



The Hindu Important News Articles & Editorial For UPSC CSE Friday. 20 Sep. 2024

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- भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (UNGA) के उस प्रस्ताव से खुद को दूर रखा जिसमें इजरायल से फिलिस्तीनी क्षेत्रों को खाली करने का आह्वान किया गया था, जिसका समर्थन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की राय में किया गया था।
 यह बदलाव ऐसे प्रस्तावों के लिए उसके पिछले समर्थन से अलग है, जो इजरायल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष के प्रति एक सूक्ष्म दृष्टिकोण को
- दर्शाता है।

India abstains from voting on UNGA resolution against Israel's 'occupation'

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

The effort of the United Nations should be to "build bridges" between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, India said, explaining a decision to abstain from a resolution at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) that called on Israel to vacate Palestinian territories on the basis of an opinion by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). India was among 43 nations that abstained from the resolution, which was adopted by the UN body, as more than two-thirds of the countries present, a massive 124 of 181, voted in favour of it. Sources said the resolution's call for sanctions and stopping arms exports to Israel may have also spurred India's decision to abstain.

"Our joint efforts should be directed towards bringing the two sides closer,



P. Harish

not drive them further apart. We should strive towards building bridges, not furthering the divides," India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations P. Harish said, in the Explanation of Vote (EoV) after the abstention.

In the explanation, Mr. Harish reiterated India's position on a two-state solution for Israel-Palestine peace, and the importance of the UN charter. He also repeated India's formulation of the violence, which blames neither Hamas for the terrorist attacks in

2023 that killed over 1,200, and the taking of about 250 hostages, nor names Israel for the reprisal bombardment of Gaza and the West Bank that has left more than 35,000 dead, including nearly 15,000 children, according UN data.

"We unequivocally condemn the terror attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023; we condemn the loss of civilian lives in the conflict: we call for an immediate ceasefire and immediate and unconditional release of all hostages; and we stand for unrestricted and sustained humanitarian assistance in the Gaza Strip," the EoV said, adding that India remains an advocate of "dialogue and diplomacy".

The abstention by India was a marked departure from its previous record of voting in favour of resolutions that call upon Israel to withdraw troops from occupied Palestinian territories, including Gaza. Sources said India abstained as it had some differences over the wording of the resolution that imposes a one-year deadline on Israel to withdraw forces from the occupied territories, which some of the other abstaining countries called "unrealistic".

Indian companies have joint ventures with Israeli defence companies and manufacture, under cence, some parts which go back to parent companies in Israel, which can be sold to any one by them, officials said, while asserting that India's exports to Israel are very low.

The non-binding resolution followed two waves of bombings across Lebanon that killed about 30 people and wounded 3,000 as pagers and personal devices packed with explosives were detonated, which the Lebanese government has blamed Israel for.





समाचार का विश्लेषण:

- 🟓 यह निर्णय इजरायल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जटिलताओं को संबोधित करने में संवाद और कूटनीति की आवश्यकता पर जोर देता है।
- 🔷 इस प्रस्ताव को 181 देशों में से 124 ने पारित किया, जबिक भारत 43 देशों में से एक था, जिन्होंने मतदान में भाग नहीं लिया।
- ➡ संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि पी. हरीश ने इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के बीच और अधिक विभाजन करने के बजाय उनके बीच "पुल बनाने" की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया।
- भारत ने दो-राज्य समाधान के लिए समर्थन दोहराया, हमास के हमलों और इजरायल की जवाबी बमबारी दोनों की निंदा की, और तत्काल युद्धविराम का आह्वान किया।
- भारत के मतदान में भाग न लेने के कारणों के रूप में प्रस्ताव के शब्दों में अंतर और प्रतिबंधों और हथियारों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए इसके आह्वान का हवाला दिया गया।

आर्म्स टू कीव' रिपोर्ट

- रॉयटर्स की एक रिपोर्ट में दावा किया गया है कि भारतीय निर्माताओं द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले तोपखाने के गोले यूरोपीय ग्राहकों द्वारा यूक्रेन भेजे गए थे।
- 🔷 भारत ने इन आरोपों का खंडन किया, रिपोर्ट को"अटकलबाजी और भ्रामक"कहा।
- 🏓 विदेश मंत्रालय (एमईए) ने रूस या यूक्रेन को काइनेटिक उपकरण न देने के भारत के दृढ़ रुख पर जोर दिया।
- विदेश मंत्रालय ने दोहराया कि भारत रक्षा निर्यात के लिए अपने अंतरराष्ट्रीय दायित्वों और कानुनी ढांचे का पालन करता है।
- 🔷 रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध में भारत तटस्थ बना हुआ है और इसमें शामिल न होने की सावधानीपूर्वक नींति बनाए रखी है।







brick, standardised in size, with the ratio 1:2:4, the

most effective for bonding;

exquisite lapidary art, fea-turing highly developed micro-drilling of very long

lian, decorated with chem-

Aryans and the Indus Civil-ization, 2015, Oxford Un-

Filling the gap Vasant Shinde, who has ex-cavated several Harappan

sites in India, noted that

the civilisation's discovery

was significant on two

counts. First, most historians were of the opinion,

before it was discovered, that settled life in this part

of the world first occurred

around the sixth century BCE, leaving a gap in South

Asian history. Historian Vincent Smith had said In-

dia jumped from the Stone

Age to the [Buddhist] stu-pas. "The discovery of the

Harappan civilisation filled the so-called gap and pushed back in one stroke

the antiquity of the settled life in this part of the world

stained motifs.' (From Parpola's The Roots of Hinduism, The Early

ically

iversity Press).

Daily News Analysis

Page 05: Prelims Fact

- 🟓 1924 में जॉन मार्शल द्वारा घोषित सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की खोज ने दक्षिण एशियाई इतिहास में क्रांति ला दी।
- 🔷 इससे एक परिष्कृत कांस्य युगीन समाज का पता चला जो नगर नियोजन, शिल्प कौशल और समुद्री व्यापार में समृद्ध था, जिसने प्राचीन भारत के बारे में पिछली ऐतिहासिक मान्यताओं को चुनौती दी।

Harappan civilisation: enigma remains even after 100 years of exploration

T.S. Subramanian

Exactly 100 years ago, on September 20, 1924, The Illustrated London News pu-blished an article containing explosive news which has reverberated down the decades and continues to cast a long shadow in South Asia even a century Headlined Light on a Long-forgotten Civilisation: New Discoveries of an Unknown Prehis-toric Past", the article authored by John Marshall, then Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), announced the discovery of what he called the "civilisation of

the Indus Valley".

A century later, this
Bronze Age civilisation is
called the Harappan civilisation, named after Harap pa, now in Pakistan, which was the first site to be discovered in the area. For the past 100 years, the Ha-rappan civilisation has mesmerised and baffled town planners, epigraphists, metallurgists, hy-drologists, specialists in ceramics, mathematicians, astronomers, and others. Its enigmas have intrigued

At the apogee of its pros-perity, it was a "technologowerhouse" that ex celled in town planning, harvesting water, building reservoirs, stadia, warehouses, underground sullage systems, massive fortification walls and building seafaring boats, fabricating bronze and copper arte-facts, and in making beads, exquisite painted pottery, and terracotta products. Its craftsman made seals of steatite and carved them with realistic human and animal motifs and a script within a cramped space of two cm by 1.5 cm.

Uncanny similarity Two ASI archaeologists

were instrumental in the discovery, and were credit-ed by Marshall in his article. Daya Ram Sahni first excavated Harappa in 1921-22, finding seals, painted pottery, and beads. Known as an "industrious, accurate and modest" man, Sahni later became the ASI's first Indian Director-General. The other key player was Rakhal Das Banerji. In 1922, he started ex-cavating Mohenjo-daro, also located in modern-day Pakistan, and found seals pottery, copper products, and crucibles at that site. In June 1924, Marshall

summoned Sahni and Banerji to meet him in his of fice in Shimla with their finds. He was struck by the uncanny similarity in the



Bathing platforms, a well, drains, and the remains of a curved drainage wall at Harappa

objects found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, though the two sites were 640 km apart. He interpreted the similarities and announced the discovery of the "civilisation of the Indus Valley" in the London newspaper.

The Harappan civilisa-tion can be divided into an early phase (3200 BC to 2600 BC), the mature period (2600 BC to 1900 BC),

and the late phase (1900 BC to 1500 BC), when it decayed and collapsed. Mo-henjo-daro, Harappa, and Ganweriwala, all now in Pakistan, and Rakhigarhi and Dholavira, both in India, are the five of the big-gest Harappan sites out of nearly 2,000 in the civilisational area, which is spread over 1.5 million sq.km in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. There are 1,500 sites in northwestern India, including in Guiarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kash-mir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The village of Daimabad on the banks of the Godavari river in Maharashtra is the southernmost outpost of the Harappan civilisation. There are about 500 sites in Pakistan, and a few in Afghanistan. The civilisation

rivers, the latter of which is believed to have dried up around 1900 BC.

According to Indus civil-isation scholar Asko Parpola, "its most characteristic features" were "the fully developed Indus script; finely carved stamp seals with writing and/or an ani mal or some other iconographic motif...; standar-dised measures, including

chert carefully cut and pol-ished, employing a combi-Dr. Shinde said. Second, the discovery nation of binary and deci-mal systems...; the large-scale use of burnt

added one more ancient ci vilisation in Asia, besides the Egyptian and the Mesopotamian, and unravelled the Harappan civilisation's maritime contacts with West Asia from 3000 BC. Iravatham Mahadevan,

who battled for 50 years to decipher the Indus script, had asserted that the civilisation was both pre-Aryan and non-Aryan. Mehrgarh, in Balochistan, is where it all began around 7000 BC "The roots of the Harappan civilisation lie in Mehr garh, around eight millen-nium BC," asserted R.S. Bisht, who excavated Dho lavira in Gujarat from 1989 90 to 2004-05

The book The Wonder that was Harappan Civilisation, brought out by The Hindu, has reproduced Marshall's story, first pu-blished in *The Illustrated* London News, On January 4, 1928, *The Hindu* had used a full page to publish a summary of his state-ment on the subject. Read the original report by John Marshall bit.ly/harappastory

(This article is based partly der that was Harappan Civilisation, curated by Mr. Subramanian.)

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता:

- 🟓 20 सितंबर, 1924 को, द इलस्ट्रेटेड लंदन न्यूज़ ने भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के महानिदेशक जॉन मार्शल का एक लेख प्रकाशित किया, जिसमें सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की खोज की घोषणा की गई थी।
- 🟓 इस कांस्य युग की सभ्यता, जिसे बाद में हड़प्पा सभ्यता कहा गया, का नाम हड़प्पा के नाम पर रखा गया था, जो खुदाई की गई पहली जगहों में से एक है, जो अब पाकिस्तान में स्थित है।
- 🟓 हड्प्पा सभ्यता ने अपनी उन्नत नगर नियोजन, जल प्रबंधन, कांस्य और तांबे की कलाकृतियों के निर्माण और जटिल मुहर नक्काशी के साथ पिछली सदी से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विद्वानों को आकर्षित किया है।
- ASI के दो पुरातत्विवदों दया राम साहनी और राखल दास बनर्जी ने क्रमशः हड़प्पा (1921-22) और मोहनजो-दारो (1922) की खुदाई करके इस खोज में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।
- मार्शल ने 640 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित हड़प्पा और मोहनजोदड़ो में पाई गई कलाकृतियों की समानता देखी, जिससे वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि वे एक ही सभ्यता का हिस्सा थे।
- हड़प्पा सभ्यता को तीन चरणों में विभाजित किया गया है: प्रारंभिक (3200-2600 ईसा पूर्व), परिपक्व (2600-1900 ईसा पूर्व), और परवर्ती (1900-1500 ईसा पूर्व)।
- प्रमुख स्थलों में पाकिस्तान और भारत में फैले मोहनजोदडो, हडप्पा, गंवरीवाला, राखीगढी और धोलावीरा शामिल हैं।



THE HINDU Daily News Analysis

- यह सभ्यता सिंधु और सरस्वती निदयों के तट पर पनपी, जिसमें भारत में 1,500 से अधिक और पािकस्तान में लगभग 500 स्थल थे।
- सिंधु विद्वान असको परपोला ने सिंधु लिपि, जली हुई ईंटों से निर्माण और कार्नेलियन मनका उत्पादन जैसी प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डाला।





Daily News Analysis

Page 07: GS 2 - Social Justice - Health

भारत में अस्पताल से होने वाले संक्रमण (एचएआई) के बढ़ने से मरीज़ों की सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा की गुणवत्ता को लेकर चिंताएँ पैदा हुई हैं।

- हाल के मामले मरीज़ों और उनके परिवारों के सामने आने वाली नैतिक दुविधाओं को उजागर करते हैं, खास तौर पर वित्तीय बोझ और जवाबदेही के संदर्भ में।
- यह संक्रमण नियंत्रण और पारदर्शी रिपोर्टिंग प्रथाओं को बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।

The true cost of hospital-acquired infections

Abdul Ghafur

high-profile medicolegal case has emerged in Mumbai. An orthopaedic surgeon and a well-known hospital are facing litigation due to a post-operative infection following a knee replacement. The plaintiff, a professional with significant income, has claimed substantial losses due to months of inability to work, compounded by extensive treatment expenses.

Simultaneously, in Bangalore, a contrasting yet equally compelling situation unfolded. I was consulted by family of a patient who had been in the ICU for over two weeks on a ventilator. Unfortunately, the patient developed ventilator-associated Acinetobacter pneumonia - a serious Hospital-Acquired Infection (HAI). Despite the hospital's reputation for high standards of care, the family questioned why they should bear the burden for an infection acquired under hospital care. Their concerns were twofold: the ethical dilemma of the hospital allegedly benefiting from the extended treatment required for the HAI and the principle of the hospital's responsibility in preventing such infections. This case represents a scenario where the family sought a waiver of bills for treating the HAI, contrasting with seeking compensation. They argued that if the infection was hospital-acquired, the hospital should absorb the costs.



The family argued that if the infection was hospital-acquired, the hospital should absorb the costs. GETTY IMAGES

Both the Mumbai and Bangalore cases illustrate common but critical challenges faced in healthcare systems, particularly in accredited hospitals. They reflect the broader issues of HAI management, financial implications for patients, and the ethical considerations of healthcare delivery. HAIs are infections that patients acquire while receiving treatment for medical or surgical conditions. Globally, HAIs are among the most common complications within healthcare settings, significantly increasing morbidity, mortality, and financial costs.

Country perspectives

In the US, the Medicare and Medicaid insurance system do not reimburse costs associated with certain HAIs, a policy that incentivises hospitals to prevent infections. U.S. private insurers are also following the same system. Hospitals do not charge patients

for the cost of managing HAIs, enhancing accountability. This is supported by platforms like the Hospital Compare website, which publicly displays HAI rates among other quality indicators, allowing patients to make informed healthcare decisions.

India faces unique challenges due to its diverse healthcare standards and high levels of AMR. Despite many hospitals in India obtaining Joint Commission International (JCI) accreditation, there is no obligation for these institutions to publicly disclose their HAI rates. Though all NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals) accredited hospitals generate the HAI quality indicator data on a monthly basis, they are not obliged to disclose data.

Proposed Solutions

All NABH and JCI-accredited hospitals should be required to disclose their HAI rates on a common platform, possibly under the oversight of institutions like the NABH, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), or the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). JCI accredited hospitals should follow JCI benchmarks while NABH accredited hospitals can follow a benchmark that can be set using the ICMR-NCDC surveillance network data. Indian benchmark values will be significantly higher than the US CDC benchmark, due to inherent challenges that Indian hospitals face, especially resource limitations.

While direct non-reimburse-

ment for HAI-associated treatments might lead hospitals to ofonto patients, costs insurance companies could instead mandate that a portion of the payouts be directed towards improving infection control standards. For out-of-pocket expenses, hospitals, especially those with JCI accreditation, should align with international practices by not charging patients for the treatment of HAIs. For NABH accredited hospitals, a no loss-no profit model for HAI treatment could be considered. Based on the claims of quality and the benchmark followed by the individual hospital, a reimbursement model can be followed.

Public education plays a crucial role. Patients and families need to understand that not all infections occurring during a hospital stay are due to negligence—some, like a fungal pneumonia in a cancer patient, are unrelated to hospital procedures. Patients should refrain from unnecessarily litigating, and understand that hospitals can only try their best to reduce HAI and not eliminate them.

(Abdul Ghafur is an infectious diseases consultant and health policy expert. drghafur@hotmail.com)

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समाचार का विश्लेषण:

अस्पताल-अधिग्रहित संक्रमण (HAI)

- o अस्पताल-अधिग्रहित संक्रमण (HAI) वे संक्रमण हैं जो मरीज़ स्वास्थ्य सेवा केंद्र में रहने के दौरान प्राप्त करते हैं, जो आम तौर पर भर्ती होने के 48 घंटे या उससे ज़्यादा समय बाद होते हैं।
- o ये संक्रमण विभिन्न स्रोतों से उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं, जिनमें शल्य चिकित्सा प्रक्रियाएँ, चिकित्सा उपकरण और अस्पताल का वातावरण शामिल हैं।

🟓 HAI से जुड़ी चिंताएँ

- o बढ़ी हुई रुग्णता और मृत्यु दर: HAI जटिलताओं, लंबे समय तक अस्पताल में रहने और मृत्यु दर में वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है।
- o वित्तीय बोझ: मरीज़ों को लंबे समय तक उपचार और पुनर्वास सहित भारी चिकित्सा व्यय का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिससे आर्थिक तनाव होता है।
- o नैतिक दुविधाएँ: संक्रमण की रोकथाम के लिए अस्पताल की जवाबदेही और HAI के लिए मरीज़ों से बिल लेने के नैतिक निहितार्थों के बारे में सवाल उठते हैं।
- o रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध (AMR): HAI में अक्सर दवा-प्रतिरोधी जीव शामिल होते हैं, जिससे उपचार जटिल हो जाता है और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताएँ बढ़ जाती हैं।

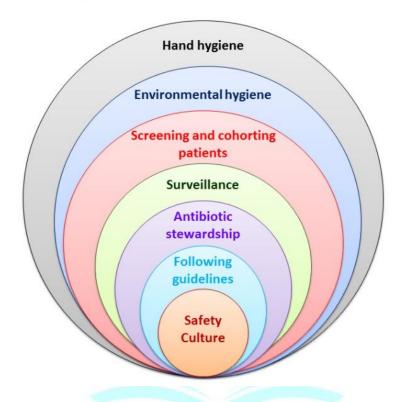
🏓 तुलना: विकसित देश बनाम भारत

- o विकसित देशों में, कड़े नियमन और जवाबदेही उपायों से अस्पताल-अधिग्रहित संक्रमण (एचएआई) में उल्लेखनीय कमी आती है, अनिवार्य रिपोर्टिंग और गैर-प्रतिपूर्ति नीतियों से रोकथाम को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।
- o इसके विपरीत, भारत को विविध स्वास्थ्य देखभाल मानकों और अपर्याप्त एचएआई रिपोर्टिंग का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिससे संक्रमण दर बढ़ जाती है और रोगियों पर वित्तीय बोझ पड़ता है, जिससे बेहतर संक्रमण नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला जाता है।





7 strategies to prevent healthcare-associated infections



आगे की राह

- ➡ अनिवार्य प्रकटीकरण: अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एनएबीएच) और मान्यता प्राप्त अस्पतालों को एचएआई दरों का सार्वजिनक रूप से खुलासा करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढावा मिलेगा।
- बेंचमार्किंग मानक: स्थानीय डेटा के आधार पर एचएआई के लिए भारतीय बेंचमार्क स्थापित करें, जिससे संक्रमण नियंत्रण प्रथाओं को बेहतर बनाने में अस्पतालों की सहायता हो।
- बीमा सहयोग: बीमा कंपनियों को एचएआई की लागतों को पूरी तरह से कवर करने के बजाय अस्पताल संक्रमण नियंत्रण को बढ़ाने के लिए धन निर्देशित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें।
- रोगी शिक्षाः एचएआई की प्रकृति के बारे में रोगियों और परिवारों के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाएं, अस्पताल की देखभाल में शामिल जटिलताओं की समझ को बढ़ावा दें।
- कोई शुल्क नहीं नीति: मान्यता प्राप्त अस्पतालों में एचएआई के उपचार के लिए रोगियों से शुल्क न लेने की नीतियों को लागू करें, ताकि समान स्वास्थ्य सेवा पहुंच सुनिश्चित हो सके।



Page 07: Prelims Fact

केरल में. 2024 में अमीबिक मेनिंगोएन्सेफलाइटिस के असामान्य रूप से उच्च मामले सामने आए, जो बच्चों और वयस्कों को प्रभावित करते

🟓 संक्रमण की उच्च मृत्यू दर के बावजूद, केरल के शीघ्र निदान और अनुकूलित उपचार प्रोटोकॉल ने मृत्यू दर को काफी कम कर दिया।

How Kerala reduced mortality from amoebic meningoencephalitis

Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis is caused by infection with Naegleria fowleri, a microscopic amoeba commonly called a "brain-eating amoeba". This infection destroys brain tissue, causing severe brain swelling and death in most cases. PAM is rare and usually occurs in healthy children, teens, and young adults, and has a high fatality rate

Only II survivors of N fowleri PAM

R. ARAVIND Head of Infectious Diseases, Government Medical College Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram

a second case turned up from the same area, the health department was alerted to the unusual possibility that there could be a clustering of PAM cases. Health officials reported that youngsters in the locality were meeting by the pond, mixing tobacco, sunff, and other addictive substances with the water from the pond of the sub-biguity trains to work the substances.

substances with the water from the pond and then inhaling it using handmade contraption—almost akin to vaping. This was a particularly risky behaviour as it provides a direct entry for annoeba into the brain. With the help of the local body members, health officials managed to track all the vouth in the locality who were known to be using snuff in this way. They were all asked to get admitted to the MCH as soon as they developed:

MCH as soon as they developed symptoms. Seven youths were thus picked up early and their CSF samples tested positive for amoebic encephaltis. Clinicians also got to deal with a lone case wherein the patient was an urban dweller, with no contact with ponds of water bodies. The patient's history revealed that in his house, water from the well was pumped into the overhead tank and then redirected to the pipe system. The overhead tank had not been cleaned in ages, and thus it was possible that the

in ages, and thus it was possible that the water harboured amoeba. The patient

also had a past history of a head injury, which meant that the cribriform plate

have been reported in medical literature. Though we do not have the complete genomic sequencing information on all cases we have added 14 more to the list of survivors

CMaya

Inliden frolicking in neighbourhood ponds in the summer months is a common sight in Kerala, a State that has an abundance of water bodies. The summer this year, however, took all the pleasure out of the water games for children when many young children fell prey to a rare but lethal infection of the central nervous system, amobble meningoencephaltits, caused by free-living amobble (FLA) found in freshwater, lakes, and rivers.

Reassurances from public health experts that the infections were sporadic did nothing to ease public anxiety because of the frequency with which amobels meningoencephaltits was being reported in the State from various districts. Most of the affected were young children from 5-15. This picture changed character also the month of Aubust

districts. Most of the americal were young children from 5-15. This picture changed dramatically in the month of August when, quite unusually, and al-dult case cluster of amoebic meningoencephalitis eight cases in all – was reported from Thiruxananthapuram. But despite reporting an unusually high number of 19 cases of amoebic

meningoencephalitis in five months, Kerala also managed to create medical history of sorts because it managed to save 14 out of the 19 cases, bringing down save I4 out of the I9 cases, bringing down the mortality rate of amoebic encephalitis, from the global rate of 97% to 26%. On September 12, all 10 persons who were undergoing treatment for amoebic encephalitis at Thiruxananthapuram Government Medical College hospital were discharged, having completed the 28-day treatment course of the State-adapted US. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention treatment mortal means the control and prevention treatment mortal means.

for Disease Control and Prevention treatment protocol.

"This is a unique feat for Kerala, which is sure to enter global literature on the disease. It was a huge learning experience in itself because we could show that if identified and treated early, we have a fighting chance to save patients with amoebic meningsencephalitis. The infection usually deteriorates so fast that there is no therapeutic window for clinicians to intervene, "says R. Aravind, head of Infectious Diseases at head of Infectious Diseases at Government Medical College Hospital,

Government Medical College Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram. When sporadic cases of amoebic menigoencephalitis began to be reported from North Kerala in MayJune, all clinical features were suggestudies of primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM), a disease caused usually bi infection with Næegleria fowleri, a microscopic amoeba commonly called the "brain-eating amoeba." The State then set un an experts' groun to brino out set up an experts' group to bring out technical guidelines on the prevention,



A pond in Feroke, Kozhikode district which was cle d after a 12-year-old boy who swam there was

diagnosis and treatment of amoebic meningoencephalitis.

What is PAM?
Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis
(PAM) is a disease caused usually by
infection with Naegleria fowleri, a
microscopic amoeba commonly called a
"brain eating amoeba". This infection
destroys brain tissue, causing severe brain
exelling and doubt in most eagen PAM is, swelling and death in most cases. PAM is rare and usually occurs in otherwise

tate and usuany occurs in other wase healthy children, teens, and young adults, and has a high fatality rate because of rapid onset and delayed diagnosis.

"Only II survivors of confirmed N fowler? BAN have been reported in medical literature until now. There is not much in the literature on amoebic encephalitis caused by FLA other than N. fowler? Meral has reported amoebic fowleri. Kerala has reported amoebic infections caused by N. fowleri, mections caused by N. Jowleri, Vermamoeba vermiforis as well as Acanthamoeba. Though we do not have the genomic sequencing information on all cases, and are yet to confirm if all were cases of PAM were caused by N. Jowleri, we just added 14 more persons to the list of survivors," Dr. Aravind says.

Unusual cases and case clusters Kerala also reported an unusual case cluster of amoebic meningoencephalitis from Athiyannoor grama panchayat in Neyyattinkara taluk in

Neyattinkara taluk in Thiruvananthapuram. A detailed outbreak investigation, however revealed that it was not mere exposure to a mosy green algae ridden pond in the neighbourhood, but risky behaviour on the part of a group of youth that landed them all in the medical college hospital with the life threatning amoebic encephalitis infection. Two weeks after the death of a youth from the locality. the death of a youth from the locality following encephalitis, with a history of exposure to a stagnant water body, when

Aggressive treatment
The State set up a special medical board, and the patients were treated as per the protocol with a cocktail of antibiotics. What turned the tide in favour of the patients was the introduction of the drug Miltefosin into the antibiotic cocktail. Miltefosine is an anti-parasitic agent, but

may not have been intact, aiding the

Millefosine is an anti-parastic agent, but its use is rare now, and supply is also limited. Amphotericin B has been the mainstay of PAM treatment, but Millefosine was one of the cocktail of drugs that seemed to give good results, and all of the well-documented PAM survivors across the globe have received it as part of their treatment regimen. It was pro-active case-finding by clinicians – checking for the presence of amoeba in CSF samples whenever acute encephalitis syndrome (AES) cases were encountered – which threw up more cases. This high degree of clinical suspicion on encountering unusual cases of AES is being maintained by all clinicians in the State since its first Nipah encounter in 2018.

New learnings and precautions
With more amoebic encephalitis cases reported from miltiple locations, one should assume that amoeba is present in most water bodies except in chlorinated water and that the increased environmental heat and other aquatic factors may be aiding the increase in its concentration. The focus of the State health department is now on creating IEC campaigns for the public, to narrow down possible risks and incorporating the new identification of the properties of the preventies of the properties of the prop New learnings and precautions

into the nose while washing one's face or when swimming in ponds. Those in the habit of sinus irrigatio should use sterilised water and not tap water. The current directive to all clinicians is to take a close look at the CSF for the presence of amoeba in all cases of menigoencephalits, irrespective of whether the patient has had direct or indirect contact with water bodies. This is because early diagnosis and treatment might be life-saving in an infection which is almost always fatal, a learning experience that has been unique to experience that has been unique to Kerala.

THE GIST

children. This changed dramatically in August when quite unusually, an all-adult case cluster of amoebic meningoencephalitis — eight cases in all — was reported from Thiruvananthapuram

There was a lone case of an urban dweller, with no contact with water bodies. Water at his home was souced from an overhead tank which had not been cleaned and probably harboured amoeba. The patient also had a previous head injury, aiding the entry of amoeba during nasal ablution

With more cases reported from multiple locations, one should assume that amoeba is present in most water bodies except in chlorinated water and that the increased environmental heat may be aiding the increase in concentration

समाचार का विश्लेषण:

- केरल में अमीबिक मेनिंगोएन्सेफलाइटिस के असामान्य रूप से उच्च मामले सामने आए, पाँच महीनों में 19 मामले सामने आए।
- संक्रमण की 97% वैश्विक मृत्यु दर के बावजूद, केरल ने 19 में से 14 रोगियों को बचाया, जिससे मृत्यु दर 26% तक कम हो गई।
- प्रारंभिक पहचान और हस्तक्षेप ने जीवन बचाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- राज्य ने प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए यू.एस. रोग नियंत्रण और रोकथाम केंद्र के उपचार प्रोटोकॉल को अपनाया।
- उपचार के हिस्से के रूप में मिल्टेफोसिन सहित एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं का कॉकटेल इस्तेमाल किया गया।





- सक्रिय केस-फाइंडिंग में सभी एन्सेफलाइटिस मामलों में अमीबिक संक्रमण के लिए मस्तिष्कमेरु द्रव (सीएसएफ) के नमूनों का परीक्षण शामिल था।
- 🟓 उच्च स्तर के नैदानिक संदेह और प्रारंभिक निदान ने चिकित्सकों को जल्दी से कार्य करने और रोगियों को बचाने में मदद की।







Daily News Analysis

Page 13: GS 2 - Governance

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञों ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के विकास में वैश्विक सहयोग की आवश्यकता के बारे में चिंता जताई है, जिसमें विकासशील देशों को चर्चाओं से बाहर रखा जाना शामिल है।

🟓 उनकी रिपोर्ट में अनियंत्रित एआई से जुड़े जोखिमों पर जोर दिया गया है, उभरते खतरों से निपटने और न्यायसंगत उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के भीतर वैज्ञानिक आकलन और समन्वय संरचना की वकालत की गई है।

AI development cannot be left to market whim, UN warns

Agence France-Presse UNITED NATIONS, U.S.

The development of artificial intelligence should not be guided by market forces alone, UN (United Nations) cautioned Thursday, calling for the creation of tools for global cooperation.

But they held back from suggesting the creation of a muscular worldwide governing body to oversee the rollout and the evolution of a technology, the proliferation of which has raised fears around possible biases, misuse and dependence.

The panel of around 40 experts from the fields of technology, law and data protection was established by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in

Their report, published days before the start of a high-profile "Summit of the Future," raises the alarm over the lack of global governance of artificial intelligence as well as the effective exclusion of developing countries from de-bates about the technology's future.

Of the UN's 193 members, just seven are part of the seven major initiatives linked to AI, while 118 are entirely absent-mostly nations of the global south.

"There is, today, a glo bal governance deficit with respect to Artificial Intelligence," which by its nature is cross-border, the experts warn in their report.

"Artificial Intelligence must serve humanity equitably and safely," Mr.



Guterres said this week.

"Left unchecked, the dangers posed by artificial intelligence could have se-rious implications for depeace, and stability." 'Too late'?

To the backdrop of his clarion call, the experts called on UN members to

put in place mechanisms to grease the wheels of glo-bal cooperation on the issue, as well as to prevent unintended proliferation.

"The development, de

technology cannot be left to the whims of markets alone," the experts say in

the report.
They called firstly for the creation of a group of scientific experts on artificial intelligence modeled on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) forum of experts, whose reports are the last word on the issue of cli-

mate change.

The panel would brief the international community on emerging risks, iden tify research needs as well as how it could be used to alleviate hunger, poverty, and gender inequality, among other goals. That proposal is includ-

ed in the draft Global Digi-tal Compact, still under discussion, which is due to be adopted Sunday at the "Summit of the Future."

The experts endorsed setting up a light-touch "coordination" structure "coordination" structure within the United Nations secretariat.

But it stops short of a fully-fledged international governance body–like that sought by Mr. Guterres– based on the model of the UN's nuclear watchdog, the International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA). "If the risks of artificial

intelligence become more serious, and more concentrated, it might become necessary for Member States to consider a more robust international institution with monitoring, report ing, verification, and enforcement powers," the ex-perts said.

The authors acknow-

ledge that owing to the warp speed of change in AI, it would be pointless to attempt to draw up a comprehensive list of dangers presented by the ever-

evolving technology. But they singled out the perils of disinformation for democracy, increasingly realistic deepfakes-particularly pornographic ones, as well as the evolution of autonomous weapons and AI use by criminal and terrorist groups.

"Given the speed, auto-nomy and opacity of AI systems, however, waiting for a threat to emerge may mean that any response will come too late," the ex-perts said. "Continued scientific assessments and policy dialogue would en-sure that the world is not surprised."

AI पर वैश्विक सहयोग

- 🖈 संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेषज्ञ इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का विकास केवल बाजार की ताकतों द्वारा संचालित नहीं होना
- एआई प्रौद्योगिकी के इर्द-गिर्द वैश्विक सहयोग और शासन को बढ़ाने के लिए उपकरणों की मांग की गई है।

वर्तमान शासन घाटा

- 🔷 एक रिपोर्ट एआई के संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण वैश्विक शासन घाटे को उजागर करती है, जो विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों को प्रभावित कर रहा है।
- 🔷 संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 193 सदस्य देशों में से केवल सात ही प्रमुख एआई पहलों में भाग लेते हैं, जबिक 118 अनुपस्थित हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश वैश्विक दक्षिण से हैं।

प्रस्तावित समाधान

- ➡ विशेषज्ञ जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अंतर-सरकारी पैनल (IPCC) की तरह एआई पर एक वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञ समूह की स्थापना की वकालत करते हैं।
- 🟓 यह समूह उभरते जोखिमों का आकलन करेगा और भूख और असमानता जैसे मुद्दों को कम करने के लिए एआई का उपयोग करने के लिए अनुसंधान आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करेगा।





संयुक्त राष्ट्र संरचना के लिए सिफारिशें

- संयुक्त राष्ट्र सिचवालय के भीतर एक हल्के-फुल्के समन्वय ढांचे का प्रस्ताव है, हालांकि इस समय एक मजबूत अंतरराष्ट्रीय शासन निकाय का सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है।
- विशेषज्ञ स्वीकार करते हैं कि यदि एआई जोखिम बढ़ता है, तो निगरानी और प्रवर्तन शक्तियों के साथ एक अधिक व्यापक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था आवश्यक हो सकती है।

पहचाने गए जोखिम

- 🕩 मुख्य चिंताओं में गलत सूचना, वास्तविक डीपफेक, स्वायत्त हथियार और आपराधिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संभावित दुरुपयोग शामिल हैं।
- कर सकता है।







Page: 08 Editorial Analysis Acclamation for an Indian leadership that still endures

uring his state visit to India last month (August 19-21, 2024), Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim delivered a lecture at the Indian Council of World Affairs on August 20. Its subject was "Towards a Rising Global South: Leveraging on Malaysia-India Ties". Mr. Anwar dwelt on his vision of the Global South—its unity amidst "all our diversity, differences and discretions". More importantly, he said that the rise of the Global South is not "meant to exclude the Global North" but to "work together as equals within our complex strategic contexts".

High praise

He praised India's role in imparting energy to the evolution of the positions of the Global South which, he said, were in keeping with the principle of cooperating with the Global North. As he put it, "And to me, India has welcomed this reality with grace, fore-vision, and most importantly, a plan. India's excellent G20 Chairmanship last year and the inaugural Voice of Global South Summits made it amply clear that India is prepared to shape the Global South agenda with its partners, hand in hand".

This high praise came from a leader whose scholarship and intellectualism, is acknowledged worldwide. This is a scholarship and intellectualism that has been honed through years of political experience, suffering and study, which has seen Mr. Anwar's evolution from Islamism to a commitment to inclusivism. This would have been music to the ears of the Narendra Modi government but not so his references to India's leadership that emerged from the freedom movement and the leader who gave shape to the Republic in its formative years - Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Anwar's words about Nehru illustrate that despite all the efforts of the Sangh Parivar, Nehru's reputation abroad has not been tarnished. The Bharatiya Janata Party and the Sangh have left no stone unturned in going after Nehru. Indeed, he is held responsible for



Vivek Katju

a retired Indian
Foreign Service officer

The Malaysian Prime Minister's speech in India, with its references to Vivekananda, the Mahatma, Tagore and Nehru, is a pointer to how the world still holds them in high esteem almost all of the current national ills. But what Mr. Anwar says on Nehru is indicative of how large numbers globally continue to view him.

Mr. Anwar recalled Nehru's association with Malaysia's first Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and thereafter spoke evocatively about Nehru. It is only if his words are quoted fully that their meaning comes through. He said, "Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour?" As we all know, that is the question that Pandit Nehru posed in his 'A Tryst With Destiny' speech, and so succinctly answered: "To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India; to fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease; to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman".

Mr. Anwar thereafter said, "In a world fraught with challenges and uncertainties, it is the unwavering commitment to these principles that will guide us towards a brighter, more just tomorrow. The legacy of the founding fathers is not merely a testament to their time, but a timeless beacon, urging us to dream, to strive, and to forge ahead with undaunted courage and unshakeable resolve".

Still relevant

Significantly, Mr. Anwar began his address by quoting Swami Vivekananda on the 'march' of ideas from this land accompanied by words which had "blessings" behind them and "peace" before them. Remarkably, he noted that Vivekananda was the chief disciple of Ramakrishna – perhaps no other foreign leader has done so. Pleading for multiculturism and inclusivity, Mr. Anwar recalled what Gandhiji had said, "Hate the sin and not the sinner' is a precept which, though easy enough to understand, is rarely practifs]ed, and that is why the poison of hatred spreads in the world." And,

he concluded his address by quoting Tagore whose words he said "echo through the corridors of time, urging us to embrace not the comforts of safety, but the unyielding courage to confront adversity head long: "Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers, but to be fearless in facing them".

Mr. Anwar's reference to Swami Vivekananda, Gandhiji, Tagore and Nehru point to the agonising difficulty of the Sangh Parivar. While it has denigrated Nehru and sought to co-opt some great personalities of the freedom movement and the Indian Renaissance, its own venerated ideologues and leaders are respected in many quarters in India but they continue to be known only in niche circles abroad.

Right-wing ideologues may assert that this is because they belonged to indigenous cultural traditions which were ignored by the colonialists and that that tendency continues. The fact is that the timeless message of spiritual unity of Vivekananda, the universalism of Tagore and Gandhiji's emphasis on non-violence also derived from indigenous Indian traditions but eschewed muscular exclusivism. And, Nehru's ideal of an inclusive, modern society animated by the scientific spirit was a beacon light for many newly decolonised countries as it should be to India today.

The broad view

India's present policies to ensure that the power of digital technologies are harnessed for popular welfare are gaining the positive attention of the Global South. These are practical measures which have great importance in the lives of the impoverished everywhere and are important for governance. They evoke foreign admiration but in the realm of political and social philosophies, the ideologues of the Parivar do not inspire as do Gandhiji and Nehru and others who Mr. Anwar mentioned. And, this can hardly be attributed to the conspiracies of left liberals.

GS Paper 02 : अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध

PYQ : (UPSC CSE (M) GS-2 2019) : "उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था में अपनी नई भूमिका के कारण उत्पीड़ित और हाशिए पर पड़े राष्ट्रों के नेता के रूप में भारत की लंबे समय से चली आ रही छवि लुप्त हो गई है।" विस्तार से बताइए। (250 words/15m)

UPSC Mains Practice Question नई विश्व व्यवस्था में भारत की उभरती भूमिका, विशेष रूप से वैश्विक दक्षिण में इसके नेतृत्व पर चर्चा करें। समावेशिता और अहिंसा के भारत के ऐतिहासिक मूल्य इसकी वैश्विक कूटनीतिक रणनीतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (250 w /15 m)





संदर्भ:

- भारत की अपनी राजकीय यात्रा (19-21 अगस्त, 2024) के दौरान, मलेशियाई प्रधान मंत्री अनवर इब्राहिम ने ग्लोबल साउथ में एकता पर जोर देते हुए एक व्याख्यान दिया, जिसमें ग्लोबल नॉर्थ के साथ सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने में भारत के नेतृत्व की प्रशंसा की गई।
- 🍑 उन्होंने नेहरू, विवेकानंद, गांधीजी और टैगोर जैसी हस्तियों के स्थायी वैश्विक प्रभाव पर भी प्रकाश डाला।

ग्लोबल साउथ का उदय

- 🟓 ग्लोबल साउथ का उदय नई विश्व व्यवस्था की एक परिभाषित विशेषता है, जो विविधता के बीच एकता पर जोर देती है।
- 🕩 ग्लोबल साउथ का लक्ष्य ग्लोबल नॉर्थ के साथ बराबरी के तौर पर सहयोग करना है, न कि बहिष्कार का रुख अपनाना।
- भारत इस दृष्टिकोण को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण खिलाड़ी के रूप में उभरा है, जो दोनों वैश्विक क्षेत्रों के बीच सहयोग को बढावा देता है।

ग्लोबल साउथ में भारत का नेतृत्व

- भारत वैश्विक मंच पर ग्लोबल साउथ के एजेंडे को आगे बढाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता रहा है।
- जी20 की अध्यक्षता और वॉयस ऑफ ग्लोबल साउथ समिट के उद्घाटन के दौरान भारत के नेतृत्व ने एकजुट मोर्चा बनाने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित किया।
- इन प्रयासों को वैश्विक दक्षिण की भूमिका को बढ़ाने के लिए दूरदर्शिता, शालीनता और एक सुव्यवस्थित योजना के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।

समावेशिता और सहयोग की दृष्टि

- वैश्विक नेतृत्व के लिए भारत का दृष्टिकोण समावेशिता में निहित है, जो देश के ऐतिहासिक मूल्यों और सभी वैश्विक शक्तियों के साथ संबंधों को संतुलित करने की इसकी प्रतिबद्धता का प्रतिबिंब है।
- वैश्विक दक्षिण का नेतृत्व करते हुए वैश्विक उत्तर के साथ सहयोग के ढांचे को बढ़ावा देकर, भारत आपसी सम्मान और समानता पर आधारित कूटनीति का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है।
- भारत द्वारा आकार दी गई नई विश्व व्यवस्था टकराव के बजाय सहयोग की कल्पना करती है, जो वैश्विक प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाती है।

ऐतिहासिक विरासत और वैश्विक प्रभाव

- 🕩 भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान स्थापित किए गए मूलभूत आदर्श वैश्विक नेतृत्व को प्रेरित करते रहते हैं।
- प्रतिष्ठित "ट्रिस्ट विद डेस्टिनी" भाषण ने सभी के लिए न्याय, समानता और स्वतंत्रता के लिए एक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया, जो वैश्विक शासन में भारत की भूमिका के लिए केंद्रीय है।
- भारत के शुरुआती नेताओं ने एक लोकतांत्रिक, समृद्ध राष्ट्र की कल्पना की थी जो आम आदमी के उत्थान पर केंद्रित था, जो सिद्धांत राष्ट्र को उसकी वर्तमान भूमिका में मार्गदर्शन करते हैं।





बहुसंस्कृतिवाद और आध्यात्मिक एकता

- नई विश्व व्यवस्था में भारत का प्रभाव आर्थिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों से आगे बढ़कर आध्यात्मिक और दार्शनिक क्षेत्र तक फैला हुआ है।
- भारतीय दार्शिनकों और नेताओं द्वारा व्यक्त आध्यात्मिक एकता और समावेशिता का संदेश वैश्विक स्तर पर गूंजता रहता है।
- 🟓 इन आदर्शों ने भारत को आर्थिक हितों से परे सहयोग चाहने वाले देशों के साथ मजबूत संबंध बनाने में मदद की है।

अहिंसा और समावेशिता की वकालत

- भारत का वैश्विक नेतृत्व अहिंसा और समावेशिता की ऐतिहासिक वकालत पर भी आधारित है, जो इसके प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा समर्थित आदर्श हैं।
- "पाप से घृणा करो, पापी से नहीं," करुणा और समझ का आह्वान, एक शक्तिशाली दर्शन है जिसे भारत वैश्विक मंच पर पेश करता है।
- ये सिद्धांत तेजी से विभाजित दुनिया में वैश्विक शासन की चुनौतियों को नेविगेट करने में एक नैतिक कम्पास के रूप में काम करते हैं।

भारत की डिजिटल और शासन पहल

- भारत की वर्तमान नीतियाँ, विशेष रूप से लोकप्रिय कल्याण के लिए डिजिटल तकनीकों का उपयोग करने में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ध्यान आकर्षित कर रही हैं।
- हाशिए पर पड़ी और गरीब आबादी को सशक्त बनाने के लिए तैयार की गई ये पहल व्यावहारिक उपाय हैं जो वैश्विक दक्षिण के लिए बहुत महत्व रखते हैं।
- भारत की तकनीकी प्रगति, विशेष रूप से डिजिटल शासन में, एक अधिक समावेशी विश्व व्यवस्था को आकार देने में मदद कर रही है।

भारत के विजन के लिए वैश्विक प्रशंसा

- जबिक भारत की डिजिटल पहल की प्रशंसा की जाती है, यह राष्ट्र के दार्शिनक और आध्यात्मिक आदर्श हैं जो वैश्विक समुदाय के साथ सबसे अधिक गहराई से प्रतिध्वनित होते हैं।
- इस प्रकार नई विश्व व्यवस्था में भारत का नेतृत्व व्यावहारिक शासन उपायों और सार्वभौमिक मूल्यों के प्रक्षेपण का एक संयोजन है।
- वैश्विक सहयोग के प्रति अपने संतुलित दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से सम्मान और प्रशंसा दोनों को प्रेरित करने की भारत की क्षमता, उभरती हुई विश्व व्यवस्था में इसकी भूमिका को परिभाषित करती है।

निष्कर्ष

नई विश्व व्यवस्था में भारत की भूमिका एकता, समावेशिता और सहयोग पर इसके जोर से चिह्नित है।





- वैश्विक दक्षिण में देश के नेतृत्व ने, वैश्विक उत्तर के साथ अंतर को पाटने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ मिलकर, भारत को वैश्विक शासन में सबसे आगे रखा है।
- ➡ अिहंसा, समावेशिता और आध्यात्मिक एकता की अपनी ऐतिहासिक विरासत का लाभ उठाते हुए, भारत एक जिटल रणनीतिक वातावरण में समानता और न्याय के लिए प्रयासरत विश्व को प्रेरित करता रहा है।

