

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



05
SEPTEMBER



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**

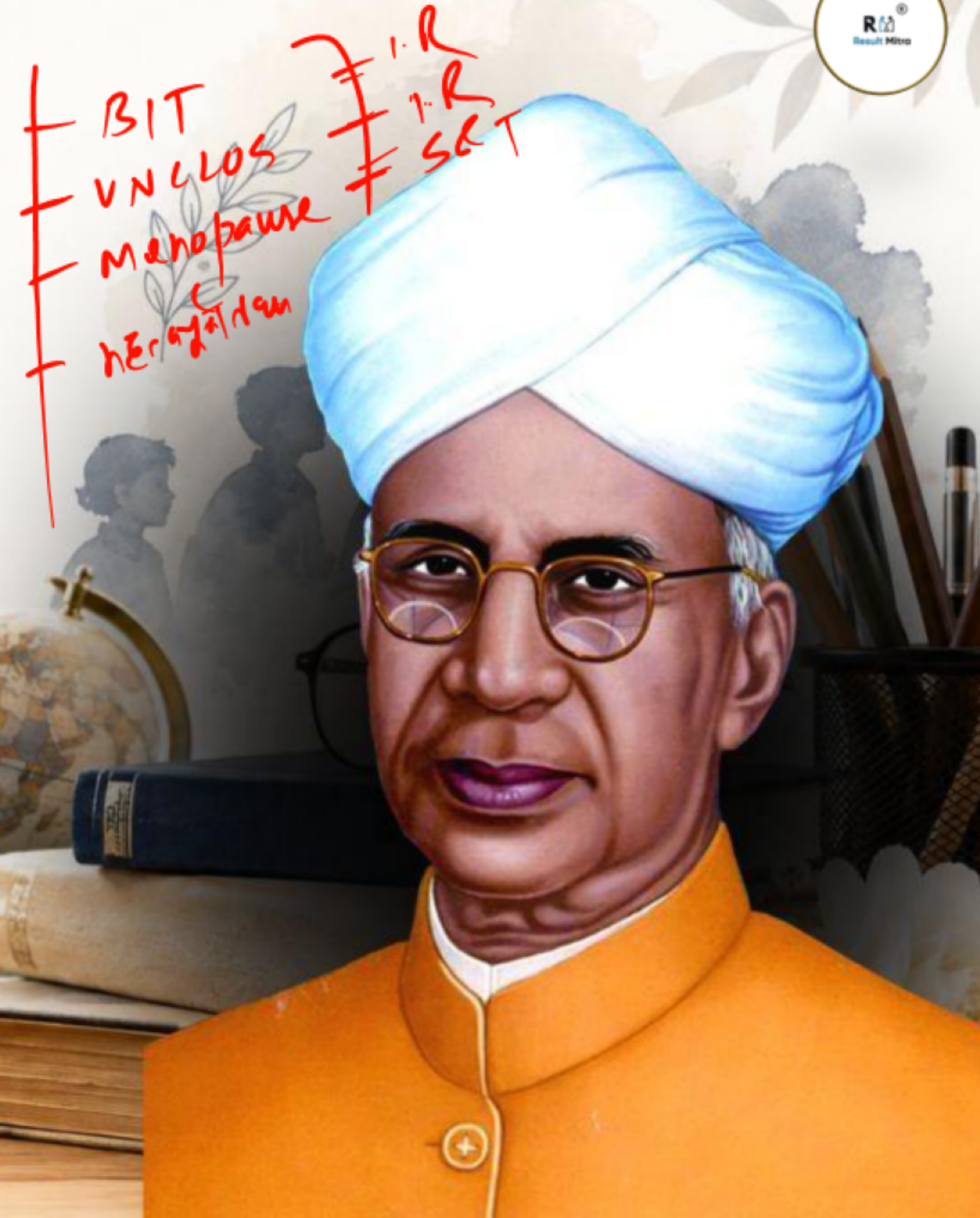


**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“ जो हमारे
आज को संवारते हैं
ताकि हमारा
कल बेहतर बन सके,
वही सच्चे गुरु हैं। ”

शिक्षक दिवस

की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं!



A BIT of a reset, with a wider debate

It has been widely reported that India is revising its model bilateral investment treaty (BIT) and that the revised text will soon be placed before the Union cabinet. The seeds of this were sown when Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said in the Union Budget speech in 2025 that India was considering revamping its 2015 Model BIT. The treaty was adopted as part of a wider appraisal process launched after several foreign investors sued India for BIT breaches. The two key outcomes of this appraisal were the unilateral termination of BITs and the adoption of a new model BIT as the basis to launch new negotiations.

A model that is out of balance

In the last decade or so, India has managed to conclude only a handful of BITs based on its 2015 model. This reveals the many limitations of the 2015 model, which many scholars, including this writer, have repeatedly pointed out. If investment treaties aim to balance the two competing objectives of investment protection (one end of the spectrum) and the state's right to regulate (the other end), the Indian model BIT tilts heavily towards the latter. This creates doubts among countries that export capital to India about the legal protection afforded to their investments. These doubts are exacerbated by high regulatory risks, not-so-well-developed governance models, and an agonisingly tardy judicial system. As these concerns have grown louder, India has rightly decided to revisit the model, apparently with the objective of pulling the pendulum back towards the centre.

Any process of review of BITs has two core components. The first is on what substantive and procedural changes need to be made to the law; and the second is about what processes need to be followed to ensure the robustness of the outcome. The first aspect has attracted considerable attention, with experts pointing out



Prabhash Ranjan

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Revising India's bilateral investment treaty (BIT) requires consultation and stronger democratic accountability

the necessary legal reforms, such as making it easier for foreign investors to use international arbitration for treaty claims, enhancing the substantive protections for foreign investment, and having more investment facilitation measures. However, the second issue has not been deliberated much.

Concerns about democratic deficit

Since international economic treaties, including those on foreign investment, have a conspicuous impact on citizens, it brings into play the all-affected principle in democracy. In other words, whether those affected by, say, an investment treaty should have a right to participate in decision-making. If those affected are not able to participate effectively in decision-making, say, through their elected representatives or other civil society organisations, it raises concerns about 'democratic deficit' in the treaty-making process. Originating in debates in Europe, 'democratic deficit' refers to the insufficient oversight of technocrats and bureaucracies, or the executive in general, including the political executive, who negotiate and evolve treaty frameworks behind closed doors. The lack of oversight may take many forms, such as a lack of or inadequate parliamentary supervision of the treaty-making process, and an absence of an external consultative process with other stakeholders, including subject-matter experts and civil society organisations.

To overcome the charge of 'democratic deficit', many countries, such as the United Kingdom and Australia, mandatorily place the text of the negotiated treaty before ratification on the floor of the Parliament, enabling it to express its views. Specifically, in the context of model BITs, Norway held two rounds of public consultations – in 2008 and 2015 – on an updated draft. Likewise, Colombia released its model BIT for public

consultation. India, too, in March 2015, circulated its draft 2015 model BIT for public comment. This provided an opportunity for the Law Commission of India (LCI) to assemble a team of experts to study the draft model BIT. The LCI, in its 260th report, made recommendations on how to improve the draft model BIT. India finally adopted the revised version in December 2015, though not all of the LCI's recommended changes were reflected in it.

Have a consultative process

Presumably, the government must have already undertaken widespread internal consultations, i.e., intra-governmental deliberations on the model BIT. As regards external consultation, the following may be considered. First, form a core team of experts, external to the government, who have demonstrated proficiency in international investment law or foreign investment, and engage with them. This would ideally include international lawyers and economists drawn from universities, research institutions and think tanks. This core team could act as the sounding board for the government. Second, invite industry bodies, arbitrators, law firms, and other civil society organisations to offer their views on the model BIT.

Following these first two steps, the third step will be to prepare a draft and place it in the public domain, inviting comments from the public at large, as done in March 2015. In the fourth step, or simultaneously, the draft model BIT should be placed on the floor of Parliament for discussion. The relevant department-related parliamentary committees can also be roped in for the same. Most notably, this consultative process should not be carried out merely as a box-ticking exercise, but as a meaningful activity that upholds the spirit of participatory democracy, which would necessarily include engagement with dissenting views.

— S. Lakshmi

BIT

- **BIT 2015 (Model Bilateral Investment Treaty 2015)** भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया गया एक ढांचा (Framework) है, जिसके आधार पर भारत अन्य देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधियां (Bilateral Investment Treaties) साइन करता है। इसका मुख्य मकसद विदेशी निवेशकों के अधिकारों और भारतीय सरकार के संप्रभु अधिकारों (Sovereign Rights) के बीच संतुलन बनाना है।

BIT 2015 क्यों लाया गया?

- 2015 से पहले भारत 1993 के ओल्ड मॉडल BIT का इस्तेमाल करता था, लेकिन 2010 के दशक में भारत को कई बड़े नुकसान झेलने पड़े:
- **ISDS की मनमानी:** पुराना मॉडल ISDS (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) व्यवस्था देता था। इसके तहत विदेशी कंपनियां भारत के किसी भी कानून, टैक्स या पॉलिसी चेंज को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता अदालत (International Arbitration) में चुनौती दे देती थीं (जैसे: वोडाफोन टैक्स केस, केयर्न एनर्जी केस, और 2G स्पेक्ट्रम केस)।
- **अरबों डॉलर के मुकदमे:** अंतरराष्ट्रीय अदालतों ने भारत सरकार के खिलाफ फैसले सुनाए और अरबों डॉलर का जुर्माना लगाया।
- **सरकारी नीतियों पर असर:** सरकार जनहित (Public Interest), पर्यावरण या टैक्स से जुड़े फैसले खुलकर नहीं ले पा रही थी।
- इसी वजह से भारत ने अपने पुराने 70+ BIT कैंसिल कर दिए और 2015 में नया **Model BIT 2015** लाया, ताकि विदेशी कंपनियों की मनमानी पर लगाम लगाई जा सके।

Model BIT 2015 की मुख्य विशेषताएं

- **घरेलू अदालतों का इस्तेमाल जरूरी:** विदेशी निवेशक सीधे अंतरराष्ट्रीय कोर्ट नहीं जा सकते। उन्हें विवाद के समाधान के लिए पहले कम से कम 5 साल तक भारतीय अदालतों में केस लड़ना होगा।
- **टैक्स और नीतियां बाहर:** टैक्स, जनहित के कानून, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा, और अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग जैसे मुद्दों को BIT के दायरे से पूरी तरह बाहर रखा गया।
- **Most Favoured Nation (MFN) क्लॉज हटाया गया:** विदेशी कंपनियां किसी तीसरे देश की संधि का हवाला देकर extra सुविधाओं का दावा नहीं कर सकतीं।

BIT
2015 BIT

2015 → BIT

2025

इसमें हाल ही में क्या बदलाव/सुधार किए गए हैं?

- Model BIT 2015 लागू होने के बाद कई बड़े देशों (जैसे यूरोपीय संघ, अमेरिका, यूके) ने इसे बहुत सख्त माना और भारत के साथ BIT साइन करने से मना कर दिया (क्योंकि 5 साल तक भारतीय अदालतों में रुकने का नियम उन्हें बहुत लंबा लगा)।
- विदेशी निवेश (FDI) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट के बाद से इसमें लचीलापन (Flexibility) लाने के कदम उठाए हैं:
- **5 साल वाली शर्त में ढील:** सरकार अब व्यापार साझेदारों के साथ बातचीत के दौरान **Exhaustion of Local Remedies (ELR)** यानी 5 साल तक भारतीय अदालत में रहने की अनिवार्य शर्त की समय-सीमा को कम करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है।
- **'High-Income' देशों के लिए अलग व्यवस्था:** विकसित और मजबूत न्याय प्रणाली वाले देशों के साथ फ्लेक्सिबल शर्तों पर समझौते की तैयारी की जा रही है (जैसे भारत-UAE BIT, जो हाल ही में प्रभावी हुआ है)।
- **फास्ट-ट्रैक मध्यस्थता (Arbitration):** विवादों को जल्द सुलझाने के लिए एक निश्चित टाइमलाइन और पारदर्शी मध्यस्थता प्रक्रिया को जोड़ा जा रहा है।
- **FTA के साथ इंटीग्रेशन:** भारत अब अलग से BIT साइन करने के बजाय इसे मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTA) के तहत 'इन्वेस्टमेंट चैप्टर' के रूप में शामिल कर रहा है (जैसे यूके और ईयू के साथ चल रही वार्ता में)।



प्रश्न. भारत के मॉडल द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधि (Model BIT) 2015 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसके तहत विदेशी निवेशकों को विवाद की स्थिति में सीधे अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता (International Arbitration) मंच पर जाने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।
2. कर संबंधी विवादों (Taxation disputes) और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा से जुड़े कानूनों को इस मॉडल संधि के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है।
3. इसमें 'मोस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन' (MFN) क्लॉज को शामिल किया गया है ताकि सभी विदेशी निवेशकों को समान अधिकार मिल सकें।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- A. केवल 1 और 3
- B. केवल 2
- C. केवल 2 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Youtube link

→ FDI - 13

→ FII

→ FDI वर्तमान स्थिति - कितने पर
उत्तर से उत्तर।

→ MFN ??

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains) हेतु प्रश्न

2 x 100
5000
2 marks

1000 Qu
main

- प्रश्न. "भारत का Model BIT 2015 राज्य के संप्रभु अधिकारों की रक्षा और विदेशी निवेशकों के हितों को संतुलित करने का एक प्रयास था, लेकिन इसने भारत के वैश्विक निवेश प्रवाह को भी प्रभावित किया।" इस कथन के आलोक में 2015 के मॉडल BIT के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की समीक्षा कीजिए तथा हाल के वर्षों में इसमें लाए जा रहे व्यावहारिक बदलावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

X

'UN Convention on the Law of the Sea is still the constitution of oceans'

'We have 172 countries which are parties to UNCLOS; this is near universal; even though the U.S. is not a party, it regards UNCLOS as the authoritative law of the sea,' says the Magsaysay award winner; he adds that Iran, which has blockaded the Strait of Hormuz, is not a party to the conventions, but the regime of transit passage has become part of customary international law and is binding on Tehran

INTERVIEW

Tommy Koh

M. Kalyanaraman

Among the Ramon Magsaysay award winners this year was Tommy Koh. Born in 1937 and educated as a lawyer and a legal scholar, Mr. Koh chaired a pivotal negotiating committee of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In 1982, as presi-

dent of the entire conference, Mr. Koh led more than 150 nations to adopt the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has been in the news because of many disputes that have arisen including Strait of Hormuz.

What do you think the award, especially the recognition of your role in UNCLOS, signifies?

It is an endorsement of my work to build a world governed by law and not by force.

You took over the presidency of UNCLOS III in 1980, inheriting nearly a decade of negotiation. What were the hardest compromises you had to broker in the final years before the 1982 signing?

The biggest challenge was the Reagan Administration's radical demands on seabed mining which were rejected by the developing countries. [U.S. President Ronald Reagan changed the stance of the U.S. taken



during the Jimmy Carter era. He objected to UNCLOS Part XI's treatment of the deep seabed as the "common heritage of mankind" that he saw as going against free-enterprise and

private-property norms.]

The U.S. never ratified the Convention despite the 1994 Part XI fix. Many other nations such as Iran haven't either. Is there a case for UNCLOS IV so all nations are onboard?

We have 172 countries which are parties to UNCLOS. This is near universal. Even though the United States is not a party, it regards UNCLOS as the authoritative law of the sea.

Do you think the Malacca-Singapore straits are a model for resolving the Strait of Hormuz crisis? Or do you think status quo before the war is the best solution for the world, if not for Iran?

The priority is to end the war. Before the war there was no trouble in the Strait of Hormuz.

Do the Malacca-Singapore straits provide transit rights to warships and

submarines? Iran seems to be very keen on not allowing that.

Iran is not a party to UNCLOS. However, the regime of transit passage has become part of customary international law and is binding on Iran.

Given current EEZ (exclusive economic zone) and seabed disputes – South China Sea, Indian Ocean boundary questions – do you think UNCLOS's core architecture is

holding up?

It is still the "constitution" of the world's ocean.

Countries dub some ships as dark fleet and take punitive, material action against them including in the high seas. Do you agree with that?

This is a big problem for the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

It is at the IMO that we should try to tackle this problem.



- **UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)** अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून का एक ऐसा दस्तावेज है जो दुनिया के 70% से अधिक हिस्से (महासागरों) का प्रशासन करता है। इसे **"समुद्र का संविधान"** (Constitution of the Seas) कहा जाता है।
- यह संधि तय करती है कि कौन सा देश समुद्र के कितने हिस्से पर मालिकाना हक रखेगा, कहां व्यापारिक जहाज स्वतंत्र रूप से तैर सकते हैं, और समुद्री संसाधनों (जैसे तेल, गैस, मछली और खनिज) पर किसका अधिकार होगा।

UNCLOS का इतिहास और विकास

- ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि: 17वीं सदी में डच न्यायविद ह्यूगो ग्रेटियस ने *"Mare Liberum"* (खुला समुद्र) का सिद्धांत दिया था, जिसके तहत समुद्र पर सबका अधिकार माना गया।
- **UNCLOS I, II और III:** द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद देशों द्वारा समुद्र पर मनमाने दावों को रोकने के लिए UN के तत्वावधान में तीन सम्मेलन हुए:
 - **UNCLOS I (1956):** शुरुआती प्रयास, पर सहमति नहीं बनी।
 - **UNCLOS II (1960):** कोई ठोस नतीजा नहीं निकला।
 - **UNCLOS III (1973–1982):** 1967 में माल्टा के राजदूत आर्विड पारदो के ऐतिहासिक भाषण से प्रेरित होकर 9 सालों की बातचीत के बाद 1982 में जमैका के मोंटेगो बे में UNCLOS अपनाया गया।
- **लागू होना:** यह संधि 16 नवंबर 1994 को लागू हुई। वर्तमान में भारत सहित 168+ देश इसके सदस्य हैं (अमेरिका ने इसे साइन किया है पर अपनी संसद से पास नहीं कराया है)।

UNCLOS

✓ X

UNCLOS के तहत 5 मुख्य समुद्री क्षेत्र (Maritime Zones)

- तट रेखा (Baseline) से दूरी के आधार पर समुद्र को 5 हिस्सों में बांटा गया है:

समुद्री क्षेत्र	तट से दूरी	देश के अधिकार एवं नियम
1. आंतरिक जल (Internal Waters)	तट रेखा के अंदर (नदियां, खाड़ियां, बंदरगाह)	देश का <u>पूर्ण संप्रभु अधिकार</u> । विदेशी जहाजों को प्रवेश के लिए अनुमति अनिवार्य।
2. प्रादेशिक जल (Territorial Sea)	Baseline से 12 समुद्री मील (Nautical Miles)	पूर्ण संप्रभुता (हवाई क्षेत्र सहित)। विदेशी जहाजों को ' <u>निर्दोष मार्ग</u> ' (Innocent Passage) का अधिकार होता है (बिना किसी नुकसान के शांतिपूर्वक गुजरना)।
3. संलग्न क्षेत्र (Contiguous Zone)	Baseline से 24 समुद्री मील तक	देश को सीमा शुल्क (Customs), कर (Taxation), आब्रजन (Immigration) और प्रदूषण <u>नियंत्रण</u> कानून लागू करने का अधिकार।
4. अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (EEZ)	Baseline से 200 समुद्री मील तक	संप्रभुता नहीं, लेकिन <u>विशेष आर्थिक अधिकार</u> (मछली पकड़ने, <u>तेल/गैस निकालने</u> , <u>पवन ऊर्जा</u> और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान का अधिकार)। अन्य देश यहां से जहाज और केबल बिछा सकते हैं।
5. उच्च सागर (High Seas)	200 समुद्री मील से आगे	<u>मानव जाति की साझी विरासत</u> । किसी देश का मालिकाना हक नहीं। सभी के लिए नौवहन (Navigation) और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान खुला है।



UNCLOS के तहत स्थापित 3 प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं

- विवादों के निपटारे और समुद्री प्रशासन के लिए 3 स्वतंत्र संस्थाएं बनाई गईं:
- **ITLOS (International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea):** जर्मनी के हैम्बर्ग में स्थित अंतरराष्ट्रीय अदालत, जो समुद्री विवादों को सुलझाती है।
- **ISA (International Seabed Authority):** जमैका में स्थित संस्था, जो राष्ट्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर (High Seas) समुद्री तलहटी में खनिजों के खनन को नियंत्रित करती है।
- **CLCS (Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf):** यह तय करती है कि किसी देश का महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट (Continental Shelf) 200 समुद्री मील से आगे बढ़ता है या नहीं।

भारत और दक्षिण चीन सागर (South China Sea) के संदर्भ में महत्व

- **भारत का रुख:** भारत हमेशा UNCLOS का पालन करता है। उदाहरण के लिए, 2014 में जब ITLOS ने भारत-बांग्लादेश समुद्री सीमा विवाद में बांग्लादेश के पक्ष में फैसला दिया, तो भारत ने उसे सहर्ष स्वीकार किया।
- **दक्षिण चीन सागर विवाद:** चीन UNCLOS का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता होने के बावजूद अपनी 'Nine-Dash Line' के जरिए 90% दक्षिण चीन सागर पर अपना दावा ठोकता है। 2016 में जब 'स्थायी मध्यस्थता न्यायालय' (PCA) ने चीन के दावों को खारिज कर दिया, तो चीन ने इस फैसले को मानने से इनकार कर दिया।

ITLOS
ISA
CLCS

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Practice Question)

- प्रश्न. 'संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून सम्मेलन' (UNCLOS) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. प्रादेशिक जल (Territorial Sea) में तटीय राज्य को पूर्ण संप्रभुता प्राप्त होती है, लेकिन अन्य देशों के जहाजों को 'निर्दोष मार्ग' (Innocent Passage) का अधिकार होता है।
2. अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (EEZ) में तटीय राज्य को प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन का विशेष आर्थिक अधिकार होता है, लेकिन वह अन्य देशों के जहाजों की आवाजाही को नहीं रोक सकता।
3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्रतल प्राधिकरण (International Seabed Authority - ISA) की स्थापना UNCLOS के तहत की गई थी, जो उच्च सागरों (High Seas) में खनन गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

- प्रश्न. "संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून सम्मेलन (UNCLOS) ने महासागरों के वैश्विक शासन में एक मील का पत्थर स्थापित किया है, किंतु वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक तनावों और दक्षिण चीन सागर (South China Sea) जैसे विवादों ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा दिए हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में UNCLOS के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए तथा बताइए कि भारत ने वैश्विक समुद्री नियमों के पालन में क्या उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है?

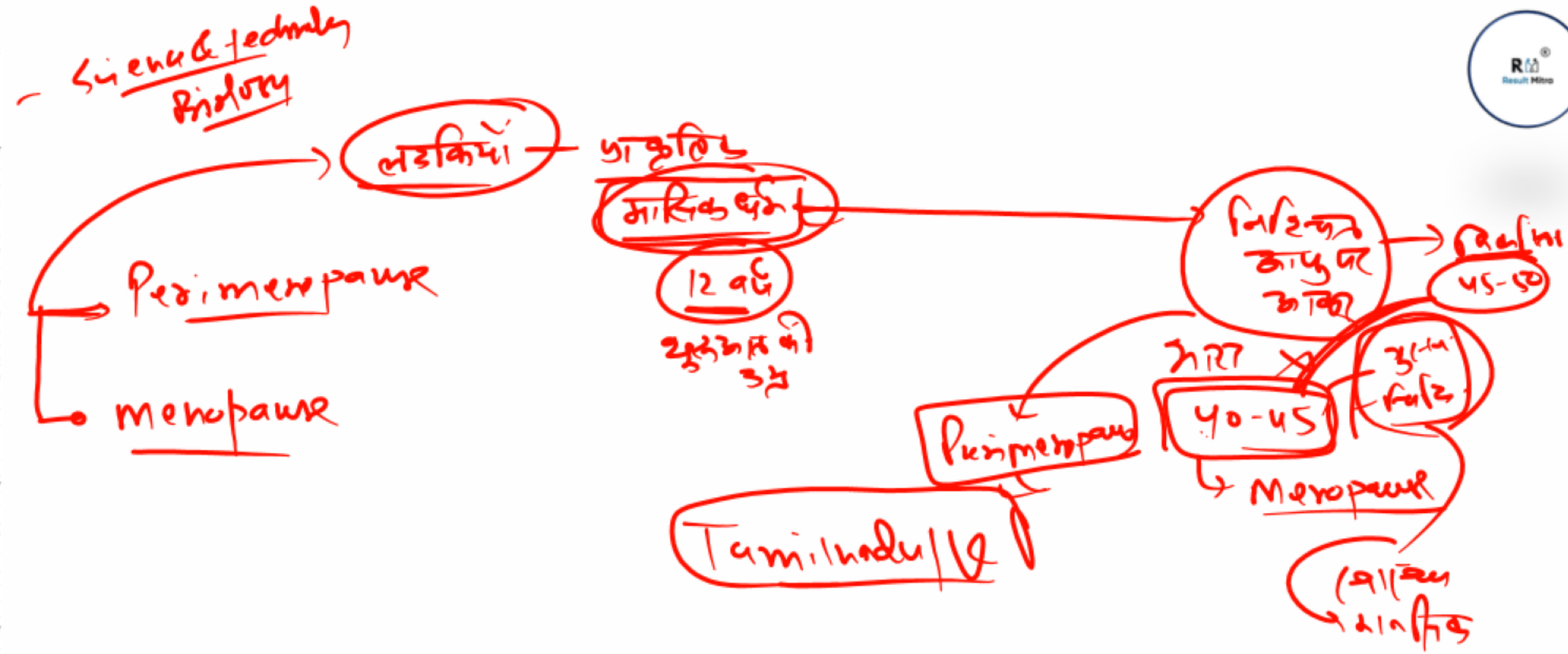
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Out of neglect bin

The perimenopausal policy will ease access to care for women in midlife

Women's health care can be accused of being focused entirely on the reproductive age group. Menopause, for instance, is a natural transition phase, but even when its symptoms are severe and debilitating, women seldom have access to health care, and are forced to 'just endure'. Given the huge care gap that exists here, it is appreciable that Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have taken the step to move ahead with the announcement of a perimenopause/menopause policy. Both the States made the announcement within a short while of each other, in August. The primary benefit, besides retrieving women's mid-life care from the neglect bin it has been languishing in so far, is that the physical and mental-health needs of women in this stage of life will become part of routine government health care, making access to care easier. Tamil Nadu Health Minister K.G. Arunraj made the announcement of a perimenopausal care policy in the Assembly on August 17. He said the aim was to facilitate early identification of physical and mental health needs of perimenopausal women, with screening, counselling and treatment services through PHCs and higher centres. On August 4, Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Minister U.T. Khader, introduced 'Ruthu Thare' as the country's first dedicated women's health policy with a strong focus on perimenopause and menopause, at a meeting in Bengaluru. Menopause is the permanent end of menstrual periods and reproductive ability, confirmed after 12 consecutive months without a cycle. It happens when the ovaries naturally slow down and produce lower levels of the hormones oestrogen and progesterone. The transition time, leading up to menopause, is the perimenopausal period which can bring irregular periods and bodily changes over several years. Common symptoms include hot flashes, sleep trouble, extreme mood changes, joint pain, debility and fatigue, and for many women these can be disruptive.

Both States are planning outreach screening and counselling at the community level, women's-health clinics, district-level well-women screening, and community outreach, besides referrals to district hospitals and government medical colleges. No doubt, this is a progressive measure which will also give legitimacy to the complaints of menopausal women, but the proof of any pudding is in the eating. How effective these policies are will be measured only during implementation. Among the critical points today is that the symptoms of menopause are not treated with adequate seriousness even by the medical community; so, adequate awareness generation among medical professionals and the beneficiaries and their families as well is a must.



- तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक भारत के ऐसे अग्रणी राज्य हैं जिन्होंने सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नीति में **पेरिमेनोपॉज़ (Perimenopause)** और **मेनोपॉज़ (Menopause)** को विशेष प्राथमिकता देना शुरू किया है। पारंपरिक रूप से महिलाओं से जुड़ी स्वास्थ्य नीतियां मुख्य रूप से गर्भावस्था और प्रसव (Maternal Health) तक सीमित थीं, लेकिन इन पहलों से 40 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र की महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य को भी नीतिगत दायरा मिला है।
- दोनों राज्यों की नीतियों और पहलों का विस्तृत विवरण:

✓ 1. कर्नाटक: 'ऋतुतारे' (Ruthutaare) नीति

- कर्नाटक सरकार ने 'ऋतुतारे' (Ruthutaare) नाम से एक समर्पित महिला स्वास्थ्य नीति शुरू की है। यह मेनोपॉज़ और पेरिमेनोपॉज़ पर केंद्रित स्वास्थ्य पहल है।
- **घर-घर सर्वेक्षण (Door-to-Door Survey):** ASHA (आशा) कार्यकर्ता घर-घर जाकर 40-55 वर्ष की महिलाओं की पहचान करेंगी जो पेरिमेनोपॉज़ या मेनोपॉज़ के लक्षणों से गुजर रही हैं।
- **जागरूकता और परामर्श:** महिलाओं को पोषण (Nutrition), नींद, तनाव प्रबंधन, व्यायाम और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी जानकारी और काउंसलिंग दी जाएगी।
- **पारिवारिक संवेदीकरण (Family Sensitisation):** मेनोपॉज़ के शारीरिक व मानसिक बदलावों (जैसे मूड स्विंग्स, एंजायटी, हॉट फ्लैशेस) को समझने के लिए परिवारों को जागरूक करना, ताकि महिलाओं को घर पर सामाजिक और भावनात्मक समर्थन मिल सके।
- **रिसर्च और डेटा गैप:** राज्य सरकार इस बात पर भी शोध (Research) करा रही है कि भारतीय महिलाओं में समय से पहले (Early/Premature) मेनोपॉज़ क्यों हो रहा है और कम उम्र में यूटेरस निकालने (Hysterectomy) का इस पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है।

2. तमिलनाडु: पेरी-मेनोपॉज़ल केयर पॉलिसी (Peri-Menopausal Care Policy)

- तमिलनाडु सरकार ने राज्य विधानसभा में 'पेरी-मेनोपॉज़ल केयर पॉलिसी' की आधिकारिक घोषणा की है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पेरी-मेनोपॉज़ल चरण में महिलाओं की शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जरूरतों की पहचान करना है।
- **PHC स्तर पर विशेष क्लीनिक व शिविर:** प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (PHC) और शहरी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (UPHC) में सप्ताह के एक निश्चित दिन विशेष शिविर आयोजित किए जाएंगे।
- **निदान और जांच (Screening & Testing):** इन शिविरों में महिलाओं के लक्षणों का मूल्यांकन, बुनियादी जांच (जैसे ऑस्टियोपोरोसिस/हड्डी की घनत्व की जांच, हृदय रोग और हार्मोनल बदलावों से जुड़ी जांच) की जाएगी।
- **परामर्श व उपचार (Counselling & Treatment):** महिलाओं को काउंसलिंग सेवाएं दी जाएंगी और गंभीर लक्षण पाए जाने पर उन्हें जिला मुख्यालय अस्पतालों या मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पतालों में इलाज के लिए रेफर किया जाएगा।
- **प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य का हिस्सा बनाना:** मेनोपॉज़ के दौरान होने वाले अवसाद (Depression), जोड़ों के दर्द और अन्य समस्याओं को उम्र बढ़ने का सामान्य हिस्सा मानकर अनदेखा करने के बजाय इसे नियमित सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली का हिस्सा बनाया जा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

ISRO launches advanced imaging satellite EOS-05

India's first dedicated imaging satellite will provide real-time imagery from about 36,000 km above earth; ISRO breathes easy after successful mission in the wake of back-to-back failures

Hemanth C.S.
BENGALURU

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Friday successfully launched its advanced earth observation satellite EOS-05 aboard the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-F17).

The GSLV, on its 19th flight, placed the 2,367-kg EOS-05 into the intended sub-geosynchronous transfer orbit (Sub-GTO) about 18 minutes after lifting off from the second launch pad of the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota at 2.55 a.m.

The EOS-05 is India's first imaging satellite designed to monitor earth from geosynchronous orbit, about 36,000 km above earth.

"I am very happy to announce that the GSLV-F17 vehicle has successfully and precisely injected the advanced earth observation satellite EOS-05 into the intended and required orbit," ISRO Chairman V. Narayanan said.

He said this was the 107th launch from the spaceport in Sriharikota and the 19th mission of the GSLV.

"The first launch of the GSLV-D1 was done with a payload of 1,536 kg. From that, we have gradually im-



proved the performance of this vehicle by optimising the structural mass and improving the propulsion systems. Today, we have injected the heaviest satellite, a 2,367-kg satellite, using this launch vehicle," he added.

Dr. Narayanan said that once operationalised, EOS-05 would become In-

Eye in the sky



Wonder awaits: A child watches the EOS-05 launch through binoculars. PTI

At 2,367 kg, EOS-05 is the heaviest satellite launched by the GSLV

Key purposes: Near real-time imagery will aid agriculture, environment monitoring, and disaster management

■ **Strategic data** from the geo platform will support "national activities"

Lifespan: The satellite has an operational life of **nine years** and is equipped with advanced operating capabilities

■ This is the **10th GSLV mission** and the **107th launch** from Sriharikota

■ EOS-05 replaces the EOS-03 satellite lost in the unsuccessful GSLV-F10 mission in August 2021

■ 3-stage, 51.7 metre GSLV, with its third stage being cryogenic, has a lift-off mass of 420.5 tonnes

dia's first dedicated imaging satellite operating from the geosynchronous orbit, providing important strategic data for the country.

'Operating perfectly'

"From the satellite data, we confirm that all the valves are operating perfectly, the solar panel is deployed, and the health of

the satellite is perfectly all right. In the coming days, we will raise the orbit and take it to the required orbit and place the satellite in the geo platform for national activities," Dr. Narayanan said.

The EOS-05, dubbed an "eye in the sky", will provide real-time imagery, helping sectors such as agriculture, environment and disaster management.

A huge relief

The successful launch comes as a huge relief for ISRO, which has not carried out a launch since the failure of the PSLV-C62 mission carrying the EOS-N1 earth observation satellite on January 12, 2026.

The space agency, following the back-to-back failures of the PSLV-C62 in January 2026 and the PSLV-C61 on May 18, 2025, had taken a cautious approach and refrained from carrying out further launches.

Though seven missions, including the GSLV-F17/EOS-05 mission, had been scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2026, ISRO did not launch any satellites during the period.

The successful launch of the 2367-kg EOS-05 also puts behind the failure ISRO had encountered in August 2021 with the GSLV-F10/EOS-03 mission.

ISRO - 21st
GSLV (17) 36,000
EOS-05
L500

YouTube Homework

ISRO - 21st / 2026
भारत में कितने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमान
भारत में कितने SLV हैं

PSLV } कुल
GSLV }

Palak को S-300

मिनी हेलीकॉप्टर की आगीदारी

एडम
Vikram

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



GSLV-F17 / EOS-05 मिशन का विवरण:

- ISRO ने 4 सितंबर 2026 को सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र (श्रीहरिकोटा) से **GSLV-F17** रॉकेट के जरिए **EOS-05** उपग्रह को सफलतापूर्वक लॉन्च किया। यह मिशन 2021 के EOS-03 (GISAT-1) की विफलता के बाद का फॉलो-अप (GISAT-1A) मिशन है।

GSLV-F17 / EOS-05 मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएं

पैरामीटर	विवरण
लॉन्च तिथि	4 सितंबर 2026 (सुबह 2:55 बजे IST)
लॉन्च व्हीकल	GSLV-F17 (यह GSLV की 19वीं उड़ान थी)
उपग्रह का वजन	2,367 किग्रा (GSLV द्वारा ले जाया गया अब तक का सबसे भारी पेलोड)
ऑर्बिट	Sub-Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (Sub-GTO)
जीवनकाल (Lifespan)	7 से 9+ वर्ष

EOS-05 (Eye in the Sky) का महत्व

- जियोसिंक्रोनस ऑर्बिट में भारत का पहला इमेजिंग सैटेलाइट:** सामान्यतः अर्थ ऑब्जर्वेशन सैटेलाइट्स पोलर (LEO) ऑर्बिट में होते हैं जो निश्चित समय पर एक जगह के ऊपर से गुजरते हैं। EOS-05 लगभग **36,000 किमी की ऊंचाई** पर स्थित रहकर **24x7 भारत और आसपास के क्षेत्र की निरंतर निगरानी (Real-time tracking)** कर सकता है।
- मल्टी-स्पेक्ट्रल एवं हाइपर-स्पेक्ट्रल पेलोड:** इसमें विजिबल, इन्फ्रारेड और हाइपर-स्पेक्ट्रल बैंड्स वाले उन्नत कैमरे लगे हैं जो बादलों और रात में भी निगरानी और डेटा जुटाने में सक्षम हैं।

इसके मुख्य अनुप्रयोग (Applications)

- आपदा प्रबंधन (Disaster Management):** चक्रवात (Cyclones), बादल फटने, जंगल की आग और बाढ़ जैसी तेजी से बदलने वाली घटनाओं की तुरंत और सटीक ट्रैकिंग।
- कृषि एवं पर्यावरण:** फसलों की सेहत, जल निकायों (Waterbodies) और जंगलों की स्थिति का अध्ययन।
- रणनीतिक निगरानी (Strategic Surveillance):** भारत की सीमाओं और तटीय क्षेत्रों की निरंतर लाइव निगरानी (Real-time Monitoring) में सहायक।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Two rescued from Nepal tunnel after nine days

Agence France-Presse
KATHMANDU

Two hydropower workers were pulled out alive from a tunnel buried under debris in Nepal on Friday, nine days after deadly floods swept away villages in the Himalayan nation.

Rescuers cheered as one man was pulled through a muddy opening, a video released by the Energy Ministry showed. He was helped to his feet by rescuers, and later carried on the backs of the emergency workers, as they rushed him towards a helicopter. A photograph showed the second man caked in mud, his hands pressed together in prayer, as rescuers carried him on a stretcher.

"As long as there is breath, there is hope!" Energy Minister Biraj Bhakta Shrestha said in a statement. "Rescue operations are continuing in all the affected tunnels. Let everyone's efforts and prayers continue. We have not lost hope."

'A miracle'

Rescuers called it a "miracle" after the August 26 glacial and mountain collapse on the China-Nepal border killed at least 1,325 people and left more than 5,500 missing.

Rescued worker Sanjay Sah, 30, speaking to the Nepali media shortly after his rescue, said he had survived by praying during the days in the dark. "What day is today? I was chant-



Army personnel carrying a worker who was trapped inside Trishuli 3A tunnel in Nepal's Rasuwa district, on Friday. AFP

ing *maha mantra* (Hindu prayers) inside," Mr. Sah said, adding that he believed more workers may be in the tunnel. "There were as many as 40 or 45 people... I told them and everyone to run out," he said of the moment the disaster struck.

Both men were reported to be in a stable condition in a Kathmandu hospital. "He can talk, he is okay," said Hira Shobha Maharjan, wife of Kabir Maharjan, the other rescued worker. The rescued pair were among hundreds of hydropower workers who had been missing since the wall of mud and debris swept through the region following a glacial and rock collapse on a mountain on the China-Nepal border.

Searches were continuing at the Trishuli 3A tunnel where the two men were rescued, as well as at multiple other sites, as at least 12 hydropower projects have been destroyed by the floods. Extra soldiers were sent on Friday to boost the search operation.

The government initially said it believed more than 100 workers could be alive inside the tunnels. Nepali rescuers, aided by experts from India, China and South Korea, had repeatedly hit walls of hard-packed debris in their search for survivors. Until Friday, none of the tunnel workers had been confirmed to be alive.

FLOODS IN U.P.
» PAGE 5

YouTube Homework

नेपाल गड

फ्रेंड्स गुर्गु
मदिरा का नवी थी

पुनः

गारु

नेपाल को आसरे
सहायता
भारत में काफ़ी लोके
के सहयोग
पुनः

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Delhi Police add fresh charges to FIR against attacker after CJP stir

Lavpreet Kaur
NEW DELHI

The Delhi Police on Friday altered the FIR in the alleged assault on student activist Nishu Aazad's father, Sanjay Kumar, during a protest at Jantar Mantar, adding provisions for attempt to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

The move followed hours of protest and talks between Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) representatives, including spokesperson Saurav Das, co-convenor Ashutosh Ranka and Ms. Aazad, and senior police officers at the Parliament Street police station while their supporters staged a sit-in outside the police station. Their representation sought stronger charges and action against Swatantra Bhardwaj after a video featuring him surfaced online, in which he purportedly spoke about the assault and claimed he "had not been jailed" due to "political connections".

The CJP representatives said the police had assured



CJP leader Saurav Das at the Parliament Street Police Station. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

them of arresting the accused within 72 hours. They also sought verification of Mr. Bhardwaj's claim that Delhi Minister Kapil Mishra had "called the police to ensure that he was not arrested".

Mr. Das alleged that other persons accompanying Mr. Bhardwaj during the incident had not been identified and claimed that some had subsequently posted videos threatening Ms. Aazad. "People have been sending me rape threats, abusing me. I have lodged a complaint against such individuals too and an FIR has been registered against them as well... After this incident, I couldn't go to school for 2-4 weeks," she said.

YouTube Homework

- BNSS Section – 47, 48, 58, 173, 187, 356, 528
173(1) 112, 3

न्यायिक क्रांति
→ BNS-2023 -
→ BNSS-2023
→ BSA-2023
→ SC/ST Act-1989

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

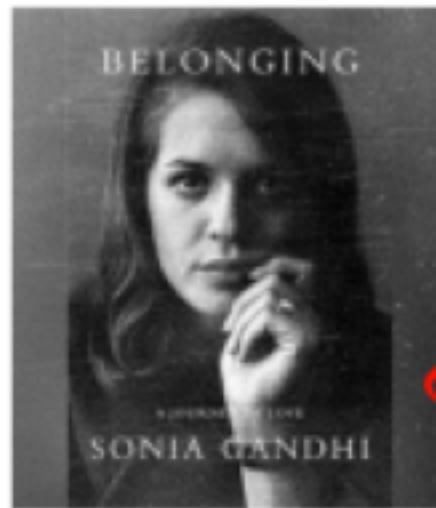
HarperCollins India will publish Sonia's memoir on Nov. 10

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Ending the uncertainty over Congress leader Sonia Gandhi's memoir *Belonging: A Journey of Love*, HarperCollins India on Friday officially announced that it will bring out the memoir in India on November 10, the same date as its international release.

The book's domestic release had been uncertain following an "impasse" between the author's representatives and Penguin Random House India. The memoir was initially expected to be published by Penguin India. However, the publisher subsequently withdrew from the project following differences over the manuscript.

The development had triggered a political controversy, with senior Congress leaders Ashok Gehlot and Kamal Nath accusing Penguin India of bowing down to government pressure. Mr. Gehlot alleged that sections relating to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the RSS, and China's occupation of Indian territory during the Modi government's tenure had become a point of



The cover image of Sonia Gandhi's memoir.

contention. The publisher, however, denied any external pressure.

With HarperCollins India now taking up the book, *Belonging* will be published in India alongside its international release by Alfred A. Knopf.

Described by HarperCollins as "one of the most anticipated political memoirs of our time", the book is a personal account of Ms. Gandhi's life and offers an insider's view of India's political journey.

The memoir covers the tragedies that shaped the Gandhi family, including the death of Sanjay Gandhi in a plane crash, the assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984, and the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991.

सोनिया गांधी के संस्मरण (Memoir) **"Belonging: A Journey of Love"**

मुख्य बिंदु

- **प्रकाशन की तारीख:** HarperCollins India ने आधिकारिक घोषणा की है कि वह 10 नवंबर को भारत में सोनिया गांधी की किताब प्रकाशित करेगा। इसी दिन इसका अंतरराष्ट्रीय रिलीज भी होगा।
- **पब्लिशर में बदलाव:** पहले इस किताब को Penguin Random House India प्रकाशित करने वाला था। हालांकि, पांडुलिपि (Manuscript) को लेकर हुए मतभेदों के बाद पेंग्विन इस प्रोजेक्ट से पीछे हट गया था।
- **राजनीतिक विवाद:** पेंग्विन के पीछे हटने पर बड़ा राजनीतिक विवाद खड़ा हो गया था। कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेताओं (जैसे अशोक गहलोत और कमल नाथ) ने आरोप लगाया था कि पेंग्विन इंडिया सरकार के दबाव में झुक गया है।
- **विवाद के मुख्य कारण:** अशोक गहलोत के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी, आरएसएस (RSS), और मोदी सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान भारतीय क्षेत्र पर चीन के कब्जे से जुड़े अंश विवाद का विषय बन गए थे। हालांकि, पब्लिशर ने किसी भी बाहरी दबाव से इनकार किया था।
- **अंतरराष्ट्रीय रिलीज:** अब HarperCollins India इसे भारत में प्रकाशित करेगा, जबकि इसका अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रकाशन Alfred A. Knopf द्वारा किया जाएगा।
- **किताब की विषय सामग्री:** इस संस्मरण में सोनिया गांधी के व्यक्तिगत जीवन, भारत की राजनीतिक यात्रा के अंदरूनी पहलुओं और गांधी परिवार से जुड़ी दुखद घटनाओं का वर्णन है—जैसे संजय गांधी की विमान दुर्घटना में मौत, 1984 में इंदिरा गांधी की हत्या, और 1991 में राजीव गांधी की हत्या।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



NCPCR campaign rescues over 3,800 from child labour

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has rescued over 3,800 children from child labour under a sustained campaign launched in June. Over 575 FIRs have also been registered in connection with these incidents.

The NCPCR, a statutory body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, launched a special "Pan-India Rescue and Rehabilitation" campaign on June 12, which continued until August 31, an official statement said here on Friday.

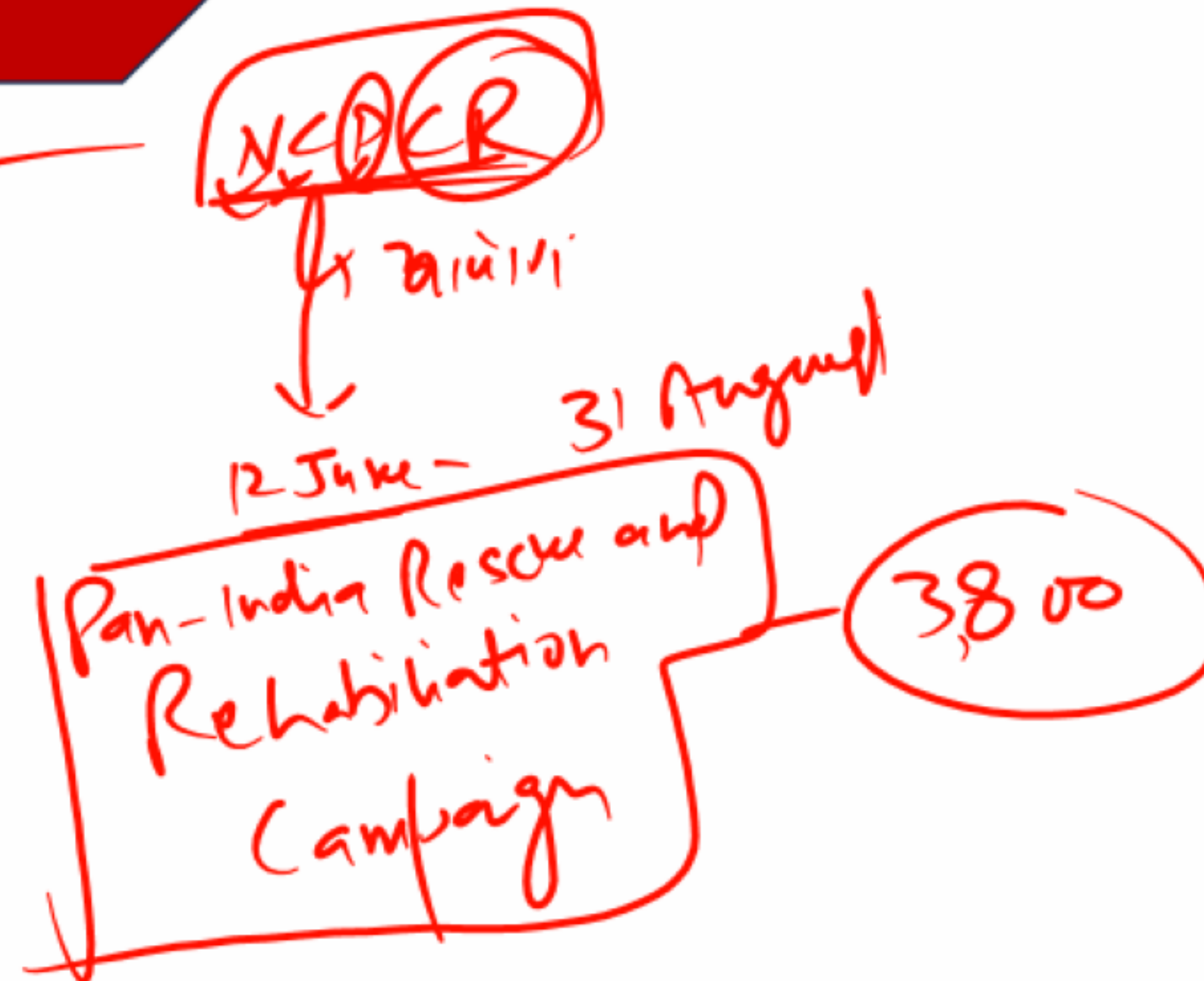
The Child Rights Commission undertook coordinated measures with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory administrations, district magistrates, labour departments, police authorities and other stakeholders to intensify the identi-

fication, rescue and rehabilitation of children engaged in child labour and those vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.

Following this, it issued communications to the concerned authorities requesting intensified and targeted rescue operations at child labour and trafficking hotspots.

States and UTs were also requested to furnish regular data on rescue operations, children rescued, FIRs registered, rehabilitation, restoration, educational mainstreaming, compensation and other follow-up measures.

To monitor implementation and address field-level issues, the NCPCR held meetings with the district administrations. The meetings focused on reviewing rescue operations, addressing operational bottlenecks and strengthening coordination among the concerned departments.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारत में बाल संरक्षण (Child Protection) के लिए एक मजबूत और बहुस्तरीय व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे संवैधानिक (Constitutional), वैधानिक/कानूनी (Legal), और संरचनात्मक (Structural) प्रावधानों के तहत समझा जा सकता है:

1. संवैधानिक प्रावधान (Constitutional Provisions)

- भारतीय संविधान बच्चों के अधिकारों और सुरक्षा की प्राथमिक गारंटी देता है:
- **मौलिक अधिकार (Part III):**
- **अनुच्छेद 15(3):** राज्य को बच्चों और महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए विशेष कानून और नीतियां बनाने का अधिकार देता है।
- **अनुच्छेद 21A:** 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार (86वां संविधान संशोधन, 2002)।
- **अनुच्छेद 23:** मानव तस्करी (Human Trafficking) और बंधुआ मजदूरी पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाता है।
- **अनुच्छेद 24:** 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को कारखानों, खानों या अन्य जोखिम भरे कामों में नियोजित करने पर रोक।

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व (DPSP - Part IV):

- ✓ **अनुच्छेद 39(e):** बच्चों की कोमल उम्र का दुरुपयोग न हो और आर्थिक मजबूरी में उन्हें उनकी उम्र के प्रतिकूल काम न करना पड़े।
- ✓ **अनुच्छेद 39(f):** बच्चों को स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के माहौल में स्वस्थ विकास के अवसर दिए जाएं तथा शोषण से रक्षा की जाए।
- ✓ **अनुच्छेद 45:** 6 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों की शुरुआती देखभाल (Early Childhood Care) और शिक्षा का प्रयास।
- **मौलिक कर्तव्य (Part IV-A):**
- ✓ **अनुच्छेद 51A(k):** माता-पिता या अभिभावक का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे 6 से 14 वर्ष के अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करें।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



2. कानूनी प्रावधान (Legal Provisions)

- बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत में कई विशेष अधिनियम पारित किए गए हैं:
- **POCSO Act, 2012 (लैंगिक अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण अधिनियम):** 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को यौन उत्पीड़न, बाल पोर्नोग्राफी और यौन हमलों से सुरक्षा देता है। इसमें बाल-अनुकूल (Child-friendly) अदालती प्रक्रियाओं और पीड़ित की पहचान गोपनीय रखने का प्रावधान है।
- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:** यह कानून 'कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों' (Children in Conflict with Law) और 'देखभाल व सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों' (Children in Need of Care and Protection) दोनों के पुनर्वास और न्याय की रूपरेखा तय करता है।
- **Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009:** अनुच्छेद 21A को लागू करते हुए हर बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्राथमिक शिक्षा की कानूनी गारंटी प्रदान करता है।
- **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016:** 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के सभी प्रकार के व्यावसायिक नियोजन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाता है और 14-18 वर्ष के किशोरों (Adolescents) को खतरनाक उद्योगों में काम करने से रोकता है।
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:** बाल विवाह को एक दंडनीय अपराध घोषित करता है और इसे रोकने के कानूनी उपाय प्रदान करता है।
- **BNS (भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023):** बाल अपहरण, मानव तस्करी, और नाबालिगों के खिलाफ अपराधों के लिए कड़े दंड का प्रावधान करती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



3. संरचनात्मक प्रावधान (Structural / Institutional Provisions)

- कानूनों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए संस्थागत ढांचा:
- **NCPCR और SCPCR (संरक्षण आयोग):** *CPCR Act, 2005* के तहत राष्ट्रीय (NCPCR) और राज्य (SCPCR) स्तर पर बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोगों की स्थापना की गई है, जो अधिकारों के उल्लंघन की जांच करते हैं।
- **CWC (Child Welfare Committee):** प्रत्येक जिले में गठित 5-सदस्यीय संस्था, जो अनाथ, बेघर या शोषित बच्चों की सुरक्षा और पुनर्वास का निर्णय लेती है।
- **JJB (Juvenile Justice Board):** कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले नाबालिगों के मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए जिला स्तर पर गठित विशेष बोर्ड, जिसमें एक मजिस्ट्रेट और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता होते हैं।
- **SJPU (Special Juvenile Police Unit):** प्रत्येक जिले और पुलिस स्टेशन स्तर पर बाल-अनुकूल व्यवहार के लिए नामित विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी/इकाई।
- **मिशन वात्सल्य (Mission Vatsalya):** महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की प्रमुख योजना, जिसका उद्देश्य संकटग्रस्त बच्चों के लिए एक मजबूत सुरक्षा ढांचा और संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- **Child Helpline (1098 / 112):** संकट में फंसे बच्चों की आपातकालीन सहायता के लिए 24x7 टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन सेवा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SC pushes for raising retirement age in district judiciary as backlog tops 5 cr.

Top court says it is 'crying need of the hour' to stop attrition of experienced judicial talent otherwise access to justice would remain a mere chimera; only 7 States have responded positively to SC's call, while others are hesitant or plain fence-sitting

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

As 5.18 crore cases lie pending in district courts across the country, the Supreme Court has sent a distress call to States to enhance the retirement age of experienced judicial officers from 60 to 62 years.

The court said the "crying need of the hour" is to stop the attrition of the experienced judicial talent lest access to justice remain a mere chimera due to unfilled posts.

Only seven States have so far responded positively to the SOS from the Supreme Court. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have agreed to enhance the retirement age of their judicial officers.

A three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, in a September 1 order published on Friday, directed these State governments to amend the service rules within two months. The State High Court concerned would enhance the age of superannuation to 62 years of judicial officers,



subject to their suitability assessment, on their attainment of 60 years of age.

The other States and Union Territories have varied between a direct negative response to plain fence-sitting.

The court has directed them to take a decision on enhancement of retirement age of their judicial officers to 62 years in two weeks. These States include Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Jammu and Kash-

mir, and Puducherry.

Their hesitation, the court discovered, was fuelled by a sense of insecurity over the financial burden the move would entail. Plus, these States apprehend that employees in other State services would also demand parity.

The Bench said the apprehensions of these States were entirely misconceived. Judicial officers do a specialised service.

Benefit to society

"The alleged financial burden that would be thrown on the State exchequer on account of the enhancement of the superannuation age as a result of the payment of the maximum salary in the pay scale to the officers for a further

period of two or five years as the case may be, and on account of the higher outlay on their retiral benefits, is negligible considering the enormous advantage that the administration of justice and the society at large would derive from the enhancement in the age of retirement," the Bench quoted a 1992 judicial precedent.

Besides, the court said simple math showed that a State, by retaining the retirement age of 60 years, would double-spend post-retiral dues of superannuated judicial officers as well as pay the salaries of the newly-appointed ones.

On the contrary, if experienced members of the judicial cadre were permitted to continue in service till the age of 62, the additional burden of bearing such post-retiral dues would stand correspondingly postponed.

Besides, the recruitment of independent and competent judicial officers was an arduous task.

"Most of the recruitment drives undertaken in the various States have not resulted in optimum recruitment or in the filling up of the sanctioned cadre

strength, and a yawning gap between the sanctioned and working strength persists across the board," the court pointed out.

The Bench pointed out that most State High Courts have consented to the enhancement of the retirement age as they were face-to-face with the "crisis in dispensation of justice".

Some High Courts, including Madras, the court recorded has "wisely" introduced relevant riders so that the deadwood did not take advantage of the proposal to enhance superannuation age. These High Courts have recommended a thorough assessment of judicial work as a condition precedent to ensure that only competent officers of proven integrity were permitted to continue in the cadre.

"This suggestion is most welcome as it would balance the preservation of experienced judicial officers, while removing the clog of deadwood, blocking the entrance of young blood invigorating the system," the Supreme Court observed.

The court listed the case again on October 1.

YouTube Homework

NJDG

- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) के नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारतीय न्यायपालिका में 5.4 करोड़ (54 million) से अधिक मामले लंबित हैं।

अदालत स्तर के अनुसार मामलों की पेंडेंसी

- जिला और अधीनस्थ अदालतें (District & Subordinate Courts): कुल लंबित मामलों का लगभग 88-90% हिस्सा (लगभग 4.6 से 4.7 करोड़ मामले) केवल जिला स्तर की अदालतों में पेंडिंग है।
- उच्च न्यायालय (High Courts): लगभग 60 लाख (6 million) मामले देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में पेंडिंग हैं।
- उच्चतम न्यायालय (Supreme Court of India): सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में लगभग 80,000 से 94,000 के बीच मामले लंबित हैं।

80,000-94,000
SC - 60 लाख
HC - 4.6 करोड़

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

RBI absorbs via VRRs ₹6.02 lakh crore

Press Trust of India
MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Friday absorbed over ₹6.02 lakh crore from the banking system through two variable rate reverse repo (VRRR) auctions as surplus liquidity remained at a record high.

The RBI accepted bids of ₹5,41,975 crore in a three-day VRRR auction against a notified amount of ₹7 lakh crore.

In another three-day VRRR auction, against a notified amount of ₹1.5 lakh crore, banks parked ₹60,419 crore with the RBI.

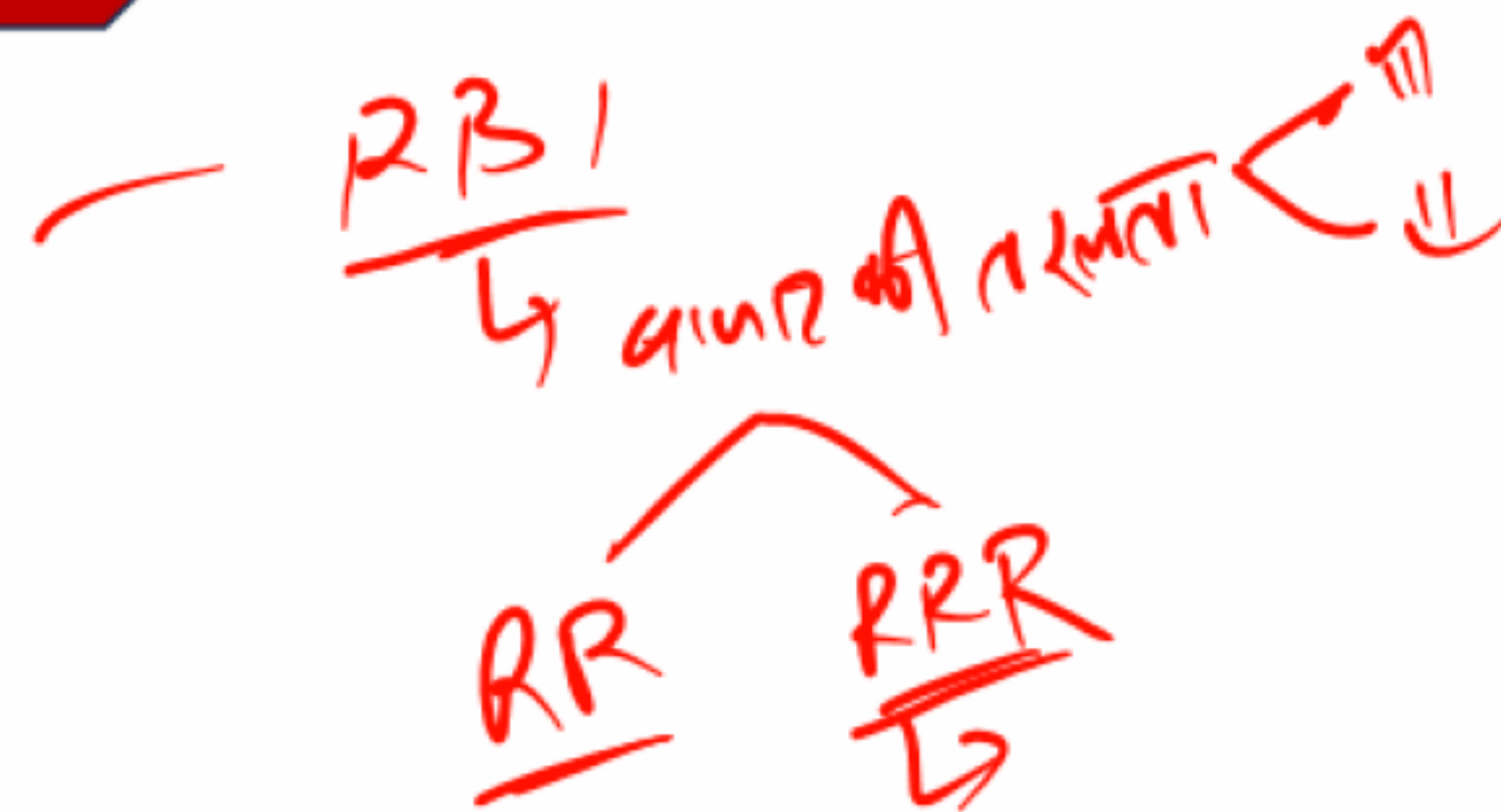
The central bank has stepped up liquidity absorption operations as the banking system has been flooded with funds following large inflows through the special FCNR(B) deposit scheme.



Surplus banking liquidity is put at about at ₹10.32 lakh crore.

Currently, liquidity in the banking system is estimated to be in surplus of around ₹10.32 lakh crore as on September 3, according to the RBI's data.

The RBI's special forex measures mobilised \$136.38 billion by August 31, including \$127.23 billion through FCNR (B) deposits, \$5.26 billion through OFCBs and \$3.89 billion via ECBs, as per RBI data.



RBI को माफिक नही

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



'More than 120 killed as Yemen's Houthis, government forces clash'

Fighting that erupted on Thursday has killed at least 129 people including 66 govt. troops, at least 62 Houthi fighters, and one civilian; the Houthis aim to cut off govt.-held port city of Mokha and advance towards areas bordering Bab el-Mandeb

Agence France-Presse
SANA

A major offensive by Yemen's Houthis to seize control of the gateway to the Red Sea has left more than 120 people dead, sources said on Friday, the country's deadliest clashes in years.

Fighting erupted on Thursday, after the Iran-backed Houthis launched a ground assault along with rocket and drone attacks near coastal areas, vying for control of the narrow Bab el-Mandeb strait at the Red Sea's southern entrance.

Yemen, embroiled in more than a decade of civil conflict, in July became the



Renewed fighting: Flames and smoke rise from the port of Mokha during an earlier strike in Yemen. AP

latest country to be drawn into the West Asia war as the Houthis upended a 2022 truce with the Saudi-backed government.

Since then, the Houthis have imposed a maritime

blockade of Saudi Arabia and repeatedly attacked its ships in the Red Sea – a vital alternative route for oil exports after Iran all but halted Gulf shipments by blockading the Strait of

Hormuz. The rebels are now trying to tighten their hold over the Red Sea, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, which they have disrupted with attacks on passing vessels since the Gaza war broke out in 2023.

The Houthi offensive aims to cut off the government-held port city of Mokha, under fire for weeks, and advance towards areas bordering the Bab el-Mandeb, military sources said.

The rebels have seized elevated sites overlooking government positions near the Red Sea and the city of Taiz further inland, a military source and a Taiz official said, requesting anonymity. The Houthis could

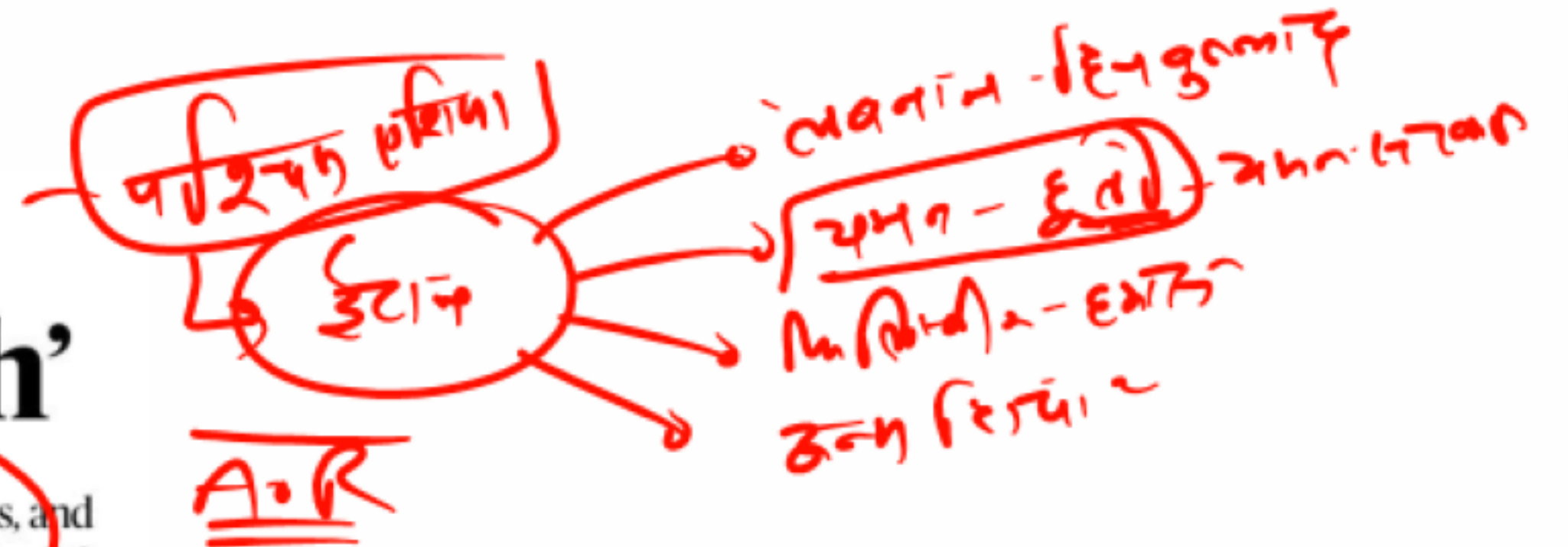
target ships from these elevated positions, they said.

The toll rose to 129 on Friday, according to a tally compiled from several sources, up from an earlier count of 81.

A Yemeni military official speaking on condition of anonymity said that 66 of his men had been killed, while medical and military sources close to the Houthis said at least 62 militants had died.

Another medical source said a civilian had also been killed.

Although the Houthis do not control areas bordering Bab el-Mandeb, they hold the key port city of Hodeida north of Mokha.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

'India working to draw out ideas to end Ukraine war'

Press Trust of India
WARSAW

India has been in continuous touch with both the Ukrainian and Russian sides and is trying to see if there are ideas and suggestions which can be developed in some way that will contribute to the mitigation or the cessation of the conflict, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Friday.

Jaishankar, who arrived in Warsaw from Kyiv where he held talks with top Ukrainian leadership on Thursday, made the remarks after he met Poland's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski.

Addressing a joint press meet alongside Sikorski, Jaishankar said that he discussed the complex global challenges, including supply chain resilience and food, fuel and fertiliser security, with his Polish counterpart.



S. Jaishankar with Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Radoslaw Sikorski in Warsaw.

Replying to a question, he said India has been in continuous touch with both the Ukrainian and Russian sides.

A day earlier, Jaishankar had said in Ukraine that India is ready to extend "any help in any manner" to end the Ukraine-Russia war. He had met President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and his Ukrainian counterpart Andrii Sybiha in Kyiv on Thursday.

After talks with Jaishankar, Zelenskyy had said that he was "grateful to India for its commitment to ending this unjust war."

G.P.M.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Belgian port can be key to Indian exports: De Wever

Belgian Prime Minister pitches Port of Antwerp-Bruges as India's gateway to Europe; Commerce Minister Goyal says the two countries could deepen collaboration in lab-grown diamond sector

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

Belgian Prime Minister Bart De Wever on Friday pitched the Port of Antwerp-Bruges as a gateway for Indian exports to Europe. He is in Mumbai for a high-level dialogue on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement.

"The FTA would strengthen trade, create opportunities for businesses, young talent and investment, and make the Indian and European economies more resilient to global disruptions. The Port of Antwerp-Bruges will be a key logistics link between India and Europe creating opportunities in diamonds, pharmaceuticals, food processing, maritime services, green hydrogen and infrastructure," Mr. De Wever said.

"The agreement is expected to eliminate or reduce tariffs on more than 95% of Indian and European goods exports," he added.

Bilateral trade between both countries stood at approximately \$13.08 billion in 2025-26.



All ears: Belgian Prime Minister Bart De Wever in conversation with Union Minister Piyush Goyal, in Mumbai, on Friday. PTI

"More and more voices today are calling for barriers to go up, for markets to be shut off, and for tariffs to be imposed. Some do this entirely arbitrarily. In doing so, they inflict serious economic damage on their trading partners, making them dependent and turning them into vassals," said Mr. De Wever.

'Invest in India'

Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal invited Belgian companies to invest in India, saying Belgium's technology, innovation and capital could be combined with India's scale, talent and

young workforce. Mr. Goyal described Maharashtra as an attractive destination for investment and highlighted its position as India's financial, commercial and industrial hub.

Meanwhile, Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis said he wants Belgium to be central to the State's growth toward a \$1-trillion economy. "Our ambition is clear: to build Maharashtra into a \$1-trillion economy by 2030, and we want Belgium to be a part of that journey," Mr. Fadnavis said.

Mr. Goyal said the trade agreement, which had been under discussion for

around 25 years, would create opportunities for farmers, fishermen, MSMEs, startups, women entrepreneurs, manufacturers and service providers across India and Europe.

"The India-EU FTA brings together around two billion people, representing about a quarter of global GDP, a third of world trade and a market of around \$24 trillion," Mr. Goyal said.

He said all 27 EU countries were supportive of completing the remaining formalities.

On India-Belgium cooperation in the diamond sector, Mr. Goyal said the two countries could deepen collaboration in design and co-creation in gems and jewellery, including lab-grown diamonds, while also working towards greater cooperation in technology and certification centred around Antwerp, Mumbai and Surat.

India-Belgium gems and jewellery trade stood at around \$3.5 billion in 2025-26, according to Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **Port of Antwerp-Bruges** यूरोप के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण, बड़े और अत्याधुनिक समुद्री बंदरगाहों में से एक है। यह बंदरगाह दो ऐतिहासिक बेल्जियम पोर्ट्स—**Port of Antwerp** (एंटरप) और **Port of Zeebrugge** (ज़ीब्रूग)—के विलय (Merger) से अप्रैल 2022 में अस्तित्व में आया।

Port of Antwerp-Bruges की मुख्य विशेषताएं

- यूरोप का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा पोर्ट: रोटटरडैम (Port of Rotterdam, नीदरलैंड्स) के बाद यह पूरे यूरोप का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा लॉजिस्टिक्स और शिपिंग हब है।
- **रणनीतिक स्थान (Strategic Location):** बेल्जियम में स्थित यह पोर्ट यूरोप के औद्योगिक केंद्र (European Hinterland) से सीधे रेल, सड़क और अंतर्देशीय जलमार्गों (Inland Waterways) द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है।
- **कार्गो कैपेसिटी:** यह बंदरगाह सालाना 280 मिलियन टन से अधिक कार्गो संभालता है।

दोनों पोर्ट्स का अनूठा संयोजन (Complementary Roles)

- यह विलय दोनों बंदरगाहों की अलग-अलग ताकतों को एक साथ लाता है:

पहलू	एंटरप (Antwerp)	ज़ीब्रूग (Zeebrugge)
भौगोलिक स्थिति	शेल्ड नदी (Scheldt River) के मुहाने के अंदर	सीधे उत्तरी सागर (North Sea) के तट पर स्थित
मुख्य ताकत	कंटेनर हैंडलिंग और यूरोप का सबसे बड़ा केमिकल क्लस्टर	Ro-Ro Cargo (गाड़ियों/वाहनों का परिवहन) और LNG (लिक्विफाइड नेचुरल गैस)
विशेषता	विशाल भंडारण (Storage) और पेट्रोकेमिकल प्रोसेसिंग	बड़े कंटेनर जहाजों (Ultra Large Container Vessels) के लिए सीधा गहरा पानी

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



वैश्विक और आर्थिक महत्व

- **ऑटोमोटिव हब (Automotive Capital):** यह दुनिया में नए वाहनों (Cars) की हैंडलिंग और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए सबसे बड़ा पोर्ट हब माना जाता है (सालाना 30 लाख से ज्यादा कारें)।
- **ऊर्जा संक्रमण और हरित हाइड्रोजन (Green Hydrogen):** यह बंदरगाह यूरोप में **Green Hydrogen Import Hub** बनने की दिशा में तेजी से काम कर रहा है ताकि जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम की जा सके।
- **कंटेनर ट्रैफ़िक:** यह यूरोप में कंटेनर लॉजिस्टिक्स का एक प्रमुख केंद्र है, जहाँ से दुनिया भर (विशेषकर एशिया, अमेरिका और अफ्रीका) के लिए व्यापार होता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Nepal wants climate compensation, putting major emitters on the hook

Following the catastrophic glacial collapse and flash flood on August 26, Nepal is demanding climate compensation from the world's biggest emitters by shifting the framework from charity to liability, the small Himalayan country has turned a devastating tragedy into a global test of climate justice.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Shikha Kumari A.

"We are paying the ultimate price for a global crisis we did not create," Nepal's Foreign Minister Shisir Khanal declared on September 1, after a catastrophic glacial collapse that killed over 1,200 people. But in the aftermath of this "Himalayan tsunami", Nepal is doing something that is quite unprecedented. Instead of just issuing the usual appeals for humanitarian aid, Kathmandu has launched a diplomatic offensive. They are demanding direct climate compensation from the world's three biggest emitters: the United States, China, and India. By shifting foreign policy from seeking charity to enforcing legal liability, Nepal has turned a devastating tragedy into a global test of climate justice, which forces the international community to confront the harsh limits of adaptation.

The third pole paradox

The immediate challenge before these major emitters is reconciling the glaring climate injustice that Nepal actually represents. Nepal only contributes a negligible 0.1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and generates almost all of

its electricity from renewable hydropower sources. And yet, its geography places it at the absolute ground zero of global warming. The Hindu Kush Himalayas, often referred to as the "Third Pole", are warming at nearly twice the global average, melting the glaciers at 10 times their historical norms.

This accelerated melt is not occurring in a vacuum, however. It is driven by global "teleconnections", meaning that warming in the North Eurasian Arctic disrupts planetary waves and the stratospheric polar vortex, which directly destabilises the South Asian monsoon. The August 26 disaster, which was triggered by a massive glacial collapse on the Nepal-China border, demonstrated how extreme events in the cryosphere can cascade down into densely populated valleys. The major powers basically mistook Nepal's crisis for a localised weather event that could be managed with temporary relief. But the Himalayan ecosystem is sustained by a delicate climatic balance that is now failing under the weight of Northern Hemisphere pollution.

Nepal's strategy for economic sovereignty rested heavily on harnessing its 43,000 MW of commercially viable hydropower to become a regional energy exporter. It had only re-



Mired in mud: People scout for usable materials amid debris after the flash flood at Trishuli Center in Nepal's Nuwakot district. AFP

cently achieved a net-exporter status. The August floods, however, crippled approximately 10% of the country's installed capacity, wiping out older, surface-level plants like Devghat while completely burying under-construction projects in mud. Overnight, a nation that was banking on energy exports to narrow its trade deficit with India was forced to halt its exports and instead import power to survive the winter.

Rebuilding is going to require climate-resilient, underground engineering, driving up future project costs by 10% to 12%. The total damages are estimated between \$4 billion and \$7 billion, which amounts to roughly a tenth of Nepal's entire GDP.

In its pursuit of climate justice, Nepal has explicitly named the United States, China, and India as the primary architects of its misery. The case against

is now taking that exact logic and applying it regionally: as South Asia's economic and emitting giant, India owes a differentiated responsibility to its smaller, vulnerable neighbours. Yet, India's geopolitical manoeuvring, such as refusing to buy power from Nepali projects built by Chinese contractors, has only complicated Nepal's recovery efforts, expanding the friction horizontally across the region.

Climate finance trap

Consider the global climate finance architecture of the 21st century. At COP27 in 2022, vulnerable nations successfully fought to establish the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), which was then operationalised a year later at COP28. But in practice, the mechanism is severely handicapped by slow-moving bureaucracy. For a country in ruins, waiting months for a standard UN review is a luxury it cannot afford to take.

By bypassing the normal channels and launching an unprecedented, out-of-cycle demand on September 1, just six days after the disaster happened, Nepal has forced the board to decide if it can react to a real-time emergency, or if it is merely another paper-pushing exercise.

As a matter of fact, the entire global fund currently holds a mere \$700 million in pledges. More tragically, under the fund's pilot phase rules, individual grants are capped at between \$5 million and \$20 million, which means a \$7 billion catastrophe lays bare the inability of the current system to provide meaningful compensation to anyone. Furthermore, with the fund being temporarily hosted by the World Bank, debt-saddled developing nations fear that "compensation" might ultimately morph into crippling loans later down the line.

Trapped in this financial labyrinth, the major powers have resorted to a familiar playbook. Rather than acknowledging any legal liability, China and India have flooded Nepal with traditional disaster relief like helicopters, rescue teams, and medicines. But Nepal's diplomatic gambit has already altered the landscape. Even if Kathmandu does not immediately extract a multi-billion-dollar cheque from the major emitters, its resolute stance has exposed the profound inadequacies of global climate diplomacy. Nepal has shifted the framework from charity to liability, setting a disruptive precedent for the entire Global South that the world's heavy emitters will find increasingly difficult to just ignore.

Nepal

Global → 4MS
3C India

USA

China

India

Overview

- BIT 2015
- UNCLOS
- Menopause
- ISRO GSLV-17 EOS-5
- Nepal Flood
- Delhi Police
- Soniya Gandhi
- NCPCR
- Pending Cases in Judiciary -
- RBI VRRR -
- Houthies
- India & Russia-Ukraine
- Belgium Port →
- Nepal – Climate Change

Thank You

Result Mitra