

**The Hindu Important News Articles & Editorial For UPSC CSE**

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भारत के विदेश मंत्री ने रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष को हल करने के लिए चार सूत्री सिद्धांत की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें शांति, वार्ता और रूस की भागीदारी पर जोर दिया गया।

# India has a four-point principle to end the Russia-Ukraine conflict

In Berlin, External Affairs Minister says there could be no solutions in the battlefield, that this should be a time for peace, that Russia must be at the table for a dialogue and that New Delhi is engaged in trying to find a way to resolve the conflict

**Suhasini Haidar**  
BERLIN

India has a four-point principle towards the resolution of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Tuesday.

He said that "suggestions have been made" for India to host a peace conference on the issue, but made no commitment on whether India would in fact forward any peace proposal of its own.

Responding to a question from *The Hindu* about the possibility of India hosting the conference, and playing a role as peacemaker, Mr. Jaishankar said that India believes in the four principles: that this should be a time of peace; that there would be no solutions to the war on the battlefield; that Russia must be at the table for any successful peace process; and that India is "concerned and engaged" in trying to find a way to resolve the conflict.

"We don't believe disputes can be settled through war," said Mr. Jaishankar, referring to

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visits to Moscow and Kyiv in the past two months.

"When there is a discussion, we believe Russia has to be in it," he said, adding that National Security Adviser Ajit Doval is in Russia this week, an indication of India's consistent engagement.

Mr. Jaishankar spoke to the media after a bilateral meeting with German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock to prepare for a visit to New Delhi by German Chancellor Olaf Scholz on October 24-25. Mr. Jaishankar said they had discussed "the state of the world", including the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Gaza conflict as well as coordinating their agendas ahead of the UN Summit of the Future later this month, particularly India and Germany's joint pitch for the expansion of the UN Security Council.

"Germany is in an intensive discussion with India and other countries about our different roles in bringing about peace," Ms. Baerbock said, adding that despite "differences" in Indian



**Friendly ties:** S. Jaishankar with Annalena Baerbock after the talks at the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin on Tuesday. AP

and German positions on the conflict thus far, they had maintained regular discussions on the issues.

Ms. Baerbock's comments follow a series of statements by Western coalition countries that have urged India, China and other countries to step up peace efforts between Russia and Ukraine, two-and-a-half years into the war. If India was to play a mediatory role, it would be significant shift from its previous position where it had called the war "Europe's problem", and not something connected to India's "geography". India

has not so far accepted requests by Germany and other European countries including Ukraine to cut its oil imports from Russia, or as Mr. Zelenskyy said for India to "change its attitude" towards Russia.

## Ties with China

Addressing German diplomats at an "Ambassadors' conference" earlier in the day, Mr. Jaishankar was also asked about economic ties with China, given the four-year-old military stand-off between the two countries that has led to many restrictions on Chinese companies and

investment.

"We are not closed to business from China," Mr. Jaishankar said, adding that, "The issue is, which sectors do you do business and what terms do you do business? It's far more complicated than a black-and-white binary answer."

During bilateral talks, Mr. Jaishankar and Ms. Baerbock discussed broadening the India-Germany migration and mobility partnership to bring in more skilled Indian workers to Germany. According to Ms. Baerbock, about 1,25,000 Indian nationals are now working and 50,000 students are studying in Germany.

They also spoke about building their military partnership after holding their first-ever joint air force exercises this year, and upcoming naval exercises in Goa in October.

In an effort to increase annual bilateral trade levels of \$30 billion and about \$25 billion in investment from Germany, New Delhi will be the venue for the Asia Pacific Conference of German Business next month.

**रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष पर भारत का चार सूत्री सिद्धांत:**

➡ भारत युद्ध नहीं, शांति की स्थापना में विश्वास करता है।

- युद्ध संघर्ष का समाधान नहीं कर सकता; बातचीत ज़रूरी है।
- किसी भी सफल शांति प्रक्रिया में रूस को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।
- भारत चिंतित है और समाधान की तलाश में लगा हुआ है।



### संघर्ष के बीच भारत की भूमिका:

- भारत ने रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष पर शांति सम्मेलन की मेजबानी या प्रस्ताव करने के लिए कोई प्रतिबद्धता नहीं जताई है।
- विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार अजीत डोभाल की रूस यात्रा का उल्लेख करते हुए भारत की चल रही भागीदारी पर प्रकाश डाला।
- भारत का पिछला रुख यह था कि यह संघर्ष एक यूरोपीय मुद्दा है, न कि भारत को सीधे प्रभावित करने वाला।

Page 06 : GS 2 : International Relations – Bilateral Relations

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन के शासी बोर्ड की पहली बैठक की अध्यक्षता की, जिसमें भारत के अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में नवाचार पर जोर दिया गया।

- ▶ ANRF का उद्देश्य अनुसंधान एवं विकास निधि को बढ़ावा देना और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और उद्योगों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना है।

# Remove obstacles in the country's research ecosystem, says Modi

**Jacob Koshy**  
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday convened the first meeting of the Governing Board of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation.

During the meeting, Mr. Modi said that a new beginning had been made, according to an official statement. The Prime Minister stressed the need to identify and remove obstacles in the country's research ecosystem. There was a need to set big targets, focus on attaining them, and on doing path-breaking research. Mr. Modi said that research ought to be focused on finding new solutions to existing problems.

He emphasised that problems might be global in nature but their solutions must be localised in accordance with Indian needs.

During the meeting, the



**Setting targets:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi chairs the first meeting of the newly formed ANRF in New Delhi on Tuesday. ANI

governing body decided to launch a programme in the 'hub and spoke model' by pairing universities where research is at nascent stage with top-tier established institutions in mentorship mode.

They also discussed several areas of strategic interventions by the ANRF, which include the global positioning of India in key sectors, aligning R&D with national priorities, pro-

moting inclusive growth, capacity building, driving scientific advances and innovation ecosystems, as well as bridging the gap between academic research and industrial applications through industry-aligned translational research.

### A funding body

The ANRF was conceived as a funding body to galvanise science and engi-

neering research in the country.

It was conceived as a step-up over existing funding arrangements and meant to encourage research funding to State universities, and to have private industry participate more actively in funding basic research and development.

The ANRF aims to establish a ₹50,000 crore corpus with ₹36,000 crore of it coming in from non-government sources. For the current financial year, the ANRF has been earmarked ₹2,000 crore in the Union Budget.

The 15-member Governing Board, as notified by the Ministry of Science and Technology, has only one industrialist – Romesh Wadhvani, an American billionaire of Indian origin and former CEO and chairperson of the Symphony Technology Group.

**ANRF और अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मोदी का विजन:**

## Daily News Analysis

- ▶ प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (ANRF) की पहली गवर्निंग बोर्ड बैठक की अध्यक्षता की।
- ▶ उन्होंने भारत के अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में बाधाओं को दूर करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया और महत्वाकांक्षी, अभिनव अनुसंधान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का आग्रह किया।
- ▶ मोदी ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला कि वैश्विक समस्याओं के समाधान को भारतीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप स्थानीयकृत किया जाना चाहिए।
- ▶ एक 'हब और स्पोक मॉडल' कार्यक्रम में मेंटरशिप के लिए नवोदित अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित संस्थानों के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा।
- ▶ गवर्निंग बोर्ड ने भारत की वैश्विक स्थिति, राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास संरक्षण और उद्योग-संरक्षित अनुवाद अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने सहित रणनीतिक हस्तक्षेपों पर चर्चा की।

### अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (ANRF)

- ▶ एएनआरएफ का उद्देश्य समावेशी विकास और नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देते हुए अकादमिक अनुसंधान और औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोगों को जोड़ना है।
- ▶ एक वित्त पोषण निकाय के रूप में परिकल्पित, एएनआरएफ विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देगा और निजी उद्योग की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करेगा।
- ▶ इसका लक्ष्य 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का कोष स्थापित करना है, जिसमें 36,000 करोड़ रुपये गैर-सरकारी स्रोतों से प्राप्त होंगे।
- ▶ चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए ANRF को 2,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।
- ▶ ANRF का शासी निकाय 15 सदस्यीय पैनल है, जिसकी अध्यक्षता प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी करते हैं।
- ▶ यह रणनीतिक हस्तक्षेपों की देखरेख, अनुसंधान सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और भारत में राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के साथ अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रयासों को संरक्षित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

### UPSC Mains PYQ : 2014

प्रश्न: भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में कमी आ रही है, क्योंकि विज्ञान में करियर हमारे व्यावसायिक संचालन, इंजीनियरिंग या प्रशासन जितना आकर्षक नहीं है, तथा विश्वविद्यालय उपभोक्ता उन्मुख होते जा रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी करें।

—It's about quality—

ANI ने विकिपीडिया पर एजेंसी को सरकारी प्रचार का प्रचारक बताने के लिए विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन पर मानहानि का मुकदमा दायर किया है।

- ➔ दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने इन दावों के पीछे संपादकों की पहचान की मांग की है और धमकी दी है कि अगर फाउंडेशन ऐसा नहीं करता है तो विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक कर दिया जाएगा।
- ➔ यह मामला ऑनलाइन सामग्री और सेंसरशिप के मुद्दों को उजागर करता है।

# On ANI's defamation suit against Wikipedia

Why has the news agency *Asian News International* filed a lawsuit against the Wikimedia Foundation? What has the Delhi High Court asked the Foundation to reveal? Who can make and edit pages on the Wikipedia site? Will Wikipedia be blocked in India?

**EXPLAINER**

Aroon Deep

**The story so far:**

The news agency ANI sued Wikipedia parent Wikimedia Foundation last month for defamation, due to a description of the news agency as a propagator of government propaganda on the website. Last week, a Delhi High Court judge threatened to order the government to block Wikipedia if the Foundation didn't provide details of the users who made these edits.

**What does the page on ANI say?**

When Wikipedia's page for the news agency *Asian News International* started reflecting new reporting scrutinising the firm's record in 2020, a back-and-forth edit war ensued among users – seasoned editors on one side, and largely new accounts that only edited the ANI page, according to public logs of changes made to the entry – for months. The agency, which largely syndicates video and text feeds from around the country to news channels and other outlets (including *The Hindu*), was described as "running [a] pro India fake news network aimed at influencing European think tank [sic] against Pakistan," a version of the article then read. Over time, this rough sentence in the page's introduction was smoothed out, annotated, and crystallised into what it says today: that the agency is "accused of having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events on multiple occasions." ANI found the description, along with a longer section detailing these descriptions, defamatory. They sued the Wikimedia Foundation, which runs Wikipedia, in the Delhi High Court earlier this year, seeking ₹2 crore in damages.

In statements to *The Hindu*, the Wikimedia Foundation has stood by the ANI page, saying that the descriptions in that entry are borne out by reliable sources (which include *The Diplomat*, the EU DisinfoLab, and *The Caravan* magazine). Users who have made more than 300 edits and have an account that is at least a month old are free to "improve" the page, the Foundation said.

**What has the Delhi High Court ordered in the case so far?**

At the second hearing on August 20, Justice Navin Chawla ordered the company to serve three of its users with a summons to appear in the case, and provide "details" about these users. The demand appeared to be aimed at unmasking the individual editors who made these changes, something that the Foundation has historically not done outside the U.S. Even as the non-profit communicated with ANI's lawyers shortly before the subsequent hearing on Thursday, the latter filed a contempt application. At the Thursday hearing, Mr. Chawla issued a verbal threat to order the Indian government to block Wikipedia if it did not comply. An "authorised representative" of the non-profit was directed to be personally present at the next hearing on October 25.

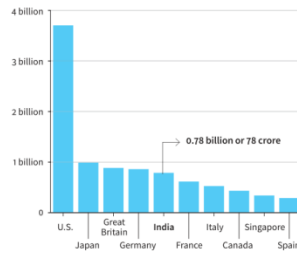
**Does Wikipedia face lawsuits and censorship threats elsewhere?**

Wikipedia has faced bans and lawsuits from around the world by individuals and organisations that have been aggrieved by descriptions of them. In Russia, Wikipedia editors have been targeted with arrests and intimidation since the beginning of

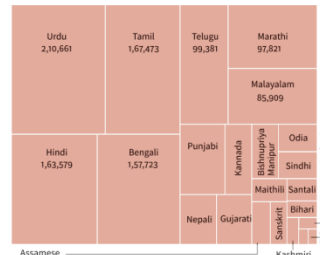
## Wikipedia and some key numbers

In August this year, India recorded the fifth highest number of Wikipedia users — 78 crore — with United States leading the list followed by Japan, Great Britain and Germany. The "free encyclopedia" includes articles in all but two (Bodo and Dogri) of the 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Among them, the highest number of articles were in Urdu, at 2 lakh, followed by Tamil, at 1.5 lakh. Zooming out, globally, the English language had the highest number of articles, closely followed by Cebuano, a regional language spoken in the Philippines.

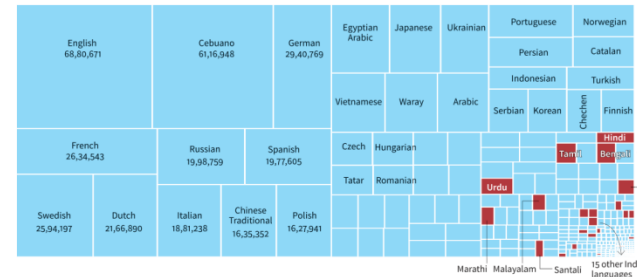
**Chart 1:** The chart shows the countries with the largest number of Wikipedia users in August 2024



**Chart 2:** The chart lists the 23 languages spoken in India — including those in the Eighth Schedule — in which Wikipedia articles are available. The bigger the size of the rectangle, the more the number of articles



**Chart 3:** The chart lists the 320 languages in which Wikipedia articles are available. The bigger the size of the rectangle, the more the articles



that country's invasion of Ukraine. In 2019, a German court ordered the Foundation to remove records of an older version of an article about academic Alex Waibel; in the U.S., the firm routinely faces lawsuits, and nearly all cases have either been withdrawn or found in the non-profit's favour, due to the country's ironclad protections for web platforms.

The encyclopedia allows nearly anyone to edit posts, even without being logged in. However, some posts on contentious topics are restricted (sometimes for a long duration) to registered users with a track record of making contributions that have been upheld by other users. Norms on the site are decided by the community, and may be enforced unevenly, with articles on less notable subjects suffering from issues like advertising-like language.

**Does Wikipedia content have an ideological bias?**

The current policies followed by Wikipedia users do not have an explicit ideological flavour. These include guidelines such as having a "neutral point of view," only including "notable" information and having reliable sources decided by the community. However, the site is often accused of a progressive liberal bias, something that a few studies have also attested to.

Conservative grievances with

Wikipedia users' editorial slant have invariably become part of the discourse around the ANI-Wikipedia case. *OpIndia*, a right wing news portal that has covered the ANI lawsuit closely, has accused Wikipedia editors of propagating liberal "propaganda" on the site; has previously revealed the identity of an individual editor who started and contributed to the entry on the 2020 Delhi riots; and has criticised the site's description of the riots for allegedly downplaying attacks by Muslim rioters. The portal's editor on Sunday vowed to put out a detailed "dossier" outlining these allegations.

Wikipedia's volunteer editors have had a general prohibition on *OpIndia* articles since 2009, with the site being described by a Wikipedia policy page on reliable sources by/for editors as "considered generally unreliable due to its poor reputation for fact-checking and accuracy".

**Has Wikipedia faced criticism for content vandalism in India before?**

Wikipedia has faced the Union government's ire at least once in the past due to vandalism. The cricketer Arshdeep Singh's page was briefly vandalised last year, and then Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar said the vandalism was inconsistent with the government's

principles for the Indian internet. The site's volunteers had quickly addressed the vandalism and restricted the page to experienced editors.

The site also suffers from a weakness under Indian law – unlike social media companies, it has no procedure in place to block access to articles after receiving a court order. In 2019, the Wikimedia Foundation termed a prior draft of the IT Rules, 2021, which enable such blocking orders, as having "the potential to limit free expression rights for internet users across the country".

**Can Wikipedia be blocked?**

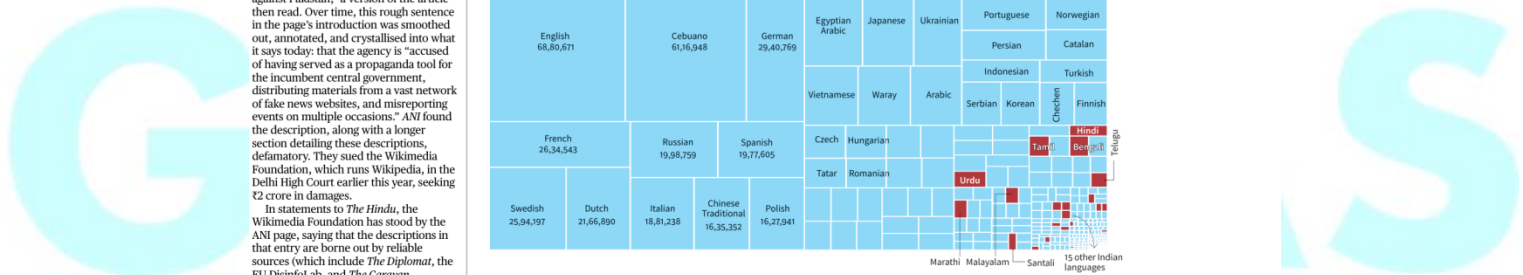
However, Wikipedia may not be completely immune from arm-twisting or blocking. China, for instance, has had the site blocked for years. While Russia has not blocked the site, it has arrested volunteer editors of Russian-language Wikipedia, and told search engines to mark the site as a violator of Russian laws. Since Wikipedia content is licensed under what is called Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licence 4.0, its pages can be legally mirrored to a "fork" setup that can edit and censor its content as per government demands or individual biases. Ruwiki is an example of such a fork, which complies with Russian authorities' narratives on the Russia-Ukraine war.

**THE GIST**

ANI is described on Wikipedia as "accused of having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events on multiple occasions."

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### ANI द्वारा दायर मुकदमे के कारण:

- ▶ ANI ने विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन पर मानहानि का आरोप लगाते हुए मुकदमा दायर किया, क्योंकि विकिपीडिया पर इसे "सरकारी प्रचार का प्रचारक" बताया गया है।
- ▶ एनआई ने दावा किया कि पेज पर एजेंसी को गलत तरीके से फर्जी समाचार वेबसाइटों से सामग्री वितरित करने और घटनाओं की गलत रिपोर्टिंग करने में शामिल दिखाया गया है।
- ▶ एजेंसी ने अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को हुए नुकसान के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये का हर्जाना मांगा।

### ANI द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताएँ:

- ▶ एनआई ने विकिपीडिया पर अपने काम के चित्रण पर चिंता व्यक्त की, और इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर असत्यापित दावों और अविश्वसनीय स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने का आरोप लगाया।
- ▶ मानहानि का दावा मुख्य रूप से एनआई को सरकारी प्रचार के लिए एक उपकरण के रूप में लेबल किए जाने पर केंद्रित है, जिसका वह विरोध करता है।

### दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय की भागीदारी:

- ▶ न्यायमूर्ति नवीन चावला की अगुआई में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने विकिमीडिया फाउंडेशन को तीन विकिपीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं को समन भेजने का आदेश दिया, जिसमें उनकी पहचान की मांग की गई।
- ▶ न्यायाधीश ने धमकी दी कि अगर फाउंडेशन इन मांगों का अनुपालन नहीं करता है, तो वह भारत सरकार को विकिपीडिया तक पहुँच को अवरुद्ध करने का निर्देश देगा।

### संभावित निहितार्थ:

- ▶ यह मामला अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और ऑनलाइन सामग्री में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप की संभावना के बारे में चिंताएँ उठाता है।
- ▶ यदि विकिपीडिया को ब्लॉक किया जाता है, तो यह भारत में सेंसरशिप के लिए एक मिसाल कायम कर सकता है, जिससे संभवतः उनके चित्रण से नाखुश व्यक्तियों और संगठनों द्वारा और अधिक मुकदमे दायर किए जा सकते हैं।
- ▶ यह मामला विकिपीडिया पर तटस्थता बनाए रखने और पक्षपात और मानहानि के आरोपों को संबोधित करने के बीच तनाव को भी उजागर करता है।

### वैश्विक संदर्भ:

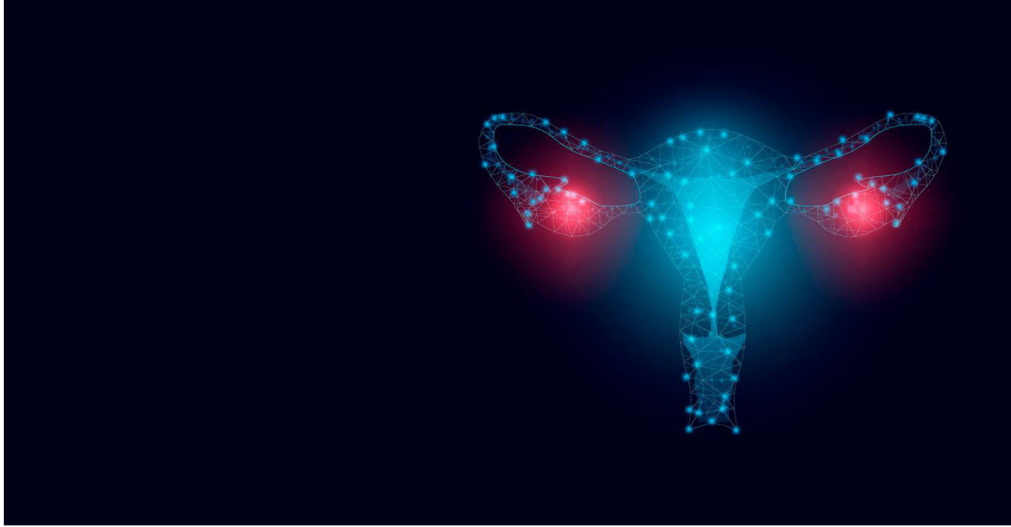
- ▶ रूस और चीन जैसे देशों में विकिपीडिया के खिलाफ सेंसरशिप और मुकदमों के समान मामले सामने आए हैं, जहाँ साइट को प्रतिबंधित या सेंसर किया गया है।

**UPSC Mains PYQ : 2014**

**प्रश्न: आप "भाषण और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता" की अवधारणा से क्या समझते हैं? क्या इसमें घृणा फैलाने वाली बातें भी शामिल हैं? भारत में फिल्मों अभिव्यक्ति के अन्य रूपों से थोड़े अलग स्तर पर क्यों हैं? चर्चा करें।**

Page 11 : Prelims Fact

डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर को अक्सर "खामोश हत्यारा" कहा जाता है, जिसके लक्षण अस्पष्ट होते हैं जैसे सूजन और दर्द।



GETTY IMAGES

## Understanding ovarian cancer: its causes, symptoms, and screening methods

This September, during Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, understanding the cancer's lesser-known facts – from subtle symptoms to genetic and lifestyle risks – can lead to earlier detection, personalised treatment, and preventive strategies

**Anup Rawool**  
**Vid Karmarkar**

*Note: The information in this article is provided as such and is not intended as medical advice. If you have any concerns, please consult your physician.*

Ovarian cancer is the most lethal gynecological malignancy. It is often called a "silent killer" because its symptoms are non-specific and mimic less serious conditions that lead to late diagnosis and a poor prognosis. In India, ovarian cancer ranks among the top three cancers, contributing to 6.6% of all women's cancers.

In 2022, India reported 47,333 new ovarian cancer cases and 32,978 deaths. These alarming figures highlight the gravity of the disease. Understanding lesser-known aspects of ovarian cancer can enhance prevention, early detection, and treatment efforts, offering hope to patients and healthcare providers.

Unlike other cancers, ovarian cancer presents vague symptoms such as bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, loss of appetite, feeling full quickly, and an urgent or frequent need to urinate. Other signs include indigestion, constipation, back pain, persistent fatigue, weight loss, and postmenopausal vaginal bleeding. These symptoms are often mistaken for common ailments, leading to late diagnosis. A 2004 study reported women with (malignant) ovarian cancer typically experience these symptoms 20 to 30 times a month, and which are more severe than those without the disease. Unfortunately, because of the overlapping nature of these symptoms with other common ailments, they can be dismissed until the cancer has advanced. Healthcare providers must be vigilant when women

report persistent symptoms.

### Cancer subtypes and screening

Ovarian cancer is not a uniform disease. It has two main subtypes: type I and type II. Type I tumours are less common, typically diagnosed at an early stage, and have a better prognosis. Type II tumours are more common, more aggressive, usually diagnosed at an advanced stage, and are responsible for most deaths due to ovarian cancer.

The survival rate for patients with ovarian cancer depends on the stage of detection and access to appropriate treatment. Researchers reported in September 2022 that around 20% of patients with advanced ovarian cancer who receive optimal surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy could be disease-free at 10 years and might be considered potentially cured.

Unlike breast or cervical cancer, there are no effective screening tests for ovarian cancer. The CA125 blood test, often included in cancer screening packages, is not recommended for routine screening in women at average risk due to its limited specificity. While CA125 is useful to monitor ovarian cancer after diagnosis, it is less effective at screening asymptomatic women as it can lead to false positives and unnecessary further testing, anxiety, and potentially over-treatment.

Due to the absence of a reliable screening tool, awareness of risk factors and symptoms becomes crucial. Regular consultations with healthcare providers and discussions about family history can lead to earlier detection and better management of ovarian cancer.

### Genes and endometriosis

While it's possible to develop ovarian cancer even without a family history of

breast or ovarian cancer, it's the most heritable of all cancers: 65-85% of hereditary ovarian cancer cases involve mutations in the BRCA1 or the BRCA2 genes. Women with these mutations have a significantly higher risk of developing ovarian cancer – up to 50% for BRCA1 and around 15% for BRCA2. Some other genes have also been associated with hereditary ovarian cancer.

Genetic testing allows for personalised risk management, including tailored clinical surveillance, chemoprevention, and prophylactic surgeries, which can reduce the risk of developing ovarian cancer in high-risk women. Endometriosis, a condition where uterine-like tissue grows outside the uterus, has been linked to an increased risk of certain types of ovarian cancer, particularly endometrioid and clear-cell cancers. This said, endometriosis-linked ovarian cancer risk is low and radical measures, such as a bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, to prevent ovarian cancer alone are rarely justified.

### Lifestyle factors

Certain lifestyle factors are linked to ovarian cancer risk. For example, the use of talcum powder in the genital area has long been debated, with mixed evidence about its potential link to ovarian cancer. In the past, some talc products contained asbestos, a known carcinogen, but the evidence regarding modern, asbestos-free talc is still inconclusive. Experts including the American Cancer Society have called for more research to settle these questions. Another emerging area of concern is the use of chemical hair products. Some studies have shown a possible link between the prolonged use of hair dyes and an increased risk of ovarian cancer.

Additionally, frequent use of hair straighteners, relaxers or pressing products that release formaldehyde gas – a known carcinogen – may elevate the risk of developing ovarian cancer. Again, more research is required.

### HRT, menopause, and genetic counselling

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT), commonly used to alleviate menopausal symptoms, has been linked to a higher risk of ovarian cancer even when used for less than five years. Postmenopausal women considering HRT should weigh this risk against the benefits and explore alternatives with their healthcare provider to make informed decisions.

For women with a family history of ovarian or breast cancer, genetic counselling is a valuable tool. This process helps identify individuals at risk for hereditary cancers and provides tailored guidance on preventive measures and potential treatments. Through personalised risk management strategies, genetic counselling can improve outcomes and help reduce the likelihood of developing ovarian cancer.

Ovarian cancer may be elusive, but knowledge is power. This September, during Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, understanding its lesser-known facts – from subtle symptoms to genetic and lifestyle risks – can lead to earlier detection, personalised treatment, and preventive strategies. Empower yourself and others with this knowledge – it can save lives.

Anup Rawool is a Clinical and Cancer Geneticist and the founder of Sahaj Genetics Clinic, Comprehensive Medical Genetics & Counseling Center. Vid Karmarkar is the founder and CEO of Canseva Foundation.

➡ इसमें प्रभावी स्क्रीनिंग परीक्षणों का अभाव है, CA125 रक्त परीक्षण नियमित उपयोग के लिए अनुशंसित नहीं है।



- आनुवंशिक कारक और जीवनशैली विकल्प जोखिम को प्रभावित करते हैं, कोई मानक प्रारंभिक पहचान विधियाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**डिम्बग्रंथि कैंसर:**

**Is ovarian cancer a silent killer?**

• Individuals may not show specific symptoms in the early stages due to similarities with other common conditions

**What can increase the risk?**

1. Middle-aged (above 40 years old)
2. Evidence in your family history
3. Obesity
4. Smoking
5. Early menarche or late menopause

**Symptoms**

1. Vaginal bleeding
2. Pelvic or stomach pain
3. Abdominal bloating
4. Frequent urination
5. Loss of appetite
6. Abnormal vaginal discharge

**How to potentially reduce the risk?**

1. Usage of combined contraceptive pills
2. Having children
3. Breastfeeding
4. Hysterectomy

c

**कारण:**

- आनुवंशिकी: कुछ जीन में परिवर्तन डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर के जोखिम को बहुत बढ़ा सकते हैं।
- एंडोमेट्रियोसिस: एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें गर्भाशय के समान ऊतक बाहर बढ़ता है, कुछ डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर के जोखिम को थोड़ा बढ़ा सकता है।
- जीवनशैली कारक: टैल्कम पाउडर या कुछ हेयर प्रोडक्ट का उपयोग डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर से जुड़ा हो सकता है। हार्मोन रिप्लेसमेंट थेरेपी (HRT) भी जोखिम को बढ़ा सकती है।

**लक्षण:**

- सामान्य संकेत: पेट फूलना, पेट के निचले हिस्से या श्रोणि में दर्द, भूख न लगना, जल्दी पेट भरा हुआ महसूस होना, बार-बार पेशाब करने की ज़रूरत महसूस होना और पीठ में दर्द होना। अन्य लक्षणों में थकान, वजन कम होना और रजोनिवृत्ति के बाद रक्तस्राव शामिल हैं।
- लक्षण आवृत्ति: डिम्बग्रंथि के कैंसर से पीड़ित महिलाओं में ये लक्षण महीने में 20-30 बार हो सकते हैं, और ये आम बीमारियों की तुलना में आमतौर पर अधिक तीव्र होते हैं।

**स्क्रीनिंग विधियाँ:**

- ▶ कोई नियमित परीक्षण नहीं: अन्य कैंसर की तरह शुरुआती पहचान के लिए कोई मानक परीक्षण नहीं हैं।
- ▶ CA125 परीक्षण: यह परीक्षण रोग के निदान के बाद उसकी निगरानी में मदद कर सकता है, लेकिन स्वस्थ महिलाओं की जांच के लिए विश्वसनीय नहीं है, क्योंकि यह गलत सकारात्मक परिणाम दे सकता है।



**Term In News : Nilgiri Mountain Railway**

नासा ने हाल ही में रेड स्पाइडर नेबुला की एक अद्भुत तस्वीर जारी कर अंतरिक्ष प्रेमियों को मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया।



**नेबुला के बारे में:**

- ▶ नेबुला अंतरिक्ष में धूल और गैस का एक विशाल बादल है।
- ▶ कुछ नेबुला (एक से अधिक नेबुला) मरते हुए तारे, जैसे कि सुपरनोवा के विस्फोट से निकलने वाली गैस और धूल से बनते हैं।
- ▶ अन्य नेबुला ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ नए तारे बनने लगते हैं। इस कारण से, कुछ नेबुला को "तारा नर्सरी" कहा जाता है।

**नेबुला में तारे कैसे बनते हैं?**

- ▶ नेबुला धूल और गैसों से बने होते हैं - ज्यादातर हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम।
- ▶ नेबुला में धूल और गैसों बहुत फैली हुई होती हैं, लेकिन गुरुत्वाकर्षण धीरे-धीरे धूल और गैस के गुच्छों को एक साथ खींचना शुरू कर सकता है।
- ▶ जैसे-जैसे ये गुच्छे बड़े होते जाते हैं, उनका गुरुत्वाकर्षण और भी मजबूत होता जाता है।
- ▶ आखिरकार, धूल और गैस का गुच्छ इतना बड़ा हो जाता है कि यह अपने गुरुत्वाकर्षण से ढह जाता है।
- ▶ ढहने से बादल के केंद्र में मौजूद पदार्थ गर्म हो जाता है- और यह गर्म कोर एक तारे की शुरुआत है।
- ▶ नेबुला तारों के बीच के स्थान में मौजूद होते हैं - जिसे इंटरस्टेलर स्पेस भी कहा जाता है।

## Daily News Analysis

- ▶ पृथ्वी के सबसे नज़दीकी ज्ञात नेबुला को हेलिक्स नेबुला कहा जाता है। यह पृथ्वी से लगभग 700 प्रकाश वर्ष दूर है।
- ▶ नेबुला कई आकार और साइज़ में आते हैं और इन्हें कई उपश्रेणियों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है, जिसमें ग्रहीय नेबुला, सुपरनोवा अवशेष, डार्क नेबुला और उत्सर्जन नेबुला शामिल हैं।

### रेड स्पाइडर नेबुला:

- ▶ यह पृथ्वी से 3,000 प्रकाश वर्ष की दूरी पर स्थित एक ग्रहीय नेबुला है और इसे धनु राशि के नक्षत्र में पाया जा सकता है।
- ▶ यह ज्ञात सबसे गर्म सितारों में से एक है, जो अपने आस-पास की गैस को गर्म करके 62 बिलियन मील (100 बिलियन किमी) ऊँची शॉकवेव बनाता है।



**Page: 08 Editorial Analysis**

**UAE-India ties are rooted in affinity, trust and respect**

**D**uring the visit of Sheikh Khaled, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, to Delhi this week, there was one engagement that had emblematic significance for him and for the ties between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and India.

Visiting Rajghat, His Highness planted a tree in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, following the example of his father, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, in 2016, and his grandfather, the founding president of our country, Sheikh Zayed, in 1992.

The three trees, planted by three generations of the past, current and future leaders of our country, within the span of three decades, will stand side by side, a symbol of the deeply-rooted and growing ties between our two countries: embedded in the past but reaching towards the future. At first glance, our countries appear to be very different. India is almost 40 times larger than the UAE in size and is also the most populous country in the world. There are more than 1,000 Indian citizens for every Emirati citizen. Our economies too are founded on different strengths: agriculture is a key pillar of India's economy, for example, but only makes up less than 1% of the UAE's GDP. And while we both emerged as modern nations in the 20th century, our histories and governance are very different. Yet, the strongest ties between nations are those where common interests and values are enriched by complementary strengths and diversity, embracing difference rather than seeking to paper over it.

**Deep connections, of people and progress**

The secret of the success – and distinctiveness – of the UAE-India relationship is the way it is rooted in affinity, trust and respect, derived from generations of human connections. Just as trees depend on strong roots to draw the water and



**Reem Al Hashimy**

the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of State for International Cooperation and the UAE Special Envoy to the Republic of India

Given their long history of connections, the two countries are determined to keep growing and innovating together

nutrients they need for growth and to hold them fast in tough times, partnerships between nations must have these qualities in order to thrive.

Ours has always been a relationship about people and progress. The first trade links between the Arabian Gulf and India go back thousands of years, as people, goods and ideas crossed back and forth across the ocean. Pottery discovered in recent archaeological excavations in Abu Dhabi shows connections to the Indus Valley civilisations of more than four millennia ago. In my parents' time, many Emiratis travelled to India for medical treatment, and when my children catch the typical colds and flus of childhood, I turn to Indian homoeopathic medicine first, before other remedies.

**Strength of the expatriate community**

The UAE is home to more than 3.5 million Indians, the largest expatriate community in our country. Our success is built on our leaders' far-sighted commitment to tolerance, inclusion and the empowerment of women and minorities, and we are grateful for the contribution Indian nationals make to the strength and vibrancy of our economy. The degree of connectivity between our countries can be seen in the simple fact that there are more than 1,500 flights between the UAE and India every single week.

When a relationship is founded on respect and a sincere inclination towards partnership and collaboration, there is no limit to what can be achieved. In February 2022, India became the first country with which the UAE signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Trade negotiations often take years, if not decades, and are sometimes abandoned due to insurmountable differences. We were able to agree our partnership agreement within six months, because of the trust and affinity at the

heart of our relationship. In its first year of operation, our bilateral trade jumped by over 15%. We have signed billions of rupees of additional investment deals, and plan to go much further.

Sheikh Khaled recently attended the inauguration of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Abu Dhabi, which is the first overseas branch of the prestigious university. We have exchanged agreements on topics including health innovation and renewable energy, crucial to our nations' and the world's future. During the Crown Prince's visit, further co-operation agreements will be signed, including on civil nuclear technology: a domestic success story for the Emirates, but one rooted in international co-operation. India's research into nuclear desalination to produce clean drinking water – which has obvious importance for a desert country such as the UAE – is one example of the many opportunities which our partnership can enable advances not just in green energy production but also in medical technology, scientific research, agriculture and industry.

**Ties that will flourish**

Like his grandfather, Sheikh Khaled planted an amaltas tree, *Cassia fistula*. His father, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, planted the mousari tree (*Mimusops elengi*). Amaltas trees grow fast, embodying opportunity and renewal, while the slower-growing mousari points us to the virtues of stability and patient trust. As the UAE and India continue to develop our comprehensive strategic partnership, these different qualities symbolise our approach. We can have confidence in our mutual affinity and respect and our long history of connection, but also be determined to keep growing and innovating together, renewing our partnership and finding new ways to flourish.

**GS Paper 02 : अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध – द्विपक्षीय संबंध**

**PYQ: (UPSC CSE (M) GS-2 2022):** I2U2 (भारत, इजराइल, यूएई और यूएसए) समूह वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत की स्थिति को कैसे बदलेगा ?

**UPSC Mains Practice Question** भारत-यूएई संबंधों के विकास पर चर्चा करें, इसकी ऐतिहासिक जड़ों, आर्थिक साझेदारियों और समकालीन भू-राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में रणनीतिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। (250 w /15 m)

## संदर्भ :

- ▶ हाल ही में यूएई के क्राउन प्रिंस की भारत यात्रा ने दोनों देशों के बीच स्थायी संबंधों को उजागर किया, जिसका प्रतीक राजघाट पर वृक्षारोपण है।
- ▶ आकार और अर्थव्यवस्था में अंतर के बावजूद, दोनों देश विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आपसी सम्मान, विश्वास और सहयोग का एक मजबूत बंधन साझा करते हैं।

## भारत-यूएई के बीच बढ़ते संबंध

- ▶ हाल ही में दिल्ली की यात्रा के दौरान, राजघाट पर एक पेड़ लगाने का प्रतीकात्मक इशारा दोनों देशों के बीच गहरे संबंधों को दर्शाता है।
- ▶ यह परंपरा यूएई के नेतृत्व की तीन पीढ़ियों द्वारा तीन दशकों से निभाई जा रही है, जो इतिहास में निहित एक संबंध को दर्शाती है, लेकिन भविष्य की ओर बढ़ रही है।
- ▶ आकार, जनसंख्या और आर्थिक फोकस में अंतर के बावजूद, देशों के संबंध साझा मूल्यों, आपसी सम्मान और पूरक शक्तियों पर आधारित हैं।

## आत्मीयता, विश्वास और सम्मान की जड़ें

- ▶ यूएई-भारत संबंध लंबे समय से चले आ रहे विश्वास, सम्मान और मानवीय संबंधों पर आधारित हैं।
- ▶ अरब की खाड़ी और भारत के बीच प्राचीन व्यापारिक संबंध हजारों साल पुराने हैं, पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से संबंध दिखाते हैं।
- ▶ समय के साथ, कई अमीराती चिकित्सा उपचार के लिए भारत आए और आज भी, भारतीय होम्योपैथिक दवा को महत्व दिया जाता है।
- ▶ यह गहरा रिश्ता पीढ़ियों से पोषित है और एक पेड़ की तरह, यह इन साझा मानवीय संबंधों से ताकत हासिल करता है।

## भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय का योगदान

- ▶ यूएई में 3.5 मिलियन से अधिक भारतीय रहते हैं, वे देश में सबसे बड़ा प्रवासी समुदाय बनाते हैं।
- ▶ यूएई की सफलता सहिष्णुता, समावेश और अल्पसंख्यकों के सशक्तिकरण के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है, जिसमें भारतीय प्रवासी इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।
- ▶ दोनों देशों के बीच उच्च स्तर की कनेक्टिविटी उनके बीच 1,500 से अधिक साप्ताहिक उड़ानों में परिलक्षित होती है।

## मजबूत द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक संबंध

- ▶ यूएई और भारत के बीच आर्थिक साझेदारी ने महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं।
- ▶ फरवरी 2022 में, भारत पहला देश बन गया जिसके साथ यूएई ने एक व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौते (सीईपीए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

- अधिकांश व्यापार वार्ताओं के विपरीत, जिसमें अक्सर वर्षों लग जाते हैं, यह समझौता छह महीने के भीतर हो गया, जो दोनों देशों के बीच उच्च स्तर के विश्वास को दर्शाता है।
- सीईपीए ने पहले ही वर्ष में द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में 15% की वृद्धि की है, तथा भविष्य में और निवेश की योजना है।

### शैक्षिक और तकनीकी सहयोग का विस्तार

- हाल ही में अबू धाबी में एक प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय की विदेशी शाखा का उद्घाटन यूएई और भारत के बीच शैक्षिक संबंधों को उजागर करता है।
- दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग स्वास्थ्य नवाचार और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा जैसे क्षेत्रों तक भी फैला हुआ है, जो उनके भविष्य के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- साझेदारी जल्द ही असैन्य परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी में विस्तारित होगी, जिसमें परमाणु विलवणीकरण में भारत की विशेषज्ञता यूएई की जल आवश्यकताओं के लिए आशाजनक समाधान प्रदान करेगी।

### वृक्षारोपण का प्रतीक

- क्राउन प्रिंस ने एक अमलतास का पेड़ लगाया, जो अपनी तेज़ वृद्धि और अवसर और नवीनीकरण के प्रतीक के लिए जाना जाता है।
- उनके पिता ने स्थिरता और धैर्यपूर्ण विश्वास का प्रतीक, धीमी गति से बढ़ने वाला मौलसरी का पेड़ लगाया था।
- साथ में, ये पेड़ यूएई-भारत साझेदारी में नवाचार और स्थिरता के संतुलन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, जिसमें विकास, नवीनीकरण और एक साथ फलने-फूलने की साझा प्रतिबद्धता है।

### निष्कर्ष: आपसी विकास में विश्वास

- यूएई और भारत की व्यापक रणनीतिक साझेदारी मजबूत ऐतिहासिक संबंधों, आपसी सम्मान और साझा मूल्यों पर आधारित है।
- दोनों देश भविष्य के लिए अपनी साझेदारी द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली स्थिरता और अवसरों पर विश्वास के साथ अपने विकास और नवाचार को जारी रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।