EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS

15-11-2026

1. The Hindu

S. No.	Topic / News Headline	Page No.
1	Can India Refuse Summons in Pannun Case?	08
2	What Are the Hurdles in Hasina's Return?	08
3	Potent Perovskites Demand Domestic Manufacturing Push	10
4	Ancient South Indian Diets Featured Milk, Wild Game: Study	10

2. The Indian Express

S. No.	Topic / News Headline	Page No.
1	DC in Flux, Open Window to Beijing	14
2	Transforming Tribal Education: From Eklavya to Excellence	14

GS 02: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE HINDU PAGE: 08

Can India refuse summons in Pannun case?

A U.S. court has allowed Khalistani separatist Gurpatwant Singh Pannun to pursue serving summons on India's National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and former RAW chief Samant Goel through Indian courts. The order raises several legal questions

Aaratrika Bhaumik

The story so far:

A U.S. court on November 9 permitted Khalistani separatist Gurpatwant Singh Pannun to serve summons on National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and former Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) chief Samant Kumar Goel through Indian courts, in connection with a civil lawsuit alleging a conspiracy to assassinate him. The lawsuit filed by Mr. Pannun, wanted in India on terror charges, is separate but linked to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation's findings of an assassination plot against him in June 2023.

How are summons served by other nations on defendants in India?

The Hague Service Convention, formally known as the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, 1965, provides a framework for serving judicial and extrajudicial documents abroad and facilitates proof of service. Both India and the U.S. are parties to the Convention. Each member state must designate a central authority to receive and process requests for service. In India, the Law and Justice Ministry is the designated central authority. The treaty provides for alternative channels, including diplomatic and consular channels, postal service, and direct communication between judicial officers or other competent persons in the originating and destination states.

India limits service of summons through diplomatic or consular channels to nationals of the country from which documents originate

India acceded to the Convention subject to certain reservations, including objections to the alternative methods of service under Article 10. It stipulated that service through diplomatic or consular channels would be limited to nationals of the country from which the documents originate. Thus, U.S. diplomatic or consular officials cannot serve documents in India unless the recipient is a U.S. national.

The Law Ministry can reject a request for service but must specify the reasons. Under Article 13, a request can be denied if the country considers that its sovereignty or security would be compromised, but not merely because its domestic law does not recognise the underlying claim. If accepted, the central authority proceeds with service and issues a certificate confirming whether it was effected (the request is accepted).

To give effect to the Convention, the Union government issued a notification on January 12, 2009, extending the procedure under Section 29(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC), to civil courts in countries that are parties to the Convention. The provision allows summons issued by such courts to be transmitted to Indian courts for service on defendants within their jurisdiction, in the same manner as summons issued by Indian courts.



India has dismissed allegations against National Security Adviser Ajit Doval (in picture) and former RAW chief Samant Goel by Gurpatwant Singh Pannun. PTI

What are the procedural hurdles?

Experts have pointed out that the central authority mechanism has often fallen short of the Convention's objective of simplifying and expediting service abroad. The treaty prescribes no deadline for processing requests, leaving litigants with limited recourse against delays or refusals. In a 2009 assessment based on responses to a questionnaire circulated among member states, the Permanent Bureau, the secretariat that monitors the Convention's operation, found that 66% of requests were completed within two months, 18.3% took at least a year to receive a certificate of service, and another 10.3% were returned unexecuted.

U.S. courts have particularly noted delays in serving documents through India's central authority.

What did the United States court order in the Pannun case?

District Judge Katherine Polk Failla noted that Mr. Pannun's three attempts to personally serve the summons on Mr. Doval during the official visits of the NSA to the U.S. were blocked by security personnel. His attempts to serve Mr. Doval, Mr. Goel, and former RAW officer Vikash Yadav through the Union Law and Justice Ministry had also failed. Before granting his request for alternative service, the court consulted the U.S. Attorney's Office and the State Department, which it said took "no position" on the proposed method.

The court relied on Article 19 of the Convention, which recognises more liberal methods of service permitted under the receiving country's domestic laws, even if not expressly provided for under the treaty. Citing U.S. judicial precedents, Judge Failla noted that Section 29(c) of the CPC, read with the Union government's 2009 notification, permits summons issued by courts in Convention countries to be transmitted to Indian courts for service. She accordingly authorised summons against Mr. Doval and Mr. Goel to be transmitted to three Delhi district courts – Patiala House, Dwarka, and Tis Hazari – identified as having jurisdiction over the areas where they are believed to reside.

The judge rejected Mr. Pannun's argument that India's earlier refusal to execute the requests rendered the Convention inapplicable, noting that the reasons for the refusal remained unclear. She nevertheless left open the possibility of reconsidering its applicability if the Government of India or an Indian court expressed a contrary view.

What are the implications?

External Affairs Ministry spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal has dismissed Mr. Pannun's lawsuit as "fabricated and malicious" and said all official communications would be routed through the Ministry of Law and Justice. The November 9 order concerns only the service of summons and does not establish liability on the part of the Indian government or the two officials.

India has previously invoked diplomatic immunity to refuse service under the Convention.

GS 02: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE HINDU PAGE: 08

What are the hurdles in Hasina's return?

Bangladesh govt. calls her a 'terrorist' and will not issue passport; repatriation or extradition requires the document

Kallol Bhattacherjee

The story so far:

Sheikh Hasina sought a new passport and a national identity card from the Government of Bangladesh on November 9. In response, Acting Foreign Minister Humayun Kabir said that Bangladesh seeks her extradition under an "acceptable prisoner transfer process". This is the latest episode in the Hasina saga that began when she came to India on August 5, 2024, after the student-led uprising toppled her government.

What are the twin challenges faced by Hasina in returning to Bangladesh?

Ms. Hasina faces a dilemma. She wants to return as a political leader and reclaim her party, the Awami League. But she stands accused of ordering the police crackdown of July-August 2024 by the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) in Dhaka, which has sentenced her to death for it. Her challenge is now to return to face justice and yet emerge as a leader of her country. She has refused to apologise for the crackdown, saying the police did not take her orders, but responded to angry agitators and militants who had provoked them. The death sentence makes it clear that she will have to face the ICT on her return, so it will have to be part of the process that delivers justice in Bangladesh.

Apart from that, she does not hold a Bangladesh passport, which leaves her without a valid travel document. Repatriation or extradition will have to rest on the availability of a passport or some other form of travel document such as an emergency certificate without which India may not be able to transfer her. The Government of Bangladesh, however, has said it will not issue her a passport because she is a "terrorist".

Tribunal in Dhaka has sentenced her to death for the crackdown on protesters; she will have to face the tribunal if she returns passport, which leaves her without a valid travel document

Why does the current government refer to her as terrorist?

Mr. Kabir called Ms. Hasina a "terrorist" on November 9. The fundamentalist political party Jamaat-e-Islami has used the same term. Ms. Hasina stands accused of ordering the police crackdown that led to the deaths of hundreds of civilians, including students protesting against her rule. She maintains that during her tenure she implemented a tough counter-terror policy, led by the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), a force she says was raised under her.

The label is common in Bangladeshi politics. During her own tenure, Ms. Hasina often called her opponents terrorists or supporters of Pakistan.

If Hasina indeed wants to return, which route will she have to take?

Ms. Hasina said on August 5, 2026, that she would like to return and indicated December as the month. She has not yet said how she might do so. If India hands her over under the 2013 extradition treaty, she will be arrested on arrival at the airport. If she returns on her own, she could instead use a land port such as Benapole-Petrapole on the West Bengal border.

What are the security risks if Hasina returns to her country?

The Awami League remains banned in Bangladesh, but it has a large number of supporters. If she returns through Benapole-Petrapole, her supporters are expected to gather in large numbers at the border, along with opponents from the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and the Jamaat-e-Islami. This could turn into a tense confrontation and a major law-and-order challenge for the government's stretched security machinery. Bangladesh has already seen a few arson attacks in recent days, in which vehicles were set on fire.

There is growing concern that her return may embolden her supporters to clash with the government and destabilise a country that is yet to recover from the uprising of August 2024. The police are a particular worry. Their legitimacy and public acceptance remain low because of their role in the July-August 2024 crackdown.

Her return will be part of a legal process that will follow the verdict or a retrial before the ICT.

How will the political situation change in Bangladesh if Hasina is handed over?

At present, the BNP, the Jamaat-e-Islami, and the anti-Hasina student-led National Citizen Party occupy the centre-right and right of the spectrum. Her return is expected to energise the left and centre-left, helping parties such as the Jatiya Party and the Awami League hit the streets. That would challenge the Tarique Rahman government, which already faces labour unrest in the readymade garment sector.

Ms. Hasina may find a new Awami League on her return because the party, whose activities are banned in Bangladesh.

GS 3: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
THE HINDU PAGE: 10

Potent perovskites demand domestic manufacturing push

As China tightens export controls on next-generation photovoltaic technology, local enterprises are racing to establish independent supply chains; national testing facilities are now vital to ensure lightweight modules become viable

Sonam Raina
BENGALURU

Perovskite solar cells are an exciting technology in the solar industry because they extract more power from a given area than silicon. They get their name from the crystals they are made of, metal-halide perovskites. They absorb sunlight strongly, so require an active layer only a few hundred nanometres thick, three orders of magnitude thinner than silicon wafers.

China is already regarding them as a strategic asset. On October 16, the country proposed adding 12 photovoltaic technologies to its export control list, including manufacturing technologies for perovskite and tandem solar-cell modules above certain production and efficiency thresholds. Tandem cells have both perovskite and silicon layers and can generate even more electricity from the same area.

India's solar industry depends heavily on imports from China. It has no polysilicon manufacturing capacity and imports the vast majority of wafers as well as the machines used to make them, according to a report by The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi. The country has built a self-reliant solar-power supply chain but the road there has been marked with temporary cell shortages and legal challenges. If perovskites become the next major solar technology, India will need to build the capacity to manufacture them domestically.

Dinesh Kabra, co-founder of Advanced Renewable Tandem-Photovoltaics (ART-PV) India, a start-up developing high efficiency tandem cells, said he expects perovskites to complement silicon over the coming decade rather than replace it. For example, the relative thinness of perovskites' active layers could bring solar power to surfaces where conventional panels do not work, such as windows and in space.

ART-PV has tested a machine from a Taiwanese supplier that applies a thin layer of perovskite material onto a solar cell. The team used its own formulation of the material and is now finalising a deal to buy the equipment, Dr. Kabra said.

Sooraj Kumar, co-founder and chief executive officer of P3C Technology & Solutions, another company developing perovskite solar technology, said it has built most of its core manufacturing equipment in India. P3C has also scaled cells from about a centimetre across to mini-modules spanning one square foot, each of which has an active area with an efficiency of 17%-18%.

Durability challenge

The company's next step is to build a larger sub-module that is field-ready. Experts at the company have projected that manufacturing costs could fall to ₹12 per watt at the gigawatt scale, assuming favourable yield, production volumes, and reliability and the cost of the complete module being competitive in the future market. Dr. Kumar also suggested that high-purity input materials like iodide salts, lead iodide, and glass with transparent and conductive oxide coating, which are mostly being imported today, will eventually be developed in India.

Dr. Kabra said buyers perceive solar panels as infrastructure rather than as consumer gadgets, and expect the panels to last for decades. Silicon panels are indeed generally designed for a service life of 25 to 30 years. Perovskites, however, may not last as long: moisture can trigger chemical reactions that break down the light-absorbing material. So experts have suggested unconventional uses for perovskite setups for now.

Ke Xiao, assistant professor at the Nanjing University School of Advanced Manufacturing, said they can be deployed in orbit because tandem cells are more efficient and, as studies have found, perovskite cells can tolerate particle radiation better than silicon or gallium arsenide cells. That said, researchers say standards for testing how perovskite solar cells perform under orbital conditions have yet to be developed.

Some important barriers still need to be overcome, including encapsulating perovskites to protect from heat, according to Dr. Xiao. In June, his team reported a certified 26.2% efficiency on a 65 cm^2 all-perovskite tandem module, which is a noteworthy high and a milestone towards manufacturing.

Most high-performing perovskite formulations also contain a small amount of lead. Dr. Kumar said P3C seals its modules with lamination and barrier sheets to prevent leaching.

Domestic capacity

He added that he wants the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to back pilot and megawatt-scale production lines, and that the industry will benefit from national testing facilities, certification standards, and demonstration projects on public buildings.

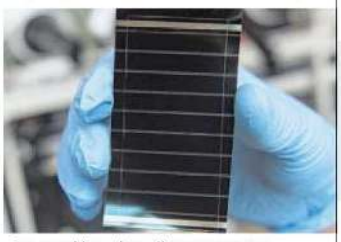
The IIT-Bombay has also set up a 6,300 sq. ft facility for perovskite-silicon tandem research. Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, researchers are working on scalable fabrication. GREW Solar has partnered with U.S.-based Caelux to target 4-GW of hybrid perovskite-silicon tandem module production in India by 2028. Ultimately, Dr. Kabra said money is not the main obstacle.

He wants the government to instead trust Indian researchers and manufacturers to build the technology.

(Sonam Raina is a Bengaluru-based journalist who covers sustainability in business. sonam.raina@gmail.com)

Place in the sun

If perovskites become the next major solar technology, India will need to build the capacity to manufacture them domestically



A perovskite solar cell. PUBLIC DOMAIN

- Perovskite solar cells have higher power yields than silicon while potentially requiring less energy to manufacture
- With China restricting technology exports, India urgently needs to develop a domestic perovskite manufacturing supply chain
- Innovative Indian startups are currently developing scalable perovskite solar modules and building local core manufacturing equipment
- Despite their impressive efficiency, perovskite materials face severe durability challenges because moisture triggers chemical degradation
- Due to these challenges, experts say that early Indian applications will target environments related to space exploration
- To succeed, the emerging domestic industry needs dedicated testing facilities, certification standards, and the government's trust

GS 1: ANCIENT HISTORY
THE HINDU PAGE: 10

Ancient south Indian diets featured milk, wild game: study

Divya Gandhi

The archaeology of food is well documented in North India's ancient Indus Valley Civilisation, where the culinary repertoire, deduced from rigorous studies of pottery shards, comprised dairy, meat, and plant-based products as far back as 2500 BC.

A new study has now pieced together the culinary composition of prehistoric South India's cuisine and revealed advanced plant processing and a custom of consuming cow milk in 600-100 BC, in two important archaeological sites: Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu from 6th to 2nd century BC and in Gottiprolu in Andhra Pradesh from 2nd to 1st century BCE.

The study, published in Heritage Science, said: "This indicates that the societies primarily depended on agriculture, cattle rearing, and dairying practices." In Keezhadi, the authors analysed 70 animal skeletal fragments and found a predominance of cattle, buffaloes and goats, and the presence of wild animals such as antelope and wild boar, "with cut marks [suggesting] hunting supplemented" people's diets.

At Gottiprolu, the team found remains of several fauna, including cow/ox, buffalo, sheep, goat, horse, dog, and pig. Researchers used organic residue analysis to examine dietary biomarkers in pottery. Trapped in the vessels' pores, these molecules remained preserved for millennia.

While both Gottiprolu and Keezhadi are situated on river banks, "the chosen pottery may not have been used to cook aquatic species such as fish," the study said. However, the study analysed only four shards as a proof-of-concept, co-author and Vellore Institute of Technology associate professor Vijayanand Chandrasekaran told *The Hindu*: "It is entirely possible that the inhabitants consumed fish but cooked them in other, unsampled vessels or prepared them using methods that did not require pottery."

Artefacts excavated recently from Keezhadi have pointed to a prosperous urban settlement in the Sangam age, replete with brick structures and thriving trade. Researchers have also found evidence of weaving and dyeing industries as well as gold ornaments, ivory bangles, and dice games.

According to Dr. Chandraseharan, the new finding is also an advance because it moves beyond structural artefacts to direct biomolecular evidence. And "it provides the first direct chemical evidence of prehistoric dairying practices in South India, previously thought to be strictly limited to North India and the Indus Valley civilisation," he added.

DC in flux, open window to Beijing



OFF THE RECORD

BY P VAIDYANATHAN IYER



ILLUSTRATION: VIKAS AGARWAL

THE US has consumed much of New Delhi's diplomatic bandwidth over the last 12 months, with officers waking up to a fresh surprise every day. This is a relationship painstakingly nurtured by both the Congress and BJP governments over the last 25 years. It continues to remain ever so critical, but has of late required certain deftness to navigate the unpredictability. The results of the mid-term elections in the US suggest the dynamics and engagement strategy will see a change. President Donald Trump no longer enjoys the advantage of a Republican-controlled Congress. With Democrats in majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, New Delhi will certainly look beyond the White House, and expand its outreach to the new Democrat lawmakers.

While the challenge posed by the US over the last 18 months cannot be downplayed, where New Delhi really finds itself stuck and struggling to move forward is in the relationship with its big and powerful neighbour, China. It has never been an easy next-door neighbour, but India too has been slow to recognise the dependencies Beijing has been building over the years to gain strategic leverage. Under Deng Xiaoping, China started opening up in 1978, and became the factory of the world over the next three decades. Encouraged and aided by a benign and liberal multilateral trade order, it emerged as a global economic power and rivals the US now.

As India continues to reform and push the pedal on economic growth, China has been aggressively pursuing what President Xi Jinping refers to as "new quality productive forces". He spoke about it first on September 7, 2023, and elaborated on its contours over the next six months. It is necessary, he said, for China "to foster strategic emerging industries including new energy, new materials, advance manufacturing and electronic information, and nurture industries of the future." These are semiconductors, electric vehicles and batteries, artificial intelligence and robotics, renewable energy, critical minerals including rare earth, and future industries such as commercial spaceflight and quantum computing.

> Can New Delhi quickly get back to allowing more business visas, can it expedite security clearances for investments, can it easily allow big Chinese industries to build factories? Easier said than done

These are all sectors where India will play catch up for a long time.

The dilemma that New Delhi faces today is: Can it and should it really fast track business with Beijing. More than four years of deep freeze in bilateral relations after the military standoff in Ladakh, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi met on the sidelines of the BRICS summit in Russia in October 2024, endorsed a disengagement deal and decided to resume high level dialogues and restore predictability in relations.

In the four years after the Galwan clashes in eastern Ladakh in June 2020, New Delhi had effectively shut its doors on China. Officials reckon that dismantling the restrictions and restoring normal processes pose considerable challenge. Can New Delhi quickly get back to allowing more business visas, can it expedite security clearances for investments, can it easily allow big Chinese industries to build factories? All this is easier said than done.

But what is striking is even during one of the roughest patches in relations in recent years, India Inc's appetite for imports from China did not whittle down. Between 2020-21 and 2025-26, bilateral trade jumped 75 per cent to $151 billion from $86 billion. Significant though is the ballooning of India's trade deficit with China — it almost tripled during the period to $112 billion in 2025-26 from $44 billion in 2020-21. This, in some way, also reflects on India Inc's dependencies on China. Corporates are not unaware; many share the adverse impact felt by their businesses due to restrictions and export licensing by China. But building domestic capacity is still not seen as an imperative. It is true, imports are not bad, but the government feels cheap and easy imports have lulled India Inc to rising dependencies. In the last six years, companies haven't quite got down to the drawing board to work on them. They choose to believe business is decoupled from geopolitics. This is so fraught with risks if strategic independence is an aspiration.

The government is fully aware, and on its part has sought to support the industry in its capacity building efforts through programmes like the Productivity-Linked Incentive Scheme. One big success story is of Apple iPhones, with India now becoming its second largest exporter after China. The scheme has helped build a vendor ecosystem with domestic value addition increasing to 22 per cent now from 15 per cent four years ago. This is expected to touch 35-40 per cent by 2030-31.

Amid cooling of tensions, Delhi must not hold itself hostage to the distrust of the past. Engagement must gather momentum. As India works to expand its manufacturing capabilities, it must cut red tape and factor in the advantages of Chinese investment in sectors where technology transfer can be a force multiplier. What Beijing chooses to do is not in Delhi's control. Delhi, however, must do what the need of the hour demands.

The writer is Managing Editor, The Indian Express. Off the Record is a fortnightly column. pv.iyer@expressindia.com

GS 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INDIAN EXPRESS PAGE: 14

GS 2: SOCIAL JUSTICE
INDIAN EXPRESS PAGE: 14

Transforming tribal education: From Eklavya to excellence



HISTORY HEADLINE

BY C. P. RADHAKRISHNAN

I HAVE ALWAYS firmly believed that educating a child is not only about shaping an individual's future. It is about transforming families, strengthening communities, and building a progressive nation. When I got an opportunity to serve the tribal areas of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Telangana, I always placed a special emphasis on tribal education. Today, as we celebrate Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas on November 15 to mark the birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda, one of the greatest tribal freedom fighters and a symbol of courage, sacrifice, and resistance against colonial oppression, I feel that a fitting way to pay homage to all our great tribal freedom fighters will be transforming the education and skilling system for tribal children, so that they not only empower themselves, but also society.

As Bharat forges a new path ahead across almost every sector, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are silently redefining the educational landscape of tribal children. These schools are established for tribal children within their own community setting, with the objective of ensuring their holistic development. The name, 'Eklavya', carries a deeply inspiring message. In the Mahabharata, Eklavya was a young man who, despite being denied formal access to education, demonstrated extraordinary dedication, discipline, and determination to master the art of archery. Today, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools represent a new chapter in this story. Through the EMRS scheme, tribal children are being provided institutional support, quality education, and opportunities to realise their dreams.

The scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, gained a fresh impetus under the visionary leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shriman Narendra Modi *ji*. In the Union Budget of the year 2018-19, Shriman Modi *ji* expanded the scheme's coverage and envisioned one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons — as per Census 2011. With this single move, CBSE-affiliated education reached remote locations without access to such schools.



Radhakrishnan offering a tribute to Bhagwan Birsa Munda in Ranchi earlier this year

The EMRS scheme is unique in its design and mandate. It has a strong focus on inclusive and equitable education for tribal children. Compared with the 7.5% reservation for Scheduled Tribes (ST) in other schools, at least 90% of students in the EMRS are from tribal communities. What is even more heartening is that 50% of seats are reserved for girls, an excellent positive step. Admissions are conducted through a state-level entrance test, with preference given to locals.

The first phase of the EMRS from 1997-2018, during which 288 schools were sanctioned, faced several structural challenges. The EMRS 2.0, operationalised from 2018, addressed its limitations. It placed special emphasis on first-generation learners and recognised the learning gaps they might face. Structured academic support was provided through learning gap assessments, with bridge courses and remedial classes. In the initial classes, bilingual teaching was adopted, enabling children to learn comfortably in their familiar language, followed by a gradual transition to English as the medium of instruction. I was glad to learn from the Tribal Affairs Ministry that EMRS 3.0 was operationalised from this year.

EMRS 2.0 also established the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) in 2019 under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish, endow, maintain, control and manage the schools. To ensure that every child receives the right academic foundation, NESTS has mandated a 65-day bridge course for all newly admitted Class VI students, based on an assessment of individual learning needs. The schools are now managed by State Government Societies, as per guidelines and norms formulated by NESTS and the ministry. A district-level committee, under the District Collector, supervises the functioning of the schools in each district, and the principal is the overall in-charge of each school.

Under EMRS 2.0, 440 new schools were sanctioned in tribal blocks. Initially, the capital cost per school was set at Rs 20 crore for plain areas and Rs 24 crore for North-East, hilly and LWE-affected areas. The capital costs were further enhanced in 2021 to Rs 37.8 crore and Rs 48 crore, respectively. Since the FY2026-2027, the maximum permissible annual expenditure is Rs 1,47,356 per student, with provisions for direct expenditure on mess, uniform, textbooks, medical expenses, CBSE fees, and co-curricular activities.

Recently, I attended a presentation by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. I was really pleased to learn that the total EMRS enrolment now stands at 1,72,953 students — 84,636 boys and 88,317 girls. The largest presence of these schools state-wise is in Odisha (114 schools approved), Jharkhand (91), Chhattisgarh (75), Madhya Pradesh (71) and Gujarat (47). Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have the highest enrolment, with 28,884 and 26,857 students, respectively.

Bhagwan Birsa Munda inspired generations to stand up for their rights and dignity. EMRS is empowering today's tribal youth. This is the true spirit of Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas — honouring our glorious past while empowering our tribal communities to shape the future of a Viksit Bharat @ 2047, the rousing call made by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shriman Narendra Modi *ji*.

The writer is Vice President of India