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SC upholds U.P. Madrasa Act; State has regulatory powers

Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday partially upheld the constitutional validity of the Uttar Pradesh Madrasa Education Board Act of 2004 while confirming that the State can regulate madrasa education to ensure standards of excellence.

Though holding that the law secured the interests of the Muslim minority community in Uttar Pradesh, a three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud declared the provisions of the 2004 Act pertaining to higher education at the levels of Kamil (undergraduate studies) and Fazil (postgraduate stu-

dies) were in direct conflict with the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, and thus, unconstitutional.

The Uttar Pradesh law had wandered into the Centre's exclusive domain under Entry 66 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Entry 66 conferred the Union the authority to make laws to determine and regulate the standards of higher education.

The judgment, authored by the Chief Justice, said the 2004 Act, except at the Kamil and Fazil levels, was "consistent with the positive obligation of the State to ensure that students studying in recognised madrasas attain a minimum level



Maulana Khalid Rasheed Firangi Mahali, Imam of Eidgah, celebrates the Supreme Court verdict with madrasa students in Lucknow. PTI

of competency that allows them to effectively participate in society and earn a living".

He observed that the Act, which allowed the Board to prescribe the curriculum, qualification of teachers and standards of infrastructure, did not directly interfere with the

day-to-day administration of recognised madrasas.

'State interest'

The court, while noting that minorities had a right under Article 30 of the Constitution to establish and administer madrasas to impart religious or secular education, said the

right was "not absolute".

"The State has an interest in maintaining the standards of education in minority institutions and may impose regulational conditions for grant of aid and recognition. The Constitutional scheme allows the State to strike a balance between ensuring the standard of excellence and preserving the right of the minorities to establish and administer its educational institutions."

The unanimous judgment, with Justices J.B. Pardiwala and Manoj Misra on the Bench, said that 'education' in Entry 25 of the Concurrent List must be given a wide meaning. Though recognised madrasas imparted religious in-

struction, their primary aim was education, bringing them within the ambit of Entry 25.

Chief Justice explained that Article 21A must be read consistently with the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The Madrasa Board under the Act, with the approval of the State government, was free to enact regulations "to ensure that religious minority institutions impart secular education of a requisite standard without destroying the minority character".

QUESTION OF LAW VALIDITY

» PAGE 4

- **Background | पृष्ठभूमि:**

- The Supreme Court upheld parts of the Uttar Pradesh Madrasa Education Board Act of 2004, allowing the state to regulate madrasas to ensure educational standards.
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उत्तर प्रदेश मदरसा शिक्षा बोर्ड अधिनियम 2004 के कुछ हिस्सों को बरकरार रखा, जिससे राज्य को शैक्षिक मानकों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मदरसों को नियंत्रित करने की अनुमति मिली।

- **Key Ruling | मुख्य निर्णय:**

- The court ruled that the state can regulate standards but confirmed the rights of minorities to manage religious institutions.
- कोर्ट ने कहा कि राज्य मानकों को नियंत्रित कर सकता है, लेकिन अल्पसंख्यकों के धार्मिक संस्थानों का प्रबंधन करने के अधिकार को भी बरकरार रखा।

- **Scope and Limits | दायरा और सीमाएँ:**

- The act was declared partially valid, except for sections on higher education, which infringed on the Union's jurisdiction.

- इस अधिनियम को आंशिक रूप से वैध घोषित किया गया, उच्च शिक्षा से संबंधित प्रावधान केंद्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप करते हैं।

- **Educational Standards | शैक्षिक मानदंड:**

- The judgment emphasized that the state could enforce conditions for recognition and funding, ensuring minimum standards in madrasas.
- निर्णय में कहा गया कि राज्य मान्यता और फंडिंग के लिए शर्तें लागू कर सकता है, ताकि मदरसों में न्यूनतम मानकों की पूर्ति हो सके।

-
- **State's Interest and Minority Rights | राज्य का हित और अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकार:**
 - The act aligns with the state's responsibility to ensure that madrasa students receive an education that enables societal participation.
 - अधिनियम राज्य की जिम्मेदारी के अनुरूप है, जिससे मदरसा छात्रों को समाज में भाग लेने के लिए उपयुक्त शिक्षा मिल सके।



Article 29



Protection of Interests of Minorities

(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India... having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

Article 30

Right Of Minorities To Establish And Administer Educational Institutions.

(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

State has no right to acquire every private property, asserts SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

A nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, in a majority judgment, held on Tuesday that not every resource owned by private players can be considered a "material resource of the community" to be used by the government to serve the "common good".

The decision dismissed such a power of acquisition by the state while noting that it reminded of a particular "rigid economic dogma" of the past. The court noted that the Indian economy has already transitioned from dominance of public investment to co-existence of public and private investments.

The majority opinion authored by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud said the interpretation that every private property could be used by the state as material resource to "subserve the common good" postulated a "rigid economic theory which advocates greater state control of private resources".

The interpretation was introduced by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in his dissenting opinion in *Ranganath Reddy versus State of Karnataka* in 1977.

Justice Iyer's opinion was relied on by subsequent Constitution Benches in *Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing and Mafatlal Industries* judgments in 1982 and 1997, respectively; hence, necessitating a reference to the nine-judge Bench.

Rejecting the view of Justice Iyer as one present-

2 judges refer to CJ's remarks on V.R. Krishna Iyer

NEW DELHI

Two SC judges quoted a "harsh" observation made by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud about Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in a "proposed judgment", which said "the Krishna Iyer doctrine does a disservice to the broad and flexible spirit of the Constitution". » PAGE 4

ing a "particular ideology", the majority opinion penned by Chief Justice Chandrachud said India has moved on from socialism to liberalisation to market-based reforms.

"India's economic trajectory indicates that the Constitution, the custodians of the Constitution – the electorate have routinely rejected the idea of one economic dogma being the exclusive repository of truth. As participants of a vibrant multi-party democracy, the people have voted to power governments with various economic and social policies based on the country's evolving developments, strategies and challenges," Chief Justice Chandrachud observed in the judgment.

Constitutional vision

The court said the vision of the Constitution framers to establish an economic democracy and trust the wisdom of the elected governments has been the "backbone of the high growth rate of India's economy, making it one of the fastest growing economies in the world".

-
- **Supreme Court Ruling | सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला:**
 - A nine-judge bench ruled that the state does not have the right to acquire every private property as a "material resource" for the community.
 - नौ-सदस्यीय पीठ ने फैसला सुनाया कि राज्य को सामुदायिक "सामग्री संसाधन" के रूप में हर निजी संपत्ति का अधिग्रहण करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

- **Economic Doctrine | आर्थिक सिद्धांत:**

- The court criticized the notion of using private property for the "common good" as part of a rigid economic ideology.
- कोर्ट ने "सामान्य भलाई" के लिए निजी संपत्ति का उपयोग करने के विचार की आलोचना की, इसे कठोर आर्थिक विचारधारा का हिस्सा बताया।

-
- **Transition in Indian Economy | भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलाव:**
 - India has shifted from socialism to market-based reforms, balancing public and private investments.
 - भारत ने समाजवाद से बाजार-आधारित सुधारों की ओर रुख किया है, जिसमें सार्वजनिक और निजी निवेश का संतुलन बना है।

-
- **Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's Doctrine | जस्टिस वी.आर. कृष्णा अय्यर का सिद्धांत:**
 - The majority opinion rejected Justice Iyer's past interpretation favoring state control over private resources.
 - बहुमत की राय में जस्टिस अय्यर की निजी संसाधनों पर राज्य के नियंत्रण को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली व्याख्या को खारिज किया गया।

- **Constitutional Vision | संवैधानिक दृष्टि:**

- The judgment emphasizes that India's Constitution supports economic democracy and the trust in elected governments for economic progress.
- निर्णय में कहा गया कि भारतीय संविधान आर्थिक लोकतंत्र और आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए चुनी हुई सरकारों में विश्वास का समर्थन करता है।

If tardigrades crowd-sourced their remarkable genes, can humans?

These remarkable creatures inhabit some of the more extreme ecosystems on the planet, from the frigid expanses of deep-sea floors to scorching deserts and even the vacuum of space. Researchers have identified more than 1,300 tardigrade species to date, each one adapted to conditions deadly to most other life forms

Srihar Sivasubbu
Vinod Scaria

Tardigrades are one of the most resilient as well as toughest life forms on the earth. These organisms, also called water bears and moss piglets, are microscopic eight-legged creatures without a backbone.

They inspire awe with their remarkable ability to survive in extreme environments, including areas so very radioactive that they are easily lethal to humans. They can also survive starvation, lack of air and water, and subzero temperatures.

An ancient survivor
Belonging to a phylum of their own (Tardigrada), these remarkable creatures inhabit some of the more extreme ecosystems on the planet, from the frigid expanses of the Arctic and deep-sea floors to scorching deserts and even the vacuum of space. Researchers have identified more than 1,300 tardigrade species to date; each species is uniquely adapted to conditions that would be deadly to most other forms of life.

Evolutionarily, the tardigrades are an ancient species. The earliest known fossils date from around 90 million years ago, in the Cretaceous Period. Molecular dating suggests they originated at least 600 million years ago.

When facing hostile environments, tardigrades can enter a state called cryptobiosis, effectively pausing almost all their biological processes and lingering in this peculiar state allows them to tolerate extreme dryness, intense radiation, and freezing. Tardigrades' ability to survive radiation is due to specialised mechanisms that can shield their genetic material from damage. In fact, they don't just survive otherwise hazardous radiation; they are able to recover and resume normal life.

Lessons of the tardigrade
Their features have rendered tardigrades a subject of intense scientific study. Researchers hope unlocking the secrets of their specialised survival mechanisms will pave the way to advances in human medicine, space exploration, and others.

Research has indicated the presence of many mechanisms that help tardigrades, and insights into them are expected to hold great biomedical and industrial value. For example, researchers have of late been discussing the role of a specific class of proteins: these proteins have flexible bodies and don't have an intrinsic structure. Thus they have been named intrinsically



A false-colour image of a tardigrade. FILE PHOTO/ISTOCK

disordered proteins.

One subgroup of these is secretory-abundant heat-soluble proteins. Researchers recently attempted to synthesise these proteins in other microbes by cloning the underlying genes and transferring them to the latter. Their work suggested such a method is capable of enhancing the tolerance of the microbes against denaturation (completely drying up). This work was published in *Nature Communications Biology* in May.

Another paper published last year in the same journal explored molecules called small heat shock proteins and, in a similar approach, demonstrated that they could enhance microbes' ability to survive hot conditions as well as prevent proteins from clumping up when they dry out.

Survival begins in the cell
More recently, researchers from China reported a new tardigrade species, *Hypothyris henanensis*. Their findings, reported on October 28 in *Science*, included a chromosome-level genome assembly that revealed many details about the genes that give tardigrades the ability to withstand radiation. They exposed tardigrades to gamma rays at doses around 1,000 times greater than

Tardigrades are an ancient species. The earliest known fossils date from around 90 million years ago, in the Cretaceous Period. Molecular dating suggests they originated at least 600 million years ago

the lethal limit for humans and tracked which genes were expressed using genomic tools.

The researchers found thousands of genes upregulated when the tardigrades were exposed to extreme radiation. Further analysis suggested that the radiation resistance is likely modulated by genes that can be acquired by horizontal transfer, i.e., from other species in their environment. The researchers also discovered some tardigrade-specific genes, as well as genes similar, yet not identical, to ones in other organisms.

In fact, horizontal gene transfer contributed more than 0.3% of the tardigrades' genes, which is a significant fraction that signals its significance to the tardigrades' survival and evolution. The *BOGA* gene is of particular note; tardigrades need it to synthesise betalains, a type of antioxidant pigment

that could be protecting the tardigrades' cells against radiation damage. The creature probably acquired it from a bacterial species.

A second class of genes involved in radiation resistance are unique to the tardigrades themselves. One of them is TRF2, which plays a role in repairing damaged DNA mediated by phase separation. Another is NDI1P98, associated with mitochondrial function. The researchers identified them to be crucial to the species' ability to survive extreme conditions by likely helping maintain the stability of cells and sustaining energy production even under high radiation stress. Effectively, the tardigrades' survival advantages begin at the cellular level.

Applications on the horizon
Tardigrade biology may seem esoteric at this time, and the research exploring it may seem esoteric. But a lot of biology makes sense in the light of evolution (to adapt the words of Theodosius Dobzhansky), and unlocking the mysteries of the tardigrade may quickly translate to breakthroughs in real-world challenges with far-reaching implications. Recall that scientists developed CRISPR-Cas9 based on a unique mechanism in a bacteria to repair its DNA.

Consider protein stability in tardigrades. We are using biological techniques such as protein vesicles, antibodies, and enzymes to treat a variety of diseases more often. If we can find a way to stabilise the proteins involved in these technologies, we can increase their biological efficacy as well.

As the field of cell therapies continues to grow, researchers are looking for technologies to protect these therapeutic products in harsh conditions they may encounter during storage, transport, and administration. Tardigrades possess unique adaptations to resist or even withstand cellular damage and researchers can learn from them to find ways to stabilise cells in research and biomedicine.

Taken together, tardigrades provide a unique blueprint for developing robust biological systems and materials. Their exceptional survival mechanisms could inspire new strategies in medicine, biotechnology, and beyond, leaving critical therapies and technologies more resilient, effective, and crucially, widely accessible.

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THE GIST

Tardigrades can induce cryptobiosis and linger in suspended animation. This allows them to tolerate dryness, radiation, and freezing.

Researchers are attempting to synthesise secretory-abundant heat-soluble proteins used by tardigrades in other microbes to enhance tolerance against denaturation. This research has implications for medicine and space exploration.

When tardigrades were exposed to gamma rays 1,000 times greater than the lethal limit for humans, thousands of genes upregulated to respond. Radiation resistance is likely modulated by genes acquired by horizontal transfer.

Researchers seek ways to protect cell-based therapies in harsh conditions (encapsulated during transport, and administered). Tardigrades possess adaptations to resist cellular damage and provide a unique blueprint for robust biological systems.

BIG SHOT



A boat wades through toxic foam in the polluted Yamuna river on a smoggy morning in New Delhi. The first day of Chhath Puja on Tuesday saw devotees immerse themselves in the river for ritual baths despite thick layers of toxic foam covering the water's surface, raising significant health and safety concerns. REUTERS

QUESTION CORNER

The sun's in a tizzy

Q: Does the sun rotate?

A: Yes, the sun too.

rotates about its axis. But unlike the earth, which has a rotation period of one day, the sun has a differential rotation. That is, all parts of the sun do not have the same period of rotation.

The period of rotation near its equator is 26.3 days, at sun spot zone (15 degrees north) it is 27.3 days, and at the pole it is 31.3 days.

The sun's enormous core temperature of 15 million degrees K and a surface temperature of 6,000 degrees K leaves all its constituents in a high-pressure gaseous state called a plasma.

For the purposes of certain calculations, the top and the bottom ends of the visible sphere of the sun are designated as north and south poles respectively.

Photographs are taken daily and the movements of the spots, filaments, and plages are observed from various latitudes and longitudes, for a long period



This image shows a solar flare on the left side of the Sun and an eruption of solar material shooting through the Sun's atmosphere. NASA

of time. From this, the sidereal rotation period is calculated. The reason behind this phenomenon is still a puzzle to solar physicists.

For feedback and suggestions for Science, please write to science@thehindu.co.in with the subject 'daily page'



The formation of toxic foam in the Yamuna River, especially during the Chhath Puja festival, is a recurring environmental concern. This foam results from several factors:

Industrial Effluents: Industries discharge untreated or inadequately treated wastewater containing high concentrations of phosphates and surfactants into the river. These chemicals promote foam formation when agitated. [Firstpost](#)

Domestic Sewage: A significant portion of Delhi's sewage, often untreated, flows directly into the Yamuna. Detergents and household chemicals in this sewage contribute to the foaming. [Firstpost](#)

Low Water Flow: During certain periods, reduced water flow in the Yamuna decreases its natural dilution capacity, leading to higher concentrations of pollutants and increased foam formation. [Firstpost](#)

China services PMI picks up



Tsingling times: China's economy grew at the slowest pace since early 2023 in the third quarter.

REUTERS ECONOMICS

China's services activity expanded at the fastest pace in three months in October, helped by early signs that Beijing's big stimulus push was helping improve business conditions, a private-sector survey showed on Tuesday.

The Caixin/S&P Global services purchasing managers' index (PMI) grew to 52.0 in October from 50.3 the previous month. The 50 mark separates expansion from contraction on a monthly basis. That matched the official PMI released last week, which showed non-manufacturing activity including services and construction broke back into expansion.

China's economy grew at the slowest pace since early 2023 in the third quarter, with the crisis-hit property sector showing few signs of steadying as Beijing races to reach its growth target of this year.

Beijing unleashed monetary stimulus and property sector support measures in September, soon after a meeting of top Communist Party leaders, the Politburo, vowed the "necessary spending" to bring growth back on track.

The survey showed new business increased marginally to 52.1 from 51.0 in September. However, expansion of new business inflows from abroad slipped.

Capacity pressures were seen as new business added to the backlog of work. As a result, service providers raised their employment for a second consecutive month. Input price growth slowed to a three-month low, though companies are still grappling with rising material and energy costs.

Overall confidence rose to the highest in five months with some firms increasing promotional efforts to support sales growth in the year ahead.

China's messy EW dispute with Europe keeps trade tensions in check

European diplomats, veterans in complex, multilateral negotiations that can take years to iron out, believe Beijing wants to avoid a trade war. China has strong incentives to contain the dispute: its economy is slowing and it needs to find buyers for its EVs to ward off deflationary pressures.

SEAN W. ANALYSIS

REUTERS BEIJING

Fears of a widening tariff war between China and other major exporting nations are keeping diplomacy between the world's second largest economy and the European Union alive, even as trade talks over electric vehicles stall.

While the U.S. election on Tuesday is almost certain to result in more American tariffs on Chinese goods, European negotiators are investing in a longer game that may yield no immediate resolution but would at least stop an escalating trade conflict.

Some EU member states are even using the dispute to bolster bilateral ties away from the Brussels-Berlin negotiations and attract fresh investment from China.

"I don't think China wants this thing to significantly torpedo the EU-China relationship, especially given the fact we will probably be seeing a very different world after the U.S. election," said Bo Zhengyuan, a Shanghai-based partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers.

New EU tariffs of up to 45.7% on Chinese EV imports came into effect last week after a year-long investigation that divided the



Damage control: Amid U.S. tariffs, Beijing is wary of broader damage to its trade ties with EU, Reuters

bloc and prompted retaliation from Beijing.

Brussels maintains that Beijing does not offer fair subsidies to its auto industry and refuses to accept China's counter offer of minimum import prices. Beijing hit back with probes into Europe's port and dairy industries and imposed curbs on heavily imported

Beyond the headlines, however, is a more complicated series of negotiations.

Beijing has in recent months hosted a procession of official visits from the EU and its member states.

While little progress has been made, an even approach to a resolution, say government sources, is a priority, analysts say.

"I am not terribly optimistic that the Chinese side will put anything on the table that the EU will accept, but I probably should also be curbing my pessimism a bit, and would not discount a solution," said Max Zengelo, chief economist at Merix, a Berlin-based China studies institute.

"I am sure certain member states will be pushing for this to demonstrate their willingness or ability to work out a deal."

A decided union As Washington steps up its curbs on Chinese products, Beijing is wary of broader damage to its trade ties with the EU, worth \$787 billion, last year.

For its part, the EU is conscious of widening the

dispute. The tariffs have already created among its members.

Among the bloc's 27 member states, 10 voted for the tariffs, five voted against and 12 abstained.

Germany, Europe's biggest economy, was among the dissenters.

"The definitive lack of a majority against the tariffs meant that some countries' no votes were symbolic," one European diplomat said.

"Some EU countries want more in-country investment from China and hoped for less retaliation by not voting for the tariffs outright," they added.

Slovakia's Prime Minister Robert Fico is the latest European leader to visit Beijing, seeking deeper two-way trade and investment ties as insurance against a wider fallout with China.

Finland, which also visited last week, also agreed to deepen commercial ties with China during a visit by President Sauli Niinisto, following Spain and Italy's lead.

Chinese compulsion China has incentives to contain the dispute: its economy is slowing and it needs to find buyers for its EVs to ward off deflationary pressures.

European diplomats, veterans in complex multilateral negotiations that can take years to iron out,

said it was clear Beijing wanted to avoid a trade war, but it only started talks with Brussels reluctantly late in the process.

While both China and the EU have launched challenges against each other at the World Trade Organization, that arbitration could take years.

"Chinese action on broadly, pork and dairy imports from the EU is probably baked in at this point," said Noah Barkin, senior advisor at Rhodium Group.

"A win for the EU would be Beijing limiting its response to broadly, pork and dairy, and then both sides heading it out at the WTO," he added.

Barkin warned a less contained response could see China curb EU access to the critical rare materials it needs for a green energy transition.

During his visit to China in September, Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez said Spain would seek to resolve the EV dispute within the WTO.

While that would signal a failure of bilateral talks, it would head off a worsening in relations.

"I think there is a chance they will come to an agreement, regarding the minimum prices, but they will not lead to the removal of the tariffs, just a readjustment of the rates," Pennar's Mr. Ho on EU talks. "It is probably the best outcome."

Auto headwinds in France



Factory closures: Workers block truck access to the factory during a demonstration at the Michelin plant in Cholet, central-western France, on Tuesday. Michelin announced that it would close its Cholet and Vanne plants before 2026 because of the 'collapse' in sales of truck and van tyres. The group announced the closure to the 1,274 employees at the sites concerned.

Azerbaijan says 'God-given' oil and gas will help it go green

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

Flames soar into the air from hundreds of oil rigs on a hillside on the Absheron peninsula near Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, as it prepares to host the COP29 climate conference next week.

The "burning mountain" - Yanardag in Azerbaijan - is fed by underground gas flared in Azerbaijan, and also the first offshore one, Ashraf Shikhhalayev, the director of the energy ministry's international cooperation department, said.

"Blessed of an oil boom" The Land of Fire Azerbaijan's vast oil and gas resources have shaped the history, culture, politics and the economy of the Caspian nation, said energy expert Kamalalya Mammadova.

In oil deposits, seven billion barrels of proven reserves - were discovered in the first places in the world to start commercial oil production.

"The world's first industrial offshore oil well was drilled in Azerbaijan, and also the first offshore one," Ashraf Shikhhalayev, the director of the energy ministry's international cooperation department, said.

"Blessed of an oil boom" The Land of Fire Azerbaijan's vast oil and gas resources have shaped the history, culture, politics and the economy of the Caspian nation, said energy expert Kamalalya Mammadova.

In oil deposits, seven billion barrels of proven reserves - were discovered in the first places in the world to start commercial oil production.

"The world's first industrial offshore oil well was drilled in Azerbaijan, and also the first offshore one," Ashraf Shikhhalayev, the director of the energy ministry's international cooperation department, said.



Burning with Azerbaijan's fossil fuel reserves are expected to be exhausted within several decades.

increase its natural gas production, gaining more than a third in the next decade.

Revenues from oil and gas production make up about 35% of the country's GDP and nearly half of the state budget.

"Azerbaijan's oil revenues - up to \$200 billion in date since 1991 - gave the country an opportunity to make a huge leap forward," said Egor Bagirov, who headed the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Oil in the 1990s.

Shaban said "Baku, once a small hinterland of about 4,000 people, was born of an oil boom," which led to massive population growth.

Baku's Baku is a building city with skyscrapers, seaside promenades and futuristic buildings.

About 75% of Azerbaijan's energy goes to the European market.

In 2022, the European Commission signed a deal with Baku to double gas imports from the country.

This prospect has prompted criticism from environmentalists ahead of COP29.

With all the exported gas and oil, the emissions are tallied in the COP2 production of the countries

'Taiwanese happy to keep capital at home despite China tensions'

REUTERS TAIPEI

Taiwan's ultra wealthy are keeping their assets in their home market despite escalating tensions with China, betting that the island's tech industry will continue to bring in robust returns, a senior Cathay Financial executive said.

Robert Fuh, chief executive of Cathay Financial's private banking unit, added that the division was confident enough of its prospects to expand and plan to raise its total asset count of 160 by as much as 10% next year.

The potential for capital flight from Taiwan has often been cited as a risk by analysts and investors as



War games: The potential for capital flight from Taiwan has often been cited as a risk by analysts and investors.

carry on. Mr. Fuh said in an interview with Reuters on Monday.

"So far we have not seen our clients closing accounts and moving their assets offshore. Yes, there have been rumors, but it's

not developing into a trend," he added.

He said a major factor in their reasoning was the importance of Taiwanese companies like contract chip manufacturer TSMC in the booming artificial intelligence industry, making investment opportunities on the island too lucrative to pass up.

"I think now is a time of precarious balances. Clients would rather remain in place than move. Taiwan stocks have been pretty firm to (cross-strait) tensions, mainly because Taiwan has built unique technological industries that no other country would be able to replicate and build up any time soon," he said.

He said a major factor in their reasoning was the importance of Taiwanese companies like contract chip manufacturer TSMC in the booming artificial intelligence industry, making investment opportunities on the island too lucrative to pass up.

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Azerbaijan says 'God-given' oil and gas will help it go green

Agence France-Presse
BAKU

Flames soar into the air from a sandstone outcrop on a hillside on the Absheiron peninsula near Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, as it prepares to host the COP29 climate conference next week.

The "burning mountain"—Yanardag in Azerbaijani—is fed by underground gas rising to the surface and igniting upon contact with oxygen.

The abundance of naturally occurring fires from the energy-rich nation's huge gas deposits has earned it the nickname "The Land of Fire".

Azerbaijan's vast oil and gas resources "have shaped the history, culture, politics and the eco-

nomy" of the Caspian nation, said energy expert Kamalya Mustafayeva.

Its oil deposits—seven billion barrels of proven reserves—were discovered in the mid-19th century, making what was then part of the Russian Empire one of the first places in the world to start commercial oil production.

"The world's first industrial onshore oil well was drilled in Azerbaijan, and also the first offshore one," Ashraf Shikhaliyev, the director of the energy ministry's international cooperation department, said.

'Born of an oil boom'

Since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Azerbaijan has produced 1.05 billion tonnes of oil and is set to



Running out: Azerbaijan's fossil fuel reserves are expected to be exhausted within several decades. AFP

increase its natural gas production by more than a third in the next decade.

Revenues from oil and gas production make up about 35% of the country's

GDP and nearly half of the state budget.

"Azerbaijan's oil revenues—up to \$200 billion to date since 1991—gave the country an opportunity to

make a huge leap forward," said Sabit Bagirov, who headed the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (Socar) in the 1990s.

Energy expert Ilham

Shaban said "Baku, once a small fishermen's hamlet of some 4,000 people, was born of an oil boom," which led to massive population growth.

Modern Baku is a bustling city with skyscrapers, seaside promenades and futuristic buildings.

About 75% of Azerbaijan's energy exports go to European markets. In 2022, the European Commission—keen to reduce Europe's dependence on Russian gas—signed a deal with Baku to double gas imports from the country.

But its fossil fuel reserves, which President Ilham Aliyev has called "a gift of God", are expected to be exhausted within several decades.

"Azerbaijan's oil wells will run dry within 20

years; the natural gas reserves will last for 50 years," Mr. Bagirov said.

"Economic dependence on hydrocarbons is a concern for the Azerbaijani government, which is making serious efforts to develop other sectors," he said.

Mr. Shaban said "Azerbaijan's goal is to get the maximum money from its hydrocarbon resources before Europe reaches its decarbonisation objective," which will lead to a significant drop in the continent's demand for fossil fuels.

This prospect has prompted criticism from environmentalists ahead of COP29.

With all the exported gas and oil, the emissions are tallied in the CO2 production of the countries

that buy and burn it, and not in those of Azerbaijan.

Yet Azerbaijani officials said the country is making significant strides in setting its own green agenda on its land. The country aims to increase its renewable energy capacity to 30% by 2030 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2050.

Mr. Shikhaliyev listed "clean energy mega projects" such as transforming Karabakh into a "green energy zone" fully reliant on solar, wind and hydro power. But experts are adamant that Azerbaijan does not have a climate plan. In September, the Climate Action Tracker group estimated that by 2030, Baku's greenhouse gas emissions will have increased between 23 to 40% from 2020.

-
- **Natural Oil and Gas Resources | प्राकृतिक तेल और गैस संसाधन:**
 - Azerbaijan's abundant natural oil and gas have influenced its culture, economy, and global position.
 - अज़रबैजान के प्रचुर तेल और गैस संसाधनों ने इसकी संस्कृति, अर्थव्यवस्था और वैश्विक स्थिति को प्रभावित किया है।

- **Economic Impact | आर्थिक प्रभाव:**

- Oil and gas revenue forms about 35% of Azerbaijan's GDP, and nearly half of the state budget relies on it.
- तेल और गैस से होने वाली आय अज़रबैजान की जीडीपी का लगभग 35% है, और राज्य बजट का लगभग आधा हिस्सा इसी पर निर्भर करता है।

-
- **Energy Export to Europe | यूरोप को ऊर्जा निर्यात:**
 - Approximately 75% of Azerbaijan's energy exports are directed towards European markets, supporting Europe's goal to reduce dependence on Russian gas.
 - लगभग 75% अज़रबैजान का ऊर्जा निर्यात यूरोपीय बाजारों की ओर जाता है, जिससे यूरोप का रूसी गैस पर निर्भरता कम करने का लक्ष्य पूरा होता है।

- **Green Energy Goals | हरित ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों की दिशा में:**
- Azerbaijan aims to increase renewable energy by 30% by 2030 and reduce greenhouse emissions by 40% by 2050.
- अज़रबैजान का लक्ष्य 2030 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा में 30% की वृद्धि और 2050 तक ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में 40% की कमी करना है।

- **Environmental Concerns | पर्यावरणीय चिंताएं:**

- Environmentalists argue Azerbaijan lacks a comprehensive green plan, as carbon emissions might rise despite the green energy shift.

- पर्यावरणविदों का तर्क है कि अज़रबैजान के पास समग्र हरित योजना की कमी है, क्योंकि हरित ऊर्जा के बदलाव के बावजूद कार्बन उत्सर्जन बढ़ सकता है।



Netherlands

Berlin

Poland

Warsaw

Belarus

Kyiv
Київ

Astana
Астана

Belgium

Germany

Czechia

Slovakia

Ukraine

Kazakhstan

Paris

Munich

Austria

Hungary

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France Switzerland

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Marseille

Florence

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Bulgaria

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Valencia

Tyrrhenian Sea

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Persian Gulf

Riyadh

الرياض

United Arab Emirates

Jaisalmer

जैसलमेर

Udaipur

उदयपुर

Saudi Arabia

Jai

जय

Capital and largest city	Baku 40°23′43″N 49°52′56″E﻿ / ﻿40.395278°N 49.882222°E﻿ / 40.395278; 49.882222﻿ ()
Official languages	Azerbaijani ^[1]
Minority languages	See full list
Ethnic groups (2019 ^[2])	94.8% Azerbaijani 1.7% Lezgin 0.9% Talysh 0.7% Russian 1.9% others
Religion	97% Islam 3% Christianity
Demonym(s)	Azerbaijani · Azeri
Government	Unitary semi-presidential republic ^[3] under a hereditary dictatorship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Ilham Aliyev • Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva • Prime Minister Ali Asadov
Legislature	National Assembly
Formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Republic 28 May 1918 • Soviet Socialist Republic 28 April 1920 • Independence from Soviet Union 18 October 1991 (declared) 26 December 1991 (recognized) • Constitution adopted 12 November 1995

Area	
• Total	86,600 km ² (33,400 sq mi) (112th)
• Water (%)	1.6
Population	
• 2022 estimate	10,353,296 ^[4] (90th)
• Density	117/km ² (303.0/sq mi) (99th)
GDP (PPP)	2024 estimate
• Total	▲ \$199.195 billion ^[5] (78th)
• Per capita	▲ \$19,328 ^[5] (88th)
GDP (nominal)	2024 estimate
• Total	▲ 78.749 billion ^[5] (82nd)
• Per capita	▲ \$7,641 ^[5] (90th)
Gini (2008)	▲ 33.7 ^[6] medium inequality
HDI (2022)	▲ 0.760 ^[7] high (89th)
Currency	Manat (₼) (AZN)

GAZA CITY Thirty-five killed in Gaza, Israel issues new evacuation orders



Israeli forces issued new evacuation orders in the north of the Gaza Strip on Tuesday after carried out military strikes against Palestinian media and media said had killed at least 35 people since Monday night. Later on Tuesday, Israeli planes dropped leaflets over Beit Lajjun ordering residents to quit the town completely. REUTERS

BEIJING Chinese President asks military to curb graft, increase war readiness



Chinese President Xi Jinping warned the military must tackle corruption and "subvertent tendencies," with Beijing deepening a crackdown on alleged graft in the armed forces in recent months. "We must increase our sense of war preparedness and tighten our preparations for military struggles," he told soldiers in Beijing, Oct. 28. REUTERS

DOHA Qatar votes in referendum on scrapping legislative elections



Qatars went to the polls on Tuesday in a referendum on ending a brief and limited experiment with legislative elections in the wealthy monarchy. Voters among the gas-rich peninsula's roughly 3.6 million Qataris cast their ballots on a constitutional change that would scrap the legislative council polls. AP

JERUSALEM Israel PM fires Defence Minister Gallant, Katz assumes new role



Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, right, on Tuesday dismissed Defence Minister Yoav Gallant over a breakdown in trust during the Gaza war against Hamas. "Over the past few months that trust has eroded," Mr. Netanyahu said in a statement, adding that he had appointed Foreign Minister Israel Katz to take his place. AP

Trump or Harris, India ties likely to remain in focus of next U.S. govt.

Experts say the direction of the relationship is expected to be different in areas of trade, energy and immigration depending on who wins, but the overall trajectory of partnership between the two countries is unlikely to be disrupted

NEWS ANALYSIS Trump's Ties of India WASHINGTON

The overall positive momentum in the U.S. ties will remain unchanged though there could be a difference in approach towards New Delhi but even a Trump administration and a Harris government, foreign policy experts said as Democrats voted to elect a new President on Tuesday. Dhruva Jalankar, the executive director of the America chapter of the Observer Research Foundation, said the direction of the relationship is expected to be different in areas of trade, energy and immigration, but that many more were still unaccounted for. "There is no trace of an event that will be watched by other external stakeholders, like AShAN and Chink," said the source.



Congress voters in Dearborn in Michigan on Tuesday. AP

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Kapil Sharma, a senior fellow with the Atlantic Council's Middle East Programmes, said the next American President will have to be friendly with India as he or she will have his choice. "I think both leaders will have to be friendly (with India). I do not think they have a choice. India will at some point in the next 20-30 years, be the second largest economy in the world. And that is not a country you can ignore."

ed to be different in areas of trade, energy and immigration, but that many more were still unaccounted for. "There is no trace of an event that will be watched by other external stakeholders, like AShAN and Chink," said the source.

Chinese nationals shot at by Pakistan guard in Karachi

A Pakistani guard shot and wounded two Chinese nationals working in a textile mill in the southern port city of Karachi on Tuesday, but authorities said the attack was not related to militant violence. China has frequently demanded better security for its nationals working in Pakistan. Last month, two Chinese were killed in an suicide car bombing outside the Karachi airport. Thousands of Chinese are in Pakistan to work for Beijing's multimillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative, which is building major infrastructure projects. An unknown number of Chinese are also working at factories in the country.

The Chinese citizens were working in a textile mill, officials have died militancy angle

Chinese are also working at factories in the country. Ruffah Ishaque, the spokesperson for the provincial government department, said the guard involved in the textile mill attack was arrested and police are still investigating to determine why the man to open fire. He said the wounded Chinese were taken to a hospital. Pakistan has said it is committed to providing full security for Chinese working in the country.

Ray of hope



Migrants who requested an appointment for asylum in the U.S. using the CBP One application, a mobile phone app promoted by the U.S. administration, walk towards El Chaparral, at the border between Mexico and the U.S., in Tijuana in Mexico on Monday. AP/WIDEWORLD

U.S. Election 2024 Watch live analysis of U.S. election today by scanning the following QR codes



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Russian rocket launches Iranian satellites into orbit as Moscow, Tehran expand ties

A Russian rocket on Tuesday blasted off successfully to carry a pair of Iranian satellites into orbit, a launch that reflected growing cooperation between Moscow and Tehran. The Soyuz rocket lifted off as scheduled from Vostochny launched in far eastern Russia and put its payload into a designated orbit nine minutes after the launch. It was carrying two Russian Ionosphere-M Earth observation satellites and several dozen smaller satellites, including the two Iranian ones. It's two satellites, named Kowser and Hod-



Ascending heights: The Soyuz rocket blasts off from its launchpad at the Vostochny Cosmodrome in Russia. REUTERS

had, were the first launched on behalf of the country's private sector. In 2022, a Russian rocket launched an Iranian Earth observation satellite called Khayyam that was built in

spheres. Ukraine and the West have accused Tehran of providing Moscow with hundreds of exploding drones for use on the battlefield in Ukraine and helped launch their production in Russia. The Iranian drone deliveries, which Moscow and Tehran have denied, have allowed for a constant barrage of long-range drone strikes at Ukraine's infrastructure. Pesezhkian visit Moscow and Tehran are planning to further broaden their ties with a "comprehensive strategic partnership" that is set to be signed during Iran President Masoud Pesezhkian's planned visit to Russia.

U.S. writes off over \$1-bn debt owed by civil war-hit Somalia

The U.S. and Somalia reached an agreement on Tuesday for Washington to cancel more than \$1 billion debt owed by the troubled Horn of Africa nation. The announcement came a day after the parliament in Somalia, which is heavily dependent on international aid, approved a \$1.26 billion national budget for 2025. Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the planet, enduring decades of civil war, a famine caused by the al-Qaeda linked jihadist group at

Members of Myanmar junta and civil society groups meet in Delhi

Kallol Bhattacharjee NEW DELHI

In a significant outreach to various internal stakeholders of the Myanmar conflict, India on Tuesday started a series of dialogues with the junta, civil society organisations and political parties with connections to the junta. The closed-door discussion held at the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) here is expected to continue for three days. Sources in the National Unity Government (NUG) Government in exile formed that the second round of discussions is to be held next week which is aimed at engaging the officials of the rebel National Unity Government (NUG) and the Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs). The seventeen-member delegation includes chairman Htin Neung of the National Solidarity and Peace Negotiation Committee, Committee General Min Neung, U La Mang Shwe and U Kyi Lin Do of Centre for Peace and Reconciliation (CPRO). Kyi Gyi, leader of the People's Party, is also among the delegation. India's Ambassador Arun Thakur had met some of the delegation at the airport in Myanmar before they left for New Delhi on Monday. A senior source from the National Unity Government informed that India's initiative to engage all sides to the conflict will indicate that New Delhi is willing to engage all sides without preconditions. "This discussion led to a historic first as such a multi-stakeholder discussion was not held in India before. Civil

ers such as Indonesia have attempted before. This is an event that will be watched by other external stakeholders, like AShAN and Chink," said the source. Tuesday's meeting is however likely to be followed by a broader discussion between the junta figures and members of the National Unity Government which was formed in April 2021 to restore democracy and establish a federal structure. The NUG is a significant player as it also has a People's Defence Force (PDF) that has been fighting a "people's defence war" in coordination with the EAOs against the military junta. The rift discord in Myanmar began in February 2021 after the coup that removed the elected government of Aung San San Kyi. In recent months, the military forces of the junta faced significant setbacks in Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine States with the military losing commercially significant frontlines in a number of ethnic Armed Organisations. It is understood that the dialogue among the groups will cover the immediate goal of stopping violence between the Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), ceasefire and the path ahead for election. The real challenge however is that neither the junta nor the EAOs have so far indicated any plan to ceasefire. The junta stands accused of using airpower indiscriminately against targets in Chin and other states to assert superiority over the EAOs who have expanded their control over the territory of Myanmar.

Russian rocket launches Iranian satellites into orbit as Moscow, Tehran expand ties

Associated Press

MOSCOW

A Russian rocket on Tuesday blasted off successfully to carry a pair of Iranian satellites into orbit, a launch that reflected growing cooperation between Moscow and Tehran.

The Soyuz rocket lifted off as scheduled from Vostochny launchpad in far eastern Russia and put its payload into a designated orbit nine minutes after the launch. It was carrying two Russian Ionosphere-M Earth observation satellites and several dozen smaller satellites, including the two Iranian ones.

Iran's two satellites, named Kowsar and Hod-



Ascending heights: The Soyuz rocket blasts off from its launchpad at the Vostochny Cosmodrome in Russia. REUTERS

hod, were the first launched on behalf of the country's private sector. In 2022, a Russian rocket launched an Iranian Earth observation satellite called Khayyam that was built in

Russia on Tehran's order, and in February Russia put another Iranian satellite named Pars-1 into orbit.

Tuesday's launch comes as Russia and Iran have expanded ties in various

spheres. Ukraine and the West have accused Tehran of providing Moscow with hundreds of exploding drones for use on the battlefield in Ukraine and helped launch their production in Russia. The Iranian drone deliveries, which Moscow and Tehran have denied, have allowed for a constant barrage of long-range drone strikes at Ukraine's infrastructure.

Pezeshkian visit

Moscow and Tehran are planning to further bolster their ties with a "comprehensive strategic partnership" that is set to be signed during Iran President Masoud Pezeshkian's planned visit to Russia.

India sends Letter of Intent to host 2036 Games

It is the first step in a long and arduous process to select a final host with no fixed deadlines; Chile, Indonesia and Turkiye the others with confirmed bids; Saudi Arabia, Qatar have shown interest

GENERAL

Uthra Ganesan

NEW DELHI

India took the first step in its attempt to host the 2036 Olympics by sending a formal Letter of Intent (LoI) for the same to the IOC.

While there has been no official confirmation yet, sources said that the letter was sent to the Future Hosts Commission (FHC) of the IOC on October 1. This is in continuation of the push from Prime Minister Narendra Modi for hosting major multi-discipline events, including the 2030 Youth Olympic Games, publicly declaring India's intention to host the 2036 Olympics during the opening ceremony of the 141st IOC session in Mumbai last year.

If India does manage to win, it will become only the fourth Asian country ever to host the quadrennial event – after China, South Korea and Japan. Yoga, kho-kho, kabaddi and chess are among the sports likely to be included in India's bid. The letter, though, is just the first step in a long and arduous process to select a final host with no fixed deadlines.



Giant expectation: If India manages to win, it will become the fourth Asian country to host the quadrennial event. FILE PHOTO

While any decision is only likely after the IOC elections next year, the process can take even longer. The FHC holds initial detailed, discussions with all interested parties without being edition specific before entering the more serious, rigorous phase of getting guarantees on infrastructure, accommodation, security and public services among others. That is also the stage at which the actual city/group of cities is likely to be finalised for considera-

tion. It then prepares an advisory report for the IOC Executive Board to take a final call.

No cakewalk

It won't be a cakewalk for India, however, with at least three other confirmed bids – Chile (Santiago), Indonesia (across Jakarta, Bali and the new capital of under-construction Nusantara), and Turkiye (Istanbul) – and more in various stages of internal preparations and discussions with the IOC, includ-

ing the likes of cash-rich Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

India's efforts will also be hampered by the long-running infighting among the Indian Olympic Association members that has brought all IOA work to almost standstill for several months now.

Despite the government's interest and push, the IOA remains the official channel of communication with the IOC and its involvement will be crucial for India to put up a united front.

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- **India's Bid for the 2036 Olympics | 2036 ओलंपिक के लिए भारत की बोली:**
 - India has sent a Letter of Intent (LoI) to host the 2036 Olympics, initiating a complex, lengthy process to become the host.
 - भारत ने 2036 ओलंपिक की मेज़बानी के लिए एक औपचारिक पत्र भेजा है, जो मेज़बान बनने की लंबी और जटिल प्रक्रिया का पहला कदम है।

- **Previous Announcements | पहले की घोषणाएं:**

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's interest in hosting the 2036 Olympics and the 2030 Youth Olympics.
- प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 2036 ओलंपिक और 2030 यूथ ओलंपिक की मेज़बानी में भारत की रुचि की घोषणा की थी।



- **Asian Representation | एशियाई प्रतिनिधित्व:**
- If successful, India would become the fourth Asian country to host the Olympics after China, South Korea, and Japan.
- यदि सफल रहा, तो भारत चीन, दक्षिण कोरिया, और जापान के बाद ओलंपिक की मेज़बानी करने वाला चौथा एशियाई देश बनेगा।

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- **Competitors in Bidding | मेज़बानी के लिए प्रतियोगी:**
 - Chile, Indonesia, and Turkey have submitted confirmed bids, while Saudi Arabia and Qatar have shown interest.
 - चिली, इंडोनेशिया, और तुर्की ने अपनी बोली प्रस्तुत की है, जबकि सऊदी अरब और कतर ने रुचि दिखाई है।

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- **Challenges in Winning the Bid | बोली जीतने की चुनौतियां:**
 - India's bid faces hurdles like internal disagreements within the Indian Olympic Association and competition from other countries.
 - भारत की बोली में भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ के भीतर असहमति और अन्य देशों से प्रतिस्पर्धा जैसी चुनौतियाँ हैं।

1. Process Involved | प्रक्रिया में शामिल कदम:

1. The International Olympic Committee's Future Hosts Commission (FHC) will assess India's bid in a multi-step process, including infrastructure and security guarantees.
2. अंतरराष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति का फ्यूचर होस्ट्स कमीशन (FHC) भारत की बोली का मूल्यांकन करेगा, जिसमें बुनियादी ढांचे और सुरक्षा की गारंटी शामिल है।

The budgets for the last three Olympic Games were as follows:

Tokyo 2020 (held in 2021): The total expenditure was approximately \$13 billion USD. [Olympics](#)

Beijing 2022: The estimated cost was around \$8.8 billion USD. [Statista](#)

Paris 2024: The projected budget was approximately \$8.2 billion USD.

-
- The allocations for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are as follows:
 - **2019-20:** ₹2,216.92 crore
 - **2020-21:** ₹2,826.92 crore
 - **2021-22:** ₹2,596.14 crore
 - **2022-23:** ₹3,062.60 crore
 - **2023-24:** ₹3,397.32 crore



Paving the way: Jangra hopes his title will inspire more Indian pugilists to turn professional. FILE PHOTO

Jangra wins WBF's world title

The Indian pro defeats Britain's McIntosh in the super featherweight category, delivers powerful punches from the outset

BOXING

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

Indian professional boxer Mandeep Jangra won the World Boxing Federation's super featherweight world title after defeating Britain's Conor McIntosh in the Cayman Islands.

The 31-year-old, who trains under former Olympic silver medallist Roy Jones Jr. and has faced only one defeat in his professional career so far, had the upper hand in most rounds.

He delivered powerful punches from the outset, maintaining his stamina throughout the 10 rounds, while the British boxer



I have worked hard for years to achieve this. It is a matter of pride for me that I could bring glory to the country

struggled to keep pace.

Conor did try to make a comeback, but Jangra continued to maintain the upper hand in most of the rounds.

"This is one of the biggest victories of my career," Jangra said in a media release.

"I have worked hard for years to achieve this. It is a matter of pride for me that I could bring glory to the country."

The Haryana boxer, who made his professional

boxing debut in 2021, hopes the title will inspire more Indian pugilists to turn professional.

"I think this title will open the way for other boxers of the country and they will also decide to make a career in professional boxing.

"Our boxers are good and there is no dearth of talent in them.

"If they get good promoters and managers, they can also become world champions," Jangra added.

Jangra has won 11 out of his 12 fights in his pro career with seven being knockout victories.

He had a decent run in the amateur circuit as well and won a Commonwealth Games silver medal in the 2014 Glasgow edition.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

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'NOT ALL FORM PART OF THE MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY'

State can't take over every pvt property: SC

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
New Delhi, November 5

IN A LANDMARK ruling that has implications on the citizen's right to hold property, a seven-judge bench of the Supreme Court Tuesday ruled that not all private property can be deemed "material resources of the community" for redistribution under Article 39(b) of the Constitution. The phrase "material resources" in Article 39(b) of the Constitution "may include privately-owned resources... but all privately-owned resources fall within the ambit of the SC said.

Chief Justice of India J.P. Chandrachud wrote the majority ruling for himself and Justices Krishna Kumar, J.B. Pardiwala, Manoj Misra, Rajesh Khanna, Jadhav Chandan Sharma and Jagdishveer George Masih. Justice BV Nageswaraiah partially disagreed with the majority judgment while Justice Sanjiv Chandra dissented. The Bench decided to set its review on November 9.

LANDMARK RULING

- The majority ruling reinterprets Article 39(b), differentiates between individual and community, and legitimises the role of economic progress.
- The crucial ruling has implications for how we understand property, the right to own property and its relationship with society in large.
- The ruling essentially undoes several decades of SC jurisprudence on the issue.

A 1982 five-judge constitutional bench and, authored by Justice Chinnappa Reddy in the case Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Company vs. Bharat Coking Coal, had affirmed Justice Iyer's view.

Continued on Page 7

A nation votes, world waits

JOSEPH AX
Washington, November 5

THE BUZZING presidential contest between Republican Donald Trump and Democrat Kamala Harris bursted toward an uncertain finish on Tuesday as millions of Americans headed to the polls to choose between two sharply different visions for the country.

After a week of unprecedented events — two assassination attempts against Trump, President Joe Biden's surprise withdrawal and Harris' rapid rise — remained neck-and-neck as election day dawned, even after billions of dollars in spending.

The first ballots cast on Tuesday mirrored the nationwide divide. Trump's campaign has suggested for easy declare victory on election night even while millions of ballots have yet to be counted, as he did five years ago. He has organically said any defeat could only stem from widespread fraud.



People vote on the election day in Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday as the race between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris hurtles towards a close finish.

Trump's victory in his home state of Ohio, which he has lost in every other state since 2000, would secure him the electoral college. Harris, 60, the first female vice president, would become the first woman, Black woman and South Asian American to win the presidency. Trump, 78, the only presi-

Kharif output seen up 5.4% in boost to rural income

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTER
Narendra Singh Tomar



Continued on Page 7

Markets under past and current US presidents



Continued on Page 7

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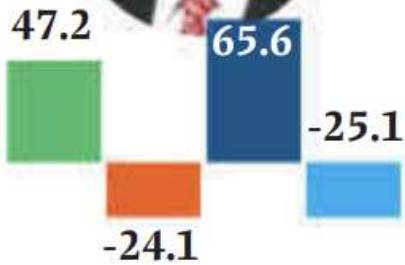
Scan the code to know more

Source: vivo India Impact Report 2023

Markets under past and current US presidents

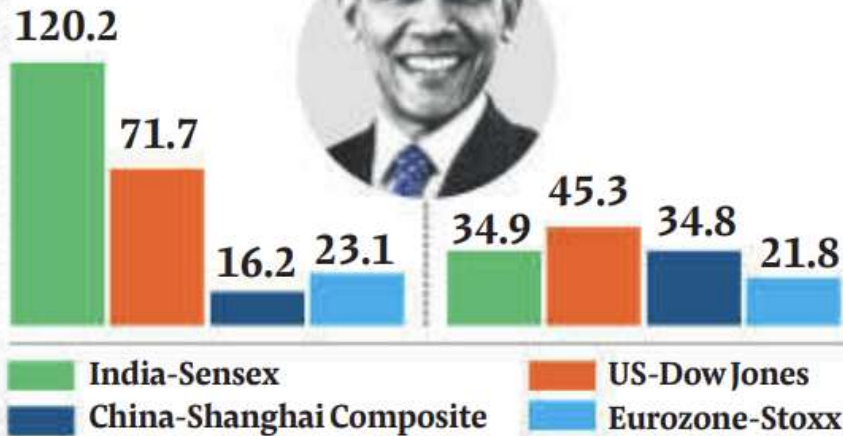
George W Bush
Republican

Jan 20, 2005 -
Jan 20, 2009*



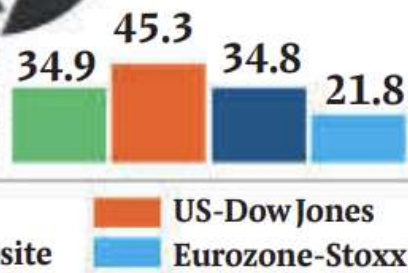
Barack Obama
Democrat

Jan 20, 2009 -
Jan 20, 2013



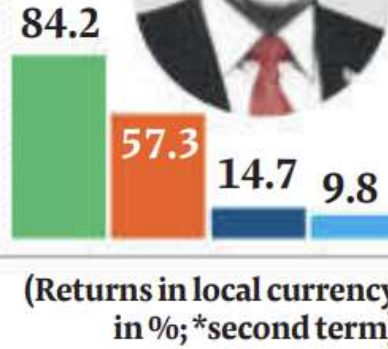
Barack Obama
Democrat

Jan 20, 2013 -
Jan 20, 2017



Donald Trump
Republican

Jan 20, 2017 -
Jan 20, 2021



Joe Biden
Democrat



Jan 20, 2021 -
present





(Returns in local currency
in %; *second term)

Exercise VINBAX- 2024





- 
- The 5th Edition of Vietnam Indian Bilateral Army Exercise “VINBAX-2024” commenced at Ambala, India.
 - **About**
 - Instituted in **2018**, exercise VINBAX is an annual training event conducted alternatively in India and Vietnam.
- 

- 
- Aim of the exercise is to foster collaborative partnership, promote inter-operability and share best practices between the two sides under **Chapter VII of United Nations Charter** on Peace Keeping Operations.
 - This edition marks a significant increase in the scope with **Bi Service** level participation for the first time by personnel of Army and Air Force from both the countries
- 

A stylized sun graphic on the left side of the page. It features a solid yellow circle at the bottom left, with several yellow dashed lines of varying lengths curving upwards and to the right, suggesting rays of light. The background is a solid orange color, and a large white semi-circle is positioned on the right side, framing the text.

India, Algeria sign MoU on Defence Cooperation

- 
- India and Algeria signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to elevate defence ties, foster mutual understanding, and strengthen strategic interests.
 - **About Algeria (Capital: Algiers)**
 - **Situated: Maghreb region** of North Africa on the Mediterranean coast.
 - **Algeria**, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia are referred to as the **Maghreb countries**
- 

- 
- **Bordered By:** Mediterranean Sea on the North, Morocco, Sahrawi Arab Republic and Mauritania on the West, Mali and Niger on the South, Libya and Tunisia on the East.
 - **Physiography:** The **major mountain ranges** in Algeria are the **Atlas Mountains**, which run from the Moroccan border to the eastern border of Tunisia. The **highest peak** in Algeria is **Mount Tahat**, which is located in the Ahaggar Mountains.
 - **Chelif River** is the longest and most important river of Algeria.
- 



Spain

Algiers

Tunisia

Atlas Mtns

Morocco

Libya

Algeria

Sahara Desert

Mauritania

Mali

Niger



Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

Establishment: Founded in 1989 in Marrakech, after a treaty signed by five Maghreb states.

Member States: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.



• **Which of the following countries are well known as the two largest cocoa producers in the world? (2024)**

• **(A) Algeria and Morocco**

• **(B) Botswana and Namibia**

• **(C) Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana**

• **(D) Madagascar and Mozambique**

•




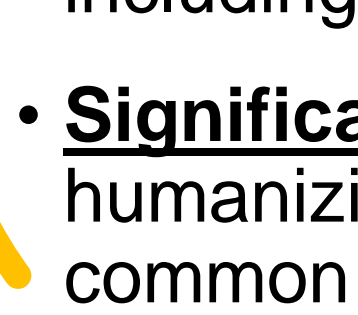
Tumaini Festiva



- The Tumaini Festival, an annual event held since 2014 at Malawi's Dzaleka Refugee Camp, celebrates the resilience and culture of refugees through music, art, and crafts.





- 
- **Founded:** 2014, by Menes La Plume, a Congolese poet.
 - **Purpose:** To create a unique platform for cultural exchange, showcasing resilience through music, art, and crafts.
 - **Visitors:** Thousands from Malawi and nearby countries, including South Africa and Zimbabwe.
 - **Significance:** Builds connections and breaks stereotypes by humanizing the refugee experience, allowing people to share common experiences and celebrate cultural diversity
- 

Word of the day

Extricate:

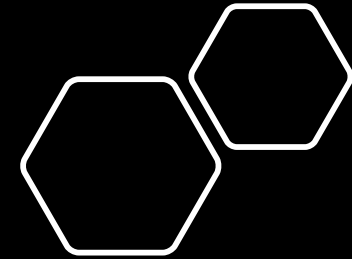
release from entanglement of difficulty

Synonyms: disencumber, disentangle, untangle

Usage: *Our aim is to extricate this country from a costly war.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/extricatepro

International Phonetic Alphabet: /'ɛks.tɪr.keɪt/



For RRB ALP, SI, Tech, JE exam Current affairs Day1

—

Nobel Prize Winners 2024

Prize Category	Laureates	Contribution Description
Physiology/Medicine	Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun	Discovery of microRNA and its role in post-transcriptional regulation.
Physics	John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey E. Hinton	Foundational discoveries and inventions that enabled deep learning with artificial neural networks.
Chemistry	David Baker, Demis Hassabis, and John Jumper	Baker was recognized for his work in computational protein design while Hassabis and Jumper were honored for protein structure prediction.
Literature	Han Kang	Intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and the fragility of human life.
Peace	Nihon Hidankyo	Efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons should never be used again.
Economic Sciences	Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson	Studies of how institutions are formed and affect economic development.

96th Oscar Awards	
Award Category	Winner
Best Picture	Oppenheimer
Best Actor in a Leading Role	Cillian Murphy (Oppenheimer)
Best Actress in a Leading Role	Emma Stone (Poor Things)

Grammy Awards Winners	
Award	Winner
Album of the Year	Taylor Swift – <i>Midnights</i>
Record of the Year	Miley Cyrus – <i>Flowers</i>
Song of the Year	Billie Eilish – <i>What Was I Made For?</i>
Producer of the Year	Non-Classical – <i>Jack Antonoff</i>

-
- **Kairos** by **Jenny Erpenbeck**, translated by **Michael Hofmann**, won the International Booker Prize 2024
 - The 2023 winners include the **Human Rights Center “Viasna”** (Belarus), Ms. **Julienne Lusenge** (DR Congo), the **Amman Center for Human Rights Studies** (Jordan), Mr. **Julio Pereyra** (Uruguay), and a **Global Coalition** advocating for the right to a clean environment.

- it recognizes outstanding works of fiction. **Paul Lynch's Prophet Song** has won the Booker Prize 2023
- The Gandhi Peace Prize for 2021 has been awarded to **Gita Prize, Gorakhpur**
- 2024 Eugene Chudnovsky (City University of New York)-**Sakharov 24**

Sakharov 2018, Peace prize 2023

Year	Recipient	Country	Contribution
2023	Narges Mohammadi	Iran	Women's rights activism

Goldman Environmental Prize

Winner	Country	Contribution
Alok Shukla	India	Protected a forest from coal mining.
Andrea Vidaurre	U.S.	Changed California's transportation regulations.
Marcel Gomes	Brazil	Exposed links between beef and deforestation.
Murrawah Maroochy Johnson	Australia	Blocked the development of a coal mine.
Teresa Vicente	Spain	Led a campaign for legal rights to an ecosystem.
Nonhle Mbuthuma and Sinegugu Zukulu	South Africa	Stopped destructive seismic testing for oil and gas.



RRB ALP/TECH/JE/ RPF/NTPC
2024 | GK by Bhunesh Sir | Ancient...

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Affairs Today | Daily Current Affair...

Scheduled for 11/6/24, 8:00 AM

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A group of people are clapping in a dimly lit room. The focus is on the hands and forearms of several individuals, some in the foreground and some blurred in the background. The lighting is soft and moody, with a warm orange glow in the upper left corner. The overall atmosphere is one of appreciation and celebration.

Thank you
guys.
