

DAILY PT POINTERS

27th November, 2024



The Hindu-Governance(GSII)-Page6

SC seeks report on Pennaiyar water sharing between T.N. and Karnataka

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday asked the Union government to place on record the report prepared by a committee negotiating a dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of the Pennaiyar river water.

time to the Centre (which facilitated the mediation) to produce the Negotiation Committee's report.

The States had moved into the negotiation mode after Karnataka took the initiative, after the formation of the new government in the State in May 2023, to try and resolve the dispute through talks.

tee under Section 4 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act of 1956 to make a serious endeavour for a resolution between the two States.

In 2018, Tamil Nadu had moved the court against Karnataka's work on check dams and diversions' structures on the river. The State had told the Supreme

ple of Tamil Nadu. The flowing water of an inter-State river is a national asset and no single State can claim exclusive ownership of its water, Tamil Nadu had argued.

It had argued that an 1892 agreement over the water was "valid and binding" on the party States. It had said a river even in-

- The Supreme Court asked the Union government to place on record the report prepared by a committee negotiating a dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of the Pennaiyar river water.
- The river, also called South Pennar, Dakshina Pinakini, Thenpennai, or Ponnaiyar, originates in Karnataka's Nandi Hills, flows through Tamil Nadu, and empties into the Bay of Bengal. At 497 km, it is the second longest river in Tamil Nadu, after the Kaveri.

The Hindu-Governance(GSII)-Page10

What is the controversy around the Sambhal mosque?

How did the issue around the 16th Century Jama Masjid in Sambhal break out? Are there common threads with the Gyanvapi and Ayodhya Ramjanmabhoomi disputes?

Ziva Us Salam

The story so far

A petition was filed by Hari Shanker Jain and others in the court of the civil judge of the district and sessions court, Sambhal on November 19. The petitioners alleged that the 16th Century Jama Masjid in Sambhal was built at the site of an ancient Hari Har Mandir. The claim was similar to those made in the case of Gyanvapi mosque in Varanasi and Eidgah Masjid Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and Kamal-Maula Masjid in Dhar in Madhya

Pradesh on November 29. The mosque's *intezamia* committee was not consulted by the court. Following the order, a survey was carried out peacefully in the presence of the Superintendent of Police, members of the mosque committee and Sambhal's district magistrate.

However, a second survey carried out on November 24 led to large scale violence. Conducted in the morning, the survey team was preceded by a local *mahant* (priest), one of the petitioners, and followed by some members chanting Jai Shri Ram slogans. A police party accompanied the surveyors. A large

group of people gathered around their daily chores. The residents alleged the police ransacked their homes.

What is the mosque's history?

Unlike Ayodhya or Varanasi, the Sambhal dispute cropped up only this year. For centuries, people of different communities have lived peacefully here. The Jama Masjid in Sambhal is one of the three mosques built by Mughal Emperor Babur during his reign between 1526 and 1530; the other two being the mosque in Panipat and the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya which was demolished in 1992. The Sambhal mosque was built by Babur's

What is the Places of Worship Act?

The Sambhal dispute has once again cast fresh spotlight on the Places of Worship Act 1991 under which the religious character of all places of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947, has to be maintained. The only exception was the then ongoing dispute around the Babri Masjid-Ramjanabhoomi. The Act was aimed at shutting out the possibilities of any further contestations around places of worship. The Act's Section 3 leaves no room for debate by clearly barring the conversion in full or part of a place of any religious denomination into a place of worship of a different religious denomination.

What are the challenges to the Act?

The petition filed in Sambhal seeks to change the basic character of the place of worship, in contravention of the 1991 Act. The petitioners quote the oral observation of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud who said in 2022 that the "ascertainment of a religious character of a place, as a procedural instrument, may not

- A petition was filed in the Sambhal district court on November 19, 2024, by Hari Shanker Jain and others, claiming that the 16th-century Jama Masjid in Sambhal was built on the site of an ancient Hari Har Mandir, similar to claims made in other religious disputes in India.
- The Jama Masjid in Sambhal, built by Mughal Emperor Babur's general Mir Hindu Beg in 1528, has long been a site of religious significance. Some claim it was constructed over a Vishnu temple, leading to tensions between communities. The dispute has drawn attention to the Places of Worship Act, 1991, which mandates maintaining the religious character of places of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947, with an exception for the Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi dispute. The petition in Sambhal challenges this law, and the Supreme Court is yet to decide on ongoing challenges to the Act, which aims to prevent the alteration of religious sites' character.

The Hindu-Miscellaneous -Page11

Norway's apology to Sami and other minority groups for assimilation policies

A century-long process of Norwegianisation of indigenous peoples and migrant groups commenced in the 1850s. These policies finally came to an end in the 1960s, with laws formally repealed or replaced in 1963. Yet, discrimination has continued the groups have been adversely affected

EXPLAINER

Sruthi Darbhamulla

The story so far:-

Last week, Norway's Parliament, the Storting, issued an unreserved apology for its assimilation policies towards Sami, Kven and Forest Finn peoples. It



- Norway's Parliament issued an unreserved apology for its past assimilation policies towards the Sami, Kven, and Forest Finn peoples, following a report by the Truth and Reconciliation Committee.
- These policies, which began in the 1850s and lasted until the 1960s, aimed to suppress indigenous languages, cultures, and traditional practices. Sami children were separated from their families and sent to boarding schools, and indigenous beliefs were replaced by Christian teachings.
- The Sami, Kvens, and Forest Finns are distinct groups with long histories in Norway, with the Sami being an indigenous people spread across northern Europe and the Kvens and Forest Finns being migrants from Finland.

The Hindu-Economy -Page14

Milk, meat and egg production increased in 2023-24: Centre

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Milk production in the country saw a 3.78% increase in 2023-24 over the 2022-23 estimates, shows the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024, pre-



- Milk production in India increased by 3.78% in 2023-24, reaching an estimated 239.3 million tonnes, according to the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024. This marks a 5.62% compounded annual growth over the past decade. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer, contributing 16.21% of the country's milk, followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. West Bengal recorded the highest growth in milk production for 2023-24.
- Egg production for 2023-24 is estimated at 142.77 billion, with a 6.8% annual growth over the past 10 years. Andhra Pradesh leads in egg production, followed by Tamil Nadu.
- Meat production in India is estimated at 10.25 million tonnes in 2023-24, with poultry accounting for nearly 49% of total meat production. The growth in meat production has been 4.85% annually over the past decade.

Indian Express-IR(GSII)-Page 1

Trump excludes India from initial tariff plans, targets China and Mexico

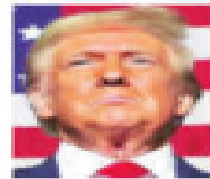
RAVI DUTTA MISHRA
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 26

US PRESIDENT-ELECT Donald Trump, who is set to take office on January 20, has announced plans to impose tariffs on China, Mexico, and Canada. India is absent from his initial tariff plans.

The announcement indicates his administration intends to continue using tariffs as a strategy to bring manufacturing jobs back to the US and leverage this in trade negotiations.

In a social media post, Trump said immediately after taking office, he would sign an executive order imposing a 25 per cent tariff on all goods imported from Mexico and Canada, and 10 per cent tariff on top of existing tariffs

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



Trump is set to take office on Jan 20

EXPLAINED

E Tariff as a leverage

TRUMP CLEARLY intends to leverage tariffs in negotiations with other countries. In his first round plan, he has sought to impose a 10% extra tariff on top of existing tariffs on Chinese goods, unless Beijing curbs smuggling of synthetic opioid fentanyl.

- US President-elect Donald Trump announced plans to impose tariffs on China, Mexico, and Canada starting from his first day in office, aiming to bring manufacturing jobs back to the US and address trade imbalances. He stated he would impose a 25% tariff on all goods from Mexico and Canada, and a 10% tariff on Chinese imports until China curbs the smuggling of fentanyl into the US. Trump also criticized China for not following through on promises to penalize drug dealers.
- While India is not part of Trump's initial tariff plans, he has previously labeled it a "very big trade abuser" and suggested higher tariffs on Indian exports. In 2019, India lost its duty-free access under the US Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), which had allowed \$5.7 billion in tariff-free exports. A Trump presidency may pose renewed tariff pressures on India, although it could benefit from the "China-plus-one" strategy. However, trade barriers could disrupt India's economy by raising inflation and affecting middle-class consumption.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



PIB-IR(GS2)/Economy(GSIII)

Ministry of Commerce & Industry



India signs the Final Act of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty

India reaffirms its commitment to inclusive growth and Intellectual Property protection

Posted On: 26 NOV 2024 11:14AM by PIB Delhi

- After nearly two decades of negotiations, the member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) adopted the landmark Design Law Treaty (DLT). By signing the Final Act of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty, India builds on its progress and reaffirms its commitment to fostering inclusive growth and ensuring equitable access to intellectual property protection.
- The treaty seeks to harmonize the procedural frameworks for industrial design protection, improving the efficiency and accessibility of registration processes across multiple jurisdictions. By standardizing procedural requirements, the DLT reduces administrative burdens, thereby promoting global creativity in design. Its goal is to ensure that the benefits of streamlined design protection are accessible to all stakeholders, with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), startups, and independent designers.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Air-Science and Tech(GSIII)

Govt Announces Quantum Startups For All Domains



Science and Technology Minister Dr Jitendra Singh today announced various quantum startups under the National Quantum Mission in New Delhi. Addressing the gathering, the Minister underlined that the selected startups will represent all major domains of quantum technology like quantum communications, quantum computing, quantum sensing and

The Union Cabinet, approved the National Quantum Mission (NQM) on 19th April 2023 at a total cost of Rs.6003.65 crore from 2023-24 to 2030-31, aiming to seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D and create a vibrant & innovative ecosystem in Quantum Technology (QT). This will accelerate QT led economic growth, nurture the ecosystem in the country and make India one of the leading nations in the development of Quantum Technologies & Applications (QTA). The Mission objectives include developing intermediate-scale quantum computers with 50-1000 physical qubits in 8 years in various platforms like superconducting and photonic technology. Satellite-based secure quantum communications between ground stations over a range of 2000 kilometers within India, long-distance secure quantum communications with other countries, inter-city quantum key distribution over 2000 km as well as multi-node Quantum networks with quantum memories are also some of the deliverables of the Mission.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Air-Culture(GSI)

Nagaland Gears Up For Hornbill Festival



- The Hornbill Festival is an annual cultural celebration held during the first week of December at the Kisama Heritage Village, about 12 km from Kohima, Nagaland. Conceived to showcase the diverse cultures of all Naga tribes, the festival blends traditional and contemporary elements, promoting unity in diversity. Since its inception in 2000, the festival has significantly boosted tourism in the state.
- The Kisama Heritage Village, home to a cluster of 17 indigenous houses (Morungs), each representing a different Naga tribe, serves as a platform for visitors to experience the unique cultures and traditions of the Naga people in one place. The goal of the heritage village is to preserve and promote the region's cultural heritage while supporting tourism.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Air-Economy(GSIII)

Voyage Sri Lanka 2024 Conference On Blue Economy Potential Held In Colombo



- A Conference on potential of blue economy in the Indian Ocean region, Voyage Sri Lanka 2024, was held at Colombo today. Speaking at the Conference, Vice Chairman of India Sri Lanka chamber of Commerce and Industry Dr. Naresh Bana has said that Neighbourhood first policy and increasing trade and commerce between India and Sri Lanka is important for both countries. He added that India has been helping Sri Lanka in several ways including in energy sector, ports, railways among others. Dr. Bana said that India through the International Solar Alliance has helped Sri Lanka through capacity building, financing and execution of projects apart from helping develop wind energy capabilities of about 500 Mega Watts.
- Blue economy contributes 4 percent to India's GDP and covers 95 percent of all international trade by volumes. With immense impact and potential, India's G20 presidency highlighted the need to build a sustainable and resilient blue economy.