

Important Issues of the Day

- Russian oil – Page No.1 , GS 3**
- Social media – Page No.1 , GS 3**
- Removal of Speaker – Page No.1 , GS 2**
- India's women farmers – Page No.10 , GS 1**
- Women's digital safety – Page No10. , GS 1**

U.S. 'allows' India to buy Russian oil for 30 days

Analysts say the move can help India mitigate price and supply shocks; however, Russian oil may no longer come at a discount, with China also competing for supplies, say government sources

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI

The U.S. Treasury Department on Friday issued an order that would "allow" India to import Russian oil for 30 days, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said while sharing the order on X.

Analysts say this will help mitigate the spike in the price of oil and delays in oil shipments to import-dependent India.

However, government sources confirmed that Russian oil may no longer come at a discount and that China was also competing for it. The government is currently studying the legal order, they added.

Mr. Bessent said the U.S.



was granting India this reprieve to "alleviate pressure caused by Iran's attempt to take global energy hostage".

"This deliberately short-term measure will not provide significant financial

benefit to the Russian government as it only authorises transactions involving oil already stranded at sea," Mr. Bessent said.

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Cong. slams govt. over U.S. remark

NEW DELHI

Criticising the Centre over U.S. remarks, Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge alleged that India's strategic autonomy and national sovereignty are under threat "because PM is getting blackmailed on Epstein files and Adani case". » **PAGE 14**

Use cooking fuel judiciously: govt.

CHENNAI

With restrictions placed on LPG supplies, the public has been advised to use the fuel judiciously. Sources said commercial consumers using 19 kg cylinders were told they will not be given supplies. » **PAGE 15**

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Russia again

A snapshot of
India's current
oil situation



**Key shipping
route**

Over

55%

of India's
oil comes via the

**Strait of
Hormuz**

**National
fuel reserve**



50 days

of total fuel in stock

Reserve breakdown

25 days of crude oil &
25 days of petrol/diesel

**Russia-to-India
delivery**

Shipments
typically take

25-40 days

to arrive

**Russian oil imports
value (Jan. 2026):**

\$1.98 bn.

- a 44-month low



Mains Question

India remains one of the largest importers of crude oil in the world. Examine the challenges posed by India's high dependence on oil imports and discuss the measures required to ensure long-term energy security.

भारत विश्व के सबसे बड़े ेकच्चे तेल आयातकों में से एक है। तेल आयात पर भारतकी उच्च निर्भरता से उत्पन् चिौनतयों का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा दीर्कभाललक ङि भसुरुक्षा सुनिजश्चत करि के ललए ङिश्यक उपायों पर चचा भकीजिए।

Karnataka, A.P. set to ban social media use by minors

Page No.1 , GS 2,4

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are set to ban social media for children to prevent the adverse effects of increasing mobile phone use.

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah made an announcement in this regard on Friday, during the presentation of the State Budget. He did not spell out a road map for the implementation of the ban.

While Karnataka said it proposes to ban social media for children under 16, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu said the government would impose the restriction on children below 13.

90-day window

Speaking in the Assembly, Mr. Naidu said the ban is likely to be in place within the next 90 days. He added that the government is also examining possible regulations for children in the 13-



A.P. govt. said social media will be prohibited for children below 13 years, the Karnataka govt.'s ban will apply for those under 16. PTI

16 age group.

It was during a recent meeting with the Vice-Chancellors of State public universities chaired by the Governor, that Mr. Siddaramaiah had proposed a mobile ban for schoolchildren and sought opinion from all stakeholders.

There has been a public debate on this issue since, and experts are divided on the impact and feasibility of a blanket ban.

A similar ban on social media for children below the age of 16 was made into

a law in Australia in December 2025.

The law forces social media platforms to restrict access to children below 16 years of age and violations can attract very high penalties up to \$32 million for serious and repeated violations.

Reacting to Karnataka's proposal, A.P. Minister for IT and Education Nara Lokesh stated in an X post: "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" and said he was pleased to see Karnataka considering restric-

tions on social media for young users.

He noted that Andhra Pradesh had earlier proposed similar measures aimed at protecting young minds from the darker side of the digital world, and wished the Karnataka government success in implementing the idea.

Responding to queries on how the ban will be regulated in schools, colleges or at home, Mr. Siddaramaiah said, "We will formulate a programme for that. Once the programme is finalised, we will inform you." In January, State Minister for Electronics, IT/BT Priyank Kharge had informed the Assembly that the government was holding consultations regarding the measures.

The move aimed at preventing adverse effects on children drew encouragement as well as scepticism.

'Blanket ban not ideal'

Dr. Rakshay Shetty, Clinical Director, Pediatric Services

Head, Pediatric Intensive Care Services, Rainbow Children's Hospital, said that while there are a lot of disadvantages of excessive use of mobile devices by children, considering their ill effects on children's psychology, at the same time, they provide a lot of practical utility for parents, teachers and children.

"We need to look at a balanced solution because a blanket ban can be counterproductive – implementing it is not practical, and it might remain a paper tiger – a rule but no one follows it. Instead, giving guidelines on how to use mobile devices and limit excessive use would be more practical," he said.

BJP Rajya Sabha member from Karnataka Lahar Singh Siroya welcomed the move on X, stating that he had raised this issue via a special mention in Parliament.

SEE ALSO

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- **But these may run into a well-recognised barrier as regulating the internet is the exclusive domain of the Union government.**
“India’s digital and intermediary framework has largely been structured through Central law, including the IT Act and the IT Rules,” Garima Saxena, an analyst at the think tank The Dialogue, which works with tech firms.

Mains Question

While social media provides opportunities for expression and connectivity, its excessive use among youth may lead to addiction, cyberbullying, and declining attention spans. Critically examine.

यद्यपि सोशल मीडिया अलभव्यजतत और संपंक्रभ के असिर प्रदिा करता है, कंकंतु यिुओं में इसके अत्यधिक उपयोग से लत, साइबर बुललंगं तथा धियो की क्षमता मेंकमी िैसै समस्याएँ उत्पन्ि हो सकती हैं। समालोचिात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

LS to debate resolution on removal of Om Birla as Speaker on Monday

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

With the Lok Sabha to debate an Opposition-sponsored resolution seeking Speaker Om Birla's removal from office, both the Congress and the BJP have issued whips directing their members to be present in the House from March 9 to 11 during the second part of the Budget Session, which commences on Monday. The resolution has been listed in the agenda for Lok Sabha on Monday. Rules permit Mr.

Birla to sit in the House. He can vote on the motion too, except if there is a tie. Sources said that BJP MP Jagdambika Pal, who is the most senior among the panel of chairpersons, is most likely to chair the session.

A total of 118 Lok Sabha MPs signed the resolution. The Trinamool Congress was the only major Opposition party not to sign, saying that the Opposition should have escalated the issue step-by-step, allowing Mr. Birla a chance to defend himself.

- **Article 94 of the Constitution specifies the circumstances in which the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha vacates office.**
- **Under Article 94(a), they automatically cease to hold office if they stop being a member of the Lok Sabha.**
- **Article 94(b) allows them to resign at any time by submitting a written resignation.**
- **Under Article 94(c), they may be removed by a resolution passed by a Majority of all the then members of the House.**
- **This provision applies exclusively to the Lok Sabha and not the Rajya Sabha.**
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- **Procedural Requirements:** The specific steps are governed by Rules 200–203 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
 - **14-Day Notice:** A resolution for removal can only be moved after giving at least 14 days' notice.
 - The notice must be given in writing to the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, signed by at least one member.
- Admission of Motion:** The motion is entered in the List of Business if it is in order.
- The Presiding Officer reads the notice to the House, for the motion to be admitted
 - for discussion, at least 50 members must rise in support of it in the House.
 - If fewer than 50 members rise, the motion fails to get the "leave of the House" and is dropped.
 - **Strict Guidelines for the Motion:** The charges in the resolution must be specific, clearly expressed, and precise.

- **Passing the Resolution:** For the removal to be successful, the resolution must be passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. This is technically known as an Effective Majority.
- **Outcome:** If the resolution is passed by the Effective Majority, the Speaker is removed from office immediately.
- **Notably,** the Speaker does not vacate his office upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker continues until immediately before the first meeting of the newly elected Lok Sabha.
- **However,** in the case of removal by resolution, the vacation is immediate.
- **Speaker's Role During Proceedings:** The Speaker cannot preside over the House while a resolution for their removal is under consideration (Article 96).
- **The Speaker has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings. They can vote in the first instance (as an ordinary member) but cannot exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes (tie).**

Mains Question

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is expected to act as a neutral and impartial authority. However, questions are often raised regarding the neutrality of the office. Critically examine.

लोकसभा अध्यक्ष से निष्पक्ष और तटस्थ भूमिका निभो की अपेक्षा की जाती है, कर्किंतु अक्सर इस पद की निष्पक्षता पर प्रश्न उठाए जाते हैं। सिलोचित्कि परीक्षण कीजजए।

The second part of a selection of articles on the Editorial and Opinion pages, curated for International Women's Day on March 8

Rights, justice, action for India's women farmers

In March 8, 2026, women and girls around the world will demand equal rights, and equal justice to enforce, exercise, and enjoy them, to mark International Women's Day. The theme aligns closely with 2026 also being observed as the International Year of the Woman Farmer.

Legal reforms, including equal inheritance rights for daughters, have not translated into matching gains on the ground. In most rural households, land and property remain registered in men's names. Social norms, patrilineal inheritance practices, limited legal awareness and administrative hurdles keep women's names off land records. The woman who manages daily farm operations and negotiates with input dealers and labourers often does so without the legal standing that a land title would confer.

Without titles or formal recognition as farmers, women face systemic barriers to accessing institutional credit, crop insurance, irrigation schemes, agricultural extension services, climate-resilient technologies and many flagship programmes that hinge on documentation. When eligibility is linked to assets they do not own, exclusion is built into the design.

Given that women's access to and control over cultivable land remains abysmally low due to a combination of social, legal and cultural factors, their labour and contributions remain invisible and undervalued. This disparity between the substantial contributions by women to agri-food systems and their lack of formal recognition as "farmers" underscores a structural disconnect at the core of their systemic exclusion.

Feminisation of agriculture without security

As migration by men accelerates, agriculture is increasingly being "feminised": women take on greater responsibility for cultivation, risk management and household food provisioning. While, in theory, the expanded role of women in agriculture could improve women's nutritional outcomes, in practice, heavy agricultural workloads, poor access to drudgery-reduction technologies, and the absence of a supportive care ecosystem place immense pressure on them to balance both productive and reproductive responsibilities.

Studies show that resource-poor women who experience huge work burdens, especially during peak agricultural seasons, experience severe health issues and micronutrient deficiency. India still carries an unacceptably high burden of malnutrition among women and girls. Persistently high anaemia rates among women of reproductive age, combined with widespread micronutrient deficiencies, amount to a silent emergency.

These nutritional deficits in women have intergenerational consequences. Maternal undernutrition and anaemia contribute to low birth weight, stunting and impaired development



Dr. Soumya Swaminathan

is Chairman of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)



Elisabeth Faure

is Representative and Country Director of the World Food Programme in India

As farming in India feminises, empowering women farmers can drive climate-resilient, biodiversity-rich and nutrition-sensitive agriculture

in children. Diets in many rural households remain cereal-heavy and low in pulses, fruits, vegetables and animal-source foods. The paradox is stark: women who help feed the nation are unable to secure a diverse, nutritious diet for themselves and their children.

Over the last decade, India has put in place an ambitious right-to-food framework, anchored in the National Food Security Act. The law guarantees subsidised cereals, supplementary nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and young children, and maternity entitlements. Several States have added local foods, millets and fortified staples to their diets. Yet, improvements in women's nutrition have been uneven, and anaemia trends are deeply worrying.

Entitlements halt at the threshold

Progress toward bridging the gap between law and lived reality requires gender-transformative approaches. The status of women in agri-food systems depends on addressing systemic inequalities.

Secure land rights, access to inputs, labour-saving technologies, credit, resources, extension services and decision-making empower women to influence agricultural practices, enhance diets and food security, and strengthen their agency. Improving women's agricultural entitlements promotes equity, health, and nutrition.

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan emphasised women's control over conservation, cultivation, consumption, and commercialisation in agri-food chains. However, programme designs often remain piecemeal: food transfers through Public Distribution Systems are cereal-centric, with uneven integration of pulses, millets, and nutrient-dense foods. Frontline workers, overburdened, impact programme quality and community literacy. Digitalisation offers benefits but can exclude those with poor connectivity, documentation or digital skills. The result is a limited right to food. Many women, especially women farmers, cannot fully claim, control, or benefit from them.

From the vantage points of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in India, four priorities merit urgent attention if the 2026 theme is to have substantive content.

First, the visibility of women farmers in law, data, and policy. This can be achieved only if granular, gender-disaggregated data are collected and made available. All agricultural policies and schemes must draw on the definition of a farmer set out in the National Policy for Farmers, which delinks a farmer's identity from land ownership and emphasises the activities they perform. This acknowledges the contributions of women landowners, landless cultivators, tenants,

agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, tribal and forest gatherers, and those involved in related agricultural work. Second, women's rights to land and to productive resources such as water and credit must be strengthened. This requires accelerating the implementation of equal inheritance provisions, promoting joint spousal titles, providing incentives to register land and housing in women's names, ensuring gender-sensitive revenue registration processes, and strengthening their role in the management of common lands and water resources. Embedding land and asset questions within women's collectives – can enhance collective bargaining power.

Keeping nutritional objectives in focus

Third, it is essential to ensure that food systems and safety nets are closely aligned with nutritional objectives. Public procurement policies and agricultural support measures should promote the cultivation of nutri-cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables by small-scale and women farmers, and effectively distribute these products through public distribution channels, Anganwadis, and school meal programmes.

Community-driven approaches such as kitchen gardens, women's seed banks, and localised food planning, can significantly enhance women's roles in transforming dietary patterns and production practices.

Fourth, women farmers must have access to technologies and extension services to strengthen their agency and decision-making. Labour-saving tools ease drudgery, reduce time poverty,

and protect women's health. Equitable access to extension services ensures that women receive timely information, training and market insights tailored to their needs. When equipped with knowledge and appropriate technologies, women can make informed choices about crop selection, sustainable farming practices, and resource management, enhancing productivity, resilience, and household nutrition outcomes.

The MSSRF's experience shows that when women gain knowledge, rights and institutional backing, they become the drivers of climate-resilient, biodiversity-rich and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. The WFP's work in India and globally demonstrates that placing women at the centre of food security and social protection programmes improves outcomes not only for them but also for entire communities.

On this International Women's Day, the call for "Rights. Justice. Action. For All women and girls" should go beyond mere symbolism. Recognising women as farmers, ensuring their rights to land and productive resources, and allowing them to claim their right to food and nutrition are crucial steps toward creating a more equitable, resilient, and nourished India.



- **On March 8, 2026, women and girls around the world will demand equal rights, and equal justice to enforce, exercise, and enjoy them, to mark International Women's Day. The theme aligns closely with 2026 also being observed as the International Year of the Woman Farmer.**
- **Legal reforms, including equal inheritance rights for daughters, have not translated into matching gains on the ground. In most rural households, land and property remain registered in men's names.**
- **Social norms, patrilineal inheritance practices, limited legal awareness and administrative hurdles keep women's names off land records.**
- **The woman who manages daily farm operations and negotiates with input dealers and labourers often does so without the legal standing that a land title would confer.**

- **Without titles or formal recognition as farmers, women face systemic barriers to accessing institutional credit, crop insurance, irrigation schemes, agricultural extension services, climate-resilient technologies and many flagship programmes that hinge on documentation. When eligibility is linked to assets they do not own, exclusion is built into the design.**
- **Given that women's access to and control over cultivable land remains abysmally low due to a combination of social, legal and cultural factors, their labour and contributions remain invisible and undervalued.**
This disparity between the substantial contributions by women to agri-food systems and their lack of formal recognition as "farmers" underscores a structural disconnect at the core of their systemic exclusion.

- **As migration by men accelerates, agriculture is increasingly being “feminised”: women take on greater responsibility for cultivation, risk management and household food provisioning. India still carries an unacceptably high burden of malnutrition among women and girls.**
- **Persistently high anaemia rates among women of reproductive age, combined with widespread micronutrient deficiencies, amount to a silent emergency. These nutritional deficits in women have intergenerational consequences. Maternal undernutrition and anaemia contribute to low birth weight, stunting and impaired development in children.**
- **Diets in many rural households remain cereal-heavy and low in pulses, fruits, vegetables and animal-source foods. The paradox is stark: women who help feed the nation are unable to secure a diverse, nutritious diet for themselves and their children.**

- **First, the visibility of women farmers in law, data, and policy.**
- **Second, women’s rights to land and to productive resources such as water and credit must be strengthened.**
- **Third, it is essential to ensure that food systems and safety nets are closely aligned with nutritional objectives.**
- **Fourth, women farmers must have access to technologies and extension services to strengthen their agency and decision-making.**
- **On this International Women’s Day, the call for “Rights. Justice. Action. For All women and girls” should go beyond mere symbolism. Recognising women as farmers, ensuring their rights to land and productive resources, and allowing them to claim their right to food and nutrition are crucial steps toward creating a more equitable, resilient, and nourished India.**

Mains Question

Women play a crucial role in India's agricultural sector, yet their contributions often remain under-recognized. Discuss the role of women farmers in Indian agriculture and the challenges they face.

भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, फिर भी उनके योगदान को अक्सर उचित मान्यता नहीं मिलती। भारतीय कृषि में महिला कर्षियों की भूमिका तथा उनके सामे आने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Balancing innovation with women's digital safety

The conversation around artificial intelligence (AI) has taken centre stage, and after the India AI Impact Summit 2026, in February, India's engagement with AI has heightened. While there is enough to appreciate how the world has transformed in terms of technology and innovation, on the occasion of International Women's Day 2026 (March 8), the need is to focus on "ethical AI" and women's digital safety.

With a steady rise in accessible Internet, women are continuously bearing the brunt of digital threats and humiliation. About 16%-58% of women have faced online harassment and abuse, a number that could rise further. Even as one in three women face physical or sexual violence, abuse against women has now crossed physical boundaries and geographies.

In the physical world, women can take a "degree of precaution", though never foolproof, to protect themselves. But in the digital world, protecting oneself from harm, doxxing and abuse is significantly difficult. This is driven by technology's deep integration into daily life and the anonymity that the digital world affords the perpetrators of abuse.

This is the deepfake era

The rise of deepfakes and the recent Grok AI issue are a case in point. Deepfakes are digitally altered images, audio, or videos created using AI that appear as though someone has said or done something they never actually did. Grok AI, an AI chatbot developed by xAI, is being used to generate non-consensual sexualised images of women.

In India, women endure deep inequalities and widespread violence. With the use of AI and



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Ensuring the digital safety of women must guide AI development and its ethical use

access to deepfake technologies, the traditional and societal restraints of unacceptable behaviour melt away due to online anonymity. While one is not denouncing the use of AI and technology, the dialogue around the ethical use of AI is paramount now more than ever.

No women developers

One of the major concerns about AI and a lack of women's digital safety is the lack of representation of women at the stage of designing AI tools. According to a report by UN Women, many deepfake tools – mostly built by men – rarely work on images of men. According to the United Nations Development Programme, women make up only 22% of AI professionals and below 14% work at senior levels.

This lack of women's representation at the stage of AI development leads to fewer diverse viewpoints shaping innovation. Research suggests that with more women and diversity in AI development teams, the overall effectiveness and applicability of AI increases. It has been proposed by UN Women that if there are more women researchers in AI, then the unique lived experiences of women can "profoundly shape the theoretical foundations of technology" and open new applications of the technology". When this is achieved and diverse expertise is integrated in AI development, the hope is that AI supports and weaves in women as equal stakeholders in the digital world. This should help in creating safer online spaces and technologies, including swiftly removing harmful content and responding effectively to abuse at the source.

Stronger laws to ensure prompt investigations into the unethical use of AI are key to ethical AI use. While Indian legislation attempts to do its bit to address online abuse, implementation is far from prompt.

The new notification introduced by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology directs that online intermediaries must take down reports of deepfakes within three hours of receiving a takedown notice. Notwithstanding the criticism of the new guidelines and the strong review process, the hope is that these guidelines are a step towards strengthening legislation to protect women from irreparable harm caused by unethical AI-like deepfakes.



Start young

A third way to address the unethical use of AI is to address the issue at the ground level. As one in three Internet users are children, one must accept that they are "digital natives" who are dependent on the web. Therefore, the emphasis on digital safety being taught

at an elementary level to children is more crucial than ever. Children and young adults must be sensitised to the issue of digital abuse and AI misuse as seriously as the issue of sexual and physical abuse.

Resisting technological change, especially to AI, is futile and is not a sustainable solution as its integration into daily life is inevitable. However, on the occasion of International Women's Day 2026, prioritising women's digital safety and ethical AI use is essential so that women are not left bearing the brunt of advancement and technology.

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खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. विवेक सत्य को खोज निकालता है

Wisdom finds truth

2. मूल्य वे नहीं जो मानवता है, बल्कि वे हैं जैसा मानवता को होना चाहिए

Values are not what humanity is, but what humanity ought to be

3. व्यक्ति के लिए जो सर्वश्रेष्ठ है, वह आवश्यक नहीं कि समाज के लिए भी हो

Best for an individual is not necessarily best for the society

4. स्वीकारोक्ति का साहस एवं सुधार करने की निष्ठा सफलता के दो मंत्र हैं

Courage to accept and dedication to improve are two keys to success

Thank You!

