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By Ankit Avasthi Sir

THE HINDU

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HT Hindustan Times

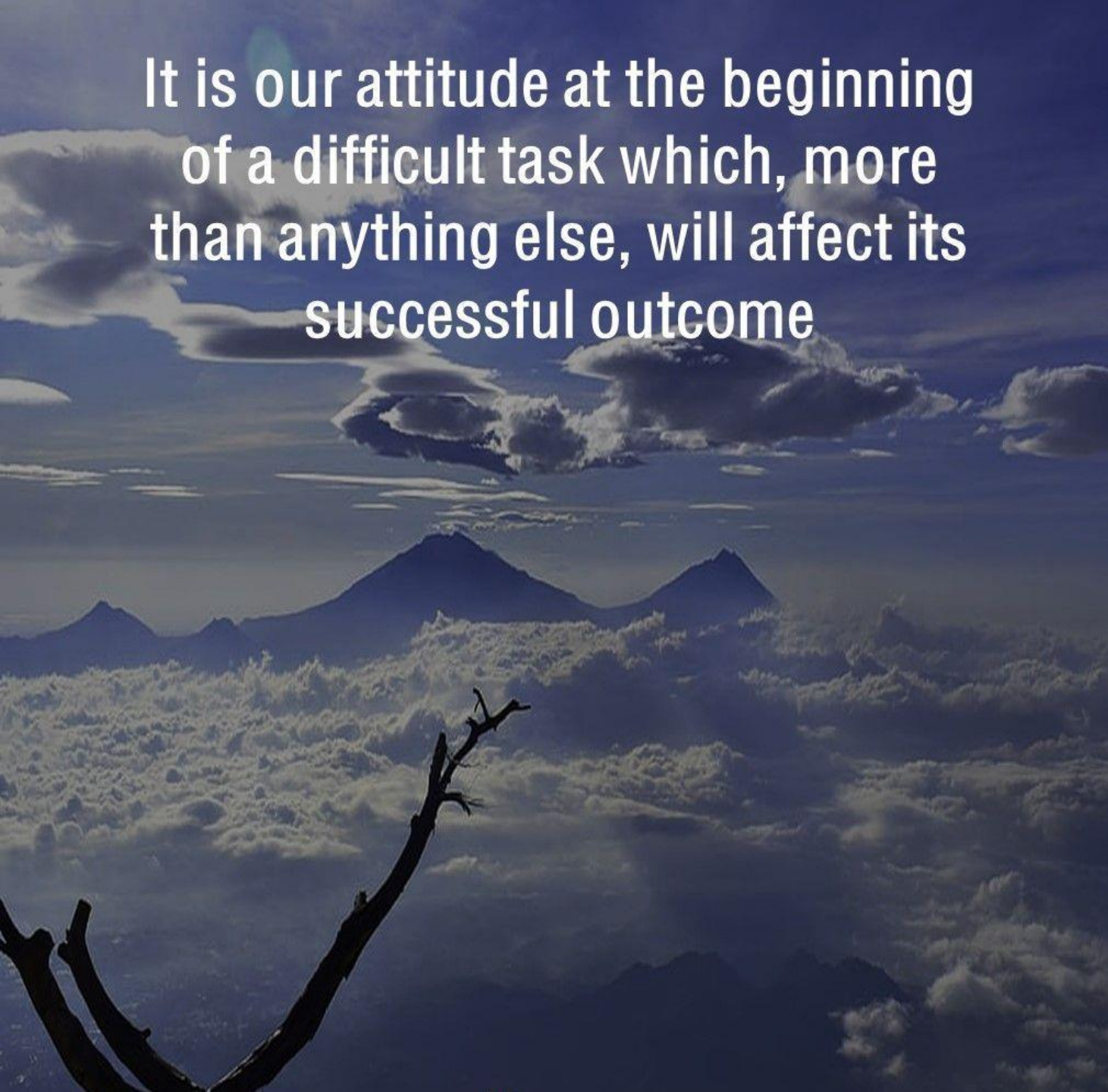
The Indian EXPRESS

09:00Am 15 JULY 2024

REAL NEWS & ANALYSIS



It is our attitude at the beginning
of a difficult task which, more
than anything else, will affect its
successful outcome





INDIA

States and Union Territories




A wide-angle landscape photograph of a mountain range in Nepal. The central focus is a sharp, snow-capped peak, likely Annapurna, which is bathed in the golden light of sunrise or sunset. The sky is a clear, vibrant blue with a few wispy clouds. Below the mountains, a deep valley opens up, showing lush green hillsides, a small village with traditional buildings, and a river winding through the landscape. The overall scene is one of natural grandeur and beauty.

NEPAL

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KP Sharma Oli appointed Prime Minister of Nepal >



 NDTV

K P Sharma Oli Becomes Nepal's Prime Minister For 3rd Time ✓


8 hours ago

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8 hours ago



 Al Jazeera

Leader of Nepal's largest communist party named new prime minister ✓

5 hours ago



Pro-China Leader KP Sharma Oli Returns As Nepal Prime Minister; Oath Ceremony Tomorrow

KP Sharma Oli replaces Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda as the Prime Minister of Nepal after the latter lost the vote of confidence in the House of Representatives.

Published: July 14, 2024 6:47 PM IST

By [India.com News Desk](#) | Edited by [Gazi Abbas Shahid](#)



भारत के पड़ोसी देश नेपाल में एक बार फिर से तख्तापलट हुआ है. पुष्प कमल दहल प्रचंड विश्वासमत हारने के बाद प्रधानमंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं. वहीं, केपी शर्मा ओली अपने गठबंधन सहयोगी नेपाली कांग्रेस के साथ एक बार फिर से सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं. इस बीच नए प्रधानमंत्री बनने जा रहे के पी शर्मा ओली ने नई गठबंधन सरकार में शामिल किए जाने वाले मंत्रियों की सूची तैयार करने को लेकर शनिवार को विचार विमर्श किया.

ओली के नेतृत्व वाली नई गठबंधन सरकार के सोमवार को शपथ लेने की संभावना है.



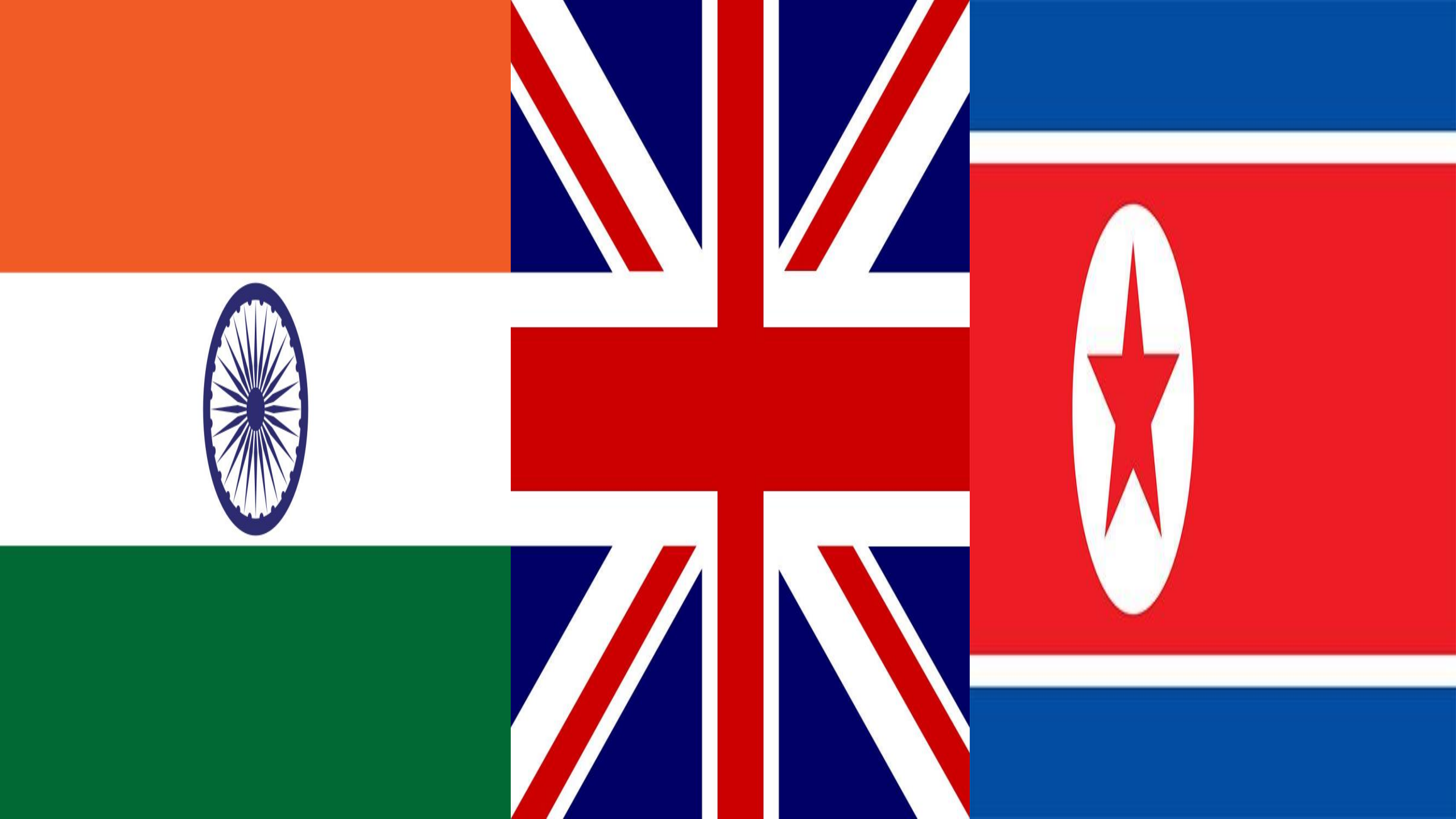




जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी

There are several types of government, including:

- **Democracy** : A government where the people hold the power. The concept of democracy originated in Greece.
- **Monarchy** : A government where authority is held through a trade of allegiance. Monarchy was common in ancient and medieval times, and still exists in some countries.
- **Dictatorship** : A government where a ruler or small group holds absolute power over the people.



No.	Portrait	राजा (जन्म-मृत्यु)	शासनकाल			राजगृह	दावा
			शासनकाल का प्रारम्भ	शासनकाल का अंत	अवधि		
1		पृथ्वी नारायण शाह (1723–1775)	25 सितंबर 1768	11 जनवरी 1775	6 वर्ष, 108 दिन	शाह	1743 से गोरखा अधिराज्य के राजा
2		प्रताप सिंह शाह (1751–1777)	11 जनवरी 1775	17 नवम्बर 1777	2 वर्ष, 310 दिन	शाह	पृथ्वी नारायण शाह के पुत्र
3		राणा बहादुर शाह (1775–1806)	17 नवम्बर 1777	8 मार्च 1799 (त्याग)	21 वर्ष, 111 दिन	शाह	प्रताप सिंह शाह के पुत्र
4		गिरवन युद्ध विक्रम शाह (1797–1816)	8 मार्च 1799	20 नवम्बर 1816	17 वर्ष, 257 दिन	शाह	राणा बहादुर शाह के पुत्र
5		राजेन्द्र विक्रम शाह (1813–1881)	20 नवम्बर 1816	12 मई 1847 (abdicated.)	30 वर्ष, 173 दिन	शाह	गिरवन युद्ध विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
6		सुरेंद्र विक्रम शाह (1829–1881)	12 मई 1847	17 मई 1881	34 वर्ष, 5 दिन	शाह	राजेन्द्र विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
7		पृथ्वी विक्रम शाह (1875–1911)	17 मई 1881	11 दिसंबर 1911	30 वर्ष, 208 दिन	शाह	सुरेन्द्र विक्रम शाह के पोते
8		त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाह (1906–1955)	11 दिसम्बर 1911	7 नवम्बर 1950 (निर्वासन पर चले गये)	38 वर्ष, 331 दिन	शाह	पृथ्वी वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
9		ज्ञानेन्द्र वीर विक्रम शाह (1947–)	7 नवम्बर 1950	7 जनवरी 1951 (stepped down.)	61 दिन	शाह	त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाह के पोते
(8)		त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाह (1906–1955)	7 जनवरी 1951	13 मार्च 1955	4 वर्ष, 65 दिन	शाह	पृथ्वी वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
10		महेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह (1920–1972)	14 मार्च 1955	31 जनवरी 1972	16 वर्ष, 323 दिन	शाह	त्रिभुवन वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
11		वीरेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह (1945–2001)	31 जनवरी 1972	1 जून 2001 (हत्या कर दी गई.)	29 वर्ष, 121 दिन	शाह	महेन्द्र वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
12		दीपेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह (1971–2001) ^[1]	1 जून 2001	4 जून 2001	3 दिन	शाह	वीरेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र
(9)		ज्ञानेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह (1947–) ^[2]	4 जून 2001	28 मई 2008 (अपवस्था)	6 वर्ष, 359 दिन	शाह	महेंद्र वीर विक्रम शाह के पुत्र

नेपाल में लोकतंत्र का आगाज



- **28 मई 2008**
को नेपाल ने
खुद को गणतंत्र
घोषित किया
- 240 साल से चली
आ रही राजशाही
का अंत हुआ था

The Government of Nepal is the federal executive authority of Nepal. Prior to the abolition of the Nepali monarchy in 2006 (Nepal became a republic in 2008), it was officially known as **His Majesty's Government**.

The head of state is the president and the prime minister holds the position of the head of executive. The role of president is largely ceremonial as the functioning of the government is managed entirely by the prime minister, who is appointed by the Parliament. **The heads of constitutional bodies are appointed by the president on the recommendation of Constitutional Council, with the exception of the attorney general, who is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister.**



Type

Type

Bicameral

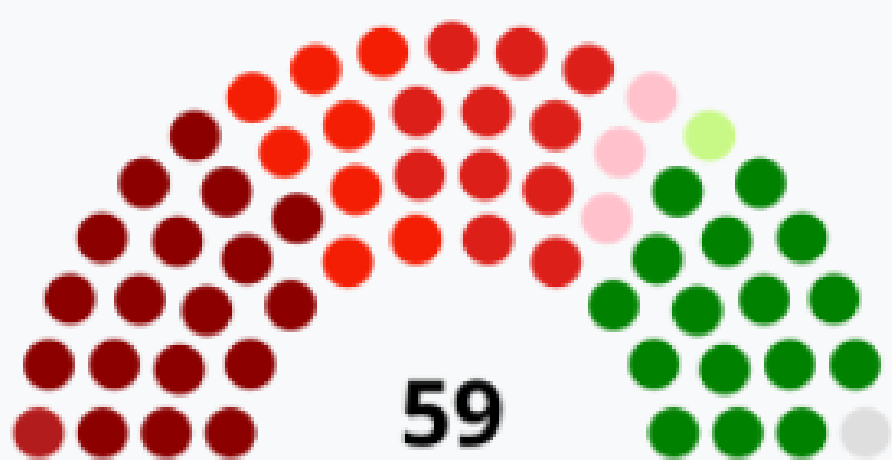
Houses

National Assembly

(upper house)

House of Representatives

(lower house)



59

National Assembly
political groups

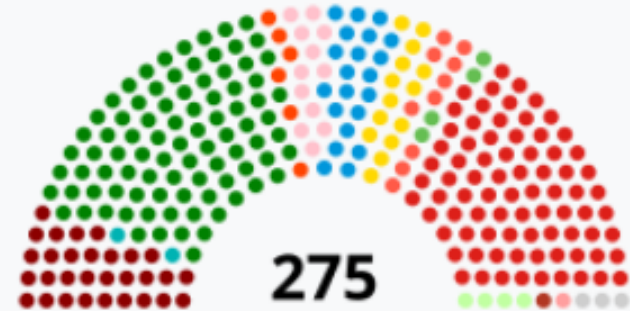
Government (40)

- ■ CPN (MC) (17)
- ■ CPN (UML) (10)
- ■ PSPN (3)
- ■ CPN (US) (8)
- Nominated (2)

Opposition (18)

- ■ NC (16)
- ■ LSPN (1)
- ■ RJM (1)

Vacant (1) ^[1]



275

House of Representatives
Government (152)
political groups

- ■ CPN (UML) (79)
- ■ CPN (MC) (30)
- ■ RSP (21)
- ■ PSPN (12)
- ■ CPN (US) (10)

Confidence & Supply (9)

- ■ NUP (4)
- ■ NSP (2)
- ■ AJP (1)
- ■ IND (2) AKS YM

Opposition (114)

- ■ NC (88)
- ■ RPP (14)
- ■ Janamat (6)
- ■ LSP-N (4)
- ■ RJM (1)
- ■ NWPP (1)

Federal election of Nepal

- There are 334 members in the Federal Parliament, out of which the **House of Representatives** (HoR) has 275 members and the **National Assembly** (NA) has 59 members.
- For federal election, **Nepal has selected the mixed electoral system:**
 - The first past the post electoral system within plurality/majority electoral system and
 - List-based proportional electoral system within the proportional electoral system.
 - Political parties submit the list of candidates to the election management body (the Election Commission in case of Nepal).
 - Political parties select the winning candidates based on the number of seats secured by them.
- **Members of the House of Representatives are elected as follows:**
 - 165 members are elected through the first past the post electoral system;
 - 110 members are elected from political parties through a proportional representation electoral system.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS (LOWER HOUSE)

275

Directly elected by voters through a mixed election system

165

through first-past-the-post system

110

through proportional representation system

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS (UPPER HOUSE)

59

56

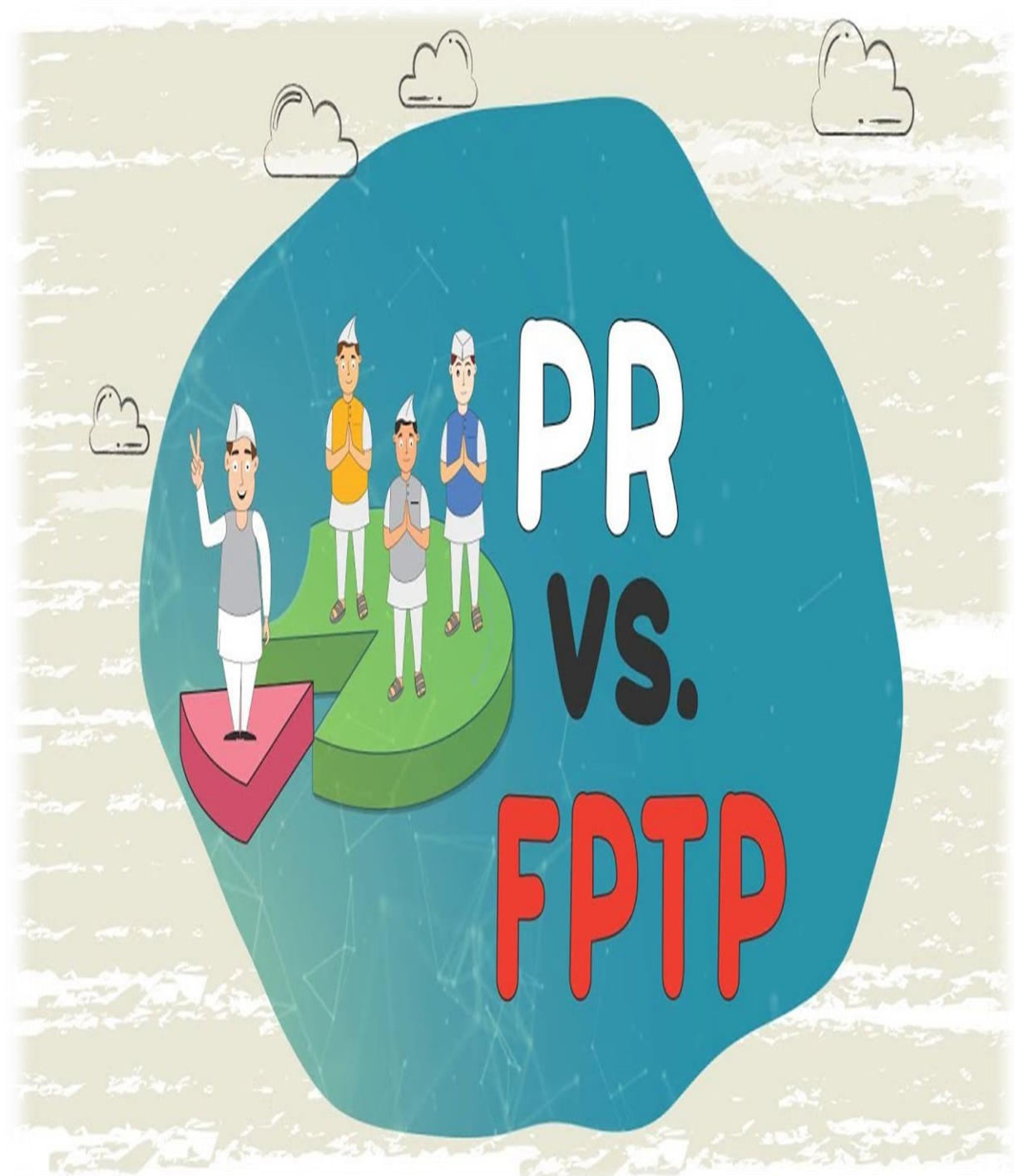
elected by electoral college

3

appointed by the president

How does the Voting work?

- Each voter will be given two ballot papers for the two methods (**FPTP**- First-Past-The-Post **and PR**- Proportional Representation).
- A party has to cross the election threshold of 3 percent of the overall valid vote to be allocated a seat under the PR method.



Comparison of FPTP and PR system election

FPTP

The country is divided into small geographical areas called constituencies or districts

Every constituency elects one representative

Voter votes for a candidate
A party may get more seats than votes in the legislature

Candidate who wins the election may not get majority (50%+1) votes

Examples: U.K., India

PR

Large geographical areas are demarcated as constituencies. The entire country may be a single constituency

More than one representative may be elected from one constituency
Voter votes for the party

Every party gets seats in the legislature in proportion to the percentage of votes that it gets

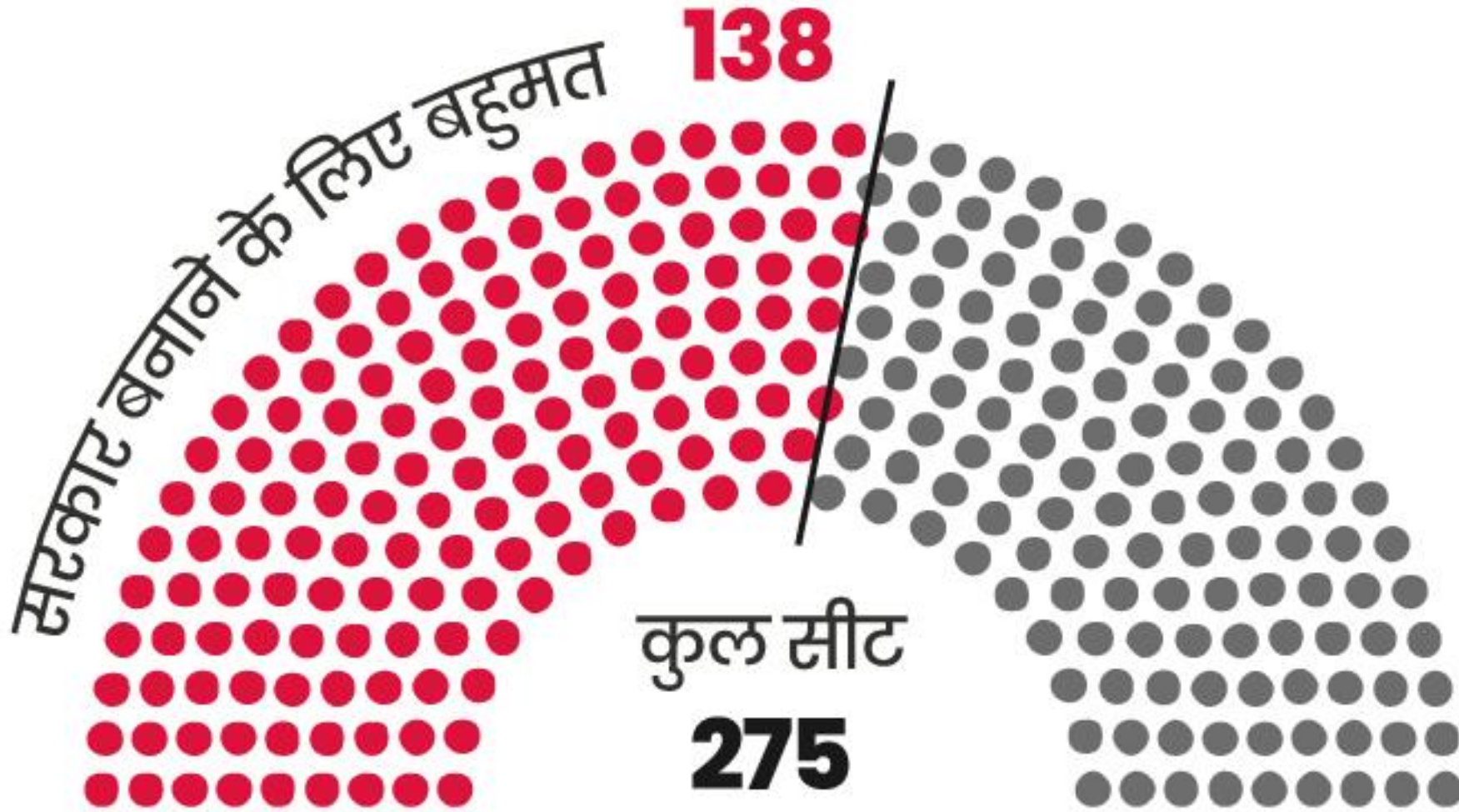
Candidate who wins the elections gets majority of votes.

Examples: Israel, Netherlands

What is the process of formation of government in Nepal?

- Federal parliament (**HoR+NA**) will elect a prime minister, who is the real executive head.
 - The leader of the party that wins a simple majority is invited to form the government. **A party or a coalition needs 138 seats for a clear majority.**
 - Members of the HoR are elected for a five-year term.
- **The National Assembly (NA) is a permanent body.**
 - 56 members chosen by an electoral college consisting of PA members and village and municipal executive members.
 - Three members are nominated by the president.
 - It has a term of six years, with one-third of its members retiring every two years on a rotational basis.
- **The president and vice president are constitutional posts with nominal power.**
 - They are elected by an electoral college formed by the HoR, NA and Provincial Assembly (PA) members.
- The members of the PA choose chief ministers to run the respective provinces.
- A total of 753 local units, spread across 77 districts in seven provinces, have been elected to run the village and municipal administration.

नेपाल



Year	Date	Elected members	Nominated members	Constituencies
1959 general election	18 February 1959	109	0	109
1971 general election	1971	109	16	109
1981 general election	9 May 1981	112	28	112
1986 general election	12 May 1986	112	28	112
1991 general election	12 May 1991	205	0	205
1994 general election	15 November 1994	205	0	205
1999 general election	3 & 17 May 1999	205	0	205
2008 Constituent Assembly election	10 April 2008	575	26	240
2013 Constituent Assembly election	19 November 2013	575	26	240
2017 general election	26 November and 7 December 2017	275	0	165
2022 general election	20 November 2022	275	0	165

2022 Nepalese general election



← 2017 20 November 2022^[1] 2027 →

← outgoing members elected members →

All 275 seats in the [House of Representatives](#)
138 seats needed for a majority

Opinion polls

Registered 17,988,570
Turnout 61.41% (▼ 7.22 pp)



Leader	Sher Bahadur Deuba	K. P. Sharma Oli	Pushpa Kamal Dahal
Party	NC	CPN (UML)	CPN (MC)
Last election	32.78%, 63 seats	33.25%, 121 seats	13.66%, 53 seats
Seats won	89	78	32
Seat change	▲ 26	▼ 43	▼ 21
Popular vote	2,715,225	2,845,641	1,175,684
Percentage	25.71%	26.95%	11.13%
Swing	▼ 7.07 pp	▼ 6.30 pp	▼ 2.53 pp

NEPAL ELECTIONS 2022

Voting at a glance

Here is a breakdown of how Nepal will vote



29.1m
POPULATION

7
PROVINCES

18 million
VOTERS

68.7%
VOTER TURNOUT
in 2017

18 years
VOTING AGE

2,412

CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

♂ 2,187 ♀ 225

3,224

CANDIDATES FOR THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

♂ 2,943 ♀ 280 1



Source: Al Jazeera, Reuters, Institute for Democracy Electoral Assistance, Trading Economics | November 18, 2022



@AJLabs ALJAZEERA



Leader	Sher Bahadur Deuba	K. P. Sharma Oli	Pushpa Kamal Dahal
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Swing	▼ 7.07 pp	▼ 6.30 pp	▼ 2.53 pp

Nepal elections | Sher Bahadur Deuba's ruling coalition maintains lead

In the 275-member House of Representatives in Nepal, 165 seats will be elected through direct voting, while the remaining 110 will be elected through a proportional electoral system.

Updated - November 26, 2022 07:05 pm IST Published - November 26, 2022 11:18 am IST - Kathmandu

PTI



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Sher Bahadur Deuba. File | Photo Credit: AP

Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba's Nepali Congress-led ruling coalition, on November 26, maintained its lead in Nepal's Parliamentary elections, winning 77 seats out of the 148 declared.



Home / News / World News / Nepal elections: PM Deuba, Prachanda agree to form new government



The upcoming government in Nepal also faced multiple challenge

Nepal elections: PM Deuba, Prachanda agree to form new government

By [Manzoor-ul-Hassan](#) • Nov 27, 2022 • 07:11 pm



Home > World > Maoist Center walks out of Nepal coalition government, Prachanda accuses Deuba of...

World

Maoist Center walks out of Nepal coalition government, Prachanda accuses Deuba of backing off from promises

ANI | 25 December, 2022 04:13 pm IST

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Nepal's Maoist Center Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal with Unified Marxist-Leninist president KP Sharma Oli (Image Credit: Oli's Secretariat)

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SOUTH ASIA

Prachanda Returns as Nepal PM for Third Time with KP Sharma Oli's Backing



PTI

25/Dec/2022 · 5 min read



Ending political uncertainty after last month's general elections, which failed to produce a clear winner, the Maoist supremo and Oli reached an understanding to lead the government on a rotation basis

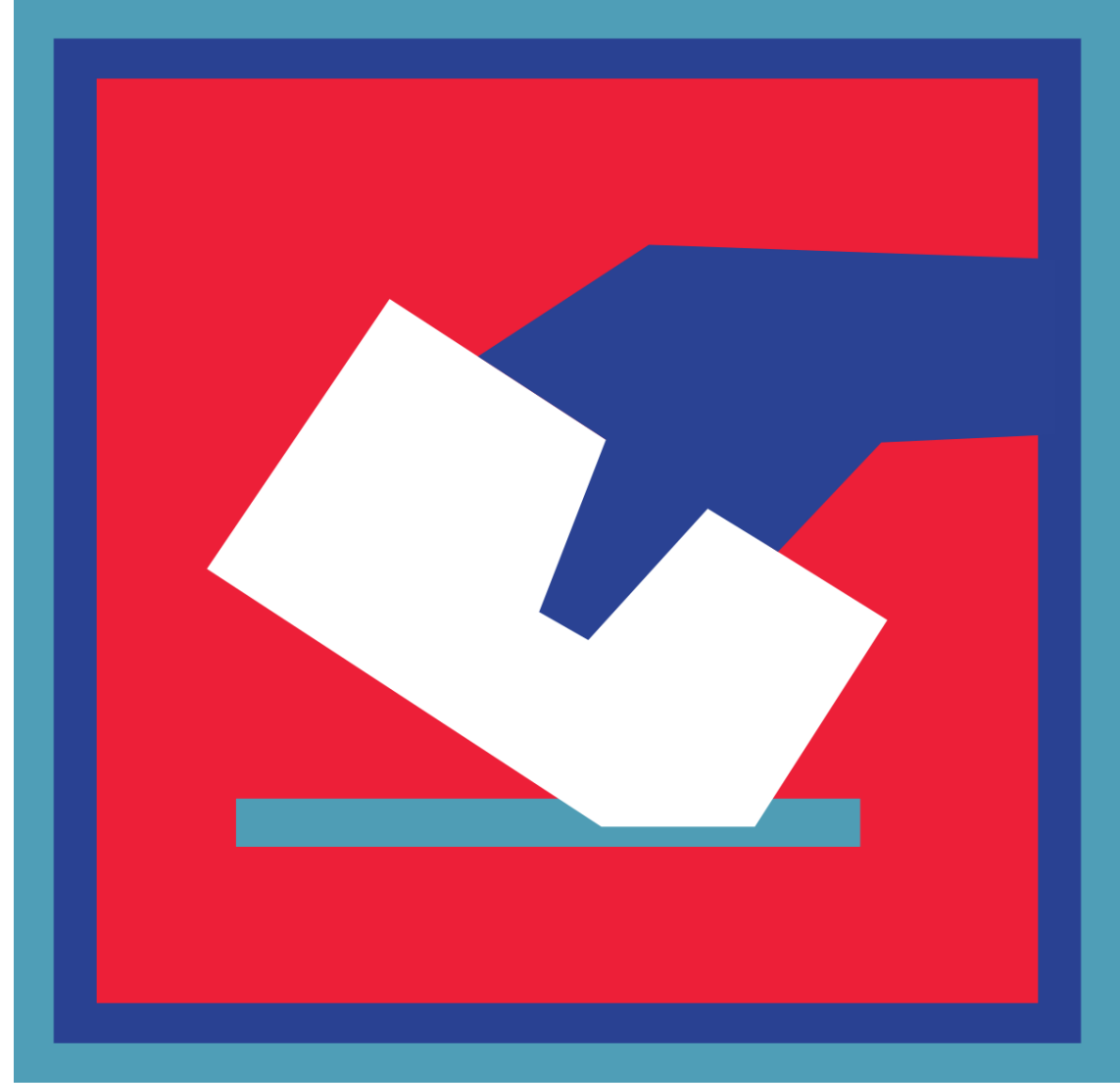


Pushpa Kamal Dahal, also known as Prachanda, was appointed prime minister of Nepal on Sunday, December 25. Photo: Reuters.

नवंबर 2022 में हुए चुनाव में शेर बहादुर देउबा की पार्टी ने सबसे ज्यादा 89 सीटें जीतीं, लेकिन बहुमत से दूर रही. एक बार फिर देउबा और प्रचंड ने मिलकर सरकार बनाई. प्रचंड प्रधानमंत्री बने, लेकिन **दिसंबर 2022** में देउबा से उनके रिश्ते बिगड़ने लगे. **मार्च 2023** में आखिरकार ये गठबंधन टूट गया, लेकिन ओली की पार्टी के समर्थन के चलते प्रचंड प्रधानमंत्री बने रहे.



President election in Nepal



निर्वाचन आयोग, नेपाल
ELECTION COMMISSION, NEPAL

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SOUTH ASIA

Nepal's Ruling Coalition in Turmoil as Prachanda Supports Opposition Presidential Candidate



The Wire Staff
26/Feb/2023 · 5 min read



The decision has angered the CPN-UML under K.P. Sharma Oli, who met with Prachanda on Friday but was left disappointed. The deputy PM has, meanwhile, quit.



Pushpa Kamal Dahal, or 'Prachanda', Nepal's PM. Photo: Twitter/@cmprachanda

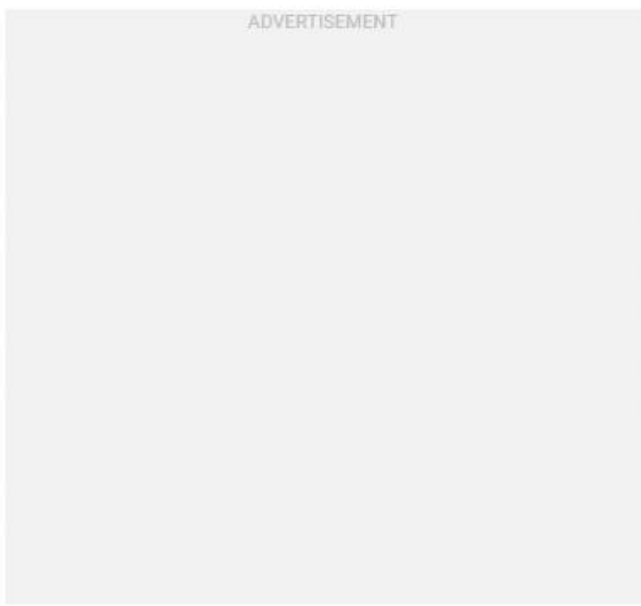
Nepal's ruling alliance has been in turmoil since Saturday, February 25, after prime minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal (better known as Prachanda) said he will support Ram Chandra Paudel – the candidate from an opposition party – for the post of president.

Paudel belongs to the Nepali Congress party. The Communist Party of Nepal- Unified Marxist Leninist (UML) party, in the coalition under Prachanda, reportedly has its own candidate for the election. Elections to the post of president will take place on March 9.

Former Nepal PM Oli's party to withdraw support to Prachanda-led government in Nepal

Nepal's Presidential election will be held on March 9.

By: **PTI**
Kathmandu | February 27, 2023 15:54 IST



'Prachanda' ditches KP Oli for Dueba in Nepal Presidential election

By Shishir Gupta, New Delhi

Feb 25, 2023 12:30 PM IST Up to 10 Lakh

The political merry-go-round in the Himalayan Republic of Nepal continues with Prime Minister Prachanda ditching ally KP Oli for Nepali Congress candidate for the forthcoming Presidential elections.



Nepal's eight political parties have decided to back Nepali Congress leader Ram Chandra Poudel for the country's presidency scheduled for March 9. Poudel, 78, is likely to succeed incumbent Bidya Devi Bhandari as the next president.

The election to the post of president is likely to change the current power equation as Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' has decided not to support the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) candidate for the post.



Former Nepal PM Oli's party withdraws support to Prachanda-led government in Nepal

The prime reason for the break-up of the alliance between the two leaders was because Prime Minister Prachanda decided to support senior Nepali Congress leader Ram Chandra Paudel for the President's post

Updated - February 27, 2023 07:51 pm IST Published - February 27, 2023 02:47 pm IST - Kathmandu

PTI



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नेपाल में 16 सालों में 13 सरकार



पुष्प कमल
दहल 'प्रचंड'
2008-09



माधव कुमार
नेपाल
2009-11



झलनाथ
खनाल
2011-11



सुशील
कोईराला
2014-15



खिल राज
रेग्मी
2013-14



बाबू राम
भट्टराई
2011-13



केपी शर्मा
ओली
2015-16



पुष्प कमल
दहल 'प्रचंड'
2016-17



शेर बहादुर
देउबा
2017-18



पुष्प कमल
दहल 'प्रचंड'
2022-24



शेर बहादुर
देउबा
2021-22



केपी शर्मा
ओली
2018-21



पुष्प कमल दहल 'प्रचंड'
2024

Nepal PM 'Prachanda' forges new alliance with ex-premier Oli's party after splitting with Nepali Congress

Communist coalition back at the helm in Nepal after little more than a year; CPN (Maoist-Centre)'s demand for the post of the National Assembly chair had caused a rift with Nepali Congress

Updated - March 05, 2024 05:50 pm IST Published - March 04, 2024 02:14 pm IST - Kathmandu

SANJEEV SATGAINYA



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Chairman of Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) (CPN-UML) party Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli, also known as K.P. Oli, (L) shakes hands with the chairman of Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) Pushpa Kamal Dahal, also known as Prachanda, during a news conference in Kathmandu, Nepal. | Photo Credit: REUTERS



Deuba-Oli closed-door talks put question mark on Nepal PM Prachanda's fate

Prime Minister Dahal, who has ruled out the possibility of Oli walking away from the coalition, had a meeting with Oli Sunday.

Written by [Yubaraj Ghimire](#)

Kathmandu | July 1, 2024 02:23 IST



 **The Indian EXPRESS**
JOURNALISM OF COURAGE

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Frequent Meetings between various leaders of the Nepali Congress (NC) and the Communist Party of Nepal- Unified Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML) — including a closed-door meeting between its leaders Saturday — have sparked speculation about a possible exit of Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda and his party from power.

Four months after K P Sharma Oli's CPN-UML replaced Sher Bahadur Deuba's NC in the ruling coalition, the meetings are now seen as attempts by the two largest parties in parliament to take government leadership on rotational basis, dislodging Prachanda.

The details of the meeting between Deuba, accompanied by his parliamentarian wife Arzu Rana, and Oli have been kept secret, but Oli said “the country can not be run in the current form”.

Home / World News / Deuba-Oli discuss new govt formation ahead of floor test for PM Prachanda

Deuba-Oli discuss new govt formation ahead of floor test for PM Prachanda

Two leaders discussed matters such as collecting signatures in favour of the new coalition to be led by Oli and its submission to the president

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Nepal PM Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda (File Image)

Press Trust of India | Kathmandu

3 min read Last Updated : Jul 11 2024 | 11:51 AM IST



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World

Nepal Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal ousted after failing floor test

ANI 12 July, 2024 06:02 pm IST

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नेपाल में प्रधानमंत्री पुष्प कमल दहल उर्फ प्रचंड ने शुक्रवार को अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया। काठमांडू पोस्ट के मुताबिक, वह संसद में विश्वासमत हासिल करने में नाकाम रहे। वे सिर्फ 1 साल 6 महीने ही प्रधानमंत्री रह पाए।


फ्लोर टेस्ट में उन्हें 275 में से सिर्फ 63 सांसदों का साथ मिला। नेपाल की नेशनल असेंबली के 194 सांसदों ने उनके खिलाफ वोट किया। उन्हें सरकार बचाने के लिए 138 सांसदों के समर्थन की जरूरत थी।

दरअसल, इस महीने की शुरुआत में चीन समर्थक केपी शर्मा ओली की पार्टी CPN-UML ने प्रधानमंत्री प्रचंड की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ नेपाल से गठबंधन तोड़ लिया था। इसके बाद उनकी सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई थी। नेपाल के संविधान के आर्टिकल 100 (2) के तहत उन्हें एक महीने में बहुमत साबित करना था। वे इसमें फेल हो गए।

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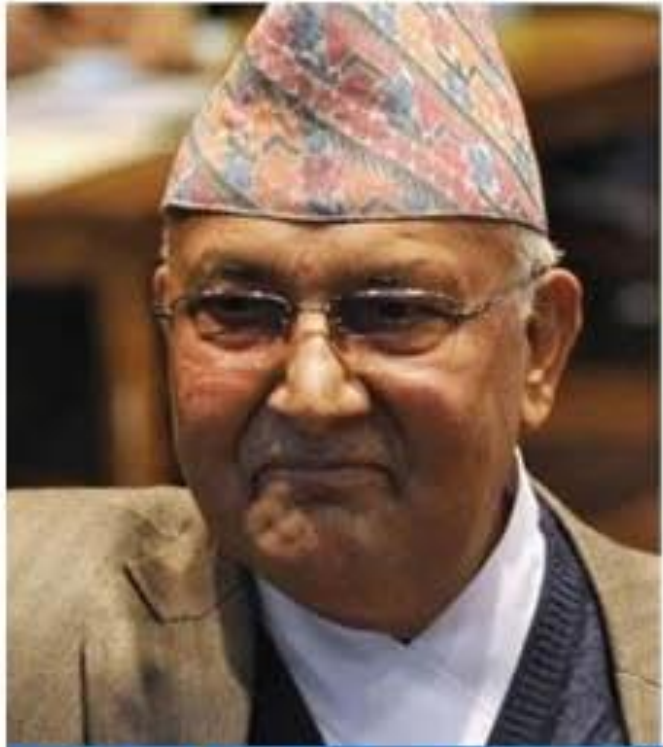
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नेपाल में डेढ़ साल में तीसरी बार बनेगी गठबंधन की सरकार



केपी ओली शर्मा



शेर बहादुर देउबा



पुष्प कमल दहल

नेपाली संसद में किसके पास कितनी सीटें

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Sher Bahadur Deuba

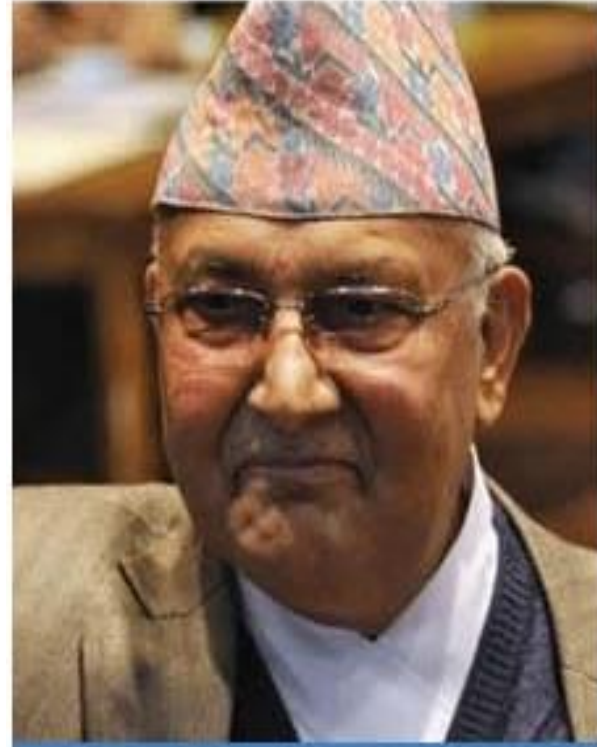
Khadga Prasad Oli

Pushpa Kamal Dahal

भारत के पड़ोसी देश नेपाल में एक बार फिर से तख्तापलट हुआ है. पुष्प कमल दहल प्रचंड विश्वासमत हारने के बाद प्रधानमंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं. वहीं, **केपी शर्मा ओली** अपने गठबंधन सहयोगी नेपाली कांग्रेस के साथ एक बार फिर से सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं. इस बीच नए प्रधानमंत्री बनने जा रहे के पी शर्मा ओली ने नई गठबंधन सरकार में शामिल किए जाने वाले मंत्रियों की सूची तैयार करने को लेकर शनिवार को विचार विमर्श किया. ओली के नेतृत्व वाली नई गठबंधन सरकार के सोमवार को शपथ लेने की संभावना है.

राष्ट्रपति रामचंद्र पौडेल रविवार दोपहर तक ओली को नेपाली कांग्रेस-सीपीएन (यूएमएल) गठबंधन का नया प्रधानमंत्री नियुक्त कर सकते हैं. नेपाली कांग्रेस और यूएमएल के करीबी सूत्रों ने बताया, 'राष्ट्रपति सोमवार सुबह नए प्रधानमंत्री और मंत्रिमंडल के अन्य सदस्यों को शपथ दिला सकते हैं. शपथ ग्रहण समारोह शुरू होने से पहले सोमवार को एक छोटे मंत्रिमंडल की घोषणा होने की संभावना है.'

बहुमत परीक्षण से पहले एक मुलाकात के दौरान नेपाली कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष शेर बहादुर देउबा और सीपीएन यूएमएल के केपी शर्मा ओली ने नई गठबंधन सरकार के गठन को लेकर चर्चा की। इसमें तय किया गया कि **संसद के तीन साल के कार्यकाल में दोनों दलों के नेता डेढ़-डेढ़ साल के लिए प्रधानमंत्री बनेंगे।** इसमें पहले चरण में केपी शर्मा ओली प्रधानमंत्री बनेंगे।



केपी ओली शर्मा



शेर बहादुर देउबा



ओली के प्रधानमंत्री बनने से भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा

BBC की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक केपी शर्मा ओली के प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद भारत और नेपाल के रिश्तों पर थोड़ा असर पर सकता है। केपी ओली सरकार में ही नेपाल ने अपना एक नक्शा जारी किया था जिसपर विवाद खड़ा हो गया था।

नेपाल ने मई 2020 में अपना आधिकारिक नक्शा जारी किया, जिसमें लिपुलेख, कालापानी और लिंपियाधुरा इलाके को नेपाल की सीमा में दिखाया गया था। भारत ने इस पर आपत्ति जाहिर की थी और इस नक्शे को मानने से इनकार कर दिया था।

इस बार सरकार में नेपाली कांग्रेस भी है। इस पार्टी का संबंध भारत से अच्छा है। नेपाली कांग्रेस डिप्लोमेसी के जरिए समस्या का समाधान ढूंढने पर जोर देती है। ऐसे में नई सरकार भारत के साथ रिश्ते में अधिक बदलाव कर पाएगी इसकी संभावना कम है।



Limpiyadhura

Kalapani, Lipulekh
and Limpiyadhura
(disputed)

CHINA

Kalapani

Lipulekh Pass

INDIA

Uttarakhand

NEPAL

Sudurpashchim
Pradesh

Google
10km
5 miles

BBC

Lipulekh pass (Kalapani)

Lowest point
11,980 ft

Highest point
20,280 ft

Uttarakhand

Dharchula

C H I N A

I N D I A
N E P A L



Nepal PM says they will reclaim Kalapani-Limpiyadhura-Lipulekh area from India 'at any cost'

KP Oli's Cabinet on Tuesday endorsed a new political map that shows the three disputed areas in the Nepalese territory.

Scroll Staff

May 20, 2020 · 12:54 pm

Updated May 20, 2020 · 03:16 pm

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Representative image: Human rights activists hold placards from a vehicle after being detained by the police during a protest against India's newly inaugurated link road to the Chinese border, near Indian embassy in Kathmandu on May 12. | Prakash Mathema/AFP



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News / India / Lord Ram was Nepali, India set up a 'fake Ayodhya', claims Nepal PM KP Oli

Lord Ram was Nepali, India set up a 'fake Ayodhya', claims Nepal PM KP Oli

Alleging that India encroached the cultural facts of Nepal, Oli said that India has created a 'fake Ayodhya'. He also said that Lord Ram was a Nepali and not from India.



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Jul 14, 2020







Nation

Chinese Woman Envoy 'Inspired' PM Oli To Redraw Nepal Map

OMMCOM NEWS  • June 17, 2020  2 minutes read



China had no role in change of ruling coalition, UML chief Oli clarifies

Former foreign minister Mahat blames PM Dahal for the delay in BRI implementation.

March 13, 2024



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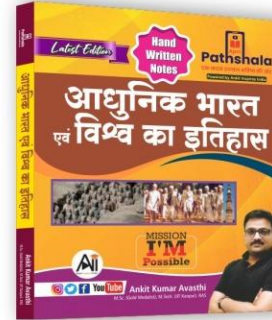
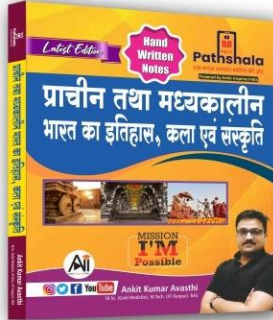
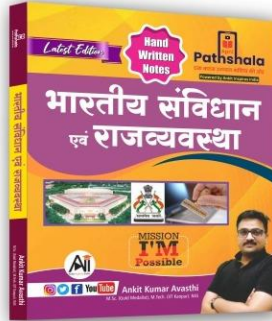
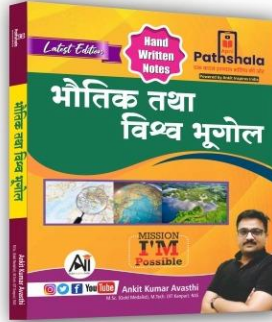
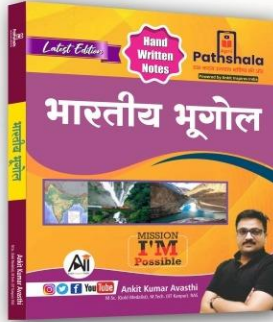
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By Ankit Avasthi Sir



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 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

1) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दौलन सिद्धान्त (Pulsating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिण्ड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 गुरु, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

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Feedback

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This historic treasury is believed to hold a treasure trove of invaluable ornaments, jewels, and other precious artefacts offered to the deity Lord Jagannath over the centuries.



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नहीं हुआ।

बाहरी रत्न भंडार

सोना
95.320
किलो ग्राम

चांदी
19.480
किलो ग्राम

इन्हें त्योहार
पर निकाला
जाता है।

वर्तमान रत्न भंडार

सोना
3.480
किलो ग्राम

चांदी
30.350
किलो ग्राम

अनुष्ठानों के
लिए उपयोग
होता है।



नोट- जानकारी जगन्नाथ मंदिर प्रशासन द्वारा हाईकोर्ट
में दिए हलफनामों के अनुसार है।

प्राचीन मंदिरों या अन्य जगहों पर रखे खजाने की रखवाली सांपों के करने के किस्से तो आपने खुद सुने होंगे. बॉलीवुड की पुरानी फिल्मों में भी इसका खूब बखान किया गया है, पर क्या हकीकत में ऐसा होता है? ओडिशा के पुरी में स्थापित दुनिया भर में मशहूर जगन्नाथ मंदिर के बारे में तो ऐसा ही कहा जा रहा है. बताया जा रहा है कि **यहां खजाने की रक्षा सांप करते हैं. लोकसभा और ओडिशा के विधानसभा चुनाव के दौरान मंदिर का खजाना राजनीतिक मुद्दा बना था.**

इससे पहले रत्न भंडार का दरवाजा 1978 में खोला गया था इस बार खजाना खोलने के लिए खास तैयारी की गई . खबरों के मुताबिक खजाना खुलेगा तो सांप पकड़ने वाले से लेकर डॉक्टर तक तैनात रहेंगे ऐसी सूचना निकल कर आई थी।





देश के पूर्वी छोर पर बंगाल की खाड़ी के किनारे बसा पुरी आस्था और पर्यटन का संगम है, जो ओडिशा की राजधानी भुवनेश्वर से 60 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है। पुरी को देश के चार धामों में से एक माना जाता है। स्थानीय मान्यता है कि कई वर्ष पूर्व नीलांचल पर्वत पर स्वयं भगवान नीलमाधव (जगन्नाथ) निवास करते थे। एक दिन राजा इंद्रद्युम्न को रात में भगवान विष्णु ने उनको सपने में दर्शन देकर कहा कि नीलांचल पर्वत की एक गुफा के अंदर मेरी एक प्रतिमा है, जिसे नीलमाधव कहते हैं।

प्रभु बोले, “तुम एक मंदिर बनवाओ और उसमें मेरी यह मूर्ति स्थापित कर दो।”



नीलांचल पर्वत पर सबर कबीला था, जिसका मुखिया विश्ववसु भगवान नीलमाधव का उपासक था और उसने मूर्ति को गुफा में छुपा कर रखा था। वह गुफा में उसकी पूजा करता था। राजा इंद्रद्युम्न ने अपने सेवक ब्राह्मण विद्यापति को मूर्ति लाने का कार्य सौंपा। विद्यापति ने मुखिया विश्ववसु की पुत्री से विवाह कर लिया। कुछ दिनों के बाद विद्यापति ने अपने ससुर विश्ववसु से भगवान नील माधव के दर्शन करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की। पहले तो विश्ववसु ने मना कर दिया परंतु बाद में बेटी की जिद के कारण हां कर दी। विश्ववसु, विद्यापति की आंख पर पट्टी बांध कर भगवान नील माधव के दर्शन कराने ले गया।

विद्यापति चतुराई करके जाते समय रास्ते में सरसों के दाने गिराता गया और बाद में सरसों के दानों के जरिए गुफा से मूर्ति चुराकर राजा को दे दी। विश्ववसु भगवान नीलमाधव की मूर्ति चोरी होने से बहुत दुखी हुआ। अपने भक्त के दुख को देखकर भगवान भी दुखी हो गए और उसी गुफा में वापस लौट गए।

जाते समय उन्होंने राजा इंद्रद्युम्न से वादा किया कि वह उनका एक विशाल मंदिर बनवा देगा तो वे उनके पास जरूर लौट आएंगे। राजा इंद्रद्युम्न ने एक विशाल मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया और भगवान विष्णु से मंदिर में विराजमान होने के लिए प्रार्थना की। भगवान ने कहा कि द्वारका से बड़ा टुकड़ा समुद्र में तैरकर पुरी तक आ गया है, उससे तुम मेरी मूर्ति बनवाओ।

राजा के सेवकों ने टुकड़े को तो ढूँढ लिया पर वे सब मिल कर उसे उठा नहीं पाए। तब राजा ने सबर कबीले के मुखिया नीलमाधव के अनन्य भक्त विश्ववसु को उस भारी टुकड़े को लाने के लिए प्रार्थना की। सबको बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ जब विश्ववसु भारी-भरकम लकड़ी को उठाकर मंदिर तक ले आए।

राजा इंद्रद्युम्न में उस लकड़ी के टुकड़े की प्रतिमा बनाने के लिए कई कुशल कारीगर लगाए, पर उन कारीगरों में से कोई भी लकड़ी में एक छैनी तक भी नहीं लगा सका। तब सृजन के देवता भगवान विश्वकर्मा एक बुजुर्ग व्यक्ति का रूप धरकर आए। उन्होंने राजा से भगवान नीलमाधव की मूर्ति बनाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की और अपनी शर्त भी रखी कि वे 21 दिन में मूर्ति को एकांत में बनाएंगे, उन्हें कोई मूर्ति बनाते हुए नहीं देख सकता। राजा ने उनकी शर्त सहर्ष स्वीकार कर ली।

अब लोगों को कमरे के अंदर से आरी, छैनी, हथौड़ी की आवाजें सुनाई दे रही थीं। इसी बीच रानी गुंडिचा, जो राजा इंद्रद्युम्न की रानी थी, दरवाजे के पास गई पर उसे कोई आवाज सुनाई नहीं दी। उसे लगा कि वह बूढ़ा कारीगर मर गया है। उसने घबरा कर राजा को इसकी सूचना भिजवाई कि अंदर से किसी प्रकार की कोई आवाज सुनाई नहीं दे रही।



राजा इंद्रद्युम्न भी चिंतित हो गए। उन्होंने शर्त की अनदेखी करते हुए कमरे का दरवाजा खोलने का आदेश दिया। जैसे ही कमरा खोला गया तो बूढ़ा व्यक्ति कहीं दिखाई नहीं दिया और कमरे में 3 अधूरी मूर्तियां प्राप्त हुईं। भगवान नीलमाधव (जगन्नाथ) और उनके भाई के छोटे-छोटे हाथ बने थे, लेकिन उनकी टांगें नहीं बनी थीं और सुभद्रा जी के तो हाथ-पांव ही नहीं बने थे।

भगवान जगन्नाथ ने उन्हें स्वप्न में दर्शन देकर कहा कि वे अब से काष्ठ की मूर्ति में ही प्रकट होकर भक्तों को दर्शन दिया करेंगे। राजा इंद्रद्युम्न ने इसे भगवान जगन्नाथ की इच्छा मानकर इन अपूर्व प्रतिमाओं को मंदिर में स्थापित कर दिया। इस प्रकार तब से भगवान जगन्नाथ और उनके भाई-बहन इसी रूप में भक्तों को दर्शन दे रहे हैं।

ऐसा माना जाता है कि भगवान विष्णु जी ने जब शरीर के शरीर त्याग करने के बाद, उनका अंतिम संस्कार किया गया, तब शरीर के एक हिस्से को छोड़ उनका सारा शरीर पंच तत्व में मिल गया। कहते हैं भगवान श्री कृष्ण का दिल उस दौरान धड़क रहा था, जो आज भी भगवान जगन्नाथ की प्रतिमा के अंदर सुरक्षित है।



इसके बाद कई बार मंदिर का निर्माण और जीर्णोद्धार किया गया। वर्तमान मंदिर 7वीं सदी का है। इसका जीर्णोद्धार 1174 में उड़ीसा के शासक अनंग भीमदेव ने कराया था।

मंदिर के चार द्वार हैं। पहला सिंह द्वार, दूसरा अश्व द्वार, तीसरा व्याघ्र द्वार और चौथा हस्ति द्वार। मंदिर के चारों ओर 20 फीट ऊंची दीवार है।



on 3 Jul 2022

ऐसी रसोई जहां 15 मिनट में 17 हजार लोगों का खाना बनता है.. #ankitavasthi #ankitinspiresindia

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लोगों का खाना



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News / India / Puri Jagannath Temple's Ratna Bhandar reopens after 46 years, here's why

Feedback

Puri Jagannath Temple's Ratna Bhandar reopens after 46 years, here's why

This historic treasury is believed to hold a treasure trove of invaluable ornaments, jewels, and other precious artefacts offered to the deity Lord Jagannath over the centuries.



Business Today Desk
Updated Jul 14, 2024, 3:10 PM IST

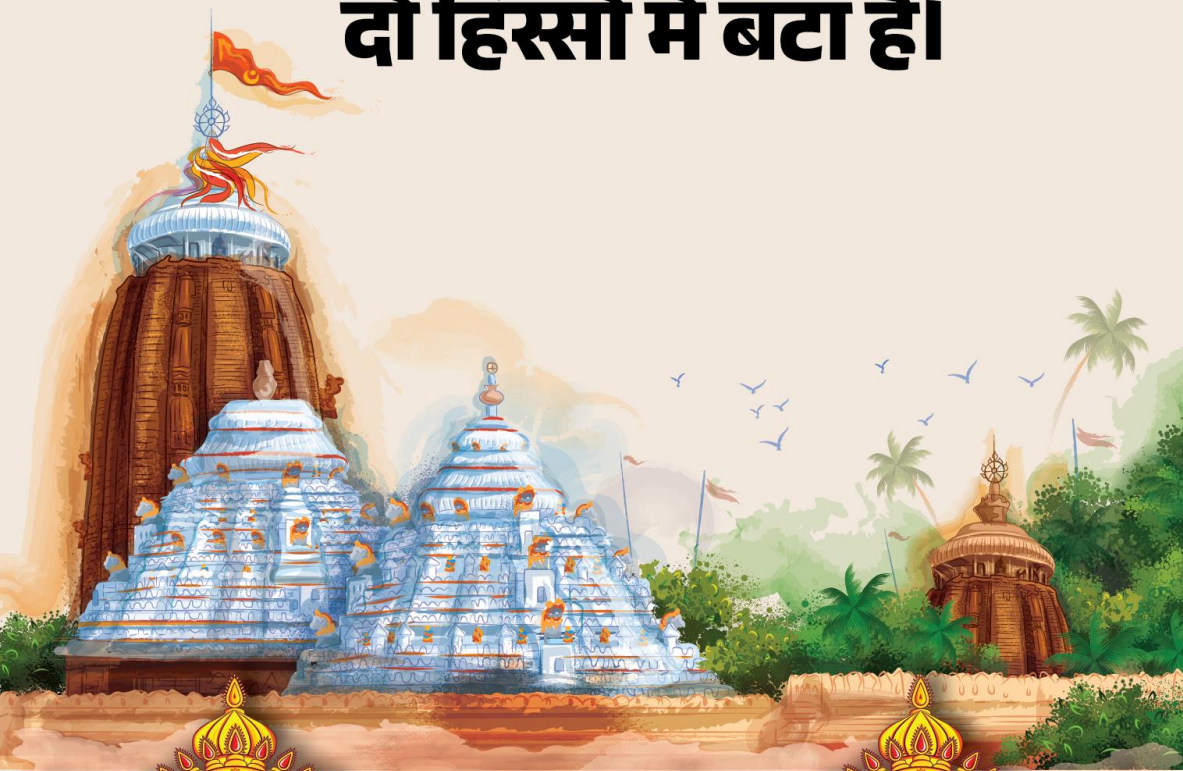


The Ratna Bhandar, the revered treasury of the 12th-century Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, reopened its doors after a staggering 46 years on Sunday.

This historic treasury is believed to hold a treasure trove of invaluable ornaments, jewels, and other precious artefacts offered to the deity Lord Jagannath over the centuries.

The Ratna Bhandar is the treasury of the Jagannath temple. It holds the precious ornaments of the sibling deities - Jagannath, Subhadra, and Balabhadra. These ornaments have been donated by devotees and former kings over the centuries. The treasury is divided into two sections: the outer chamber (Bahara Bhandar) and the inner chamber (Bhitara Bhandar).

जगन्नाथ मंदिर का रत्न भंडार दो हिस्सों में बंटा है।



बाहरी भंडार



रत्न भंडार में भगवान जगन्नाथ, बलराम और सुभद्रा के आभूषण रखे हैं। बाहरी भंडार रथ यात्रा या किसी खास त्योहार के मौके पर खुलता है।



भीतरी भंडार



रत्न भंडार का भीतरी हिस्सा रहस्य बना हुआ है।



1985 के बाद से नहीं खुला रत्न भंडार का दरवाजा

इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पिछली शताब्दी में जगन्नाथ मंदिर का रत्न भंडार 1905, 1926 और 1978 में खोला गया और वहां मौजूद बेशकीमती चीजों की लिस्ट बनाई गई। रिपोर्ट्स बताती हैं कि इसके बाद एक बार 1985 में रत्न भंडार का भीतरी हिस्सा खुला, लेकिन लिस्ट अपडेट नहीं हुई।

हालांकि, 1978 में 13 मई से 13 जुलाई के बीच रत्न भंडार में मौजूद सामानों की जो सूची बनी उसमें करीब 128 किलो सोना और 222 किलो चांदी होने की बात कही गई। इनके अलावा सोने-चांदी की कई वस्तुओं का आकलन नहीं किया गया। 1978 के बाद से अब तक मंदिर के पास कितनी संपत्ति आई, इसका कोई अंदाजा नहीं है।

The treasure of Jagannath Puri

After four-and-a-half decades, the doors of the Ratna Bhandar will be reopened for an audit today. A look at what may be found inside

Last exercise

The last audit was conducted in 1978. Its findings:

128.38 kg

of 454 gold articles were found

221.53 kg

of 293 silver articles were found in both the chambers of the treasury

Inner treasury

Weighing 43.640 kg

367 gold items were found

148.780 kg

of 231 silver items were found

Outer treasury

Weighing 84.74 kg 87 gold items were found

73.64 kg

of 62 silver items were found

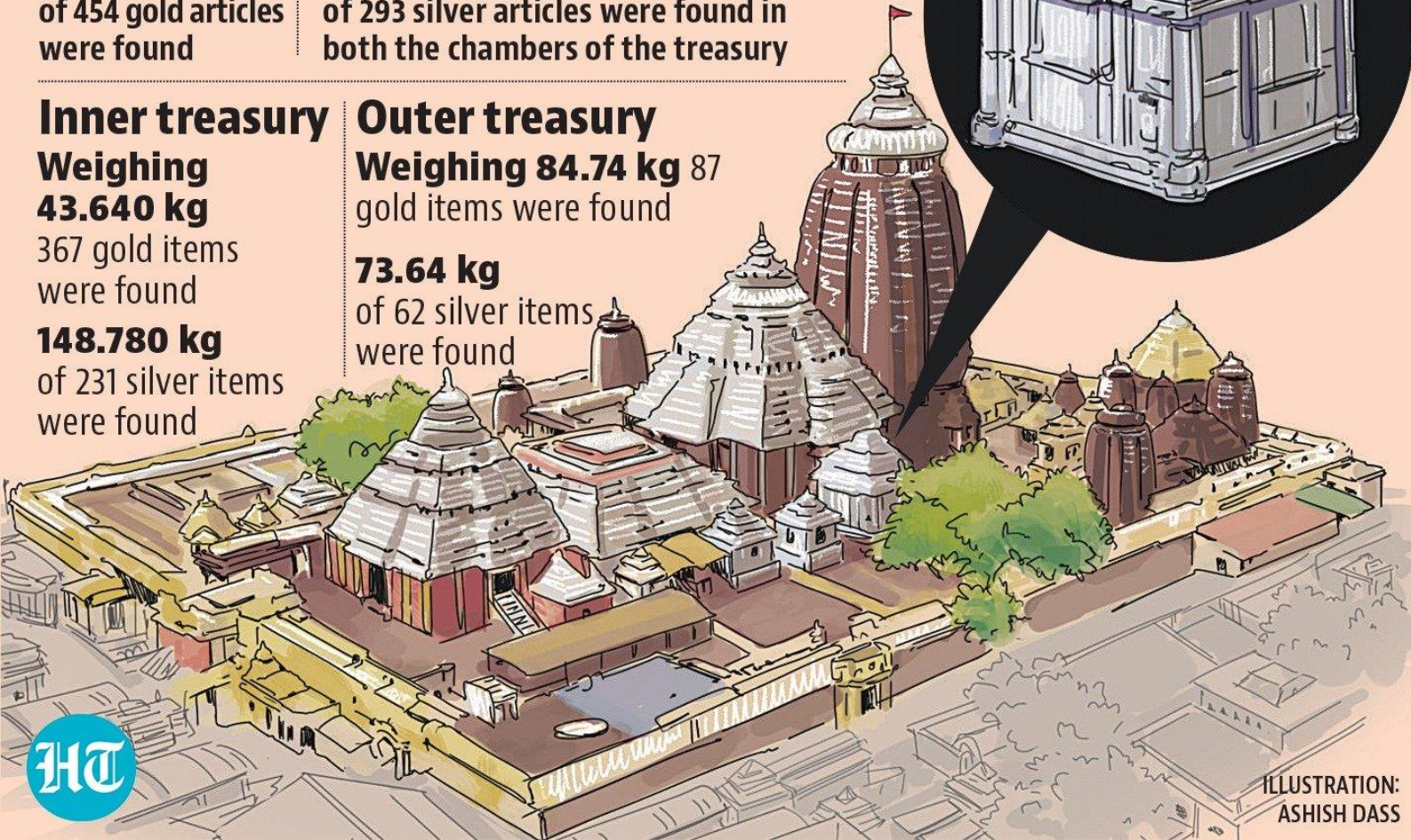
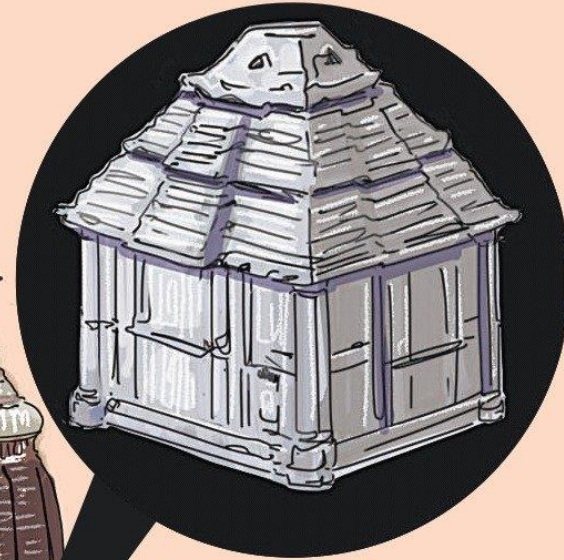


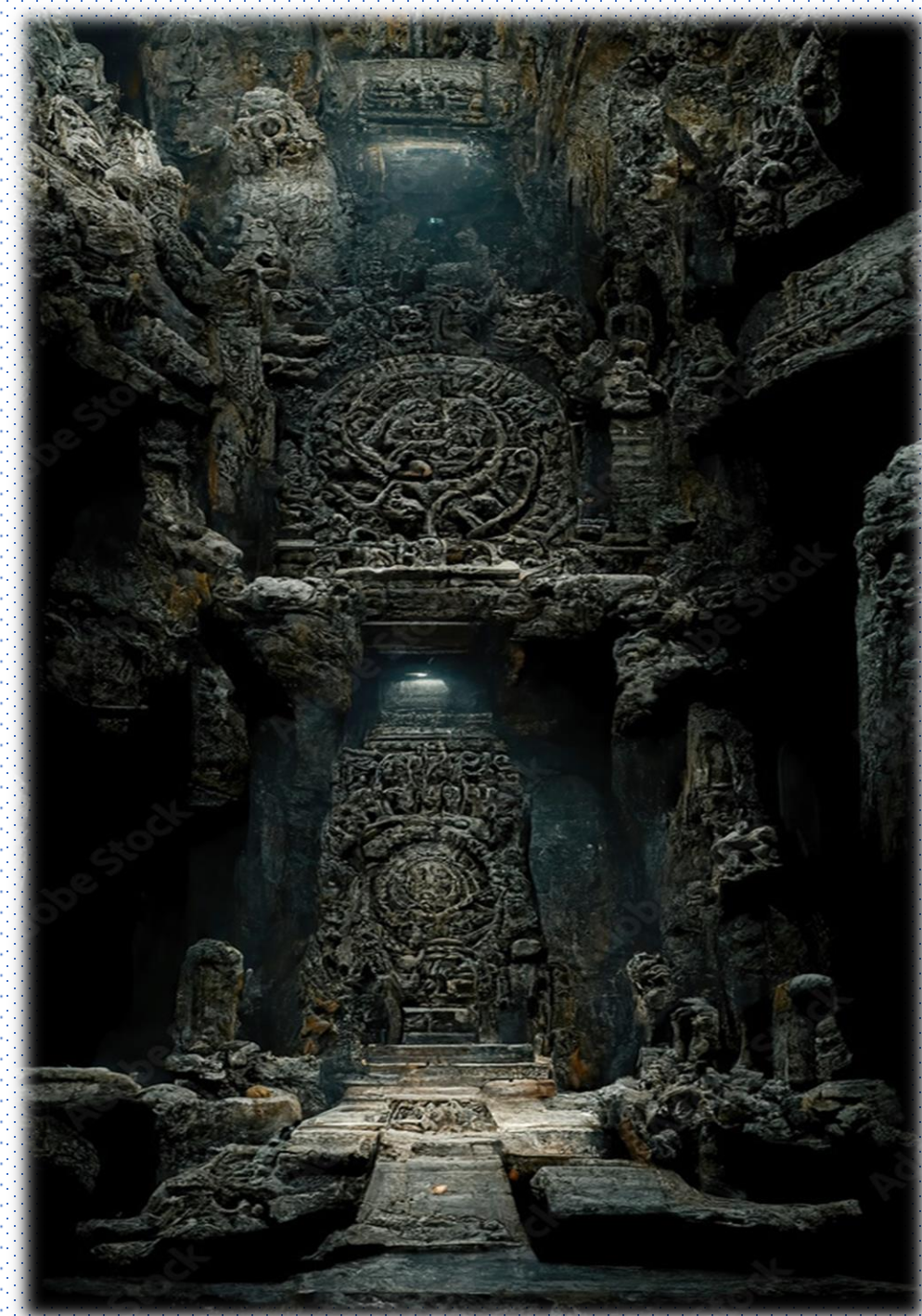
ILLUSTRATION:
ASHISH DASS

कब-कब खुला जगन्नाथ मंदिर का रत्न भंडार

- **1905-** दस्तावेजों के मुताबिक रत्न भंडार खुला। इसके बाद 1926 में खोला गया।
- **1978-** 13 मई से 13 जुलाई के बीच लिस्ट बनी। इसमें करीब 128 किलो सोना और 222 किलो चांदी होने की बात कही गई। इनके अलावा सोने-चांदी की कई वस्तुओं का आकलन नहीं किया गया।
- **1985-** दावा है कि भीतरी भंडार खुला, लेकिन लिस्ट अपडेट नहीं हुई।

मंदिर के रत्न भंडार को खोलने की मांग समय-समय पर उठती रही। इसको लेकर ओडिशा के हाईकोर्ट में कई याचिकाएं दायर की गईं। लिहाजा

2018 में ओडिशा हाईकोर्ट ने राज्य सरकार को रत्न भंडार खोलने के लिए निर्देश दिए, लेकिन 4 अप्रैल 2018 को कोर्ट के आदेश पर जब 16 लोगों की टीम रत्न भंडार के चैंबर तक पहुंची तो उन्हें खाली हाथ लौटना पड़ा, क्योंकि ये दावा किया गया कि रत्न भंडार की चाबी खो गई है।



🕒 THIS STORY IS FROM JUNE 9, 2018

Mystery of Puri Temple's missing keys

Debabrata Mohapatra / TNN / Jun 9, 2018, 06:33 IST

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File photo of Puri Temple

BHUBANESWAR: Even as the Supreme Court on Friday issued a slew of directions while hearing complaints of mismanagement of finances at the Lord Jagannath temple in [Puri, Odisha](#) governor Ganeshi Lal expressed concern over the missing keys of the inner chamber of its Ratna Bhandar which were last opened way back in 1985. "The Governor is eager to know the facts behind the missing keys," said a statement from the Raj Bhavan.

The inner chamber of the 12th century temple's Ratna Bhandar is supposed to contain a huge quantity of gold and silver ornaments.

WHAT'S RATNA BHANDAR

The Odisha government has initiated a probe after it was revealed in April that keys to Jagannath temple's inner treasury had gone missing

CASE OF THE MISSING KEYS

- Inner chamber keys have disappeared
- Temple's treasury Ratna Bhandar has two chambers – outer and inner
- Outer chamber's 3 rooms are in use
- No one's entered inner chamber after 1964
- Inner chamber has three keys to three doors, now missing
- It was opened in 1964 and an attempt was made in 1985
- In 1985, ASI officials heard the hissing of 'poisonous snakes' from inside the treasury after opening two of the three doors. Abandoned attempt
- Servitors (caretakers) believe opening the mysterious inner chamber will bring on disaster



WHAT'S IN THERE?

- Inventory of outer and inner chambers was last prepared in 1978
- 128 kg gold ornaments kept in outer and inner chambers
- 150 varieties of gold jewellery including 3 haridakanti malas weighing around 120 tolas, kept in outer chamber, or Bahar Bhandar
- King Anaga Bheema Deb, temple records say, donated 2.5 lakh madha gold (1 madha = half tola = 5.8g) for Lord Jagannath's jewellery (1,450kg)



In India, a Missing Key to a Temple's Treasure Vault Ignites a Furor

July 14, 2018

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Inquiry commission ordered by CM Naveen Patnaik

- Months after the Ratna Bhandar keys were first reported missing by the district collector, Odisha CM Naveen Patnaik had ordered an inquiry commission headed by justice Raghuraj Das to probe into the matter and find persons accountable. The matter had reached the Supreme Court too amid the political mudslinging. **On December 18, the Raghuraj Das commission finally submitted a 324-page report to the government.**
- **For some reason, the Odisha government has not made the report public.**
- On June 13, 2018, days after the Supreme Court issued a set of directions to the government of Odisha over allegations of mismanagement of temple funds, the district collector Arvind Agarwal had again stated that they have found a sealed envelope with **“Duplicate keys of Ratna Bhandar’ marked on it, in a strongbox in the district records room. The district collector’s office had stated that there were several keys inside the sealed envelope and the envelope would be handed over to the temple administration.**

'No plan to take inventory or conduct an audit', govt said

The SJTA had reportedly later told the media that they had **'inspected'** the inner chamber from outside because they did not feel the need to enter it. **The issue has been controversial in Odisha politics with several citizen groups alleging that the jewels of Lord Jagannath have been looted or sold off in collusion with top government officials and temple administration. The Odisha government has not given any clear answers on the issue.**

In November 2019, state law minister Pratap Jena told the Odisha assembly that the **government has no plans to either open or audit the temple jewels kept in the Ratna Bhandar.** He even assured that no ornaments or jewels of the deities have been stolen and all the treasure is 'safe'. **He had also informed the assembly that as per the last inventory, the inner chamber had over 12,800 tolas of gold jewellery, and 236 pieces of silver ornaments with precious stones attached, apart from other articles weighting over 18,000 tolas (One tola of gold roughly equals to 11.66 grams).**

The Jagannath Temple Act (1960) of the Odisha government states that the Ratna Bhandar should be audited every 3 years. But no assessment has been done, no inventory has been taken after 1978.





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CM ordered setting up of inquiry commission over lost keys of Ratna Bhandar (of Jagannath Temple in Puri) but I want ask to CM Naveen Babu does inquiry commission posses a magic wand? Commission is just to make a fool of Odia people: Union Minister Dharmendra Pradhan (File Pic)



12:08 PM · Jun 8, 2018



ODISHA'S NEW CM MOHAN MAJHI





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Our Promises

1. We will establish a committee to propose significant reforms to enhance the **welfare and working conditions of the Odisha Police Force.**
2. We will establish 30 District Command Control Centres called **Drishti** in every district for better administration.
3. We will establish 30 Pink Thanas called **Saheli**, one in every district of the state to improve women's security.



4. We promise to **undo the injustice done to Hindu devotees by Government** mismanagement of the Puri Temple. For this :

- ▶ We will expedite the investigation of the missing key to the Ratna Bhandar of Shri Jagannath Mandir
- ▶ We will restore the auditing process of Ratna Bhandar's inventory and publish the report
- ▶ We will ensure that the mathas evicted during the Puri Parikrama project are fairly compensated and re-established
- ▶ We will open all four gates of Shri Jagannath Mandir for devotees

5. We will end the widespread **dur-niti and corrupt practices of the BJD Government :**

- ▶ By introducing a "Zero Tolerance" policy on corruption by establishing a commission against corruption, creating a web portal called Su-Sashan for redressal and monitoring of corruption complaints and forming a cell in the Chief Minister's office for direct action.
- ▶ We will ensure justice for all the small businesses and return their money stuck in Chit Fund Scams within 18 months.
- ▶ All the revenue generated from minerals and mining is legitimately used for Odisha's progress.



4. We promise to **undo the injustice done to Hindu devotees by Government** mismanagement of the Puri Temple. For this :

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16 सदस्यों वाली हाई लेवल कमेटी ने दिया खजाना खोलने का सुझाव

पुरी में भगवान जगन्नाथ के मंदिर का प्रबंधन राज्य सरकार के कानून विभाग के अधीन है। मंदिर की प्रबंधन समिति ने ओडिशा हाईकोर्ट के पूर्व जज बिश्वनाथ रथ की अध्यक्षता वाली हाई लेवल कमेटी के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी , SOPs में कुछ बदलाव किए गए हैं और इसे सरकार की मंजूरी के लिए भेजा ।

राज्य सरकार की गठित इस 16 सदस्यीय उच्च स्तरीय समिति ने मंदिर के रत्न भंडार की जांच और वहां रखे आभूषणों और कीमती सामान का लेखा-जोखा करने के लिए खजाने को 14 जुलाई को खोलने की सिफारिश की थी।

ओडिशा के कानून मंत्री पृथ्वीराज हरिचंदन ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार मंदिर प्रबंधन समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग प्रोसिजर्स (SOPs) के कानूनी और अन्य पहलुओं की जांच की गई ।

ओडिशा के पुरी स्थित जगन्नाथ मंदिर का खजाना रविवार (14 जुलाई) दोपहर 1:28 बजे खोला गया। इस दौरान भंडार गृह में सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, ASI के अधिकारी, श्री गजपति महाराज के प्रतिनिधि और 4 सेवादारों समेत 11 लोग मौजूद रहे।

पुरी मंदिर के मुख्य प्रशासक अरविंद पाढ़ी ने बताया कि आउटर रत्न भंडार का सामान लकड़ी के 6 बक्सों में शिफ्ट करके सील कर दिया गया है, लेकिन इनर रत्न भंडार का सामान शिफ्ट नहीं किया जा सका। अब यह काम बहुडा यात्रा और सुना वेशा के बाद किया जाएगा।

कमेटी के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस, रथ के मुताबिक दोनों रत्न भंडार के दोनों हिस्सों में नए ताले लगा दिए गए हैं। यहां से मिले कीमती सामानों की डिजिटल लिस्टिंग की जाएगी, जिसमें उनके वजन और निर्माण जैसी डिटेल होगी।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) के सुपरिंटेंडेंट डीबी गडनायक ने कहा कि मरम्मत के लिए रत्न भंडार का सर्वे होगा। उधर, रत्न भंडार का दूसरा दरवाजा खुलते ही SP पिनाक मिश्रा बेहोश हो गए, हालांकि इसका कारण पता नहीं चल सका। बाद में मंदिर परिसर में ही उनका इलाज किया गया।



पूरी प्रक्रिया के लिए 3 SOPs बनाई गईं

मंदिर प्रशासन (SJTA) के मुख्य प्रशासक अरबिंद पाढ़ी के मुताबिक, पूरी प्रोसेस के लिए 3 स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग प्रोसीजर्स (SOPs) बनाई गईं। पहली- रत्न भंडार को फिर से खोलने के लिए। दूसरी- अस्थायी रत्न भंडार के प्रबंधन के लिए है। तीसरी- कीमती सामानों की सूची से जुड़ी।

बाहर आकर जस्टिस रथ ने बताया कि **पूरी जिला कलेक्टर ने जो चाबियां दी थीं, उनसे आंतरिक भंडार का कोई भी ताला नहीं खुला। इसलिए टीम ताले काटकर भंडार में गई। वे लोग 5 घंटे तक वहां रहे। बाहरी भंडार के सामान की शिफ्टिंग के बाद इनर भंडार का ताला तोड़ा गया।**

समय कम था, इसलिए नए ताले लगाकर रत्न भंडार को दोबारा सील किया और चाबियां जिम्मेदारों को सौंप दीं। 5-6 दिन के बाद आंतरिक भंडार खोला जाएगा। सामान शिफ्ट करने के बाद, इसे ASI के लोगों के लिए खाली छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इस पूरी प्रक्रिया की दो बार वीडियोग्राफी की गई है।

आउटर रत्न भंडार में नहीं मिले सांप, गहनों में मिला पानी

पहले अक्सर अफवाहें उड़ती रहती थीं कि रत्न भंडार में सांप हैं। रत्न भंडार खुलने के बाद मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स में कहा गया कि **समिति के सदस्य जब वापस आए तो उन्होंने कहा कि खजाने के अंदर कोई सांप नहीं है। हालांकि टीम ने इसके लिए पहले ही तैयारी कर ली थी।**

सांप पकड़ने वालों की दो टीमों बनाई गई थीं, एक अंदर गई थी और एक टीम बाहर तैनात थी। वहीं, मंदिर के एक सेवादर के मुताबिक रत्न भंडार के गहनों में पानी मिला है।

इधर, ओडिशा की डिप्टी CM प्रवती परिदा ने कहा- **मुख्यमंत्री ने निर्देश दिए हैं कि हमें वहां मौजूद रहना है। हम आज से वहीं पर रुकेंगे और देखेंगे कि गिनती आराम से हो। इसलिए मंदिर के बाहर किसी भी अप्रिय स्थिति से निपटने के लिए QRT, रैपिड एक्शन फोर्स भी तैनात की गई थी।**



रत्न भंडार में रखे हैं भगवान जगन्नाथ के कीमती आभूषण

आंतरिक रत्न भंडार	बाहरी रत्न भंडार	वर्तमान रत्न भंडार
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चांदी 134.50 किलो ग्राम	चांदी 19.480 किलो ग्राम	चांदी 30.350 किलो ग्राम
इनका कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ।	इन्हें त्योहार पर निकाला जाता है।	अनुष्ठानों के लिए उपयोग होता है।



नोट- जानकारी जगन्नाथ मंदिर प्रशासन द्वारा हाईकोर्ट
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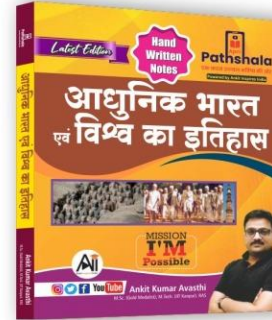
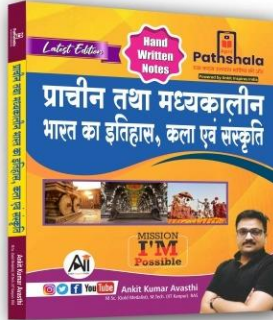
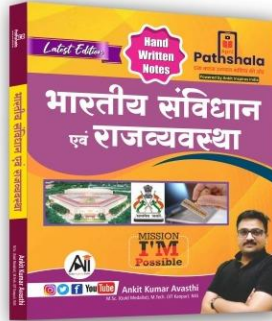
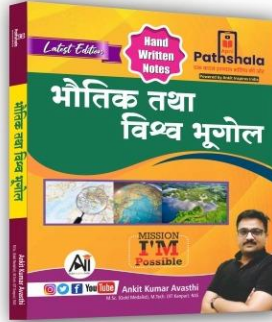
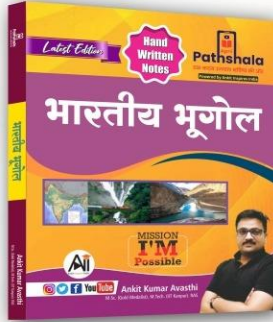
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- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवीन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दोलन सिद्धान्त (Oscillating Universe theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड संकुचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण :- तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 गुरु, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

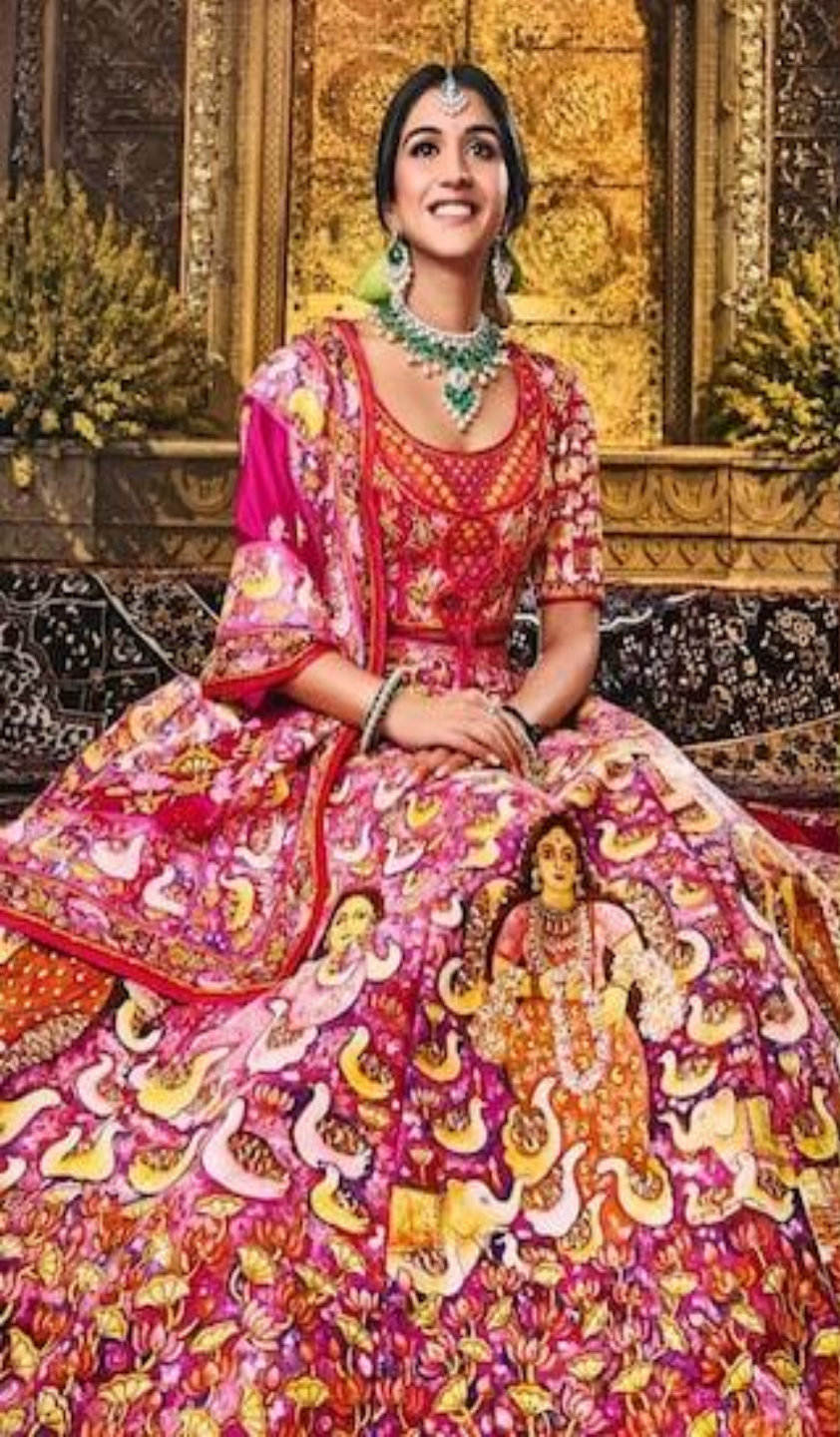
→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999

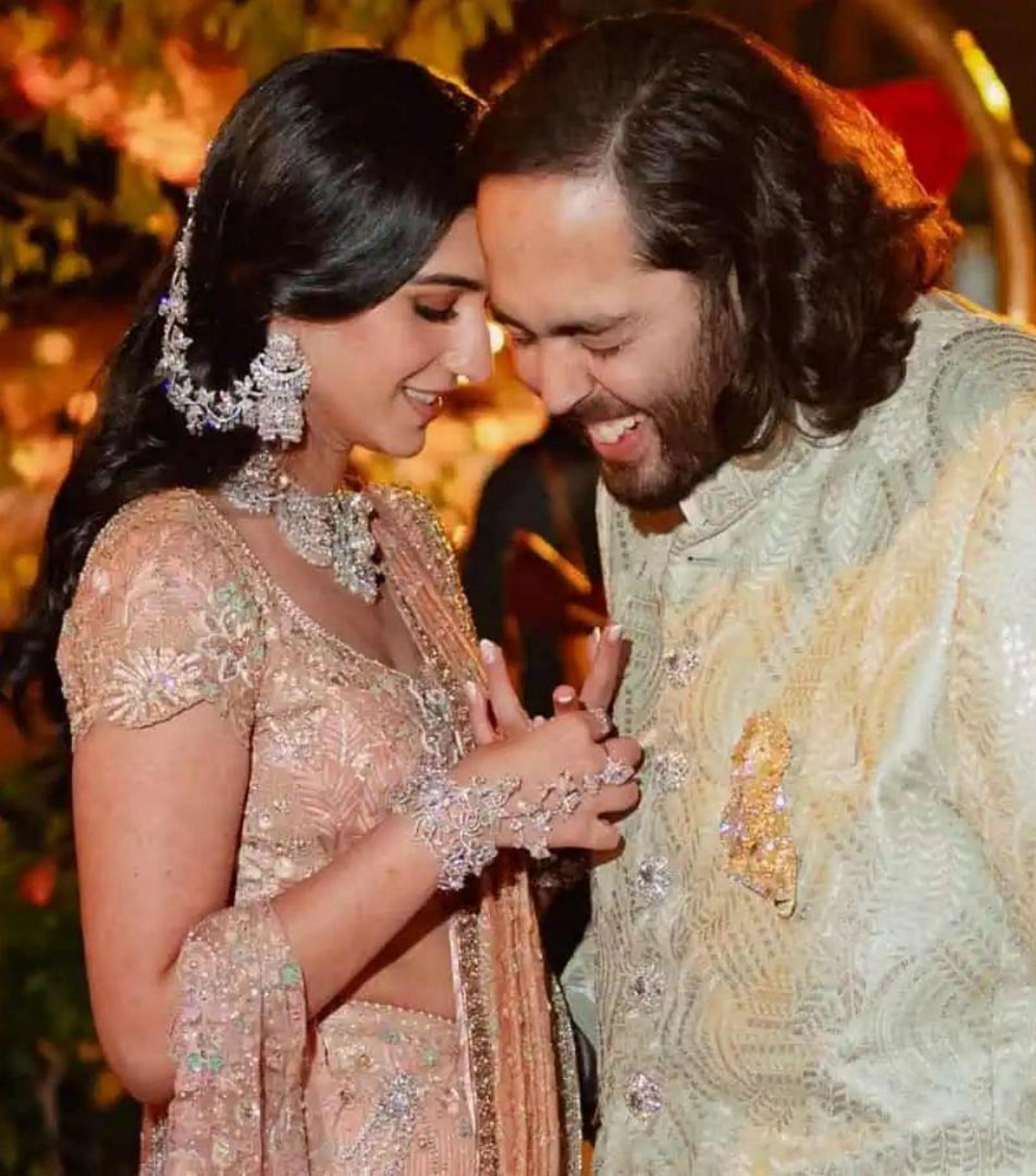






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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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Bankers Hard-Sell Greek Bailout Plan

Starz Won't Shine For Netflix Viewers

Investors Backing Off Oracle Award

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times BUSINESS

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Jobless rate is expected to stay high

MONEY & INVESTING

September Opens With DJIA Slide

THURSDAY'S MARKETS

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S&P 500	1,190.00
NASDAQ	2,500.00
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HANG SENG	20,000.00
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MSCI EUROPE	1,000.00
MSCI MEXICO	1,000.00
MSCI RUSSIA	1,000.00
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India

Ambani wedding: after months of celebrations, the 'Windsors of India' finally set to marry

Power couple Anant Ambani and Radhika Merchant set to marry in Mumbai with entire spectacle likely to cost upwards of \$600m



Hannah Ellis-Petersen in Mumbai

Fri 12 Jul 2024 16.06 BST

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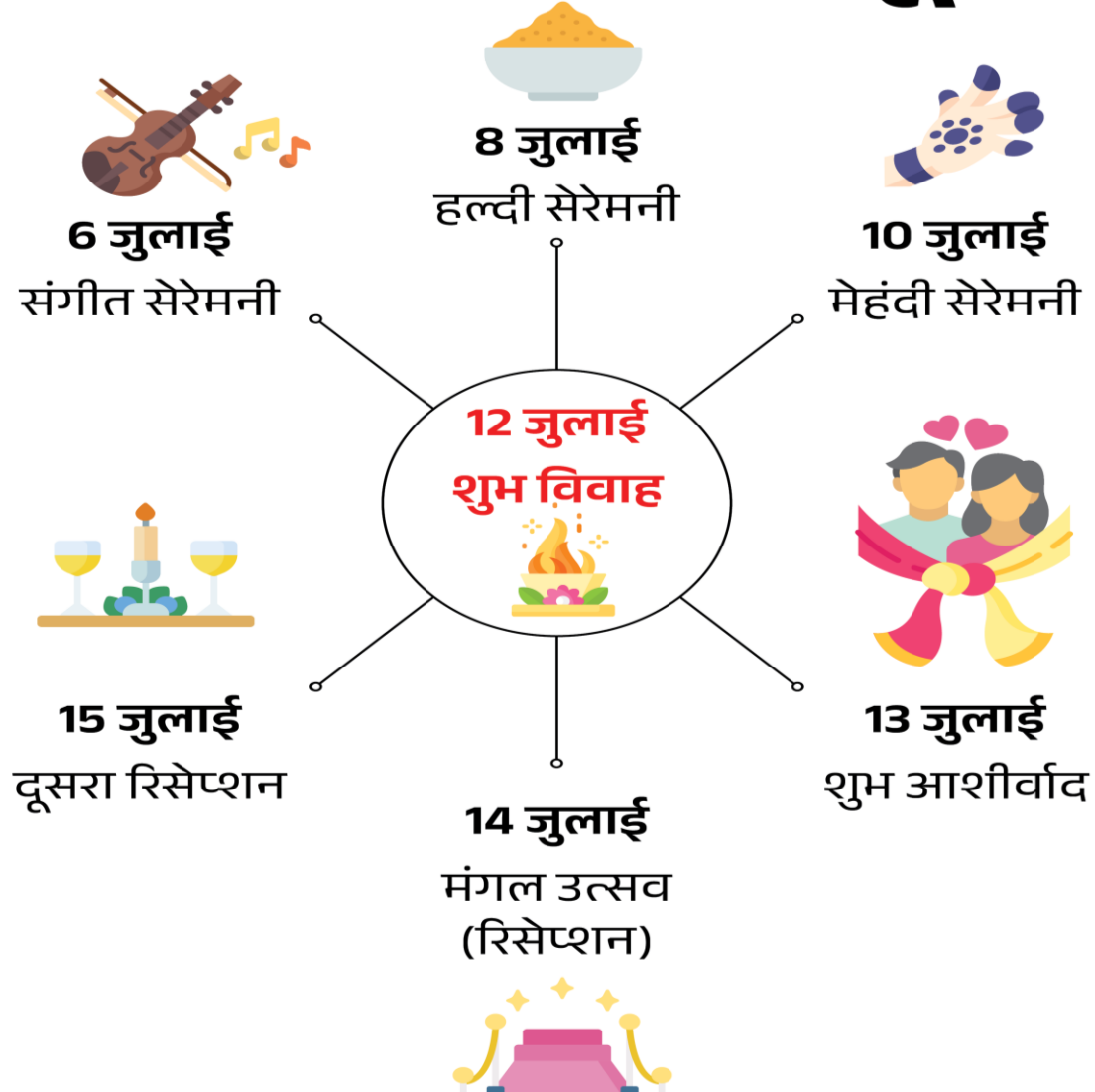
Hindi News Business Business News Anant Ambani-Radhika Merchant Wedding How Brand Reliance Get Global Boost Good For Indian Economy

अनंत-राधिका की शादी से चमका ब्रांड रिलायंस, कैसे भारत को ₹75,000 करोड़ का चूना लगने से बचा लिया!

Curated By [अमित शुक्ला](#) | नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम 14 Jul 2024, 3:51 pm



अनंत-राधिका शादी का शेड्यूल



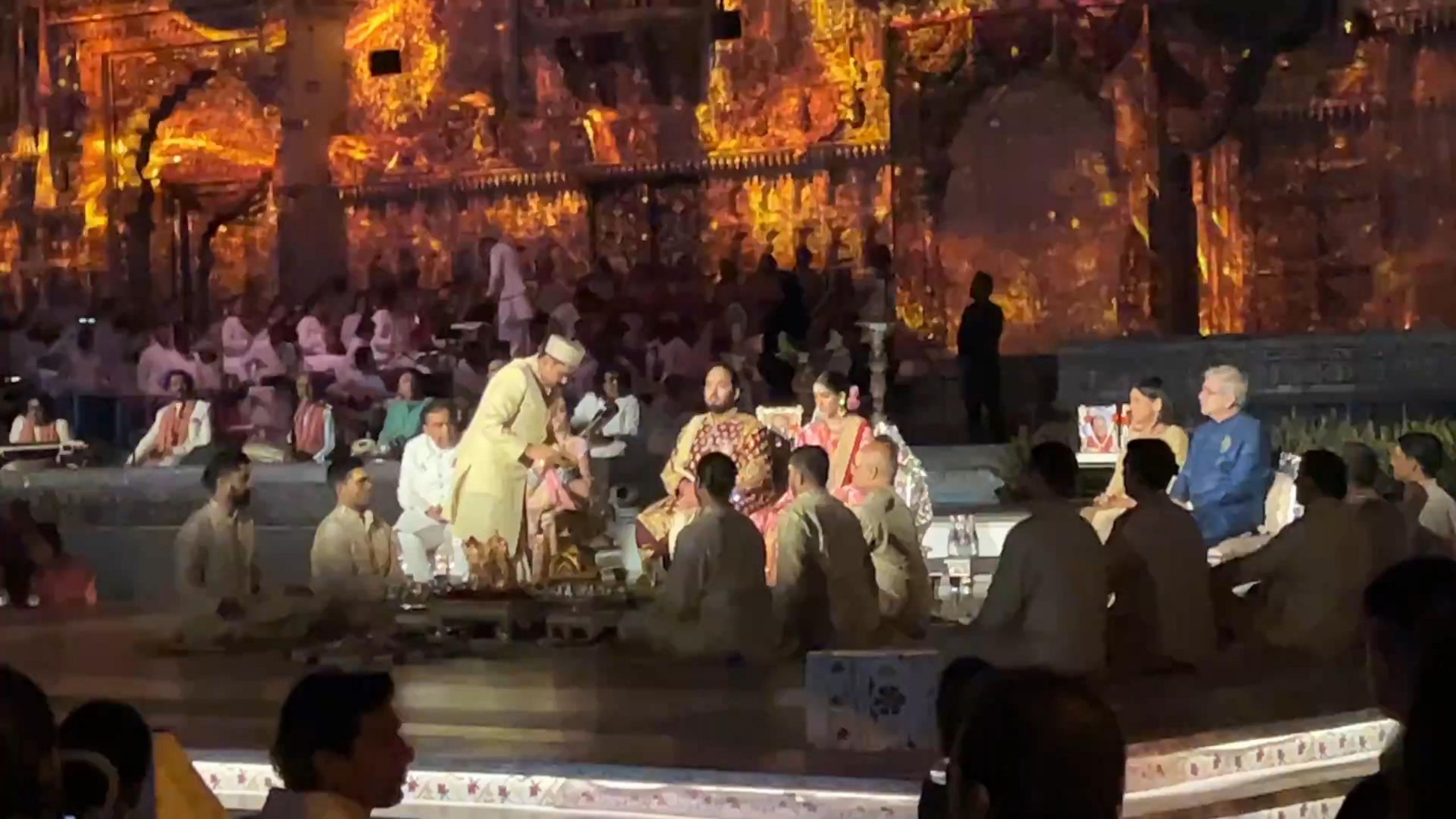
बिजनेस टायकून मुकेश अंबानी के छोटे बेटे अनंत अंबानी और राधिका मर्चेट की 12 जुलाई को शादी हो गई। देश की सबसे भव्य शादी पर दुनियाभर की नजरें टिकी रहीं। शादी की सजावट वाराणसी की थीम पर हुई थी। देश-विदेश की दिग्गज हस्तियों की मौजूदगी में अनंत-राधिका ने सात फेरे लिए।

अनंत अंबानी की बारात मुकेश अंबानी के घर एंटिलिया से निकलकर जियो वर्ल्ड सेंटर पहुंची। बारात में नीता अंबानी, रजनीकांत, शाहरुख खान, सलमान खान, रणवीर सिंह, संजय दत्त समेत कई सेलिब्रिटीज ने दिल खोलकर डांस किया। शादी के बाद अनंत अंबानी ने पत्नी राधिका मर्चेट के लिए एक इमोशनल स्पीच दी।

Mukesh Ambani, 67, is at present the world's 11th richest man with a net worth of USD 119 billion, according to Bloomberg Billionaire Index. He spent the last two decades in transforming Reliance Industries, founded by his father in 1966 as a stodgy oil and petrochemicals giant, into a global empire spanning telecoms, retail, financial services, cricket and luxury fashion.

Anant Ambani is the youngest of his three children, all of whom are on the board of Reliance Industries.













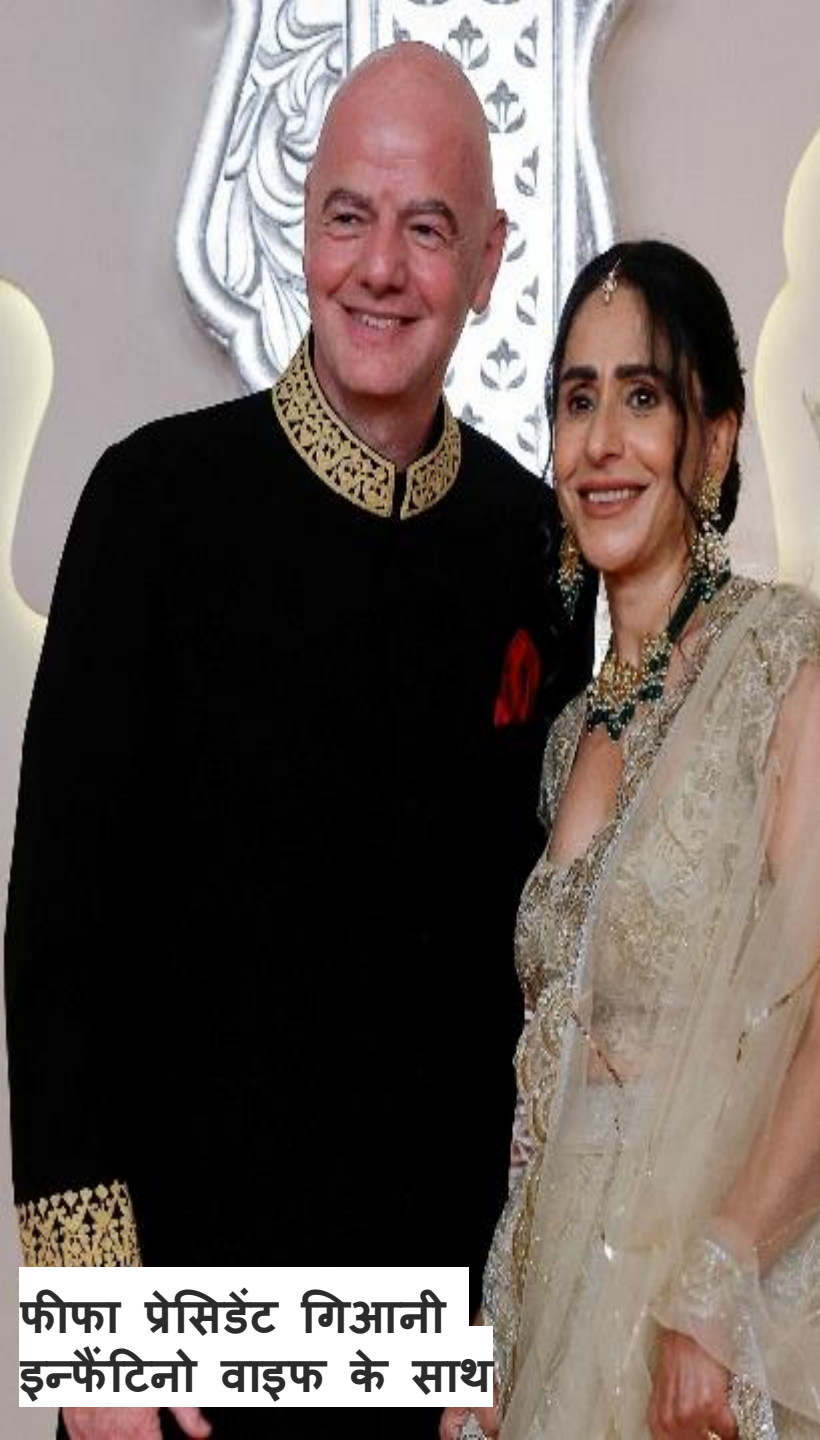








ब्रिटेन के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री टोनी ब्लेयर वाइफ
चेरी ब्लेयर के साथ



फीफा प्रेसिडेंट गिआनी
इन्फैंटिनो वाइफ के साथ



रेसलर जॉन सीना

मेहमानों के लिए 100 प्राइवेट जेटखास मेहमानों को मुंबई ले जाने के लिए तीन फाल्कन-2000 जेट किराए पर लिए गए। इसके अलावा पूरे समारोह में 100 से अधिक प्राइवेट जेट इस्तेमाल किए जाएंगे। एयर चार्टर कंपनी क्लब वन एयर के CEO राजन मेहरा ने बताया, 'मेहमान हर जगह से आ रहे हैं और हर विमान देश भर में कई राउंड लगाएगा।'

अंबानी परिवार ने ITC, द ललित और ताज जैसे आसपास के होटलों को बुक कर लिया है। इस वजह से रूम महंगे हो गए हैं। BKC के दो लग्जरी होटलों में तो कमरों की कीमत 1 लाख तक पहुंच गई है।

ट्राइडेंट और ओबेरॉय, मुंबई की वेबसाइट के अनुसार, 14 जुलाई तक उनके यहां रूम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हाई-प्रोफाइल इवेंट के लिए, 12 से 15 जुलाई तक आयोजन स्थल के पास की सड़कें विशेष रूप से 'इवेंट व्हीकल' के लिए आरक्षित रहेंगी।

क्षेत्र की कई कंपनियों ने कर्मचारियों को 15 जुलाई तक वर्क फ्रॉम होम की सुविधा दी है।

मेन्यू लिस्ट में ढाई हजार से ज्यादा डिश

कौन संभालेगा जिम्मा
अलग-अलग फूड वेंडर्स

क्या खास

10

से ज्यादा इंटरनेशनल
शेफ बनाएंगे फूड
आइटम्स



इंडोनेशिया की कोकोनट केटरिंग कंपनी 100 से ज्यादा नारियल से बनी डिश पेश करेगी। शादी के लिए 10 से ज्यादा इंटरनेशनल शेफ को बुलाया गया है। 2500 से ज्यादा डिश मेन्यू लिस्ट में शामिल हैं।

काशी की चाट और मद्रास कैफे की फिल्टर कॉफी भी शामिल है। इटैलियन और यूरोपियन स्टाइल फूड भी परोसा जाएगा।

इंदौर की गराडू चाट, मुंगलेट और केसर क्रीम वडा भी मेन्यू में शामिल किए गए। देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों के स्पेशल फूड स्टॉल लगाए जाएंगे।



रिटर्न गिफ्ट्स

VVIP गेस्ट को मिलेगी करोड़ों की घड़ी

कौन संभालेगा जिम्मा
स्वदेश ऑर्गनाइजेशन

क्या खास

कई राज्यों से बनकर
तैयार हुए रिटर्न
गिफ्ट्स



शादी में पहुंचे सेलिब्रिटी और VVIP गेस्ट्स को रिटर्न गिफ्ट के तौर पर करोड़ों की घड़ी दी जाएगी।

बाकी मेहमानों के लिए कश्मीर, राजकोट और बनारस से गेस्ट को देने के लिए रिटर्न गिफ्ट बनाए गए हैं।

बांधनी दुपट्टा और साड़ी बनाने वाले विमल मजीठिया को 4 महीने पहले ही गिफ्ट्स तैयार करने का ऑर्डर दे दिया गया था। हर दुपट्टे का बॉर्डर एक-दूसरे से बहुत अलग है। विमल ने कुल 876 दुपट्टे और साड़ियां तैयार करके टीम को भेज दिए हैं।

बनारसी फैब्रिक का बैग और रियल जरी से बनी जंगला ट्रेंड की साड़ी भी रिटर्न गिफ्ट के तौर पर दी जाएगी। करीमनगर के कारीगरों द्वारा बनाई गई चांदी की नक्काशी वाली कलाकृतियां भी गिफ्ट में दी जाएंगी।



गॉलेज पॉइंट

इससे पहले हुए अनंत-राधिका के पहले प्री-वेडिंग इवेंट में गेस्ट को रिटर्न गिफ्ट्स के तौर पर लुई विटॉन का बैग, गोल्ड चेन, स्पेशल कैंडल्स और डिजाइनर फुटवियर्स दिए गए थे।



अनंत अंबानी ने दोस्तों को गिफ्ट की सोने की घड़ी

फेमस लक्जरी ब्रैंड Audemars Piguet की स्पेशल एडिशन घड़ियां अनंत अंबानी के दोस्तों के लिए तैयार की गईं. **18 कैरेट गोल्ड से बनी इन घड़ियों में सफायर क्रिस्टल लगे डार्क ब्लू डायल हैं.** कंपनी ने अनंत अंबानी के दोस्तों के लिए लिमिटेड एडिशन घड़ियों की 25 पीस तैयार की. इन घड़ियों की कीमत का अंदाजा इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि जितनी इसकी प्राइस है, उतने में आप दिल्ली-एनसीआर में 3 कमरों का लक्जरी फ्लैट खरीद सकते हैं.



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अंबानी देश को शादी दिखा रहे हैं या चिढ़ा रहे हैं?



by Ankit Avasthi Sir

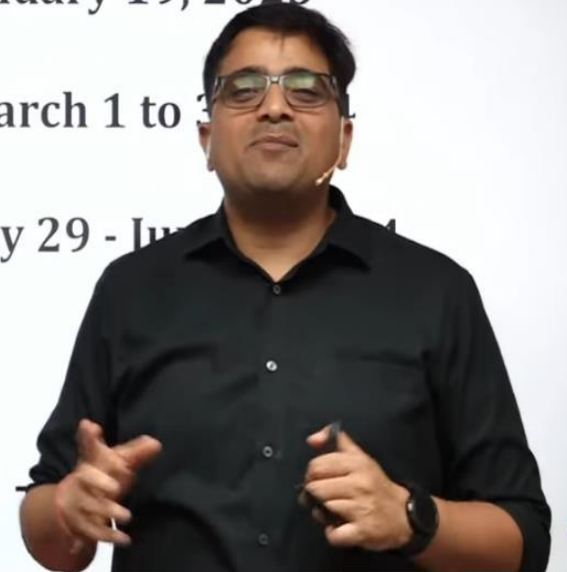
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- The **engagement party**: January 19, 2023
- The **pre-wedding party**: March 1 to 3
- **European cruise party**: May 29 - Jun 4
- The **sangeet**: July 5, 2024
- The **main wedding**: July 12 -




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Hindi News Business Business News Anant Ambani-Radhika Merchant Wedding How Brand Reliance Get Global Boost Good For Indian Economy

अनंत-राधिका की शादी से चमका ब्रांड रिलायंस, कैसे भारत को ₹75,000 करोड़ का चूना लगने से बचा लिया!

Curated By [अमित शुक्ला](#) | नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम 14 Jul 2024, 3:51 pm





The almost half-a-year-long extravaganza -- leading up to the most lavish wedding ceremony of the country's richest business tycoon Mukesh Ambani scion Anant Ambani -- has not only brought the who's who of the celluloid world and the global business community to the dance floors, but it has also turned the eyeballs of the global media towards the Mumbai-based business family and its brand Reliance.

Unlike many Indian millionaires (and billionaires), Ambani's choice of holding the events in India has given the local economy a boost. At the same time, the star-studded ceremonies have also given the family's corporate brand -- Reliance -- a leg up on the global stage, say experts.

According to Harish Bijoor, business and brand strategy expert, the Ambani wedding with rituals spread over months has surely acted as a booster for the local economy.

“It is suffice to say that the wedding economy contributes substantially to the country’s GDP. As money is being spent on weddings, the economy gets fuelled up and aids its growth. Such spending initiates a virtuous cycle creating more jobs, activities, income and, consequently, more money into the hands of people,” Bijoor told Business Today.

According to estimates by the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT), the country’s apex industry body of traders and retailers, every year nearly 5,000 affluent couples hold wedding ceremonies in foreign locations. Together, they deprive the local businesses of Rs 75,000 crore to Rs 1 lakh crore in income per year. Additionally, since the money is spent in other countries the exchequer also loses out on income from taxes and cess.

Typically, in a wedding nearly 80 percent of the expenditure is incurred on goods and services, the money flows into the local market enabling financial liquidity at the hands of the people as the cash gets rotated several times changing hands. Therefore, it helps the economy.

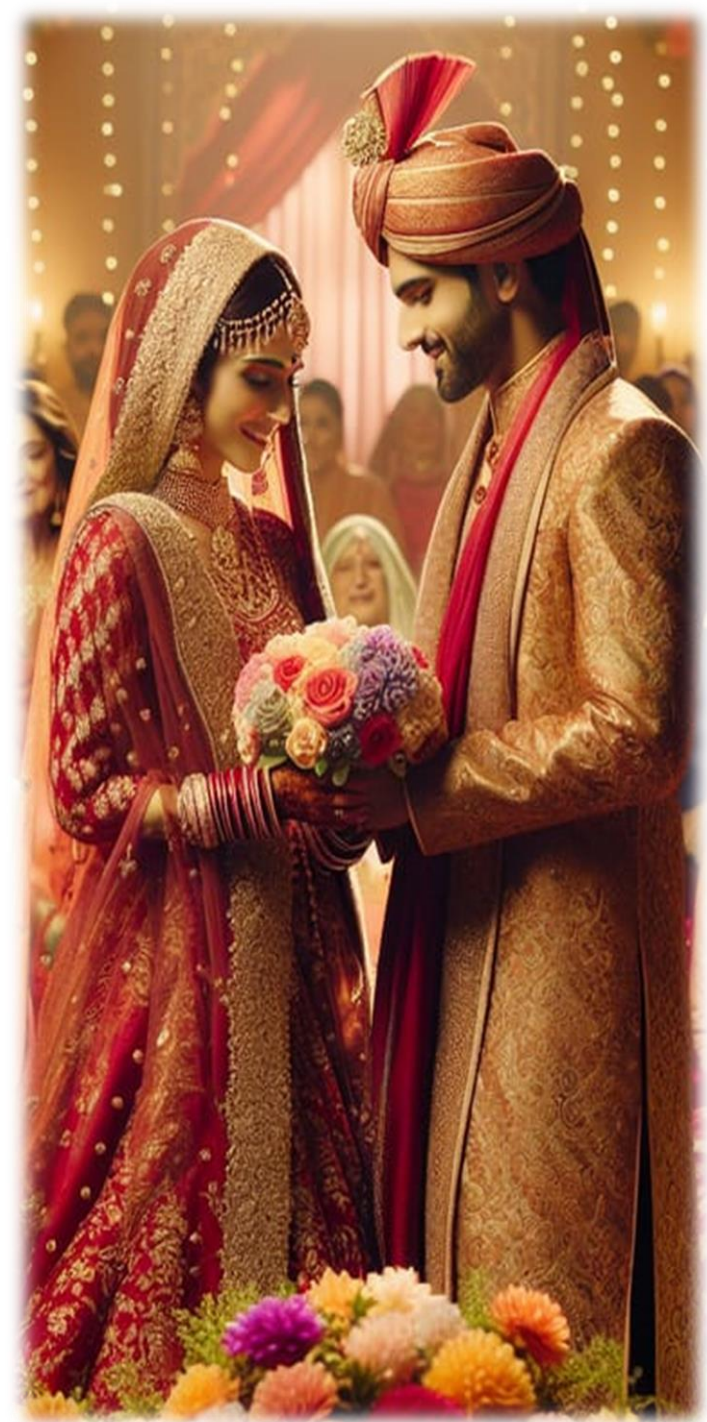
In 2024, local businesses are expecting a boost of Rs 4.74 lakh crore from the 38 lakh marriage ceremonies that are going to take place over the next few months. The number is almost 26 percent higher than the total wedding season business in the previous season - pegged at Rs 3.75 lakh crore. Last year, around 3.2 million weddings took place during the same period

How weddings boost other sectors

The wedding industry comprises small businesses and individual service providers. With different regions and religions having their unique customs and rituals, local businesses help to cater for those diverse and specific needs, *NDTV* reported citing the report by Jefferies, an investment banking and capital market firm.

“Economic activity across India surges during the wedding season, especially during the first peak period which also coincides with the festive period in India, and sector beneficiaries track this closely,” the report stated.

Several sectors benefit directly from the holy matrimony.



Wedding drives spending in categories like jewellery, apparel, food and beverages, photography, wedding planning, decoration, and so on.

More than half of jewellery sales come from bridal purchases. Over 10 per cent of the spending on clothing is for weddings. Catering makes for 20 per cent of wedding expenses, while event management services account for 15 per cent. Wedding planners usually charge between 8-10 per cent of the total event budget.

“Wedding professionals have reported a 15-22 per cent increase in their business year-on-year from 2022 to 2023, coming off the back of the rise in destination weddings. The customer base is also evolving which is paying more and more attention to detail,” Mehak Sagar Shahani, co-founder of WedMeGood told *Mint*.

India's festive season, from Ganesh Chaturthi to Diwali and beyond, is more than just a cultural extravaganza; it's a major economic catalyst. Sales reports from companies during Onam in 2023 showed premium and high to mid range sales with companies reporting strong net sales growth of 20% on a year on year basis. 7 Nov 2023



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[Festive Season Forecasts a Bright Spark for India's Economic ...](#)

Jio ट्रोल, BSNL हुआ ट्रेंड..



JIO ट्रोल, BSNL हुआ ट्रेंड...क्या हो पायेगी BSNL की घर वापसी? BY ANKIT AVASTHI SIR

1.7M views • Streamed 3 days ago

Consumer spending on telecom services, including taxes, is set to surge by around Rs 47,500 crore annually, spurred by substantial tariff hikes from India's leading telcos and elevated rates for users embracing 5G services, reported The Economic Times (ET).

29 Jun 2024



Business Standard

<https://www.business-standard.com> › Companies › News

Jio, Airtel 5G pricing surge - Business Standard ✓



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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Funds Don't Mean Leisure won't

TOP'S BUSINESS DAILY

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Los Angeles Times

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The New York Times

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U.S. IS SET TO SUE DOZEN BIG BANKS OVER MORTGAGES

BILLIONS TO BE SOUGHT

Agency Seen as Arguing That Lenders Lacked Due Diligence

Leisure Keeps Busy

Funds Don't Mean Leisure won't

USA TODAY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2011

Los Angeles Times BUSINESS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2011

Jobless rate is expected to stay high

Unemployment will be near 9% through 2012 and mortgage prices will be weak, the White House says.

Money

SECTION 3

Moneyline

MONEY & INVESTING

September Opens With DJIA Slide

Fed Up With Bank Buybacks?

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ECONOMY · INDIA

COLUMN**Philippe Escande**
Columnist

Ambani wedding: 'In India, the pomp of CEOs has replaced that of kings'

Philippe Escande, Le Monde columnist, writes that the Indian billionaire Anant Ambani's extravagant star-studded wedding is a reflection of India today, one in which the upper caste are those who are the friends of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Published on July 13, 2024, at 4:30 pm (Paris) |  1 min read - [Lire en français](#)

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India

India's Reliance, Bollywood fuel Ambani wedding hype through social media

By Aditya Kalra and Dhvani Pandya

July 12, 2024 10:12 PM GMT+5:30 · Updated 2 days ago



Extravagant wedding celebrations for the son of Asia's richest man conclude with a reception

A wedding reception in India completes the monthslong celebrations as the youngest son of Mukesh Ambani, Asia's richest man, married his longtime girlfriend

By RAFIQ MAQBOOL Associated Press and RAJNISH KAKADE Associated Press
July 14, 2024, 9:26 PM



Style / Luxury

Indian billionaire heir Anant Ambani weds at lavish, star-studded ceremony



By [Oscar Holland](#), [Leah Dolan](#) and [Jacqui Palumbo](#), CNN, and [Riddhi Doshi](#) on the red carpet

🕒 6 minute read · Updated 3:10 PM EDT, Sat July 13, 2024



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India

Ambani wedding: after months of celebrations, the 'Windsors of India' finally set to marry

Power couple Anant Ambani and Radhika Merchant set to marry in Mumbai with entire spectacle likely to cost upwards of \$600m



Hannah Ellis-Petersen in Mumbai

Fri 12 Jul 2024 16.06 BST

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Asia's richest man is hosting a 'spectacular,' 'vulgar,' star-studded wedding

Anant Ambani, Mukesh Ambani's son, has married Radhika Merchant. Here's what to know about the glitzy, glamorous and controversial wedding in Mumbai.

By [Adela Suliman](#) and [Anika Arora Seth](#)

Updated July 14, 2024 at 4:40 p.m. EDT | Published July 13, 2024 at 11:12 a.m. EDT



July 13, 2024 5:27 AM

By Anjana Pasricha

Marathon wedding hosted by India's richest man holds country in thrall

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Print



In this photo provided by Reliance Industries, Anant Ambani, son of billionaire Mukesh Ambani, holds hands with Radhika Merchant during their wedding ceremony at Jio World Convention Centre in Mumbai, India, July 12, 2024.



Economy | Business and Economy

India's Reliance, Bollywood fuel Ambani wedding hype through social media

Social media posts from Reliance and Bollywood stars have whipped up interest in the wedding that some are critical of.



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WEDDINGS

Inside Anant Ambani and Radhika Merchant's Final Wedding Celebration in Mumbai

BY ELISE TAYLOR

July 14, 2024

Kardashians among celebrities in India for Ambani wedding gala

AFP | Published July 13, 2024 | Updated 2 days ago



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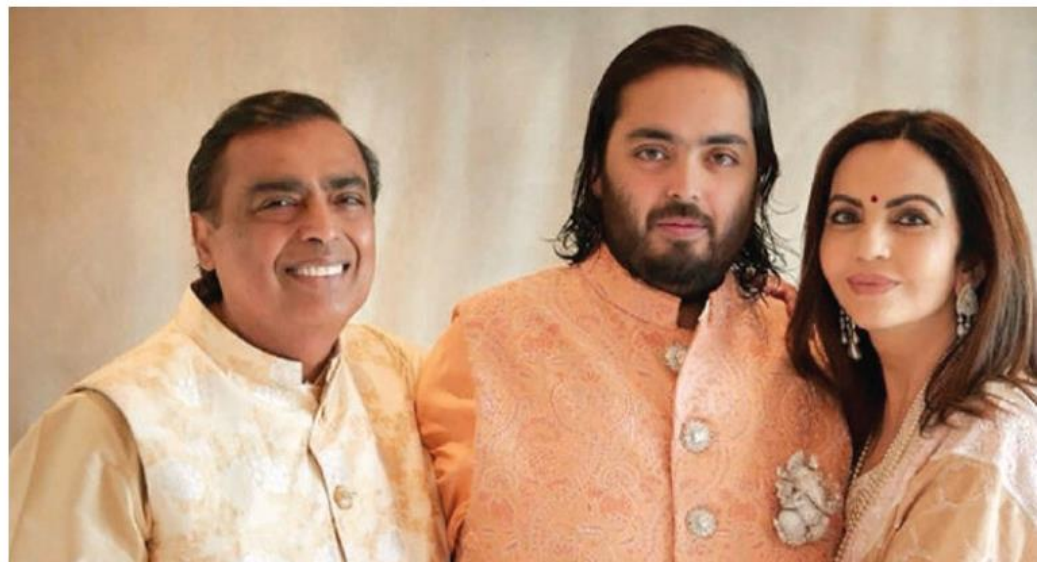
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Life & Style

Ambani wedding extravagance

The Indian billionaire is no stranger to hosting lavish events

AFP | July 15, 2024



2024

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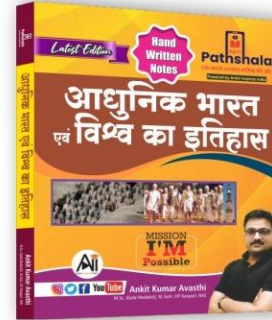
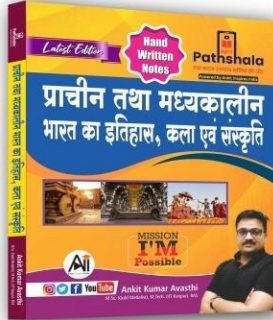
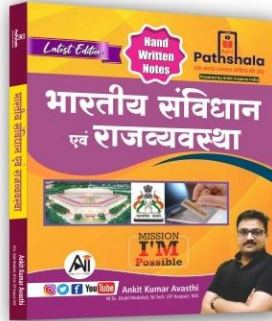
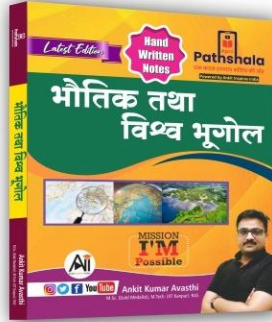
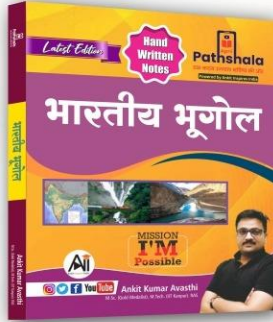
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By Ankit Avasthi Sir



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अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दोलन सिद्धान्त (Oscillating Universe theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड संकुचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विशालकाय अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 गुरु, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

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ABOLITION OF ARTICLE 370 & 35A

BEFORE

Jammu
& Kashmir

After

Jammu
& Kashmir

Ladakh

**WHAT CHANGES WILL TAKE PLACE
IN J&K AFTER BIFURCATION?**

A map of India with the states of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh highlighted in red and dark blue respectively. The rest of the map is light blue. Text boxes provide information about the constitutional changes to these regions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON AUGUST 5 REVOKED
ARTICLE 370 OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION BY
WAY OF A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

J&K

**J&K BECOMES A
UNION TERRITORY,
NOT STATE**

LADAKH

**LADAKH BECOMES
A UT WITHOUT
LEGISLATURE**

MHA amends Rules to widen the administrative role of J&K L-G

The changes give the L-G more say in matters pertaining to police and public order in Jammu and Kashmir

Updated - July 13, 2024 04:21 pm IST Published - July 12, 2024 11:11 pm IST - NEW DELHI

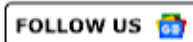
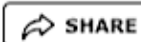
THE ECONOMIC TIMES

MHA amends J-K Reorganization Act, boosts LG's powers

Updated: Jul 13, 2024,

More powers for J&K LG: MHA amends Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act

TOI News Desk / TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Updated: Jul 13, 2024, 11:29 IST



In a significant move, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has amended the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 enhancing some powers of the Lieutenant Governor of the erstwhile state.

President Droupadi Murmu has given her approval to the amendments in the rule exercising the powers conferred by section 55 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, (34 of 2019) read with the Proclamation dated 31st October 2019 issued under section 73 of the Act, a notification issued by the MHA mentions.

The President made the rules further to amend the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir Rules, 2019.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill 2019

- A Union Territory of Ladakh will be formed
- It will contain Kargil and Leh districts
- A Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be formed
- It will contain all the areas other than Ladakh and Leh

Status of governor

- Governor of existing state of Jammu and Kashmir will be Lieutenant governor of UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

Representation in Council of States

- Four sitting RS members from J&K will be deemed to be members of UT of J&K., Their



term remains unaltered.

Representation in Lok Sabha

- UT of J&K will have five LS seats
- UT of Ladakh will have one LS seat

The Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir

- The provisions contained in

article 239A, which are applicable to "Union territory of Puducherry", shall also apply to the "Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir".

- The legislative assembly will have 107 seats with direct elections. (J&K assembly earlier had 111 seats out of which 87 elected)
- 24 seats in Pakistan

Occupied Kashmir (PoK) will remain vacant (Same as in earlier assembly)

- LG can nominate two women members to the assembly
- Term of assembly will be five years (as against six years earlier)
- Central laws have been made applicable to Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh
- Government proposes delimitation of assembly segments
- There will be reorganization of assembly segments and constituency maps will be redrawn
- At the moment Jammu region has 37 assembly segments and Kashmir has 46

Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act passed on August 5, 2019

On August 5, 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act (2019) was passed in Parliament. In this, Jammu and Kashmir was divided into two parts and made a Union Territory. First- Jammu and Kashmir and second- Ladakh.

The Act also abrogated Article 370, which had given special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir is under the rule of the Central Government since June 2018. On August 28, 2019, the Home Ministry had notified the rules of administration in Jammu and Kashmir, in which the functioning of the Lieutenant Governor and the Council of Ministers was clearly explained.

REVOKING ARTICLE 370



BEFORE

- Special powers exercised by J&K
- Dual citizenship
- Separate flag for Jammu & Kashmir
- Article 360 (Financial Emergency) not applicable
- No reservation for minorities such as Hindus and Sikhs
- Indian citizens from other states cannot buy land or property in J&K
- RTI not applicable
- Duration of Legislative Assembly for 6 years
- If a woman from J&K marries out of state, she would lose the citizenship of the state
- Panchayats did not have any rights
- Right to Education (RTE) was not applicable

NOW

- No special powers now
- Single citizenship
- Tricolour will be the only flag
- Article 360 will be applicable
- Minorities will be eligible for 16% reservation
- People from other states will now be able to purchase land or property in J&K
- RTI will be applicable
- Assembly duration in Union Territory of J&K will be for 5 years
- If a woman marries out of state or country, she will still retain all her rights and Indian citizenship
- Panchayats will have the same rights as in other states
- Children in the state will benefit from RTE

**ARTICLE
370**

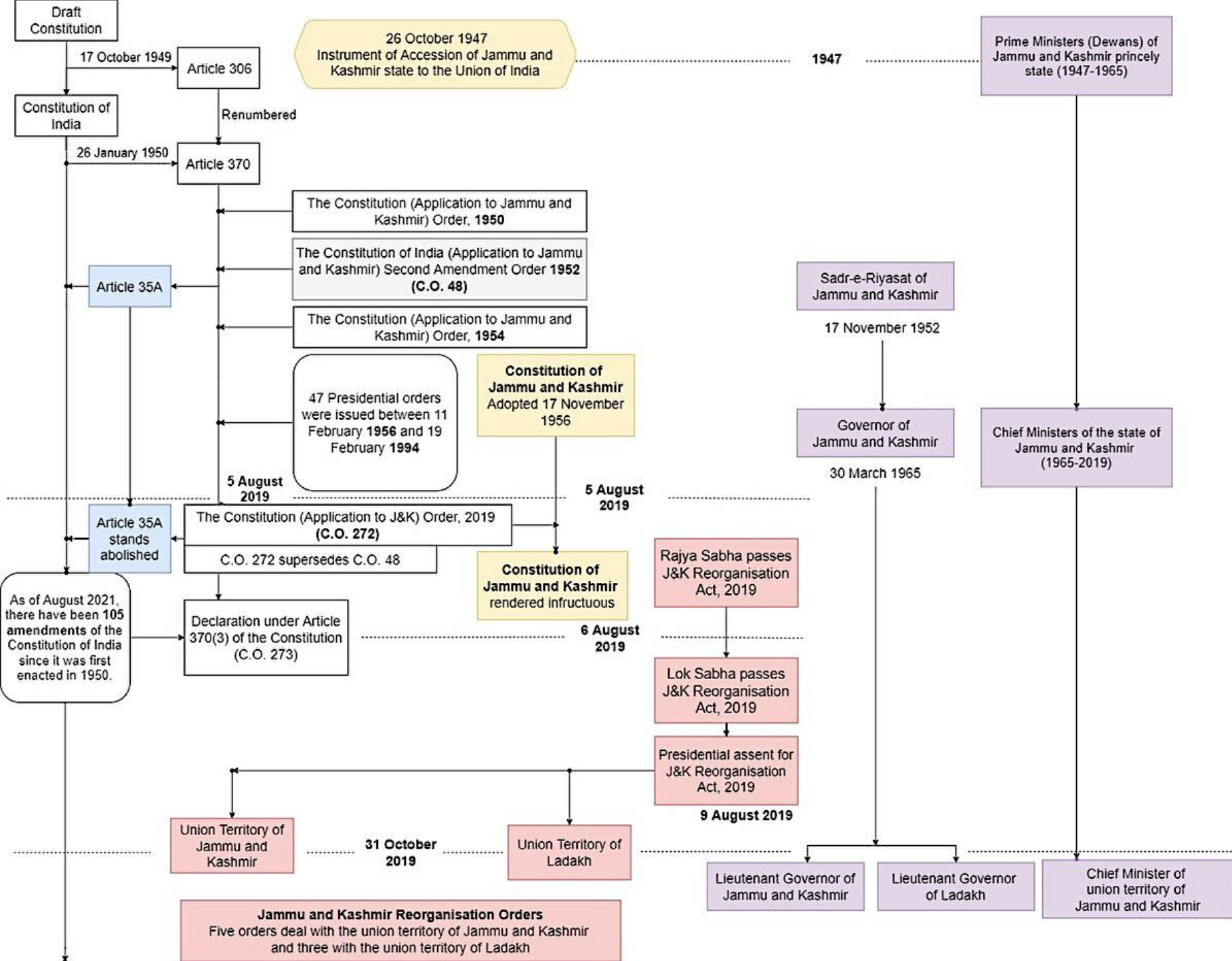
की तस्वीर



**REVOKING
ARTICLE
370**

की तस्वीर





SHARING OF POWER

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019, will bring about the following changes to the State

■ Two Union Territories to be formed out of the State of Jammu and Kashmir: UT of Ladakh (Kargil and Leh districts; ●) and UT of J&K (all other districts of the State of J&K ●)



■ Both UTs to have L-G, for now the Governor of State will continue as both

- Four sitting Rajya Sabha members of the State will become MPs of UT of J&K
.....
Five Lok Sabha seats to go to the UT of J&K
.....
Legislative Assembly of UT of J&K will have 107 seats to be chosen through a direct election
- One Lok Sabha seat to go to the UT of Ladakh
- 24 seats in PoK will be vacant

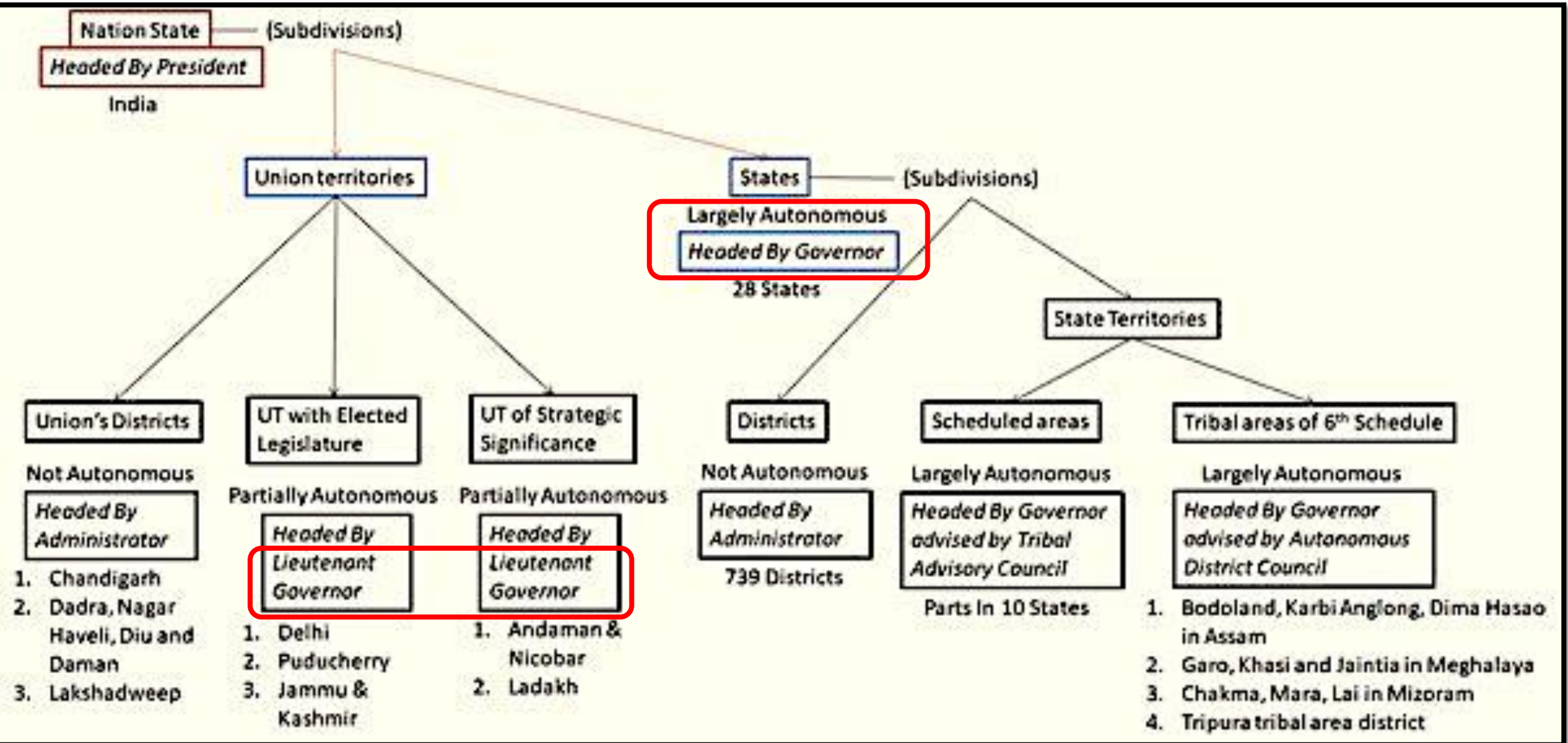
No entry: Barbed wire erected by the security personnel to block vehicles on a road during restrictions in Srinagar on Monday.
■ REUTERS

अगस्त 2019 से पहले



अगस्त 2019 के बाद





Nation State (Subdivisions)

Headed By President

India

Union territories

States (Subdivisions)

Largely Autonomous
Headed By Governor
28 States

State Territories

Union's Districts

UT with Elected Legislature

UT of Strategic Significance

Districts

Scheduled areas

Tribal areas of 6th Schedule

Not Autonomous

Partially Autonomous

Partially Autonomous

Not Autonomous

Largely Autonomous

Largely Autonomous

Headed By Administrator

Headed By Lieutenant Governor

Headed By Lieutenant Governor

Headed By Administrator

Headed By Governor
advised by Tribal
Advisory Council

Headed By Governor
advised by Autonomous
District Council

1. Chandigarh
2. Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu and Daman
3. Lakshadweep

1. Delhi
2. Puducherry
3. Jammu & Kashmir

1. Andaman & Nicobar
2. Ladakh

739 Districts

Parts In 10 States

1. Bodoland, Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao in Assam
2. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia in Meghalaya
3. Chakma, Mara, Lai in Mizoram
4. Tripura tribal area district

Lieutenant Governors (LGs) and administrators in the Union Territories (UTs) of India:

A lieutenant governor is the constitutional head of five of the eight union territories.

● Appointment and Tenure:

- **Both LGs and Administrators** are appointed by the President of India for a term of five years, subject to the President's pleasure.
- Administrators are typically senior bureaucrats from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) or Indian Police Service (IPS).

● Union Territories with Elected Legislatures:

- **Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry:** These UTs have a measure of self-government with elected legislatures and council of ministers.
- **Here, the role of the LG is largely ceremonial, similar to that of a state's governor.**
- They act as constitutional heads and exercise their powers in accordance with the advice of the council of ministers, except in matters reserved for the President's decision.

● Union Territories with Significant Executive Powers:

- **Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh:** In these UTs, the LG holds substantial executive authority, serving both as the head of state and head of government.
- They exercise wider powers due to the absence of an elected legislature.

- **Administrator Role:**

- **Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep:** Administrators manage these UTs and are responsible for administration and governance.

- They do not have legislative powers and report directly to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- **Governor of Punjab as Administrator of Chandigarh:**

- Since 1985, the Governor of Punjab has concurrently served as the Administrator of Chandigarh. This arrangement ensures administrative cohesion between Chandigarh and its parent state, Punjab.

- **Functionality and Responsibilities:**


- **LGs:** Responsible for upholding the Constitution, maintaining law and order, and overseeing the administration in consultation with the elected government where applicable.

- **Administrators:** Focus on day-to-day administration, implementation of central government policies, and developmental activities within the UTs.

- **Distinct Powers and Functions:**

- The distinction between LGs and administrators lies in the extent of their authority over governance, legislative matters, and their roles in the federal structure of India.

- LGs in UTs with elected legislatures maintain a delicate balance of powers, while administrators focus on administrative efficiency and development.



RAJ BHAWAN SRINAGAR





राज भवन
Raj Bhawan
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सत्यमेव जयते

Powers and functions of LG in Jammu and Kashmir

[About J&K](#)[Raj Bhawan Overview +](#)[About the Lt. Governor +](#)[RTI](#)[News/VIEWS](#)[Events](#)[Contact Us](#)[Home](#) > [Functions & Powers](#)

Functions & Powers

18. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall, from time to time, summon the Legislative Assembly to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. (2) The Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time,— (a) prorogue the House; (b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

21. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Lieutenant Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly, and shall inform the Legislative Assembly of the causes of its summons

23. (1) The Lieutenant Governor may address the Legislative Assembly and may for that purpose require the attendance of members. (2) The Lieutenant Governor may also send messages to the Legislative Assembly whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislative Assembly or otherwise, and when a message so sent, the Legislative Assembly shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

24. Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the said Union territory, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Fourth Schedule of this Act.

36. (1) A Bill or amendment shall not be introduced into, or moved in, the Legislative Assembly except on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, if such Bill or Amendment makes provision for any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(b) the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of the Union territory;

(c) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory;

(d) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;

(e) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory or the public account of the Union territory or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the account of the Union territory: Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this sub-section for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax. (2) A Bill or Amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes. (3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of Union territory shall not be passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory unless the Lieutenant Governor has recommended to the Assembly, the consideration of the Bill.

38. When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly, it shall be presented to the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President: Provided that the Lieutenant Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation of the Bill to him for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the Assembly will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the Assembly will reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again with or without amendment and presented to the Lieutenant Governor for assent, the Lieutenant Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President: Provided further that the Lieutenant Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which,— (a) in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is, by the Constitution, designed to fill; or (b) relates to any of the matters specified in clause (1) of article 31A; or (c) the President may, by order, direct to be reserved for his consideration. Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and section 39, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the matters specified in sub-section (1) of section 36 or any matter incidental to any of those matters and, in either case, there is endorsed thereon the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

39. When a Bill is reserved by Lieutenant Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom: Provided that where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Lieutenant Governor to return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to section 38 and, when a Bill is so returned, the Assembly shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the Assembly with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration.

40. No Act of the Legislative Assembly and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some previous sanction or recommendation required by this Act was not given, if assent to that Act was given by the Lieutenant Governor, or, on being reserved by the Lieutenant Governor for the consideration of the President, by the President.

41. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union territory for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement". (2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately— (a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Act as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. (3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir:— (a) the emoluments and allowances of the Lieutenant Governor and other expenditure relating to his office; (b) the charges payable in respect of loans advanced to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir from the Consolidated Fund of India including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure connected therewith; (c) the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; (d) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir; (e) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal; (f) expenditure incurred by the Lieutenant Governor in the discharge of his special responsibility; (g) any other expenditure declared by the Constitution or by law made by Parliament or by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to be so charged.

44. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall— (a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of section 43 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or (b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly with such previous approval a demand for such excess, as the case may be. (2) The provisions of sections 41, 42 and 43 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet such expenditure or grant.

46. (1) The Legislative Assembly may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Act, its procedure and the conduct of its business: Provided that the Lieutenant Governor shall, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, make rules— (a) for securing the timely completion of financial business; (b) for regulating the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the Legislative Assembly in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; (c) for prohibiting the discussion of, or the asking of questions on, any matter which affects the discharge of the functions of the Lieutenant Governor in so far as he is required by this Act to act in his discretion. (2) Until rules are made under sub-section (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, with respect to the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall have effect in relation to the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of Legislative Assembly

53. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of not more than ten percent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is required by or under this Act to act in his discretion or by or under any law to exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial functions. (2) The Lieutenant Governor shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in his discretion in a matter: (i) which falls outside the purview of the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly; or (ii) in which he is required by or under any law to act in his discretion or to exercise any judicial functions. (iii) related to All India Services and Anti Corruption Bureau: Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Lieutenant Governor is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Lieutenant Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Lieutenant Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Lieutenant Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

54. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. (2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor. (3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. (4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Fourth Schedule. (5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislative Assembly shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister. (6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislative Assembly may from time to time by law determine, and until the Legislative Assembly so determines, shall be determined by the Lieutenant Governor.

55. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall make rules on the advice of the Council of Ministers— (a) for the allocation of business to the Ministers; and (b) for the more convenient transaction of business with the Ministers including the procedure to be adopted in case of a difference of opinion between the Lieutenant Governor and the Council of Ministers or a Minister. (2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all executive action of the Lieutenant Governor, whether taken on the advice of his Ministers or otherwise, shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Lieutenant Governor. (3) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Lieutenant Governor, shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of council of ministers, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Lieutenant Governor.

69. (1) There shall be established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir", into which shall be paid from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir such sums as may, from time to time, be determined by law made by the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir; and the said Fund shall be held by the Lieutenant Governor to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund. (2) No advances shall be made out of the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir except for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislative Assembly under appropriations made by law. (3) The Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers may make rules regulating all matters connected with or ancillary to the custody of, the payment of moneys into, and the withdrawal of moneys from, the Contingency Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

71. The accounts of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be kept in such form as the Lieutenant Governor may, after obtaining advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe by rules.

72. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir for any period subsequent to the date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 67 shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

73. If the President, on receipt of a report from the Lieutenant Governor of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, or otherwise, is satisfied,— (a) that a situation has arisen in which the administration of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or (b) that for the proper administration of Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir it is necessary or expedient so to do, the President may, by order, suspend the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act for such period as he thinks fit and make such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for administering the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

79. (1) The Lieutenant Governor shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court, to be Advocate-General for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (2) It shall be the duty of such Advocate - General to give advice to the Government of such Union territory upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the said Government, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. (3) In the performance of his duties, the Advocate-General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (4) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor and receive such remuneration as the Lieutenant Governor may determine.



"These rules may be called the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024," reads the notification.

The amendments shall come into force on July 12, the date of the publication in the Official Gazette-- a move in anticipation of the speculated assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

In the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir Rules, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), some rules have been inserted.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2024

G.S.R. 386(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, (34 of 2019) read with the Proclamation dated 31st October, 2019 issued under section 73 of the said Act, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir Rules, 2019, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Transaction of Business of the Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir Rules, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules), in rule 5, after sub-rule (2), following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) No proposal which requires previous concurrence of the Finance Department with regard to ‘Police’, ‘Public Order’, ‘All India Service’ and ‘Anti Corruption Bureau’ to exercise the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor under the Act shall be concurred or rejected unless it has been placed before the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary”.

3. In the principal rules, after rule 42, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

“42A. Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs shall submit the proposal for appointment of Advocate-General and other Law Officers to assist the Advocate-General in the court proceedings, for approval of the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary and the Chief Minister.

42B. Any proposal regarding grant or refusal of prosecution sanction or filing of appeal shall be placed before the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary by the Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs”.

4. In the principal rules, in rule 43, after the third proviso, following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided also that in respect of matters connected with Prisons, Directorate of Prosecution and Forensic Science Laboratory, the matters shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor by Administrative Secretary, Home Department through the Chief Secretary:

Provided also that in respect of matters connected with posting and transfer of Administrative Secretaries and cadre posts of All India Services officers, proposal shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor by the Administrative Secretary, General Administration Department through the Chief Secretary”.

[F. No. 11012/27/2020-SRA]

PRASHANT LOKHANDE, Jt. Secy.

Note:- The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.534 (E), dated the 27th August, 2020 and subsequently amended *vide* number G.S.R.142 (E), dated the 28th February, 2024.

As per the inserted sub-rule (2A), "No proposal which requires previous concurrence of the Finance Department with regard to 'Police', 'Public Order', 'All India Service' and 'Anti Corruption Bureau' to exercise the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor under the Act shall be concurred or rejected unless it has been placed before the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary".

In the principal rules, after rule 42, rule 42A has been inserted pointing, "Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs shall submit the proposal for appointment of Advocate-General and other Law Officers to assist the Advocate-General in the court proceedings, for approval of the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary and the Chief Minister."



In the inserted rule 42B, "Any proposal regarding grant or refusal of prosecution sanction or filing of an appeal shall be placed before the Lieutenant Governor through the Chief Secretary by the Department of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs".

In the principal rules, in rule 43, after the third proviso, the notification states that some provisos shall be inserted, focusing on matters connected with Prisons, Directorate of Prosecution and Forensic Science Laboratory, under which "the matters shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor by Administrative Secretary, Home Department through the Chief Secretary".

Raj Bhawan, Srinagar



"Provided also that in respect of matters connected with posting and transfer of Administrative Secretaries and cadre posts of All India Services officers, the proposal shall be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor by the Administrative Secretary, General Administration Department through the Chief Secretary".

It is pertinent to mention that the principal rules were published in the Gazette of India dated August 27, 2020, and subsequently amended on February 28, 2024.





CIVIL SECRETARIAT



POLITICAL LEADERS REACT



Strong opposition from these political parties on giving more powers to the Lieutenant Governor

Congress called it murder of democracy

Obviously, the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act have been clarified in the new rules, so that after the formation of the Assembly, the situation regarding jurisdiction in government work remains completely clear.

Opposing the new amendments in the rules, PDP and National Conference have called it an attempt to disenfranchise the people of Jammu and Kashmir and Congress has called it murder of democracy.



We don't want a powerless chief minister: Omar Abdullah

At the same time, Apni Party has appealed to all the parties to unite and protest against it. According to National Conference Vice President and former Chief Minister Omar Abdullah, the people of Jammu and Kashmir do not want a powerless and rubber stamp Chief Minister, who has to beg the Lieutenant Governor even for the appointment of a peon.

He said that Jammu and Kashmir should get the status of a full state before the assembly elections.





Omar Abdullah ✓
@OmarAbdullah



Another indicator that elections are around the corner in J&K. This is why a firm commitment laying out the timeline for restoration of full, undiluted statehood for J&K is a prerequisite for these elections. The people of J&K deserve better than powerless, rubber stamp CM who will have to beg the LG to get his/her peon appointed.



Vijaita Singh ✓ @vijaita · Jul 13

MHA has further widened the scope of administrative amending ToB Rules. If and when a CM is elected in th have no say in matters of prison,police,public order,tra officials etc. I report [thehindu.com/news/national/...](https://thehindu.com/news/national/)

8:54 AM · Jul 13, 2024 · 43.7K Views



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Omar Abdullah ✓
@OmarAbdullah

Vice President @JKNC_ I only endorse & take responsibility for my own views here, not the ones reposted or quoted. My party is not responsible for my posts.

📍 Srinagar, Jammu, Delhi 📅 Joined April 2010



Omar Abdullah ✓

@OmarAbdullah



“While the Delhi LG often finds their authority challenged by the elected government, the MHA’s clear delineation of the LG’s powers in J&K stands in stark contrast, showcasing a deliberate effort to centralise authority and streamline decision-making in the UT.”

 **Hindustan Times** 🏆 @htTweets · 20h

The MHA’s amendments have vested the LG of #JammuAndKashmir with extensive powers over key administrative and #legal matters.

(@utkarsh_aanand reports)

...

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9:54 AM · Jul 14, 2024 · **15.5K** Views

Government wants to make assembly a municipal body

Meanwhile, **former Chief Minister and PDP President Mehbooba Mufti** said that **the Central Government wants to convert the once most powerful Jammu and Kashmir Assembly into a municipal body.**

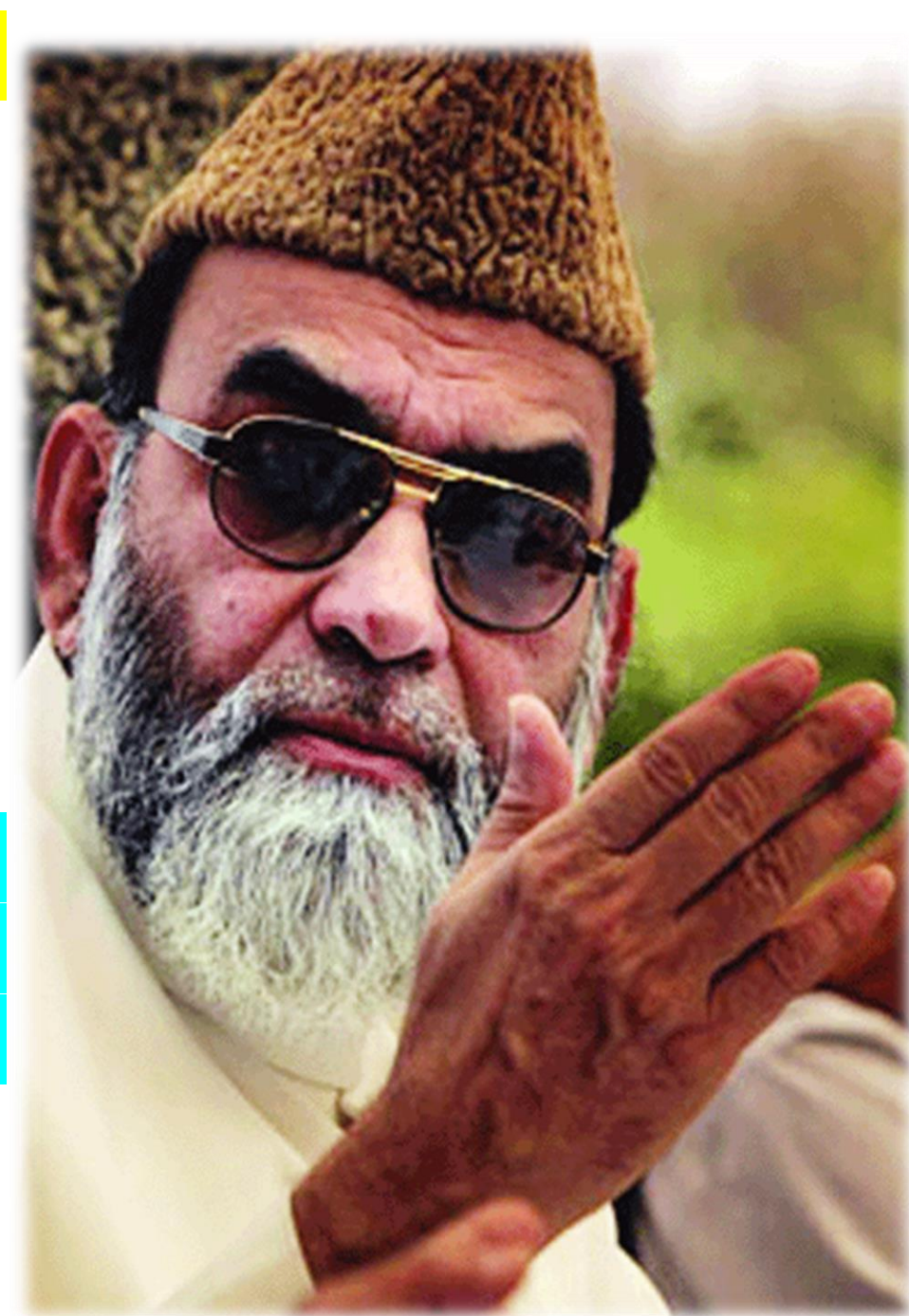
She said that **the Central Government does not trust the people of Jammu and Kashmir and is giving power to the Lieutenant Governor, an outsider who knows nothing about Jammu and Kashmir.**



Apni Party said- powerless assembly is not acceptable

Abdullah Bukhari of his party called upon all parties to forget their differences and oppose it, **saying that the central government wants to give a powerless assembly to Jammu and Kashmir, which is not acceptable.**

Congress National President Mallikarjun Kharge and General Secretary Jairam Ramesh also opposed this and termed it as murder of democracy. But BJP completely rejected these allegations of opposition parties.





BJP said- democracy has been strengthened in Jammu and Kashmir

BJP spokesperson Sudhanshu Trivedi made it clear that during the Modi government, work has been done to strengthen the roots of democracy by conducting elections from Panchayat to Municipal bodies in Jammu and Kashmir and the huge turnout during the Lok Sabha elections is proof of this.

He said that those who had kept Kashmir as the fiefdom of only three families in the name of democracy, their freedom seems to be slipping away. That is why he is having pain in his heart.





No change in the Act

According to highly placed sources of the Home Ministry, no changes have been made in the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act and it has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Section 32 of this Act clearly states that the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir can make any law except those relating to police and law and order and the Concurrent List included in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Similarly, Section 53 of the Act makes it clear that the Lieutenant Governor can take his own decisions on issues like All India Services and Anti Corruption Bureau, which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly.

अत्यमेव जयते

गृह मंत्रालय



AMIT SHAH
HON'BLE UNION HOME MINISTER

Why doubts persist about J&K elections this year

Evidence that terrorists are continuing to get local support undermines the government's rhetoric that the erstwhile state of J&K has become free of terrorism after the removal of its special status

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Last Updated : 12 July 2024, 13:01 IST

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Although the [Supreme Court](#) had ordered the Centre to hold Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir by September 30, the prospects of that happening seem bleak.

There is [speculation](#) that only the panchayat and municipal polls might be held by September, while the Assembly elections may be deferred to 2025. The announcement for local body polls is expected after the Amarnath Yatra concludes on August 19.

Signals from the government on Assembly polls are confusing. The prime minister did mention during his June 21 [visit to Kashmir](#) that preparations for elections in the Union Territory were on.

Subsequently, a meeting of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was held [chaired by Home Minister Amit Shah](#), attended by party president J P Nadda and party leaders from J&K. They were apparently instructed to be 'ready' for elections. In June, the Election Commission of India also called for applications for allotment of 'common symbol' from registered and unregistered parties in J&K. On July 5, the BJP in-charge for overseeing J&K elections, Union Minister G Kishan Reddy chaired a party meeting to [oversee election preparedness](#).

What's Brewing



PM Modi now most followed on X with 100 million followers

IN BRIEF: UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON AUGUST 5 REVOKED ARTICLE 370 OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION BY WAY OF A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER

UT of J&K
with Assembly



UT of Ladakh
without Assembly

AREA
1,01,387 square km

POPULATION
1,25,41,302

AREA
59,196 square km
(most of it is over 9,800 feet above sea level)

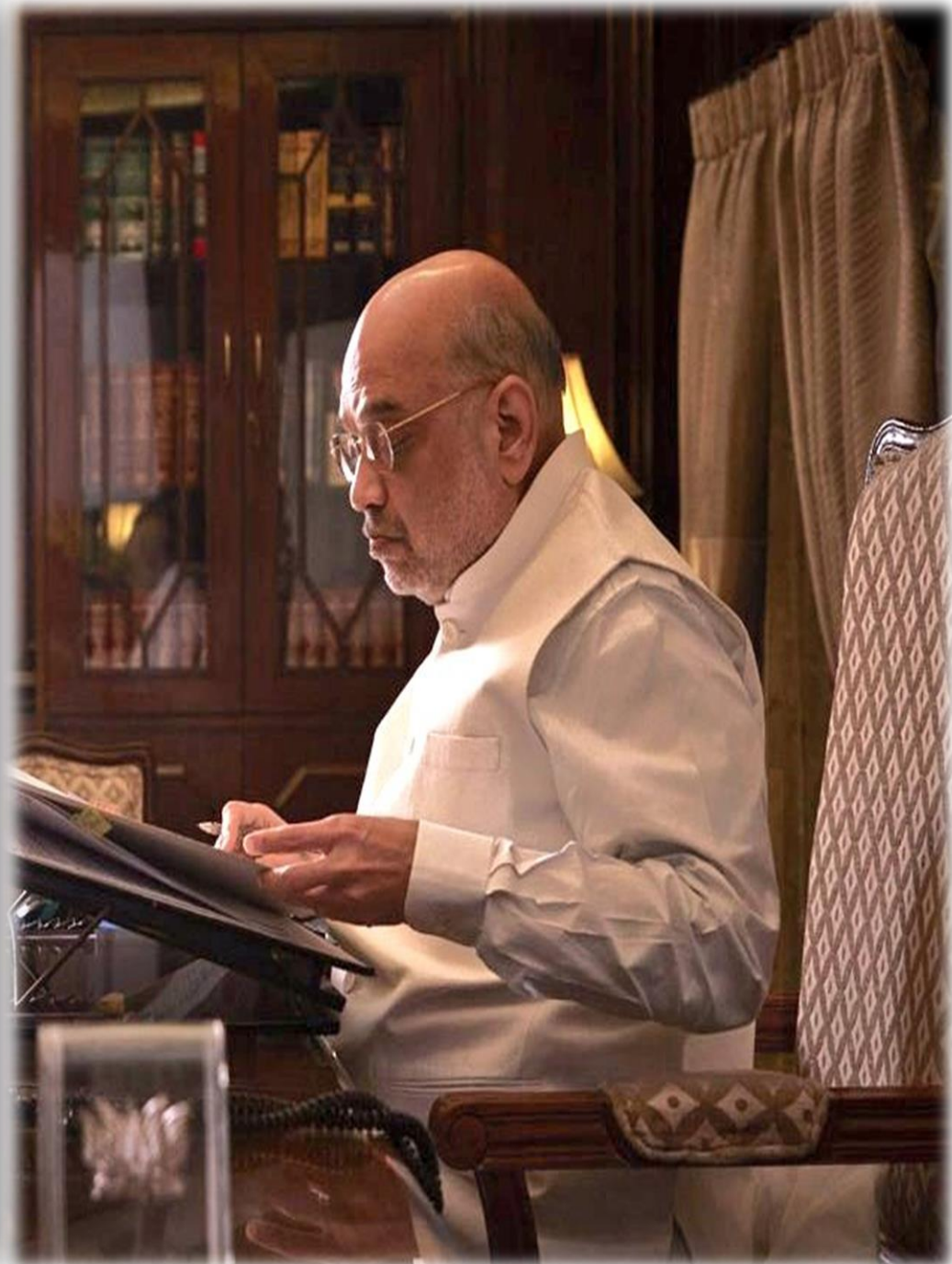
POPULATION
2.74 lakh

Area and population to change as the new UT boundaries are drawn

UT: Union Territories

JAMMU & KASHMIR AFTER ARTICLE 370 IS REVOKED:

- No dual citizenship
- Central laws can directly apply
- No separate laws for J&K
- Indian citizens from other states can buy land & property
- No two flags
- Elections every five years
- Centre can declare financial emergency under Article 360
- Police will be managed by the Centre



2024

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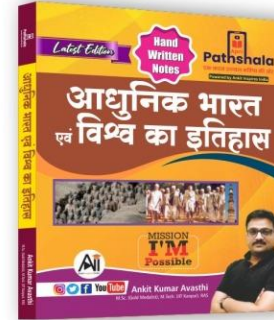
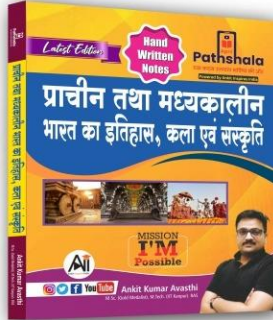
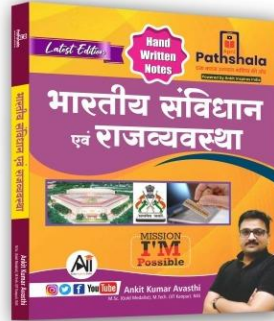
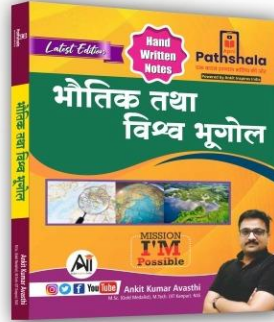
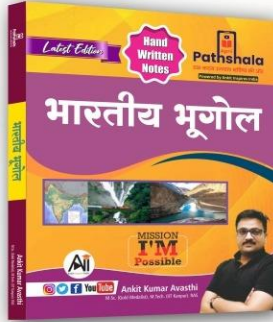
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By Ankit Avasthi Sir



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गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवीन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दौलन सिद्धान्त (Pulsating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिण्ड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 ग्रह, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकेंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं। और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।







Union Cabinet approves India's signing of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement

Posted On: 08 JUL 2024 7:13PM by PIB Delhi

The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved India to sign the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement. This landmark decision marks a significant step towards the conservation and sustainable utilisation of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Often referred to as the 'High Seas', areas beyond national jurisdiction are the global common oceans open to all for internationally lawful purposes such as navigation, overflight, laying submarine cables and pipelines, etc. The Ministry of Earth Sciences will spearhead the country's implementation of the BBNJ Agreement.

Dr Jitendra Singh, Honourable Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences and Ministry of Science and Technology; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy; and Department of Space, said "India remains committed and proactive to the global cause of environmental conservation and sustainable development. We will be signing (the BBNJ Agreement) and are propitious of subsequently ratifying it through the necessary legislative processes". The government is aligned to scientific progress, strengthening international collaboration, and promoting governance, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law", he added. The Cabinet meeting was held on July 02, 2024.

The BBNJ Agreement, or the 'High Seas Treaty', is an international treaty under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It aims to address the growing concerns over the long-term protection of marine biodiversity in the high seas. It sets precise mechanisms for the sustainable use of marine biological diversity through international cooperation and coordination. Parties cannot claim or exercise sovereign rights over marine resources derived from the high seas and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It follows an inclusive, integrated, ecosystem-centric approach based on the precautionary principle and promotes using traditional knowledge and the best available scientific knowledge. It helps minimise impacts on the marine environment through area-based management tools and establishes rules for conducting environmental impact assessments. It would also contribute to achieving several SDGs, particularly SDG14 (Life Below Water).

Dr M Ravichandran, Secretary, MoES, elaborating on the benefits for India, said, "The BBNJ Agreement allows us to enhance our strategic presence in areas beyond our EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone), which is very promising. In addition to shared monetary benefits, it will further strengthen our marine conservation efforts and collaborations, open newer avenues for scientific research and development, access to samples, sequences and information, capacity building and technology transfer, etc., not just for us but for the benefit of the entire humankind". He added that India signing the BBNJ Agreement is another crucial step towards ensuring that our oceans remain healthy and resilient.

The BBNJ Agreement will be the third implementation agreement under UNCLOS if and when it enters into force, alongside its sister implementation agreements: the 1994 Part XI Implementation Agreement (which addresses the exploration and extraction of mineral resources in the international seabed area) and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (which addresses the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks).

UNCLOS was adopted on December 10, 1982, and came into force on November 16, 1994. It is crucial for the environmental protection of the seas and addressing maritime boundaries, rights to marine resources, and dispute resolution. It establishes the International Seabed Authority to regulate mining and related activities on the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction. As of today, more than 160 countries have ratified UNCLOS. It is vital to maintaining order, equity, and fairness in using the world's oceans. The BBNJ Agreement was agreed upon in March 2023 and is open for signature for two years starting September 2023. It will be an international legally binding treaty after it enters force 120 days after the 60th ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. As of June 2024, 91 countries have signed the BBNJ Agreement, and eight Parties have ratified it.

India to ratify High Seas Treaty: What is the agreement — and its significance?

The High Seas Treaty has often been compared with the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change in its significance and potential impact.

Written by [Amitabh Sinha](#) [Follow](#)

New Delhi | Updated: July 10, 2024 07:35 IST




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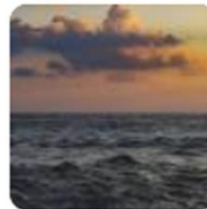
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What is High Seas Treaty India is set to ratify & how it's different from UNCLOS

New Delhi: India has agreed to ratify the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction



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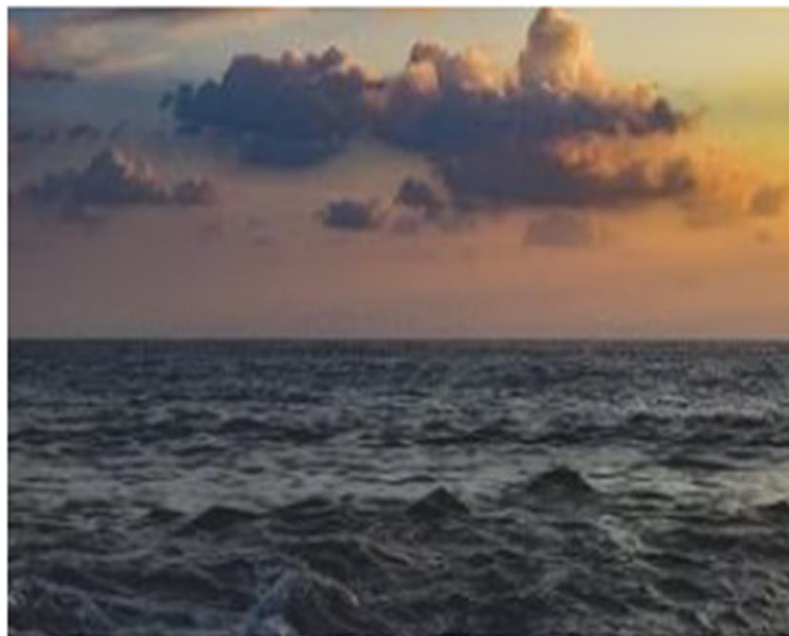
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What is High Seas Treaty India is set to ratify & how it's different from UNCLOS

The High Seas Treaty, which would allow for better administration of high seas, was adopted by UN on 19 June but can only come into force once 60 countries ratify it

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High Seas Treaty will be critical to achieving objectives of the '30x30' project | Representational image | Pixabay

India's High Seas Pledge

India plans to sign and adopt the UN High Seas Treaty for protecting marine biodiversity in international waters

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India has agreed to ratify the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement (BBNJ), also known as the High Seas Treaty. It would allow for a better administration and preservation of the high seas, and its implementation will be supervised by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

The Union Cabinet endorsed the treaty on 2 July, after which Union Minister of State for Science & Technology Dr Jitendra Singh reaffirmed India's commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development.

The treaty, negotiated last year, is meant for reducing pollution, and for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and other marine resources in ocean waters.



HIGH SEAS

TREATY



Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction



WHAT ARE HIGH SEAS?

The High Seas Treaty, formally known as the Treaty on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), is an international agreement aimed at protecting marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, commonly referred to as the "high seas."

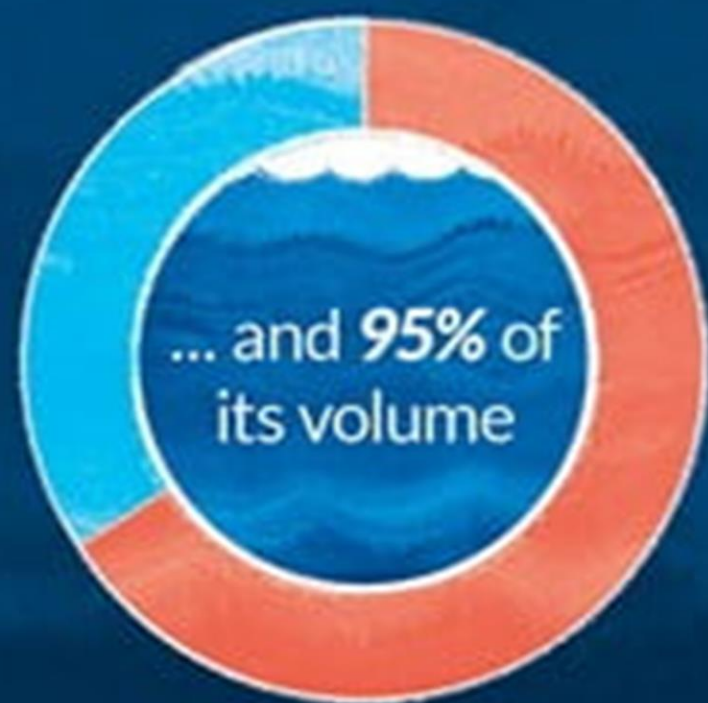
These areas cover about two-thirds of the world's oceans and are crucial for the health of the planet, supporting a diverse range of marine life and playing a significant role in regulating the global climate.

What are the *high seas*?

They make up nearly **2/3**
of the world's ocean ...

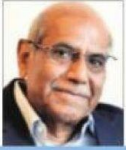
They represent **95%** of
Earth's occupied habitat

But less than **1%** of the
high seas are protected



The high seas treaty

A crucial step towards the governance and protection of ocean space



SHYAM SARAN

FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY & SENIOR FELLOW, CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH

IN 1967, Swedish diplomat Avvid Pardo, credited with the initiative which led to the adoption of the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) in 1982, underlined the elemental importance of the oceans: 'The dark oceans were the womb of life. From the protected oceans, life emerged. We still bear in our bodies — as our blood, in the salty bitterness of our tears — the marks of this ancient past.'

UNCLOS defined national jurisdiction over seas extending from the coast, including territorial waters and exclusive economic zones. The conservation and sustainable use of marine resources within these areas was the responsibility of the states under whose jurisdiction they lay. With respect to ocean spaces beyond national jurisdiction, which constitute two-thirds of the ocean space or the so-called high seas, there are several multilateral legal instruments regulating various categories of activities. These include fishing, shipping, dumping of hazardous waste and environmental protection. But these are fragmented and governed only partially by several international institutions. The high seas treaty, known by its formal title as BBNJ treaty or Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction, puts in place an overarching legal framework to manage inter-linked challenges to the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the vast, currently partially governed ocean space.

The negotiations leading up to the treaty had four focus areas: marine genetic resources (MGR), including the sharing of benefits from their use; area-based management tools such as marine protected areas; environmental



PERIL: Over 10 million tonnes of plastics are dumped into the oceans every year. ISTOCK

As an oceanic country, India must be a leader in the early adoption and ratification of the treaty and participate in the framing of the rule-book for its effective implementation.

impact assessments (EIA); and capacity building and technological transfers.

The treaty will enable the implementation of the major decision taken at the 15th Conference of Parties to the Biodiversity Convention in May 2022, which decided on a target of putting 30% of the earth's ocean space in marine protected zones by 2030. Currently only 1.4% is designated as such.

The BBNJ doesn't constitute a legal commitment to preserve 30% of the high seas by 2030. It only provides the legal framework for enabling marine protected zones to be set up. The hard work of realising the target remains to be done. The significance of the agreement reached lies in its clear recognition of the threats to the conservation and sustainable use of the high seas. The preamble identifies 'warming, deoxygenation, ocean acidification, pollution, including plastic pollution and unsustainable use.' This establishes a clear link between the ecology of the oceans and climate change. This is important because oceans absorb 90% of the excess heat and 25% of carbon emissions and generate 50% of the oxygen in the earth's atmosphere. The oceans are the earth's largest carbon sink and their declining health means that their role as a carbon sink is progressively diminishing. The BBNJ pro-

vides the bridge between the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the one hand and UNCLOS on the other.

For the first time, the threat from plastics in the oceans has been explicitly recognised. Over 10 million tonnes of plastics are dumped into the oceans every year and the volume is growing. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch of plastic waste is floating in the ocean. It is three times the size of France! Plastics have entered the marine food chain. With fish, humans also ingest micro-plastics. The University of Nebraska has estimated that an average person ingests roughly 5 gm of plastics every week, with some of it coming from marine products. A global treaty on plastic pollution is currently under negotiation and may be adopted next year.

The draft treaty attempts to reconcile two potentially contradictory principles, 'freedom of the high seas', insisted upon by the West, and the notion of the oceans being a 'common heritage of mankind'. The latter principle is implicit in the provisions on monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing from the exploitation of MGR. This includes access to all samples collected from the high seas, Digital Sequence Information, scientific data and readi-

ness to engage in scientific and technical cooperation, transfer of marine technology and capacity building in developing countries.

The Conference of Parties (COP) will serve as a decision-making body. There will be a secretariat which will provide administrative and logistical support, circulate information and facilitate coordination and cooperation with other international bodies. There will be a clearing house mechanism which will function as a platform for accessing information, impact assessments and in the setting up of marine protected zones. There will be a subsidiary science and technology body, an implementation and compliance committee and an access and benefit-sharing committee. There will be a financial mechanism that will include a voluntary trust fund and a global environmental facility trust fund based on assessed contributions from all states party to the treaty. The aim will be to provide 'adequate, accessible, new and additional and predictable financial resources'. Experience with the 2005 Paris Agreement on Climate Change would suggest that the finance provision will be the hardest to implement. The treaty provides for environmental impact assessment of activities undertaken in the high seas by state parties but this may also be very difficult to implement.

The BBNJ is very important for India, which has a coastline of over 7,500 km and fishing is the sole livelihood of millions of citizens. But we should recognise that the oceans are an inter-connected ecological space and influences from one part are transmitted to another part through currents. Our weather patterns, in particular the monsoons, are deeply influenced by currents, the chemical make-up and thermal condition of sea water. The health of humans and other species is linked to the health of our oceans. As an oceanic country, India should be a leader in the early adoption and ratification of the treaty and participate actively in the framing of the rule-book for its effective implementation. The G20 Summit offers a platform where India could take the lead to mobilise a global initiative to save our oceans.



UN HIGH SEAS TREATY

aka BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) Agreement

For the first time, UN members have agreed on a unified (legally-binding) treaty to protect biodiversity in the high seas

High Seas (HS)

All the saltwater bodies across Earth that aren't part of territorial sea/internal waters of a state

Background of Treaty

Demand for an updated framework to protect marine life in the High Seas, is about 20 years-old

Need to Protect HS

- Only 1.2% of HSs are currently protected
- 10% of global marine species at risk of extinction
- High exploitation due to commercial fishing, mining, acidification, pollution

The last int'l agreement on ocean protection was UNCLOS signed in 1982

This treaty is the 3rd "implementing agreement" under UNCLOS

KEY FEATURES

- Create a new body to manage conservation of ocean life and establish marine protected areas in the high seas
- Estd. ground rules for conducting EIAs for commercial activities in oceans

KEY PLAYERS

EU, US, UK and China (in brokering the deal)

SIGNIFICANCE

- Achieving the 30x30 Target set at UN CBD COP15
- Legal protection of 2/3rd of the ocean (+ livelihoods of coastal communities)
- Comprehensive protection of endangered species/habitats on >40% of Earth's surface

ROADBLOCK

How to fairly share marine genetic resources (MGR) & eventual profits among developed/developing nations

Ocean ecosystems produce half the oxygen we breathe, represent 95% of the planet's biosphere and soak up CO₂ (world's largest carbon sink)

ABOUT THE TREATY

- It is the first-ever treaty to protect the world's oceans that lie outside National boundaries.
- It is also known as the 'Paris Agreement for the Ocean.'
- It is a legally binding treaty that aims at protecting, caring for, and ensuring the responsible use of the marine environment, maintaining the integrity of ocean ecosystems, and conserving the inherent value of marine biological diversity.
- The treaty is built on the legacy of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is the last international agreement on ocean protection, signed 40 years ago in 1982. UNCLOS established an area called the high seas.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)

The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), also called Constitution for the oceans, has 168 parties, and sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out.



The Convention has created three new institutions on the International level



THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA 01

An independent judicial body. It has jurisdiction over any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, and over all matters specifically provided for in any other agreement which confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal

02 THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY

ISA has the mandate to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed related activities



THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF 03

To facilitate the implementation of the UNCLOS in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles (M) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured

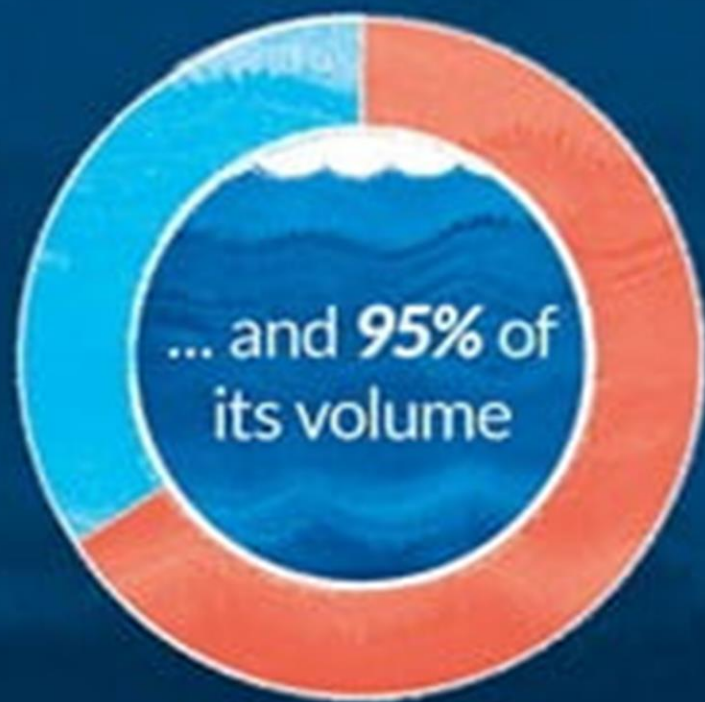


What are the *high seas*?

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HIGHLIGHTS

- It **aims to place 30% of the seas into protected areas by 2030** (a pledge made by countries at the UN biodiversity conference in 2022).
- It will **provide a legal framework for establishing vast marine protected areas (MPAs)** to protect against the loss of wildlife and share out the genetic resources of the high seas.
- It also **covers environmental assessments to evaluate the potential damage** of commercial activities, such as deep-sea mining.
- The treaty **aims at strengthening resilience and contains provisions based on the polluter-pays principle** as well as mechanisms for disputes.
- The treaty **offers guidance**, including through an integrated approach to ocean management that builds ecosystem resilience **to tackle the adverse effects of climate change and ocean acidification**, and maintains and **restores ecosystem integrity**, including carbon cycling services.
- Treaty provisions also **recognize the rights and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples** and local communities, the **freedom of scientific research**, and need for the **fair and equitable sharing of benefits**.
- The treaty also **considers the special circumstances facing small-island and landlocked developing nations**.
- It **will establish a conference of the parties (CoP)** that will meet periodically and **enable member states to be held to account on issues** such as governance and biodiversity.
- The treaty **also includes a pledge by signatories to share ocean resources**.

Ocean treaty: Historic agreement reached

UN member states have agreed on a legal framework to protect the world's oceans. The High Seas Treaty places 30 percent of the seas into protected areas by 2030, aiming to safeguard and recuperate marine nature.



Oceans cover more than
70 percent
of our planet's surface

The ocean has absorbed
90 percent
of the world's excess heat

Every year at least
8 million
tonnes of plastic waste end
up in the world's oceans



HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED THE TREATY?

91 nations signed the document, officially known as the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Treaty, after agreeing to its terms in March, 2023 following roughly 15 years of discussion.

91 countries have already signed the treaty, while eight of them have also ratified it.

The treaty is meant “to prevent a cascading of species extinctions” brought on by overfishing, oil extraction, deep-sea mining and other activities with environmental impacts that occur in the high seas.

UN treaty to protect high seas

Countries have reached a landmark agreement to put 30 percent of international waters into protected areas by 2030

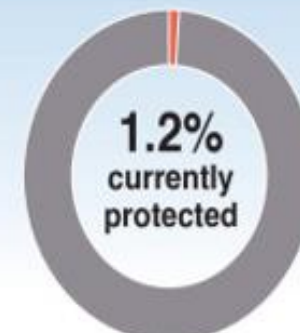
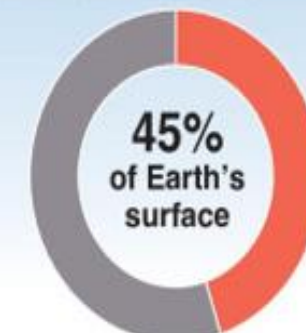
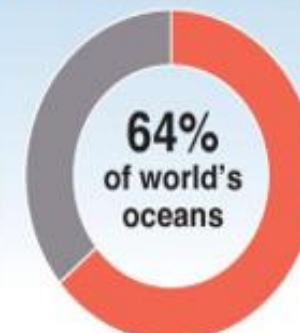
High seas: International waters where all countries can fish, navigate and do research

Exclusive Economic Zones
Where coastal countries have jurisdiction over resources up to 200 nautical miles (370km) from shore

Nearly 10 percent of global marine species are at risk of extinction

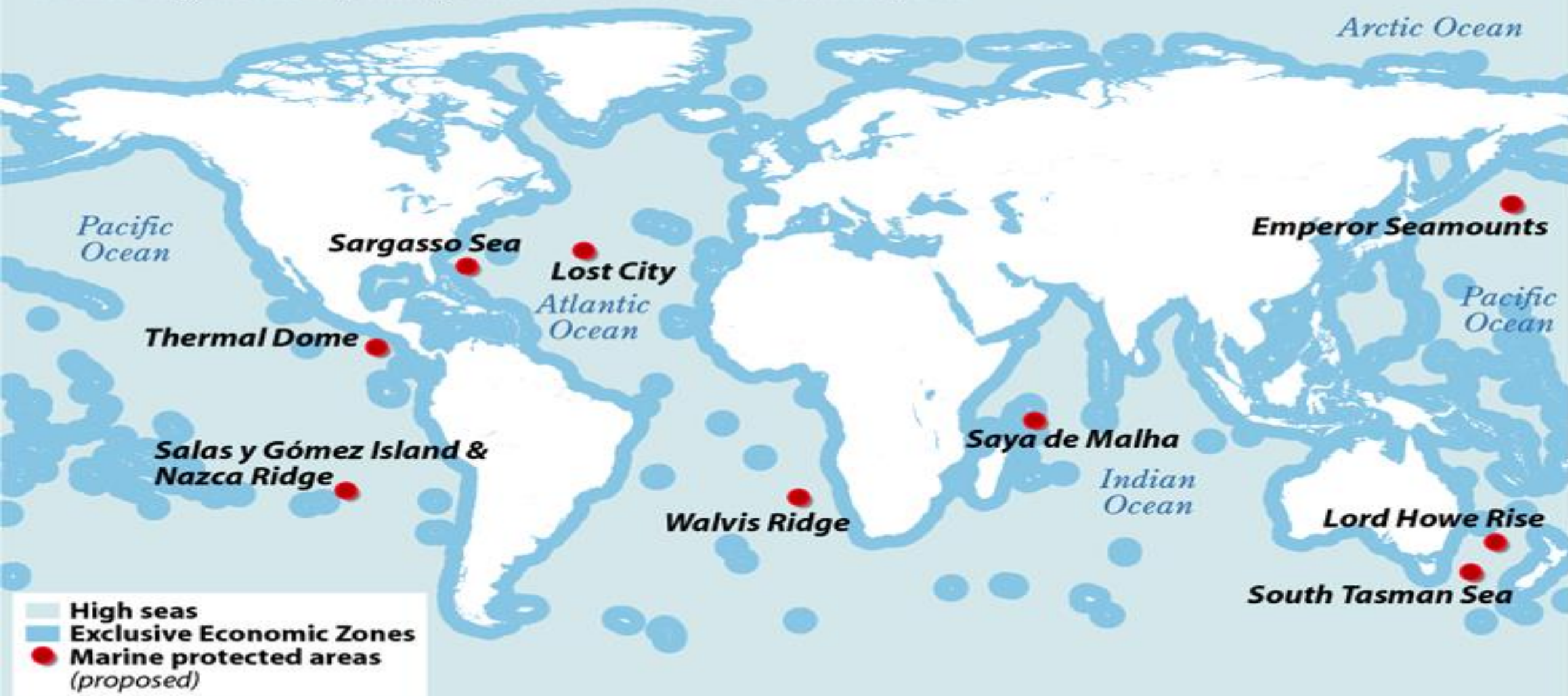


AREA COVERED BY INTERNATIONAL WATERS



Protecting the High Seas

A new United Nations treaty creates a framework for collaborative international management and conservation of open-ocean areas outside national jurisdictions. Marine scientists have identified at least nine high-priority areas to protect ocean ecosystems that are important for biodiversity and for capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.



Landmark Agreement:

The High Seas Treaty has often been compared **with the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change** in its significance and potential impact.

The treaty deals only with oceans that are outside the national jurisdiction of any country. Typically, national jurisdictions extend up to 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coastline, an area that is called exclusive economic zones or EEZs. Areas outside of EEZs of every country are known as high seas or international waters. They constitute about 64%, roughly two-thirds, of the total ocean area and are considered global commons. They belong to no one and everyone enjoys equal rights for navigation, overflight, economic activities, scientific research, or laying of infrastructure like undersea cables.

**Territorial
Sea
Baseline**

**Contiguous
Zone**

Limited
enforcement
zone

3 M

12 M

24 M

200 M

**State/
Territory
Coastal
Waters**

**Territorial
Sea**

Exclusive Economic Zone

Sovereign rights for exploring, exploiting,
conserving and managing living and
non-living resources of the water column
and underlying continental shelf

The High Seas

Water column beyond national jurisdiction

To outer edge of continental margin
up to a maximum of 350 M from the
TSB or 100 M beyond the 2,500 m
isobath, whichever is the greatest

Sovereignty extends
to the air space,
water column,
seabed and subsoil
allowing for the right
of innocent passage

Continental Shelf

To 200 M inherent sovereign rights for
exploring and exploiting non-living
resources of seabed and subsoil,
plus sedentary species

Beyond 200 M
submission required
to the Commission
on the Limits of
Continental Shelf to
confirm rights

The Area

Seabed and subsoil non-living
resources administered by the
International Seabed Authority

Scale of Rights

**Sovereign
Territory**

**Sovereign rights to the water
column and continental shelf**

**Sovereign rights
to the
continental shelf**

No national rights

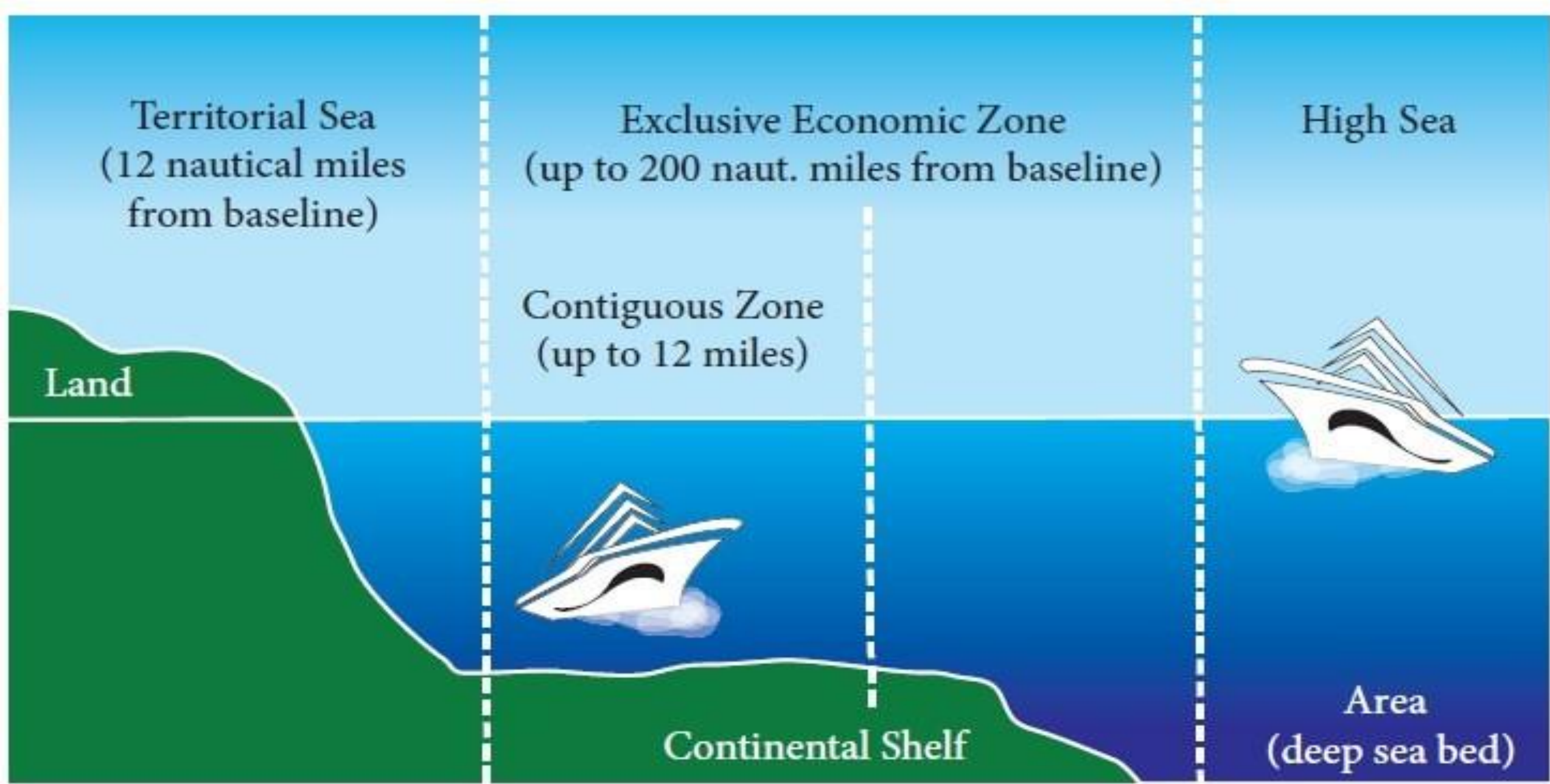
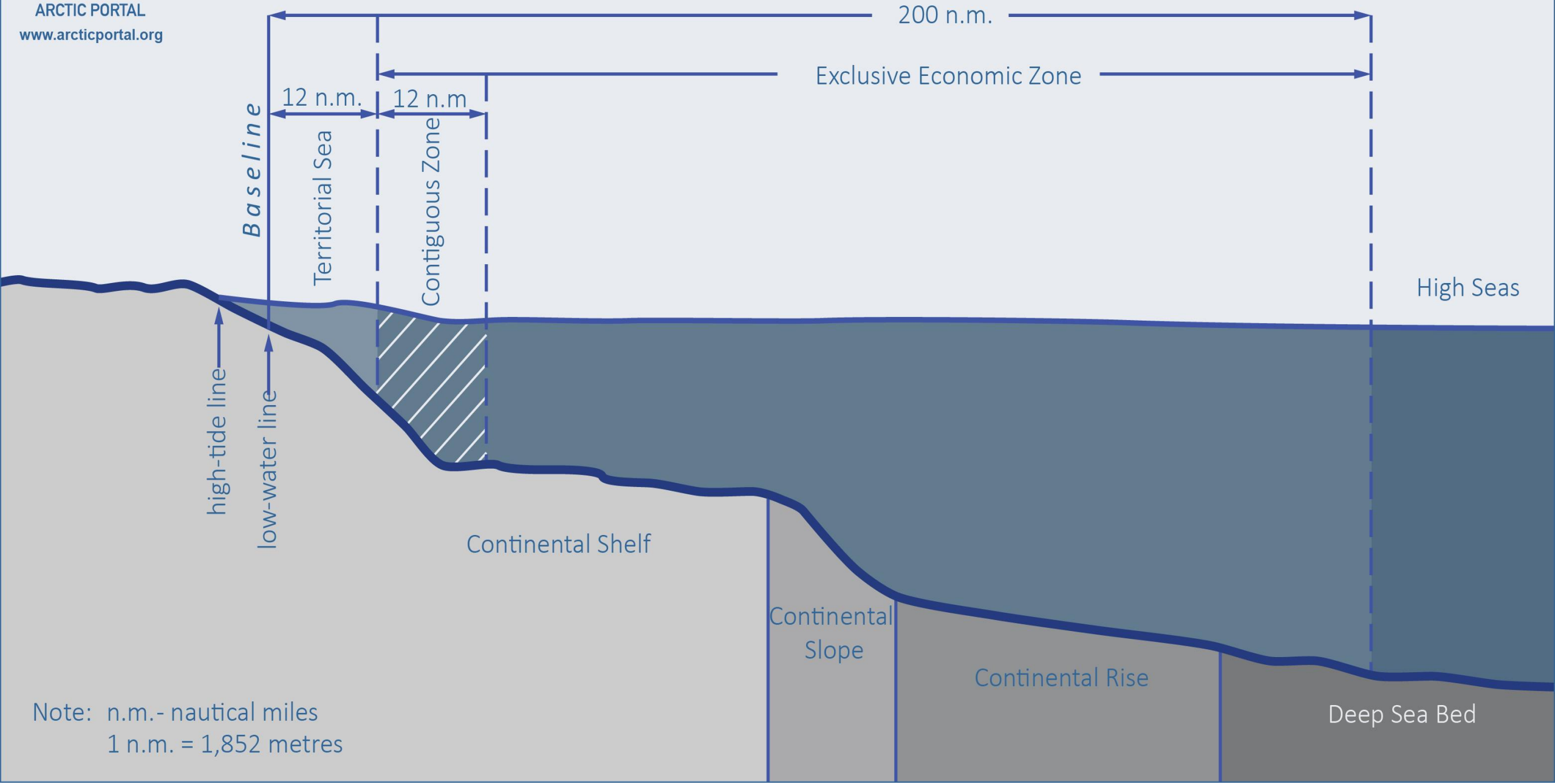


Figure 5.5 Maritime Zones



Note: n.m.- nautical miles
1 n.m. = 1,852 metres

The Exclusive Economic Zones of the Claimant States



Around 67 percent of the world's oceans lie beyond national boundaries. This area is referred to as the “high seas” or “areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ)”— defined by international law as all parts of the ocean that do not fall within a country's economic zone, territorial sea, internal waterways, or archipelagic waters, implying that no country has ownership or regulatory rights to the high seas and its resources.

NEED FOR THE UN HIGH SEAS TREATY

Ocean and biodiversity

- **The high seas comprise 64 per cent of the ocean surface, and about 43 per cent of the Earth.**
- **These areas are home to about 2.2 million marine species and up to a trillion different kinds of microorganisms.**

Ocean and global climate

- **Oceans are an integral part of the global climate cycle, and perform a range of ecological services including absorption of carbon dioxide and Excess heat.**
- **Hence, this treaty is being considered as a landmark in the efforts to keep the planet habitable.**

Unregulated human activities

- **Climate change is already influencing, and is being influenced by, ocean systems, and is exacerbating the pressures on marine biodiversity from unregulated human activities.**
- **It is these specific challenges — a combination of climate change, biodiversity, and pollution — that the High Seas Treaty seeks to address.**

UNCLOS and concerns regarding the biodiversity

- **Though UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) asks countries to protect the ocean ecology and conserve its resources, it does not provide the specific mechanisms or processes to do so.**
- **Hence, it is believed that the High Seas Treaty will work as an implementation agreement under the UNCLOS.**
- **This is similar to the Paris Agreement working under the UN framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**



Significance of the Treaty:

Conservation of Marine Biodiversity: It covers a vast portion of the global ocean- these areas are crucial for maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions that are vital for global marine health.

Governance and Regulation: The treaty establishes a framework for governing human activities in the high seas, such as fishing, mining, and bioprospecting. It seeks to regulate these activities to ensure they are sustainable and do not cause irreversible harm to marine ecosystems.

Global Environmental Protection: Similar to the Paris Agreement on climate change, the BBNJ Agreement represents a global effort to protect and manage resources that are essential for the well-being of present and future generations

Addressing threats like overfishing and habitat destruction, it contributes to global efforts towards sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Equitable Sharing of Benefits: The treaty includes provisions such as pharmaceutical developments. This ensures that benefits derived from these resources are shared fairly among countries and communities, promoting global equity and access to valuable resources.

International Collaboration: It fosters international cooperation and collaboration in ocean governance.

By bringing together countries it strengthens the rule of law and promotes transparency and accountability in global ocean management.

Ratification

- Like any other international law, the High Seas Treaty would come into force only when a certain **minimum number of countries ratify, or accede to**, it. In the case of this treaty, this number is **60**.
- The treaty would become **international law 120 days** after the 60th ratification is submitted.
- Ratification is the process by which a country **agrees to be legally bound to the provisions** of an international law.
- This is **separate from a mere signing** on to an international law.
- Signing indicates that a **country agrees with the provisions** of the international law concerned, and is **willing to abide by it**.
- But **till it ratifies it**, the process for which **varies from country to country**, it is not legally bound to follow that law.
- In countries that have legislative bodies like a parliament, ratification typically requires the **consent of the legislature**.
- In other countries, it might just **need an executive approval or accession**. It is possible for a country to sign on to but not ratify a treaty. In that case, it is **not considered a party to the treaty**.
- The **United States**, for example, signed the **Kyoto Protocol**, the predecessor to the Paris Agreement, but it **did not ratify it because its Senate**, the upper house of the legislature, **did not give its approval**.



India To Ratify

High Seas Treaty

 The Indian Express 

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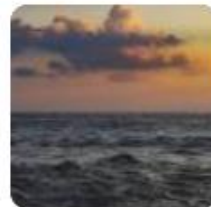
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What is High Seas Treaty India is set to ratify & how it's different from UNCLOS

New Delhi: India has agreed to ratify the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction




The Indian government on Monday said it would soon sign and ratify the High Seas Treaty, a new international legal architecture for maintaining the ecological health of the oceans. The treaty, negotiated last year, is meant for reducing pollution, and for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and other marine resources in ocean waters.

High seas are areas outside the national jurisdiction of any country because of which the treaty is also known as the agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ). It is formally called the Agreement on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

India, like most other nations, was a party to the nearly 20 years of negotiation that resulted in the finalisation of the treaty last year. As such, the decision to sign and ratify the treaty is not unexpected. Ninety-one countries have already signed the treaty, while eight of them have also ratified it.

India's High Seas Pledge

India plans to sign and adopt the UN High Seas Treaty for protecting marine biodiversity in international waters

An underwater photograph showing a school of fish swimming in clear blue water above a diverse coral reef. Sunlight filters through the water, creating a bright circular glow. The reef is covered in various types of coral and other marine life.

India's High Seas Pledge

India plans to sign and adopt the UN High Seas Treaty for protecting marine biodiversity in international waters

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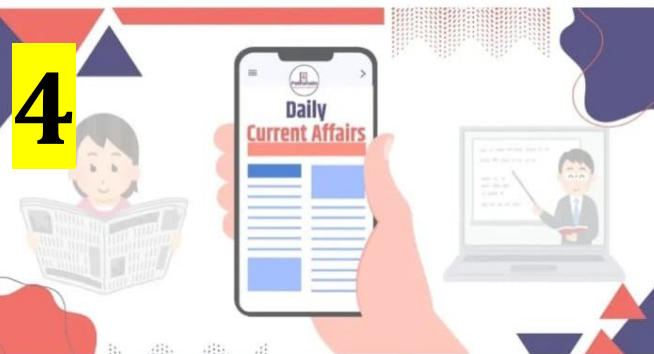
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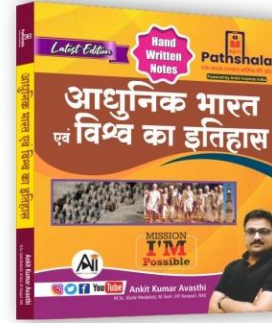
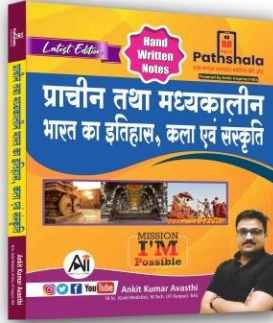
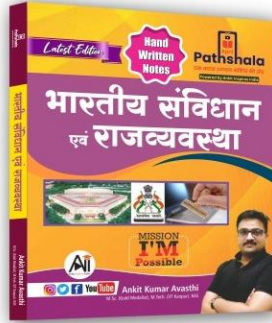
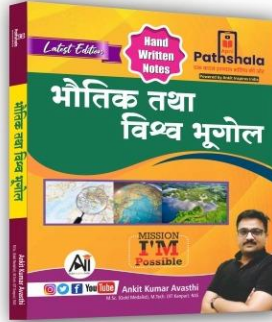
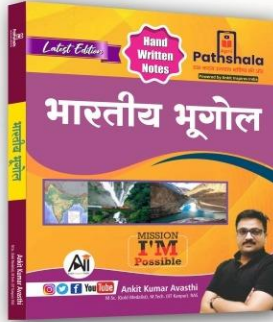
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- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दोलन सिद्धान्त (Oscillating Universe theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिण्ड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

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→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

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