

THE HINDU



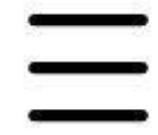
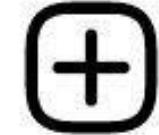
दो दिन में दो बार टकरायी Vande Bharat



08 Oct 2022

Deepak Yadav
Education

deepak_yadav_education



14

Posts

5,780

Followers

6

Following

Deepak Yadav Education

Deepak yadav

Passionate Teacher

YouTube

www.youtube.com/channel/UCM0xbVk64eDMUbkkILW7E...



Panel to study SC status of Dalits post conversion



Three-member commission to be headed by ex-CJI K.G. Balakrishnan has been asked to submit report in two years; development comes even as Supreme Court is hearing petitions on the issue

Abhinay Lakshman

NEW DELHI

The Union government has now formed a three-member Commission of Inquiry headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, to examine whether the Scheduled Caste (SC) status can be accorded to Dalits who have over the years converted to religions other than Sikhism or Buddhism.

The notification for the formation of the commission was issued on Thursday, days before the Supreme Court on October 11 is expected to hear the Centre's present position on a batch of petitions seeking the inclusion of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims and the removal

Hanging questions

A look at the present status of the law, the past amendments and the Centre's argument in the case:

What does the law say now?

The 1950 law provides for only those belonging to Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist communities to be categorised as SCs

How were Sikhs and Buddhists included?

The Kalelkar panel report (1955) and the high-powered panel report (1983) were the basis for amending the Order to include Dalit Sikhs and Dalit Buddhists as SCs in 1956 and 1990 respectively



The three-member Commission is headed by ex-CJI K.G. Balakrishnan

clude Sikh communities and again in 1990 to include Buddhist communities as SCs.

The three-member commission will also comprise Professor Sushma Yadav, member, UGC, and retired IAS officer Ravinder Kumar Jain, and has been given a two-year deadline to submit a report on the issue – starting from the day Justice Balakrishnan takes charge of the commission.

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has said the commission's inquiry will also look into the changes an SC person goes through after converting to another religion and its implications on the question of including them as SCs.

of religion as criterion for inclusion as SCs.

Currently, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 provides for only those belonging to Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist communities to be categorised as

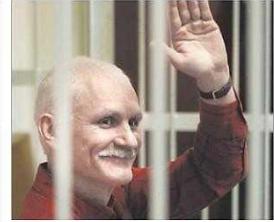
CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 8



Triumphant trio

Human rights activists/organisations from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine won the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday

1. Ales Bialiatski (in pic) | A prominent Belarusian rights activist and founder of Viasna Human Rights Centre. He is currently held in prison without trial



2. Memorial | The organisation founded in 1987, compiles information on human rights abuses and tracks the fate of political prisoners in Russia

3. Center for Civil Liberties | Founded in 2007, the Ukraine-based organisation has identified and documented "Russian war crimes against the Ukrainian civilian population", since the invasion in February

Rights champions in Belarus, Russia, Ukraine get Nobel

Reuters

OSLO

A trio of human rights watchdogs from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine won the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday, a highly symbolic choice of laureates drawn from three nations at the centre of the war in Ukraine.

The honour went to detained activist Ales Bialiatski of Belarus, Russian

rights group Memorial and Ukraine's Center for Civil Liberties. "They have made an outstanding effort to document war crimes, human right abuses and the abuse of power," the head of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Berit Reiss-Andersen, told reporters.

CONTINUED ON

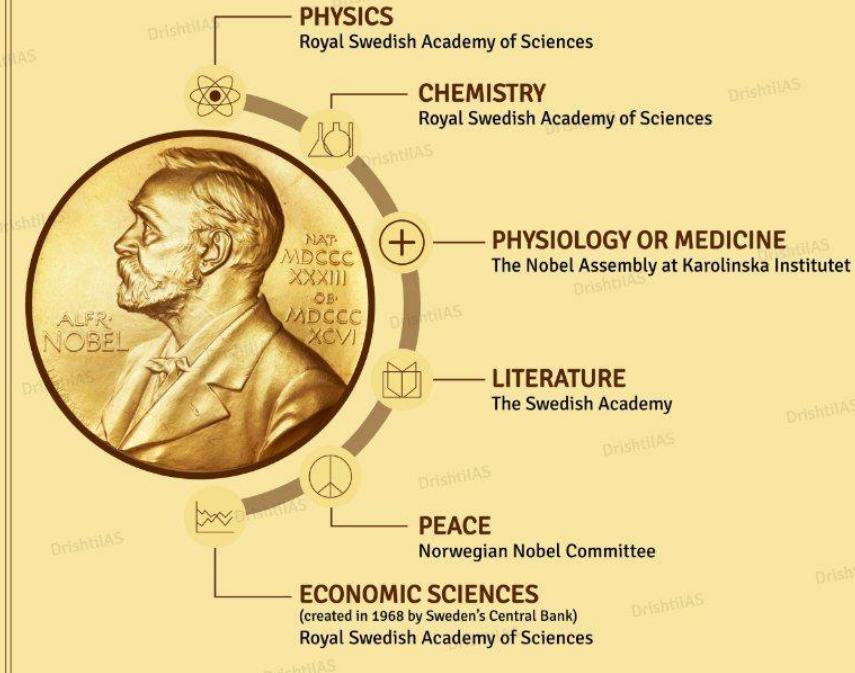
» PAGE 8

HEADQUARTERS SEIZED

» PAGE 11

Nobel Prize

- ♦ Established by the will of Alfred Nobel (inventor of Dynamite)
- ♦ Awarded to those who have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind, during the preceding year
- ♦ First awards were handed out in 1901



- ♦ The Prize Ceremony is held in Stockholm, Sweden, in December every year
 - ▲ The Peace Prize is not awarded at Stockholm ceremony but presented annually in Oslo, Norway, on the same day
- ♦ Each Nobel laureate receives a gold medal, a diploma, and a monetary award
- ♦ Nobel Prize cannot be given posthumously (after death). Also, up to 3 people can share a Nobel Prize award between them
- ♦ First Indian Nobel Laureate: Rabindranath Tagore for Literature, 1913
 - ▲ First Indian Woman Nobel Laureate: Mother Teresa for Peace, 1979





India objects to recent visit of U.S. Ambassador to PoK

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

India has objected to the United States over the recent visit of the American Ambassador to Pakistan's visit to Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), said the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Friday.

Reacting to the visit in early October, which the U.S. referred to as "AJK (Azaad or 'Free' Jammu Kashmir) of Ambassador David Blome to Muzaffarabad and other areas across the Line of Control (LoC) that India recognises as its territory, MEA spokesperson Arindam Bagchi said that India had objected to both the visit and the meetings Mr. Blome held there.

In a press release about the visit from October 2-5, the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad said it aimed to "promote U.S.-Pakistan partnership and highlight the two countries' deep economic, cultural, and people-to-people ties", detailing the U.S. projects and investments in the area.

"Our objection to the visit and meetings in PoJK (Pakistan Occupied Jammu Kashmir) by the U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan has been conveyed to the U.S.

side", Mr. Bagchi said in response to a question by *The Hindu*, but did not give details of the objection or how it was conveyed.

No American Ambassador has been posted to New Delhi since January 2021, when the Trump administration nominee Kenneth Juster demitted office due to issues with the confirmation of the Biden nominee Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, and it is unclear if the issues will be resolved before the mid-term elections in the U.S. in November, which could delay the process further.

Concern on fighter jets

To a query, the MEA spokesperson said that India's concerns over the U.S. package on support for F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan remained, despite the U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken's assertion that Pakistan used the F-16s for counter-terrorism operations. On the U.S. decision on September 29 to sanction an Indian company Mumbai-based Tibalaji Petrochem for the alleged import of oil from Iran, the MEA said it was a "new development" and the government was looking into it.



'India can lead G20 on education, climate and debt sustainability'

World Bank President David Malpass points to India's involvement in restructuring debts in Sri Lanka and it being a major creditor to African nations, calls the country a leader in education

Sriram Lakshman
WASHINGTON DC

Debt sustainability, education and climate action are three areas of potential for India when it takes on the presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) in December this year, according to World Bank President David Malpass.

"There's a potential focus on debt," Mr. Malpass told reporters on a Friday morning briefing call ahead of the World Bank IMF Annual Meetings here in Washington.

"I think the world is at a point where there can be progress made for a more effective common framework," he said, highlighting the fact that India is a creditor for Sri Lanka and also some of the "heavily indebted countries of Africa". India has provided some \$4 billion in assistance to Sri Lanka this year and is involved with restructuring its debt.

The World Bank's president said there had been a very concerning increase in education poverty - with 70% of children in develop-



World Bank President David Malpass. AFP

ing countries unable to read the basic texts - and that India could play a leadership role in education. He went on to describe the backsliding in education caused by COVID-19 school closures, including children losing interest because they could not keep up with their grade/class, and decline in educational spending.

"For India's G20, this is a big opportunity. India's been a leader in education," Mr. Malpass said, adding that climate too would be a major focus, as ad-

vanced and developing countries work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate issues

You'll see the importance of [climate change] adaptation for many of the countries in terms of saving lives on the ground. That'll be a focus of [the November 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference in] Sharm el Sheikh and it's also incredibly important for India and for the G20 as a whole," Mr. Malpass said.

In terms of his assessment of the Indian economy Mr. Malpass said India had suffered from rising interest rates and inflation, globally, as well as climate events. However, expansion of the social safety net during the COVID pandemic was a mitigating factor as was digitization (which increases the effectiveness of the net), Mr. Malpass said.

The World Bank, on Thursday, had downgraded India's growth estimate for FY22-23 by 1 percentage point to 6.5%.



Deepak Yadav
Education





Every healthy man is obliged to provide for his wife, children: SC

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

A healthy man is obliged to provide through legal means, even by physical labour, for his wife and minor children, the Supreme Court has said in a judgment.

A Bench led by Justice Dinesh Maheshwari said it was a basic canon of law “that it is the sacrosanct duty of the husband to provide financial support to the wife and to the minor children. The husband is required to earn money even by physical labour... If he is able-bodied, he cannot avoid his obligation, except on the legally permissible grounds”.

The judgment was based on an appeal filed by a woman who failed to win

The purpose of maintenance is to prevent the chance of an estranged wife facing destitution

her case for maintenance from her estranged husband in the Family Court and the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

The woman had argued in the High Court that the lower court had denied her claim for maintenance on perfunctory grounds. The husband contended that she had failed to prove that she could not maintain herself. But the apex court said the purpose of maintenance was to prevent even the slightest possibility of an estranged wife facing destitution.

Tamil Nadu Minister orders closure of children's home

The Hindu Bureau

TIRUPPUR/CHENNAI

Tamil Nadu Minister for Social Welfare Geetha Jeevan on Friday ordered the closure and sealing of a private children's home at Thirumuruganpoondi near Tiruppur, following the death of three boys due to suspected food poisoning.

Extending his condolences, Chief Minister M.K. Stalin announced a solatium of ₹2 lakh each to the bereaved families, from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

A total of 30 boys had been staying at Sri Vivekananda Sevalaya, and a few of them had gone to their relatives' place on the occasion of Navratri. On Wednesday night, 14 inmates and the warden, Jayaraman, 63, had dinner,



Spot visit: Minister for Social Welfare Geetha Jeevan and Minister for Information and Public Relations M.P. Saminathan enquiring about the health of those who had been hospitalised.

and some of them fainted on Thursday morning. Jayaraman and a few students developed severe diarrhoea and fever.

While Babu, 10, and Athish, 11, died, the remaining 12 boys and the warden were rushed to government and private hospitals nearby. Another boy, Mathesh, 14, died at a private hospital. Eleven boys

and the warden are currently undergoing treatment.

Ms. Jeevan and Minister for Information and Public Relations M.P. Saminathan inspected the home and said the DMK would give ₹1 lakh each to the families of the three boys who died and ₹50,000 each to the kin of the 11 boys who have been hospitalised.





Vande Bharat train hits cattle for second day, damaged

In the second such incident in two days, the Gandhinagar-Mumbai Vande Bharat Express on Friday hit a cow at Anand in Gujarat while on its way to Mumbai, officials said. The incident happened at 3:44 p.m. and the train suffered a minor dent on its nose, said a railways official. On Thursday, the train had hit four buffaloes between Vatva and Maninagar stations and the nose panel had to be replaced due to damage. Meanwhile, the Railway Protection Force has registered a case against the owners of the buffaloes for Thursday's incident, officials said.

SAN ANTONIO

U.S. and Philippines reinforce their alliance with joint military drills



U.S. and Philippine marines held joint military drills involving more than 3,500 troops in the South China Sea on Friday. It is the first time the exercises were held under Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, who has expressed strong support for the alliance, after rocky relations under his predecessor Rodrigo Duterte. AFP

PARIS

World food prices fall for sixth straight month, says UN



World food prices have fallen for a sixth month in a row in September, UN data showed on Friday, as they continued to decline since a record reached following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Food and Agriculture Organization said its price index averaged 136.3 points in September, a 1.1% drop from August. AP



TEHRAN

Iran says Mahsa Amini died of illness rather than 'blows'



Iran said an investigation into the death of Mahsa Amini found that she lost her life to illness rather than reported beatings that sparked three weeks of bloody protests. The death of Amini, whose Kurdish first name is Jhina, was related to “surgery for a brain tumour at the age of eight,” Iran’s forensic body said. AP





Where the stars just not twinkle

High altitude and complete darkness are vital for India's cutting-edge astronomical observatory in a village. Jacob Koshy reports on the challenges in having it declared an International Dark Sky Reserve to make residents stakeholders in the process

Sringer Ramamani was discovered twice in the 20th century. The first was when English mathematician G.H. Hardy "discovered" the genius mathematician in 1934, and the second was when Indian astronomer, India-born K. Raghavachari discovered an asteroid that was later named 4120 Ramamani. It was the first time in 104 years that an asteroid was named after an Indian. Then came the 45-cm Schmidt telescope, which was housed on the Jawad hills in Karauli, Tamil Nadu.

This spot is today the Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore, and is among India's foremost observatories. It was chosen in the 1990s because it sits at an altitude of 2,750 metres above sea level, located amid a forest and offered an unobstructed view of the night sky. But this wasn't ideal. Ka-

valur's geography put it in the dark monsoon and cloudy, gloomy times of September or, northeast, monsoon, or, northeast, mon-

soon in November, forcing the observatory to often shut down for months. Rain clouds absorb starlight and radiation from cosmic objects, preventing them from being caught by the telescopes. That means, as IIA scientists began their search in the early 1990s for a place least affected by the monsoon,

To be able to detect stars or traces of cosmic objects, the light from the atmosphere must be filtered from light rays, astronomers must be able to catch the faintest slivers of their radiation that often lie outside the range of visible light. Such radiation, however, easily passes through vapour and so it helps to have a telescope high above ground where the atmosphere is drier. A dry, high-altitude desert is many ways the ideal location for an astronomical observatory. That's where the Hanle Observatory, a joint venture between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Institute of Astrophysics and Geophysics (IAG), has been built.

In the high ranges of Ladakh, a largely smooth plateau highway from Leh, the capital of Ladakh, to Hanle cuts through a valley scooped out of the mountains of the Ladakh range and the red-coloured Indus. Arid units and shrubs are scattered across the landscape that opens out into the Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, where you can spot the occasional herd of the world's largest species of leashed wildboar. As the road ascends, a smattering of hamlets, surrounded by pasture land, comes into view with herds of Changthang sheep, the

source of pastoral wealth.

Studied at 4,000 ft above sea level and little over 250 km southeast of Leh, Hanle is a village of about 320 houses and a population of about 1,500, according to Pajor Gompa, the sarpanch of Hanle, who is also the tourism and hospitality officer of the Indian Council of Tourism (ICT), Bangalore, and is among India's fore-

most observatories. It was chosen in the 1990s because it sits at an altitude of 2,750 metres above sea level, located amid a forest and offered an unobstructed view of the night sky. But this wasn't ideal. Ka-

valur's geography put it in the dark monsoon and cloudy, gloomy times of September or, northeast, monsoon, or, northeast, mon-

soon in November, forcing the observatory to often shut down for months. Rain clouds absorb starlight and radiation from cosmic objects, preventing them from being caught by the telescopes. That means, as IIA scientists began their search in the early 1990s for a place least affected by the monsoon,

To be able to detect stars or traces of cosmic objects, the light from the atmosphere must be filtered from light rays, astronomers must be able to catch the faintest slivers of their radiation that often lie outside the range of visible light. Such radiation, however, easily passes through vapour and so it helps to have a telescope high above ground where the atmosphere is drier. A dry, high-altitude desert is many ways the ideal location for an astronomical observatory. That's where the Hanle Observatory, a joint venture between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Institute of Astrophysics and Geophysics (IAG), has been built.

In the high ranges of Ladakh, a largely smooth plateau highway from Leh, the capital of Ladakh, to Hanle cuts through a valley scooped out of the mountains of the Ladakh range and the red-coloured Indus. Arid units and shrubs are scattered across the landscape that opens out into the Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, where you can spot the occasional herd of the world's largest species of leashed wildboar. As the road ascends, a smattering of hamlets, surrounded by pasture land, comes into view with herds of Changthang sheep, the

source of pastoral wealth.

Studied at 4,000 ft above sea level and little over 250 km southeast of Leh, Hanle is a village of about 320 houses and a population of about 1,500, according to Pajor Gompa, the sarpanch of Hanle, who is also the tourism and hospitality officer of the Indian Council of Tourism (ICT), Bangalore, and is among India's fore-

most observatories. It was chosen in the 1990s because it sits at an altitude of 2,750 metres above sea level, located amid a forest and offered an unobstructed view of the night sky. But this wasn't ideal. Ka-

valur's geography put it in the dark monsoon and cloudy, gloomy times of September or, northeast, monsoon, or, northeast, mon-

soon in November, forcing the observatory to often shut down for months. Rain clouds absorb starlight and radiation from cosmic objects, preventing them from being caught by the telescopes. That means, as IIA scientists began their search in the early 1990s for a place least affected by the monsoon,

To be able to detect stars or traces of cosmic objects, the light from the atmosphere must be filtered from light rays, astronomers must be able to catch the faintest slivers of their radiation that often lie outside the range of visible light. Such radiation, however, easily passes through vapour and so it helps to have a telescope high above ground where the atmosphere is drier. A dry, high-altitude desert is many ways the ideal location for an astronomical observatory. That's where the Hanle Observatory, a joint venture between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Institute of Astrophysics and Geophysics (IAG), has been built.

In the high ranges of Ladakh, a largely smooth plateau highway from Leh,

generally can track a greater swath of sky but those are larger and deeper when trained towards desired locations.

The flip-side of Hanle's exclusion, making it ideal for astronomy, is its weather and altitude.

The altitude means thinner air and oxygen is low, making one prone to mountain sickness.

Among the recommended paraphernalia on a trip to Hanle are a car or van of modest size, designed just to hold the telescope, catch ephemeral interstellar light translates to sub-zero winters for a telescope built of steel. In summer, the temperatures drop to minus 40 degrees Celsius, the cold so intense that the windows of the HCT must be heated to prevent them from freezing. The other instruments too are equipped to be reasonably compact. While the HCT is manned 24/7, it is an arduous task to maintain its performance and not for the telescopes. Researchers point to the other two instruments, the Cherenkov Experiment Telescope (MACE) built by a team of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the Tibet Plateau Atmospheric Research, the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, and the IIA. The dish, with a diameter of 21 m, is the second largest of its kind in the world and the only one in the Northern Hemisphere. Its goal is to detect Cherenkov radiation from space.

This is a special kind of light from gamma rays, or the most energetic source of radiation that can result from dying stars or nuclear fusion events. The seven-telescope contingent, called HAGAR (High Altitude Gamma Ray), also looks at Cherenkov radiation, although at a lower range of energy. The team that captured the first images of the observatory is the Himalayan Chandra Telescope (HCT), the oldest and active since 2006. An optical telescope with a 2-metre lens is designed to detect the entire range of the electromagnetic spectrum as well as just below it, the infra-red spectrum. The second telescope, the largest in the observatory, is the HCT, is the GROWTH-India telescope, a 70-cm telescope made by IIA and the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, that is equipped to track comets and other transient objects. The last telescope of a gamma ray burst or tracking the path of asteroids. Because of the wide span of frequencies the telescope is controlled by the IAO profs multiple cameras, sensors and software to capture cosmic phenomena and investigate the mysteries of the universe. Telescopes with small diameters

can't collect enough light to detect the faintest stars. The play of light and dark

While these sophisticated instruments and their images are manipulated by scientists, and their visitors have to do to read them are in the middle of the night sky. At least 300 nights a year, the sky would have been swept away, and the visor looks as if the entire sky is being kicked up a sandstorm of stars. Consider the rule that "the lights that twinkle are stars, those that don't are planets," the sky is studied with remarkable precision.

Twinkling stars, interstellar stars, being bunched around by atmospheric gasses, dust and water vapour, and therefore obscuring us on land or right in our eyes. The atmosphere of the stars means starlight is relatively unperturbed until it descends into the lower, more polluted stratosphere below.

"We dimmed your phone's flashlight to navigate here. Close your eyes, clear out the artificial light, absorb the darkness, and open them. You'll see everything," says Dorej Angchuk. As the name suggests, Hanle is a Buddhist town and the person in charge of the HCT systems, has made countless trips to Hanle in the quarter century he has been closely involved in the installation of IAO telescopes.

In the last couple of years, he has curated an avidly-followed Twitter stream of night-sky photo-

graphs of Hanle. One of his recent posts, "Dark Sky Reserve" in the Ladakh administrative region marked out as a distinct Union Territory from Jammu and Kashmir, he has been in the thick of a project that will shape the future of Hanle.

Light is an enemy, says Pavan Kotwali, principal scientist in the IIA. The IIA administration, referring to the phenomenon of light pollution in which artificial light from cities and home electric lights pollute the dark night sky. Recent studies show that clouds, the primary absorbers of sunlight, scatter artificial light from ground-based sources, amplifying light pollution.

The IIA telescopes, however, can be controlled remotely via a satellite link. Whatever the weather, astronomers at the IIA's Centre for Sensors and Applications in Science and Technology (CSAST) along 35 km of the Manali-Bomra road, can manoeuvre the HCT to face their desired field of sky. The other instruments too are equipped to be reasonably compact. While the HCT is manned 24/7, it is an arduous task to maintain its performance and not for the telescopes. Researchers point to the other two instruments, the Cherenkov Experiment Telescope (MACE) built by a team of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the Tibet Plateau Atmospheric Research, the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, and the IIA. The dish, with a diameter of 21 m, is the second largest of its kind in the world and the only one in the Northern Hemisphere. Its goal is to detect Cherenkov radiation from space.

This is a special kind of light from gamma rays, or the most energetic source of radiation that can result from dying stars or nuclear fusion events. The seven-telescope contingent, called HAGAR (High Altitude Gamma Ray), also looks at Cherenkov radiation, although at a lower range of energy. The team that captured the first images of the observatory is the Himalayan Chandra Telescope (HCT), the oldest and active since 2006. An optical telescope with a 2-metre lens is designed to detect the entire range of the electromagnetic spectrum as well as just below it, the infra-red spectrum. The second telescope, the largest in the observatory, is the HCT, is the GROWTH-India telescope, a 70-cm telescope made by IIA and the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, that is equipped to track comets and other transient objects. The last telescope of a gamma ray burst or tracking the path of asteroids. Because of the wide span of frequencies the telescope is controlled by the IAO profs multiple cameras, sensors and software to capture cosmic phenomena and investigate the mysteries of the universe. Telescopes with small diameters

can't collect enough light to detect the faintest stars. The play of light and dark

While these sophisticated instruments and their images are manipulated by scientists, and their visitors have to do to read them are in the middle of the night sky. At least 300 nights a year, the sky would have been swept away, and the visor looks as if the entire sky is being kicked up a sandstorm of stars. Consider the rule that "the lights that twinkle are stars, those that don't are planets," the sky is studied with remarkable precision.

Twinkling stars, interstellar stars, being bunched around by atmospheric gasses, dust and water vapour, and therefore obscuring us on land or right in our eyes. The atmosphere of the stars means starlight is relatively unperturbed until it descends into the lower, more polluted stratosphere below.

"We dimmed your phone's flashlight to navigate here. Close your eyes, clear out the artificial light, absorb the darkness, and open them. You'll see everything," says Dorej Angchuk. As the name suggests, Hanle is a Buddhist town and the person in charge of the HCT systems, has made countless trips to Hanle in the quarter century he has been closely involved in the installation of IAO telescopes.

In the last couple of years, he has curated an avidly-followed Twitter stream of night-sky photo-

graphs of Hanle. One of his recent posts, "Dark Sky Reserve" in the Ladakh administrative region marked out as a distinct Union Territory from Jammu and Kashmir, he has been in the thick of a project that will shape the future of Hanle.

Dark Sky Reserve

It is an enemy, says Pavan Kotwali, principal scientist in the IIA. The IIA administration, referring to the phenomenon of light pollution in which artificial light from cities and home electric lights pollute the dark night sky. Recent studies show that clouds, the primary absorbers of sunlight, scatter artificial light from ground-based sources, amplifying light pollution.

For a start, a diaphragm that hangs on the roof of a light fixture is a waste of energy, costing about 10 cents per minute, says Padma Laxo, who runs a homestay here, can save 30 cents dip to minus 40°C, from 10°C, says Dorej Angchuk. "People here don't need electricity all the time but hot jobs and schools for our children would be welcome."

Hanle's recent Union Territory status, a government decision to open up opportunities via tourism and the Indian Army expanding its infrastructure development, lighting to bolster its defence against India-China border which is not far away, all these challenges in keeping light from seeping into Hanle.

To strike a balance, the Ladakh administration along with the IIA and IIA's Science and Minutes

and the IIA have declared Hanle

as an International Dark Sky Reserve by the International Dark-Sky Association. Since 1988, the U.S.-based non-profit has been advocating the use of man-made light that minimizes光污染, certifies places where night skies are least polluted as International Dark Sky Reserves sanctuaries.

The Hanle region has a unique ecosystem, exotic landscapes, and the Panayu Lake. Hanle is already ready in a wildlife sanctuary and developing it as such a reserve would encourage a newer kind of tourism.

But the most important condition, however, is that it must have the support of the local community.

In the weeks ahead, amateur photographers

from the IIA and the local government to give talks on constellations to villagers. As many as 10 telescopes will be set up in village clusters and homestay owners will be asked to turn off lights at night to attract tourists. Villagers will also be given dark curtains to minimise outgoing light from residences. The people in charge of the light fixtures

will be trained to turn off lights

During his promised visitation in two years and funds from the government to improve their homes to homestays, residents of the village will be asked to turn off lights at night to attract tourists. "That's not a problem for us. However, more than residential lights, it's the light from Army bases that are actually stronger. That should be turned off," says Subramanian. Hanle is also a religious head at a nearby monastery.

Kotwali and Angchuk say Commanding Officers of the Hanle garrison have agreed to consider

to have a long-standing relationship with the community and they were involved in construction of the existing facilities," says Subramanian.





Home Explained Political Pulse India Cities Opinion Enter

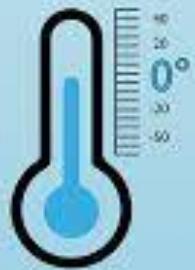
Fast-melting Arctic ice is turning the ocean acidic, threatening life

The ocean's chemistry growing more acidic creates life-threatening problems for the diverse population of sea creatures, plants and other living things that depend on a healthy ocean.



Average Yearly Temperature

The Arctic is freeeeezing!



Polar Bears live in the Arctic and love to eat Seals!

THE ARCTIC

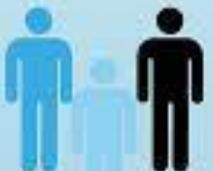
Animals!

The Arctic is at the top of the Earth (North!)



Penguins do not live in the Arctic!

People & Population



2 Million native people call The Arctic 'home'!

Average Yearly Temperature

The Antarctic is the coldest place on the Earth!



Nope, none of these in Antarctica!

The Antarctic is at the bottom of the Earth (South!)



Penguins do however live Antarctica!



Very few people live in Antarctica!

ANTARCTICA

