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MINISTRY OF
SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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Eight former Navy officers get death penalty in Qatar

India says it is 'deeply shocked', exploring legal options; adds it will take up the matter with Qatari authorities; the Indian nationals employed in Doha were accused of breaching sensitive secrets

Suhasini Haider
Kallol Bhattacharjee

NEW DELHI

Eight former Indian Navy personnel, who had been employed by a company in Doha, were handed the death penalty by a local court in Doha on Thursday in an alleged case of espionage. The Indian government expressed shock at the verdict, and said all legal options were being explored.

The eight men – Captain Navtej Singh Gill, Captain Saurabh Vashisht, Commander Purnendu Tiwari, Captain Birendra Kumar Verma, Commander Sugunakar Pakala, Commander Sanjeev Gupta, Commander Amit Nagpal and Sailor Ragesh – have been in the custody of Qatari authorities since August 2022. The Court of First Instance of Qatar passed the judgment against them, according to a statement by India's Ministry of External Affairs.

On death row

The events that led to the Qatari court's verdict on Thursday



August 30, 2022: Eight former Indian Navy personnel arrested by Qatari authorities, believed to be on charges of espionage

March 2023: Trial begins in the case

October 1: Indian Ambassador to Qatar meets the eight men in prison

October 26: Qatari court pronounces death sentence to all of them

What are India's options now?

■ Pursue legal appeals in the case

■ Resolve case diplomatically

■ Political intervention at the Prime Minister's level to request a pardon

■ Build an international campaign to appeal for clemency

members and the legal team, and we are exploring all legal options. We attach high importance to this case, and have been following it closely. We will continue to extend all consular and legal assistance," the MEA statement said, adding that India would take up the matter with the Qatari authorities.

Breaching secrets

The Indian nationals were employed by Dahra Global Technologies and Consultant Services in Doha, and were allegedly accused of breaching sensitive secrets. They were reportedly involved in training various security-related service providers of the State of Qatar.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 14

Context: Recently, a local court in Doha sentenced eight former Indian Navy personnel, who had been employed by a company in Doha, to the death penalty.

- 8 Navy Officers **were arrested last year in August** on charges of spying on a submarine program on behalf of Israel.
- However, **these charges were not made public** by Qatari authorities.

Background

- **In September 2022**, former Indian naval officers were taken into custody by Qatari authorities on undisclosed charges.
- After being **detained for several months**, it was **disclosed by Qatari authorities** that the eight former naval officers had been engaged in espionage activities, allegedly spying on Qatar's confidential submarine program for Israel.
- A month after their **initial detention and placement in solitary confinement**, the first bail request made by the incarcerated Indian officers was turned down.

Qatar

- **Located:** in the Western Asia, on the Northeastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Bounded by:** Saudi Arabia in the south, rest of three sides; it is surrounded by the Persian Gulf.
- **A strait of the Persian Gulf:** Divides Qatar from its nearby island nation of Bahrain.
- **Capital:** Doha.



India hosting meeting of the United Nations Forum on Forests to deliberate on forest fires and forest certification

Context: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is organising a Country-Led Initiative (CLI) event as **part of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)** from 26-28 October, 2023 at the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

- **Establishment:** It was founded in 2000 under the authority of the UN Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).
- **Objective:** To promote the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests.
- **Annual High-Level Dialogue:** The Forum convenes annually at the UN Headquarters in New York, gathering representatives from all member states and forest-related agencies.
 - It **conducts high-level dialogue on technical matters** in odd years and policy matters in even years.
- **Membership:** With universal membership, the forum is composed of all Member States of the United Nations and specialized agencies.
- **India's Founding Role:** India holds the status of a founding member of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF).

Country-Led Initiative (CLI)

- **Objective:** To **actively engage in UNFF discussions concerning** the implementation of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF).
- **Fostering Knowledge Exchange:** CLI is **committed to promoting the exchange of best practices** among member States of the UNFF, with a specific focus on the effective implementation of SFM and UNSPF.
- **Thematic Focus for the Year:** In the current year, CLI will **concentrate on specific thematic areas, which include addressing forest fires and enhancing forest certification initiatives.**

APAAR ID

This is part of the 'One nation, One Student ID' initiative of the Union government, stemming from NEP 2020

VIDHEESHA KUNTAMALLA
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 26

LAST WEEK, several state governments requested schools to seek parental consent for the creation of a new student identity card known as the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR). This is part of the 'One nation, One Student ID' initiative of the Centre, stemming from the new National Education Policy of 2020.

What is the purpose?

APAAR, which stands for Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry, is envisioned as a special ID system for all students in India, starting from childhood. Each student would get a lifelong APAAR ID, making it easy to track academic progress from pre-primary education to higher education. APAAR would also serve as a gateway to DigiLocker, a digital system where students can store their documents and achievements, such as exam results, report cards.

What are its benefits?

"The vision is to create a positive change, allowing state governments to track literacy rates, dropout rates, and more, helping them make improvements," Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman of the National Educational Technology Forum, said.

APAAR also aims to reduce fraud and duplicate educational certificates by providing a single, trusted reference for educational institutions. Only first party sources that issue certificates will be allowed to deposit credits into the system, ensuring authenticity.

How will it work?

Every individual will have a unique APAAR ID, which will be linked to the Academic Bank Credit (ABC), which is a digital storehouse that contains the information of the credits earned by students throughout their learning journey. If the student changes schools, all her data in the ABC will be transferred to her new school just by sharing the APAAR ID. She won't need to provide physical documents or transfer certificates.

How will it be created?

To sign up for APAAR, students will have to provide basic information such as name, age, date of birth, gender, and a photograph. This information will be verified using their Aadhaar number.

Students will need to sign a consent form, and they can choose to either accept or decline sharing their Aadhaar number and demographic information with the Ministry of Education for creating the APAAR ID. For minors, parents will have to sign the consent form. Registration for creating APAAR ID is voluntary, not mandatory.

What are the concerns?

Parents and students have concerns about sharing their Aadhaar details because they worry that their personal information could be leaked to outside parties.

"It's important to know that the Aadhaar number is only used for verification to match the name and date of birth. APAAR won't use or share these details with anyone else during registration," said Sahasrabudhe.

LONGER VERSION ON
indianexpress.com/explained

Context: Several state governments have recently requested schools to obtain parental consent for the creation of a new student identity card, known as the APAAR.

APAAR ID

- **About:** APAAR, which stands for **Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry**, is envisioned as a special ID system for all students in India, starting from childhood.
- **Each student would get a lifelong APAAR ID, making it easy to track academic progress** from pre-primary education to higher education.
- **APAAR would also serve as a gateway to Digi locker**, a digital system where students can store their documents and achievements, such as exam results, report cards.

Benefits

- **Vision:** To create a **positive change, allowing state governments** to track literacy rates, dropout rates, and more, helping them make improvements.
- **Aim:** To **reduce fraud and duplicate educational certificates** by providing a single, trusted reference for educational institutions.
- **Only first party sources that issue certificates** will be allowed to deposit credits into the system, ensuring authenticity.

How will it work?

- Every individual will have a unique APAAR ID, which will be linked to the Academic Bank Credit (ABC), which is a digital storehouse that contains the information of the credits earned by students throughout their learning journey.
- **If the student changes schools, all her data in the ABC will be transferred** to her new school just by sharing the APAAR ID.

Only the Gir indigenous cow breed is being promoted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission; here is why

Context: Recently, India encountered a unique challenge almost a decade into the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the country's flagship scheme aimed at enhancing indigenous cattle breeds.

- **Instead of improving the quality of all the indigenous breeds**, as envisioned under the scheme, it has ended up **promoting only one indigenous variety, the Gir cow**, across the country.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- **Launched:** In 2014 under the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBD).
- **Aim:** To conserve and develop indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- **Two Major Components:** Research and development of **high-quality semen to increase the chances** of female calf births.
- The **setting up of semen stations to ensure easy access** to high-quality semen for livestock rearers across the country.

Objective of Mission

- **Development and preservation** of native breeds.
- Implement a program for the **enhancement of indigenous cattle breeds** to elevate their genetic characteristics and boost their population.
- **Augment milk output** and efficiency.
- Elevate common cattle by **introducing superior indigenous breeds** such as Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Deoni, Tharparkar, and Red Sindhi.

Gir Cow

- The Gir cow is a famous **Indian-born dairy cattle breed**. Gir's cattle native tract is Gir hills and forests of Kathiawar.
- This includes the Gujarat **districts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, and Rajkot**.
- This breed was **imported by the United States, Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil**.

Israel Gaza war: 9 Arab nations condemn violations of international law, issue statement



Context: Amid the Israel-Hamas war, nine Arab countries recently issued a joint statement condemning the targeting of civilians and violations of international law in Gaza.

- The nine Arab countries include Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

International Humanitarian Law

- **About:** It is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict.
 - It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare.
- **Known as:** The law of war or the law of armed conflict.
- **Origin:** It is rooted in the rules of ancient civilizations and religions – warfare has always been subject to certain principles and customs.

International Humanitarian Law Cover

- **Two Areas:** The protection of those who are not, or no longer, taking part in fighting;
- **Restrictions on the means of warfare in particular weapons and the methods of warfare,** such as military tactics.

RCS- UDAN Completes 6 Successful Years

UDAN Scheme (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik)

- **Launched:** In 2017. The scheme is a component of the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- **Objective:** To develop a regional aviation market. It seeks to connect under-served and unserved airports in India through the revival of existing airstrips and airports.
- **Over the period of 6 years,** various versions of UDAN Scheme were launched
 - **UDAN 1.0:** 5 airlines companies were awarded 128 flight routes to 70 airports (including 36 newly made operational airports)
 - **UDAN 2.0:** 73 underserved and unserved airports were announced and for the first time, helipads were also connected.
 - **UDAN 3.0:** In coordination with the Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Routes were included. In addition to Seaplanes for connecting Water Aerodromes, several routes in the North-East Region came under the ambit of the scheme.
 - **UDAN 4.0:** Gave impetus to North-Eastern Regions, Hilly States, and Islands. The operation of helicopters and seaplanes incorporated.
- **Significance**
 - RCS-UDAN is **contributing to the growth of the civil aviation industry** as four new & successful airlines have come up in the last 6 years.
 - This **initiative has successfully connected destinations** such as Khajuraho, Deoghar, Amritsar, and Kishangarh (Ajmer), which have substantial relevance in religious tourism.

Context: Recently, the **Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN** (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik), a government-backed initiative to enhance infrastructure and connectivity in India, especially in remote and **underserved regions, marked its sixth anniversary.**

SCO countries should respect each other's sovereignty: EAM

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: Members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) should work together to promote stability and prosperity in the region by strictly adhering to principles of international law, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other and encourage economic cooperation, external affairs minister S Jaishankar said on Thursday in an apparent dig at China.

Addressing the 22nd session of the Council of Heads of Government of SCO at Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan, he said "SCO should work together to promote stability and prosperity in the region by strictly adhering to the principles of international law, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other and encouraging economic cooperation."

He also emphasised the significance of the "centrality" of interests of Central Asian countries in overcoming the global challenges and called for "closer cooperation"



External affairs minister S Jaishankar addresses the 22nd session of the Council of Heads of Government of SCO, in Bishkek.

"within the SCO countries that include India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. "Today when the world is facing challenges, looming economic recession, broken supply chains, food and energy insecurity this calls for closer cooperation with the SCO, in this context, the centrality of the interests of Central Asian States plays a key role," he said.

India-China relations are currently in one of their worst phases in six decades, with the

standoff on the LAC entering in its fourth year. After several rounds of military and diplomatic talks, the two sides withdrew frontline forces from both banks of Pangong Lake, Gogra and Hot Springs, but were unable to make headway on the larger "friction points" at Demchok and Demchok.

Meanwhile, Jaishankar said that the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) and the International North-South Transport Corridor could become "prosperity enablers".

The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, which many see as an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative, was jointly announced by the leaders of the US, India, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Germany, Italy and the European Union on the sidelines of the G20 summit in September.

The International North-South Transport Corridor is a 7,200-km long multimode network of ship, rail, and road routes for moving freight between India, Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.

Beijing was the lender of choice for many nations over the past decade. Many borrowed heavily from China. There have been global concerns over debt traps and regional hegemony by China using its ambitious Belt and Road infrastructure projects. During its SCO presidency, Jaishankar said India focused on five new verticals of cooperation- Startups and Innovation, Traditional Medicine, Science and Technology, Youth Empowerment and Shared Buddhist Heritage.

Context: Recently, **External Affairs Minister Of India** emphasized that members of the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** should collaborate to advance regional stability and prosperity by upholding international law principles, respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and fostering economic cooperation.

- India-China relations are **currently in one of their worst phases in six decades**, with the standoff on the LAC entering in its fourth year.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- About:** It is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation of Eurasian Nations with a secretariat in Beijing.
- Formation:** 15 June 2001 by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- Members:** China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- Headquarter:** Shanghai (China)
- Aim:** It is a political, economic and military organisation that aims at maintaining peace, security and stability in the region.

Importance of the SCO for India

- Economic Cooperation:** to strengthen economic ties with Central Asian countries, which possess abundant natural resources and diversification of economic partnerships
- Energy Security:** With vast reserves of oil and gas, Central Asia offers an opportunity for India to enhance its energy security.
- Cultural Cooperation:** Designation of cultural capital: The SCO member countries have agreed to designate one city each year as the tourism and cultural capital, with "Kashi" (Varanasi) being the first cultural capital under this initiative.
- Counterterrorism:** The SCO places significant emphasis on cooperation in countering terrorism.

PM hails Cabinet's nod to Jamrani Dam project's inclusion under PMKSY-AIBP

Context: Recently, the government of India approved the inclusion of the Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP).

Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project

- The project's goal is to build a dam close to Jamrani village, spanning the Gola River, a tributary of the Ram Ganga River, situated in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand.
- A significant portion of the irrigation advantages from this project will extend to the adjacent state of Uttar Pradesh.
- This initiative marks the seventh project to be incorporated into the PMKSY-AIBP list.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

- **Launched:** In 2015
- **Sponsored by:** It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, providing central grants to the State Governments for specific activities (90:10 for NE states & 75:25 for rest).
- **Nodal Ministry:** Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- **Objective:** To improve the physical accessibility of water on agricultural lands, increase the cultivated areas with guaranteed irrigation,
- Enhance efficiency in on-farm water usage, and promote the adoption of sustainable water conservation methods.



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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Total area brought under precision irrigation system is **2.36 lakh ha** and **18750** water harvesting structures have been created having **27835 ha** potential for protective irrigation.
- During 2016-17, funds allocated to PMKSY is **Rs. 2340 cr** and **8 lakh ha** has been targeted under micro irrigation.
- Farmers can contact District Agriculture/Horticulture officer for obtaining subsidy on drip/ sprinkler irrigation technique.
- Priority is given to projects which are close to completion so that **farmers can get immediate benefit**.

For more information, please contact 1800-180-1551.

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Components

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.
- **Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):** It consists of four sub-components, being Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and GroundWater (GW) Development component.
- **Per Drop More Crop:** Programme management, preparation of State/District Irrigation Plan, approval of annual action plan, Monitoring etc.

EU-India Joint Naval Exercise Enhances Gulf of Guinea Maritime Security

Context: Recently, the European Union (EU) and India collaborated for their inaugural naval exercise in the Gulf of Guinea, marking the first time they joined forces in this region.

Joint Naval Exercise

- India and the European Union (EU) successfully conducted their inaugural joint naval exercise in the Gulf of Guinea on October 24, 2023.
- This exercise was the culmination of collaborative efforts that transpired following the third meeting of the EU-India Maritime Security Dialogue on October 5, 2023, in Brussels.
- During the joint naval exercise, the Indian Navy's INS Sumedha, an Offshore Patrol Vessel, teamed up with three vessels from EU Member States: the Italian Navy Ship ITS Foscari, the French Navy Ship FS Ventôse, and the Spanish Navy Ship Tornado.

Gulf of Guinea

- The Gulf of Guinea constitutes the most northeastern section of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.
- This gulf serves as the point where the Equator and Prime Meridian intersect, marked at zero degrees latitude and longitude.
- The Gulf of Guinea receives various river inflows, including the Niger and Volta rivers.



13th-Century Balban's Tomb Inside Mehrauli Park Goes Under The Knife

Believed To Be First Monument Built In Indo-Islamic Architectural Style

Anuja Jainwal@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started restoration and conservation work at Ghiyas-ud-din Balban's 13th century tomb, located inside the Mehrauli Archaeological Park. It is believed to be the first monument built in the Indo-Islamic architectural style.

Though vegetation growth has been removed from around the structures, conservation work of the monument, which was discovered in the mid-20th century, will commence after a few days and is expected to be completed by January next year.

ASI superintending archaeologist (Delhi circle) Praveen Singh said that the work to strengthen the loose structures, spread in nearly 5 acres, will begin at the preliminary stage. The restoration work, costing an estimated Rs 35 lakh, will be completed in three months.



The conservation of the monument, which was discovered in the mid-20th century, is expected to be completed by January next year

Balban, one of the most powerful slave sultans after Iltutmish, was buried within the archaeological park, in a building once built by the Sultan himself called the Dar-ul-Amaan (Haven of Safety). Though in ruins and devoid of decorations, Balban's tomb is unique for its architecture as it was the first built in the Indo-Islamic style.

true arches.

Unlike the corbelled arches of Qutub Complex, the true arches of Balban's tomb have the keystone placed at the centre, which evenly distributes weight of the superstructure. From here on, true arches become a common feature of the Indo-Islamic architecture of Delhi.

come out after pruning will be strengthened, as it was found in a damaged condition.

This is preliminary conservation and later work will be conducted in several phases and each corner will be covered," conservation architect Mishal Noorie, ASI in-charge of Qutub complex and Balban tomb said, adding that since this tomb is believed to be the first monument built in the Indo-Islamic style, restoration work will have to be done in phases.

According to archaeologists, it is an imposing stone and masonry building. To the east of Balban's tomb, lies a ruined rectangular structure said to be the grave of Khan Shahid, Balban's son, whose original name was Muhammad died fighting against the Mongols near Multan in 1286.

	Indian Architecture (Trabeate style)	Islamic architecture (Arcuate style)
Entrance	Lintel 	Arch 
Top	Shikhara 	Dome 
Minars	Absent	Present
Material Used	Stone	Brick, Lime & Mortar Mortar (1 st cementing agent)

INDO ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE (Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Art and Culture)

Context: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started **restoration and conservation work** at **Ghiyas-ud- din Balban's** 13th century- tomb, located inside the Mehrauli Archaeological Park.

- It is believed to be the **first monument built in the Indo-Islamic architectural style**.

Indo-Islamic Architectural Style

- In the 13th century, Islamic rulers began to settle in **Northern India following the Turkish conquest** of the region.
- These rulers **introduced new artistic and architectural elements**, including calligraphy and ornamentation.
- The **fusion of these new architectural styles with local traditions** brought about a significant transformation in Indian architecture.
- This **architectural style is now recognized as Indo-Islamic Architecture** due to the blend of Islamic and indigenous influences.

Features Of Indo-Islamic Architecture

- Arcuade Form of Architecture:** This style involves the use of arches and domes, primarily designed to support the weight of the upper structure.
- Minars:** Minars were constructed around mosques and mausoleums.
- Non-Representational Art:** Instead of depicting living beings such as humans or animals, the art primarily featured arabesque geometrical patterns and calligraphy.
- Arabesque Patterns:** Arabesque patterns are characterized by the use of geometrical and vegetal ornamentation, featuring a continuous stem that regularly splits to create a series of balanced leafy and secondary stems.
- Jali Works:** These buildings incorporated intricate jali work, with examples found in structures like the Jaipur Ajmera Fort.
- Pietra-Dura Technique:** This technique involved inlaying precious stones and gems into stone walls, with Lapis Lazuli being a notable example used on the walls.
- Example:** Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort, Taj Mahal, Akbar's Tomb, Bibi ka Maqbara, Safdarjung Tomb and Humayun's Tomb.

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