electromagnetic. It is armed with a range of advanced weapons, the Navy said in a statement.

Frigate *INS Tushil* Commissioned into Indian Navy in Kaliningrad

फ्रिगेट आईएनएस तुशील का कलनिनिग्राद में भारतीय नौसेना में कमीशन किया गया

- **India and Russia** will enter a new era of cooperation by leveraging expertise in areas like **Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, space exploration, and counter-terrorism**, Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh** said on Monday at the commissioning of the stealth-guided missile frigate ***INS Tushil*** in **Kaliningrad, Russia**.

भारत और रूस कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, साइबर सुरक्षा, अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण और आतंकवाद विरोध जैसे





क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञता का लाभ उठाकर सहयोग के नए युग में प्रवेश करेंगे, रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने सोमवार को रूस के कलनिनिग्राद में आईएनएस तुशील के कमीशन समारोह में कहा।

- **INS Tushil** has increasing **Made in India** content and is an example of the collaborative strength of **Indian and Russian industries**. It highlights India's journey toward **technological excellence**, Rajnath Singh added.

आईएनएस तुशील में मेक इन इंडिया सामग्री बढ़ रही है और यह भारतीय और रूसी उद्योगों की सहयोगात्मक ताकत का उदाहरण है। यह तकनीकी उत्कृष्टता की ओर भारत की यात्रा को दर्शाता है, राजनाथ सिंह ने जोड़ा।

- **INS Tushil** is an upgraded **Krivak III class frigate** under **Project 1135.6**, with six already in service, including three **Talwar class** and three **Teg class ships** built in Russia.

आईएनएस तुशील एक उन्नत कृवाक III श्रेणी का फ्रिगेट है, जो परियोजना 1135.6 के तहत आता है, जिनमें से छह पहले से सेवा में हैं, जिनमें तीन तलवार श्रेणी और तीन तेग श्रेणी के जहाज रूस में बने हैं।

- All Krivak frigates are powered by engines from **Zorya Nashproekt of Ukraine**.

सभी कृवाक फ्रिगेट यूक्रेन के ज़ोर्या नशप्रोएक्ट के इंजनों से संचालित हैं।

- **INS Tushil**, the **seventh** in the series, is the first of two additional follow-on ships under construction in Russia as per the **2016 agreement** between India and Russia.

आईएनएस तुशील, श्रृंखला में सातवां, रूस में निर्माणाधीन दो अतिरिक्त जहाजों में से पहला है, जो भारत और रूस के बीच 2016 के समझौते के तहत है।

- The **second frigate, Tamal**, is expected to be delivered to the **Indian Navy** in Russia by the **first quarter of next year**. Construction was delayed due to **COVID-19** and the **Ukraine war**.

दूसरा फ्रिगेट, तामल, भारतीय नौसेना को अगले साल की पहली तिमाही तक रूस में सौंपा जाएगा। निर्माण में कोविड-19 और यूक्रेन युद्ध के कारण देरी हुई।

- The **Indian Navy** has played a crucial role in maintaining security across maritime hotspots, from the **Gulf of Oman** to the **Gulf of Aden**, and from **Suez to Malacca**.

भारतीय नौसेना ने समुद्री हॉटस्पॉट्स में सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, जैसे ओमान की खाड़ी से अदन की खाड़ी, और स्वेज से मलक्का तक।

- **INS Tushil** is designed for **blue water operations** across four dimensions of naval warfare: **air, surface, underwater, and electromagnetic**. It is armed with advanced weapons, the Navy stated.

आईएनएस तुशील को नीले जल अभियानों के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जो नौसैनिक युद्ध के चार आयामों – वायु, सतह, पानी के नीचे, और विद्युत चुम्बकीय – में सक्षम है। यह उन्नत हथियारों से सुसज्जित है, नौसेना ने कहा।





Opposition to move notice to remove Vice-President

Opposition to Move Notice to Remove Vice-President

उपराष्ट्रपति को हटाने के लिए नोटिस देने का विपक्ष का कदम

GS Paper II: Executive
The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Opposition parties in the INDIA bloc have decided to move a notice to remove Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Jagdeep Dhankhar from his office. The notice will be submitted under **Article 67(b) of the Constitution** and sources indicated that **more than 50 MPs**, including members from the Congress, Trinamool Congress, DMK, Samajwadi Party and the Left parties, have agreed to sign on the notice.

Though the Opposition has been mulling about such a move for the last several months, the immediate provocation was the decision by the Chair to disallow Opposition leader Mallikarjun Kharge to speak soon after Leader of the House J.P. Nadda spoke accusing the Congress of destabilising the country with the help of U.S. billionaire George Soros.

The constitutional provision provides for the removal of Vice-President, also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, from his office "by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People.

• **Opposition parties in the INDIA bloc** have decided to move a notice to remove **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Jagdeep Dhankhar**, from his office.

आईएनडीआईए ब्लॉक के विपक्षी दलों ने राज्यसभा के सभापति जगदीप धनखड़ को उनके पद से हटाने के लिए नोटिस देने का फैसला किया है।

• The notice will be submitted under **Article 67(b)** of the Constitution. **More than 50 MPs**, including members from the **Congress, Trinamool Congress, DMK, Samajwadi Party**, and **Left parties**, have agreed to sign the notice.

यह नोटिस संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 67(बी)** के तहत दिया जाएगा। **50 से अधिक सांसद**, जिनमें कांग्रेस, तृणमूल कांग्रेस, डीएमके, समाजवादी पार्टी और वाम दलों के सदस्य शामिल हैं, ने नोटिस पर हस्ताक्षर करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है।

• The Opposition has been considering such a move for several months, but the immediate provocation was the Chair's decision to disallow **Opposition leader Mallikarjun Kharge** from speaking after **Leader of the House J.P. Nadda** accused the Congress of destabilizing the country with the help of **George Soros**, a U.S. billionaire.

विपक्ष पिछले कई महीनों से इस कदम पर विचार कर रहा था, लेकिन त्वरित उकसाव राज्यसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा **विपक्षी नेता मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे** को बोलने की अनुमति न देना था, जब **सदन के नेता जे.पी. नड्डा** ने कांग्रेस पर **अमेरिकी अरबपति जॉर्ज सोरोस** की मदद से देश को अस्थिर करने का आरोप लगाया।

• The constitutional provision under **Article 67(b)** allows for the removal of the Vice-President, who is also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, through a **resolution of the Council of States** passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the **House of the People**.

संविधान का **अनुच्छेद 67(बी)** यह प्रावधान करता है कि **उपराष्ट्रपति**, जो **राज्यसभा के सभापति** भी होते हैं, को **राज्य परिषद के सभी मौजूदा सदस्यों के बहुमत से पारित प्रस्ताव और लोकसभा द्वारा सहमति से हटाया जा सकता है।**



Lawyers' body demands action against Allahabad HC judge for speech at VHP event

GS Paper II: Judiciary

Ismita Mishra

NEW DELHI

The All India Lawyers Union on Monday wrote to the President and the Chief Justice of India seeking action against an Allahabad High Court judge, Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav, for his speech at a Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) event. The union said the speech “amounted to hate speech against the Muslim minority”.

Stressing the need for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC), Justice Yadav, in his speech on Sunday, said India would run as per the wishes of the majority community. He had also praised the work of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, and said there was “no excuse” for practices such as polygamy, triple talaq or Halala.

“The widely reported speech of Justice Shekhar Yadav, sitting judge of Alla-



Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

habad HC from the platform of VHP is against the Constitution, its ethos and a direct affront to its basic structure - secularism and independence of judiciary. It tantamounts to sabotaging of independence of judiciary from within,” the letter from the AILU read.

It said the tone and tenor of the speech amounted to hate speech against the Muslim minority in the name of Hindu religion.

“His imputations, allegations and expressions against the Muslim minori-

ty are of vicious, vitriolic and venomous nature; most unbecoming of a sitting judge of a constitutional court – violation of constitutional oath of office of a judge of the HC,” the AILU said, adding that democracy was neither majoritarianism nor religious majoritarianism, and that his expression and concept of democracy was that of a “Hinduthwa Rashtra”.

Brinda Karat, CPI(M) Polit Bureau member, in a letter to the CJI, said the speech was a violation of the oath of the Constitution. She demanded action against him. “This speech is a hate speech. This speech is an assault on the Constitution. This speech is an affront to the collective conscience of a secular and democratic country. That it should have been made by a justice of the Allahabad High Court is also an assault on the processes of justice,” Ms. Karat said.





Lawyers' Body Demands Action Against Allahabad HC Judge for Speech at VHP Event

वकीलों के संगठन ने वीएचपी कार्यक्रम में भाषण के लिए

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के जज पर कार्रवाई की मांग की

- The **All India Lawyers Union (AILU)** wrote to the **President and the Chief Justice of India** on Monday, seeking action against **Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav** of the Allahabad High Court for his speech at a **Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP)** event.
अखिल भारतीय वकील संघ (AILU) ने सोमवार को राष्ट्रपति और भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को लिखा, जिसमें इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के जस्टिस शेखर कुमार यादव के विश्व हिंदू परिषद (VHP) कार्यक्रम में दिए गए भाषण पर कार्रवाई की मांग की।
- The union stated that the speech “**amounted to hate speech against the Muslim minority**”.
संघ ने कहा कि यह भाषण “मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ घृणा भाषण” के समान था।
- Stressing the need for a **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**, Justice Yadav, in his speech on Sunday, said that **India would run as per the wishes of the majority community**. He also praised the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)** and stated that there was “**no excuse**” for practices like polygamy, triple talaq, or Halala.
यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड (UCC) की आवश्यकता पर जोर देते हुए, जस्टिस यादव ने रविवार के अपने भाषण में कहा कि भारत बहुसंख्यक समुदाय की इच्छाओं के अनुसार चलेगा। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (RSS) की भी प्रशंसा की और कहा कि बहुविवाह, तीन तलाक, या हलाला जैसे प्रथाओं के लिए कोई बहाना नहीं है।
- The **AILU's letter** stated that the speech was “**against the Constitution, its ethos, and the basic structure of secularism and independence of the judiciary**”.
AILU के पत्र में कहा गया कि यह भाषण “संविधान, इसके मूल भाव और धर्मनिरपेक्षता एवं न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता के बुनियादी ढांचे के खिलाफ है”।
- The letter mentioned that the speech **sabotaged the independence of the judiciary from within** and had a **vicious and venomous tone** against the **Muslim minority**.
पत्र में उल्लेख किया गया कि यह भाषण न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता को भीतर से कमजोर करता है और इसमें मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ घृणास्पद और विषैला स्वर था।
- The **AILU** said that such expressions were “**unbecoming of a sitting judge of a constitutional court**” and violated the **constitutional oath** of office.
AILU ने कहा कि ऐसी अभिव्यक्तियां “संवैधानिक अदालत के वर्तमान जज के लिए अनुचित हैं” और संवैधानिक शपथ का उल्लंघन करती हैं।
- The letter emphasized that **democracy is neither majoritarianism nor religious majoritarianism** and criticized the **concept of Hindutva Rashtra** presented by the judge.
पत्र में जोर दिया गया कि लोकतंत्र न तो बहुसंख्यवाद है और न ही धार्मिक बहुसंख्यवाद, और जज द्वारा प्रस्तुत हिंदुत्व राष्ट्र की अवधारणा की आलोचना की गई।





- **Brinda Karat**, a **CPI(M) Polit Bureau member**, also wrote to the Chief Justice of India, terming the speech a **violation of the constitutional oath**. She demanded action against Justice Yadav.
ब्रिंदा करत, जो **CPI(M) की पोलित ब्यूरो सदस्य** हैं, ने भी भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश को लिखा और इस भाषण को **संवैधानिक शपथ का उल्लंघन** बताया। उन्होंने जस्टिस यादव के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की मांग की।
- Ms. Karat stated that the speech was an **assault on the Constitution, secularism, and democracy** and accused the judge of undermining the **processes of justice**.
श्रीमती करत ने कहा कि यह भाषण **संविधान, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र पर हमला** है और जज पर **न्याय की प्रक्रियाओं को कमजोर करने** का आरोप लगाया।

PM launches LIC's 'Bima Sakhi Yojana'

GS Paper II: Government Scheme

Press Trust of India

PANIPAT

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday launched the 'Bima Sakhi Yojana' of LIC here under which two lakh woman insurance agents will be appointed over the next three years.

'Bima Sakhi Yojana', an initiative of State-owned LIC, is designed to empower women aged 18-70 years who are Class X pass.

The women agents will receive specialised training and a stipend for the first three years to promote financial literacy and insurance awareness.

Under the scheme, the woman agents will also get



Narendra Modi

a stipend of ₹7,000 per month for the first year, ₹6,000 per month in the second year and ₹5,000 per month in the third year. Bima Sakhis will also get the benefit of commission.

The plan is to appoint two lakh Bima Sakhi over a period of three years.

बीमा जागरूकता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

- Under the scheme, the women agents will receive a stipend of:
योजना के तहत महिला एजेंटों को वजीफा मिलेगा:

PM Launches LIC's 'Bima Sakhi Yojana'

प्रधानमंत्री ने एलआईसी की 'बीमा सखी योजना' लॉन्च की

- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** on Monday launched the 'Bima Sakhi Yojana' of LIC under which **two lakh woman insurance agents** will be appointed over the next **three years**.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने सोमवार को एलआईसी की 'बीमा सखी योजना' लॉन्च की, जिसके तहत अगले तीन वर्षों में दो लाख महिला बीमा एजेंट नियुक्त की जाएंगी।

- 'Bima Sakhi Yojana', an initiative of **State-owned LIC**, is designed to **empower women aged 18-70 years** who are **Class X pass**.

'बीमा सखी योजना', जो सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली एलआईसी की पहल है, का उद्देश्य **18-70 वर्ष की उम्र की महिलाओं** को सशक्त बनाना है जो **दसवीं पास** हैं।

- The **women agents** will receive **specialised training** and a **stipend for the first three years** to promote **financial literacy and insurance awareness**.

महिला एजेंटों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण और पहले तीन वर्षों के लिए वजीफा मिलेगा ताकि **वित्तीय साक्षरता और**





- ₹7,000 per month for the **first year**.
पहले वर्ष में ₹7,000 प्रति माह।
- ₹6,000 per month for the **second year**.
दूसरे वर्ष में ₹6,000 प्रति माह।
- ₹5,000 per month for the **third year**.
तीसरे वर्ष में ₹5,000 प्रति माह।
- **Bima Sakhis** will also get the benefit of **commission**.
बीमा सखियों को कमीशन का लाभ भी मिलेगा।
- The plan is to appoint **two lakh Bima Sakhi** over a period of **three years**.
योजना है कि तीन वर्षों के भीतर दो लाख बीमा सखी नियुक्त की जाएं।

Development economist Natraj passes away

PCS

The Hindu Bureau
MYSURU

Prof. V.K. Natraj (85), a retired professor and former director of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore and former director, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai, passed away at a hospital here on Monday after a brief illness.

He is survived by two daughters.

A leading academician specialising in development economics, Prof. Natraj's career spanned over three decades at the University of Mysore. He was also its registrar before his appointment as the director of MIDS, Chennai where he served from 2000 to 2005.

After studies at the University of Mysore, Prof. Natraj obtained his masters from Oxford and joined the IDS in Mysuru in 1972, and was a professor of development studies.

His areas of interest spanned panchayati raj institutions and decentralisation. He was a visiting fellow at the IDS, University



V.K. Natraj

of Sussex and headed a research study initiated by it into panchayats in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal. He was a member of the Expert Committee on Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka in 1996 and authored many papers on decentralisation.

As a social activist, he encouraged dialogue between farmers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on the Cauvery river issue.

His close associates said the body will be placed at his residence at Jayalakshmiapuram till December 10 morning to enable relatives, friends and well-wishers to pay their respects. His body will be donated to JSS Hospital.

Development Economist Natraj Passes Away

विकास अर्थशास्त्री नटराज का निधन

● Prof. V.K. Natraj (85), a retired professor and former director of the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore, and former director, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai, passed away at a hospital on Monday after a brief illness.

प्रो. वी.के. नटराज (85), जो सेवानिवृत्त प्रोफेसर और मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय के इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज (IDS) के पूर्व निदेशक और चेन्नई के मद्रास इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज (MIDS) के पूर्व निदेशक थे, का सोमवार को एक अस्पताल में संक्षिप्त बीमारी के बाद निधन हो गया।

● He is survived by **two daughters**.
उनके परिवार में दो बेटियां हैं।

● A **leading academician** specialising in **development economics**, Prof. Natraj's career spanned over **three decades** at the **University of Mysore**.

विकास अर्थशास्त्र में विशेषज्ञता रखने वाले एक प्रमुख शिक्षाविद, प्रो. नटराज का करियर मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय में तीन दशकों से अधिक का रहा।

● He was also the **registrar** of the University before his appointment as the **director of MIDS, Chennai**, where he served from **2000 to 2005**.

वह मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय के रजिस्ट्रार भी रहे, इसके बाद उन्हें चेन्नई के MIDS के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया, जहां उन्होंने 2000 से 2005 तक सेवा दी।





- After studies at the **University of Mysore**, Prof. Natraj obtained his **masters from Oxford** and joined the **IDS in Mysuru** in **1972**, becoming a **professor of development studies**.

मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन के बाद, प्रो. नटराज ने ऑक्सफोर्ड से मास्टर्स किया और 1972 में मैसूर के IDS से जुड़े, जहां वे विकास अध्ययन के प्रोफेसर बने।

- His areas of interest spanned **panchayati raj institutions** and **decentralisation**.
उनके रुचि के क्षेत्र पंचायती राज संस्थान और विकेंद्रीकरण थे।
- He was a **visiting fellow** at the **IDS, University of Sussex** and headed a **research study** into **panchayats** in **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and West Bengal**.
उन्होंने ससेक्स विश्वविद्यालय के IDS में विजिटिंग फेलो के रूप में कार्य किया और तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, और पश्चिम बंगाल में पंचायतों पर शोध अध्ययन का नेतृत्व किया।
- He was a member of the **Expert Committee on Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka** in **1996** and authored many papers on **decentralisation**.
वे 1996 में कर्नाटक सरकार की पंचायती राज पर विशेषज्ञ समिति के सदस्य थे और उन्होंने विकेंद्रीकरण पर कई लेख लिखे।
- As a **social activist**, he encouraged dialogue between farmers of **Karnataka and Tamil Nadu** on the **Cauvery river issue**.
एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में, उन्होंने कावेरी नदी मुद्दे पर कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु के किसानों के बीच संवाद को प्रोत्साहित किया।
- His body will be placed at his **residence at Jayalakshmiapuram** till **December 10 morning** to enable relatives, friends, and well-wishers to pay their respects.
उनका पार्थिव शरीर जयलक्ष्मीपुरम स्थित आवास पर 10 दिसंबर सुबह तक रखा जाएगा ताकि रिश्तेदार, मित्र और शुभचिंतक श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कर सकें।
- His body will be **donated to JSS Hospital**.
उनका पार्थिव शरीर जेएसएस अस्पताल को दान किया जाएगा।

VIENNA GS Paper II

Bulgaria, Romania to become full members of Schengen travel zone

NATO + EU



AP

Austria is dropping its veto on Romania and Bulgaria becoming full members of Europe's Schengen free-travel area, its interior ministry said, paving the way for EU Interior Ministers to approve the move at a meeting on Thursday. Romania and Bulgaria, both EU and NATO members, partly joined Schengen in March. REUTERS

Bulgaria, Romania to Become Full Members of Schengen Travel Zone

बुल्गारिया, रोमानिया शेंगेन यात्रा क्षेत्र के पूर्ण सदस्य बनेंगे

- **Austria** is dropping its **veto** on **Romania** and **Bulgaria** becoming full members of Europe's **Schengen free-travel area**, its **interior ministry** said, paving the way for **EU Interior Ministers** to approve the move at a meeting on **Thursday**.

ऑस्ट्रिया ने रोमानिया और बुल्गारिया के यूरोप के शेंगेन मुक्त यात्रा क्षेत्र का पूर्ण सदस्य बनने पर अपनी वीटो को हटा लिया है, इसके





आंतरिक मंत्रालय ने कहा, जिससे ईयू आंतरिक मंत्रियों को गुरुवार को इस कदम को मंजूरी देने का रास्ता साफ हुआ।

- Romania and Bulgaria, both EU and NATO members, partly joined Schengen in March.

रोमानिया और बुल्गारिया, जो दोनों ईयू और नाटो सदस्य हैं, ने मार्च में आंशिक रूप से शेंगेन में शामिल हो गए थे।

MELBOURNE

GS Paper II

Nauru to give Australia veto over a range of pacts with other nations



AP

Australia announced a multimillion-dollar agreement with Nauru on Monday that gives Australia a veto right over a range of pacts the tiny Pacific atoll might want to enter with third countries including China. Australia offered \$89 million over five years to the remote nation under the treaty to be implemented next year. AP

years to the remote nation under the treaty to be implemented next year.

ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने अगले साल लागू होने वाले समझौते के तहत पाँच वर्षों में 89 मिलियन डॉलर की पेशकश की।

Nauru to Give Australia Veto Over a Range of Pacts with Other Nations

नाउरू अन्य देशों के साथ कई समझौतों पर ऑस्ट्रेलिया को वीटो अधिकार देगा

- Australia announced a multimillion-dollar agreement with Nauru on Monday that gives Australia a veto right over a range of pacts the tiny Pacific atoll might want to enter with third countries including China.

ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने सोमवार को नाउरू के साथ एक बहुमिलियन डॉलर का समझौता किया, जिसमें ऑस्ट्रेलिया को छोटे प्रशांत एटोल द्वारा चीन सहित तीसरे देशों के साथ किसी भी समझौते पर वीटो अधिकार दिया गया है।

- Australia offered \$89 million over five



Bihar CM Nitish Kumar launches *Khel Pratibha Khoj Pratiyogita*

PCS
Sports Bureau

Bihar CM Nitish Kumar launched the *Bihar Khel Pratibha Khoj Pratiyogita*, the largest talent search competition in the world of sports, lighting the torch at the Patliputra Sports Complex in Patna on Monday.

The competition will have about 60 lakh children from 40 thousand government secondary and higher secondary schools, with a prize pool of ₹10 crore. It will also allow children from outside schools to compete at the Games.

Bihar recently hosted the Women's Asian Champions Trophy Hockey, as India successfully defended the title in Rajgir last month, and this programme aims to take a step further in nurturing a sporting ecosystem in the state.

One of the long-term goals of the competition is to create potential medal prospects for the 2032 and



Let the Games begin: Bihar CM Nitish Kumar lights the lamp to formally launch the world's largest talent search competition.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

▼ The competition will have about 60 lakh children from 40 thousand government secondary and higher secondary schools, with a prize pool of ₹10 crore. It will also allow children from outside schools to compete at the Games

2036 Olympic Games. It will see children compete at the block, district and finally, state levels.

The cash prizes at the block level will be ₹1000,

600 and 400, with the amount increasing at every higher level.

The district-level winners will get ₹2500, 1500 and 100 while that at the state level will be ₹5000, 3000 and 2000.

Athletics, kabaddi, football and volleyball will be the main disciplines in the competition and winners will be given sports kits and certificates as incentives.

Bihar CM Nitish Kumar Launches Khel Pratibha Khoj Pratiyogita
बिहार CM नीतीश कुमार ने खेल प्रतिभा खोज प्रतियोगिता शुरू की

• Bihar CM Nitish Kumar launched the **Bihar Khel Pratibha Khoj Pratiyogita**, the largest talent search competition in the world of sports, lighting the torch at the **Patliputra Sports Complex in Patna** on Monday.

बिहार CM नीतीश कुमार ने बिहार खेल प्रतिभा खोज प्रतियोगिता शुरू की, जो खेलों की दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी प्रतिभा खोज प्रतियोगिता है, और पटना के पटलिपुत्र खेल

परिसर में सोमवार को मशाल जलाई।

- The competition will have about **60 lakh children** from **40 thousand government secondary and higher secondary schools**, with a **prize pool of ₹10 crore**. It will also allow children from outside schools to compete at the Games.

प्रतियोगिता में लगभग 60 लाख बच्चे 40 हजार सरकारी माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों से भाग लेंगे, और इसका पुरस्कार पूल ₹10 करोड़ होगा। यह बाहर के स्कूलों के बच्चों को भी खेलों में प्रतिस्पर्धा करने का मौका देगा।

- Bihar recently hosted the **Women's Asian Champions Trophy Hockey**, as India successfully defended the title in **Rajgir last month**, and this programme aims to take a step further in nurturing a sporting ecosystem in the state.





बिहार ने हाल ही में महिला एशियाई चैंपियंस ट्रॉफी हॉकी की मेज़बानी की थी, जिसमें भारत ने राजगीर पिछले महीने में सफलतापूर्वक खिताब की रक्षा की, और यह कार्यक्रम राज्य में खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक कदम आगे बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखता है।

- One of the long-term goals of the competition is to create potential **medal prospects for the 2032 and 2036 Olympic Games.**

प्रतियोगिता के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों में से एक **2032 और 2036 ओलंपिक खेलों के लिए संभावित पदक उम्मीदों** का निर्माण करना है।

- It will see children compete at the **block, district, and finally, state levels.**

इसमें बच्चे ब्लॉक, जिले, और अंततः राज्य स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करेंगे।

- The **cash prizes** at the block level will be ₹1000, ₹600, and ₹400, with the amount increasing at every higher level.

ब्लॉक स्तर पर नकद पुरस्कार ₹1000, ₹600, और ₹400 होंगे, और हर उच्च स्तर पर राशि बढ़ेगी।

- The **district-level winners** will get ₹2500, ₹1500, and ₹100 while those at the state level will be ₹5000, ₹3000, and ₹2000.

जिला स्तर के विजेताओं को ₹2500, ₹1500, और ₹100 मिलेंगे, जबकि राज्य स्तर पर विजेताओं को ₹5000, ₹3000, और ₹2000 मिलेंगे।

- **Athletics, kabaddi, football, and volleyball** will be the main disciplines in the competition and winners will be given **sports kits** and **certificates** as incentives.

प्रतियोगिता में मुख्य खेल एथलेटिक्स, कबड्डी, फुटबॉल, और वॉलीबॉल होंगे, और विजेताओं को खेल किट और प्रमाण पत्र पुरस्कार के रूप में दिए जाएंगे।



Antimatter idea offers scientists clue to cracking cosmic mystery

If the universe started off with equal amounts of matter and antimatter, where has all the antimatter gone? Nobody knows for certain and the best current theory to explain the world fell woefully short of satisfying three crucial conditions, until a new study pointed out a caveat

Nirmal Raj

CS Paper III: S&T

One of the most astonishing facts about the natural world is the existence of antiparticles. Theorised by the English physicist Paul A.M. Dirac in 1928 and observed in cosmic rays by American physicist Carl Anderson in 1932, an antiparticle is a 'partner' of a particle type that has the same mass but opposite charge. For example, the antielectron is the antiparticle of the electron; it has the same mass and is positively charged.

Antiparticles are an inevitable consequence of describing the world in terms of quantum mechanics and special relativity.

An antiparticle is a particle travelling backward in time. This is not an oversimplification. If it sounds eerie, that's because it is.

O antimatter, where art thou?

But where is all the antimatter made of antiparticles? It is certainly scarce, or we would have discovered it a long time ago. Still, antiparticles are detectably numerous. Our own bodies make one antielectron every 20 seconds from the decay of potassium-40. Cosmic rays raining down on us supply antiprotons, antineutrons, and even antinuclei. Every proton and neutron – constituents of the nuclei that make up all the matter we can touch – is teeming with antiquarks.

But it is when we look out at the universe as a whole that antimatter's scarcity becomes clear. All galaxies are made of matter, not antimatter. Even in the infant universe, there had to have been a small dissimilarity between the populations of protons and antiprotons for our predictions about the outcomes of the synthesis of nuclei in the early universe and the features of the cosmic microwave background (radiation leftover from the Big Bang) to hold.

That is, for every 1.7 billion proton-antiproton pairs, there should have been an extra unpaired proton.

Presumably the universe started out with equal amounts of matter and antimatter before something happened to distort this symmetry. That's a good thing: otherwise matter and antimatter would have mutually annihilated to fill the universe with nothing but a fog of radiation – no raw material to make stars, planets or us.

But what spoiled the symmetry? Put differently, why is there something around us rather than nothing (but that fog)? Nobody knows for certain. What we do know is that any theory attempting to explain it must satisfy three conditions, called the Sakharov conditions. The best current theory to explain the world, the Standard Model of particle physics, falls woefully short of meeting all of them.

At least this was the lore until the authors of an August 2024 preprint paper pointed out an interesting caveat.

They showed that one of the conditions can be satisfied by the Standard Model alone, provided some new particle species helps with the process of making matter.

An unsettling discovery

Look at the world in a mirror. Does it look the same? Apples would still fall and moons would circle planets because gravity would be unchanged. Protons and neutrons would cling to form nuclei



Cosmic puzzle: This composite image pieced together by data from multiple telescopes shows a part of the Milky Way galaxy's central region. The bright white portion hosts a supermassive black hole as well as energetic particle reactions that produce antimatter. PUBLIC DOMAIN

because the strong nuclear force would be preserved. But atomic nuclei won't undergo radioactive fission because that happens via the weak force. And the weak force, like a vampire, vanishes in the mirror-world.

The discovery of this fact in 1957 was profoundly unsettling because it struck at cherished notions of symmetry in nature. A parity transformation (denoted P) – the act of swapping left and right – appeared to eliminate the weak force. But soon physicists found that if they replaced a particle with its antiparticle in the mirror-world, the weak force reappeared. This action is called charge conjugation (C). It seems the universe didn't conserve P and C separately but did so when they happened together. This is called CP symmetry.

But in 1964, American physicists James Cronin and Val Fitch found that even CP symmetry is violated. And it wasn't

violated all the time – which made it more nagging. They found that it was violated around once for every thousand times a process involving the weak force happened in nature. Nine years later, Makoto Kobayashi and Toshihide Maskawa in Japan found that if there were at least three variants of every quark species – with all properties the same except for the mass – CP symmetry violation is unavoidable. And all fermion generations do come in three variants, a.k.a. generations. For instance, the up quark has two other variants: the charm and top quarks. (Around the same time, physicists also found that the strong nuclear force – involved in fission and fusion – ought to violate CP symmetry strongly but doesn't. This is called the strong CP puzzle.)

Now, as soon as CP symmetry violation was confirmed, the Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov realised it's actually an essential condition to create a

matter-antimatter asymmetry in the early universe. Unfortunately, the amount of CP symmetry violation the Standard Model allowed for (the -1 in 1,000 rate) proved insufficient to explain the magnitude of the asymmetry. This is where the authors of the August paper have pointed out a loophole. We have known for some time that processes involving mesons – particles made of quark-antiquark pairs – violate CP symmetry, which is just how Cronin and Fitch made their discovery. Now, if a meson could decay to particles not contained in the Standard Model, the matter-antimatter asymmetry could be controlled by the product of two quantities: the amount of standard CP violation and the fraction of decays into the non-standard particles. This fraction can't be too large: otherwise we would have detected the non-standard particles in particle colliders.

The study's conceit, then, is to introduce a mechanism that ensured this fraction was large just in the early universe but evolved to a smaller number today. This can be done if the masses of the new particles vary over time, which is possible to arrange in quantum field theory.

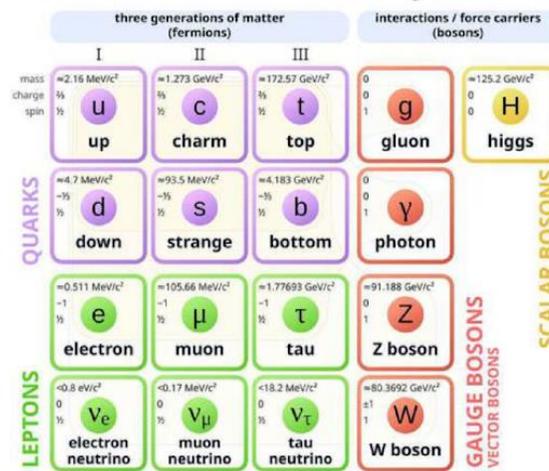
Hard-won progress

This mechanism has thus brought one of the three Sakharov conditions within the reach of the Standard Model five decades since these conditions came to light.

The other two conditions are: (i) A large violation in a type of charge carried by particles, called the baryon number. For example, protons and neutrons have a baryon number of 1 and their antiparticles carry a value of -1. (ii) Interactions must occur out of thermal equilibrium, meaning that particle processes in the forward and backward directions do not occur at the same rate.

While the Standard Model does not meet these conditions adequately, the work discussed here serves as an important step towards understanding why matter overwhelmingly dominates over antimatter in our universe today. (Nirmal Raj is an assistant professor of theoretical physics at the Centre for High Energy Physics in the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. nraj@isc.ac.in)

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



The (current) crop of fundamental particles making up matter as we know it and the different ways they can interact. The W and Z bosons mediate the weak force. PUBLIC DOMAIN





Antimatter Idea Offers Scientists Clue to Cracking Cosmic Mystery

एंटीमैटर विचार वैज्ञानिकों को ब्रह्मांडीय रहस्य को सुलझाने का सुराग देता है

If the universe started off with equal amounts of matter and antimatter, where has all the antimatter gone? Nobody knows for certain, and the best current theory to explain the world fell woefully short of satisfying three crucial conditions, until a new study pointed out a caveat.

अगर ब्रह्मांड की शुरुआत समान मात्रा में पदार्थ और एंटीमैटर से हुई थी, तो सारा एंटीमैटर कहाँ गया? कोई निश्चित नहीं जानता, और इसे समझाने वाली सबसे अच्छी वर्तमान सिद्धांत तीन महत्वपूर्ण शर्तों को पूरा करने में पूरी तरह से विफल रही थी, जब तक कि एक नए अध्ययन ने एक छिपा हुआ पहलू नहीं बताया।

- One of the most astonishing facts about the natural world is the existence of **antiparticles**.
प्राकृतिक दुनिया के बारे में सबसे चौंकाने वाले तथ्यों में से एक है एंटीपार्टिकल्स का अस्तित्व।
- Theorized by the English physicist **Paul A.M. Dirac** in **1928** and observed in cosmic rays by American physicist **Carl Anderson** in **1932**, an antiparticle is a 'partner' of a particle type that has the same mass but opposite charge.
इंग्लिश भौतिकशास्त्री **पॉल ए.एम. डिरैक** द्वारा **1928** में और अमेरिकी भौतिकशास्त्री **कार्ल एंडरसन** द्वारा **1932** में कॉस्मिक किरणों में देखे गए, एक एंटीपार्टिकल एक कण प्रकार का 'साझेदार' है जिसका समान द्रव्यमान होता है लेकिन विपरीत आवेश होता है।
- For example, the **antielectron** is the antiparticle of the **electron**; it has the same mass and is positively charged.
उदाहरण के लिए, **एंटीइलेक्ट्रॉन** इलेक्ट्रॉन का एंटीपार्टिकल है; इसका समान द्रव्यमान होता है और यह सकारात्मक रूप से आवेशित होता है।
- Antiparticles are an inevitable consequence of describing the world in terms of **quantum mechanics** and **special relativity**.
एंटीपार्टिकल्स एक अवश्यम्भावी परिणाम हैं जो **क्वांटम यांत्रिकी** और **विशेष सापेक्षता** के संदर्भ में दुनिया का वर्णन करने से उत्पन्न होते हैं।
- An antiparticle is a particle traveling **backward in time**. This is not an oversimplification. If it sounds eerie, that's because it is.





एक एंटीपार्टिकल एक कण है जो **समय में पीछे की ओर यात्रा करता है**। यह कोई सरलीकरण नहीं है। अगर यह अजीब लगता है, तो वह इसलिए है क्योंकि यह सचमुच ऐसा ही है।

- But where is all the antimatter made of antiparticles? It is certainly **scarce**, or we would have discovered it a long time ago.

लेकिन सारा एंटीमैटर जो एंटीपार्टिकल्स से बना है, वह कहाँ है? यह निश्चित रूप से **दुर्लभ** है, वरना हम इसे बहुत समय पहले खोज चुके होते।

- Still, antiparticles are detectably numerous. Our own bodies make one **antielectron every 20 seconds** from the decay of **potassium-40**.

फिर भी, एंटीपार्टिकल्स का पता लगाने के लिए वे पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं। हमारे अपने शरीर हर **20 सेकंड** में एक **एंटीइलेक्ट्रॉन** बनाते हैं, जो **पोटेशियम-40** के विकिरण से उत्पन्न होता है।

- **Cosmic rays** raining down on us supply **antiprotons, antielectrons, and even antinuclei**.

हमारे ऊपर गिरने वाली **कॉस्मिक किरणें** एंटीप्रोटॉन, एंटीइलेक्ट्रॉन, और यहां तक कि **एंटीन्यूक्लियाई** प्रदान करती हैं।

- Every **proton and neutron** — constituents of the nuclei that make up all the matter we can touch — is teeming with **antiquarks**.

हर **प्रोटॉन और न्यूट्रॉन** — जो उन नाभिकों के घटक होते हैं जो सभी पदार्थों को बनाते हैं जिन्हें हम छू सकते हैं — **एंटीक्वार्क्स** से भरे होते हैं।

- But it is when we look out at the **universe as a whole** that antimatter's **scarcity becomes clear**. All galaxies are made of **matter**, not antimatter.

लेकिन जब हम **ब्रह्मांड को समग्र रूप से देखते हैं**, तो एंटीमैटर की **दुर्लभता स्पष्ट हो जाती है**। सभी आकाशगंगाएं **पदार्थ** से बनी होती हैं, एंटीमैटर से नहीं।

- Even in the infant universe, there had to have been a **small dissimilarity between the populations of protons and antiprotons** for our predictions about the outcomes of the synthesis of nuclei in the early universe and the features of the **cosmic microwave background** (radiation leftover from the **Big Bang**) to hold.

यहां तक कि शिशु ब्रह्मांड में, **प्रोटॉन्स और एंटीप्रोटॉन्स** की जनसंख्या में एक **छोटी असमानता** होनी चाहिए थी ताकि हमारे पूर्व ब्रह्मांड में नाभिकों के संश्लेषण के परिणाम और **कॉस्मिक माइक्रोवेव बैकग्राउंड** (जो **बिग बैंग** से बची हुई विकिरण है) की विशेषताएं सही हो सकें।

- That is, for every **1.7 billion proton-antiproton pairs**, there should have been an **extra unpaired proton**.

यानी, हर **1.7 बिलियन प्रोटॉन-एंटीप्रोटॉन जोड़े** के लिए, एक **अतिरिक्त बिना जोड़ा प्रोटॉन** होना चाहिए था।

- Presumably, the universe started out with **equal amounts of matter and antimatter** before something happened to distort this symmetry.

माना जाता है कि ब्रह्मांड ने **समान मात्रा में पदार्थ और एंटीमैटर** के साथ शुरुआत की थी, इसके बाद कुछ ऐसा हुआ जिसने इस समरूपता को विकृत कर दिया।

- That's a good thing: otherwise, matter and antimatter would have mutually annihilated to fill the universe with nothing but a fog of radiation — no raw material to make stars, planets, or us.

यह एक अच्छा संकेत है: अन्यथा, पदार्थ और एंटीमैटर परस्पर रूप से समाप्त हो जाते और





ब्रह्मांड को केवल विकिरण की धुंध से भर देते – न तो सितारे, ग्रह या हम बनाने के लिए कोई कच्चा माल होता।

- But what spoiled the symmetry? Put differently, why is there something around us rather than nothing (but that fog)?
लेकिन समरूपता को क्या बिगाड़ दिया? दूसरे शब्दों में, हमारे चारों ओर कुछ क्यों है, जबकि कुछ नहीं होना चाहिए था (सिर्फ वह धुंध)?
- Nobody knows for certain. What we do know is that any theory attempting to explain it must satisfy **three conditions**, called the **Sakharov conditions**.
कोई निश्चित नहीं जानता। जो हम जानते हैं वह यह है कि इसे समझाने का प्रयास करने वाली कोई भी सिद्धांत को **तीन शर्तों** को पूरा करना चाहिए, जिन्हें **सखारोव शर्तें** कहा जाता है।
- The best current theory to explain the world, the **Standard Model of particle physics**, falls woefully short of meeting all of them.
दुनिया को समझाने के लिए वर्तमान में सबसे अच्छी सिद्धांत, **कण भौतिकी का मानक मॉडल**, इनमें से सभी शर्तों को पूरा करने में पूरी तरह विफल है।
- At least this was the lore until the authors of an **August 2024 preprint paper** pointed out an interesting caveat.
कम से कम यह अब तक की कथा थी, जब तक कि **अगस्त 2024 के प्रीप्रिंट पेपर** के लेखकों ने एक दिलचस्प पहलू नहीं उजागर किया।
- They showed that one of the conditions can be satisfied by the **Standard Model alone**, provided some **new particle species** helps with the process of making matter.
उन्होंने दिखाया कि एक शर्त को **मानक मॉडल अकेले** पूरा कर सकता है, बशर्ते कुछ **नई कण प्रजातियाँ** पदार्थ बनाने की प्रक्रिया में मदद करें।

An unsettling discovery

एक चौंकाने वाली खोज

- Look at the world in a mirror. Does it look the same? Apples would still fall and moons would circle planets because gravity would be unchanged. Protons and neutrons would cling to form nuclei because the strong nuclear force would be preserved.
 - दर्पण में दुनिया को देखिए। क्या यह वैसा ही दिखता है? सेब गिरते रहेंगे और चाँद ग्रहों के चारों ओर चक्कर लगाते रहेंगे क्योंकि गुरुत्वाकर्षण अपरिवर्तित रहेगा। प्रोटॉन और न्यूट्रॉन नाभिक बनाने के लिए एक साथ जुड़ेंगे क्योंकि मजबूत परमाणु बल संरक्षित रहेगा।
- But atomic nuclei won't undergo radioactive fission because that happens via the weak force. And the weak force, like a vampire, vanishes in the mirror-world.
 - लेकिन परमाणु नाभिक रेडियोधर्मी विखंडन से नहीं गुजरेंगे क्योंकि यह कमजोर बल के माध्यम से होता है। और कमजोर बल, एक रक्तपिपासु की तरह, दर्पण-विश्व में गायब हो जाता है।
- The discovery of this fact in **1957** was profoundly unsettling because it struck at cherished notions of symmetry in nature.





- इस तथ्य की खोज 1957 में बहुत ही चौंकाने वाली थी क्योंकि इसने प्रकृति में संतुलन के प्यारे विचारों को हिला दिया।
- A parity transformation (denoted P) — the act of swapping left and right — appeared to eliminate the weak force.
 - एक परित्यक्त रूपांतरण (P द्वारा दर्शित) – बाएँ और दाएँ को बदलने की क्रिया – ने कमजोर बल को समाप्त कर दिया प्रतीत हुआ।
- But soon physicists found that if they replaced a particle with its antiparticle in the mirror-world, the weak force reappeared.
 - लेकिन जल्दी ही भौतिकविदों ने पाया कि यदि वे किसी कण को उसके प्रतिकण से दर्पण-जगत में बदलते हैं, तो कमजोर बल पुनः प्रकट हो जाता है।
- This action is called charge conjugation (C).
 - इस क्रिया को चार्ज समावर्तन (C) कहा जाता है।
- It seems the universe didn't conserve P and C separately but did so when they happened together. This is called **CP symmetry**.
 - ऐसा लगता है कि ब्रह्मांड ने P और C को अलग-अलग संरक्षित नहीं किया, बल्कि जब वे एक साथ हुए, तब किया। इसे **CP संतुलन** कहा जाता है।
- But in 1964, American physicists **James Cronin** and **Val Fitch** found that even **CP symmetry** is violated.
 - लेकिन 1964 में, अमेरिकी भौतिकविदों **जेम्स क्रोनिन** और **वैल फिच** ने पाया कि यहां तक कि **CP संतुलन** भी उल्लंघित है।
- And it wasn't violated all the time — which made it more nagging.
 - और यह हमेशा उल्लंघित नहीं होता था – जिससे यह और भी परेशान करने वाला बन गया।
- They found that it was violated around once for every thousand times a process involving the weak force happened in nature.
 - उन्होंने पाया कि यह प्रकृति में कमजोर बल से जुड़ी प्रक्रिया के हर हजार में से लगभग एक बार उल्लंघित हुआ।
- **Nine years later, Makoto Kobayashi** and **Toshihide Maskawa** in **Japan** found that if there were at least three variants of every quark species — with all properties the same except for the mass — **CP symmetry** violation is unavoidable.
 - नौ साल बाद, **माकोतो कोबायाशी** और **तोशीहिदे मासकावा** ने **जापान** में पाया कि अगर हर क्वार्क प्रजाति के कम से कम तीन रूप होते हैं – जिनकी सभी गुण समान हों सिवाय द्रव्यमान के – तो **CP संतुलन** का उल्लंघन अपरिहार्य है।
- And all fermion particles do come in three variants, a.k.a. generations. For instance, the **up quark** has two other variants: the **charm** and **top quarks**.
 - और सभी फर्मियॉन कणों के तीन रूप होते हैं, जिन्हें पीढ़ियाँ कहा जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, **अप क्वार्क** के दो अन्य रूप होते हैं: **चर्म** और **टॉप क्वार्क**।
- Around the same time, physicists also found that the **strong nuclear force** — involved in fission and fusion — ought to violate **CP symmetry** strongly but doesn't.





- लगभग उसी समय, भौतिकविदों ने यह भी पाया कि **मजबूत परमाणु बल** — जो विखंडन और संलयन में शामिल है — को **CP संतुलन** का गंभीर उल्लंघन करना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह नहीं होता।
- This is called the **strong CP puzzle**.
 - इसे **मजबूत CP पहेली** कहा जाता है।
- Now, as soon as **CP symmetry** violation was confirmed, the Soviet physicist **Andrei Sakharov** realized it's actually an essential condition to create a matter-antimatter asymmetry in the early universe.
 - अब, जैसे ही **CP संतुलन** उल्लंघन की पुष्टि हुई, सोवियत भौतिकविद **आंद्रेई सखारोव** ने महसूस किया कि यह वास्तव में प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड में पदार्थ-एंटीपदार्थ विषमताओं को उत्पन्न करने के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त है।
- Unfortunately, the amount of **CP symmetry** violation the **Standard Model** allowed for (~1 in 1,000) proved insufficient to explain the magnitude of the asymmetry.
 - दुर्भाग्यवश, **CP संतुलन** उल्लंघन की जो मात्रा **मानक मॉडल** ने अनुमति दी (~1 में 1,000), वह विषमता की विशालता को समझाने के लिए अपर्याप्त साबित हुई।
- This is where the authors of the **August paper** have pointed out a loophole.
 - यही वह स्थान है जहाँ **अगस्त पेपर** के लेखकों ने एक शॉर्टकट की ओर इशारा किया है।
- We have known for some time that processes involving **mesons** — particles made of **quark-antiquark pairs** — violate **CP symmetry**, which is just how **Cronin and Fitch** made their discovery.
 - हम कुछ समय से जानते हैं कि प्रक्रियाएँ जो **मेसों** से जुड़ी होती हैं — कण जो **क्वार्क-एंटीक्वार्क जोड़ों** से बने होते हैं — **CP संतुलन** का उल्लंघन करती हैं, जो ठीक वही तरीका है जिससे **क्रोनिन और फिच** ने अपनी खोज की थी।
- Now, if a **meson** could decay to particles not contained in the **Standard Model**, the matter-antimatter asymmetry could be controlled by the product of two quantities:
 - अब, यदि एक **मेसों** कण ऐसे कणों में विघटित हो सकता है जो **मानक मॉडल** में नहीं होते, तो पदार्थ-एंटीपदार्थ विषमता को दो मात्राओं के गुणनफल द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है:
- The amount of standard **CP violation** and the fraction of decays into the non-standard particles.
 - मानक **CP उल्लंघन** की मात्रा और गैर-मानक कणों में विघटन का अंश।
- This fraction can't be too large: otherwise we would have detected the non-standard particles in particle colliders.
 - यह अंश बहुत बड़ा नहीं हो सकता: अन्यथा हम कणों के टकरावक केंद्रों में गैर-मानक कणों का पता लगा सकते थे।
- The study's conceit, then, is to introduce a mechanism that ensured this fraction was large just in the early universe but evolved to a smaller number today.
 - अध्ययन का विचार यह है कि एक तंत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाए जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि यह अंश केवल प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड में बड़ा था, लेकिन आज यह एक छोटे संख्या में बदल गया है।





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- This can be done if the masses of the new particles vary over time, which is possible to arrange in quantum field theory.
 - यह तब किया जा सकता है यदि नए कणों का द्रव्यमान समय के साथ बदलता है, जो क्वांटम क्षेत्र सिद्धांत में व्यवस्थित किया जा सकता है।

Hard-won progress

कड़ी मेहनत से मिली प्रगति

- This mechanism has thus brought one of the three **Sakharov conditions** within the reach of the **Standard Model** five decades since these conditions came to light.
 - इस तंत्र ने इस प्रकार से सखारोव की शर्तों में से एक को मानक मॉडल की पहुँच के भीतर ला दिया है, जब से ये शर्तें पाँच दशकों पहले सामने आई थीं।
- The other two conditions are:
 - अन्य दो शर्तें हैं:
 - (i) A large violation in a type of charge carried by particles, called the **baryon number**.
 - (i) कणों द्वारा लाई गई एक प्रकार की चार्ज का बड़ा उल्लंघन, जिसे ****बैरॉन**





More than three-quarters of the world's land experienced drier conditions from 1970 to 2020 than the previous thirty-year period AFP

UN talks in Riyadh keep focus on land degradation

GS Paper III: Environment

Associated Press

Much of the earth's lands are drying out and damaging the ability of plant and animal life to survive, according to a United Nations report released Monday at talks where countries are working to address the problem.

The report was released at the UN summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on combating desertification – once-fertile lands turning into deserts because of hotter temperatures from human-caused climate change, lack of water and deforestation. It found that more than three-quarters of the world's land experienced drier conditions from 1970 to 2020 than the previous thirty-year period.

“The drier climates now affecting vast lands across the globe will not return to how they were,” said Ibrahim Thiaw, chief of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which is facilitating the Riyadh talks. “This change is redefining life on earth.”

At the talks, which started last week and are set to end on Friday, nations are discussing how better they can help the world deal with droughts – a more urgent lack of water over shorter periods – and the more permanent problem of degrading land.

If global warming trends continue, nearly five billion people – including in most of Europe, parts of the western U.S.,

Farming is particularly at risk, with drier land being less productive and hurting both yields and the availability of food for livestock, the report said

Brazil, eastern Asia and central Africa – will be affected by the drying by the end of the century, up from a quarter of the world's population today, the report warned. UNCCD's chief scientist Barron Orr warned drier land could lead to “potentially catastrophic impacts affecting access to water that could push people and nature even closer to disastrous tipping points,” where humans are no longer able to reverse damaging effects of climate change.

Sergio Vicente-Serrano, one of the lead authors of the report, said that as the atmosphere heats up because the burning of coal, oil and gas spews planet-warming emissions, it leads to more evaporation on the ground. That makes water less available for humans, plants and animals, making it harder to survive.

Farming is particularly at risk, with drier land being less productive and hurting both yields and the availability of food for livestock, the report said. That can lead to food insecurity for communities worldwide.

Aridity also leads to more migration, because erratic rainfall, degrading land and frequent water shortages make it harder for regions or nations to develop economically, the report said. It said the trend is especially noticeable in some of the world's driest areas such as southern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa and southern Asia. Negotiators in Riyadh are mainly discussing how best the world can respond to more frequent and damaging droughts.

Jes Weigelt, of European climate thinktank TMG, said it's still a sticking point because countries can't agree on whether rich nations should be forking out funds for drought responses around the world. Any money pledged would go towards better forecasting and monitoring systems as well as creating reservoirs and other water-management structures.





UN talks in Riyadh keep focus on land degradation रियाद में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की वार्ता भूमि क्षरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित रखती है

- **United Nations report** released **Monday** at talks in **Riyadh, Saudi Arabia** highlights that much of the earth's lands are drying out and damaging plant and animal life.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट, जो **सोमवार को रियाद, सऊदी अरब** में वार्ता के दौरान जारी की गई, बताती है कि पृथ्वी की अधिकांश भूमि सूख रही है और यह पौधों और पशु जीवन को नुकसान पहुंचा रही है।
- The report is part of the **UN summit** on combating **desertification**, which is the process of once-fertile lands turning into deserts due to **climate change, lack of water, and deforestation**.
यह रिपोर्ट **संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन** का हिस्सा है जो **मरुस्थलीकरण** से लड़ने पर केंद्रित है, जिसमें एक समय की उपजाऊ भूमि जलवायु परिवर्तन, जल की कमी और वनों की कटाई के कारण रेगिस्तान में बदल जाती है।
- More than **three-quarters** of the world's land has experienced **drier conditions** from **1970 to 2020** compared to the previous thirty-year period.
1970 से 2020 तक, दुनिया की **तीन-चौथाई** से अधिक भूमि ने पिछले तीस वर्षों की तुलना में अधिक **शुष्क स्थितियों** का सामना किया।
- **Ibrahim Thiaw**, chief of the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**, stated that drier climates now affecting vast lands will not return to their original state.
इब्राहीम थियाव, संयुक्त राष्ट्र **मरुस्थलीकरण निरोधक सम्मेलन (UNCCD)** के प्रमुख ने कहा कि अब शुष्क जलवायु जो विशाल भूमि को प्रभावित कर रही हैं, कभी अपनी मूल स्थिति में नहीं लौटेंगी।
- Talks, which started last week and are set to end on **Friday**, are focused on how nations can better deal with **droughts** and **land degradation**.
वार्ता, जो पिछले सप्ताह शुरू हुई थीं और **शुक्रवार** को समाप्त होने वाली हैं, इस पर केंद्रित हैं कि देश **सूखा** और **भूमि क्षरण** से बेहतर तरीके से कैसे निपट सकते हैं।
- If **global warming** continues, nearly **five billion** people will be affected by land degradation by the end of the century.
यदि **वैश्विक तापन** की प्रक्रिया जारी रहती है, तो सदी के अंत तक लगभग **पाँच बिलियन** लोग भूमि क्षरण से प्रभावित होंगे।
- **Barron Orr**, UNCCD's chief scientist, warned that drier land could lead to catastrophic impacts, affecting **water access** and pushing humanity closer to **irreversible climate change**.
बैरन ओरर, UNCCD के मुख्य वैज्ञानिक ने चेतावनी दी कि शुष्क भूमि संभावित रूप से **जल पहुंच** को प्रभावित कर सकती है और मानवता को **अपरिवर्तनीय जलवायु परिवर्तन** के करीब धकेल सकती है।





- The report emphasized that the burning of **coal, oil, and gas** is heating the atmosphere, leading to increased evaporation and reduced water availability.
रिपोर्ट ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि **कोयला, तेल, और गैस** की जलन वातावरण को गर्म कर रही है, जिसके कारण वाष्पीकरण में वृद्धि हो रही है और जल की उपलब्धता कम हो रही है।
- **Farming** is at significant risk, with drier land being less productive and affecting both **food yields** and **livestock availability**, leading to **food insecurity**.
कृषि गंभीर जोखिम में है, क्योंकि सूखी भूमि कम उत्पादक हो रही है और इससे **खाद्य उत्पादन** और **मवेशियों की उपलब्धता** पर असर पड़ रहा है, जिससे **खाद्य सुरक्षा संकट** उत्पन्न हो सकता है।
- **Aridity** leads to **migration** as erratic rainfall, degrading land, and water shortages make it harder for regions or nations to develop economically.
शुष्कता प्रवासन का कारण बनती है क्योंकि अनियमित वर्षा, भूमि का हास और जल की कमी क्षेत्रों या देशों के लिए आर्थिक रूप से विकास करना कठिन बना देती है।
- **Droughts** are especially noticeable in dry areas like **southern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and southern Asia**.
सूखे क्षेत्रों में, जैसे **दक्षिणी यूरोप, मध्य पूर्व, उत्तर अफ्रीका और दक्षिणी एशिया** में सूखा विशेष रूप से दिखाई दे रहा है।
- **Jes Weigelt** from **TMG thinktank** emphasized the disagreement on whether **rich nations** should fund drought responses around the world.
TMG थिंकटैंक के **जेस वेगेल्ट** ने इस असहमति पर जोर दिया कि क्या **समृद्ध देशों** को दुनिया भर में सूखा प्रतिक्रिया के लिए धन देना चाहिए।
- Pledged funds would be used for better **forecasting, monitoring**, and creating **reservoirs** and **water-management systems**.
प्रणामित धन का उपयोग बेहतर **पूर्वानुमान, निगरानी**, और **जलाशयों और जल प्रबंधन प्रणालियों** को बनाने के लिए किया जाएगा।

