



# Radhakrishnan elected Vice-President of India

The NDA candidate got 452 first preferential votes against the Opposition's joint candidate Justice B. Sudershan Reddy who got 300 votes; while 14 MPs abstained, 15 votes were found to be invalid

**Sobhana K. Nair**  
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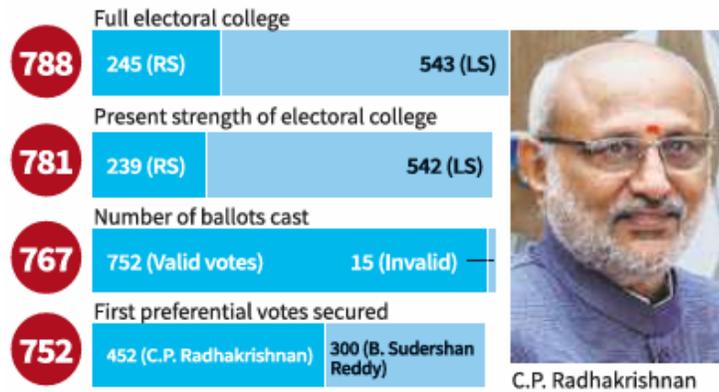
**M**aharashtra Governor C.P. Radhakrishnan was elected the 17th Vice-President of India on Tuesday by a margin of 152 votes. The Opposition fell short of its own expected tally, even as 98.2% of the total electorate cast their ballot.

Mr. Radhakrishnan – the ruling National Democratic Alliance's nominee – got 452 first preferential votes against the joint Opposition candidate Justice B. Sudershan Reddy, who got 300 votes. Fifteen votes were found to be invalid and 14 MPs abstained.

Including the strength of both Houses, the full electoral college comprises 788 electors. With six vacancies in the Rajya Sabha

## Comfortable victory

Radhakrishnan won by a margin of 152 votes, as 98.2% of the total electorate, comprising both Houses of Parliament, cast their ballot



and one in the Lok Sabha, this tally was reduced to 781 for the election.

### Cross-voting

Out of this, 767 electors cast their vote before the polling closed at 5 p.m. Rajya Sabha Secretary-General P.C. Mody, the Returning

Officer for the election, announced the results.

Though the Opposition declared the final count a "moral victory", it still fell short of its own estimated strength of 324, despite having managed to get nearly all of its members to vote. On the other hand,

the NDA and others aligned with the government, which had an presumed strength of 439, seem to have managed an additional 13 votes, indicating cross-voting from the Opposition's ranks.

"Congratulations to Thiru CP Radhakrishnan Ji on winning the 2025 Vice Presidential election. His life has always been devoted to serving society and empowering the poor and marginalised. I am confident that he will be an outstanding VP, who will strengthen our Constitutional values and enhance Parliamentary discourse," Prime Minister Narendra Modi posted on X.

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Other senior Ministers and BJP leaders also congratulated Mr. Radhakrishnan.

Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge extended his wishes to Mr. Radhakrishnan, while also thanking Justice Reddy for putting up a "spirited and principled fight" on behalf of the Opposition. Calling it an ideological battle, he said, "We hope the new Vice President-elect will uphold the highest ethos of Parliamentary traditions, ensuring equal space and dignity for the Opposition, and not succumb to pressures of the ruling dispensation."

In a concession statement, Justice Reddy said that he humbly accepted the outcome. "Our democracy is strengthened not by victory alone, but by the spirit of dialogue, dissent and participation. I remain committed, as a citizen, to upholding the ideals of equality, fraternity, and liberty that bind us together. May our Constitution continue to be the guiding light of our national life," he said.

In his first public remarks after the win, Mr. Radhakrishnan said, "The other side camp (opposition alliance) said that this (election) is an ideological fight, but from the voting pattern, we understand that the nationalistic ideology has emerged victorious."

### ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ନିର୍ବାଚନ

# ଭାରତର ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିବା ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳମାନେ



ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ, ୯/୯: ଦେଶର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ସାମ୍ବିଧାନିକ ପଦବୀ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ପଦ ପାଇଁ ଆଜି ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସଂପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଛି। ଏଥିରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ଜନତା ପାର୍ଟି (ବିଜେପି) ନେତୃତ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଏନ୍ଡିଏ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ତଥା ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଥିବା ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ବିରୋଧୀ ମେଣ୍ଟ ସମର୍ଥିତ ଜୟିଏ ବି ମୁଦର୍ଶନ ରେଡ୍ଡାଙ୍କୁ ପରାଜିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ଏନ୍ଡିଏ ପାଖରେ ସ୍ୱସ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠତା ଥିବାରୁ ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହେବା ସହଜ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ସେ ଅଷ୍ଟମ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହେବେ। ଏଠାରେ ପୂର୍ବତନ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କ ତାଲିକା ଦିଆଗଲା, ଯେଉଁମାନେ ପରେ ଭାରତର ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ:

(୧୯୬୭ରୁ ୧୯୭୮) ଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ୧୯୭୯ରେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ସେ ୧୯୬୬ରୁ ୧୯୬୭ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆଇନ ଓ ନ୍ୟାୟ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଥିଲେ।

**୪. ବସନ୍ତା ଦାନସ୍ତା ଜତି:** ୧୯୭୪ରେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଭାବରେ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ (୧୯୬୨ରୁ ୧୯୬୪) ଥିଲେ। ଜତି ୧୯୬୮ରୁ ୧୯୭୨ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଜିବେରାର ଲେଫ୍ଟନାଣ୍ଟ ଗଭର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଏବଂ ୧୯୫୮ରୁ ୧୯୬୨ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମହାଶୂର ରାଜ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଥିଲେ।

**୫. ଶଙ୍କର ଦୟାଳ ଶର୍ମା:** ସେ ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ (୧୯୮୪ରୁ ୧୯୮୫), ପଞ୍ଜାବ (୧୯୮୫ରୁ ୧୯୮୬) ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର (୧୯୮୬ରୁ ୧୯୮୭) ସମେତ ଅନେକ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ। ୧୯୫୨ରୁ ୧୯୫୬ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେ ଭୋପାଳ ରାଜ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଥିଲେ। ସେ ୧୯୮୭ରୁ ୧୯୯୨ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଭାବରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ। ୧୯୯୨ରେ ଶର୍ମା ଭାରତର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ।

**୬. କ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ କାନ୍ତ:** ୧୯୯୭ରେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସେ ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଥିଲେ (୧୯୯୦ରୁ ୧୯୯୭)।

**୭. ଜଗଦୀପ ଧନଖଡ଼:** ୨୦୨୨ରେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଭାବରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଭାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଧନଖଡ଼ ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ (୨୦୧୯ ରୁ ୨୦୨୨) ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିଲେ।

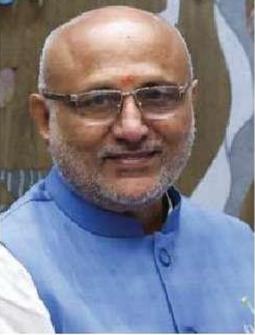
**୧. ଡ. କାକିର ହୁସେନ:** ସେ ୧୯୬୨ରେ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବିହାରର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଥିଲେ। ସେ ୧୯୫୭ରୁ ୧୯୬୨ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ। ପରେ ସେ ୧୯୬୭ ମସିହାରେ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ।

**୨. ବରାହଗିରି ଭେଙ୍କଟ ଗିରି:** ସେ ଉତ୍ତରପ୍ରଦେଶ (୧୯୫୭ରୁ ୧୯୬୦), କେରଳ (୧୯୬୦ରୁ ୧୯୬୫) ଓ ମହାଶୂର (୧୯୬୫ରୁ ୧୯୬୭) ସମେତ ଏକାଧିକ ରାଜ୍ୟର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଥିଲେ। ପରେ ୧୯୬୯ ମସିହାରେ ତତ୍କାଳୀନ ହୁସେନଙ୍କ ଦେହାନ୍ତ ପରେ ସେ ଭାରତର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ।

**୩. ଗୋପାଳ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ପାଠକ:** ସେ ମହାଶୂରର ପୂର୍ବତନ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ

## ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିବାଦୀୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍

ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ, ୯/୯: ଏନ୍ଡିଏ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁରମ୍ ପୋନୁସାମୀ ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଜିତିଛନ୍ତି। ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ଙ୍କ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଏନ୍ଡିଏ ସରକାରକୁ ଆହୁରି ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ କରିବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଉଛି। ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଭାବେ ସେ ରାଜ୍ୟସଭାର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବେ, ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଓ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେବ। ଇଣ୍ଡି ମେଣ୍ଟ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ବି ମୁଦର୍ଶନ ରେଡ୍ଡାଙ୍କୁ ହରାଇ ସେ ଦେଶର ୧୫ତମ ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ୨୦୨୪ ଜୁଲାଇ ୩୧ରୁ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ତୁଲାଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସେ ୨୦୨୩ ଫେବୃଆରୀରୁ ୨୦୨୪ ଜୁଲାଇ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଥିଲେ। ୨୦୨୪ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୧୯ରେ ତାମିଲିସାଇ ସୌନ୍ଦରରାଜନଙ୍କ ଇସ୍ତଫା ପରେ ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ଙ୍କୁ ତେଲେଙ୍ଗାନା ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଏବଂ ପୁଡୁଚେରୀ ଉପରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ତାମିଲନାଡୁର ତିରୁପୁରରେ ୧୯୫୭ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୨୦ରେ ଜନ୍ମିତ ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ଓବିସି ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟର। ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଆର୍ଏସ୍ଏସ୍ଏସ୍ ଏବଂ ଭାରତୀୟ ଜନ ସଂଘ ସହ ଜଡ଼ିତ। ୧୯୭୪ରେ ସେ ଜନ ସଂଘର ରାଜ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନିର୍ବାହୀ କମିଟିକୁ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ।



୧୯୮୦ରେ ବିଜେପି ଗଠନ ହେବାପରେ ସେ ବିଜେପିରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ଅତଳ ବିହାରୀ ବାଜପେୟୀଙ୍କର ସହଯୋଗୀ ଥିଲେ। ୧୯୯୮ରେ ସେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ କୋଏମ୍ପାଟ୍ଟିଭ୍ ଲୋକସଭାକୁ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ୧୯୯୯ରେ ପୁନଃ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ୨୦୦୪ରୁ ୨୦୦୭ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ତାମିଲନାଡୁ ବିଜେପି ଶାଖାର ସଭାପତି ଥିଲେ। ଏହି ସମୟରେ ସେ ଏକ ୧୩ ଦିନିଆ ରଥଯାତ୍ରାର ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ନେଇଥିଲେ ଯାହା ୧୯୦୦୦ କିମି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲିଥିଲା। ଏହାପରେ ସେ ୨୦୨୦ରୁ ୨୦୨୨ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦଳର କେରଳ ପ୍ରଭାଚାରୀ ହେଲେ। ଉପରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ହେବାପରେ ସିପି ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ୍ ରାଜ୍ୟସଭାର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ତୁଲାଇବେ। ଜଣେ ମିଷ୍ଟଭାଷୀ ଓ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିବାଦୀୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ଭାବେ ସେ ଏଭଳି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ପୁରାତୁରୁପେ ତୁଲାଇବା ଆଶା କରାଯାଉଛି।

# Decisive step

## Including Aadhaar as 12th document for voter verification is significant

**T**he Supreme Court of India's decisive intervention, ordering the Election Commission of India (ECI) to include the Aadhaar card as one of the 12 valid documents for the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of Bihar's electoral rolls, is vital course correction. It is a resounding victory for the fundamental right to vote, reaffirming the principle that procedural rigidity must not disenfranchise lakhs of eligible citizens. The ECI adopted questionable reasoning, insisting that Aadhaar was merely proof of residency, not citizenship, and was, therefore, inadmissible. The Court rightly dismantled this argument by pointing out the glaring inconsistency: if nine of the other 11 documents, save for a passport or birth certificate, do not conclusively prove citizenship, why single out Aadhaar for exclusion? The Court also said that Aadhaar could be used subject to verification of its authenticity. This judicial clarity was urgently needed. Empirical evidence demonstrates that excluding Aadhaar, which is held by nearly 90% of Bihar's population, in favour of documents such as passports (held by a mere 2%) and others, would have created insurmountable barriers for a vast number of genuine voters, particularly among the poor and the marginalised. The ECI's rushed SIR exercise had already resulted in the exclusion of over 65 lakh electors from the draft roll. A statistical analysis by *The Hindu* of this exclusion reveals several anomalies – disproportionate numbers of women removed, statistically improbable death rates in certain areas, and questionable “permanent shifts” of residents, especially migrant workers and married women. These patterns suggest a flawed process that prioritised haste over accuracy, risking the removal of legitimate voters.

The inclusion of Aadhaar paves the way for a smoother, more accessible verification process. First, it offered a lifeline to those unfairly struck off the rolls among the 65 lakh electors. It also assists electors already on the rolls who require document verification. It vindicates the persistent appeals from political and civil society activists who had warned that the ECI's stance was creating a problematic situation on the ground where Aadhaar was not accepted as a verification document, contradicting the Court's earlier guidance. Its order, on Monday, forces the ECI to align its procedures with the practical realities of identity verification in India today. This ruling has implications beyond Bihar, setting a precedent for all the other revisions envisaged across the country. For the ECI, the goal of electoral roll revision should be to ensure accuracy and inclusivity, not to rush the process through in a way that could affect citizens' rights. The ECI must now pivot toward a more diligent and humane approach, emphasising thorough house-to-house verification and ensuring that the foundation of India's democracy – the electoral roll – is both accurate and truly representative of all its people.

# China digs in on 'rare earth', commands global market

China is world's largest producer of rare earths, contributing over 60% of global production

## DATA POINT

**Sambavi Parthasarathy**

Last month, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology introduced interim measures to tighten controls on 'rare earth' mining and processing. The rules are the latest in Beijing's efforts to centralise oversight of extraction, exports, and refining.

While China's trading partners such as India and the U.S. are seeking alternative sources to reduce dependency, data shows that China's dominance in rare earths stems not only from resource availability but more so from its long-standing strength in mining and research capacity.

Rare earth elements (REEs), despite the name, are not particularly scarce. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), they comprise 17 metals, typically grouped into light rare earths (LREEs) – including lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium and europium – and heavy rare earths (HREEs) such as gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium.

Moreover, in the last five years, China has been the largest exporter, supplying close to 30% of global demand (Chart 3).

Charts 1, 2 and 3 establish China's dominance across reserves, production, and exports.

In April, amid escalating U.S.-China trade tensions, Beijing imposed export restrictions on seven rare earth elements. The move targeted elements used in neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) magnets – essential for clean energy technologies – as well as those critical to ceramics, phosphors, steel, optical glass, fibres, and aerospace applications (Chart 4).

China's decision to curb rare earth exports, amid tit-for-tat tariffs, dealt a significant blow to the U.S., which remains heavily dependent on Chinese supply. The U.S. is the second-largest importer of Chinese rare earths, after Japan (Chart 5). India, too, is heavily dependent on China for its rare earth imports. Since 2021, more than 75% have come from China.

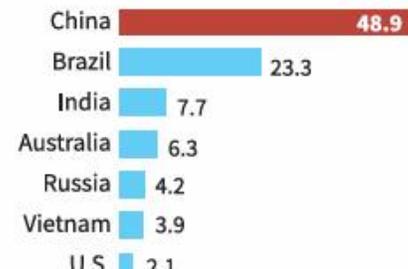
Under China's interim measures announced last month, Chinese companies must now operate within government-set quotas for various minerals and obtain approval to trade in rare earths. This

## Tightening its grip

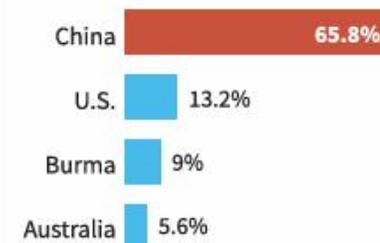
The data for the charts were sourced from the U.S. Geological Survey, UN COMTRADE, the International Energy Agency, AP and Reuters



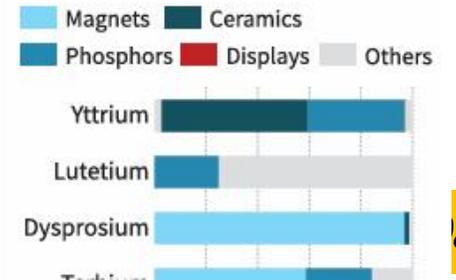
**Chart 1:** Country-wise share (in %) of global reserves of rare earths (as per U.S. Geological Survey 2025)



**Chart 2:** Country-wise share of estimated global mine production of rare earths in the last five years



**Chart 4:** Sector-wise demand for rare earth elements under export controls announced by China in April



# Three soldiers killed as avalanche hits Army base camp in Siachen of Ladakh

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

Three Army personnel, two of them Agniveers, were killed after an avalanche struck a base camp in the Siachen sector of Ladakh on Sunday.

The avalanche hit the camp located at an altitude of around 12,000 feet, trapping the soldiers under snow. A rescue operation was immediately launched, but all three soldiers lost their lives. The bodies were later recovered, officials said.

In a tribute posted on X, the Indian Army's Fire and Fury Corps said: "GOC, Fire and Fury Corps and All Ranks salute Sepoy Mohit Kumar, Agniveer Niraj Kumar Choudhary and Ag-



Siachen presents challenges for troops with incidents of avalanche and severe weather conditions posing risks to soldiers. ANI

niveer Dabhi Rakesh Devabhai, who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty in #Siachen on 09 Sep 2025, and offer deep condolences to the bereaved families in this hour of grief."

Siachen, the world's highest battlefield, presents extreme challenges for troops, with incidents of avalanche and severe weather conditions posing constant risks to soldiers deployed in the region.

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# Governors must act as true guides and philosophers to States, says CJI Gavai

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**  
NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India B.R. Gavai, heading a five-judge Presidential Reference Bench, observed on Tuesday that Governors must act as “true guides and philosophers” to State governments. He agreed with the Kerala government that the working relationship between the two constitutional authorities must be “collaborative”.

Senior advocate K.K. Venugopal, representing Kerala, suggested that the Governors of States ruled by non-NDA parties, such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab, Telangana and West Bengal, learn from their counterparts in States ruled by the BJP and its allies, where Bills are granted assent without delay.

“Governors must deal

with Bills ‘as soon as possible’ and not ‘as soon as convenient’,” Mr. Venugopal, assisted by advocate C.K. Sasi for the State, submitted.

In its written submissions, Kerala said that eight Bills presented to its Governor had remained pending for periods between seven and 23 months.

“There are as many as 28 States and three Union Territories with Legislative Assemblies. Except for five States, i.e. Punjab, Telangana, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, 26 of the State governments or Union Territories had not gone to court complaining about the withholding of assent for long periods. This would mean that the legislatures and the Governors are *ad idem* [in agreement] in regard to the Bills becoming law. Hence, any

approach to the functioning of the Governor cannot be on the basis that the Governor is an adversary of the legislature, but, on the other hand, the example set by the other 26 Governors should be treated as the norm,” Mr. Venugopal submitted.

### ‘Will create dyarchy’

Senior advocate Gopal Subramaniam, for Karnataka, said that giving Governors expansive powers would create a dyarchy – a government with two independent authorities – in a State. “The repository of real power in a parliamentary democracy is the legislature in its role as the representatives of the people... Allowing Governors power to exercise his discretion in all his functions would render national elections a numerical ex-



Time after time, this court has laid down timelines. But such orders only became fodder for more litigation. Take a look at the medical admission cases. We fix timelines for admission every year. The next year, applications are filed to extend the timeline

**JUSTICE P.S. NARASIMHA**  
Supreme Court judge

ercise in expensive futility,” Mr. Subramaniam submitted.

Mr. Venugopal argued that the Governor must not act as an adversary. He is, in an actual sense, intimately a part of the State Legislature. “He is as much interested in the success of State Bills, which are for the welfare of the people,” he submitted.

### Specific deadlines

The Bench is hearing a Pre-

sidential Reference on whether timelines to deal with State Bills can be imposed on Governors and the President. The Reference followed the Supreme Court’s judgment in a case against the Tamil Nadu Governor on April 8, which declared three-month deadlines for Governors and the President to decide the fate of the Bills placed before them for assent or consideration, respectively, under

Articles 200 and 201.

Senior advocate Arvind Datar questioned why the court must be content with requesting the Governors to act on Bills within a “reasonable time”.

“Why should Your Lordships keep the timelines vague by saying ‘do this within a reasonable time’? The Supreme Court must specify – three months, six months. By fixing specific timelines, the court gives complete clarity and certainty,” Mr. Datar submitted.

### Wrangling on timelines

Justice P.S. Narasimha on the Bench referred to instances in the past when the court had specified timelines, especially in medical admission cases, only to end up with more litigation.

“Time after time, this

court has laid down timelines. But such orders only became fodder for more litigation. Take a look at the medical admission cases. We fix timelines for admission every year. The next year, applications are filed to extend the timeline,” Justice Narasimha told Mr. Datar.

Noting that the Reference Bench was interpreting the Constitution, the senior counsel said that the interpretation must help the Constitution work better.

The Governor, State legislature, and the Union government are all components of governance, he said, warning that if one component acted truant by delaying assent to Bills, the whole system of governance would crumble.

Mr. Datar said that if the Supreme Court could

weave the principle of substantive due process (protection of fundamental rights from government abuse) into the Constitution, it could very well read timelines into Articles 200 and 201.

The State of Telangana, represented by senior advocate S. Niranjan Reddy, submitted that the advisory jurisdiction of the top court under Article 143 was not restricted by the separation of powers.

“Acting under the advisory jurisdiction, the Supreme Court, which is answering the President’s questions, can give a collective opinion that the President/Governor must follow a three-month timeline. Though only an opinion of the Supreme Court under Article 143, it still has great persuasive value,” Mr. Reddy submitted.

# Union govt. seeks 'factual report' on forest rights complaint concerning Nicobar project

**Abhinay Lakshman**

NEW DELHI

The Union government has sought a "factual report" from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration on points raised in a complaint by the Tribal Council of Little and Great Nicobar that forest rights had not been settled before diverting around 13,000 hectares for the ₹81,000-crore Great Nicobar Island project in August 2022.

In August, *The Hindu* reported about the complaint to Tribal Affairs Minister Jual Oram that the administration had made a "false" representation to the Centre in certifying that all rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 had been identified and settled before diverting the required forest land for the project in the certifi-



The Andaman and Nicobar Island administration has maintained that it need not implement the Forest Rights Act of 2006. GETTY IMAGES

cate issued on August 18, 2022.

The council said its consent had been "obtained under pressure" and withdrawn formally soon after in a letter to the government. The certificate contradicted the administration's position in monthly FRA progress reports to the Ministry that it does not need to implement the Act.

In a letter to the Chief

Secretary of the Union Territory on Monday, the Ministry asked for a "factual report addressing each of the points raised in the said news report and the letter of Tribal Council".

The Ministry said it had received the letter from the Tribal Council, "raising the issue that the Forest rights guaranteed to the Nicobarese in Great Nicobar Island have not been settled under the FRA, 2006, and

Nicobarese have not consented to diversion of forest lands...".

Earlier this year, Mr. Oram said concerns over the project are being "examined". Weeks after sending the complaint to Mr. Oram in July, the Tribal Council said it had received no response.

The council then wrote to the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi, on August 26, flagging the authorities' "refusal" to engage in dialogue with them. This prompted Mr. Gandhi to write to Mr. Oram last week, urging his office to examine the concerns raised by the council.

On Monday, Congress Parliamentary Party Chairperson Sonia Gandhi, in an article in *The Hindu*, criticised the Centre over this project, calling it a "planned misadventure".

After sending the complaint to Mr. Oram, a member of the Tribal Council told *The Hindu* that it had recently been made aware of the August 2022, certificate issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Nicobar, certifying, "The complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA has been carried out..." But the Tribal Council said that the process of identification and settlement of rights under the FRA "has not even been initiated".

According to the progress reports, the administration has maintained that it does not need to implement the FRA, arguing that tribespeople's rights were already protected on the islands under the Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Act, 1956 which enables the administration to unilaterally divert forest land.

# Centre grants licences to five firms to manufacture its first indigenous malaria vaccine

**Bindu Shajan Perappadan**

NEW DELHI

The Union government has given licences to five firms for manufacturing and commercialisation of its first indigenous multi-stage malaria vaccine developed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and its partners.

Indian Immunologicals Ltd., Techinvention Lifecare Private Ltd., Panacea Biotec Ltd., Biological E Ltd., and Zydus Lifesciences will make the vaccine targeting the parasite before it enters the bloodstream to prevent transmission.

The council said it was an affordable, stable, and scalable solution. It remains effective for more than nine months at room temperature, it said.



The ICMR-developed vaccine targets the parasite before it enters the bloodstream.

The ICMR had invited expression of interest from eligible organisations, companies, and manufacturers for transfer of technology for commercialisation of “a recombinant chimeric multi-stage malaria vaccine (AdFalcivax) against *Plasmodium falciparum* useful in preventing infection in humans

and minimising community transmission”.

The goal is to facilitate the commercialisation of the vaccine to prevent and minimise malaria transmission.

“The pre-clinical validation of this technology was conducted in collaboration with ICMR-National Institute of Malaria Research, another constituent institute of ICMR, and National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, an autonomous research institute of the Department of Biotechnology,” the council said.

Malaria remains one of the major public health problems in India. The country carries 1.4% of the global malaria case burden, and accounted for 66% of cases in the South-east Asia region.

# ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ, ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଭୂମି ସହର ମାନ୍ୟତା ପୁରସ୍କାର

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୯/୯(ଇମିସ): କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପରିବେଶ, ଜଳାଳ ଏବଂ ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଆଜି ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପୁରସ୍କାର ଏବଂ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଭୂମି ସହର ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଅନୁଗୁଳ ସହର ଉନ୍ନତ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଛି। ୩ ଲକ୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ ଅନୁଗୁଳ ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଛି। ଅନୁଗୁଳ ମୋଟ ୨୦୦ରୁ ୧୯୧ ପଏଣ୍ଟ ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଛି। ପୁରସ୍କାର ବାବଦରେ ୧୨ଲକ୍ଷ ୫୦ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଛି। ସଡ଼କ ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି ଓ ଜନ ସଚେତନତା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଛି। ସେହିପରି ୩ରୁ ୧୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୪ର୍ଥ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିଥିବା ବେଳେ କଟକ ୧୦ମ, ରାଉରକେଲା ୧୭ତମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିଛି। ୩ ଲକ୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ବର୍ଗରେ ଅନୁଗୁଳ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ତାଳଚେର ୪ର୍ଥ, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ୧୧, କଳିଙ୍ଗନଗର ୧୯ତମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିଥିବା

ରିପୋର୍ଟରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି। ଜାତୀୟ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ଅଧୀନରେ ୧୩୦ଟି ସହରରେ ତିନୋଟି ବର୍ଗରେ ଏହି ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ୧୦ ଲକ୍ଷରୁ ଅଧିକ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ ଇନ୍ଦୋର ୨୦୦ରୁ ୨୦୦ ପଏଣ୍ଟ ହାସଲ କରି ପ୍ରଥମ ହୋଇଛି। ଏହି ବର୍ଗରେ ଜବଲପୁର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ, ଆଗ୍ରା ଓ ସୁରତ ମିଳିତ ଭାବେ ତୃତୀୟ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି ସହରକୁ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ ଦେଢ଼ କୋଟି, ୧ କୋଟି ଓ ୨୫ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କାର ପୁରସ୍କାର ରାଶି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଛି। ୩ରୁ ୧୦ ଲକ୍ଷ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ ଅମରାବତୀ ପ୍ରଥମ, ଝାନ୍ସା ଓ ମୋରାଦାବାଦ ମିଳିତ ଭାବେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ, ଅଲହାବାଦ ତୃତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ହାସଲ କରିଛି। ୩ ଲକ୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ ଦେବସ୍ ପ୍ରଥମ, ପରଝାନୁ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଓ ଅନୁଗୁଳ ତୃତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ହାସଲ କରିଛି। ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ସହରଗୁଡ଼ିକର ମେୟର, ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଓ ମହାନଗର କମିସନରମାନେ ଏହି ପୁରସ୍କାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି।

**୩ଲକ୍ଷରୁ କମ୍  
ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗରେ  
ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଦେଶରେ  
ତୃତୀୟ  
.....  
୧୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ୫୦  
ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କାର  
ପୁରସ୍କାର ପ୍ରଦାନ**





# ବିକଶିତ ହେବ ଆଉ ୨୩ 'ବରପୁତ୍ର ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ'

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୯/୯(ଇମିସ): ବରପୁତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀକୁ 'ବରପୁତ୍ର ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ'ରେ ପରିଣତ କରାଯିବ। ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାମାଜିକ, ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଜଗତକୁ ରଞ୍ଜିତ କରିଥିବା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ, କବି, ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ, ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍, ସମାଜ ସଂସ୍କାରକ ଓ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱଙ୍କ ଅବଦାନକୁ ଯଥୋଚିତ ସମ୍ମାନ ମିଳିବ। ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଅବସରରେ ପ୍ରଧାନମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମୋଦୀ ଏହି ଯୋଜନାର ଶୁଭାରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିଲେ। ଏହା ପରେ ଏକାଧିକ ବୈଠକ କରାଯାଇ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ୨୩ ଜଣ ବରପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ବିକଶିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଚୁଡ଼ାନ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ପଞ୍ଚାୟତିରାଜ ଓ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏହାକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରାଯିବ। ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନାରେ ବିକଶିତ ଓ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟୀକରଣ କରାଯିବ।

**ବରପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କ ବାସଗୃହ ହେବ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ**  
**ୱାର୍ଡ ହେବ ୩୧୫ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା**  
**ଗ୍ରାମର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟୀକରଣ ହେବ**

୨୩ ଜଣ ବରପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ୪ ଜଣ ରହିଛି। ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଗାଁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ହେଲା ସମାଜ ସଂସ୍କାରକ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହରିହର ଦାଶଙ୍କ ଘର ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ବୁକ୍ସ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର, ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ ଜୟୀ ରାଜଗୁରୁ ଓ ଐତିହାସିକ ପଣ୍ଡିତ କୃପାସିନ୍ଧୁ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କ ଘର ବୀରହରେକୃଷ୍ଣପୁର, ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ ବକ୍ସି ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଘର ବ୍ରହ୍ମଗିରି। ସେହିପରି କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ନାୟକଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ତେକୁଳିଗୁମ୍ଫା ଓ ଭାରତୀୟ କ୍ରାନ୍ତିକାରୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଇନ୍ଦିରା ପଣ୍ଡାଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ଜୟପୁର ତାଲିକାରେ ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଛି। ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଚକରା ବିଶୋଇଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ଘୁମୁସର ଓ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମର୍ଦ୍ଦରାଜ ଦେଓଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳ ଖଲ୍ଲିକୋଟର ବିକାଶ କରାଯିବ। ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜରେ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜଦେଓଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ବାରିପଦା ଓ 'ଅଲଟିକି' ଲିପିର ଜନକ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ମୁର୍ମୁଙ୍କ ଘର ରାଇରଙ୍ଗପୁରର ଦାଣ୍ଡବୋଷା। କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଦୁଇଟି ସ୍ଥାନ ହେଲା ମା' ରମାଦେବୀଙ୍କ ଘର ସାଲେପୁରର ସତ୍ୟଭାମାପୁର ଓ କର୍ମବୀର ଗୌରୀଶଙ୍କରଙ୍କ ଘର ନିଷ୍ଠିକ୍ରକୋଇଲିର ଅମ୍ବୁରେଶ୍ୱର। ବରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ କବି

ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର ମେହେରଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ବରପାଲି ଓ ସହିଦ ମାଧୋ ସିଂଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ବରଗଡ଼ର ଘେଣ୍ଟୁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନୂଆ ରୂପ ପାଇବ। ଭଦ୍ରକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ କବି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀକାନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଗାଁ ତିହିଡ଼ିର ବଖରାବାଡ଼ ଓ ପୂର୍ବତନ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ ଅଗରପଡ଼ାର ବିକାଶ କରାଯିବ। ସହିଦ ରେଣ୍ଡୋ ମାଟୀଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ କଳାହାଣ୍ଡିର ଉର୍ଲାଦାନୀ, ଫକୀରମୋହନ ସେନାପତିଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରର ମଲ୍ଲିକାଶପୁର, ବାଜି ରାଉତଙ୍କ ଘର ଦେଙ୍କାନାଲର ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠପୁର, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରଧାନମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗଜପତିଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ପାରଳାଖେମୁଣ୍ଡି, କବି ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କ ଗାଁ ବାଣପୁରର କୁମାରଙ୍କ, ବୀର ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାଏଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥାନ ସମ୍ବଲପୁରର ଖିଣ୍ଡା ଓ ବିପ୍ଳବୀ ଧରଣୀଧର ଭୂୟାଁଙ୍କ ଗାଁ କେନ୍ଦୁଝରର କୁସୁମିତାକୁ ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ ଯୋଜନାରେ ସାମିଲ କରାଯାଇଛି।

ଏହି ଯୋଜନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ 'ବରପୁତ୍ର ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମ'କୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ବିକଶିତ କରାଯିବ। ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଯୋଜନା ପାଇଁ ୩୧୫ କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କାର ବ୍ୟୟ ଅଟକଳ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଛି। ବରପୁତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀକୁ ଐତିହାସିକ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ସ୍ମୃତିସ୍ଥଳ ଓ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟକସ୍ଥଳ ଭାବେ ବିକଶିତ କରାଯିବ। ଯାହା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର ଯୁବପିଢ଼ିଙ୍କୁ ବରପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଅବଦାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସଚେତନ କରାଇବ। ବରପୁତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ବାସଗୃହକୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ପରିଣତ କରାଯିବ। ଏହାର ପରିସରରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତିମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେବ। ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଶିଶୁ ଉଦ୍ୟାନ, କାରୁକଳା ଓ ପାକଶାଳା ସ୍ୱଲ୍ ଆଦି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହେବ। ଗ୍ରହାଗାର, ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ କକ୍ଷ ଓ ମୁକ୍ତାକାଶ ନାଟ୍ୟମଞ୍ଚ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେବ। ପୂର୍ବରୁ ତତ୍କଳ ଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ ଦାସଙ୍କର ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସତ୍ୟଭାମାପୁର, ପଣ୍ଡିତ ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ଦାସଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ବୁକ୍ସ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର, ଶ୍ରୀ ଜୟଦେବଙ୍କର ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ବାଲିପାଟଣାର କେନ୍ଦୁଲି ଓ ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ବନ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ସ୍ମୃତିପୀଠର ପୁନଃନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେଇ ବ୍ୟୟବରାଦ କରିଥିଲେ।