



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



PATRIOTIC IAS

THE HINDU NEWSPAPER
DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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

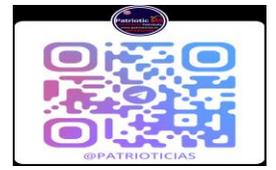
For regular updates on UPSC and PCS preparation, join our Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

09_02_2025 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper I: History, Society and Geography)

1. ₹500-Crore Fund Gives Autonomy for National Mission on Manuscripts / ₹500 करोड़ का फंड राष्ट्रीय पांडुलिपि मिशन को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करता है
2. Rwandan, Congolese leaders meet over eastern DRC conflict, call for ceasefire / रवांडा और कांगो के नेताओं ने पूर्वी डीआरसी संघर्ष पर बैठक की, संघर्ष विराम का आह्वान किया

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : **9971932488**
Website : patrioticias.in



₹500-crore fund gives autonomy for National Mission on Manuscripts

Allocation over next six years to be done through special committee; it is not yet clear if the new 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' announced in the Budget will be a part of the NMM or a separate entity

GS Paper I: A&C

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

Steps have been initiated to make the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) autonomous, with the Centre allocating nearly ₹500 crore over the next six years separately to the institution through a Special Finance Committee.

The NMM was established in February 2003 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. A unique project in its programme and mandate, the Mission seeks to unearth and preserve the vast manuscript wealth of India.

From this year, the NMM has been again put under a Central sector scheme. For Central sector schemes, all initiatives are wholly sponsored and implemented by the Central agencies. The NMM was till now functioning as a part



Conservation efforts: The NMM has digitised 3.5 lakh manuscripts that contain 3.5 crore pages. FILE PHOTO

of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). But for January to March, the funds for the institution were routed through the Sahitya Akademi.

Budget proposal

The Special Finance Committee has allocated an amount of ₹491.66 crore to

the body till 2031.

However, sources said it was not yet clear whether the new 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' for manuscripts, announced in the Union Budget last week, would be a part of the NMM or be a separate entity.

According to the Budget document, the Gyan Bharatam Mission intends to

cover more than one crore manuscripts.

It would undertake the "survey, documentation and conservation" of India's manuscript heritage lying with academic institutions, museums, libraries, and private collectors, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said in her budget speech on February 1.

The Hindu had reported last October that the Union Culture Ministry was set to "revive and relaunch" the NMM, and was mulling the formation of an autonomous body to help preserve ancient texts.

According to the Ministry, the NMM has documented around 5.2 million manuscripts across the country.

It has conserved 90 million folios of manuscripts and digitised 3.5 lakh manuscripts that contain 3.5 crore pages.

₹500-Crore Fund Gives Autonomy for National Mission on Manuscripts

₹500 करोड़ का फंड

राष्ट्रीय पांडुलिपि मिशन

को स्वायत्तता प्रदान

करता है

Steps have been initiated to make the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) autonomous, with the Centre allocating nearly ₹500 crore over the next six years through a Special Finance Committee.

राष्ट्रीय पांडुलिपि मिशन

(NMM) को स्वायत्त बनाने

के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिसमें केंद्र ने अगले छह वर्षों के लिए लगभग ₹500 करोड़ आवंटित किए हैं, जो एक विशेष वित्त समिति के माध्यम से प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

- The NMM was established in February 2003 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to unearth and preserve India's vast manuscript wealth.

NMM की स्थापना फरवरी 2003 में पर्यटन और संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत की विशाल पांडुलिपि संपदा को संरक्षित और उजागर करना है।

New Funding Structure

नए वित्तीय ढांचे की घोषणा



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- From this year, the NMM has been placed under a Central sector scheme, meaning all initiatives will be wholly funded and implemented by the Central agencies.
इस वर्ष से, NMM को एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के तहत रखा गया है, जिसका अर्थ है कि सभी पहल पूरी तरह से केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्तपोषित और कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी।
- Previously, NMM operated as a part of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). However, for January to March, its funds were routed through the Sahitya Akademi.
पहले, NMM इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केंद्र (IGNCA) का हिस्सा था। हालांकि, जनवरी से मार्च तक इसके फंड साहित्य अकादमी के माध्यम से प्रदान किए गए।

Budget Proposal and Gyan Bharatam Mission

बजट प्रस्ताव और ज्ञान भारतम मिशन

- The Special Finance Committee has allocated ₹491.66 crore to NMM till 2031.
विशेष वित्त समिति ने NMM के लिए 2031 तक ₹491.66 करोड़ आवंटित किए हैं।
- It is not yet clear if the new 'Gyan Bharatam Mission' for manuscripts (announced in the Union Budget last week) will be a part of NMM or a separate entity.
यह अभी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि 'ज्ञान भारतम मिशन' (जो पिछले सप्ताह केंद्रीय बजट में घोषित हुआ) NMM का हिस्सा होगा या एक अलग इकाई होगी।
- The Gyan Bharatam Mission aims to cover more than one crore manuscripts, undertaking their survey, documentation, and conservation.
ज्ञान भारतम मिशन का लक्ष्य एक करोड़ से अधिक पांडुलिपियों को शामिल करना और उनकी सर्वेक्षण, दस्तावेजीकरण और संरक्षण प्रक्रिया को पूरा करना है।
- Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced this in her budget speech on February 1.
केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने 1 फरवरी को अपने बजट भाषण में इसकी घोषणा की।

NMM's Achievements So Far

अब तक NMM की उपलब्धियां

- The Union Culture Ministry had planned to revive and relaunch NMM as an autonomous body to preserve ancient texts.
केंद्रीय संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने NMM को पुनर्जीवित और फिर से लॉन्च करने की योजना बनाई थी, जिससे प्राचीन ग्रंथों को संरक्षित किया जा सके।
- The NMM has documented around 5.2 million manuscripts across India.
NMM ने पूरे भारत में लगभग 5.2 मिलियन (52 लाख) पांडुलिपियों का दस्तावेजीकरण किया है।
- It has conserved 90 million folios of manuscripts and digitized 3.5 lakh manuscripts, containing 3.5 crore pages.

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



इसने 9 करोड़ (90 मिलियन) पांडुलिपि पृष्ठों को संरक्षित किया है और 3.5 लाख पांडुलिपियों का डिजिटलीकरण किया है, जिनमें 3.5 करोड़ पृष्ठ शामिल हैं।

Central Sector Schemes (CSS)

- Central Sector Schemes (CSS) are initiatives fully funded and implemented by the Government of India, targeting various sectors to promote national development and welfare.
- These schemes are distinct from Centrally Sponsored Schemes, where both the central and state governments share funding responsibilities.

Key Features of Central Sector Schemes:

- **Funding:** Entirely financed by the central government, ensuring uniformity across all states.
- **Implementation:** Managed by central government agencies or departments, allowing for standardized execution nationwide.
- **Objective:** Address issues of national importance, such as infrastructure development, social welfare, and economic growth.

Examples of Prominent Central Sector Schemes:

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan):** Provides income support to farmers by offering ₹6,000 annually in three installments.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** Aims to increase financial inclusion by ensuring access to financial services like banking, credit, and insurance.
- **Smart Cities Mission:** Focuses on urban renewal and retrofitting to develop smart and sustainable cities across India.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) – Overview

 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are programs jointly funded by the Central Government and State Governments, but implemented by the respective states. These schemes aim to promote balanced development across regions by focusing on critical sectors such as education, health, agriculture, and rural development.

◇ Key Features of CSS:

- Joint Funding** – The Central Government contributes a fixed share, while the State Governments provide the remaining funds.
- State Implementation** – States have flexibility in execution, but must follow central guidelines.



- Sector-Specific** – Focus on **poverty alleviation, infrastructure, and human resource development.**

Funding Pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

-  The funding ratio between the Centre and States varies:

- ✓ **General Category States** – 60:40 (Centre:State)
- ✓ **North-Eastern & Himalayan States** – 90:10 (Centre:State)
- ✓ **Union Territories** – 100% funded by the Centre

-  **Historical Background**

- ◇ The concept of CSS was introduced **during the First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956).**
- ◇ In 2015, the **14th Finance Commission** recommended rationalizing CSS, reducing them from **66 to 28 core schemes.**

Types of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- ◇ **Core of the Core Schemes** (Fully Funded by Centre)
- Examples:** National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- ◇ **Core Schemes** (60:40 or 90:10 Funding)
- Examples:** Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Important Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) – Examples

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- ✓ Provides **100 days of guaranteed wage employment** in rural areas.
- ✓ **Funding: 90:10** for North-East & Himalayan states, **75:25** for other states.

National Health Mission (NHM)



- ✓ Focuses on **maternal and child health, immunization, and healthcare infrastructure.**
- ✓ **Sub-Missions:** National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) & National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

🏠 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

- ✓ Aims to provide **housing for all by 2024.**
- ✓ **Urban (PMAY-U):** 60:40 funding pattern.
- ✓ **Rural (PMAY-G):** 90:10 funding pattern for NE & Himalayan states.

🎓 Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- ✓ Integrates **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE).**
- ✓ Focuses on **universal access to quality education.**

📅 Recent Updates on CSS (2024-25)

- ◇ **Budget 2024-25** allocated **₹4.35 lakh crore** for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- ◇ **PMAY-Rural (PMAY-G)** extended till **2024**, with a target of **2.95 crore houses.**
- ◇ **NHM budget** increased by **12%** to strengthen rural healthcare infrastructure.

🕒 Why Are CSS Important?

- 🌐 **Balanced Growth** – Helps **reduce regional disparities** by ensuring funds reach all states.
- 🏛️ **State Autonomy** – States have **flexibility** in implementing schemes as per their requirements.
- 📊 **Targeted Development** – Ensures **efficient resource allocation** in key sectors like **education, health, and agriculture.**



Rwandan, Congolese leaders meet over eastern DRC conflict, call for ceasefire

GS Paper I: World Geography

Agence France-Presse

BUKAVU

Rwandan President Paul Kagame and his Congolese counterpart Felix Tshisekedi joined a summit in Tanzania on Saturday where regional leaders called for an "immediate ceasefire" in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Rwanda-backed M23 armed group has rapidly seized swathes of territory in the mineral-rich eastern Democratic Republic of Congo in an offensive that has left thousands dead and displaced vast numbers.



Leaders before attending the Extraordinary Joint Regional Summit at the State House in Dar es Salaam on Saturday. AFP

The group took the strategic city of Goma, capital of North Kivu province, last week and is pushing into neighbouring South Kivu in the latest episode of

decades-long turmoil in the region.

Mr. Kagame took part in person at the summit in the Tanzanian city of Dar es Salaam that brought to-

gether the eight countries of the East African Community (EAC) and 16-member South African Development Community (SADC). Mr. Tshisekedi appeared via video call.

"We call on all parties to actualise the ceasefire, and specifically on the M23 to halt further advancement and the armed forces of DRC to cease all retaliatory measures," said Kenyan President William Ruto, current chair of the EAC.

The Presidents of Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe were among those present when the summit began.

Rwandan, Congolese leaders meet over eastern DRC conflict, call for ceasefire

रवांडा और कांगो के नेताओं ने पूर्वी डीआरसी संघर्ष पर बैठक की, संघर्ष विराम का आह्वान किया

Rwandan President Paul Kagame and his Congolese counterpart Felix Tshisekedi joined a summit in Tanzania on Saturday

रवांडा के राष्ट्रपति पॉल कागमे और उनके कांगोनी समकक्ष फेलिक्स त्शिसेकेडी ने शनिवार को तंजानिया में एक शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लिया

- Regional leaders called for an "immediate ceasefire" in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**.

क्षेत्रीय नेताओं ने कांगो लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य में "तत्काल संघर्षविराम" की अपील की।

- The **Rwanda-backed M23 armed group** has seized swathes of territory in the mineral-rich **eastern Democratic Republic of Congo**.

रवांडा समर्थित M23 सशस्त्र समूह ने खनिज-सम्पन्न पूर्वी कांगो लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य में बड़े हिस्से पर कब्जा कर लिया है।



- The offensive has left thousands dead and displaced vast numbers.
यह हमला हजारों लोगों की मौत का कारण बना है और बड़ी संख्या में लोग विस्थापित हो गए हैं।
- The group took the strategic city of **Goma**, capital of **North Kivu province**, last week.
समूह ने गोमा शहर, जो कि उत्तर किवू प्रांत की राजधानी है, पिछले हफ्ते ले लिया।
- The M23 group is pushing into neighboring **South Kivu** in the latest episode of decades-long turmoil in the region.
M23 समूह दक्षिण किवू में घुसपैठ कर रहा है, जो इस क्षेत्र में दशकों पुरानी उथल-पुथल का ताजातरीन घटना है।

Mr. Kagame took part in person at the summit in the Tanzanian city of Dar es Salaam
मि. कागमे तंजानिया के शहर दार ए सलाम में शिखर सम्मेलन में व्यक्तिगत रूप से शामिल हुए

- The summit brought together the **eight countries of the East African Community (EAC)** and **16-member South African Development Community (SADC)**.
शिखर सम्मेलन में पूर्वी अफ्रीकी समुदाय (EAC) के आठ देशों और दक्षिण अफ्रीकी विकास समुदाय (SADC) के 16 सदस्य देशों को एकत्रित किया।

Mr. Tshisekedi appeared via video call

मि. त्शिसेकेडी वीडियो कॉल के माध्यम से दिखाई दिए

- Kenyan President **William Ruto**, current chair of the **EAC**, called on all parties to actualize the ceasefire.
केन्या के राष्ट्रपति विलियम रूटो, जो कि EAC के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष हैं, ने सभी पक्षों से संघर्षविराम को वास्तविक रूप से लागू करने का आह्वान किया।
- He specifically called on the **M23** to halt further advancement and the armed forces of **DRC** to cease all retaliatory measures.
उन्होंने विशेष रूप से M23 से आगे की बढ़त को रोकने और DRC की सशस्त्र बलों से सभी प्रतिशोधात्मक उपायों को बंद करने की अपील की।
- The **Presidents of Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe** were present at the summit.
शिखर सम्मेलन में केन्या, सोमालिया, युगांडा, ज़ाम्बिया और ज़िम्बाब्वे के राष्ट्रपति उपस्थित थे।

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, and International Relations)

1. BJP sweeps Capital / बीजेपी ने राजधानी में जीत दर्ज की



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



2. U.S. judge blocks data access to Musk's team / अमेरिकी जज ने मस्क की टीम की डेटा पहुंच रोकी

3. Low Representation of Women in Delhi Assembly / दिल्ली विधानसभा में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी

4. Freebies, Governance and More: Key Lessons and Impact of Delhi Election / फ्रीबीज, शासन और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बातें: दिल्ली चुनाव के प्रमुख सबक और प्रभाव

5. Impact of Trump's Trade War / ट्रंप के व्यापार युद्ध का प्रभाव

6. Are freebies and welfare schemes different? / क्या मुफ्त योजनाएं और कल्याणकारी योजनाएं अलग हैं?

7. Tribunal at the Receiving End / अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण पर प्रहार

8. Low-hanging fruit / आसान निशाने

9. Port of contention / विवादित बंदरगाह

10. Domestic interests, global cost / घरेलू हित, वैश्विक लागत

11. Three Baltic states disconnect from Soviet-era power grid / तीन बाल्टिक देश सोवियत-युग के पावर ग्रिड से अलग हुए



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



PATRIOTIC IAS

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



BJP sweeps Capital

BJP bags 48 seats, set to return to power in Delhi after two decades

AAP wins only 22 seats; Arvind Kejriwal and Manish Sisodia lose

Congress fails to win any seat for the third consecutive time

GS Paper II: Polity

Jaideep Deo Bhanj
Satvika Mahajan
NEW DELHI

The Bharatiya Janata Party, winning 48 seats in the Assembly election, has returned to power in the national capital after a gap of over 26 years, scuttling the Aam Aadmi Party's bid for a fourth straight term. The AAP won 22 seats. The Delhi Assembly election was held on February 5.

The results of the election declared on Saturday delivered a jolt to AAP with party national convener Arvind Kejriwal and former Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia losing their seats. Atishi, who had taken over as Chief Minister from Mr. Kejriwal, managed to retain her Kalkaji Assembly seat.

The Congress failed to win a single seat for the third time in a row, with a majority of its candidates losing their deposit.

While the BJP increased its tally from eight to 48, there was only a 2% difference in the vote share of AAP and the BJP.

Celebrations erupted in BJP offices as trends showed that the party would sail past the majority mark of 36.

Mr. Kejriwal was defeated by Parvesh Sahib Singh (New Delhi Assembly constituency) and Mr. Sisodia by Tarvinder Singh Marwah (Jangpura).

Atishi emerged victorious over her BJP rival, Ramesh Bidhuri, in Kalkaji.

Mr. Kejriwal, who had resigned as Chief Minister in September last year after he walked out of prison on bail, had said he was

Return after a long gap

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) secured a majority in the 2025 Delhi Assembly election, bagging 48 out of 70 seats

■ The incumbent Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) lost vote shares across all regions, winning only 22 seats

■ The Congress once again failed to win any seats despite a slight increase in vote share (+2%)

Party	Seats won	Vote share (%)
BJP*	48	47.2
AAP	22	43.6
Cong.	0	6.3
Others	0	2.9



Victory lap: BJP workers celebrate the party's victory in Delhi on Saturday. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

26 years

The BJP broke its 26-year jinx by returning to power in Delhi. Back in 1993, when they secured majority, they won 49 seats — one more than in 2025

52.6%

Vote share secured by the BJP in the "richest" constituencies in 2025, its strongest performance among all classes

45.6%

The BJP's vote share in 2025, its highest since 1993, the year when Delhi's Legislative Assembly was revived

-12.3% points

Decline in AAP's vote % compared with 2020, in seats with over 25% Muslim voters — a key support base in previous polls

-8.2% points

Decline in AAP's vote % compared with 2020, in seats with a relatively higher concentration of the city's 'poorest' residents

* BJP's allies Janata Dal (United) and Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas) did not win any seats

seeking a "certificate of honesty from the Delhi voters". He had announced that he would not sit on the Chief Minister's chair until the public delivered an electoral verdict.

'Constructive Oppn.'

Mr. Kejriwal said AAP's political journey had never been about power but about public service. "Now that the people have given their verdict, we will not only play the role of a constructive Opposition but also continue serving society," he said.

Training its eyes on a "double-engine" government for the benefit of the Capital, the BJP had appealed to voters through roadshows, rallies, and *jan sabhas*, in which it pro-

posed to continue all welfare schemes in the Capital such as free electricity and water, even promising to make them better.

The party had hit out at AAP for not delivering on its promises, corruption investigation against its top leaders and the alleged extravagant spending on the renovation of the house allotted to Mr. Kejriwal when he was Chief Minister.

The BJP did not announce a Chief Minister face during its election campaign and asked for votes in the name of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The party will now have to pick a Chief Minister to deliver on its promises.

FULL COVERAGE
» PAGES 2, 8 & 9

PM promises to make Delhi a 'modern city'

Satvika Mahajan
NEW DELHI

Celebrating the Bharatiya Janata Party's thumping victory in the Delhi Assembly election, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday addressed the party's senior leadership and workers at the BJP's national headquarters here.

Taking a jibe at the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), he said, "AAP came with pro-

mise to usher in politics of change but turned out to be the most dishonest party."

"The Prime Minister said, "For the first time since Independence, the BJP will now have governments in Delhi and all adjoining States."

Mr. Modi said with the BJP in power, "Delhi will be transformed into a modern city".



'DISHONEST AAP'
» PAGE 8

BJP sweeps Capital



बीजेपी ने राजधानी में जीत दर्ज की

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 48 seats in the Delhi Assembly election, marking its return to power in the national capital after 26 years, defeating the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP).

भारतीय जनता पार्टी (बीजेपी) ने दिल्ली विधानसभा चुनाव में 48 सीटें जीतकर 26 साल बाद राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में सत्ता में वापसी की और आम आदमी पार्टी (AAP) को हराया।

- The AAP secured only 22 seats, failing in its attempt for a fourth consecutive term. AAP को केवल 22 सीटें मिलीं, और वह चौथी बार सरकार बनाने में असफल रही।
- The election was held on February 5, and results were declared on Saturday. चुनाव 5 फरवरी को हुआ, और शनिवार को नतीजे घोषित किए गए।

Major Defeats for AAP

AAP को बड़ा झटका

- Arvind Kejriwal and Manish Sisodia lost their seats, delivering a huge setback to AAP. अरविंद केजरीवाल और मनीष सिंसोदिया ने अपनी सीटें गंवा दीं, जिससे AAP को बड़ा झटका लगा।
- Atishi, who had taken over as Chief Minister from Mr. Kejriwal, managed to retain her Kalkaji Assembly seat. अतिशी, जिन्होंने श्री केजरीवाल के बाद मुख्यमंत्री पद संभाला था, ने अपनी कालकाजी विधानसभा सीट बरकरार रखी।

Congress' Poor Performance

कांग्रेस का खराब प्रदर्शन

- The Congress failed to win a single seat for the third consecutive time. कांग्रेस लगातार तीसरी बार एक भी सीट जीतने में नाकाम रही।
- Most of its candidates lost their deposits. इसके अधिकांश उम्मीदवारों की जमानत जब्त हो गई।

BJP's Vote Share and Celebrations

बीजेपी का वोट शेयर और जश्न



- The BJP increased its tally from 8 to 48 seats, while the vote share difference between AAP and BJP was just 2%.
बीजेपी ने अपनी सीटें 8 से बढ़ाकर 48 कर लीं, जबकि AAP और बीजेपी के वोट शेयर में केवल 2% का अंतर था।
- Celebrations erupted in BJP offices as the party comfortably crossed the majority mark of 36.
जैसे ही बीजेपी ने 36 सीटों के बहुमत के आंकड़े को पार किया, बीजेपी कार्यालयों में जश्न मनाया गया।

Key Electoral Battles

महत्वपूर्ण चुनावी मुकाबले

- Arvind Kejriwal was defeated by Parvesh Sahib Singh in the New Delhi Assembly constituency.
अरविंद केजरीवाल को परवेश साहिब सिंह ने नई दिल्ली विधानसभा क्षेत्र में हराया।
- Manish Sisodia was defeated by Tarvinder Singh Marwah in Jangpura.
मनीष सिसोदिया को तरविंदर सिंह मरवाह ने जंगपुरा से हराया।
- Atishi won against her BJP rival Ramesh Bidhuri in Kalkaji.
अतिशी ने बीजेपी के उम्मीदवार रमेश बिधूड़ी को कालकाजी से हराया।

Kejriwal's Statement

केजरीवाल का बयान

- Arvind Kejriwal, who had resigned as CM in September last year after securing bail, had sought a "certificate of honesty" from the voters.
अरविंद केजरीवाल, जिन्होंने पिछले साल सितंबर में जमानत मिलने के बाद मुख्यमंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया था, ने मतदाताओं से "ईमानदारी का प्रमाण पत्र" मांगा था।
- He had said that he would not take the CM post unless the public gave a clear mandate.
उन्होंने कहा था कि जब तक जनता स्पष्ट जनादेश नहीं देती, वह मुख्यमंत्री पद नहीं संभालेंगे।

AAP to be a 'Constructive Opposition'

AAP बनाएगी 'रचनात्मक विपक्ष'

- Kejriwal stated that AAP's journey was never about power but public service.
केजरीवाल ने कहा कि AAP की यात्रा सत्ता के लिए नहीं, बल्कि जनसेवा के लिए रही है।
- He assured that AAP would act as a constructive Opposition and continue to serve society.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि AAP रचनात्मक विपक्ष की भूमिका निभाएगी और समाज सेवा जारी रखेगी।

BJP's Strategy and Promises

बीजेपी की रणनीति और वादे

- BJP aimed for a “double-engine” government for Delhi's development.
बीजेपी ने दिल्ली के विकास के लिए "डबल-इंजन" सरकार का लक्ष्य रखा।
- It promised to continue welfare schemes like free electricity and water and even improve them.
बीजेपी ने मुफ्त बिजली और पानी जैसी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को जारी रखने और बेहतर बनाने का वादा किया।
- The party attacked AAP for unfulfilled promises, corruption cases, and Kejriwal's house renovation expenses.
बीजेपी ने AAP पर अधूरे वादों, भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों और केजरीवाल के घर के नवीनीकरण खर्च को लेकर निशाना साधा।

BJP's CM Choice Yet to be Decided

बीजेपी के मुख्यमंत्री का चुनाव बाकी

- The BJP did not announce a CM face during the election and sought votes in the name of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
बीजेपी ने चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री चेहरा घोषित नहीं किया और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नाम पर वोट मांगे।
- Now, the party must select a Chief Minister to fulfill its promises.
अब बीजेपी को एक मुख्यमंत्री चुनना होगा जो अपने वादे पूरे कर सके।



U.S. judge blocks data access to Musk's team

GS Paper II: US

Agence France-Press
WASHINGTON

A U.S. judge issued an emergency order early Saturday blocking Elon Musk's government reform team from accessing personal and financial data stored at the Treasury Department.

U.S. District Judge Paul A. Engelmayer's order restricts giving access to Treasury Department payment systems and other data to "all political appointees, special government employees, and government employees detailed from an agency outside the Treasury Department".

Mr. Musk, who heads Tesla, SpaceX, and X, is leading President Donald Trump's federal cost-cut-

ting efforts under the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). U.S. media had earlier reported that Mr. Musk had been registered as a "special government employee".

The judge's temporary restrictive order will be in effect until a February 14 hearing.

The case was brought against Mr. Trump, the Department of Treasury, and Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent on Friday by attorneys-general from 19 States. They alleged the administration violated the law by expanding access to sensitive Treasury Department data to staff from Mr. Musk's DOGE.

RELATED REPORTS
» PAGE 14

अमेरिकी जिला न्यायाधीश पॉल ए. एंगेलमेयर के आदेश ने ट्रेजरी विभाग के भुगतान सिस्टम और अन्य डेटा तक पहुंच को राजनीतिक नियुक्तियों, विशेष सरकारी कर्मचारियों और बाहरी एजेंसियों से भेजे गए कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रतिबंधित कर दिया।

Elon Musk's Role in Government Reform

सरकारी सुधार में एलन मस्क की भूमिका

- **Elon Musk**, who leads Tesla, SpaceX, and X, is heading President Donald Trump's federal cost-cutting efforts under the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). एलन मस्क, जो टेस्ला, स्पेसएक्स और एक्स के प्रमुख हैं, राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के सरकारी दक्षता विभाग (DOGE) के तहत संघीय लागत-कटौती प्रयासों का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं।
- **U.S. media reports** earlier stated that Musk had been registered as a "special government employee". अमेरिकी मीडिया रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, मस्क को "विशेष सरकारी कर्मचारी" के रूप में पंजीकृत किया गया था।

U.S. judge blocks data access to Musk's team

अमेरिकी जज ने मस्क की टीम की डेटा पहुंच रोकी

A U.S. judge issued an emergency order early Saturday, blocking Elon Musk's government reform team from accessing personal and financial data stored at the Treasury Department.

एक अमेरिकी न्यायाधीश ने शनिवार सुबह

आपातकालीन आदेश जारी किया, जिसमें एलन मस्क की सरकारी सुधार टीम को ट्रेजरी विभाग में संग्रहीत व्यक्तिगत और वित्तीय डेटा तक पहुंच से रोक दिया।

- U.S. District Judge Paul A. Engelmayer's order restricts access to Treasury Department payment systems and other data for political appointees, special government employees, and employees detailed from outside agencies.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



Judge's Order and Legal Challenge

न्यायाधीश का आदेश और कानूनी चुनौती

- The judge's temporary restrictive order will remain in effect until a **February 14** hearing.
न्यायाधीश का अस्थायी प्रतिबंधात्मक आदेश 14 फरवरी की सुनवाई तक प्रभावी रहेगा।
- The case was filed on **Friday** by attorneys-general from **19 States** against **Donald Trump, the Department of Treasury, and Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent**.
यह मामला शुक्रवार को 19 राज्यों के अटॉर्नी-जनरल्स द्वारा डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, ट्रेजरी विभाग और ट्रेजरी सचिव स्कॉट बेसेन्ट के खिलाफ दायर किया गया।
- They alleged that the administration **violated the law** by expanding access to **sensitive Treasury Department data** for **Musk's DOGE staff**.
उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि प्रशासन ने कानून का उल्लंघन किया है, क्योंकि उसने ट्रेजरी विभाग के संवेदनशील डेटा तक पहुंच को मस्क की DOGE टीम के लिए बढ़ा दिया।

Low Representation of Women in Delhi Assembly

दिल्ली विधानसभा में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी

Five women candidates—four from BJP and one from AAP—won in the 70-member Delhi Assembly election.

पांच महिला उम्मीदवारों—चार भाजपा से और एक आप से—ने 70 सदस्यीय

दिल्ली विधानसभा चुनाव में जीत दर्ज की।

- In **2020**, eight women were elected to the Assembly.
2020 में, आठ महिलाएं विधानसभा के लिए चुनी गई थीं।

Women Winners in the Election

चुनाव में विजयी महिलाएं

- Atishi (AAP)** defeated **BJP's Ramesh Bidhuri** by **3,521 votes** from **Kalkaji Assembly constituency**.
आतिशी (आप) ने बीजेपी के रमेश बिधूड़ी को 3,521 वोटों से कालकाजी विधानसभा सीट पर हराया।
- Congress's Alka Lamba** contested from Kalkaji and came **third** with **4,392 votes**.
कांग्रेस की अलका लांबा ने कालकाजी से चुनाव लड़ा और 4,392 वोटों के साथ तीसरे स्थान पर रहीं।
- Women's representation in the Assembly is **7.14%**, far from the **33% target** set by the **Women's Reservation Act, 2023**.

Low five as Delhi remains a House of few women

GS Paper II: Women's Representation
NEW DELHI

Five women candidates – four from the BJP and one from AAP – emerged as winners in the election to the 70-member Delhi Assembly. In 2020, eight women were elected to the Assembly.

The winners included senior AAP leader and Delhi Chief Minister Atishi, who beat BJP's Ramesh Bidhuri by 3,521 votes from the Kalkaji Assembly constituency. Kalkaji also saw Congress's Alka Lamba contesting and coming in third with 4,392 votes. Percentage-wise, women's representation is at 7.14%, still a far cry from the 33% envisaged by the women's reservation Act of 2023.

In Shalimar Bagh, BJP's Rekha Gupta defeated AAP's Bandana Kumari, who had held the seat since 2013, by a significant margin of 29,595 votes. From Greater Kailash, BJP candidate Shikha Roy emerged victorious by beating senior AAP leader and Health Minister Saurabh Bharadwaj by 3,188 votes. In Najafgarh, BJP's Neelam Pahalwan defeated AAP's Tarun Kumar by 29,009 votes and in Wazirpur, Poonam Sharma of the BJP beat Rajesh Gupta of AAP by 11,425 votes.

Six of the nine candidates that AAP fielded in the last election had won, including Ms. Atishi, Sarita Singh (Rohtas Nagar), Rakhi Birla (Madipur), Ms. Kumari (Shalimar Bagh), Dhanwati Chandela (Rajouri Garden) and Pramila Tokas (R.K. Puram).

Over 71 lakh of Delhi's 1.55 crore voters are women. All the major parties announced schemes for women ahead of the poll.

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Email Id : info@patrioticias.in

Contact Number : 9971932488

Website : patrioticias.in



विधानसभा में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व 7.14% है, जो महिला आरक्षण अधिनियम 2023 के 33% लक्ष्य से बहुत कम है।

- In Shalimar Bagh, BJP's Rekha Gupta defeated AAP's Bandana Kumari, who held the seat since 2013, by 29,595 votes.
शालीमार बाग में, बीजेपी की रेखा गुप्ता ने आप की बंदना कुमारी को, जो 2013 से सीट पर काबिज थीं, 29,595 वोटों से हराया।
- From Greater Kailash, BJP's Shikha Roy defeated AAP's Health Minister Saurabh Bharadwaj by 3,188 votes.
ग्रेटर कैलाश से, बीजेपी की शिखा रॉय ने आप के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सौरभ भारद्वाज को 3,188 वोटों से हराया।
- In Najafgarh, BJP's Neelam Pahalwan defeated AAP's Tarun Kumar by 29,009 votes.
नजफगढ़ में, बीजेपी की नीलम पहलवान ने आप के तरुण कुमार को 29,009 वोटों से हराया।
- In Wazirpur, BJP's Poonam Sharma defeated AAP's Rajesh Gupta by 11,425 votes.
वज़ीरपुर में, बीजेपी की पूनम शर्मा ने आप के राजेश गुप्ता को 11,425 वोटों से हराया।

Comparison with 2020 Election

2020 चुनाव की तुलना में

- In the last election, six out of nine AAP women candidates had won.
पिछले चुनाव में, आप की नौ में से छह महिला उम्मीदवारों ने जीत हासिल की थी।
- The winners included Atishi, Sarita Singh (Rohtas Nagar), Rakhi Birla (Madipur), Bandana Kumari (Shalimar Bagh), Dhanwati Chandela (Rajouri Garden), and Pramila Tokas (R.K. Puram).
विजेताओं में आतिशी, सरिता सिंह (रोहतास नगर), राखी बिरला (मादीपुर), बंदना कुमारी (शालीमार बाग), धनवती चंदेला (राजौरी गार्डन) और प्रमिला टोकस (आर.के. पुरम) शामिल थीं।

Women Voters and Political Promises

महिला मतदाता और राजनीतिक वादे

- Over 71 lakh women out of 1.55 crore total voters in Delhi.
दिल्ली में कुल 1.55 करोड़ मतदाताओं में से 71 लाख से अधिक महिलाएं हैं।
- All major parties announced women-centric schemes before the elections.
सभी प्रमुख पार्टियों ने चुनाव से पहले महिलाओं के लिए विशेष योजनाओं की घोषणा की।



Freebies, governance and more: key lessons and impact of Delhi election

GS Paper II: Polity

NEWS ANALYSIS

Nistula Hebbar
NEW DELHI

Delhi has yielded yet another poll result that has a national footprint, in terms of realpolitik and policy and messaging.

The Aam Aadmi Party was defeated and the Bharatiya Janata Party stormed to power in the national capital after over 26 years. That the victory restores the BJP-led Modi government's political authority, eroded after the Lok Sabha election, is just a small part of this national footprint.

The most important lesson from this result is that freebie politics is here to stay and has now evolved a few of its own characteristics.

Apart from free electricity, water, and bus service for women, both parties also promised income support schemes for women.

The BJP also went to great lengths to assure the public that the schemes offered by the AAP government will continue if they were voted to power.

In what seemed like a freebie versus freebie fight, the BJP seemed to have pulled ahead, which reveals two things – one, that the voter is mindful of the track record of delivery of parties promising freebies. Two, that freebies alone cannot win you an elec-



Colours of joy: BJP workers celebrating outside the party office in New Delhi on Saturday. SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

tion, it must be leavened with governance as well. The frequent run-ins between the office of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Minister, given the nature of the National Capital Territory Act, resulted in a narrative that the AAP government could not find a way to deliver.

Coupled with the fact that Mr. Kejriwal inexplicably refused to resign when arrested and jailed in the excise policy case, it seemed to have convinced the voting public that governance was being sacrificed at the altar of scoring political brownie points.

Postponement of Cabinet meetings and a paralysis in governance were the result of that intransigence.

The result has proved that quitting in March 2024 and claiming the high mo-

ral ground would have been a sound and ethical move.

On INDIA bloc

The other big impact the Delhi results will have is on Opposition politics. The Indian National Developmental, Inclusive Alliance's death knell as a grouping for Assembly polls has been rung by the Delhi election, if not heard clearly during the Assembly polls in Haryana.

In Delhi, the Congress effectively helped the BJP win many seats, including the Muslim-dominated Mustafabad and the New Delhi constituency where Congress leader Sandeep Dikshit's votes account for more or less the margin with which Mr. Kejriwal lost.

The first impact of this result will be felt in Punjab,

where the Congress is anxious to challenge the AAP government, and now will have no fetters with regard to pre-existing alliances. The Assembly polls in Punjab are scheduled to be held in 2027.

Arguments that the alliance between the Congress and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam work well do not stand as it pre-existed the formation of the INDIA bloc. Even the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) in Maharashtra was formed in 2019. Akhilesh Yadav's Samajwadi Party, as well as the Mamata Banerjee-led Trinamool Congress had thrown in their lot with the AAP against the Congress, during the campaign in Delhi. Therefore, the INDIA bloc that fought the Lok Sabha election is now a thing of the past.

In terms of narrative, the Delhi polls speak to an important issue – the need to have both ideological and policy engagement with your voter. The AAP which came to power on an anti-corruption plank, failed to provide an ideological alternative beyond that point, alienating minorities and other significant part of its support base.

Freebies can bring in the votes, but an ideologically engaged base will keep you in the game. For the AAP, one of India's youngest political parties, the hard graft begins now.

Freebies, Governance and More: Key Lessons and Impact of Delhi Election

फ्रीबीज, शासन और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बातें: दिल्ली चुनाव के प्रमुख सबक और प्रभाव

Delhi has yielded yet another poll result that has a national footprint, in terms of realpolitik, policy, and messaging.

दिल्ली ने एक और चुनावी परिणाम दिया है जिसका राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव है, खासकर राजनीति, नीतियों और संदेश के संदर्भ में।

• The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) was defeated, and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

stormed to power in the national capital after over 26 years.

आम आदमी पार्टी (AAP) को हार का सामना करना पड़ा, और भारतीय जनता पार्टी (BJP) ने 26 साल बाद राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में सत्ता हासिल की।

• The victory restores the BJP-led Modi government's political authority, which was weakened after the Lok Sabha election.

यह जीत BJP के नेतृत्व वाली मोदी सरकार की राजनीतिक साख को बहाल करती है, जो लोकसभा चुनाव के बाद कमजोर हो गई थी।



Freebie Politics and Governance

फ्रीबी राजनीति और शासन

- The **most important lesson** from this result is that **freebie politics is here to stay** and has now **evolved with new characteristics**.
इस परिणाम से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सबक यह है कि फ्रीबी राजनीति बनी रहेगी, और इसमें कुछ नई विशेषताएँ विकसित हुई हैं।
- Apart from **free electricity, water, and bus service for women**, both parties also **promised income support schemes for women**.
मुफ्त बिजली, पानी और महिलाओं के लिए बस सेवा के अलावा, दोनों पार्टियों ने महिलाओं के लिए आय सहायता योजनाओं का वादा किया।
- The **BJP assured the public** that the **schemes offered by the AAP government would continue if they were voted to power**.
BJP ने जनता को आश्वासन दिया कि यदि वह सत्ता में आई तो AAP सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनाएं जारी रहेंगी।
- In what seemed like a **freebie versus freebie fight**, the **BJP pulled ahead**, showing two key aspects:
यह चुनाव एक "फ्रीबी बनाम फ्रीबी" मुकाबले की तरह लगा, जिसमें BJP आगे रही, जिससे दो महत्वपूर्ण बातें स्पष्ट हुईं:
 - **Voters consider the track record of delivery** when parties **promise freebies**.
मतदाता फ्रीबी देने के वादे पर दलों के प्रदर्शन के रिकॉर्ड को ध्यान में रखते हैं।
 - **Freebies alone cannot win elections**, they must be **combined with good governance**.
सिर्फ फ्रीबी से चुनाव नहीं जीते जा सकते, इसके साथ अच्छा शासन भी जरूरी होता है।

Challenges in Governance

शासन में चुनौतियाँ

- Frequent **conflicts between the Lieutenant Governor's office and the Chief Minister** created a perception that the **AAP government could not deliver effectively**.
उपराज्यपाल कार्यालय और मुख्यमंत्री के बीच लगातार टकराव के कारण यह धारणा बनी कि AAP सरकार सुचारू रूप से काम नहीं कर पाई।
- **Arvind Kejriwal's refusal to resign** after his **arrest in the excise policy case** further **weakened public trust**.
अरविंद केजरीवाल का शराब नीति मामले में गिरफ्तारी के बाद इस्तीफा देने से इनकार करने से जनता का विश्वास और कमजोर हुआ।
- **Postponement of Cabinet meetings and governance paralysis** were the results of this **political intransigence**.
कैबिनेट बैठकों को टालना और शासन में ठहराव इस राजनीतिक हठधर्मिता का परिणाम था।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Quitting in March 2024 and claiming the high moral ground could have been a better and ethical move.

मार्च 2024 में इस्तीफा देना और नैतिक आधार पर ऊंचाई बनाए रखना एक बेहतर और अधिक नैतिक निर्णय हो सकता था।

Impact on Opposition Politics and INDIA Bloc

विपक्षी राजनीति और INDIA गठबंधन पर प्रभाव

- The Delhi election has signaled the collapse of the INDIA bloc as an effective grouping for Assembly polls.
दिल्ली चुनाव ने INDIA गठबंधन के विधानसभा चुनावों में प्रभावी समूह के रूप में विफल होने का संकेत दिया है।
- In Delhi, the Congress effectively helped the BJP win many seats, including Muslim-dominated Mustafabad and New Delhi constituency.
दिल्ली में, कांग्रेस ने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से BJP को कई सीटें जीतने में मदद की, जिनमें मुस्लिम बहुल मुस्तफाबाद और नई दिल्ली विधानसभा सीट शामिल हैं।
- In Punjab, where Assembly elections are scheduled for 2027, the Congress will now challenge the AAP government freely, without any alliance constraints.
पंजाब में, जहां विधानसभा चुनाव 2027 में होने हैं, कांग्रेस अब बिना किसी गठबंधन की बाध्यता के AAP सरकार को खुलकर चुनौती देगी।
- The alliance between the Congress and DMK in Tamil Nadu and the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) in Maharashtra existed before the formation of INDIA bloc, making it an exception.
तमिलनाडु में कांग्रेस और DMK का गठबंधन और महाराष्ट्र में महा विकास अघाड़ी (MVA) पहले से मौजूद थे, इसलिए वे अपवाद हैं।
- Akhilesh Yadav's Samajwadi Party and Mamata Banerjee's Trinamool Congress had supported AAP over Congress in Delhi, further fragmenting the alliance.
अखिलेश यादव की समाजवादी पार्टी और ममता बनर्जी की तृणमूल कांग्रेस ने दिल्ली में कांग्रेस के बजाय AAP का समर्थन किया, जिससे गठबंधन और बिखर गया।

Lessons for AAP and Future Challenges

AAP के लिए सबक और भविष्य की चुनौतियाँ

- The Delhi election highlights the importance of combining ideology with policy engagement.
दिल्ली चुनाव यह दिखाता है कि विचारधारा और नीति-निर्धारण को जोड़ना आवश्यक है।
- The AAP, which rose to power on an anti-corruption plank, failed to provide a strong ideological alternative beyond that, causing a loss of its minority and core support base.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



AAP, जो भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी एजेंडे के साथ सत्ता में आई थी, कोई मजबूत वैचारिक विकल्प नहीं दे पाई, जिससे उसने अल्पसंख्यक और मुख्य समर्थन आधार खो दिया।

- Freebies can attract voters, but a committed ideological base is essential to sustain political power.

फ्रीबीज से वोट मिल सकते हैं, लेकिन राजनीतिक सत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए एक मजबूत वैचारिक आधार आवश्यक होता है।

- For AAP, one of India's youngest political parties, the real challenge begins now. AAP, जो भारत की सबसे युवा राजनीतिक पार्टियों में से एक है, के लिए असली चुनौती अब शुरू होती है।

PATRIOTIC IAS

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



What will be the impact of Trump's trade war?

Why has the U.S. announced steep tariffs on imports from China, Canada and Mexico? What are the potential risks to such measures? How will it affect world trade? How has China responded? In the case of Mexico and Canada, doesn't it violate the free trade pact they have with the U.S.?

GS Paper II: Global World Order

Narayan Lakshman

The story so far:

U.S. President Donald Trump has sought to deliver, in the early days of his second term in office, on his most vociferous campaign promise – to slap a range of the U.S.'s trading partners with significant tariffs in a bid to tamp down on undocumented migrant and illicit drug inflows, while presumably incentivising companies to favour creating jobs on U.S. soil. His administration's initial action in the space, to use executive orders to impose a 25% tariff on Canadian and Mexican goods and a 10% tax on energy products from Canada and a wide range of goods from China, roiled stock markets across the world, especially in Asia.

What followed the announcement?

As Beijing vowed to file a lawsuit with the World Trade Organization against the U.S. for "wrongful practice" and Ottawa and Mexico City announced plans for retaliatory tariffs, Mr. Trump appeared to back down from his position. Following discussions with Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum and Canadian officials, Mr. Trump said the White House had agreed to "pause" the tariff action for a month in the wake of Mexico committing 10,000 National

Mr. Trump's moves could seriously dampen world trade at a precarious time for global economic growth prospects

Guard troops to man its northern border and a longer-term bilateral deal in the works. Similarly, a 30-day pause on tariff action would be applied to Canada given its Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's commitment to "work together" as his government sought to appoint "a fentanyl czar, list Mexican cartels as terrorist groups and launch a Canada-U.S. Joint Strike Force to combat organised crime, fentanyl and money laundering."

While the tariffs on Chinese goods are in force, Mr. Trump temporarily exempted small-value packages imported from there after the U.S. postal service was plunged into chaos as it struggled to deal with new regulations.

What is the broader context for the tariffs?

Although in the traditional macroeconomic policy context, tariffs are imposed to rectify trade imbalances due to artificial price barriers, the justification given by the Trump White House for their tariff plan was that it would address the "national emergency" resulting from "the extraordinary threat posed by illegal aliens and drugs, including deadly fentanyl."

This expansive reasoning for imposing tariffs across the board potentially risks blowback from other nations' inevitable retaliatory tariffs. The resulting trade war could seriously dampen world trade at a precarious time for global economic growth prospects. The irony is that escalating tit-for-tat tariffs will likely exert strong upward pressure on the prices that U.S. consumers pay for imported products, and ignite a broader inflationary trend through higher input prices across industries.

The second cause for concern of the Trump administration's tariff plan is that it tacitly endorses the weaponisation of tariffs as a countermeasure against unrelated inter-country disputes – in this case the inflow of unsanctioned migration and illegal drugs – rather than rely on traditional law enforcement activity to ensure less porous borders.

How have Mexico and Canada responded?

According to the White House, Mexican drug trafficking organisations have an "intolerable alliance with the government of Mexico", and that the latter has "afforded safe havens for the cartels to engage in the manufacturing and transportation of dangerous narcotics, which collectively have led to the overdose deaths of hundreds of thousands of American victims."

The Trump administration has also said that there is a "growing presence of Mexican cartels operating fentanyl and nitazene synthesis labs in

Canada," with a recent study recognising Canada's "heightened domestic production of fentanyl, and its growing footprint within international narcotics distribution." These facts, according to Mr. Trump's administration, suggest that this is an alliance that endangers the national security of the U.S., requiring the eradication of the influence of these "dangerous cartels."

Perhaps emboldened by his success in forcing Colombia to accept deportees from the U.S. flown to Bogota via military aircraft, Mr. Trump has used tariffs to bring Mexico and Canada to the negotiating table, even if his proposal violates the terms of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada free trade pact. Mexico has now already deployed most, if not all, of the promised troops to surveil and protect the U.S. border from unauthorised crossings. Reports also suggest that Mexican authorities have seized 20 million doses of fentanyl since Ms. Sheinbaum's term began in October.

Mr. Trudeau initially responded with greater defiance, announcing retaliatory tariffs on \$106 billions' worth of imports from the U.S. However, despite reportedly being told that "Canada could avoid tariffs by becoming the 51st member of the U.S.", he revived a border security package said to be worth \$900 million, announced last year, and promised to appoint a "fentanyl czar".

Where does China stand?

Mr. Trump's 10% tariff levy on Chinese products is relatively modest compared to the 60% tariff rate that he had earlier threatened to hit Beijing with. Nevertheless, China was quick to announce a 15% counter-tariff to be levied upon imports of U.S. coal and liquefied natural gas, crude oil, agricultural machinery and certain cars – measures that are set to kick in on February 10.

In a more expansive counterattack, the Chinese government further opened an antitrust probe into Google, placed several top U.S. fashion and biotech companies on an "unreliable entities" list, and set limits on exports of critical minerals for high-tech products.

Nevertheless, analysts suggest that both sides have refrained from excessive or knee-jerk reactions, even though the 10% U.S. tariff on China adds to pre-existing levies imposed by Mr. Trump during his first term, and this leaves room for manoeuvre in negotiations that may follow when Mr. Trump meets Chinese President Xi Jinping in the near future.

However, with Mr. Trump promising stringent tariff action against the EU and other "reciprocal" tariffs against all trading partners of the U.S. in the days ahead in his mission to level the playing field, the risk of trade skirmishes derailing global growth prospects remains high.



New order: Workers transport boxes of avocados at a packing plant in the municipality of Uruapan, Michoacan state, Mexico, on February 5.AFP

Impact of Trump's Trade War

ट्रंप के व्यापार युद्ध का प्रभाव

U.S. President Donald Trump has sought to deliver, in the early days of his second term, on his most vociferous campaign promise — imposing significant tariffs on Canada, Mexico, and China to curb



undocumented migration and illicit drug inflows while incentivizing companies to create jobs in the U.S.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल की शुरुआत में अपनी प्रमुख चुनावी प्रतिज्ञा को पूरा करने की कोशिश की – कनाडा, मैक्सिको और चीन पर महत्वपूर्ण शुल्क लगाकर अवैध प्रवासन और अवैध दवाओं के प्रवाह को रोकने और अमेरिकी नौकरियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।

- The executive orders included a 25% tariff on Canadian and Mexican goods and a 10% tax on energy products from Canada and various Chinese goods, which disrupted global stock markets, especially in Asia.
कार्यकारी आदेशों में कनाडा और मैक्सिको से आने वाले उत्पादों पर 25% शुल्क और कनाडा के ऊर्जा उत्पादों व चीन के विभिन्न सामानों पर 10% कर शामिल था, जिससे वैश्विक शेयर बाजारों, विशेष रूप से एशिया में उथल-पुथल मच गई।

What followed the announcement?

घोषणा के बाद क्या हुआ?

- China vowed to file a lawsuit with the World Trade Organization (WTO) against the U.S. for "wrongful practice", while Canada and Mexico planned retaliatory tariffs.
चीन ने अमेरिकी कार्रवाई को "गलत अभ्यास" बताते हुए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) में मुकदमा दायर करने की धमकी दी, जबकि कनाडा और मैक्सिको ने प्रतिशोधी शुल्क लगाने की योजना बनाई।
- After discussions with Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum and Canadian officials, Trump paused tariffs for 30 days in exchange for Mexico deploying 10,000 National Guard troops and Canada promising stronger border security measures.
मैक्सिको की राष्ट्रपति क्लाउडिया शीनबाम और कनाडाई अधिकारियों से चर्चा के बाद, ट्रंप ने 30 दिनों के लिए शुल्क को स्थगित कर दिया, बदले में मैक्सिको ने 10,000 नेशनल गार्ड सैनिकों को तैनात किया और कनाडा ने मजबूत सीमा सुरक्षा उपायों का वादा किया।
- Tariffs on Chinese goods remain, but Trump temporarily exempted small-value imports after the U.S. postal service faced disruptions due to new regulations.
चीनी वस्तुओं पर शुल्क लागू रहा, लेकिन ट्रंप ने छोटे मूल्य के आयातों को अस्थायी रूप से छूट दी, क्योंकि नई नियमों के कारण अमेरिकी डाक सेवा प्रभावित हुई।

Broader Context for the Tariffs

शुल्क लगाने का व्यापक संदर्भ



- Traditionally, tariffs correct trade imbalances, but the Trump administration justified them as a response to "national emergency" threats posed by illegal immigration and drugs like fentanyl.
परंपरागत रूप से, शुल्क व्यापार असंतुलन को ठीक करने के लिए लगाए जाते हैं, लेकिन ट्रंप प्रशासन ने उन्हें "राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल" के खतरे जैसे अवैध प्रवासन और फेंटानाइल जैसी दवाओं के जवाब के रूप में उचित ठहराया।
- Other nations will likely retaliate with their own tariffs, potentially leading to a global trade war that slows economic growth and raises consumer prices in the U.S.
अन्य देश संभवतः अपने स्वयं के शुल्क के साथ जवाब देंगे, जिससे वैश्विक व्यापार युद्ध छिड़ सकता है, जो आर्थिक विकास को धीमा कर सकता है और अमेरिका में उपभोक्ता कीमतें बढ़ा सकता है।

How have Mexico and Canada responded?

मैक्सिको और कनाडा ने कैसे प्रतिक्रिया दी?

- The U.S. accused Mexico of having an "intolerable alliance with drug cartels", facilitating the production and transport of illegal narcotics that have caused hundreds of thousands of overdose deaths in the U.S.
अमेरिका ने मैक्सिको पर आरोप लगाया कि उसने "ड्रग कार्टेल के साथ असहनीय गठबंधन" किया है, जो अवैध नशीली दवाओं के उत्पादन और परिवहन को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जिससे हजारों अमेरिकी नागरिकों की ओवरडोज से मृत्यु हुई।
- Canada was also accused of having a "growing presence of Mexican cartels" operating fentanyl labs. Initially, Canadian PM Justin Trudeau retaliated with \$106 billion in tariffs, but later agreed to boost border security and appoint a fentanyl czar.
कनाडा पर भी आरोप लगाया गया कि वहां "मैक्सिकन कार्टेल की बढ़ती उपस्थिति" है जो फेंटानाइल लैब चला रहे हैं। शुरुआत में, कनाडाई प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन ट्रूडो ने \$106 अरब के जवाबी शुल्क लगाए, लेकिन बाद में सीमा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने और एक फेंटानाइल प्रमुख नियुक्त करने पर सहमति जताई।

Where does China stand?

चीन की स्थिति क्या है?

- Trump imposed a 10% tariff on Chinese goods, lower than the previously threatened 60%. In response, China announced a 15% counter-tariff on U.S. coal, LNG, crude oil, and machinery, effective February 10.
ट्रंप ने चीनी वस्तुओं पर 10% शुल्क लगाया, जो पहले घोषित 60% शुल्क से कम था। जवाब में,



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



चीन ने अमेरिकी कोयला, LNG, कच्चे तेल और मशीनरी पर 15% प्रतिशोधी शुल्क लगाया, जो 10 फरवरी से लागू होगा।

- China also launched an antitrust probe against Google, placed U.S. fashion and biotech firms on an "unreliable entities" list, and restricted exports of critical minerals for high-tech products.

चीन ने Google के खिलाफ एक एंटी-ट्रस्ट जांच शुरू की, अमेरिकी फैशन और बायोटेक कंपनियों को "अविश्वसनीय संस्थाओं" की सूची में रखा, और हाई-टेक उत्पादों के लिए आवश्यक खनिजों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया।

- Analysts believe both nations are avoiding extreme measures to leave room for future negotiations between Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping. However, Trump has vowed more tariffs on the EU and other trading partners, increasing global economic uncertainty.

विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि दोनों देश अत्यधिक कदम उठाने से बच रहे हैं ताकि ट्रंप और चीनी राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग के बीच भविष्य में वार्ता की संभावना बनी रहे। हालांकि, ट्रंप ने यूरोपीय संघ और अन्य व्यापारिक साझेदारों पर और शुल्क लगाने की कसम खाई है, जिससे वैश्विक आर्थिक अनिश्चितता बढ़ गई है।



Are freebies and welfare schemes different?

Can schemes such as the **midday meal, the public distribution system, and child development services** be considered as welfare? How do targeted cash transfer programmes impact lives? What are the fiscal risks of freebie-driven politics?

GS Paper II: Social Welfare

Aaratrika Bhaumik

The story so far:

All three major political parties in the Delhi Assembly elections, won by the Bharatiya Janata Party, unveiled a barrage of freebies or subsidies to woo voters. The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) pledged a ₹2,100 monthly allowance for all women, an additional ₹21,000 for pregnant women, and subsidised LPG cylinders at ₹500 for those from impoverished backgrounds. The BJP followed suit, offering ₹2,500 per month to women from low-income families, and 'free electricity' through its solar energy initiative. The Congress too joined the fray.

Were these electoral sops or welfare politics?

The core challenge in this debate is the absence of a clear consensus on what constitutes a freebie. Some argue that freebies amount to bribery and discourage voters from making informed choices. Others, however, claim that such a narrative strips voters of their agency and delegitimises welfare politics. "What some perceive as a freebie may be regarded as welfare by others. For instance, while one segment of society may view free transport as an unwarranted concession, for another, it constitutes a vital welfare measure. Ironically, those who criticise free transport as a subsidy

'A growing reliance on freebies will inevitably deepen the revenue deficit'

often benefit from the availability of cheap labour. Affordable transport enables people to travel in search of work, making such labour possible," Dr. K.K. Kailash, Professor at the Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, told *The Hindu*.

The National Food Security Act, enacted by the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government in 2013, transformed key welfare schemes such as the mid-day meal, the Public Distribution System, and child development services into legal entitlements. According to data released by the Centre, the law's beneficiaries include 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population – roughly 800 million people in total.

A 2023 study by the Centre for Financial Inclusion (CFI) found that carefully designed cash transfer programmes, which channel funds directly to women on behalf of their households, not only empower women but also help mitigate the risks of intimate partner violence.

Where does one draw the line?

According to Dr. Kailash, welfare provisions – unlike freebies – enhance human capabilities and freedoms, aligning with the "capability approach" to development propounded by Nobel laureate Amartya Sen. "For instance, access to nutritious, free food through mid-day meal schemes strengthens immunity, and enables individuals to lead dignified lives. In contrast, poor health not only causes personal suffering but also burdens public resources by increasing the demand for hospitals and medical treatment. Investing in nutrition from an early age yields significant long-term benefits for both individuals and society," he explained.

Cash transfer schemes have recently found electoral success in Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Haryana, cementing their role as a staple of electioneering. However, Dr. Kailash cautioned that while such schemes stimulate market activity by boosting consumer spending, they ultimately fall short of creating genuine economic opportunities. Freebie-driven politics poses a serious fiscal threat, particularly to heavily indebted State governments. The RBI's latest report on State finances highlights how such measures have led to a sharp increase in subsidy expenditure. It further urges States to

rationalise these subsidies to ensure they do not displace critical investments.

Radhika Pandey, Associate Professor at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), cautioned that the growing reliance on freebies will inevitably deepen the revenue deficit for States. "Delhi reported a revenue surplus of ₹14,457 crore in 2022-23. In 2023-24, this figure was budgeted at a significantly lower ₹5,769 crore, with revised estimates reflecting a further 13.9% decline. For 2024-25, the projected surplus stands at just ₹3,231 crore – a sharp 35% drop from the previous year's revised estimates. With the rising fiscal burden of freebies, the revenue account is likely to slip into deficit unless States substantially scale up their revenue generation," she told *The Hindu*. She further pointed out that the wide array of freebies promised – including cash transfers for women, pensions for senior citizens, and subsidised electricity – would increase annual revenue expenditure by ₹10,000-₹12,000 crore. In the long run, this could result in higher taxes and reduced consumption among the middle class.

Does the judiciary have a role?

In August 2022, the Supreme Court referred a series of petitions challenging the constitutional validity of electoral freebies to a three-judge Bench. The lead petition, filed by BJP leader Ashwini Upadhyay, contended that such populist measures undermine the constitutional guarantee of free and fair elections.

During the proceedings, a Bench led by former Chief Justice of India (CJI) N.V. Ramana even suggested forming an expert panel to solicit recommendations from key stakeholders. This marked a significant departure from the Court's earlier position. In *S. Subramaniam Balaji vs Government of Tamil Nadu* (2013), the Supreme Court ruled that such matters fell within the domain of legislative policy and were beyond judicial scrutiny. It further underscored that such expenditures could neither be deemed unlawful nor characterised as a "corrupt practice," particularly since they sought to advance the Directive Principles of State Policy. However, there has been no effective hearing in the challenge since November 23, 2023.

According to senior advocate Sanjay Hedge, there is little that courts can do to distinguish welfare measures from populist sops and pre-election inducements. "It is the legislature's prerogative to rein in unchecked competitive populism. The judiciary should not intervene in the choices made between voters and their elected representatives," he said.



Subsidy polls: BJP workers celebrate with firecrackers after the party's victory in the Delhi Assembly election on February 8. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR



Are freebies and welfare schemes different?

क्या मुफ्त योजनाएं और कल्याणकारी योजनाएं अलग हैं?

All three major political parties in the Delhi Assembly elections, won by the Bharatiya Janata Party, unveiled a barrage of freebies or subsidies to woo voters.

दिल्ली विधानसभा चुनावों में, जिसे भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने जीता, तीनों प्रमुख राजनीतिक दलों ने मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए मुफ्त सुविधाओं या सब्सिडी की घोषणाएं की।

- The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) pledged a **₹2,100 monthly allowance** for all women, an additional **₹21,000 for pregnant women**, and **subsidised LPG cylinders at ₹500** for those from impoverished backgrounds.
आम आदमी पार्टी (AAP) ने सभी महिलाओं के लिए **₹2,100 मासिक भत्ता**, गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त **₹21,000**, और गरीब वर्ग के लिए **₹500 में सब्सिडी वाले एलपीजी सिलेंडर** देने का वादा किया।
- The BJP followed suit, offering **₹2,500 per month** to women from low-income families and **'free electricity'** through its solar energy initiative.
भाजपा ने भी **₹2,500 प्रति माह** कम आय वाली महिलाओं को देने और **सौर ऊर्जा पहल के माध्यम से मुफ्त बिजली** देने की घोषणा की।
- The Congress too joined the fray.
कांग्रेस भी इस दौड़ में शामिल हो गई।

Were these electoral sops or welfare politics?

क्या ये चुनावी प्रलोभन थे या कल्याणकारी राजनीति?

- The core challenge in this debate is the absence of a **clear consensus on what constitutes a freebie**.
इस बहस में मुख्य चुनौती यह है कि **मुफ्त योजनाओं की सटीक परिभाषा पर कोई स्पष्ट सहमति नहीं है**।
- Some argue that **freebies amount to bribery** and discourage voters from making informed choices.
कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि **मुफ्त सुविधाएं रिश्वत के समान हैं** और मतदाताओं को सूचित निर्णय लेने से हतोत्साहित करती हैं।
- Others, however, claim that such a narrative **strips voters of their agency and delegitimises welfare politics**.



अन्य लोग तर्क देते हैं कि यह मतदाताओं की स्वतंत्रता को कम कर देता है और कल्याणकारी राजनीति को अवैध ठहराने की कोशिश करता है।

- The National Food Security Act (2013) transformed key welfare schemes like mid-day meals, the Public Distribution System, and child development services into legal entitlements.

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (2013) ने मिड-डे मील, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और बाल विकास सेवाओं को कानूनी अधिकारों में बदल दिया।

- According to government data, the law's beneficiaries include **75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population**, roughly **800 million people** in total. सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, इस कानून के लाभार्थियों में ग्रामीण आबादी का 75% और शहरी आबादी का 50% शामिल है, यानी कुल 800 मिलियन लोग।

Where does one draw the line?

रेखा कहाँ खींची जाए?

- Welfare provisions **enhance human capabilities and freedoms**, aligning with **Amartya Sen's capability approach**.

कल्याणकारी प्रावधान मानव क्षमताओं और स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ाते हैं, जो अमर्त्य सेन की क्षमता दृष्टिकोण से मेल खाते हैं।

- Access to **nutritious, free food** through **mid-day meal schemes** strengthens immunity and enables individuals to lead dignified lives.

मिड-डे मील योजना के माध्यम से पौष्टिक, मुफ्त भोजन तक पहुंच, रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाती है और लोगों को गरिमा के साथ जीवन जीने में सक्षम बनाती है।

- Cash transfer schemes have recently found electoral success in **Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Haryana**, cementing their role as a staple of electioneering.

महाराष्ट्र, झारखंड और हरियाणा में नकद हस्तांतरण योजनाओं को हाल ही में चुनावी सफलता मिली है, जिससे यह चुनावी रणनीति का एक प्रमुख हिस्सा बन गई है।

- Freebie-driven politics poses a **serious fiscal threat**, particularly to heavily **indebted State governments**.

मुफ्त योजनाओं पर आधारित राजनीति गंभीर वित्तीय खतरा पैदा करती है, खासकर अत्यधिक कर्ज में डूबी राज्य सरकारों के लिए।

- The RBI's latest report on **State finances** highlights how such measures have led to a **sharp increase in subsidy expenditure**.

आरबीआई की नवीनतम राज्य वित्त रिपोर्ट दर्शाती है कि ऐसी योजनाओं के कारण सब्सिडी व्यय में तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है।

Does the judiciary have a role?

क्या न्यायपालिका की भूमिका है?



- In August 2022, the Supreme Court referred a series of petitions challenging the constitutional validity of electoral freebies to a three-judge Bench.
अगस्त 2022 में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने चुनावी मुफ्त योजनाओं की संवैधानिक वैधता को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं को तीन-न्यायाधीश पीठ को सौंप दिया।
- The lead petition, filed by BJP leader Ashwini Upadhyay, contended that such populist measures undermine free and fair elections.
मुख्य याचिका, जिसे बीजेपी नेता अश्विनी उपाध्याय ने दायर किया, में दावा किया गया कि ऐसी लोकलुभावन योजनाएं स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को कमजोर करती हैं।
- A Bench led by former Chief Justice of India (CJI) N.V. Ramana suggested forming an expert panel to seek recommendations from key stakeholders.
भारत के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) एन.वी. रमना की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने प्रमुख हितधारकों से सिफारिशें लेने के लिए विशेषज्ञ पैनल गठित करने का सुझाव दिया।
- In S. Subramaniam Balaji vs Government of Tamil Nadu (2013), the Supreme Court ruled that such matters fell within the domain of legislative policy and were beyond judicial scrutiny.
एस. सुब्रमण्यम बालाजी बनाम तमिलनाडु सरकार (2013) में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि ये मुद्दे विधायी नीति के अंतर्गत आते हैं और न्यायिक समीक्षा से बाहर हैं।
- However, there has been no effective hearing in the challenge since November 23, 2023.
हालांकि, 23 नवंबर 2023 के बाद से इस चुनौती पर कोई प्रभावी सुनवाई नहीं हुई।
- According to senior advocate Sanjay Hegde, courts cannot effectively distinguish welfare measures from populist sops.
वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता संजय हेगड़े के अनुसार, अदालतें कल्याणकारी योजनाओं और लोकलुभावन घोषणाओं में प्रभावी अंतर नहीं कर सकतीं।
- He further stated that it is the legislature's prerogative to regulate competitive populism, not the judiciary's.
उन्होंने आगे कहा कि प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लोकलुभावनवाद को नियंत्रित करना विधायिका का विशेषाधिकार है, न कि न्यायपालिका का।

Question: Electoral freebies versus welfare politics remains a contested issue in Indian democracy. Discuss the implications of such populist measures on governance, fiscal prudence, and economic growth. (Answer in 250 words/15 Marks)



Tribunal at the receiving end

International Criminal Court

The international tribunal is in the spotlight after U.S. President Donald Trump imposed sanctions for investigations that threaten the 'national security' of Washington and its allies, which include Israel

GS Paper II: International Bodies

Aaratrika Bhaumik

In February 6, 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an executive order imposing sanctions on the International Criminal Court (ICC), warning of "tangible and significant consequences" for those behind investigations deemed a threat to U.S. national security and that of its allies, including Israel. This condemnation follows ICC Chief Prosecutor Karim A. Khan's decision to issue arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defence Minister Yoav Gallant over alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Gaza Strip.

However, this is not the Trump administration's first offensive against the ICC. In June 2020, it sanctioned then-ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda and a senior court official after she launched an investigation into alleged war crimes by U.S. troops in Afghanistan. The Biden administration later rescinded the sanctions. The latest sanctions have prompted key member states such as the U.K., France, and Germany to reaffirm their "unwavering support" for the court.

The ICC has always had a contentious relationship with the U.S. While President Bill Clinton's administration played a pivotal role in the negotiations that led to the court's creation, it remained wary of the emergence of an independent tribunal that Washington could not control through the UN Security Council. Although Mr. Clinton signed the Rome Statute, he did not send it to the Senate to be ratified, fearing scrutiny of U.S. actions and those of its allies.

When President George W. Bush took office, he launched a hostile campaign against the ICC. His administration pressured governments worldwide to sign bilateral agreements barring the surrender of U.S. nationals to the court. He also enacted the American Service Members' Protection Act of 2002, which



PHOTO: REUTERS

restricted the ICC's jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel. The law even authorised military action against the court, earning it the nickname "The Hague Invasion Act."

The U.S. position on the ICC softened during Mr. Bush's second term when he recognised its potential to serve American interests, particularly in regions where U.S. nationals were unlikely to face prosecution, such as Africa. In 2005, his administration abstained from a UN Security Council vote granting the ICC jurisdiction over war crimes in Darfur, Sudan. This measured engagement continued under the Obama administration, with U.S. diplomats attending ICC conferences. However, cooperation remained conditional, as Washington made it clear that it would support only those investigations that aligned with American interests.

Under the Biden administration, Washington's double standards in its

purported commitment to the "rules-based international order" lay bare when it endorsed the ICC's arrest warrant for Vladimir Putin while denouncing as "outrageous" the one issued for Benjamin Netanyahu.

'Low-hanging fruit'

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the Allied powers established the Nuremberg Tribunal, the first international war crimes tribunal, to prosecute top Nazi officials. This gave birth to the idea of a permanent court to hold perpetrators accountable for the world's most egregious crimes. Although the UN later created ad hoc tribunals to prosecute war crimes in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, many international law experts considered them inadequate deterrents.

In July 1998, the UN General Assembly adopted the ICC's founding treaty at a conference in Rome. Unlike the International Court of Justice,

which adjudicates disputes between states, the ICC prosecutes individuals. It complements national courts and intervenes only when they are unwilling or unable to act. A major challenge to its enforcement is the absence of its own police force.

Despite its mandate, the ICC has struggled to gain the membership of major powers, including the U.S., China, and Russia. Some nations have even withdrawn. Burundi left in 2017 after the court decided to investigate its crackdown on opposition protests. In 2019, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte pulled out, rejecting the ICC's inquiry into his war on drugs and insisting that domestic courts were sufficient to uphold the rule of law.

African nations, in particular, have expressed discontent towards the court's tendency to disproportionately target the continent. It was not until 2016 that the court opened an investigation outside Africa – in Georgia – reinforcing perceptions of it

being an instrument for advancing Western political interests. The ICC has also been criticised for focusing on "low-hanging fruit" crimes – prosecuting warlords and rebel leaders while failing to hold senior political figures accountable.

Challenges ahead

Perhaps the most damning criticism of the ICC is its perceived inability to hold the U.S. and its allies accountable. By refusing to ratify the Rome Statute, the U.S. has ensured that the court lacks jurisdiction over crimes committed on its territory or by its military personnel. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, it can also veto any attempt to initiate a referral through the Council.

With the Trump administration in power, the court is staring down the barrel of four years of punitive measures from Washington. Whether it emerges as a meagre shadow of itself or a resilient tribunal will depend on the resolve of its member states.

Beyond external pressures, the court faces internal challenges that undermine its standing. Chief among them is the sharp decline in trials. This year, apart from delivering two verdicts, the court will oversee only a single ongoing trial, with no other cases expected to reach the trial stage. Its workload has also diminished significantly, with just 80 hearing days scheduled – a steep drop from the average of 369 annual hearing days recorded over the past eight years (excluding the COVID-related shutdown in 2020).

Further complicating matters is the cloud of sexual harassment allegations against the ICC's chief prosecutor. In November 2024, the court's governing body announced an external investigation into the claims, deepening concerns over the institution's credibility. To preserve its legitimacy and public trust, the ICC must address these internal issues with unwavering transparency and accountability.

THE GIST

The ICC has always had a contentious relationship with the U.S. The most damning criticism of the ICC also stems from its perceived inability to hold the U.S. and its allies accountable

Despite its mandate, the ICC has struggled to gain the membership of major powers, including the U.S., China, and Russia. Some nations have even withdrawn from the body. African nations, in particular, have expressed discontent towards the court's tendency to disproportionately target the continent

Beyond external pressures, the court faces internal challenges that undermine its standing. Chief among them is the sharp decline in trials. This year, apart from delivering two verdicts, the court will oversee only a single ongoing trial

Tribunal at the Receiving End

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण पर प्रहार

On February 6, 2025, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an executive order imposing sanctions on the International Criminal Court (ICC), warning of "tangible and significant consequences" for those behind investigations deemed a threat to U.S. national security and that of its allies, including Israel.

6 फरवरी 2025 को, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अपराध



न्यायालय (ICC) पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए एक कार्यकारी आदेश पर हस्ताक्षर किए, जिसमें अमेरिका की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और उसके सहयोगियों, विशेष रूप से इज़राइल के लिए खतरा माने जाने वाली जांचों में शामिल लोगों के लिए "ठोस और महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम" की चेतावनी दी गई।

- This condemnation follows ICC Chief Prosecutor Karim A. Khan's decision to issue arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defence Minister Yoav Gallant over alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Gaza Strip.
यह आलोचना ICC के मुख्य अभियोजक करीम ए. खान के उस निर्णय के बाद आई जिसमें उन्होंने गाजा पट्टी में कथित युद्ध अपराधों और मानवता के खिलाफ अपराधों के लिए इज़राइल के प्रधानमंत्री बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू और रक्षा मंत्री योआव गैलंट के खिलाफ गिरफ्तारी वारंट जारी किए।
- However, this is not the Trump administration's first offensive against the ICC. हालांकि, यह ट्रंप प्रशासन द्वारा ICC के खिलाफ पहला हमला नहीं है।
- In June 2020, it sanctioned then-ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda and a senior court official after she launched an investigation into alleged war crimes by U.S. troops in Afghanistan.
जून 2020 में, ट्रंप प्रशासन ने उस समय की ICC अभियोजक फातू बेंसौदा और एक वरिष्ठ अदालत अधिकारी पर प्रतिबंध लगाया, जब उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान में अमेरिकी सैनिकों द्वारा कथित युद्ध अपराधों की जांच शुरू की थी।
- The Biden administration later rescinded the sanctions.
बाइडन प्रशासन ने बाद में इन प्रतिबंधों को हटा दिया।
- The latest sanctions have prompted key member states such as the U.K., France, and Germany to reaffirm their "unwavering support" for the court.
नवीनतम प्रतिबंधों ने यू.के., फ्रांस और जर्मनी जैसे प्रमुख सदस्य देशों को अदालत के लिए अपने "अटल समर्थन" को फिर से व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।
- The ICC has always had a contentious relationship with the U.S.
ICC और अमेरिका के बीच हमेशा से ही तनावपूर्ण संबंध रहे हैं।
- While President Bill Clinton's administration played a pivotal role in the negotiations that led to the court's creation, it remained wary of an independent tribunal that Washington could not control through the UN Security Council.
हालांकि राष्ट्रपति बिल क्लिंटन के प्रशासन ने ICC की स्थापना के लिए वार्ता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, लेकिन वह एक स्वतंत्र न्यायाधिकरण को लेकर सतर्क रहा जिसे वाशिंगटन संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के माध्यम से नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकता था।
- Although Mr. Clinton signed the Rome Statute, he did not send it to the Senate for ratification, fearing scrutiny of U.S. actions and those of its allies.



हालांकि श्री क्लिंटन ने रोम संविधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए, लेकिन उन्होंने इसे सीनेट में पुष्टि के लिए नहीं भेजा, क्योंकि उन्हें अमेरिका और उसके सहयोगियों की कार्रवाइयों की जांच का डर था।

- When President George W. Bush took office, he launched a hostile campaign against the ICC.
जब राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज डब्ल्यू. बुश ने पदभार संभाला, तो उन्होंने ICC के खिलाफ एक आक्रामक अभियान शुरू किया।
- His administration pressured governments worldwide to sign bilateral agreements barring the surrender of U.S. nationals to the court.
उनके प्रशासन ने दुनिया भर की सरकारों पर द्विपक्षीय समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर करने का दबाव डाला, जिससे अमेरिकी नागरिकों को अदालत में आत्मसमर्पण करने से रोका जा सके।
- He also enacted the American Service Members' Protection Act of 2002, which restricted the ICC's jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel.
उन्होंने 2002 में "अमेरिकन सर्विस मेंबर्स प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट" लागू किया, जिसने ICC के अधिकार क्षेत्र को अमेरिकी सैन्य कर्मियों तक सीमित कर दिया।
- The law even authorized military action against the court, earning it the nickname "The Hague Invasion Act."
इस कानून ने अदालत के खिलाफ सैन्य कार्रवाई को भी अधिकृत किया, जिससे इसे "हेग आक्रमण अधिनियम" का उपनाम मिला।
- The U.S. position on the ICC softened during Mr. Bush's second term when he recognized its potential to serve American interests, particularly in regions where U.S. nationals were unlikely to face prosecution, such as Africa.
बुश के दूसरे कार्यकाल के दौरान, अमेरिका का ICC पर रुख नरम हो गया, जब उन्होंने इसे अमेरिकी हितों की सेवा करने की क्षमता के रूप में मान्यता दी, विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों में जहां अमेरिकी नागरिकों पर मुकदमा चलाए जाने की संभावना नहीं थी, जैसे कि अफ्रीका।
- In 2005, his administration abstained from a UN Security Council vote granting the ICC jurisdiction over war crimes in Darfur, Sudan.
2005 में, उनके प्रशासन ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के उस मतदान से परहेज किया, जिसने ICC को सूडान के दारफुर में युद्ध अपराधों पर अधिकार क्षेत्र प्रदान किया।
- This measured engagement continued under the Obama administration, with U.S. diplomats attending ICC conferences.
यह संतुलित सहयोग ओबामा प्रशासन के तहत जारी रहा, जिसमें अमेरिकी राजनयिक ICC सम्मेलनों में शामिल होते रहे।
- However, cooperation remained conditional, as Washington made it clear that it would support only those investigations that aligned with American interests.
हालांकि, सहयोग शर्तों के साथ था, क्योंकि वाशिंगटन ने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि वह केवल उन्हीं जांचों का समर्थन करेगा जो अमेरिकी हितों के अनुरूप होंगी।
- Under the Biden administration, Washington's double standards in its purported commitment to the "rules-based international order" lay bare when it endorsed the ICC's arrest warrant for Vladimir Putin while denouncing as "outrageous" the one



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



issued for Benjamin Netanyahu.

बाइडन प्रशासन के तहत, "नियम-आधारित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था" के प्रति वाशिंगटन की कथित प्रतिबद्धता की दोहरी नीति उजागर हो गई, जब उसने व्लादिमीर पुतिन के लिए ICC के गिरफ्तारी वारंट का समर्थन किया, जबकि बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू के लिए जारी वारंट को "अस्वीकार्य" करार दिया।

Low-hanging fruit

आसान निशाने

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the Allied powers established the Nuremberg Tribunal, the first international war crimes tribunal, to prosecute top Nazi officials.

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद, मित्र राष्ट्रों ने नूर्नबर्ग न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किया, जो पहला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध अपराध न्यायाधिकरण था, जिसका उद्देश्य शीर्ष नाजी अधिकारियों पर मुकदमा चलाना था।

- This gave birth to the idea of a **permanent court** to hold perpetrators accountable for the world's most **egregious crimes**.
इससे एक **स्थायी न्यायालय** की अवधारणा उत्पन्न हुई, जो दुनिया के सबसे भयानक अपराधों के लिए अपराधियों को जवाबदेह ठहराए।
- Although the **UN later created ad hoc tribunals** to prosecute war crimes in the **former Yugoslavia and Rwanda**, many international law experts considered them **inadequate deterrents**.
हालांकि **संयुक्त राष्ट्र** ने बाद में **विशेष न्यायाधिकरण** बनाए, ताकि पूर्व **यूगोस्लाविया और रवांडा** में युद्ध अपराधों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा सके, लेकिन कई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून विशेषज्ञों ने इन्हें **अपर्याप्त निवारक माना**।
- In **July 1998**, the **UN General Assembly** adopted the **ICC's founding treaty** at a conference in **Rome**.
जुलाई 1998 में, **संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा** ने **रोम सम्मेलन** में **आईसीसी** की स्थापना संधि को अपनाया।
- Unlike the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**, which adjudicates **disputes between states**, the **ICC prosecutes individuals**.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ), जो राज्यों के बीच विवादों का निपटारा करता है, के विपरीत, **आईसीसी व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाती है**।
- It **complements national courts** and intervenes **only when they are unwilling or unable to act**.

Low five as Delhi remains a House of few women

GS Paper II: Women's Representation

NEW DELHI

Five women candidates – four from the BJP and one from AAP – emerged as winners in the election to the 70-member Delhi Assembly. In 2020, eight women were elected to the Assembly.

The winners included senior AAP leader and Delhi Chief Minister Atishi, who beat BJP's Ramesh Bidhuri by 3,521 votes from the Kalkaji Assembly constituency. Kalkaji also saw Congress's Alka Lamba contesting and coming in third with 4,392 votes. Percentage-wise, women's representation is at 7.14%, still a far cry from the 33% envisaged by the women's reservation Act of 2023.

In Shalimar Bagh, BJP's Rekha Gupta defeated AAP's Bandana Kumari, who had held the seat since 2013, by a significant margin of 29,595 votes. From Greater Kailash, BJP candidate Shikha Roy emerged victorious by beating senior AAP leader and Health Minister Saurabh Bharadwaj by 3,188 votes. In Najafgarh, BJP's Neelam Pahalwan defeated AAP's Tarun Kumar by 29,009 votes and in Wazirpur, Poonam Sharma of the BJP beat Rajesh Gupta of AAP by 11,425 votes.

Six of the nine candidates that AAP fielded in the last election had won, including Ms. Atishi, Sarita Singh (Rohtas Nagar), Rakhi Birla (Madipur), Ms. Kumari (Shalimar Bagh), Dhanwati Chandela (Rajouri Garden) and Pramila Tokas (R.K. Puram).

Over 71 lakh of Delhi's 1.55 crore voters are women. All the major parties announced schemes for women ahead of the poll.

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



यह राष्ट्रीय अदालतों का पूरक है और केवल तभी हस्तक्षेप करता है जब वे कार्रवाई करने में असमर्थ या अनिच्छुक हों।

- A major challenge to its enforcement is the absence of its own police force. इसके लागू करने में मुख्य चुनौती इसकी अपनी पुलिस बल की अनुपस्थिति है

Challenges in Gaining Membership

सदस्यता प्राप्त करने में चुनौतियाँ

- Despite its mandate, the ICC has struggled to gain the membership of major powers, including the U.S., China, and Russia.
अपने जनादेश के बावजूद, आईसीसी को अमेरिका, चीन और रूस सहित महाशक्तियों की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हुई है।
- Some nations have even withdrawn.
कुछ देशों ने तो सदस्यता छोड़ भी दी है।
- In 2017, Burundi left after the court decided to investigate its crackdown on opposition protests.
2017 में, बुरुंडी ने अदालत द्वारा विपक्षी विरोधों पर दमन की जांच करने के निर्णय के बाद सदस्यता छोड़ दी।
- In 2019, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte pulled out, rejecting the ICC's inquiry into his war on drugs, insisting that domestic courts were sufficient to uphold the rule of law.
2019 में, फिलीपींस के राष्ट्रपति रोड्रिगो दुतेर्ते ने नशीले पदार्थों के खिलाफ युद्ध की जांच को खारिज करते हुए सदस्यता छोड़ दी और जोर दिया कि राष्ट्रीय अदालतें कानून के शासन को बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।
- African nations have expressed discontent, accusing the ICC of disproportionately targeting the continent.
अफ्रीकी देशों ने असंतोष व्यक्त किया है, यह आरोप लगाते हुए कि आईसीसी ने महाद्वीप को असंगत रूप से निशाना बनाया है।
- It was not until 2016 that the court opened an investigation outside Africa — in Georgia.
2016 तक, अदालत ने अफ्रीका के बाहर पहली बार जॉर्जिया में एक जांच शुरू की।
- This reinforced perceptions that the ICC serves Western political interests.
इससे यह धारणा और मजबूत हुई कि आईसीसी पश्चिमी राजनीतिक हितों की सेवा करता है।
- The ICC has been criticized for focusing on “low-hanging fruit” crimes, prosecuting warlords and rebel leaders while failing to hold senior political figures accountable.
आईसीसी की आलोचना इस बात के लिए की गई कि यह आसान निशानों (low-hanging fruit) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, यानी युद्ध सरदारों और विद्रोही नेताओं पर मुकदमा चलाता है, लेकिन वरिष्ठ राजनीतिक हस्तियों को जवाबदेह ठहराने में विफल रहता है।



Challenges Ahead

आगे की चुनौतियाँ

- Perhaps the most **damning criticism** of the ICC is its **perceived inability to hold the U.S. and its allies accountable**.
आईसीसी की सबसे गंभीर आलोचना इसकी अमेरिका और उसके सहयोगियों को जवाबदेह ठहराने में कथित अक्षमता है।
- By refusing to **ratify the Rome Statute**, the **U.S. has ensured** that the court **lacks jurisdiction** over crimes committed on **its territory or by its military personnel**.
रोम संधि की पुष्टि करने से इनकार करके, अमेरिका ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि अदालत को उसके क्षेत्र या उसकी सेना द्वारा किए गए अपराधों पर अधिकार क्षेत्र प्राप्त न हो।
- As a **permanent member of the UN Security Council**, the **U.S. can also veto** any attempt to initiate a **referral through the Council**.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद का स्थायी सदस्य होने के नाते, अमेरिका किसी भी रेफरल पहल को वीटो कर सकता है।
- With the **Trump administration in power**, the ICC faces **four years of punitive measures** from **Washington**.
ट्रंप प्रशासन के सत्ता में होने के कारण, आईसीसी को वाशिंगटन से चार वर्षों तक दंडात्मक उपायों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।
- The ICC's **internal challenges** have also **undermined its standing**.
आईसीसी की आंतरिक चुनौतियों ने भी इसकी स्थिति को कमजोर किया है।
- **Sharp decline in trials** is a major issue.
मुकदमों की संख्या में भारी गिरावट एक प्रमुख मुद्दा है।
- In **2024**, apart from delivering **two verdicts**, the court will oversee **only one ongoing trial**, with **no other cases expected to reach trial stage**.
2024 में, दो फैसलों को छोड़कर, अदालत सिर्फ एक चल रहे मुकदमे की निगरानी करेगी, और कोई अन्य मामला सुनवाई के चरण तक नहीं पहुंचेगा।
- **Only 80 hearing days** are scheduled for this year — a **steep drop** from the **average of 369 hearing days over the past eight years**.
इस वर्ष केवल 80 सुनवाई दिन निर्धारित किए गए हैं – जो कि पिछले आठ वर्षों के 369 सुनवाई दिनों के औसत से भारी गिरावट है।
- Allegations of **sexual harassment against the ICC's chief prosecutor** have further damaged its credibility.
आईसीसी के मुख्य अभियोजक के खिलाफ यौन उत्पीड़न के आरोपों ने इसकी विश्वसनीयता को और कमजोर किया है।
- **To preserve its legitimacy**, the ICC must act with **transparency and accountability**.
अपनी वैधता बनाए रखने के लिए, आईसीसी को पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के साथ कार्य करना होगा।



Port of contention

Chabahar Port

The tiny warm-water port in the Gulf of Oman, with minimal trade compared to Iran's main Bandar Abbas port, received a special mention in Donald Trump's memo

GS Paper II: India-West Asia

PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES

Suhasini Haidar

U.S. President Donald Trump has taken aim at many countries around the world in the first few weeks of his presidency – with Iran being perhaps the most predictable target, much as it was during his first tenure. So, while it came as no surprise when he issued a Presidential National Security Memorandum (PNSM-2) on February 4, calling for “maximum pressure” on Iran, as what he called the “world’s leading state sponsor of terror”, his decision to name the Chabahar Port in particular sent shock-waves through New Delhi.

Chabahar’s Shahid Beheshti port terminal is after all India’s first international port, its alternative trade route to Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia and beyond, and part of its plans for regional leadership. So why does the tiny warm-water port in the Gulf of Oman, that does relatively little trade with the world compared to Iran’s main Bandar Abbas port, merit a special mention in Mr. Trump’s memo, and where could this lead?

India had an interest in developing a terminal for trade to bypass Pakistan’s land route and Karachi port route. Chabahar not only provides a quick sea route from India’s west coast, but the plan fits in with India’s development assistance to the Afghan republic, especially through the construction of the Za-



ranj-Delaram highway in 2009, that could take Indian goods around the country.

In time, India could develop Chabahar as a counter to Pakistan’s Gwadar port, that is funded by China. In recent years China showed its interest in Chabahar as well, as a part of its Belt and Road Initiative and signed a 25-year cooperation agreement in 2021 with a potential investment of \$300 billion.

Between 2010 and 2015, the U.S. encouraged India to increase energy contracts with Iran, to build up the Shahid Beheshti terminal at Chabahar and even to invest in a rail line connecting Chabahar to the Afghan border – as it wanted to use this as leverage in its high-stakes negotiations for the 6-nation Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on Iran’s nuclear capabilities. The thinking for the U.S. administration was that Indian investment would give Iran incentives to join the international mainstream with the JCPOA signed.

But the best-laid plans are often derailed by geopolitics. By the time Do-

nald Trump was elected in November 2016, the U.S.’s relations with Iran had soured, and Mr. Trump walked out of the JCPOA, enforcing sanctions on any country importing oil or trading with Iran. India submitted to the sanctions on oil, stopping its imports of cheaper Iranian crude in 2018, but it lobbied hard to keep its stake in Chabahar alive.

Addition of waivers

In November 2018, the Trump administration decided to add waivers to the U.S.’s Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act (IFCA 144(f)), stipulating that all consignments through Iranian ports were subject to sanctions, except those meant for humanitarian aid for Iran, and for Afghanistan reconstruction. The waiver was welcomed by New Delhi, and it spurred a new round of interest in Chabahar.

Over the next few years, India’s trade and aid through Chabahar grew. While the collapse of the Ghani government and the takeover by the Taliban reduced the U.S.’s engagement, India has tried to

forge ties with the Taliban leadership through the supply of aid.

India also provided equipment worth \$25 million dollars, including six mobile harbour cranes, and developed the terminal at Chabahar during this time, albeit at a slower pace than Iran had hoped. In May 2024, even as India was in the throes of an election campaign, the Modi government sent Shipping Minister Sarbananda Sonowal to Tehran to sign a 10-year contract for Chabahar to invest approximately \$120 million in equipment for the port and a credit window of \$250 million. External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar extolled the agreement, indicating India wanted to connect its Chabahar port to the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) so as to trade with Central Asia and Russia. Reminding India of the Afghanistan aid stipulation, the Biden Administration said the plans carried the “risk of sanctions”, but did not move on the implicit threat. Mr. Trump’s latest memo brings the risk back into focus.

Given that the order came just days ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s U.S. visit, South Block officials hope they can once again negotiate for an exception for India’s plans for Chabahar port. The question is what kind of bargain Mr. Trump wants to strike, now that Chabahar is once again in U.S. cross-hairs.



Port of contention

विवादित बंदरगाह

The tiny warm-water port in the Gulf of Oman, with minimal trade compared to Iran's main Bandar Abbas port, received a special mention in Donald Trump's memo.

ओमान की खाड़ी में स्थित यह छोटा गर्म पानी का बंदरगाह, जो ईरान के मुख्य बंदर अब्बास बंदरगाह की तुलना में कम व्यापार करता है, को डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के ज्ञापन में विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया।

- U.S. President Donald Trump targeted Iran during the early weeks of his presidency, much like his first tenure.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने अपने पहले कार्यकाल की तरह अपनी राष्ट्रपति पद की शुरुआत के हफ्तों में ईरान को निशाना बनाया।

- On February 4, he issued Presidential National Security Memorandum (PNSM-2), calling for maximum pressure on Iran, labeling it as the world's leading state sponsor of terror.

4 फरवरी को उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा ज्ञापन (PNSM-2) जारी किया, जिसमें ईरान पर अधिकतम दबाव डालने का आह्वान किया और इसे दुनिया का प्रमुख आतंक समर्थक राज्य बताया।

- The mention of Chabahar Port in the memo sent shockwaves through New Delhi as it is India's first international port and a key element in its regional leadership plans.

ज्ञापन में चाबहार बंदरगाह का उल्लेख होने से नई दिल्ली में हलचल मच गई, क्योंकि यह भारत का पहला अंतरराष्ट्रीय बंदरगाह और इसके क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व योजनाओं का प्रमुख हिस्सा है।

- India developed Chabahar to bypass Pakistan's land and Karachi port routes for trade.

भारत ने व्यापार के लिए पाकिस्तान के भूमि और कराची बंदरगाह मार्गों को दरकिनार करने के लिए चाबहार को विकसित किया।

- It provides a quick sea route from India's west coast and aligns with India's Afghan development assistance, particularly the Zaranj-Delaram highway built in 2009.

यह भारत के पश्चिमी तट से एक तेज समुद्री मार्ग प्रदान करता है और भारत की अफगान विकास सहायता के साथ मेल खाता है, विशेष रूप से 2009 में निर्मित ज़रंज-डेलाराम राजमार्ग।

- China also showed interest in Chabahar and signed a 25-year cooperation agreement in 2021, with a \$300 billion investment plan as part of its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).



चीन ने भी चाबहार में रुचि दिखाई और 2021 में 25 वर्षीय सहयोग समझौता किया, जिसमें \$300 बिलियन निवेश योजना को अपने बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) का हिस्सा बनाया।

- Between 2010 and 2015, the U.S. encouraged India to increase energy contracts with Iran and build the Shahid Beheshti terminal at Chabahar.

2010 से 2015 के बीच, अमेरिका ने भारत को ईरान के साथ ऊर्जा अनुबंध बढ़ाने और चाबहार में शहीद बेहेशती टर्मिनल बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

- The plan aimed to bring Iran into the international mainstream through the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

इस योजना का उद्देश्य संयुक्त व्यापक कार्य योजना (JCPOA) के माध्यम से ईरान को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुख्यधारा में शामिल करना था।

- However, after Donald Trump's election in November 2016, the U.S.-Iran relations soured, and he walked out of the JCPOA, enforcing sanctions on Iran.

लेकिन नवंबर 2016 में डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के चुनाव जीतने के बाद, अमेरिका-ईरान संबंध खराब हो गए, और उन्होंने JCPOA से बाहर निकलते हुए ईरान पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिए।

- In November 2018, the Trump administration issued waivers under the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act (IFCA 144(f)), exempting humanitarian aid and Afghanistan reconstruction trade.

नवंबर 2018 में, ट्रंप प्रशासन ने ईरान स्वतंत्रता और अप्रसार-विरोधी अधिनियम (IFCA 144(f)) के तहत मानवीय सहायता और अफगानिस्तान पुनर्निर्माण व्यापार को छूट दी।

- India welcomed the waiver, leading to increased trade and aid through Chabahar. भारत ने इस छूट का स्वागत किया, जिससे चाबहार के माध्यम से व्यापार और सहायता में वृद्धि हुई।

- After the Taliban takeover, India sought to maintain engagement, supplying aid and investing \$25 million in equipment, including six mobile harbor cranes.

तालिबान के कब्जे के बाद, भारत ने संलग्नता बनाए रखने की कोशिश की, जिसमें \$25 मिलियन के उपकरण, और छह मोबाइल हार्बर क्रेन प्रदान की गईं।

- In May 2024, during the Indian election campaign, India signed a 10-year contract for Chabahar, investing \$120 million in equipment and providing a \$250 million credit window.

मई 2024 में, भारतीय चुनाव अभियान के दौरान, भारत ने चाबहार के लिए 10 वर्षीय अनुबंध पर हस्ताक्षर किए, जिसमें \$120 मिलियन का उपकरण निवेश और \$250 मिलियन का क्रेडिट विंडो शामिल था।

- External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar emphasized Chabahar's connection to the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) for trade with Central Asia and Russia.

विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने चाबहार को अंतरराष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारे (INSTC) से जोड़कर मध्य एशिया और रूस के साथ व्यापार की योजना पर बल दिया।

- The Biden administration warned that Chabahar plans carried the risk of sanctions, but took no direct action.



बाइडन प्रशासन ने चेतावनी दी कि चाबहार योजनाओं में प्रतिबंधों का जोखिम है, लेकिन कोई प्रत्यक्ष कार्रवाई नहीं की।

- With Trump's latest memo, the risk of sanctions resurfaces, raising concerns ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's U.S. visit.

ट्रंप के नवीनतम ज्ञापन के साथ, प्रतिबंधों का खतरा फिर से उभर आया, जो प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अमेरिका यात्रा से पहले चिंता बढ़ा रहा है।

- Indian officials hope to negotiate another exception for Chabahar amidst U.S. diplomatic pressure.

भारतीय अधिकारी अमेरिकी कूटनीतिक दबाव के बीच चाबहार के लिए एक और छूट पर बातचीत करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं।

Domestic interests, global cost

GS Paper II: US

USAID

The humanitarian aid organisation is the latest casualty of the reforms initiated by U.S. President Donald Trump and DOGE helmed by Elon Musk

Adithya Narayan



PHOTO: REUTERS

Having returned to the President's chair on January 20 and signing a spree of executive orders since, Donald Trump, along with billionaire friend and advisor Elon Musk, moved to freeze all foreign funding for 90 days. The ramifications of this stop-work order were far-reaching, affecting countries as diverse as Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, and South Africa, where the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the country's premier humanitarian aid agency, was actively involved.

Not stopping at that, the U.S. President, along with Mr. Musk, who heads the newly formed Department for Government Efficiency (DOGE), has sought to tighten the choke-hold by trimming the USAID's 10,000-strong workforce to a mere 294 – a move temporarily put on hold by a court on Friday.

In between, senior officials at the USAID were placed on leave following a run-in with Mr. Musk's DOGE – an organisation whose ambit of power remains sketchy – after it sought access to sensitive information. The USAID's website went dark, and its Washington office was locked, leaving employees to protest outside.

The original plan of the Trump-Musk duo for the USAID involves shutting it down, a position previously stated by the Tesla found-

der. "What we have is just a ball of worms. You have got to basically get rid of the whole thing. It's beyond repair," Mr. Musk was quoted as saying.

The next best outcome would be the absorption of the USAID into the U.S. State Department – a move driven by Secretary of State Marco Rubio's takeover of the agency's Acting Director role after accusing it of 'insubordination'.

Allegations galore

To justify their actions, the trio has said the USAID's functioning did not align with the President's 'America First' policy.

A statement put out by the White House has criticised the agency's \$1.5 million grant to an LGBTQ group in Serbia and \$2.5 million assistance to an electric vehicle manufacturer in Vietnam.

Separately, Mr. Trump has levelled allegations of corruption against the USAID. He also accused the USAID of shipping \$50 million worth of condoms to Gaza where they were being repurposed as bombs. A *Guardian* fact-check report found that the U.S. did

not ship contraceptives anywhere in West Asia except for Jordan.

However, the fact of the matter is that the U.S. remains the largest contributor of the foreign aid, despite that amount not being the highest in terms of the fraction of a country's annual budget (0.6% of \$6.75 trillion). The USAID is the primary source of that assistance. Of the \$68 billion spent by the country on international aid in 2023, the USAID accounted for \$40 billion.

The agency has operations in 130 countries. It takes care of the education of schoolgirls in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan while monitoring the Ebola outbreak in Uganda. It is also responsible for PEPFAR, an HIV/AIDS control programme that began under President George W. Bush in 2003 and is credited with saving more than 20 million lives in Africa.

Of late, the agency's primary focus has been Ukraine where it buys produce from farmers and sells it in other parts of the world; it also provides prosthetic limbs to soldiers. It boasts a famine

prevention programme that can predict crises in regions. In India, the agency works in areas such as health, education, sanitation and environment.

Soft power

The USAID was established in 1961 by Democratic President John F. Kennedy during the Cold War era to counter Russian influence. While it functioned under the State Department initially, Congress made it an independent agency in 1998. Hence, experts say, the power to dissolve the USAID wrests with Congress.

The U.S. has benefited from this independent stature for it could maintain bridges with non-friendly nations such as Iran and North Korea, where the agency undertook humanitarian work. However, the public in the U.S., mainly Republicans, have always sided with slashing foreign spending.

As Mr. Musk and Mr. Trump chip away at the USAID with the acumen of two businessmen, 'cutting costs and trimming the flab', experts say China will step in to fill the void left by the agency. But China's priority has so far been 'visible programmes', or infrastructure projects it undertakes in the form of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). These can never supplant the USAID.

Sadly, the price for the Trump administration's domestic interests end up being paid by the deprived people across the globe.

Domestic interests, global cost

घरेलू हित, वैश्विक लागत

The humanitarian aid organisation is the latest casualty of the reforms initiated by U.S. President Donald Trump and DOGE helmed by Elon Musk.

मानवीय सहायता संगठन

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप

द्वारा शुरू किए गए सुधारों और

एलोन मस्क के नेतृत्व वाले

DOGE का नवीनतम शिकार बन

गया है।

- Donald Trump, after returning as President on January 20, signed multiple executive orders, freezing all foreign funding for 90 days along with Elon Musk.

डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, 20 जनवरी को राष्ट्रपति के रूप में वापस आने के बाद, कई कार्यकारी आदेशों पर



हस्ताक्षर किए और एलोन मस्क के साथ मिलकर 90 दिनों के लिए सभी विदेशी वित्त पोषण को रोक दिया।

- The **USAID** operations in **Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, and South Africa** were affected due to this funding freeze.

सीरिया, थाईलैंड, यूक्रेन और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में **USAID** के संचालन इस वित्त पोषण रोक के कारण प्रभावित हुए।

- The U.S. President and **Mr. Musk, who heads the newly formed Department for Government Efficiency (DOGE)**, sought to trim **USAID's workforce from 10,000 to 294**, but the move was temporarily put on hold by a court.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति और **DOGE** के प्रमुख एलोन मस्क ने **USAID** के कर्मचारियों की संख्या **10,000** से घटाकर **294** करने की योजना बनाई, लेकिन अदालत ने इसे अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया।

- **USAID senior officials were placed on leave** after a dispute with **DOGE** over access to sensitive information.

संवेदनशील जानकारी तक पहुंच को लेकर विवाद के बाद **USAID** के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को अवकाश पर भेज दिया गया।

- The **USAID website went dark** and its **Washington office was locked**, forcing employees to protest outside.

USAID की वेबसाइट बंद हो गई और इसका वाशिंगटन कार्यालय बंद कर दिया गया, जिससे कर्मचारियों को बाहर विरोध प्रदर्शन करना पड़ा।

- **Trump-Musk plan is to shut down USAID**, but the alternative is its **absorption into the U.S. State Department** under **Secretary of State Marco Rubio**.

ट्रंप-मस्क की योजना **USAID** को बंद करने की है, लेकिन वैकल्पिक रूप से इसे विदेश मंत्री मार्को रुबियो के तहत अमेरिकी विदेश विभाग में शामिल किया जा सकता है।

- The **White House criticized USAID's grants**, including **\$1.5 million** to an **LGBTQ group in Serbia** and **\$2.5 million** to an **electric vehicle manufacturer in Vietnam**.

व्हाइट हाउस ने **USAID** के अनुदानों की आलोचना की, जिसमें सर्बिया में **LGBTQ** समूह को **\$1.5** मिलियन और वियतनाम में एक इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन निर्माता को **\$2.5** मिलियन की सहायता शामिल है।

- **Trump accused USAID** of shipping **\$50 million worth of condoms to Gaza**, which were allegedly repurposed as bombs. **A fact-check report found this claim false**.

ट्रंप ने **USAID पर गाजा में **\$50** मिलियन मूल्य के कंडोम भेजने का आरोप लगाया, जिन्हें कथित तौर पर बमों में बदला गया। फैक्ट-चेक रिपोर्ट में यह दावा गलत पाया गया।

- The U.S. remains the **largest foreign aid contributor**, spending **\$68 billion** on **international aid in 2023**, with **USAID accounting for \$40 billion**.

अमेरिका अभी भी सबसे बड़ा विदेशी सहायता दाता है, जिसने **2023** में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहायता पर **\$68** बिलियन खर्च किए, जिसमें **USAID** का योगदान **\$40** बिलियन था।

- **USAID operates in 130 countries**, providing **education to schoolgirls in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan** and **monitoring Ebola outbreaks in Uganda**.



USAID 130 देशों में कार्य करता है, जिसमें तालिबान शासित अफगानिस्तान में स्कूली छात्राओं को शिक्षा प्रदान करना और युगांडा में इबोला प्रकोप की निगरानी करना शामिल है।

- PEPFAR, an HIV/AIDS program started in 2003 under President George W. Bush, is credited with saving 20 million lives in Africa.

PEPFAR, जो 2003 में राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज डब्ल्यू बुश के तहत शुरू हुआ था, अफ्रीका में 20 मिलियन लोगों की जान बचाने का श्रेय रखता है।

- USAID's primary focus recently has been Ukraine, helping farmers sell produce globally and providing prosthetic limbs to soldiers.

USAID का हालिया प्राथमिक फोकस यूक्रेन पर है, जहां यह किसानों को वैश्विक बाजार में उत्पाद बेचने में मदद करता है और सैनिकों को कृत्रिम अंग प्रदान करता है।

- The USAID was established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy during the Cold War era to counter Russian influence.

USAID की स्थापना 1961 में राष्ट्रपति जॉन एफ. केनेडी द्वारा शीत युद्ध के दौरान रूसी प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने के लिए की गई थी।

- Experts argue that Congress has the authority to dissolve USAID, as it was made an independent agency in 1998.

विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि कांग्रेस के पास USAID को भंग करने का अधिकार है, क्योंकि इसे 1998 में एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी बनाया गया था।

- The U.S. benefits from USAID's independence, maintaining ties with Iran and North Korea through humanitarian aid.

अमेरिका USAID की स्वतंत्रता से लाभान्वित होता है, जो ईरान और उत्तर कोरिया के साथ मानवीय सहायता के माध्यम से संबंध बनाए रखता है।

- Many Republicans support cutting foreign aid, viewing it as unnecessary spending. कई रिपब्लिकन विदेशी सहायता में कटौती का समर्थन करते हैं, इसे अनावश्यक खर्च मानते हैं।

- Experts warn that China might step in to fill the void left by USAID, but its focus remains on visible infrastructure projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि चीन USAID द्वारा छोड़े गए शून्य को भर सकता है, लेकिन इसका ध्यान अपने बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के तहत बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं पर है।

- Ultimately, the biggest impact of Trump's domestic policies is felt by deprived communities worldwide.

अंततः, ट्रंप की घरेलू नीतियों का सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव दुनिया भर के वंचित समुदायों पर पड़ता है।



Three Baltic states disconnect from Soviet-era power grid

GS Paper II: Europe

Associated Press

VILNIUS

The flow of electricity between the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and Russia was officially severed on Saturday morning after officials switched off the Soviet-era grid's transmission lines and prepared to join the rest of Europe on Sunday.

This came more than three decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, ending the Baltics' final ties to oil- and gas-rich Russia. For the three countries, as

well as the rest of Europe, the move was steeped in geopolitical and symbolic significance.

"The Baltic energy system is finally in our hands, we are in full control," Lithuania Energy Minister Žygimantas Vaičiūnas told reporters.

For 24 hours after detaching from the Soviet-era grid, the Baltic Power System will operate independently. If all goes as planned, the power system will merge with the European energy networks on Sunday afternoon.

Three Baltic states disconnect from Soviet-era power grid

तीन बाल्टिक देश सोवियत-युग के पावर ग्रिड से अलग हुए

The flow of electricity between the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and Russia was officially severed on Saturday morning.

○ बाल्टिक देशों (एस्टोनिया, लातविया और लिथुआनिया) और रूस के बीच बिजली प्रवाह को शनिवार सुबह आधिकारिक रूप से बंद कर दिया गया।

• Officials switched off the Soviet-era grid's transmission lines and prepared to join the rest of Europe on Sunday.

○ अधिकारियों ने सोवियत-युग ग्रिड की ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों

को बंद कर दिया और रविवार को बाकी यूरोप से जुड़ने की तैयारी की।

• This came more than three decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, ending the Baltics' final ties to oil- and gas-rich Russia.

○ यह सोवियत संघ के पतन के तीन दशकों से अधिक समय बाद आया, जिससे बाल्टिक देशों के तेल और गैस समृद्ध रूस से अंतिम संबंध समाप्त हो गए।

• For the three countries and the rest of Europe, the move carried geopolitical and symbolic significance.

○ तीनों देशों और बाकी यूरोप के लिए, यह कदम भू-राजनीतिक और प्रतीकात्मक महत्व रखता है।

• "The Baltic energy system is finally in our hands, we are in full control," said Lithuania's Energy Minister Žygimantas Vaičiūnas.

○ "बाल्टिक ऊर्जा प्रणाली अंततः हमारे हाथों में है, हम पूरी तरह नियंत्रण में हैं," लिथुआनिया के ऊर्जा मंत्री Žygimantas Vaičiūnas ने कहा।

• For 24 hours after detaching from the Soviet-era grid, the Baltic Power System will operate independently.

○ सोवियत-युग ग्रिड से अलग होने के बाद 24 घंटे तक बाल्टिक पावर सिस्टम स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करेगा।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- If all goes as planned, the power system will merge with European energy networks on Sunday afternoon.
 - यदि सब कुछ योजना के अनुसार हुआ, तो पावर सिस्टम रविवार दोपहर तक यूरोपीय ऊर्जा नेटवर्क में शामिल हो जाएगा

TOPICS COVERED (GS Paper III: Economy, Science & Technology, Environment, Disaster Management, Internal Security)

1. Mohan Majhi Govt. Announces Unified Pension Scheme / मोहन मांझी सरकार ने एकीकृत पेंशन योजना की घोषणा की
2. Mithuns Get a Glow-Up for Road Safety / सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए मिथुन को नई पहचान
3. New Surrender Value Norms May Impact 'Insurance for All' Goal / नई सरेंडर वैल्यू मानदंड 'सबके लिए बीमा' लक्ष्य को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं
4. Drying, rewetting cycles increased soil CO2 release / सूखने, फिर से गीला होने के चक्र मिट्टी में CO2 उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि
5. Heart failure patients in India die 10 years earlier: study / भारत में हार्ट फेलियर के मरीज़ 10 साल पहले मर जाते हैं: अध्ययन
6. How do bacteria resist antibiotics? / बैक्टीरिया एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं का प्रतिरोध कैसे करते हैं?
7. Blood-powered toes / रक्त-चालित पैर की उंगलियाँ
8. Is private investment expected to rise? / क्या निजी निवेश बढ़ने की उम्मीद है?



9. Electric elephant breaks cover / इलेक्ट्रिक हाथी छिपकर बाहर निकलता है

Mohan Majhi govt. announces unified pension scheme

GS Paper III: Pension

Satyasundar Barik
BHUBANESWAR

The Mohan Majhi government has announced implementation of the **Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)** for government employees in Odisha, aligning it with the Centre's policy. The Cabinet, chaired by Mr. Majhi on Friday, gave approval for the implementation of the **UPS** for those employees considered eligible for pension under the National Pension Scheme.

"As you all know, the Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved the **UPS** on August 24, 2024. Keeping in view the requests of various service organisations to determine appropriate pensions and factoring in compulsory pension, family pension and inflation, the Union government has further improved the existing **NPS** and implemented this Unified Pension Scheme. It is targeted to be implemented from April 1, 2025. Accordingly, the Odisha government has also decided to implement the UPS for



Mohan Majhi

its employees," the CM said.

As per the Cabinet decision, there will be assured pension for employees who complete 25 years of services. "Pension will be available at the rate of 50% of the average basic pay or basic pay earned in the 12 months preceding retirement. Pension will be paid proportionately for the period of service starting from a minimum period of 10 years to 25 years," it said. Similarly, family pension will be paid at the rate of 60% of the pension that the employee was drawing before death.

In UPS, there will be guaranteed family pension in case of death of a government employee after retirement, unlike in NPS.

- The Union government improved the existing **NPS** and introduced the **Unified Pension Scheme**, considering requests from service organizations regarding

Mohan Majhi Govt. Announces Unified Pension Scheme

मोहन मांझी सरकार ने एकीकृत पेंशन योजना की घोषणा की

The Mohan Majhi government has announced the implementation of the **Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)** for government employees in Odisha, aligning it with the Centre's policy.

मोहन मांझी सरकार ने ओडिशा के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS) लागू करने की घोषणा की, जो केंद्र की नीति के अनुरूप होगी।

- The Cabinet chaired by Mohan Majhi on Friday approved the implementation of **UPS** for employees eligible for pension under the **National Pension Scheme (NPS)**.

मोहन मांझी की अध्यक्षता में शुक्रवार को हुई कैबिनेट बैठक में राष्ट्रीय पेंशन योजना (NPS) के तहत पात्र कर्मचारियों के लिए **UPS** लागू करने को मंजूरी दी गई।

Alignment with Central Policy केंद्र की नीति के अनुरूप योजना

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, approved the **UPS** on August 24, 2024. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 24 अगस्त 2024 को **UPS** को मंजूरी दी।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



pension, family pension, and inflation adjustments.

केंद्र सरकार ने वर्तमान NPS में सुधार कर एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (UPS) लागू की, जिसमें सेवा संगठनों की पेंशन, पारिवारिक पेंशन और मुद्रास्फीति समायोजन की मांगों को ध्यान में रखा गया।

- The scheme is targeted to be implemented from April 1, 2025. इस योजना को 1 अप्रैल 2025 से लागू करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- Odisha government has also decided to implement UPS for its employees. ओडिशा सरकार ने भी अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए UPS लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है।

Pension Benefits under UPS

UPS के तहत पेंशन लाभ

- Employees completing 25 years of service will get assured pension. 25 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सुनिश्चित पेंशन मिलेगी।
- Pension will be at 50% of the average basic pay or the basic pay of the last 12 months before retirement. पेंशन औसत मूल वेतन का 50% या सेवानिवृत्ति से पहले के अंतिम 12 महीनों के मूल वेतन के आधार पर दी जाएगी।
- Employees with service between 10 to 25 years will get proportional pension based on their service period. 10 से 25 वर्षों की सेवा करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उनकी सेवा अवधि के अनुसार आनुपातिक पेंशन मिलेगी।
- Family pension will be 60% of the pension that the employee was receiving before death. पारिवारिक पेंशन कर्मचारी की मृत्यु से पहले प्राप्त पेंशन का 60% होगी।
- Unlike NPS, the UPS guarantees family pension in case of death after retirement. NPS की तुलना में, UPS सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद मृत्यु होने पर पारिवारिक पेंशन की गारंटी देता है।



Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) – 2024

 The Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), introduced by the Government of India in August 2024, aims to provide central government employees with a secure and predictable pension.

 Unlike the National Pension System (NPS), which offers market-linked returns  , the UPS guarantees assured benefits. 

 Implementation Date: April 1, 2025

◇ Key Features of the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS):

 **1** Assured Pension

✓ Employees with 25+ years of service get 50% of the average basic pay from their last 12 months before retirement. 

✓ Those with 10-25 years of service get pension proportionate to their service tenure.

 **2** Government Contribution

✓ 18.5% of the employee's Basic Pay + DA  (higher than 14% in NPS).

 **3** Employee Contribution

✓ 10% of Basic Pay + DA (same as in NPS).

 **4** Assured Family Pension

✓ In case of the pensioner's death , the spouse or dependents get 60% of the retiree's pension for financial support. 

◇ **5** Assured Minimum Pension

✓ ₹10,000/month  for employees with 10+ years of service to ensure financial stability.

 **6** Inflation Protection

✓ Pension adjusted to inflation  using the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (AICPI-IW).

 **7** Lump-Sum Retirement Benefit

✓ Retirees get a one-time lump sum = 1/10th of monthly emoluments (Basic + DA) per completed 6 months of service. 

✓ This is in addition to gratuity and does not reduce pension.

UPS vs NPS – Key Differences

Feature Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)  National Pension System (NPS) 

 Pension Assurance Guaranteed  (Fixed Percentage of Salary) Market-Linked

  (Investment-Based)



- 💰 Government Contribution 18.5% of Basic Pay + DA 14% of Basic Pay + DA
- 👤 Family Pension 60% of retiree's pension to spouse Depends on corpus accumulation
- 📄 Lump-Sum Withdrawal One-time payout without pension deduction 40% mandatory annuity, 60% lump sum
- 🛡️ Inflation Protection Yes (AICPI-IW linked) No direct protection
- 📅 Recent Updates & Expected Impact
- 📅 August 24, 2024 – Union Cabinet Approved UPS 🏛️
- 👥 23 Lakh Central Government employees to benefit 🗣️
- 🌐 If adopted by state governments, 90 Lakh employees could benefit! 🚀

Mithuns get a glow-up for road safety

The semi-wild bovines of Arunachal Pradesh will soon wear fluorescent collars that are visible enough for vehicle drivers on highways, thus ensuring the safety of both humans and animals

GS Paper III: Environment

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

The mithun, a semi-wild bovine creature, will soon start wearing fluorescent collars to be visible enough for drivers on a major highway in central Arunachal Pradesh's Siang district.

The mithun (*Bos frontalis*) is a free-ranging animal and stays mostly in the jungles. Seeking warmth, mithuns usually spend winter nights on the roads, leading to accidents fatal for humans and animals.

“Unlike cows, mithuns have a black or deep brown hide, making them less visible at night on poorly lit highways, especially in foggy stretches. The death of at least 30 mithuns in road accidents, some dragged for miles by vehicles, made us think of something that may save them,” Niyang Pertin, Circle Officer of Pangin, told *The Hindu* on Saturday.



A mithun owner displaying a fluorescent collar received from the Pangin Circle Officer and PWD (Highways) Executive Engineer in Arunachal Pradesh's Siang district. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Pangin is about 20 km from Pasighat, the nearest major town, and headquarters of East Siang district.

Inspired by the fluorescent jackets of construction workers, Ms. Pertin located a vendor in New Delhi who sells glow-collars. Along with Okep Dai, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Highways),

Pasighat Division, she purchased 200 collars for the mithuns.

A series of meetings with the mithun owners and *gaonburas* (village chiefs) preceded the collar distribution programme on Friday. Pangin's Additional Deputy Commissioner Gamtum Padu presided over the event.

Mithun owners were

presented with the collars after they were convinced that their animals would be safer at night. “We thought we had too many collars. As it turned out, we could not give the collars to quite a few mithun owners,” Ms. Pertin, who is also in charge of the Kebang Circle, said.

“We wanted the mithuns to be as safe as the humans who use the roads. We hope our initiative will serve the purpose,” Mr. Dai said.

The mithun collar idea has caught on, officials in Pangin said. There have been enquiries from mithun owners from other parts of the State, seeking guidance to procure the fluorescent collars.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the mithun holds immense cultural significance, serving as a symbol of wealth and social status, is often used as a form of currency for barter trade, and is especially seen as a crucial part of the bride price in tribal marriages.



Mithuns Get a Glow-Up for Road Safety

सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए मिथुन को नई पहचान

The mithun, a semi-wild bovine creature, will soon start wearing fluorescent collars to be visible enough for drivers on a major highway in Arunachal Pradesh's Siang district.

मिथुन, जो एक अर्ध-जंगली मवेशी प्रजाति है, अब जल्द ही फ्लोरोसेंट कॉलर पहनेंगे, जिससे वे अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सियांग जिले के प्रमुख राजमार्गों पर चालकों को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देंगे।

- Mithuns (*Bos frontalis*) are free-ranging animals that stay mostly in jungles but spend winter nights on roads, leading to fatal accidents for both humans and animals.

मिथुन (*Bos frontalis*) स्वतंत्र रूप से विचरण करने वाले जानवर हैं, जो अधिकतर जंगलों में रहते हैं, लेकिन सर्दियों की रातें सड़कों पर बिताते हैं, जिससे मनुष्यों और जानवरों के लिए घातक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं।

The Reason for Fluorescent Collars

फ्लोरोसेंट कॉलर का कारण

- Unlike cows, mithuns have a black or deep brown hide, making them less visible at night on poorly lit highways, especially in foggy stretches.

गायों के विपरीत, मिथुनों की खाल काली या गहरी भूरी होती है, जिससे वे कम रोशनी वाले राजमार्गों पर, विशेष रूप से कोहरे वाले क्षेत्रों में, रात में कम दिखाई देते हैं।

- At least 30 mithuns have died in road accidents, with some being dragged for miles by vehicles.

कम से कम 30 मिथुन सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ को वाहनों द्वारा कई किलोमीटर तक घसीटा गया।

- Niyang Pertin, Circle Officer of Pangin, said that this concern led to the introduction of fluorescent collars.

नियांग पर्टिन, पांगिन की सर्कल अधिकारी, ने बताया कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए फ्लोरोसेंट कॉलर लाए गए।

Implementation of the Initiative

इस पहल का कार्यान्वयन



- Inspired by fluorescent jackets of construction workers, Ms. Pertin found a vendor in New Delhi selling glow-collars.
निर्माण श्रमिकों की फ्लोरोसेंट जैकेट से प्रेरित होकर, श्रीमती पर्टिन ने नई दिल्ली में एक विक्रेता को खोजा, जो ग्लो-कॉलर बेचता था।
- Along with Okep Dai, Executive Engineer, PWD (Highways), Pasighat Division, she purchased 200 collars for the mithuns.
ओकेप दाई, कार्यकारी अभियंता, पीडब्ल्यूडी (राजमार्ग), पासीघाट डिवीजन के साथ, उन्होंने 200 कॉलर खरीदे।
- A series of meetings were held with mithun owners and village chiefs (gaonburas) before distributing the collars.
कॉलर वितरण से पहले मिथुन मालिकों और गांव प्रमुखों (गांवबुराओं) के साथ कई बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।
- Pangin's Additional Deputy Commissioner Gamtum Padu presided over the collar distribution event.
पांगिन के अतिरिक्त उप उपायुक्त गमटुम पाडु ने कॉलर वितरण कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता की।
- Many mithun owners realized that the collars would enhance safety and were eager to receive them. However, the demand exceeded supply.
कई मिथुन मालिकों ने महसूस किया कि कॉलर उनकी सुरक्षा बढ़ाएंगे और वे इन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्सुक थे, लेकिन मांग आपूर्ति से अधिक थी।

Impact and Future Prospects

प्रभाव और भविष्य की संभावनाएं

- The mithun collar initiative is gaining attention, and owners from other parts of Arunachal Pradesh are enquiring about obtaining collars.
मिथुन कॉलर पहल को काफी ध्यान मिल रहा है, और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के अन्य हिस्सों के मिथुन मालिक भी इन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिए पूछताछ कर रहे हैं।
- In Arunachal Pradesh, mithun holds immense cultural significance and is a symbol of wealth and social status.
अरुणाचल प्रदेश में मिथुन का बहुत सांस्कृतिक महत्व है, और यह धन और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का प्रतीक है।
- Mithuns are often used as currency in barter trade and are a crucial part of the bride price in tribal marriages.
मिथुनों का अक्सर वस्तु विनिमय व्यापार में मुद्रा के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है, और यह आदिवासी विवाहों में दहेज के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।



New surrender value norms may impact 'insurance for all' goal

GS Paper III:

N. Ravi Kumar
HYDERABAD



Casparus J.H. Kromhout

India's life insurance companies may have displayed resilience by responding quickly when new surrender value norms for the policies set in October 1 but the change will impact the industry's ability, especially insurers focused on rural and middle income segment, to push insurance to those who need the cover the most, Shriram Life Insurance MD and CEO Casparus J.H. Kromhout said.

While the new norms were good from a customer value perspective, profitability of the insurers got impacted, especially of smaller organisations aspiring to grow fast.

"It restricted the cost-carrying capacity on products, ability of companies to reach out to lower segments with poorer persistency [levels]," he said post Q3 results of the insurer.

Mitigation measures

Consequent to the changes, which primarily mandated relatively higher payouts to customers opting to surrender policies ahead of the maturity, life insurers had to revise products and this meant a large number of mitigation steps to ensure "we come to the same level or remain at the same level of profitability post the regulations."

The new norms could also come in the way of the ambitious target of insurance for all by 2047 the country is pursuing, he said, pointing out Shriram Life Insurance has taken

measures to mitigate and continues on growth path. "However, we needed to do lot of work to ensure that mitigations are in place," he added.

For the December quarter, the joint venture of Shriram Group and Africa's Sanlam Group reported a 14% decline in Q3 net profit to ₹43 crore from ₹50 crore a year ago. Sequentially, net profit was higher with the company having posted ₹23 crore in the September quarter.

Total premium for Q3 climbed almost 37% to ₹1,151 crore. For the September quarter, total premium was ₹952 crore

On impact of special surrender value norms on the net profit, Mr. Kromhout said it was to some extent.

"But mostly the impact is from our investment in building capacity to reach out to more customers. We are not focused on continuously growing profits at the moment," he said.

Regarding Assets under management (AUM), he said the plan is to raise the AUM from the existing ₹13,000 crore to ₹15,000 crore next fiscal.

New Surrender Value Norms May Impact 'Insurance for All' Goal

नई सरेंडर वैल्यू मानदंड 'सबके लिए बीमा' लक्ष्य को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं

India's life insurance companies have shown resilience by quickly adapting to the new surrender value norms set on October 1.

भारत की जीवन बीमा कंपनियों ने 1 अक्टूबर को लागू हुए नए सरेंडर वैल्यू मानदंडों के लिए तेजी से अनुकूलन करके मजबूती दिखाई।

- The change will impact the industry's ability, especially insurers focusing on rural and middle-income segments, to provide insurance to those who need it the most.

यह परिवर्तन बीमा उद्योग की क्षमता को प्रभावित करेगा, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और मध्यम-आय वर्ग पर ध्यान देने वाली कंपनियों के लिए, जो उन लोगों तक बीमा पहुंचाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं जिन्हें इसकी सबसे अधिक जरूरत है।

- Shriram Life Insurance MD and CEO Casparus J.H. Kromhout stated that while the new norms are beneficial for customers, they have affected insurers' profitability, especially smaller companies aiming for rapid growth.

श्रिराम जीवन बीमा के MD और CEO Casparus J.H.

Kromhout ने कहा कि नए मानदंड ग्राहकों के लिए फायदेमंद हैं, लेकिन बीमा कंपनियों की लाभप्रदता को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं, खासकर छोटी कंपनियों के लिए जो तेजी से बढ़ना चाहती हैं।

Challenges Faced by Insurers

बीमा कंपनियों के सामने चुनौतियाँ

- The norms have restricted cost-carrying capacity on products and limited companies' ability to reach lower segments with poorer persistency levels.

इन मानदंडों ने उत्पादों की लागत वहन करने की क्षमता को सीमित



कर दिया है और कंपनियों की कम टिकाऊपन वाले निम्न वर्गों तक पहुंचने की क्षमता को बाधित किया है।

- Due to **higher payouts for early policy surrenders**, life insurers **had to revise products** and implement **mitigation steps** to maintain **profitability** post-regulations. समय से पहले पॉलिसी सरेंडर करने पर अधिक भुगतान के कारण, जीवन बीमा कंपनियों को अपने उत्पादों को संशोधित करना पड़ा और लाभप्रदता बनाए रखने के लिए कई सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने पड़े।
- The **new norms could affect India's goal of 'Insurance for All' by 2047**, as insurers struggle to maintain **growth and financial stability**.
नए मानदंड 2047 तक 'सबके लिए बीमा' के लक्ष्य को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि बीमा कंपनियां वृद्धि और वित्तीय स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही हैं।

Company Performance and Financial Impact

कंपनी का प्रदर्शन और वित्तीय प्रभाव

- **Shriram Life Insurance has taken mitigation measures** and is continuing on a **growth path despite challenges**.
श्रीराम Life Insurance ने सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए हैं और चुनौतियों के बावजूद वृद्धि के रास्ते पर बना हुआ है।
- For the **December quarter (Q3)**, Shriram Life Insurance reported a **14% decline in net profit to ₹43 crore**, compared to ₹50 crore a year ago.
दिसंबर तिमाही (Q3) में, श्रीराम Life Insurance का शुद्ध लाभ 14% घटकर ₹43 करोड़ रह गया, जबकि एक साल पहले यह ₹50 करोड़ था।
- **Sequentially, net profit was higher**, as the company posted **₹23 crore in the September quarter**.
क्रमिक रूप से, शुद्ध लाभ अधिक रहा, क्योंकि कंपनी ने सितंबर तिमाही में ₹23 करोड़ का लाभ दर्ज किया था।
- **Total premium for Q3 increased by nearly 37% to ₹1,151 crore**, compared to ₹952 crore in the September quarter.
Q3 के लिए कुल प्रीमियम लगभग 37% बढ़कर ₹1,151 करोड़ हो गया, जबकि सितंबर तिमाही में यह ₹952 करोड़ था।
- **On the impact of special surrender value norms**, Mr. Kromhout stated that it had **some effect on net profit**, but the **bigger impact was due to investments in expanding customer outreach**.
विशेष सरेंडर वैल्यू मानदंडों के प्रभाव पर, श्री Kromhout ने कहा कि इसका शुद्ध लाभ पर कुछ असर पड़ा, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव अधिक ग्राहकों तक पहुंचने के लिए किए गए निवेशों से हुआ।
- Regarding **Assets Under Management (AUM)**, the company plans to increase AUM from **₹13,000 crore to ₹15,000 crore in the next fiscal year**.



प्रबंधनाधीन संपत्तियों (AUM) के संदर्भ में, कंपनी अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में AUM को ₹13,000 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹15,000 करोड़ करने की योजना बना रही है।



GS Paper III: Environment

Drying, rewetting cycles increased soil CO₂ release

The amount of carbon dioxide released by microbial decomposition of soil organic carbon is nearly five times greater than the amount of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. The amount of carbon dioxide released from soil increases due to repeated drying and rewetting cycles expected to be caused by changes in precipitation patterns due to global warming. The carbon dioxide released under drying and rewetting cycles were 1.3- to 3.7-fold greater than under continuous constant moisture conditions.

The amount of carbon dioxide released from soil increases due to repeated drying and rewetting cycles expected to be caused by changes in precipitation patterns due to global warming

मूल रूप से वैश्विक तापन के कारण वर्षा पैटर्न में होने वाले परिवर्तनों के कारण सूखा और फिर से गीला होने के चक्रीय बदलावों के कारण मृदा से उत्सर्जित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की मात्रा बढ़ती है

- **Global warming** is expected to cause changes in **precipitation patterns**, leading to repeated drying and rewetting cycles.
वैश्विक तापन के कारण वर्षा पैटर्न में परिवर्तन होने की संभावना है, जिससे सूखा और फिर से गीला होने के चक्रीय बदलाव होंगे।

The carbon dioxide released under drying and rewetting cycles were 1.3- to 3.7-fold greater than under continuous constant moisture conditions

सूखा और फिर से गीला होने के चक्रीय बदलावों के दौरान उत्सर्जित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की मात्रा निरंतर गीली परिस्थितियों के मुकाबले 1.3 से 3.7 गुना अधिक थी

Drying, rewetting cycles increased soil CO₂ release

सूखने, फिर से गीला होने के चक्र
मिट्टी में CO₂ उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि

The amount of carbon dioxide released by microbial decomposition of soil organic carbon is nearly five times greater than the amount of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions

मृदा जैविक कार्बन के सूक्ष्मजीवों द्वारा अपघटन से उत्सर्जित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की मात्रा लगभग पाँच गुना अधिक है, जितनी मानवजनित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन की मात्रा

- Microbial decomposition of soil organic carbon releases **five times** more carbon dioxide than anthropogenic emissions. मृदा जैविक कार्बन के सूक्ष्मजीवों द्वारा अपघटन से पाँच गुना अधिक कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जित होती है, जो मानवजनित उत्सर्जन से अधिक है।



- Carbon dioxide release in drying and rewetting cycles was **1.3 to 3.7 times** higher than in constant moisture conditions.
सूखा और फिर से गीला होने के चक्रीय बदलावों में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन 1.3 से 3.7 गुना अधिक था, जो निरंतर गीली परिस्थितियों से था।

Heart failure patients in India die 10 years earlier: study

Compared with high-income countries, rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease cause higher mortality rates in heart failure patients than ischemic heart disease

GS Paper III: S&T

R. Prasad

Data from India's first nationally representative heart failure registry with prospective follow-up data has found that heart failure patients in India are almost 10 years younger than their counterparts living in high-income countries. One in four heart failure patients in India die within one year of follow-up, with a wide variation in the one-year mortality rate based on the disease that causes heart failure. **Heart failure is said to occur when the heart muscle fails to pump enough blood to meet the demands of the body.**

A study which looked at the one-year mortality rate of patients with heart failure enrolled consecutive patients admitted with the diagnosis of acute decompensated heart failure from January-December 2019. In total, 10,850 participants were enrolled in the National Heart Failure Registry (NHFR), which is a multicentric, hospital-based registry of heart failure patients from 53 centers across 24 States and two Union Territories in India. The registry has nine nodal centers with five participating centres under each of them. The Thiruvananthapuram-based Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) is the national coordinating centre for the national registry. "The baseline demographic and clinical characteristics, etiology, and one-year survival of heart failure patients may help to influence policies to reduce heart failure-related

25% of heart failure patients die in a year

There is a wide variation in the mortality rate at one year based on the disease that causes heart failure

- Heart failure is said to occur when the heart muscle fails to pump enough blood to meet the demands of the body
- 10,845 participants with heart failure enrolled from 53 centers across 24 States and two Union Territories in India had disease etiology identified
- Mean age of heart failure patients ranged widely — 29.2 to 61.9 years for peripartum cardiomyopathy and ischemic heart disease, respectively
- Ischemic heart disease was the predominant cause of heart failure (7,800 patients, 71.9%) followed by dilated cardiomyopathy (1,877 patients, 17.3%) and rheumatic heart disease (586 patients, 5.4%)



Mortality factors:

The study looked at the mortality rate of patients with heart failure at one year

- Mortality rate at one year was 21.1% for patients with ischemic heart disease compared with 23.7% for dilated cardiomyopathy
- Mortality rates were substantially higher in patients with rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease compared with ischemic heart disease
- Lack of awareness about acute rheumatic fever, poor compliance with penicillin prophylaxis, and late presentation contribute to high prevalence of rheumatic heart disease

burden and mortality in India," the NHFR registry website says.

The study, which was published in January 2025, looked at one-year mortality among 10,845 patients with heart failure. At 7,800, **ischemic heart disease** was the predominant cause of heart failure (71.9%). **Dilated cardiomyopathy** was the second major cause of heart failure among 1,877 patients (17.3%), and **rheumatic heart disease** in 586 patients (5.4%) was the third leading cause of heart failure. Despite the predominance of ischemic heart disease, at 21.1%, the mortality rate at one year was relatively less dilated cardiomyopathy (23.7%). The other causes of heart failure were **non-rheumatic valvular heart disease** (1.9%), **hypertrophic cardiomyopathy** (0.9%), **congenital heart disease**

(0.7%), **peripartum cardiomyopathy** (0.5%), **restrictive cardiomyopathy** (0.4%), and **infective endocarditis** (0.1%).

"Mortality rate of over 20% in one year is considered very high. Such high mortality rates are not seen in most common cancers such as breast cancer," says Dr. Jeemon Panniyammakal, Additional Professor of Epidemiology at SCTIMST and the corresponding author of the paper. "Good and timely acute disease management of ischemic heart disease is one reason for longer survival of such patients. Not following medications and poor lifestyle are reasons for higher mortality in these patients."

A 2022 study found that the 90-day mortality was 14.2%, with ischaemic heart disease being the primary disease cause (72%) followed by dilated

cardiomyopathy (18%). Though ischemic heart disease patients accounted for most deaths even at one year — 1,649 — among heart failure patients in the January 2025 study, the mortality rate was only 21.1%. In comparison, there were 444 deaths in one year among dilated cardiomyopathy, but the mortality rate was higher at 23.7%. In the case of rheumatic heart disease, though there were only 161 deaths in one year, the mortality rate was far higher at 27.5%. The mortality rate was high in infective endocarditis (50.0%), congenital heart disease (34.6%), and restrictive cardiomyopathy (36.8%) compared with other causes of heart failure.

In contrast to the reports from heart failure registries in high-income regions, the National Heart Failure Registry of India

showed substantially higher mortality rates in heart failure patients with rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and infective endocarditis compared with ischemic heart disease. Compared with ischemic heart disease, mortality was two to five times higher in patients with rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and infective endocarditis.

"The high mortality associated with rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease in the NHFR cohort has important implications, especially in the low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) context," they write. "Lack of awareness about acute rheumatic fever, poor compliance with penicillin prophylaxis, and late presentation contribute to the high prevalence of rheumatic heart disease in LMICs."

"Patients with rheumatic heart disease require timely surgical corrections. Since the valves get affected by the disease, not replacing the valves on time will lead to heart failure and worsening of the disease," says Dr. Panniyammakal.

According to the authors, in the case of people with congenital heart disease, not treating the disease early is a risk factor for the development of irreversible pulmonary hypertension, and subsequent ventricular dysfunction leading to heart failure. "Appropriate management of congenital heart disease early in life prevents pulmonary hypertension development and progression to heart failure," they write.



Heart failure patients in India die 10 years earlier: study

भारत में हार्ट फेलियर के मरीज़ 10 साल पहले मर जाते हैं: अध्ययन

Compared with high-income countries, rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease cause higher mortality rates in heart failure patients than ischemic heart disease

उच्च आय वाले देशों की तुलना में, आमवाती हृदय रोग और जन्मजात हृदय रोग हृदय विफलता के रोगियों में इस्केमिक हृदय रोग की तुलना में उच्च मृत्यु दर का कारण बनते हैं

Data from India's first nationally representative heart failure registry with prospective follow-up data

भारत के पहले राष्ट्रीय रूप से प्रतिनिधि हृदय विफलता रजिस्ट्री से प्राप्त डेटा

- Heart failure patients in India are almost **10 years younger** than their counterparts in high-income countries.
भारत में हृदय विफलता के रोगी लगभग **10 वर्ष** कम आयु के होते हैं, उनकी तुलना उच्च-आय वाले देशों के रोगियों से की जाए तो।

One in four heart failure patients in India die within one year of follow-up

भारत में हृदय विफलता के रोगियों में से एक चौथाई एक वर्ष के भीतर मृत्यु को प्राप्त होते हैं

- There is a **wide variation** in the one-year mortality rate based on the disease causing heart failure.
हृदय विफलता के कारण होने वाली बीमारी के आधार पर एक वर्ष में मृत्यु दर में व्यापक भिन्नता पाई जाती है।

Heart failure occurs when the heart muscle fails to pump enough blood to meet the demands of the body

हृदय विफलता तब होती है जब हृदय की मांसपेशियाँ शरीर की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त रक्त पंप करने में विफल रहती हैं

A study looked at the one-year mortality rate of patients with heart failure enrolled from January-December 2019

एक अध्ययन ने जनवरी-दिसंबर 2019 में भर्ती हृदय विफलता के रोगियों की एक वर्ष की मृत्यु दर पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया

- 10,850 participants** were enrolled in the **National Heart Failure Registry (NHFR)**, a multicentric, hospital-based registry from 53 centers across 24 states and two Union Territories in India.
10,850 प्रतिभागियों को राष्ट्रीय हृदय विफलता रजिस्ट्री (NHFR) में पंजीकरण कराया गया, जो



भारत के 24 राज्यों और दो केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में स्थित 53 केंद्रों से एक बहुविषयक, अस्पताल-आधारित रजिस्ट्री है।

- The registry has **nine nodal centers** with five participating centers under each. रजिस्ट्री में नौ नोडल केंद्र हैं, जिनके तहत प्रत्येक में पांच भागीदार केंद्र हैं।
- **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST)** in Thiruvananthapuram is the **national coordinating center** for the registry. थिरुवनंतपुरम स्थित सी चित्रा तिरुनल इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर मेडिकल साइंसेज एंड टेक्नोलॉजी (SCTIMST) रजिस्ट्री के लिए राष्ट्रीय समन्वय केंद्र है।

The study was published in January 2025

अध्ययन जनवरी 2025 में प्रकाशित हुआ था

- **Ischemic heart disease** was the predominant cause of heart failure in **7,800** patients (71.9%).
इस्केमिक हृदय रोग हृदय विफलता का प्रमुख कारण था **7,800** रोगियों (71.9%) में।
- **Dilated cardiomyopathy** was the second major cause in **1,877** patients (17.3%), and **rheumatic heart disease** was the third leading cause in **586** patients (5.4%).
विस्तारित कार्डियोमायोपैथी हृदय विफलता का दूसरा प्रमुख कारण था **1,877** रोगियों (17.3%) में, और रुमेटिक हृदय रोग तीसरा प्रमुख कारण था **586** रोगियों (5.4%) में।
- **Ischemic heart disease** had a **one-year mortality rate of 21.1%**, while **dilated cardiomyopathy** had a higher mortality rate of **23.7%**.
इस्केमिक हृदय रोग में एक वर्ष की मृत्यु दर **21.1%** थी, जबकि विस्तारित कार्डियोमायोपैथी में मृत्यु दर **23.7%** थी।

The mortality rate was higher in diseases like infective endocarditis, congenital heart disease, and restrictive cardiomyopathy

संक्रामक एंडोकार्डाइटिस, जन्मजात हृदय रोग, और प्रतिबंधात्मक कार्डियोमायोपैथी जैसी बीमारियों में मृत्यु दर अधिक थी

- Mortality rates were particularly high for **infective endocarditis (50%)**, **congenital heart disease (34.6%)**, and **restrictive cardiomyopathy (36.8%)**.
संक्रामक एंडोकार्डाइटिस (50%), जन्मजात हृदय रोग (34.6%), और प्रतिबंधात्मक कार्डियोमायोपैथी (36.8%) में मृत्यु दर विशेष रूप से अधिक थी।

Mortality was higher in rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and infective endocarditis compared to ischemic heart disease

रुमेटिक हृदय रोग, जन्मजात हृदय रोग, और संक्रामक एंडोकार्डाइटिस में मृत्यु दर इस्केमिक हृदय रोग के मुकाबले अधिक थी



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Mortality in **rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and infective endocarditis** was **two to five times higher** than in ischemic heart disease.
**रुमेटिक हृदय रोग, जन्मजात हृदय रोग, और संक्रामक एंडोकार्डाइटिस में मृत्यु दर इस्केमिक हृदय रोग से दो से पांच गुना अधिक थी।

The high mortality in rheumatic heart disease and congenital heart disease has important implications for LMICs

रुमेटिक हृदय रोग और जन्मजात हृदय रोग में उच्च मृत्यु दर का LMICs (कम और मध्यम आय वाले देशों) के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव है

- **Lack of awareness**, poor compliance with **penicillin prophylaxis**, and **late presentation** contribute to the high prevalence of **rheumatic heart disease** in LMICs.
अवधारण की कमी, पेनिसिलिन प्रोफिलैक्सिस का खराब पालन, और देर से प्रस्तुति LMICs में रुमेटिक हृदय रोग की उच्च प्रचलन में योगदान करते हैं।

Timely surgical corrections are required for patients with rheumatic heart disease

रुमेटिक हृदय रोग वाले रोगियों के लिए समय पर शल्य चिकित्सा सुधार की आवश्यकता है

- **Valves affected by the disease** should be replaced on time to prevent worsening heart failure.
बीमारी द्वारा प्रभावित वाल्व्स को समय पर बदलना चाहिए, ताकि हृदय विफलता के बिगड़ने से रोका जा सके।

Congenital heart disease untreated early can lead to irreversible pulmonary hypertension and heart failure

जन्मजात हृदय रोग यदि समय से इलाज न किया जाए तो यह अपरिवर्तनीय फेफड़ों की उच्च रक्तचाप और हृदय विफलता का कारण बन सकता है

- **Early management** of congenital heart disease helps prevent pulmonary hypertension and heart failure.
जन्मजात हृदय रोग का शीघ्र प्रबंधन फेफड़ों के उच्च रक्तचाप और हृदय विफलता को रोकने में मदद करता है।



How do bacteria resist antibiotics?

GS Paper III: S&T



SPEAKING OF SCIENCE

D. Balasubramanian

The extensive use of antibiotics in health care has resulted in a rise in pathogenic bacteria and other microorganisms that are resistant to antibiotics. In the year 2021, about 1.2 million deaths worldwide were attributed to antimicrobial resistance to existing antibiotics. Surveys in Indian hospitals show that infections with drug-resistant bacteria have a 13% mortality rate. Therefore, the search for new antibiotics is a high-priority area of research.

Antibiotics literally means against life. But antibiotics are specifically used for killing bacteria and other microorganisms or for inhibiting their

growth, without harming human cells.

Unique cell walls

A distinguishing feature of bacterial cells is the presence of a cell wall that forms a sheath over the cell membrane. Our cells do not have cell walls. Bacterial cell walls are primarily made of a unique substance called **peptidoglycan**, which is a mesh-like structure mostly made of two components.

Glycans are long chains of alternating sugar molecules called **NAG (N-acetylglucosamine)** and **NAM (N-acetylmuramic acid)**. The NAM-NAG unit, linked into long chains, is unique to bacteria. This uniqueness makes it an important target for antibiotic development. Our immune system too looks for this signature to attack invading bacteria.

The 'peptido' portion of peptidoglycans are peptides (short amino acid



Alarming: In 2021, about 1.2 million deaths worldwide were due to antimicrobial resistance. GETTY IMAGES

chains) that link NAM sugars on adjacent glycan strands. The crosslinks form a strong, interconnected mesh. The first antibiotic to be discovered, penicillin, works by interfering with this crosslinking step. The result is a weakened cell wall that can no longer securely hold the cytoplasm, and the bacterial cell bursts open and dies.

How did bacteria evolve

resistance to penicillin? They came up with new enzymes, (e.g., penicillinase) which chop up penicillin molecules. Or, they evade antibiotic action by modifying the targets of penicillin.

Bacterial infection requires rapid division of bacterial cells, for which cell wall synthesis is needed. To understand bacterial cell division, let us use the children's game LEGO

as a simplified analogy. Picture a square cell that is six inches on each side, with walls made of LEGO tiles. To make this cell divide, you would add tiles to two opposite sides until it becomes a rectangle that is twelve inches by six inches. Then you would extend the walls along the middle, creating two six-inch square daughter cells.

Real bacterial cells must synthesise their own wall material. And just as some links in a LEGO wall must be uncoupled to enable the addition of fresh tiles, bacteria selectively break and reform bonds within the existing wall to allow for growth and division. Before new cell wall components can be added, molecular scissors are used: enzymes called endopeptidases uncouple the peptide crosslinks, and lytic transglycosylases (LTs) cleave the backbone sugar chains. Both of these have

to work in harmony, and the bacterial machinery that regulates this process is very complex – new components continue to be discovered.

The group of Dr. Manjula Reddy at the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, works on mechanisms that enable bacteria to precisely control cell division. In a study published last year in *PLOS Genetics*, they have shown that bacteria are clever and can make up for the loss of the crosslink-cutting scissors by making an excess of the chain-cutting LT scissors. New findings in this field facilitate a better understanding of how bacteria survive against all odds. Such insights will pave the way for new strategies to fight bacterial infections.

(The article was written in collaboration with Sushil Chandani, who works in molecular modelling)

How do bacteria resist antibiotics?

बैक्टीरिया एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं का प्रतिरोध कैसे करते हैं?

The extensive use of antibiotics in health care

स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में एंटीबायोटिक का व्यापक उपयोग

- The extensive use of antibiotics has resulted in a rise in **pathogenic bacteria** and other microorganisms that are **resistant** to antibiotics.

एंटीबायोटिक का अत्यधिक उपयोग **पैथोजेनिक बैक्टीरिया** और अन्य सूक्ष्मजीवों में वृद्धि का कारण बना है जो एंटीबायोटिक के प्रति **प्रतिरोधी** हो गए हैं।

- In the year **2021**, about **1.2 million deaths** worldwide were attributed to **antimicrobial resistance**.

2021 में, दुनिया भर में लगभग **1.2 मिलियन मौतें** एंटीमाइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध के कारण हुईं।

- Surveys in Indian hospitals show that infections with **drug-resistant bacteria** have a **13% mortality rate**.

भारतीय अस्पतालों में किए गए सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला है कि दवा-प्रतिरोधी **बैक्टीरिया** से होने वाली संक्रमणों में **13% मृत्यु दर** है।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Therefore, the search for new antibiotics is a **high-priority area** of research.
इसलिए, नए एंटीबायोटिक की खोज उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले शोध क्षेत्र के रूप में है।

What antibiotics are and how they work

एंटीबायोटिक क्या हैं और ये कैसे काम करते हैं

- Antibiotics literally mean **against life**, but they are specifically used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms or to inhibit their growth without harming human cells.
एंटीबायोटिक का शाब्दिक अर्थ है **जीवन के खिलाफ**, लेकिन इन्हें विशेष रूप से बैक्टीरिया और अन्य सूक्ष्मजीवों को मारने या उनकी वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, बिना मानव कोशिकाओं को हानि पहुँचाए।

Unique cell walls in bacteria

बैक्टीरिया में विशिष्ट कोशिका दीवारें

- A distinguishing feature of bacterial cells is the presence of a **cell wall** that forms a sheath over the cell membrane.
बैक्टीरिया कोशिकाओं की एक विशेषता है कि उनमें **कोशिका दीवार** होती है जो कोशिका झिल्ली के ऊपर एक आवरण बनाती है।
- Our cells do not have **cell walls**.
हमारी कोशिकाओं में **कोशिका दीवारें** नहीं होती हैं।
- Bacterial cell walls are made of a unique substance called **peptidoglycan**, a mesh-like structure made of two components: **NAG (N-acetylglucosamine)** and **NAM (N-acetylmuramic acid)**.
बैक्टीरिया की कोशिका दीवारें एक अद्वितीय पदार्थ **पेप्टिडोग्लाइकेन** से बनी होती हैं, जो एक जाली जैसी संरचना होती है, जिसमें दो घटक होते हैं: **NAG (N-एसिटाइलग्लूकोसामाइन)** और **NAM (N-एसिटाइलम्यूरामिक एसिड)**।
- The **NAM-NAG unit** linked into long chains is unique to bacteria, making it an important target for antibiotic development.
NAM-NAG यूनिट जो लंबी श्रृंखलाओं में जुड़ी होती है, बैक्टीरिया के लिए विशेष है, जो इसे एंटीबायोटिक विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य बनाता है।
- Our immune system also looks for this signature to attack invading bacteria.
हमारा प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र भी इस विशिष्टता को पहचानता है ताकि वह आक्रमणकारी बैक्टीरिया पर हमला कर सके।

The role of peptidoglycan in bacterial cell wall synthesis

बैक्टीरिया की कोशिका दीवार संश्लेषण में पेप्टिडोग्लाइकेन की भूमिका

- The '**peptido**' portion of peptidoglycans consists of **peptides** (short amino acid chains) that link **NAM sugars** on adjacent glycan strands.



पेप्टिडोग्लाइकेन के 'पेप्टिडो' हिस्से में पेप्टाइड्स (लघु अमीनो एसिड श्रृंखलाएं) होते हैं जो NAM शर्करा को पास के ग्लाइकेन स्ट्रैंड्स पर जोड़ते हैं।

- The crosslinks form a strong, interconnected mesh.
यह क्रॉसलिंग एक मजबूत, आपस में जुड़े हुए जाल का निर्माण करते हैं।
- The first antibiotic, **penicillin**, works by interfering with the **crosslinking** step, weakening the bacterial cell wall and causing it to burst.
पहला एंटीबायोटिक, **पेनिसिलिन**, क्रॉसलिंग चरण में हस्तक्षेप करके बैक्टीरियल कोशिका दीवार को कमजोर करता है और इसे फटने का कारण बनता है।

How bacteria evolved resistance to penicillin

बैक्टीरिया ने पेनिसिलिन के प्रति प्रतिरोध कैसे विकसित किया

- Bacteria evolved by developing new enzymes, like **penicillinase**, which chop up penicillin molecules.
बैक्टीरिया ने **पेनिसिलिनस** जैसे नए एंजाइम विकसित किए, जो पेनिसिलिन अणुओं को काटते हैं।
- They also evade antibiotic action by **modifying the targets** of penicillin.
वे पेनिसिलिन के लक्ष्यों को **संशोधित** करके एंटीबायोटिक क्रियावली से बचते हैं।

Bacterial cell division and wall synthesis analogy

बैक्टीरिया की कोशिका विभाजन और दीवार संश्लेषण का उपमा

- Bacterial infection requires rapid division of bacterial cells, which requires **cell wall synthesis**.
बैक्टीरिया संक्रमण के लिए बैक्टीरिया कोशिकाओं का त्वरित विभाजन आवश्यक है, जिसके लिए **कोशिका दीवार संश्लेषण** की आवश्यकता होती है।
- To understand bacterial cell division, think of a square cell with walls made of **LEGO tiles**.
बैक्टीरिया की कोशिका विभाजन को समझने के लिए, एक वर्ग कोशिका की कल्पना करें, जिसकी दीवारें **LEGO टाइल्स** से बनी होती हैं।
- To divide, new **tiles** are added, extending the walls, then dividing the cell into two daughter cells.
विभाजन के लिए नए **टाइल्स** जोड़े जाते हैं, दीवारों का विस्तार किया जाता है, फिर कोशिका को दो पुत्र कोशिकाओं में विभाजित कर दिया जाता है।
- Real bacterial cells synthesize their own **wall material** and break and reform bonds within the existing wall to allow growth and division.
वास्तविक बैक्टीरिया कोशिकाएं अपनी **दीवार सामग्री** का संश्लेषण करती हैं और वृद्धि और विभाजन के लिए मौजूदा दीवार में बंधन तोड़ती और फिर से बनाती हैं।

Molecular scissors used in bacterial cell wall division

बैक्टीरिया की कोशिका दीवार विभाजन में प्रयुक्त आणविक कैंची



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



- **Endopeptidases** are enzymes that **uncouple** peptide crosslinks, while **lytic transglycosylases (LTs)** cleave the backbone sugar chains.
एंडोपेप्टिडेज एंजाइम हैं जो पेप्टाइड क्रॉसलिंग को **अलग** करते हैं, जबकि **लाइटिक ट्रांसग्लाइकोसिलेस (LTs)** बैकबोन शर्करा श्रृंखलाओं को काटते हैं।
- These enzymes work together to facilitate bacterial growth and division.
ये एंजाइम बैक्टीरिया की वृद्धि और विभाजन में सहायता करने के लिए एक साथ काम करते हैं।

Research at the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology

सेलुलर और आणविक जीवविज्ञान केंद्र में शोध

- **Dr. Manjula Reddy's group** at the **Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology** in Hyderabad works on mechanisms that enable bacteria to **control cell division**.
हैदराबाद स्थित सेलुलर और आणविक जीवविज्ञान केंद्र में डॉ. मन्जुला रेड्डी का समूह बैक्टीरिया को **कोशिका विभाजन** नियंत्रित करने में सक्षम बनाने वाले तंत्र पर काम करता है।
- They showed that bacteria can make up for the loss of crosslink-cutting scissors by making excess **chain-cutting LT scissors**.
उन्होंने दिखाया कि बैक्टीरिया **क्रॉसलिंग काटने वाली कैंची** के खोने की भरपाई **श्रृंखला काटने वाली LT कैंची** का अधिक उत्पादन करके कर सकते हैं।
- These findings help us better understand how bacteria survive against antibiotics, paving the way for **new strategies** to fight infections.
ये निष्कर्ष हमें यह समझने में मदद करते हैं कि बैक्टीरिया एंटीबायोटिक के खिलाफ कैसे जीवित रहते हैं, और संक्रमणों से लड़ने के लिए **नई रणनीतियों** का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं।



Question Corner

Blood-powered toes

How are salamanders able to take off and stick their landing with ease?

GS Paper III: S&T

Wandering salamanders are known for gliding high through the canopies of coastal redwood forests, but how the small amphibians stick their landing and take off with ease remains something of a mystery. As per a new study, the answer may have much to do with the blood-powered toes of wandering salamanders. Researchers discovered that wandering salamanders can rapidly fill, trap, and drain the blood in their toe tips to optimise attachment, detachment, and general locomotion through their

arboreal environment. The researchers uncovered that wandering salamanders can finely control and regulate blood flow to each side of their toe tips. This allows them to adjust pressure asymmetrically, improving grip on irregular surfaces like tree bark. Surprisingly, the blood rushing in before "toe off" appears to help salamanders detach rather than attach. By slightly inflating the toe tip, the salamanders reduce the surface area in contact with the surface they are on, minimising the energy required to let go.

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

Blood-powered toes रक्त-चालित पैर की उंगलियाँ

Wandering Salamanders

घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स

• **Wandering salamanders** are known for gliding through the **canopies** of coastal **redwood forests**, but how they stick their landing and take off remains a mystery.

घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स को लाल लकड़ी के जंगलों के छतनियों में तेजी से उड़ने के लिए जाना जाता है, लेकिन वे अपनी लैंडिंग कैसे पकड़ते हैं और उड़ान भरते हैं, यह अब तक एक रहस्य बना हुआ है।

• According to a new study, the answer may lie in the **blood-powered toes** of wandering salamanders.

एक नए अध्ययन के अनुसार, इसका उत्तर रक्त-संचालित अंगूठे में हो सकता है जो घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स के पास होते हैं।

How wandering salamanders use their toes

घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स अपने अंगूठों का कैसे उपयोग करते हैं

• Researchers discovered that wandering salamanders can rapidly **fill, trap, and drain the blood** in their toe tips to optimize **attachment, detachment, and locomotion**.

शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया कि घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स अपने अंगूठे के टिप्स में रक्त भरने, फँसाने और निकालने में सक्षम होते हैं ताकि वे जुड़ने, निकालने, और गति को अनुकूलित कर सकें।

- The researchers uncovered that wandering salamanders can **finely control and regulate blood flow** to each side of their toe tips.

शोधकर्ताओं ने यह भी खुलासा किया कि घूमने वाले सलामैंडर्स अपने अंगूठे के टिप्स के प्रत्येक पक्ष में रक्त प्रवाह को बारीकी से नियंत्रित और विनियमित कर सकते हैं।

- This allows them to adjust **pressure asymmetrically**, improving their **grip** on irregular surfaces like **tree bark**.

यह उन्हें दबाव को विषम रूप से समायोजित करने की अनुमति देता है, जिससे दरखत की छाल जैसी असमान सतहों पर उनका क़ाबू बेहतर होता है।

Role of blood in detachment

निकासी में रक्त की भूमिका

- Surprisingly, the blood rushing in before "**toe off**" appears to help salamanders **detach** rather than attach.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



आश्चर्यजनक रूप से, "अंगूठा हटाने" से पहले दौड़ता हुआ रक्त सलामेंडर्स को निकालने में मदद करता है, न कि जोड़ने में।

- By slightly inflating the toe tip, the salamanders reduce the **surface area** in contact with the surface they are on, minimising the energy required to let go.

अंगूठे के टिप को हल्के से फुलाकर, सलामेंडर्स उस सतह के साथ संपर्क में आने वाले सतह क्षेत्र को कम कर देते हैं, जिससे जाने के लिए आवश्यक ऊर्जा कम हो जाती है।

PATRIOTIC IAS

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



Is private investment expected to rise?

Will the tax incentives and other measures announced in the Budget help spur consumer demand?

GS Paper III: Investment

Prashanth Perumal

The story so far:

With the government providing a tax stimulus through income tax breaks to boost consumer spending and the RBI cutting interest rates for the first time in nearly five years, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Saturday said she was quite optimistic of the tide turning on private investments in the months to come. Addressing the media, she said, “anecdotal evidence suggests a pick-up in investment activity.” Ms. Sitharaman said that she had heard from different sources that orders for Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) for the period April to June were already getting booked, and that “industry is clearly seeing the signs of a possible recovery of consumption.”

Why was there a concern?

Private investment in India, which has been on a downward trajectory for more than a decade, showed further signs of weakening in the latest quarter. Private investment plans dropped by 1.4% in the December 2024-2025 quarter even though investments overall increased by 9.9% due to a significant rise in public investments by the Centre and State governments, which grew by 11.8% and 34.6%, respectively.

Private investment matters because it helps build physical, human, and other forms of capital that ultimately help increase the amount of goods and services produced in an economy. It should also be noted that private investment is generally considered to be more efficient than public investment, which is undertaken by the government. This is because private investors are subject to the discipline of profits and losses in the marketplace, which ensures that capital is allocated towards the most urgent needs of consumers. Public investments are not subject to the same degree of market discipline. But notably, public investment is viewed as a major reason behind the high growth numbers reported by India in recent years.

What determines private investment?

It is generally believed that money deposited as savings in banks by ordinary citizens is loaned out to fund large-scale investments. But in reality, private investment depends not on savings levels in the economy but on the pace at which loans are created by the banking system. This is because banks can create loans electronically through simple accounting entries that deposit money in borrowers’ accounts even without savings to back these loans. So, there is a strong positive relationship between bank credit growth and the level of private investment, with healthy bank credit growth driving private sector investment higher. In fact, bank credit growth averaged about 22% between 2005 and 2014 when economic growth was high, before dropping precipitously to just around 9% between 2014 and 2021 when the economy began to slow down.

Why has private investment been sluggish?

Many economists have blamed the lack of sufficient consumer demand for the lack of strong private investment in the country. They argue that unless the government does something to increase the amount of money that consumers have in their hands to spend, investors would be unwilling to take the risk of investing in business projects. Given this backdrop, making incomes up to ₹12 lakh tax-free is seen as an attempt to put more money in the hands of individuals to boost consumer spending and spur private investment. However, over the decades, there has been an inverse or negative relationship between private investment and consumer spending.

Private final consumption expenditure stood at a high of 90% of GDP way back in 1950-51, from where it dropped gradually over the decades to hit a low of 54.7% of GDP in 2010-11. At the same time, private investment as a percentage of GDP rose from around 10% in the decades between independence and economic liberalisation to around 27% in 2007-08. Interestingly, from around the time when private investment hit a peak in 2011-12, private consumer spending has actually risen, not fallen. In other words, over the last decade or so, consumer spending has actually risen at the same time that private investment has dropped from its peak. This suggests that the negative relationship between private investment and consumer spending could simply be due to the fact that the money in an economy that is not invested is spent on consumption, and vice-versa. Given this, policy uncertainty and unfriendly government policies are cited as the major reasons behind the slowdown in private investment. Many analysts have pointed to the drop in the pace of economic reforms as discouraging private investors from undertaking long-term capital-intensive investment projects.

IAS

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in



Is private investment expected to rise?

क्या निजी निवेश बढ़ने की उम्मीद है?

Will the tax incentives and other measures announced in the Budget help spur consumer demand?

क्या बजट में घोषित कर प्रोत्साहन और अन्य उपाय उपभोक्ता मांग को बढ़ाने में सहायक होंगे?

Government's Stimulus and RBI's Interest Rate Cut

सरकार की प्रोत्साहन योजना और आरबीआई की ब्याज दर में कटौती

- The government is providing a **tax stimulus** through **income tax breaks** to boost **consumer spending**, and the **RBI** has cut **interest rates** for the first time in nearly five years.

सरकार आयकर छूट के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता खर्च को बढ़ाने के लिए कर प्रोत्साहन प्रदान कर रही है, और आरबीआई ने लगभग पांच वर्षों में पहली बार ब्याज दरों में कटौती की है।

- Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman** is optimistic about a potential increase in private investments in the upcoming months.

वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण अगले महीनों में निजी निवेश में संभावित वृद्धि को लेकर आशावादी हैं।

- She mentioned that anecdotal evidence suggests a **pick-up in investment activity**. उन्होंने कहा कि निवेश गतिविधि में वृद्धि का आंशिक संकेत मिलने के लिए कुछ कहानियां हैं।

- Orders for Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG)** for the period **April to June** are already getting booked.

फास्ट मूविंग कंज्यूमर गुड्स (एफएमसीजी) के लिए अप्रैल से जून के दौरान के आदेश पहले से ही बुक हो रहे हैं।

- Industry is seeing signs of a **possible recovery of consumption**.

उद्योग उपभोक्तावाद के पुनः उभरने के संकेत देख रहा है।

Why Was There a Concern?

चिंता क्यों थी?

- Private investment in India has been on a **downward trajectory** for more than a decade.

भारत में निजी निवेश पिछले एक दशक से गिरावट की ओर था।

- In the **December 2024-2025 quarter**, private investment plans dropped by **1.4%**, while overall investments increased by **9.9%**.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



दिसंबर 2024-2025 की तिमाही में निजी निवेश योजनाओं में 1.4% की गिरावट आई, जबकि कुल निवेशों में 9.9% की वृद्धि हुई।

- Public investments by the **Centre and State governments** grew by **11.8%** and **34.6%**, respectively.

केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सार्वजनिक निवेशों में क्रमशः 11.8% और 34.6% की वृद्धि हुई।

Importance of Private Investment

निजी निवेश का महत्व

- Private investment is crucial because it helps build **physical, human, and other forms of capital**, ultimately increasing the production of goods and services in an economy. निजी निवेश अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह भौतिक, मानव और अन्य प्रकार के पूंजी का निर्माण करने में मदद करता है, जो अंततः एक अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाता है।
- Private investment is generally considered more **efficient** than public investment, which is undertaken by the government. निजी निवेश को आमतौर पर सरकारी निवेश की तुलना में अधिक कुशल माना जाता है।
- Private investors are subject to the discipline of **profits and losses**, ensuring capital is allocated toward the most urgent consumer needs. निजी निवेशक लाभ और हानि के अनुशासन के अधीन होते हैं, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि पूंजी उपभोक्ताओं की सबसे जरूरी जरूरतों की दिशा में आवंटित की जाए।
- Public investments are not subject to the same degree of **market discipline**. पारंपरिक सरकारी निवेशों में उतना बाजार अनुशासन नहीं होता है।
- However, public investment is viewed as a major reason behind India's high growth numbers in recent years. फिर भी, सार्वजनिक निवेश को हाल के वर्षों में भारत की उच्च वृद्धि दर का एक प्रमुख कारण माना जाता है।

What Determines Private Investment?

निजी निवेश को क्या निर्धारित करता है?

- Private investment is not determined by the **savings levels** in the economy, but by the pace at which **loans** are created by the **banking system**. निजी निवेश अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत स्तर द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि बैंकों द्वारा ऋण बनाने की गति द्वारा निर्धारित होता है।
- Banks can create **loans electronically** through accounting entries, without the need for savings to back these loans. बैंक ऋण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से खाता प्रविष्टियों के माध्यम से बना सकते हैं, बिना इन ऋणों के लिए बचत की आवश्यकता के।



- There is a **strong positive relationship** between **bank credit growth** and private investment, with healthy **bank credit growth driving private sector investment higher**.

बैंक क्रेडिट वृद्धि और निजी निवेश के बीच मजबूत सकारात्मक संबंध होता है, जहां स्वस्थ बैंक क्रेडिट वृद्धि निजी क्षेत्र निवेश को बढ़ाती है।

- **Bank credit growth** averaged about **22% between 2005 and 2014**, when economic growth was high, but dropped to just **around 9% between 2014 and 2021** as the economy slowed down.

बैंक क्रेडिट वृद्धि 2005 से 2014 के बीच लगभग 22% औसत रही, जब आर्थिक विकास उच्च था, लेकिन 2014 से 2021 के बीच यह गिरकर केवल 9% के करीब हो गई, जब अर्थव्यवस्था धीमी हो गई।

Why Has Private Investment Been Sluggish?

निजी निवेश सुस्त क्यों रहा है?

- Economists have blamed the **lack of sufficient consumer demand** for the weak private investment in the country.

आर्थशास्त्रियों ने देश में पर्याप्त उपभोक्ता मांग की कमी को कमजोर निजी निवेश का कारण बताया है।

- They argue that unless the **government increases consumer spending**, investors will be unwilling to take risks on business projects.

वे यह तर्क करते हैं कि यदि सरकार उपभोक्ता खर्च बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ नहीं करती, तो निवेशक व्यापार परियोजनाओं पर जोखिम लेने के लिए अनिच्छुक होंगे।

- Making incomes up to **₹12 lakh tax-free** is seen as an attempt to put more money in the hands of individuals to **boost consumer spending** and spur private investment.

₹12 लाख तक की आय को करमुक्त बनाना उपभोक्ता खर्च बढ़ाने और निजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए व्यक्तियों के हाथों में अधिक पैसा डालने का एक प्रयास माना जाता है।

- Over decades, there has been an **inverse relationship** between **private investment** and **consumer spending**.

दशकों से, निजी निवेश और उपभोक्ता खर्च के बीच एक विपरीत संबंध रहा है।

- Private **final consumption expenditure** stood at a high of **90% of GDP in 1950-51**, dropping gradually over decades to **54.7% of GDP in 2010-11**.

निजी अंतिम उपभोग खर्च 1950-51 में जीडीपी का 90% था, जो दशकों में धीरे-धीरे घटकर 2010-11 में जीडीपी का 54.7% हो गया।

- At the same time, private investment as a percentage of GDP rose from around **10% between independence and economic liberalisation** to about **27% in 2007-08**.

इसी समय, जीडीपी के प्रतिशत के रूप में निजी निवेश स्वतंत्रता और आर्थिक उदारीकरण के बीच लगभग **10%** से बढ़कर **2007-08 में लगभग 27%** हो गया।

- Interestingly, from the time **private investment peaked in 2011-12**, **private consumer spending** has actually risen, not fallen.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



रोचक बात यह है कि निजी निवेश 2011-12 में चरम पर पहुंचने के बाद, निजी उपभोक्ता खर्च वास्तव में बढ़ा है, घटा नहीं।

- Over the last decade, **consumer spending has increased** while private investment has dropped from its peak.

पिछले दशक में, **उपभोक्ता खर्च में वृद्धि हुई** है जबकि निजी निवेश अपने चरम से घटा है।

- This suggests that the **negative relationship** between private investment and consumer spending could be due to the fact that money not invested is spent on **consumption**, and vice-versa.

यह यह संकेत देता है कि निजी निवेश और उपभोक्ता खर्च के बीच **नकारात्मक संबंध** शायद इस तथ्य के कारण हो सकता है कि जो पैसा निवेश नहीं किया गया है, वह **उपभोग** पर खर्च किया जाता है, और इसके विपरीत।

- Policy **uncertainty** and **unfriendly government policies** are seen as major reasons behind the **slowdown in private investment**.

नीति की अनिश्चितता और सरकारी नीतियों की अप्रियता को निजी निवेश में मंदी के प्रमुख कारणों के रूप में देखा जाता है।

- The **drop in the pace of economic reforms** has discouraged private investors from undertaking long-term capital-intensive investment projects.



Electric elephant breaks cover

The Kombara temple in Thrissur of Kerala has refrained from using live elephants in its rituals since 2015, citing exorbitant costs and suffering endured by captive elephants

GS Paper III: Environment

The ancient Kombara Sreekrishna Swami Temple, located near Irinjalakuda in Thrissur district, recently witnessed a rare sight. While the temple was adorned with festive floral decorations and hosted a vibrant *Panchari melam* (traditional orchestra) with numerous artists, the star attraction, Kombara Kannan, was not a living elephant but a mechanical marvel.

Since 2015, the temple has refrained from using live elephants in its rituals and festivals due to the exorbitant costs and the suffering endured by captive elephants, which are chained and often made to take part in long and tiring processions. Ravi Nambuthiri, the temple president, says, "In honour of our decision to never hire or own a live elephant for our temple rituals and festivals, we are absolutely thrilled to accept a mechanical elephant. All of God's creations deserve love and respect."

Standing about three metres tall and weighing 800 kg, Kombara Kannan was gifted to the temple by the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and sitarist Anoushka Shankar.

The mechanical elephant was crafted by Prashanth Puthuvelli, an innovator from Chalakudy, and his three partners. Their journey began in 2018 when they built mechanical

elephants for expatriate Malayalis ahead of the Dubai Pooram festival. Since then, they have created over 46 elephants in various sizes, now found across Kerala, several other Indian States, and countries such as the U.S., Canada, Spain, and England. Currently, Prashanth is working on an African mechanical elephant model for Kenya.

These mechanical elephants, constructed using rubber, fibre, metal, mesh, foam, and steel, are powered by five motors. Powered by electricity, they mimic the natural movements of elephants – shaking their heads, swishing tails, flapping ears, and spraying water. Mounted on wheelbases, they can be easily manoeuvred during processions and rituals via remote control or even manually.

The installation of Kombara Kannan made headlines in Kerala, coinciding with reports of three human deaths caused by live elephants on a single day. Recent court interventions have also intensified scrutiny over the use of elephants in festivals. Animal rights activists have long highlighted the suffering of captive elephants used in festivals. Kerala's elephant-related death statistics are alarming: from 2012 to February 2023, wild elephants killed 202 people, while captive elephants caused 196 deaths between 2011 and 2023.



Electric elephant breaks cover

इलेक्ट्रिक हाथी छिपकर बाहर निकलता है

The Kombara temple in Thrissur of Kerala has refrained from using live elephants in its rituals since 2015, citing exorbitant costs and suffering endured by captive elephants

केरल के त्रिशूर में कोम्बारा मंदिर ने अत्यधिक लागत और बंदी हाथियों द्वारा सहन की जाने वाली पीड़ा का हवाला देते हुए 2015 से अपने अनुष्ठानों में जीवित हाथियों का उपयोग करने से परहेज किया है।

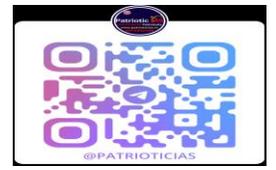
Kombara Sreekrishna Swami Temple's Unique Attraction
कोम्बारा श्रीकृष्ण स्वामी मंदिर का अद्वितीय आकर्षण



- The **Kombara Sreekrishna Swami Temple** in **Irinjalakuda, Thrissur district** recently hosted a rare event with a **mechanical elephant** as the star attraction instead of a living one.

इरिन्जालकुड़ा, त्रिश्शूर जिले में स्थित कोम्बारा श्रीकृष्ण स्वामी मंदिर ने हाल ही में एक दुर्लभ आयोजन किया, जिसमें जीवित हाथी की जगह यांत्रिक हाथी मुख्य आकर्षण के रूप में था।

- Since **2015**, the temple has refrained from using **live elephants** in its rituals and festivals due to high costs and the suffering of captive elephants.
2015 से, मंदिर ने जीवित हाथियों का उपयोग अपने अनुष्ठानों और त्योहारों में उच्च लागत और बंदी हाथियों के कष्टों के कारण बंद कर दिया है।
- **Ravi Namboothiri**, the temple president, stated they were thrilled to accept a **mechanical elephant** in honor of their decision to never use live elephants.
रवि नंबूदीरी, मंदिर के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि वे अपने निर्णय के सम्मान में यांत्रिक हाथी को स्वीकार करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रसन्न हैं कि वे कभी भी जीवित हाथी का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे।
- **Kombara Kannan**, the mechanical elephant, stands **about three meters tall** and weighs **800 kg**.
कोम्बारा कानन, यांत्रिक हाथी, लगभग तीन मीटर ऊंचा है और इसका वजन 800 किलोग्राम है।
- The mechanical elephant was **gifted** to the temple by **PETA** and **sitarist Anoushka Shankar**.
यांत्रिक हाथी को मंदिर को पीईटीए और सितारवादक अनुशुका शंकर ने उपहार में दिया था।
- **Prashanth Puthuvellil**, an innovator from **Chalakydy**, and his three partners crafted the elephant.
प्रशांत पुथुवेलिल, जो चालकुडी के एक नवोन्मेषक हैं, और उनके तीन साझेदारों ने हाथी का निर्माण किया।
- Their journey began in **2018**, when they created mechanical elephants for **Dubai Pooram festival**.
उनकी यात्रा **2018** में शुरू हुई, जब उन्होंने दुबई पूराम त्योहार के लिए यांत्रिक हाथी बनाए थे।
- Since then, they have created over **46 elephants** in various sizes, now found across **Kerala, other Indian States**, and countries like the **U.S., Canada, Spain, and England**.
इसके बाद से, उन्होंने विभिन्न आकारों में **46 से अधिक हाथी** बनाए हैं, जो अब केरल, अन्य भारतीय राज्यों, और यू.एस., कनाडा, स्पेन, और इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों में पाए जाते हैं।
- Prashanth is currently working on a **model of an African elephant for Kenya**.
प्रशांत वर्तमान में केन्या के लिए आफ्रिकी हाथी का मॉडल पर काम कर रहे हैं।
- The mechanical elephants are built using materials like **rubber, fibre, metal, mesh, foam, and steel**, powered by **five motors**.
यांत्रिक हाथी रबर, फाइबर, धातु, जाल, फोम, और इस्पात जैसे सामग्रियों से बनाए जाते हैं, जिन्हें पाँच मोटर्स द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है।
- The elephants are powered by **electricity** and mimic **natural movements** such as shaking their heads, swishing tails, flapping ears, and spraying water.
हाथी बिजली से संचालित होते हैं और प्राकृतिक गति का अनुकरण करते हैं, जैसे सिर हिलाना, पूंछ हिलाना, कान फड़फड़ाना, और पानी छिड़कना।



- These mechanical elephants can be easily maneuvered during **processions** and rituals via **remote control** or manually.
इन यांत्रिक हाथियों को जुलूसों और अनुष्ठानों के दौरान रिमोट कंट्रोल या मैन्युअल रूप से आसानी से नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है।
- The installation of **Kombara Kannan** made headlines in **Kerala**, coinciding with reports of **three human deaths** caused by live elephants on the same day.
कोम्बारा कानन की स्थापना ने केरल में सुर्खियां बनाई, जो एक ही दिन में जीवित हाथियों द्वारा तीन मानव मौतों की रिपोर्ट से मेल खाती है।
- Recent **court interventions** have intensified scrutiny over the use of elephants in festivals.
हाल ही में न्यायालयी हस्तक्षेप ने त्योहारों में हाथियों के उपयोग पर जांच बढ़ा दी है।
- **Animal rights activists** have long highlighted the suffering of **captive elephants** used in festivals.
पशु अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं ने लंबे समय से त्योहारों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले बंदी हाथियों के कष्टों को उजागर किया है।
- Kerala's **elephant-related death statistics** are alarming: from **2012 to February 2023**, wild elephants killed **202 people**, while captive elephants caused **196 deaths** between **2011 and 2023**.
केरल के हाथी संबंधित मौतों के आंकड़े चिंताजनक हैं: 2012 से फरवरी 2023 तक, जंगली हाथियों ने 202 लोगों को मारा, जबकि बंदी हाथियों ने 2011 से 2023 के बीच 196 मौतें कीं।





TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



TOPICS COVERED (PCS Special)

1. UPSC extends last date to apply for civil services exam /

यूपीएससी ने सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि बढ़ाई

UPSC extends last date to apply for civil services exam

UPSC extends last date to apply for civil services exam

यूपीएससी ने सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि बढ़ाई

UPSC Notification
Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

UPSC Extends Last Date for Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2025

UPSC ने सिविल सर्विसेज प्रीलिमिनरी परीक्षा 2025 के लिए आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि बढ़ाई

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has extended the last date to apply for civil services preliminary examination 2025 till February 18.

The civil services examination is conducted annually by the UPSC in three stages – preliminary, mains and interview – to select officers of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and Indian Police Service (IPS), among others.

The last date for registration for Civil Services (Preliminary) 2025 and Indian Forest Service (Preliminary) 2025 exams “has been extended till 18.02.2025 (6 pm),” said a note put out by the Commission on its website.

A correction window will also be open for applicants “till expiry of seven days from the next day after the closure of application window i.e. from 19.02.2025 to 25.02.2025”, it said.

• The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has extended the last date to apply for Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2025 till February 18, 2025. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (UPSC) ने सिविल सर्विसेज प्रीलिमिनरी परीक्षा 2025 के लिए आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि 18 फरवरी 2025 तक बढ़ा दी है।

• The Civil Services Examination is conducted annually by UPSC in three stages: Preliminary, Mains, and Interview, to select officers for services such as the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and Indian Police Service (IPS).

सिविल सर्विसेज परीक्षा हर साल UPSC द्वारा तीन चरणों में आयोजित की जाती है:

प्रीलिमिनरी, मेन्स, और साक्षात्कार, जिससे भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS), भारतीय विदेश सेवा (IFS), और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (IPS) जैसी सेवाओं के अधिकारियों का चयन किया जाता है।

• The last date for registration for Civil Services (Preliminary) 2025 and Indian Forest Service (Preliminary) 2025 exams has been extended till 18.02.2025 (6 pm).

सिविल सर्विसेज (प्रीलिमिनरी) 2025 और भारतीय वन सेवा (प्रीलिमिनरी) 2025 परीक्षा के लिए पंजीकरण की अंतिम तिथि 18.02.2025 (शाम 6 बजे) तक बढ़ाई गई है।

• A correction window will also be open for applicants from 19.02.2025 to 25.02.2025 to make corrections in their applications.

आवेदकों के लिए एक सुधार विंडो 19.02.2025 से 25.02.2025 तक खुली रहेगी, जिसमें वे अपने आवेदन में सुधार कर सकेंगे।

Address : 3rd Floor, KV Tower, Padleyganj Road, Gorakhpur
Email Id : info@patrioticias.in
Contact Number : 9971932488
Website : patrioticias.in