



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

WHAT IS THE COLOMBO SECURITY CONCLAVE (CSC)?



• It is a **regional security grouping** comprising **India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius, and Seychelles.**

- The CSC's core objective is to **promote regional security** by addressing transnational threats and challenges of common concern to the member states.
- CSC **brings together National Security Advisors (NSAs) and Deputy NSAs** of the member countries.

Origin:

- The CSC, **initially known as the Trilateral for Maritime Security Cooperation**, evolved out of trilateral meetings between NSAs and Deputy NSAs from **India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka**, starting in **2011**.
- It came to a **standstill after 2014** due to rising tensions between India and the Maldives.
- **After its revival and rebranding as the CSC in 2020, Mauritius joined the CSC in 2022, while Bangladesh joined in 2024.**
- **More recently, Seychelles has become the sixth member** of the CSC.
- Cooperation under the conclave **focuses on five pillars:**
 - **Maritime safety** and security.
 - **Countering terrorism** and radicalisation.
 - **Combating trafficking** and transnational organised crime.
 - **Cyber-security** and protection of critical infrastructure.
 - **Humanitarian assistance** and **disaster relief.**

Permanent secretariat: Colombo.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

GLOBAL METHANE STATUS REPORT, 2025



The recent Global Methane Status Report 2025 warns that crop-residue burning is turning India into a global methane hotspot.

- It is produced by the UN Environment Programme and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).
- It provides updates on global progress on methane mitigation and the remaining work needed to achieve the Global Methane Pledge.

Key Highlights of Global Methane Status Report 2025:

- Methane's atmospheric concentrations have more than doubled since pre-industrial times.
- The rising global emissions would contribute to almost 24,000 additional premature deaths and 2.5 Mt of crop losses annually by 2030.
- India is the world's third-largest methane emitter.
- India's agricultural activities alone contribute 12% of global agricultural methane emissions, among the highest shares worldwide.
- If countries fully implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Methane Action Plans, emissions could fall by eight% by 2030.
- The report underscores that 72% of global methane mitigation potential lies in G20+ countries, which emit 65% of global anthropogenic methane.

What is Methane?

- Methane (CH₄) is a hydrocarbon that is a primary component of natural gas.
- It is a colorless odorless gas, flammable water insoluble gas.
- It is also known as marsh gas or methyl hydride.
- It is responsible for approximately a third of the warming we are experiencing these days.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

SARAL SIMS



Recently, the Ministry of Steel has introduced a simplified registration facility called 'SARAL SIMS' under the Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS), effective from November 21.

- It is a new system designed to **simplify the process of registration for imports** of small consignments under the **Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS)**.
- **Purpose:** It is designed to **ease the procedural burden** associated with importing small quantities and export-oriented shipments through frameworks like **Advance Authorization, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and Export-Oriented Units (EOUs)**.
- **Key Features of SARAL SIMS**
 - It will apply to **steel and iron items** falling under Chapters 72, 73, and 86 of the **Indian Trade Classification (Harmonized System), 2022** classification system.
 - **Simplified Registration:** Importers need to **make a single annual declaration** of their intended import quantity and **receive a SARAL SIMS number** for multiple consignments throughout the financial year.
 - It eliminates the earlier requirement to generate a new SIMS number for every shipment.
 - **Annual Return:** Importers must file an annual return by April 30 detailing actual imports made against SARAL SIMS registrations.
 - The importer can avail the **facility of SARAL SIMS for-**
 - **SARAL SIMS for small imports:** Allows consignments **up to 10 tonnes** with an annual cap of 500 tonnes for FY 2025-26, increasing to **1000 tonnes** from FY 2026-27.
 - **SARAL SIMS for export purposes:** Covers imports under **Advance Authorization, SEZ, and EOU** routes without any quantity limit.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

INDIA'S FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE, ITS PROMISING COURSE

- Fisheries and aquaculture are among India's **most rapidly expanding** food-producing sectors, supporting millions of livelihoods and contributing significantly to national nutrition and trade.
- In recent decades, the country has undergone a **striking transformation in aquatic food** production, fuelled by technological advancements, robust institutions, and forward-looking policy initiatives.
- As India marks **World Fisheries Day 2025** under the theme India's **Blue Transformation: Strengthening Value Addition in Seafood Exports**, the occasion highlights both achievements and the need for renewed commitment to sustainable growth.

Dramatic Growth, Major Factor Driving the Growth and Structural Transformation

- **Dramatic Growth**
 - The FAO's State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024 reports global aquaculture production at **130.9 million tonnes** and global capture fisheries at 92.3 million tonnes in 2022.
 - **India contributed 10.23 million tonnes** to global aquaculture, making it the world's second-largest producer.
 - National aquatic output has increased from 2.44 million tonnes in the 1980s to 17.54 million tonnes in 2022–23, reflecting long-term structural change.
- **Major Factor Driving the Growth**
 - This growth has been driven by the modernization of inland, coastal, and brackish-water aquaculture.
 - Agencies such as **ICAR fisheries institutes**, the Marine Products Export Development Authority, and the National Fisheries Development Board have promoted advancements in breeding, disease management, and post-harvest practices.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

- **Structural Transformation**

- Policy reforms over the past decade have accelerated this momentum.
- The Blue Revolution and the **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)** have expanded infrastructure, strengthened fisher safety, and supported digital and financial inclusion through initiatives such as vessel transponders, the Kisan Credit Card, and Matsya Seva Kendras.

Enduring Challenges and Emerging Pressures

- Overfishing, habitat degradation, water pollution, and the impacts of climate change threaten aquatic ecosystems and the livelihoods dependent on them.
- These environmental pressures risk **undermining long-term productivity** and ecological stability.
- **Socio-economic barriers** further complicate progress. Small-scale fishers and farmers often lack access to capital, modern technologies, and remunerative markets.
- Weak traceability systems and inadequate post-harvest infrastructure limit India's ability to realize the full potential of global and **domestic market opportunities**.
- These gaps also affect food safety and nutritional security, underscoring the need for systemic improvements in value chain governance.

The Way Forward: Toward a Sustainable and Inclusive Blue Transformation

- As India deepens its Blue Transformation, **sustainability must remain the guiding principle**.
 - **Science-based stock assessments**, ecosystem-based approaches in fisheries and aquaculture, and strengthened Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance systems are essential to safeguarding aquatic resources.
 - **Enhancing certification, traceability**, and digital tools will improve the competitiveness of India's seafood exports.
 - Equally critical is **empowering small-scale fishers** and farmers by improving access to credit, technology, and markets.
 - Their inclusion is vital for building a resilient and equitable aquatic food system.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

SC CLARIFIES GOVERNOR'S POWERS

- President Droupadi Murmu invoked **Article 143(1)** to seek Supreme Court's advice after controversy arose over delays by Governors and the President in acting on state Bills.
- These questions asked:

whether courts can impose deadlines on constitutional authorities,

whether "deemed assent" is valid, and

what limits govern gubernatorial and presidential powers under Articles 200 and 201.

Supreme Court's Stand on 14 Key Questions on Governor–President Powers

- **Governor's Options on Bills Under Article 200** - The Court held that a Governor has only three options: Grant assent; Reserve the Bill for the President. Withhold assent by returning the Bill for reconsideration. There is no power to withhold assent indefinitely.
 - Article 200 - Governor's Assent to State Bills
- **Governor's Discretion Under Article 200** - The Governor is **not bound** by the Cabinet's advice when deciding on assent, return, or reservation of Bills. This function involves independent constitutional discretion.
- **Justiciability of Governor's Actions** - Courts cannot review the merits of the Governor's decision, but prolonged, unexplained inaction is justiciable. The Court may direct the Governor to act.
- **Article 361 Immunity Not Absolute** - Article 361 protects the individual Governor, not the institutional office. Immunity cannot be used to justify indefinite delays.
- **No Court-Imposed Timelines on Governor** - Courts **cannot** prescribe deadlines for Governors to act on Bills. Article 200's phrase "as soon as possible" does not permit fixed judicial timelines.
- **President's Discretion Under Article 201** - The President's merit-based decision on assent or withholding assent to state Bills is not open to judicial review.
 - **No Timelines for President Either** - Courts cannot fix time limits for the President under Article 201. Article 201 – President's Assent to Reserved Bills



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

- **President Not Required to Seek SC Opinion** - The President need not consult the Supreme Court under Article 143 whenever a Bill is reserved for consideration.
 - Article 143 (Presidential Reference to Supreme Court) - Allows the President to seek the Supreme Court's advisory opinion on significant questions of law or fact. The Court's advice is not binding; the President may accept or reject it.
 - **Courts Cannot Review Bills Before They Become Law** - Judicial review applies only to laws, not Bills. Courts cannot examine the content or validity of a pending Bill.
 - **Article 142 Cannot Substitute Constitutional Powers** - The Supreme Court cannot use Article 142 to create "deemed assent" or otherwise replace the Governor/President's constitutional role.
 - **No Law Without Governor's/President's Assent** - A Bill cannot become law unless the Governor or President formally grants assent.
 - **No Answer on Mandatory Referral Under Article 145(3)** - The Court declined to answer whether all issues requiring constitutional interpretation must first be tested under Article 145(3).
 - Article 145(3) (Constitution Bench Requirement) - Mandates that a Bench of at least five judges must hear cases involving substantial questions of constitutional interpretation or any Presidential Reference under Article 143.
 - **Scope of Article 142** - The Court refused a broad interpretation but reiterated that Article 142 cannot override the Constitution, especially requirements like legislative assent.
 - **On Article 131 Jurisdiction** - The Court declined to answer whether Article 131 is the exclusive route for resolving Centre-State disputes.
 - Article 131 (Centre-State Disputes) - Grants the Supreme Court exclusive original jurisdiction to adjudicate legal disputes between the Union and States or among States themselves.
 - **No Judicial Substitution of Executive Power** - Reaffirming earlier answers, the Court clarified that judicial powers cannot replace or replicate constitutionally assigned executive functions.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

KUNO NATIONAL PARK



The first India-born cheetah, Mukhi, has given birth to five cubs at Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh recently.

- It is located in the Sheopur district of **Madhya Pradesh**.
- It is nestled near the **Vindhyan Hills**.
- Originally established as Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary in 1981, it was upgraded to a national park in 2018.
- The park's **historical significance** lies in its role as a **relocation site for Asiatic lions under the "Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project,"**
- It covers an area of 750 sq.km.
- It derives its name from the meandering **Kuno River** (one of the main **tributaries of the Chambal River**), which flows from south to north and divides the park into two sections.
- The park's terrain is dotted with plateaus, valleys, and seasonal rivers, creating varied ecosystems.
- **Vegetation:** The park boasts diverse vegetation, including **tropical dry deciduous forests, savannah grasslands, and riverine forests**.
- **Flora:** Dominant trees include **Khair** (*Acacia catechu*), **Salai** (*Boswellia serrata*), and **Ber** (*Ziziphus mauritiana*).
- **Fauna:**
 - The protected area of the forest is home to the **jungle cat, Indian leopard, sloth bear, Indian wolf**, striped hyena, golden jackal, Bengal fox, and dhole, along with more than 120 bird species.
 - It was selected under the '**Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India**'.
 - A total of **20 cheetahs were introduced** in Kuno National Park (NP), eight from Namibia in September 2022, followed by 12 more from South Africa in February 2023 under the Cheetah Project.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 21 November 2025

MEERUT BUGLE



Recently, the Meerut Bugle has received a Geographical indication tag.

- It is a **brass wind instrument common** with the drills of **armed forces** and used in wars, ceremonies, and parades for decades.
- It is used to signal the start of **movements or events**, and carries a deep historical imprint.

Origin: Meerut's association with bugle-making dates back to the late **19th century**. The bugle's story is closely linked to the development of **India's military traditions**.

How is a Bugle made?

- The making of a bugle is **entirely manual**. A **brass sheet** is cut and hammered into shape using a specialised die.
 - The sheet is moulded and processed through several stages to achieve a smooth finish, and finally fitted with a mouthpiece.
 - Types of bugles are manufactured
 - **Copper bugle:** the highest in demand across India.
 - **Gold-finish bugle:** featuring a polished gold-like surface.
 - **Silver-finish bugle:** Produced on request.
-