



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION (CWC)



- It is a **premier technical organisation** in water resources under the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.

- **Headquarters:** New Delhi

Functions:

- It formulates & coordinates **schemes for flood control, irrigation, drinking water, navigation and hydropower**.
- It also conducts **investigations, construction and implementation** of water projects.

Structure:

- CWC is headed by a **Chairman (Ex-Officio Secretary, GoI)**.
- Three wings: **Designs & Research (D&R), River Management (RM), and Water Planning & Projects (WP&P)**.
- **National Water Academy, Pune** trains engineers from central & state agencies.

About Sujalam Bharat Summit (2025)

- The **Sujalam Bharat Summit** is a **national initiative** led by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti** and coordinated by **NITI Aayog**, focusing on **water management, sanitation, and sustainable practices**.
 - It aims to **bring grassroots perspectives** into national policy-making, aligning with the **vision of the Prime Minister**.
 - A series of **six Departmental Summits** has been planned to gather **feedback from the field** on the impact and challenges of water-related policies.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CERTIFICATION (CBFC)



- The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
- Commonly known as the **Censor Board**, though it functions mainly as a **certification authority**.
- It works under:
 - Cinematograph Act, 1952
 - Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983
 - Guidelines issued by the Central Government

Role and Structure of CBFC:

- It regulates the public exhibition of films in India. No film can be released publicly without CBFC certification.
- Headed by a Chairperson, with 12–25 members appointed by the Central Government.
- It operates through **nine regional offices**: Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Cuttack, and Guwahati.
- Supported by **Advisory Panels** (nominated by the Government for two-year terms) to assist in film examination.

Categories of Certification

- **U (Universal)**: Suitable for all age groups.
- **U/A**: Universal with parental guidance (below 12).
- **A**: Adults only.
- **S**: Restricted to special classes (e.g., doctors, farmers).
- **New Sub-Categories (2023 Amendment)**: UA 7+, UA 13+, UA 16+ – aligning with global best practices.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

PERSONALITY RIGHTS: HOW INDIAN COURTS PROTECT CELEBRITIES

- Personality rights **protect an individual's name, likeness, image, voice, signature, and other unique traits from unauthorised commercial use.**
- Though **not codified under a single statute**, they are safeguarded through judicial precedents and common law doctrines of privacy, defamation, and publicity rights.
- Courts can grant injunctions, damages, or takedown orders to prevent misuse in ads, merchandise, AI-generated content, or digital platforms.

Statutory Safeguards

- Protection is dispersed across intellectual property laws.
- Under the **Copyright Act, 1957**, performers enjoy **exclusive rights (Section 38A)** and **moral rights (Section 38B)** to control reproduction and object to distortion of their work.
- The **Trade Marks Act, 1999** allows celebrities to register names, signatures, or catchphrases as trademarks — a step taken by actors like Shah Rukh Khan, Priyanka Chopra, Ajay Devgn, and Amitabh Bachchan.
- Additionally, the **common law tort of “passing off” (Section 27)** safeguards goodwill from misrepresentation or false endorsement, though it requires proof of reputation before courts grant relief.
- **Constitutional Backing**
 - Personality rights are rooted in **Article 21 of the Constitution**, which guarantees autonomy and privacy.
 - While celebrities may authorise the use of their identity in films, ads, or campaigns, unauthorised use — such as printing images on merchandise or creating AI deepfakes — strips them of control and compromises dignity and agency.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

Court Rulings on Personality Rights in India

- The jurisprudence on personality rights in India began with the **1994 Supreme Court judgment in R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu**.
- In **2015**, the **Madras High Court** strengthened the doctrine in a case involving actor **Rajinikanth**.
 - It ruled that infringement occurs even without proof of falsity, confusion, or deception if the celebrity is identifiable, thereby protecting him against unauthorised commercial use of his name, image, and style.
- The **Delhi High Court** has since played a pivotal role in addressing new threats posed by AI.
 - In **2023**, it granted **Anil Kapoor** broad protection over his persona, barring online misuse of his name, likeness, and catchphrase “jhakaas.”
 - HC clarified that free speech allows parody and criticism but not commercial exploitation or tarnishment of reputation.
 - In 2024, the same court protected **Jackie Shroff’s personality rights** against misuse by e-commerce platforms and AI chatbots.
- Later, in 2023, the Bombay High Court upheld **Arijit Singh’s rights** in a landmark ruling against AI voice cloning.
 - The court condemned the unauthorised creation of artificial recordings, warning of the dangers generative AI poses to performers’ dignity and control over their identity.

Concerns Around Personality Rights in India

- Experts highlight the urgent need for a comprehensive legislative framework to regulate personality rights.
 - Clear exceptions must be established to prevent misuse of personality rights as a tool for censorship. Experts also stress that personality rights are not exclusive to celebrities.
 - Ordinary citizens, particularly women, face disproportionate harm through deepfakes, impersonation, and revenge pornography.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL



- It is a **statutory appellate body** established under the **Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act)**.
- It hears various appeals under the said Act and the respective State/UT GST Acts.

- The Tribunal will function through a **Principal Bench in New Delhi** and **31 State Benches across 45 locations in India**.
- **Composition of Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal**
 - It consists of the **President (Head)**, a **Judicial Member**, and **2 Technical Members** (one from the state and another from the Centre).
 - The state bench consists of **two Judicial Members**, a **Technical Member (Centre)** and a **Technical Member (state)**.

Eligibility of members of GSTAT

- The president must be a **Supreme Court judge** or have served the **High Court as the Chief Justice**.
- The Judicial member must be a **High Court Judge** or has served as an Additional District Judge or a District Judge for a **period of 10 years**.
- The **Technical Member (Centre)** must be an **Indian Revenue Service** member belonging to Group A or must be a member of All India Service with three years of experience in administering GST in the Central Government.
- Also, the Technical Member from the Centre should have completed **twenty-five years in Group A services**.
- The **Technical Member (state)** must be a state government officer or **All India Service** officer with the rank above **Additional Commissioner of Value Added Tax**; also, the rank should be above the First Appellate Authority.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

- The Technical Member from the state must have **completed twenty-five years** in Group A Services or equivalent and three years administering GST or finance and taxation in the State Government.
 - **Age limit and Tenure:** The president and judicial and technical members of GSTAT shall hold office for **four years**, or until he attains the age of **70 years and 67 years**.
 - It is equivalent to a Civil Court for trying a case. It can pass orders, hear cases, impose penalties, and revoke or cancel registrations.
-

YOUTH-LED PROTESTS IN LADAKH

- The current protests in Ladakh stem from the **2019 repeal of Article 370** and the passage of the **Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019**, which bifurcated the erstwhile state.
- While Jammu and Kashmir became a Union Territory with a legislature, **Ladakh was made a Union Territory without one**, placing it under direct central administration.
- This lack of political representation and autonomy has kept Ladakh's status contentious, fueling long-standing discontent and the present demand for **statehood and inclusion under the Sixth Schedule**.

Demand for Sixth Schedule in Ladakh

- With over **90% of Ladakh's population belonging to Scheduled Tribes**, there is a strong demand to bring the region under the **Sixth Schedule of the Constitution**.
- This provision under **Article 244** allows the creation of **Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)** that govern tribal-majority areas with powers to make laws on land, forests, water, agriculture, village councils, health, sanitation, and local policing.
- Each ADC has up to **30 members with a five-year term**.
 - At present, there are **10 such councils in the Northeast**—three each in Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, and one in Tripura.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

- Supporters argue that a similar framework in Ladakh would ensure **self-governance and protection of tribal rights**.

Immediate demands behind Leh protest

- **LAB's Immediate Demands** - The Leh Apex Body (LAB), whose youth wing called for the September 24 protest, demanded an **urgent meeting with the central government** as members had been on a hunger strike since September 10.
- **Government's Response** - The **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** announced that the next round of talks would be held on **October 6**, noting that the last meeting took place in May.
- **LAB's Objection** - LAB leaders rejected the October date as "**dictation**" while their members were still fasting. They insisted on an immediate agreement before ending the protest.
- **Rising Tensions** - LAB warned that while the protest was peaceful, **growing impatience among people** risked spiraling out of control, eventually sparking violent clashes in Leh.
- **Government's Position**
 - The MHA has agreed to discuss only the service commission and Lok Sabha seat demands, rejecting statehood and resisting Sixth Schedule inclusion due to its wider ramifications.

Core Demands of Ladakh Protest

- Since Ladakh became a Union Territory (UT) in 2019, residents have rallied around a **four-point agenda**:
 - **Statehood for Ladakh** to ensure self-governance beyond UT status.
 - **Inclusion under the Sixth Schedule** to safeguard tribal rights.
 - **A separate public service commission** to address high unemployment.
 - **Two parliamentary seats** instead of one, to increase representation at the Centre.

Unemployment Concerns

- Youth discontent is driven by high joblessness, with 26.5% of Ladakh graduates unemployed, compared to the national average of 13.4%.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

JUST A PINCH CAN REDUCE AN INDIAN'S SALT OVERLOAD

- Scientific data reveal that Indian adults consume between eight to eleven grams of salt **daily**, nearly double the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended limit of five to six grams.
- Unlike sugar and fat, where a substantial portion comes from processed foods, **nearly three-fourths of India's salt intake originates from home-cooked meals.**
- **Staples** such as pickles, papad, and other traditional items **contribute to this problem.**
- Furthermore, **the cultural habit of keeping salt shakers on dining tables and the rise in eating out**, where restaurants enhance flavours with more oil, butter, and salt, **only exacerbate the issue.**
- **Salt is not always visible. It exists in hidden forms in bread, cookies, sauces, and even sweet items like cakes.**
- Packaged and ultra-processed foods, **often categorised under the high-fat, salt, and sugar (HFSS) label, saturate the market.**

Misconceptions and Myths

- **Many Indians believe alternatives such as rock salt, black salt, or Himalayan pink salt are healthier options.**
- In reality, **all salts contain sodium, and their excessive consumption leads to the same harmful effects.**
- In some cases, **these alternatives are consumed in greater amounts** due to their milder taste, compounding the problem.
- **Moreover, they are often not iodised, which can lead to iodine deficiency, a condition India has long battled.**

The Multi-Pronged Approach

- **Expanding Nutritional Boards**
 - Current initiatives such as **sugar and oil boards should evolve into HFSS boards that encompass salt as well.**



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 25 September 2025

- **Behavioural Change Campaigns**
 - **Public campaigns** must encourage gradual salt reduction during cooking, flavouring food with herbs and spices, and using low-sodium substitutes when medically appropriate.
 - **Early Intervention in Children**
 - Since salt preference is an acquired taste, efforts must begin in early childhood.
 - **Infants and toddlers should not be given added salt**, while older children should consume the same minimally salted food as adults.
 - **Reforming Public Food Programmes**
 - Millions of vulnerable Indians, **including children in schools, pregnant women at Anganwadi centres, and patients in hospitals**, depend on government meals.
 - These programmes **should introduce salt regulations**, train cooks, and implement procurement standards to safeguard public health.
 - **Front-of-Pack Labelling**
 - India should adopt mandatory warning labels for high-salt foods, drawing inspiration from countries such as **Chile**, which have pioneered such measures.
 - Labelling, **salt ceilings in processed foods, and restrictions on marketing unhealthy foods** to children are crucial regulatory steps.
 - **Community and Family-Level Interventions**
 - Practical measures like **removing salt shakers from restaurant tables**, families auditing weekly purchases of HFSS items, and discouraging repeat purchases can curb consumption.
 - **Local innovations** at the household and community levels will also prove vital.
 - **Integration with National Health Programmes**
 - Salt reduction is already part of India's **National Multisectoral Action Plan (2017–22)** for NCD prevention.
 - However, **stronger cross-ministerial collaboration and integration into broader health programmes are necessary**.
-