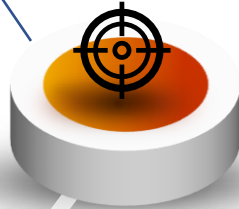


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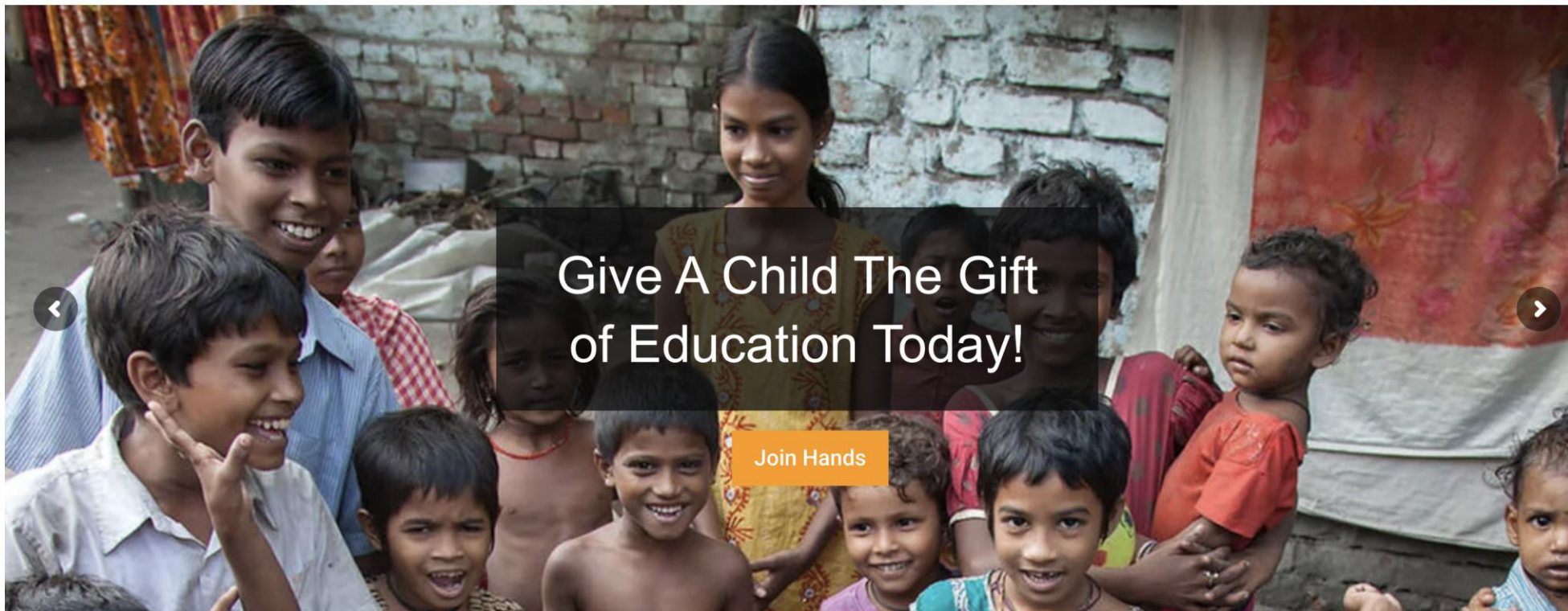
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5,534
Volunteers



671
Contributors



1,231
Kids



24
States



“We accept the love we think we deserve.”

— Stephen Chbosky, The Perks of Being a Wallflower



tags: inspirational, love



SEALING IT
Atalanta beats Roma,
secures CL spot
SPORT » PAGE 17

The posters said, "those who killed the innocents do not have a place in our country".

Clearing the air | India rebuts Trump's statements against the backdrop of Operation Sindoor, the understanding between India and Pakistan

	Trump/Rubio statements	MEA response	
	■ U.S. brokered India-Pakistan ceasefire	■ Agreement directly via DGMOs; it was requested by Pak. due to 'effective' IAF strikes	
	■ Averted nuclear conflict	■ Military action in conventional domain only	
	■ Threatened to stop trade	■ No discussion on trade with U.S. during Operation Sindoor	
	■ Will mediate on Kashmir	■ Talks will be bilateral, and topic will be PoK's return	
	■ Hyphenated India and Pakistan	■ No hyphenation; international community stands with India on terrorism	
	■ India and Pakistan to talk at neutral venue	■ No such discussion planned	

Top court seeks Uttarakhand's reply to contempt plea

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday decided to examine a contempt petition filed against the Uttarakhand Chief Secretary and other State officials for the alleged demolition of a waqf property in breach of an undertaking given to the court on April 17.

The Union government had, on April 17, undertaken to ensure that there would be no change in the status or character of waqf properties during the pendency of a challenge to the Waqf Amendment Act of 2023.

A Bench of Justices B.R. Gavi and A.G. Masih issued notice to the respondents, including Uttarakhand Chief Secretary Anand Bardhan and other district and municipal officers.

The petitioner, Mehfooz Ahmed, claimed that the Bargah Hazrat Kamal Shah in Uttarakhand was demolished without any prior warning or notice on the intervening night of April 16-17. He claimed that the property was registered as a waqf property in 1982, notified as a waqf in 1991 and mapped in Waqf Asset Management System of India.

"In teeth of the above undertaking as recorded in



the order dated April 17, the respondents/alleged contemnors have demolished the darghah in question in the dark of the night without even granting an opportunity of hearing or notice, the plea said.

It claimed that the offending action was undertaken on a drive conducted by the authorities in Dehradun. The plea also referred to the apex court's November 13, 2024 verdict which laid down pan-India guidelines and barred demolition of properties without a prior show-cause notice and 15 days' time to the aggrieved party to respond.

The plea contended that the action of the State officials was in direct contravention of the April 17 order which recorded the statement given by Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, who was appearing for the Centre in the matter related to the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Southwest monsoon has advanced into Andaman Sea: IMD

Heavy rainfall, accompanied by thunderstorms and lightning, expected over Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu this week

Jacob Kishor
NEW DELHI

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) announced on Tuesday that the southwest monsoon has advanced into some parts of the south Bay of Bengal, the south Andaman Sea, Nicobar Islands, and parts of the north Andaman Sea.

Usually, the monsoon system, which splits into two branches, takes about 10 days to reach mainland India from this region, although the agency has not yet revealed a date for the monsoon's onset over Kerala.

The agency is expected to announce an official date later this month, and uses a custom forecast model for this purpose. The official start date of the monsoon over Kerala is June 1.

Meteorologists have stated that an early arrival in the Andaman Sea would not necessarily mean the monsoon would reach Kerala earlier.

Last month, the IMD said India is likely to receive "above-normal"



Weather forecasts predict heavy rain in south peninsular India over the week. FILE PHOTO

monsoon rainfall, defined as 8% more than the historical average of 87 cm.

If this prediction holds true, it would be a second year of "above-normal" rain. Last year, India received rainfall 8% above the historical average from June to the start of September.

In 2024, the southwest monsoon set in over Kerala on May 30, two days before the normal date and a day before the forecast date of May 31. It was also unusual in that both branches of the monsoon simultaneously set in over northeast India and Kerala. The two branches eventually merge

over central India and sustain the monsoon over the region until the end of September.

"Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms and lightning will likely continue over south peninsular India and adjoining central India for the next few days, with heavy rainfall also expected over Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu this week. Heavy to very heavy rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms and lightning is likely over northeast India during the next five days," the IMD said in a statement on Tuesday.

PM calls for targeted intervention in TB elimination efforts

Hindu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday underscored the importance of targeted interventions and technology-led outreach in the fight against tuberculosis, while chairing a high-level review meeting on the National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP) at his official residence.

The Prime Minister emphasised the need to analyse TB patient data based on urban-rural distinctions and occupational categories. "This will help identify vulnerable groups requiring targeted interventions, especially workers in construction, textiles, and other high-risk sectors," Mr. Modi observed.

Highlighting the curability of TB with regular treatment, the Prime Minister said the public must be made more aware, with less fear and more support. He called upon NTEP to leverage digital platforms and telemedicine to engage with patients effectively.

He reiterated the role of public participation and cleanliness in the elimination strategy, and stressed the importance of ensuring that each patient re-



Between 2015 and 2023, there has been an 18% reduction in TB incidence in India.

ceives uninterrupted treatment.

During the meeting, the Prime Minister reviewed encouraging data from the World Health Organization's Global TB Report 2024, which notes an 18% reduction in TB incidence in India from 237 to 195 per lakh population between 2015 and 2023 - double the global pace. TB mortality in India fell by 23%, and treatment coverage rose to 85%.

Officials also presented updates on key infrastructure enhancements under NTEP, including the expansion of the TB diagnostic network to 8,540 NAAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing) laboratories and 87 culture and drug susceptibility testing labs. The current diagnostic infrastructure includes over 26,700 X-ray units.

Push for dams at Arunachal Cabinet meet near border

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

The Arunachal Pradesh Cabinet, in its first meeting near the China border on Tuesday, went a step closer to implementing five mega hydroelectric power projects. It approved the formation of NEEPCO Arunachal Hydro Power Corporation Ltd., a joint venture of the State government and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., a Central PSU.

The company is tasked with implementing five projects in Shi-Yoni district - Heo, Hirong, Naying, and Tato I and II. The company is chaired by Chief Minister Pema Khandu. The Cabinet meeting was held at Khitima, India's easternmost town, about 15 km from the border of China. The choice of Khitima, at more than 4,000 feet above the mean sea level, as the venue was significant in light of the India-Pakistan border dispute.

The Cabinet approved modifications in the State Hydro Power Policy, 2008, and the Local Area Development Fund Guidelines, 2022. This would allow contribution of 1% of free power by producers on behalf of the State government to local area development funds.

Feeling the heat



Dry days: The floodplains of the Krishna river are almost completely dry downstream of the Prakasam Barrage in Vijayawada, as the little bit of summer picks up. (A. RAO)

Judiciary must earn public respect, says CJI Khanna

Krishnadas Rajasekhar
NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India Sanjay Khanna indicated on Tuesday that a simple process of weighing the pros and cons, being decisive and letting posterity determine for itself whether he took the right call of duty helped the Supreme Court steer through the pendency, rate controversies of judicial misconduct by High Court judges during his tenure as top judge.

In an informal interaction with journalists at the Supreme Court Press lounge after he held court for the last time on his final day as top judge, Chief Justice Khanna said the judiciary had to earn public respect, not try to command it. He spoke later in the day about the worrying aspect of "truth deficit" in the legal profession, saying it on-

ly complicated and delayed adjudication. During the interaction, when asked about his decision to publish the records of the preliminary inquiry into Justice Yashwant Varma and forward the inquiry committee report to the President and Parliament for action, Chief Justice Khanna said simply, without over-elaboration, "I think that is the right thing or not."

It was the Chief Justice of India designated Justice B.R. Gavai, who elaborated on Chief Justice Khanna's achievements as top judge during a short six-month tenure, when he took the court deal with the controversy over Allahabad High Court judge Justice Shrihar Yadav's allegedly com-



Chief Justice of India Sanjay Khanna (right) with his successor, Justice B.R. Gavai, at a farewell on Tuesday. (A. RAO)

munal remarks at a programme.

"Chief Justice Khanna showed firm leadership and personal integrity," Justice Gavai said in his farewell remarks to the CJI. "He maintained the confidence and trust of

his colleagues. His handling of these sensitive matters reflected both integrity and personal integrity," Justice Gavai said in his farewell remarks to the CJI.

Disclosure of assets Listing the reforms introduced by Chief Justice Khanna, Justice Gavai referred to the collective de-

Issue of duplication of EPIC numbers resolved, says Election Commission

Sheeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

The Election Commission (EC) on Tuesday said it had resolved the long-pending problem of duplication of voter ID card numbers and issued fresh elector photo cards (EPIC) to those who faced the issue.

The 10-digit EPIC number is issued by the EC to each elector. The number is a unique alphanumeric code assigned to each registered elector to prevent impersonation.

West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee had earlier alleged that multiple voters in the State had the same EPIC number. The Congress too had raised the issue.

EC sources said that in order to resolve the problem of duplication of numbers, the entire data-



On average, about one voter in 100 faced the issue of duplication issue, sources said.

base of over 99 crore electors was searched by the number of the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of all the 36 States and Union Territories and electoral registration officers of all the 4,123 Assembly constituencies in all the 28 States and Union Territories. It was found that on average, about one voter in 100 had the same EPIC number. There are nearly 1,000 electors per polling station.

Two days later, the EC said that irrespective of the EPIC number, a person can cast vote only once at their designated polling stations in their respective constitu-

encies in their States or Union Territories. It had said that it would remove the duplication and ensure that each voter gets a unique EPIC number.

The EC, however, rejected the EC clarification saying it was a "cover-up" and it was impossible for voters in two different constituencies to have the same EPIC number, citing the panel's own handbook.

"Will not impact results" Every voter's name is on the electoral roll of the polling station where she is an ordinary resident. Having similar EPIC numbers never enabled any such person to vote at any other polling station. Thus, the issue of duplication of EPIC numbers could not have impacted the results of any elections, it said.

Nagpur court extends the police custody of Kerala journalist

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

A Nagpur court on Tuesday extended the police custody of a Kerala-based independent journalist Rejiz M. Sheeba Sydeek for two days after the Nagpur police said that seizures made from the accused necessitated further investigation.

"The alleged offence is serious in nature. Therefore, for the purpose of interrogation regarding the crime, a sufficient opportunity needs to be given to the investigation agency. I am inclined to extend police custody of the accused," the court said. The court also extended the police custody of the accused for two days. The court also extended the police custody of the accused for two days. The court also extended the police custody of the accused for two days.

said on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, he has moved an application seeking that the transcripts of the documents in the remand papers be provided to him in English.

"The police said that after search and seizure at his home town, they had found mobile phone, pen drive. They also said they needed to probe him about the fresh evidence," a lawyer representing Mr. Sydeek told *The Hindu*. The court accepted the plea and extended Mr. Sydeek's police custody.

The defence counsel argued that Mr. Sydeek was an independent journalist and that the seizures had not been made in his presence, and that he was in custody of the police.

PM calls for targeted intervention in TB elimination efforts

Bindu Shajan Perappadan

NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday underscored the importance of targeted interventions and technology-led outreach in the fight against tuberculosis, while chairing a high-level review meeting on the National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP) at his official residence.

The Prime Minister emphasised the need to analyse TB patient data based on urban-rural distinctions and occupational categories. "This will help identify vulnerable groups requiring early testing and treatment, especially workers in construction, mining, textile and other high-risk sectors," Mr. Modi observed.

Highlighting the curability of TB with regular treatment, the Prime Minister said the public must be made more aware, with less fear and more support. He called upon *Nikshay Mitra* – volunteers who support TB patients, to leverage digital platforms and interactive technologies to engage with patients effectively.

He reiterated the role of public participation and cleanliness in the elimination strategy, and stressed the importance of ensuring that each patient re-



Between 2015 and 2023, there has been an 18% reduction in TB incidence in India.

ceives uninterrupted treatment.

During the meeting, the Prime Minister reviewed encouraging data from the World Health Organization's Global TB Report 2024, which notes an 18% reduction in TB incidence in India - from 237 to 195 per lakh population between 2015 and 2023 - double the global pace. TB mortality in India fell by 21%, and treatment coverage rose to 85%.

Officials also presented updates on key infrastructure enhancements under NTEP, including the expansion of the TB diagnostic network to 8,540 NAAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing) laboratories and 87 culture and drug susceptibility testing labs. The current diagnostic infrastructure includes over 26,700 X-ray units.

Key Points:

1. Prime Minister's Emphasis on Targeted Intervention:

- PM Narendra Modi stressed the importance of **targeted interventions** and **technology-led outreach** to combat tuberculosis (TB).
- Chaired a high-level review meeting on the **National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)**.

2. Focus on Data-Driven Approach:

- Emphasized the need to **analyze TB patient data** based on:
 - **Urban-Rural Distinctions**
 - **Occupational Categories**
- Aimed at identifying **vulnerable groups** that require **early testing and treatment**.

3. Vulnerable Sectors Identified:

- Workers in **construction, mining, textile, and other high-risk sectors** are more prone to TB infection.

4. Importance of Awareness and Community Support:

- Highlighted TB's **curability** with **regular treatment**.
- Called for increased **public awareness** to reduce fear and promote support.
- Urged the public to support the **Nikshay Mitra** initiative, involving **volunteers helping TB patients**.

5. Digital and Community Involvement:

- Encouraged the use of **digital platforms** and **interactive technologies** for better engagement.
- Stressed the role of **public participation and cleanliness** in TB elimination.

5. Digital and Community Involvement:

- Encouraged the use of **digital platforms** and **interactive technologies** for better engagement.
- Stressed the role of **public participation and cleanliness** in TB elimination.

6. Progress Achieved (2015-2023):

- **18% reduction in TB incidence** (from 237 to 195 per lakh population).
- **21% reduction in TB mortality.**
- **Treatment coverage increased to 85%.**

7. Infrastructure Enhancements:

- Expansion of the TB **diagnostic network** to include:
 - **8,540 NAAT (Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing) labs.**
 - **87 culture and drug susceptibility testing labs.**
 - **26,700 X-ray units** nationwide.

THE HARSH COUGH

Tuberculosis is curable and preventable but India accounts for 25% of the world's cases. Every year, India reports 15 lakh new cases

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?



Cough with sputum and blood



Chest pain



Weakness



Weight loss



Fever



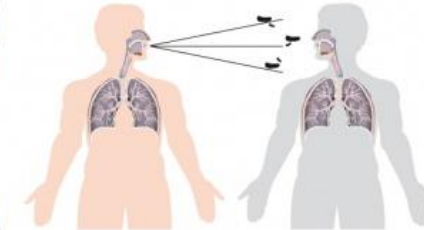
Night sweats



WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

TB is an infectious, airborne disease that commonly affects the lungs. It is caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?



Through the air – if an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks and others breathe in the air

ESTIMATED NEW TB CASES (ALL FORMS) PER 100,000 POPULATION



1/3

of the world's population has latent TB, which means they have been infected by the bacteria but are not ill and cannot transmit the disease

PREVALENCE

People registered for treatment (2011)

India **15 lakh**
TN **79,830**

STUDY FINDINGS

No. of TB patients **10,477**

No. over 60 **1,485**

Male-female ratio in elderly **4:1**

Incidence among elderly **259**

Incidence in other patients **142**
(per 100,000 population)

38%
of elderly unlikely to respond to treatment

WHO IS AT RISK?



Children



People with HIV



Smokers



Elderly

Treatment is less effective in people with diabetes, hypertension and cardio vascular diseases

(Source: WHO Global Tuberculosis Report 2012; Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme 2011; REACH)

Types of Drug - Resistant TB



Multidrug Resistance TB (MDR)

- ▶ Resistant to at least **Isoniazid** and **Rifampicin**.



Extensively drug Resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB)

- ▶ Resistant to **Isoniazid** and **Rifampin**, plus any **fluoroquinolone** and at least one of three injectable second-line drugs (**amikacin**, **kanamycin**, or **capreomycin**).



Totally drug-resistant tuberculosis (TDR-TB)

- ▶ Resistant to all first- and second-line TB drugs.

A Garuda Indonesia Boeing 777-300ER aircraft is shown on a tarmac under a cloudy sky. The aircraft is white with red accents and the Garuda Indonesia logo on the tail. The text "Garuda Indonesia" is visible on the side of the fuselage.

Air India has started using Mongolian airspace for a few of its North America flights from the traditional capital as an alternative route to reduce operational costs that have jumped due to the Pakistan airspace closure last month, sources said on Tuesday. Besides, the carrier is having a technical stop in Kolkata for some North America flights from Delhi, they added. With such an arrangement in place, the airline does not have to make a stop in a European city while operating certain long-haul and ultra-long-haul flights from Delhi to North America. ETB

IndiGo on Tuesday said scheduled flights from six airports, including Jammu and Amritsar, will progressively resume from Wednesday. On Monday, the airline had cancelled its flights to and from Jammu, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Leh, Srinagar, and Rajkot for Tuesday. "Each flight is being reinstated with meticulous coordination — ensuring every journey is seamless, secure and on track," IndiGo said in a post on X. These six airports are among the 32 airports that were reopened for civilian flights on Monday after being temporarily shut. m

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Class 10 Board examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) recorded a pass percentage of 93.66 and the Class 12 examination 88.39%. The results were announced here on Tuesday.

There is a marginal increase in the pass percentage from last year's in both classes, and girls have outshone boys. In 2024, 87.98% had cleared the Class 12 examination and 93.6% Class 10.

Of the 17 regions in the country, Vijayawada topped the chart in the pass percentage, with 99.6% of the students who appeared for the Class 12 exams clearing all subjects.

In the Thiruvananthapuram region, which came second, 99.32% students passed the examination followed 97.39% in Chennai, Bengaluru, Delhi West, and Delhi East re-

Joyous celebrations: Students celebrating after the announcement of CBSE 12th results at St. Thomas School in New Delhi on Tuesday. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

Of the 21,782 students who appeared from foreign schools, 20,964 passed.

As many as 16,92,794 students had appeared for the examination. As much as 91.64% of the girls who took the exams passed,

while 85.7% boys and 100% transgender students cleared the exam. "Girls have done better than boys by 5.94%," CBSE Examination Controller Sanyam Bhardwaj said in a release. As many as 24,867 students (1.47%) scored more than 95% in the Class 12 examination.

In Class 10, the pass per-

centage of girls was 2.37% higher than boys. Students from the Thiruvananthapuram and Vijayawada regions secured the best results with 99.79% clearing the exam, followed by Bengaluru (98.9%) and Chennai (98.71%). About 1.92% of the students scored more than 95% marks in the Class 10 examinations.

In Class 12, 1,11,544 candidates scored above 90% marks, and 24,867 scored above 95%. In Class 10, more than 1.99 lakh candidates scored above 90% marks, while 45,516 scored above 95%.

No merit list
"According to the earlier decision of the Board to avoid unhealthy competition among students, the CBSE has not published a merit list. However, the Board will issue merit certificates to 0.1% of the students who have scored the highest marks in various subjects," Mr. Bhardwaj said.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas recorded the highest pass percentage in both examinations.

There will be supplementary exams for classes 10 and 12 in July. Class 12 students can improve in one subject, and Class 10 students can improve in two subjects in the supplementary examinations.

Purnima Sal
MUMBAI

A fact-finding committee, which was formed to investigate the Goa stampede that occurred on the morning of May 3 during the Lalrai Jatra festival in Shirgao, North Goa, has recommended that the Goa government dissolve the Shree Lalrai temple management committee.

Show cause notices have been issued to eight former officials from the district administration, police department and the panchayat. The report made available on Tuesday said that the incident was entirely preventable. "The failure on the part of the organisers is concerned with planning and safety, and not taking cognisance of some untoward incidents in the past. More particularly there being wilful non-compliance with administrative safety direc-

'Recommendations in the report aim to ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future'

tives, the committee strongly recommends that the government explore the possibility of dissolving the temple management committee, after following due process of law, if felt appropriate," the report read. "The recommendations provided in the report aim to ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future," it said.

The report said, "The committee has found that the immediate cause of the stampede was overcrowding on the pathway from Tail to Homkhand, particularly at the upper end of the sloped gradient near the RBL Bank Branch, Shirgao, aggravated by the unruly behaviour of the

The Hindu Bureau
KOLKATA

The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) has increased the minimum selling price (MSP) of jute from ₹5,335 to ₹5,650 per quintal to discourage distress selling of crops by farmers for the crop year 2025-26.

The JCI officials have also asked farmers not to fall into the trap of middlemen and dealers and sell their crop below the MSP to ensure the growth of the

The new MSP will be applied from the crop year 1997-98 which starts on July 1 for middle grade jute, and the prices for other grades will also increase in parity.

"For the past three or four years, we have been working with the Indian Space Research Organisation to help understand crop cultivation and environmental factors, check soil fertility, and production, and more," MoI Secretary Chandra Chakraborty, Joint Commissioner, said.

He said the authorities were doing active data collection through remote sensing to mitigate problems and make positive changes.

that the measures taken by the United States are not consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 (GATT 1994) and Agreement on Safeguards (AoS)."

Further, it said that since the U.S. did not hold mandatory consultations under Article 12.3 of the AoS, India had the right to retaliate.

It added that "India reserves the right to suspend concessions or other obligations... that are substantially equivalent to the adverse effects of the measure to India's trade".

India further said that its proposed measure would be in the form of a suspension of concessions or other obligations on selected products originating in the U.S., which would in effect result in an increase in tariffs on these items.

The communication further said that the U.S.

measures would affect \$7.6 billion worth of imports into the U.S. from India, on which the duty collection would be \$1.91 billion.

"Accordingly, India's proposed suspension of concessions would result in an equivalent amount of duty collected from products originating in the U.S.," it added.

India said it would inform both the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Safeguards of the WTO on "the next appropriate steps".

Not the first time
If India does go ahead with its retaliatory measures, it would not be the first time. In June 2019, India imposed higher tariffs on 28 products from the U.S. after the U.S. removed India from its Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and refused to discontinue its 2018 steel and aluminium tariffs.

The duties – covering \$240 million in trade value – were withdrawn in September 2023, after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's state visit to Washington.

Goa stampede: probe panel seeks dissolution of temple management committee

Dhonds and lack of proper crowd control measures at

that location." The committee said that it was imperative for the organisers either to carry out a comprehensive risk analysis and preparedness exercise or to cooperate with the authorities and incorporate their inputs in planning and execution. "However, a review of the minutes of all pre-event meetings conducted reveals that the organisers did not provide critical information regarding the expected number of visitors, potential risks based on past incidents, or on

The committee found that the organisers appear to have disregarded specific instructions issued by the revenue and police authorities concerning crowd management, instead focusing solely on the conduct of religious activities, the report said.



CROSSWORD

+ 14484

(set by Poole Dusk)

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get access to our crossword site:
<https://sgp.puzzle-land.jp/cr>



Devis sindoor

Sarada, Visalakshi, Kankashii, Devi, Ambal, Amman, the many names of the goddess of wealth and prosperity, are representative of our country, especially since the very contour of the nation symbolizes woman, with Kashi as the head, the Ganges as the hair, and the conch shell as the symbol for a devotee, said Tarnadodra Dikshidhar, president of the *Devi Sindooram* (she has sindoor on her forehead), *lalate kashtam* (she has forehead pain) and *Heer feet* are Kashi) organization. The *Devi Sindooram* is a Kashi-based organization that promotes the faith of those who repose faith in Her. It is Ambabai, the goddess of wealth, who is the deity of the *Devi Sindooram* has faith in Her can one develop inner strength required to overcome the adversities of life. The organization's motto should undertake and which deity to pray to, in order to emerge victorious.

The organization's discipline once asked him what one should do during times of danger. The Acharya said think of Devi and recite her verses. Quizzing Devotee, the shloka asked what such *samaranam* (thinking of Her) would bring one out of the predicament. The Acharya said, "The devotee who recites, since She is the primordial source of strength and She always responds to prayers, even *Siva* and *Brahma* have to bow down to Her."

Chapter 12 of *Devi Mahatmyam* says, those who repose faith in Her, She will protect them from all dangers. She is the goddess of wealth, grain and progeny through Her grace. The devotees who have faith in Her, She will protect them from all dangers, since She is just one and if warriors and families pray to Her, She will protect them from all dangers.

India notifies WTO of plan to impose retaliatory tariffs on U.S. imports

This comes in retaliation for the imposition of 25% import duties on steel and aluminium by U.S.; India says that proposed measures will be in form of a suspension of concessions or other obligations on selected products originating in the U.S.

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

At a time when India and the U.S. are in talks over a trade deal, fresh tensions have emerged as India has notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of its proposal to impose tariffs on \$7.6 billion worth of imports from the U.S. in retaliation for that country raising its import duties on steel and aluminium to 25%.

According to a communication from the WTO, India's reciprocal measures could kick in 30 days from the date it sent its notification to the WTO – May 9. The WTO said it was circulating the communication “at the request of the delegation of India”.

The matter first became a point of friction during U.S. President Donald Trump's first term, when in 2018, he had first imposed higher tariffs on steel and aluminium imports. Then, in February 2025, with effect from March, at the start of his second term, he modified



India's move to impose tariffs on American imports is in response to the U.S. raising its import duties on steel. REUTERS

this by imposing tariffs of 25% on imports of steel and aluminium and removing all country-specific and product-specific exemptions that most countries had managed to obtain.

While the U.S. had declined overtures from India in April for talks over the matter, saying these higher tariffs were not safeguard measures but were taken in the interest of national security, India has maintained that they are

India's reciprocal measures could kick in 30 days from the date it sent its notification to WTO

safeguard measures.

“The measures have not been notified by the United States to the WTO, but are, in essence, safeguard measures,” India asserted in its communication to the WTO. “India maintains

that the measures taken by the United States are not consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 (GATT 1994) and Agreement on Safeguards (AoS).”

Further, it said that since the U.S. did not hold mandatory consultations under Article 12.3 of the AoS, India had the right to retaliate.

It added that “India reserves the right to suspend concessions or other obligations... that are substantially equivalent to the adverse effects of the measure to India's trade”.

India further said that its proposed measures would be in the form of a suspension of concessions or other obligations on selected products originating in the U.S., which would in effect result in an increase in tariffs on these items.

“India reserves its right to suspend concessions or other obligations after the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notification (May 9, 2025),” it added.

The communication further said that the U.S.

measures would affect \$7.6 billion worth of imports into the U.S. from India, on which the duty collection would be \$1.91 billion.

“Accordingly, India's proposed suspension of concessions would result in an equivalent amount of duty collected from products originating in the U.S.,” it added.

India said it would inform both the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Safeguards of the WTO on “the next appropriate steps”.

Not the first time

If India does go ahead with its retaliatory measures, it would not be the first time. In June 2019, India imposed higher tariffs on 28 products from the U.S. after the U.S. removed India from its Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and refused to discontinue its 2018 steel and aluminium tariffs.

The duties – covering \$240 million in trade value – were withdrawn in September 2023, after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's state visit to Washington.

Context:

- India plans to impose **retaliatory tariffs on \$7.6 billion worth of imports** from the U.S.
 - This is in response to the **U.S. imposing 25% import duties on steel and aluminum** from India.
-

Key Points:

1. Reason for Retaliation:

- The U.S. raised import duties on **steel and aluminum to 25%**, impacting India's exports.
- India's response comes after the U.S. did not conduct **mandatory consultations** as per **Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards (AoS)**.
- The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994** also comes into consideration.

2. India's Stand:

- India notified the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** on May 9 regarding its plan.
- India maintains that the **measures by the U.S. are not consistent with GATT 1994 and AoS**.
- India plans to **suspend concessions or obligations** on U.S. products to counterbalance the adverse effects.

3. Implementation Timeline:

- The retaliatory tariffs could **take effect 30 days from notification to WTO**.
- The effective date is **May 9, 2025**, if the U.S. does not address the issue.

4. Economic Impact:

- **Tariff imposition** would impact **\$7.6 billion worth of U.S. imports** into India.
- Expected **duty collection of \$1.91 billion** from these tariffs.

5. Procedure and Next Steps:

- India will proceed with its retaliatory measures if no **resolution occurs within 30 days**.
- India plans to **inform both the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Safeguards of the WTO** for appropriate actions.

6. Past Instances:

- This is not the first time India has taken such steps:
 - In **2019**, India imposed tariffs on **28 products from the U.S.** after the U.S. **removed India from the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)**.

Prime message

India must mobilise global opinion against Pakistan's nuclear threats

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's address to the nation on Monday night and his visit to the Adampur base of the Indian Air Force in Punjab on the frontlines with Pakistan on Tuesday were reassuring for the nation that has been in the midst of a volatile conflict. Mr. Modi reiterated India's revised strategy of responding to terrorism with clarity and resolve. For one, India is no longer willing to concede the fig leaf of an explanation often offered by Pakistan that terrorists were non-state actors acting independently of the state. Operation Sindoor is on-going, but it is also a continuation of this new strategic approach which earlier manifested less successfully in the surgical strikes of 2016 and Balakot airstrikes of 2019. India is willing to engage with Pakistan diplomatically, but only on the central and relevant question of terrorism emanating from that country and the status of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Mr. Modi also made it clear that India would stay the course on the decision to suspend the Indus Waters Treaty. Though Mr. Modi did not directly join issue with U.S. President Donald Trump on his claim that his administration brokered the understanding between New Delhi and Islamabad, he was categorical in his assertion that India would be committed entirely by its national interest in deciding its future course of action. Further moves by India will depend on how Pakistan responds to the changed approach of India and the new realities.

Mr. Modi's visit to Adampur, 100 km from the border and also a site of India's Russian-made S-400 air defence system, dispelled Pakistan's claim that the base was hit during the recent military face off. That said, there is a need to insulate strategy from postscript sloganeering and prime time TDP wars. India's stakes are high, and they must not be held hostage by the media blitz of Pakistan's terrorists, which are of course unacceptable. Quiet diplomacy and covert operations may be suitable for TDP media wars but not be extremely useful in the pursuit of the country's strategic interests. While India should not be unsettled by Pakistan's nuclear saber-rattling, it is at the same time India took the lead with other partner countries to start a new global convention on the risks of nuclear weapons. The dangers of a nuclear conflict are far too serious to be ignored, and discussions within India and the world should be cognisant of that. While India's position against third-party interference in India-Pakistan relations is a historically established position, it must also build global opinion against Pakistan's strategy of terrorism and nuclear blackmail.

Big deal

The U.S.-China trade deal will have implications for India

The trade agreement between the U.S. and China, the two biggest economies in the world, serves as a breather in an otherwise tense global trade environment. The U.S. has agreed to temporarily lower, for 90 days, its overall tariffs on Chinese goods from 14.5% to 30%, while China will cut its tariffs on American imports from 125% to 10%. Markets across the world cheered the announcement, with the S&P 500 index rising 250-3.8% following the news. The thaw comes on the back of tensions and tariffs being ratcheted up by both sides, starting with U.S. President Donald Trump's February 1 announcement of a varying tariff on imports from China, Mexico and Canada. Notably, he excluded China from the 90-day pause on 'reciprocal' tariffs announced in early April, one way to look at this latest development is that it shows Mr. Trump is backing down from his tariff-based approach to negotiating the importance of China to the U.S. economy. Indeed, the joint statement by both countries begins by acknowledging the importance of their bilateral economic and trade relationship. However, another view is that his heavy-handed approach has succeeded in convincing China to come to the negotiation table. Tariffs of 14.5% were unworkable but served their purpose. The fact also is that Mr. Trump's main grievance, of a ballooning trade deficit with China, remains unaddressed. The two sides have agreed to continue talks, which will be key in determining whether this seemingly intractable problem can be worked around or result in tensions again.

For India, this brings both uncertainties and certainties. If further trade talks between the U.S. and China are successful, investors who have moved to other countries will likely start viewing China favourably again. The advantages of manufacturing there – scale and costs – are still significant. The China model, which India in any case has not been able to leverage adequately, might start to lose its sheen. The other uncertainty is around India's own trade talks with the U.S. It has now informed the World Trade Organisation of potential reciprocal measures to the U.S.'s increased duties on steel and aluminium imports. Even though talks on a U.S.-India trade deal are ongoing, this latest statement shows that tensions remain high. The certainties are two-fold. The first is that India's trade deficit with China remains vast and rising, and the U.S.-China agreement will not reduce this. 'Make in India' is currently inextricably linked to 'Make in China'. The second certainty carries over from the first. The centre must lean heavily on States to adopt labour and land reforms that can allow scalable manufacturing to become cost-effective here. Without this, India will remain dependent on Chinese imports, regardless of its dealings with the rest of the world.

In defending the educational policies of the present government, it has been claimed that education has been freed from the shackles of previous governments: Atal Bihari Vajpayee's 'Education for All' policy, the recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers, and the empowerment of Muslim girl students. But primarily, it is stated that the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 "will enable an educational renaissance".

In all these utterances, the seminal point that is forgotten is that our educational system remains clueless about the shape of the marketplace – namely, the employability of our graduates as a workforce.

Education has many purposes. It ennobles, it elevates and elevates. As Vivekananda said, "Education empowers one to stand on one's own feet." After 75 years of foolishly gambling excellence for equity, India has squandered both. Young people are unable to find meaningful employment that is commensurate with any training that they may have received. The degrees they have are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

It is irrelevant that these problems were created or ignored by the Congress pot or the Bharatiya Janata Party kettle. The present lawfully elected government has the responsibility to clear these Augean stables. Never mind that the NEP 2020 is the fourth such document that was supposed to do this after the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948), the Kothari Commission (1964) and the Officers' Commission (1982). A good education is one with an optimum of depth and breadth. Depth affords the technical expertise for employability. Breadth provides flexibility in a rapidly changing Artificial Intelligence-driven ecosystem where there is no job market need to constantly re-train themselves to avoid extinction.

A high rate of educated unemployment

There is barely sloganeering and prime time TDP wars. India's stakes are high, and they must not be held hostage by the media blitz of Pakistan's terrorists, which are of course unacceptable. Quiet diplomacy and covert operations may be suitable for TDP media wars but not be extremely useful in the pursuit of the country's strategic interests. While India should not be unsettled by Pakistan's nuclear saber-rattling, it is at the same time India took the lead with other partner countries to start a new global convention on the risks of nuclear weapons. The dangers of a nuclear conflict are far too serious to be ignored, and discussions within India and the world should be cognisant of that. While India's position against third-party interference in India-Pakistan relations is a historically established position, it must also build global opinion against Pakistan's strategy of terrorism and nuclear blackmail.

The high rate of educated unemployment today shows that education in India is actually disempowering students. The NEP is a retreat to the Vannevar Bush model of the mid-20th century U.S. without its financial cushioning. The NEP is outdated and financially unviable in the India of 2025. With lip service paid to 'new' ideas such as Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), mother

the phrase, "Ecology is the permanent economy", made popular by environmentalist Sunderlal Bahuguna, is much more than a slogan. It is a profound reminder of the foundational truth that human civilisation is inextricably linked to ecological health. It is true that economic development without exploiting natural resources and economic stability without conserving them are impossible. As we face serious challenges such as the anthropocene change and the rapid loss of biodiversity, we must ask ourselves whether we have truly understood and embraced this idea.

Striking the right balance

Understanding nature's complexity is the heart of science. In this pursuit, humans have made tremendous efforts through observation, experimentation, and modelling, as this understanding is crucial for addressing environmental challenges such as climate change and for informing sustainable practices. While these scientific discussions are valuable, there is an even more urgent and fundamental truth we need to focus on: ecology is the real economy – our survival, security and progress depend on it. In simple terms, this might be the clearest way to define sustainability – finding the right balance between economic development and supporting economic development. Without this balance, neither the environment nor the economy can thrive in the long run.

Despite being part of the animal kingdom, humans evolved through the course of civilisation, has led to a growing disconnection from nature. This disconnection with nature has identified a critical reason for the ongoing biodiversity loss (the recent Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services or IPBES Transformative Change report).

In the early stages of human history, a nomadic lifestyle compelled individuals to rely on and exploit natural resources solely for their basic, day-to-day survival needs. Over time, and



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Ecology is the world's permanent economy

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satisfactory. We do not need to go in for an overkill and think of 'destroying the enemy'. The fact is that Pakistan is a state split between the political leadership, the military and the terrorist apparatus. Sino-Indian relations have taught Pakistan a hard lesson. Added to this is the Indian Prime Minister's line that has

longue learning, changing history textbooks, flexible curricula and a complete absence of media education to effect its recommendations, the NEP is a dead fish in the water. It depends on the business sector in the committee that drafted the NEP.

A good university seamlessly integrates breadth with depth. It is claimed that there has been a huge investment in higher education in that 11 Indian universities are ranked in the top 25 World University Rankings (WUR) 2025, clearly echoing the selective narrative of Nandan Moraria, CEO of QS, who was generous in his praise of India, while the WUR 25 list, Mr. Quacquarelli quoted the 318% increase in the performance of Indian universities, as the highest growth among the G-20 nations, clearly avoiding mention of both India's low ranking (above 100) and low publication quality. To wit, India's Category Normalized Citation Impact (NCI) rank (an indicator of publications quality) during 2008-19 which was 17th among 19 countries in the G-20, inched up admirably to 16th position in 2024. Such 'increases' have been touted by the Ministry in its Press Information Bureau press release of February 13, 2025. It has also been claimed that this is the year when Indian universities showcased the highest performance improvement among all G-20 nations. It is unbelievable that in this digital era, the government has failed to recognise and understand the commercial capabilities of QS, THE and similar agencies and the reasons for their skewed and deceptive analyses.

A missing transparency on projects

Mega research projects were carried out with great fanfare and amidst a media blitz in the past. These included the New Millennium Project (NMP), the Indian Genome Project (IGP), and the IMPRINT (IMPACTING Research Innovation and Technology) project (IMRIT).

These projects were in the limelight for years, but the public is not aware of the emergence of the intended projects or products from these projects, on which hundreds of crores of taxpayer money has been spent. It does not matter how these projects were funded or what was done by the Congress or the BJP. What we, as taxpayers, want to know is if these projects were value for money.

India's Global Innovation Index (GII) represents the innovativeness of India. Our ranks in 2014, 2015 and 2024 were 76, 81, and 39. Malaysia and Türkiye lead India in GI with ranks of 33 and 37, respectively. The GI reveals

individual-centric resource use evolved into collective consumption aimed at meeting the needs of growing communities. As human societies expanded and organised themselves into nations, this demand scaled further to cater to the needs of entire countries. Over time, this progression gave rise to global competition, where nations began to exploit nature not only to satisfy present demands but also to secure resources for future development. Unlike other species and the rapid loss of biodiversity, we must ask ourselves whether we have truly understood and embraced this idea.

New complications

The ever-intensifying cycle of human civilisation and globalisation has placed an unprecedented strain on the planet's ecosystems and significantly accelerated the pace of climate change. This rapid environmental transformation is not only threatening the resilience of ecosystems to mitigate climate impacts, restore biodiversity, and support sustainable development but also creating a vicious cycle: we continue to exploit nature to satisfy our needs, which in turn leads to a growing disconnection from nature. This disconnection with nature has identified a critical reason for the ongoing biodiversity loss (the recent Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services or IPBES Transformative Change report).

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the world's top S&T clusters in two innovation metrics: published patent applications and published scientific articles. India has four clusters with ranks of 56 (Bengaluru), 63 (Delhi), 82 (Chennai) and 84 (Mumbai). The Bengaluru cluster is often touted as an unparalleled rival to Silicon Valley, particularly with respect to the numbers of startups and Unicorns. However, its 56th rank needs to be compared to the sixth-ranked Silicon Valley cluster. In terms of cluster intensity of the top 100, Bengaluru at 94 followed by Chennai at 96, Delhi at 98, and Mumbai at 99 place in comparison to San Jose-San Francisco (Silicon Valley) at 2 and Cambridge at 1. The number of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications per capita and scientific publications per capita for the Silicon Valley cluster are 7885 and 9218, respectively. The corresponding numbers for the Bengaluru cluster are 313 and 1077. Samsung Electronics (South Korea) is the leading patentee in Bengaluru. No further comment is necessary.

The subject of start-ups

There is no point talking about start-ups, when we do not know what they mean. Start-ups in China, the U.S. and Israel tackle semiconductor technology, how to refine rare earth elements with ecological sensitivity and how to make metamorphosis cheaper. In contrast, our government funds new apps that hawk food products. India cannot have start-ups without indigenous technology. It cannot have indigenous technology without indigenous science. It cannot have indigenous science without indigenous quality education, sans political agendas. Two-wheeler kiranas are not start-ups.

Contrary to the thinking of the Education Ministry, the University Grants Commission (UGC) remains an instrument of control. It always has been and there is no justification for this. It is a regulatory organisation to have both regulatory and financial control over universities. Can the UGC present a single piece of hard evidence, and that changes in pedagogy and syllabus have had a positive effect? In other words, how relevant are these changes, if any, to industry, skill, and employability? India would probably be better off if the UGC were shut down. Since UGCs, vice-chancellors, directors and ministers need not appear in national dailies peddling their policies and propaganda as usual. The job is to execute policy, not talk about it, and to ensure decent employability for the youth. It is our job, as independent academics, to write in the newspapers, if they do not do their job.

When stupidity is considered wisdom, it is unsafe to be intelligent" – Isaac Asimov

perspective from short-term exploitation to long-term stewardship, positioning ecological foundation not as a constraint, but as the very foundation of human survival, economic stability, and climate resilience.

This realisation is not just timely – it is essential to confronting the ongoing environmental crisis and shaping a sustainable future. It is only through this reframing that humanity can move from reactive conservation to proactive planetary sustainability. The climate crisis is not just a scientific challenge. It is a moral and existential reckoning with the ecological foundations of our existence.

The need to reconnect with nature

Climate change and human development are not new for planet earth. However, the rate at which it is now occurring is detrimental to the planet's biological diversity, including people, due to past unsustainable developmental activities by humans. Therefore, the changes we need must come from within.

Since all developmental activities across the globe are aimed at fulfilling human needs, adopting a sustainable lifestyle is every individual's responsibility. To ensure the success of global sustainability initiatives. To achieve this, we must realise that humans are an integral part of nature.

Though technological advancements have enriched modern lifestyles, they have also created a unique natural trait that humans possess: the power to reconnect with nature using emotion and empathy. This dual-edged sword, while creating deeper ecological imbalances and may further complicate the ability to address the climate crisis effectively.

In this context, rather than merely attempting to understand the intricacies of the complexity of ecological systems from a scientific standpoint, it is far more critical to recognise a fundamental truth – that ecology is the permanent economy.

may degenerate into a licentiousness with hardly any protection to the woman and dignify to such a relationship. This is a blind spot in the country's line. It must be revisited with greater scrutiny.

Let's R. Prasad
Chennai
Letters emailed to letters@theweek.in must carry the postal address.

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Context:

- The article critically examines the **educational policies in India**, focusing on the gap between **education and employability**.
 - Despite improvements and reforms, **youth unemployment remains high**, indicating a disconnection between **education systems and job market needs**.
-

Key Points:

1. Problem Statement:

- The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** aims to revamp education, but **employability** is still a significant challenge.
- The **focus on academic excellence** rather than practical job skills has created a gap.
- **Unemployment rates remain high**, even among highly educated youth.

3. Statistics Highlighting the Issue:

- **Youth Unemployment Rate:**
 - 2023: **17.2%**.
 - 2025: **44.3%** for graduates.
- **High Educational Attainment, Low Employment:**
 - Even high-quality educational hubs fail to translate learning into jobs.
- **Skill-Based Sector Deficiency:**
 - India lacks specialized clusters like those in the **U.S. or South Korea**.

4. Root Causes:

4. Root Causes:

- **Educational Mismatch:**
 - High-quality theoretical knowledge but **lack of practical application**.
 - Inadequate focus on **entrepreneurship and start-up culture**.
- **Policy Gaps:**
 - Slow adoption of **industry-specific curricula**.
 - Bureaucratic hurdles in **research funding and innovation**.

5. Global Comparisons:

- Successful educational models in countries like the **U.S. and South Korea** integrate **innovation with employability**.
- Indian policies are often **bureaucratically driven**, stifling **grassroots innovation**.

6. Recommendations:

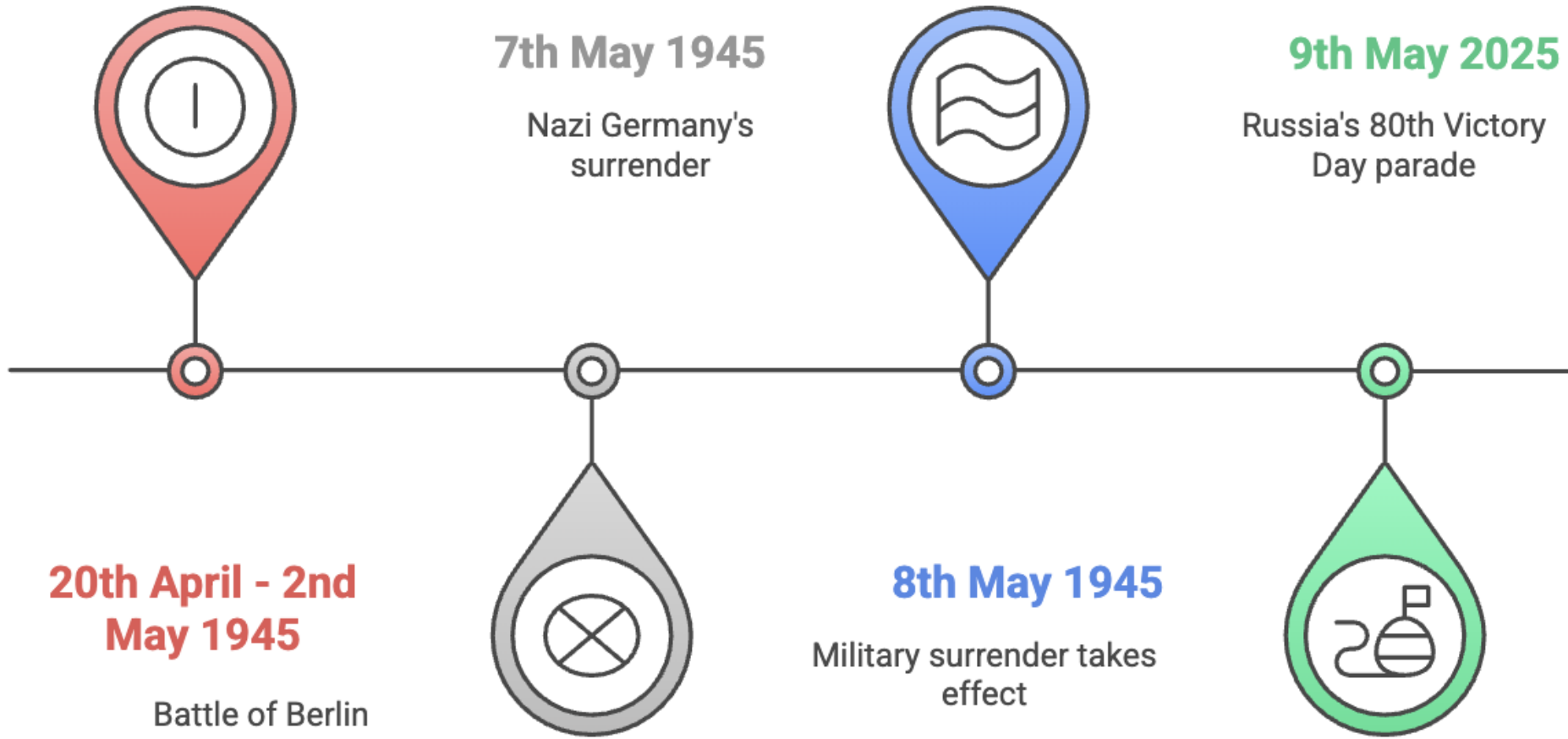
- **Skill-Oriented Education:**
 - Include **technical and vocational training** within mainstream education.
 - Encourage **industry partnerships** in curriculum design.
- **Promoting Start-Up Culture:**
 - Develop **incubators and support structures** within universities.
 - Reduce **regulatory bottlenecks** for emerging businesses.
- **Holistic Policy Execution:**
 - Align **academic goals** with market needs.
 - Foster **innovation ecosystems** akin to **Silicon Valley clusters**.

7. Expert Opinions:

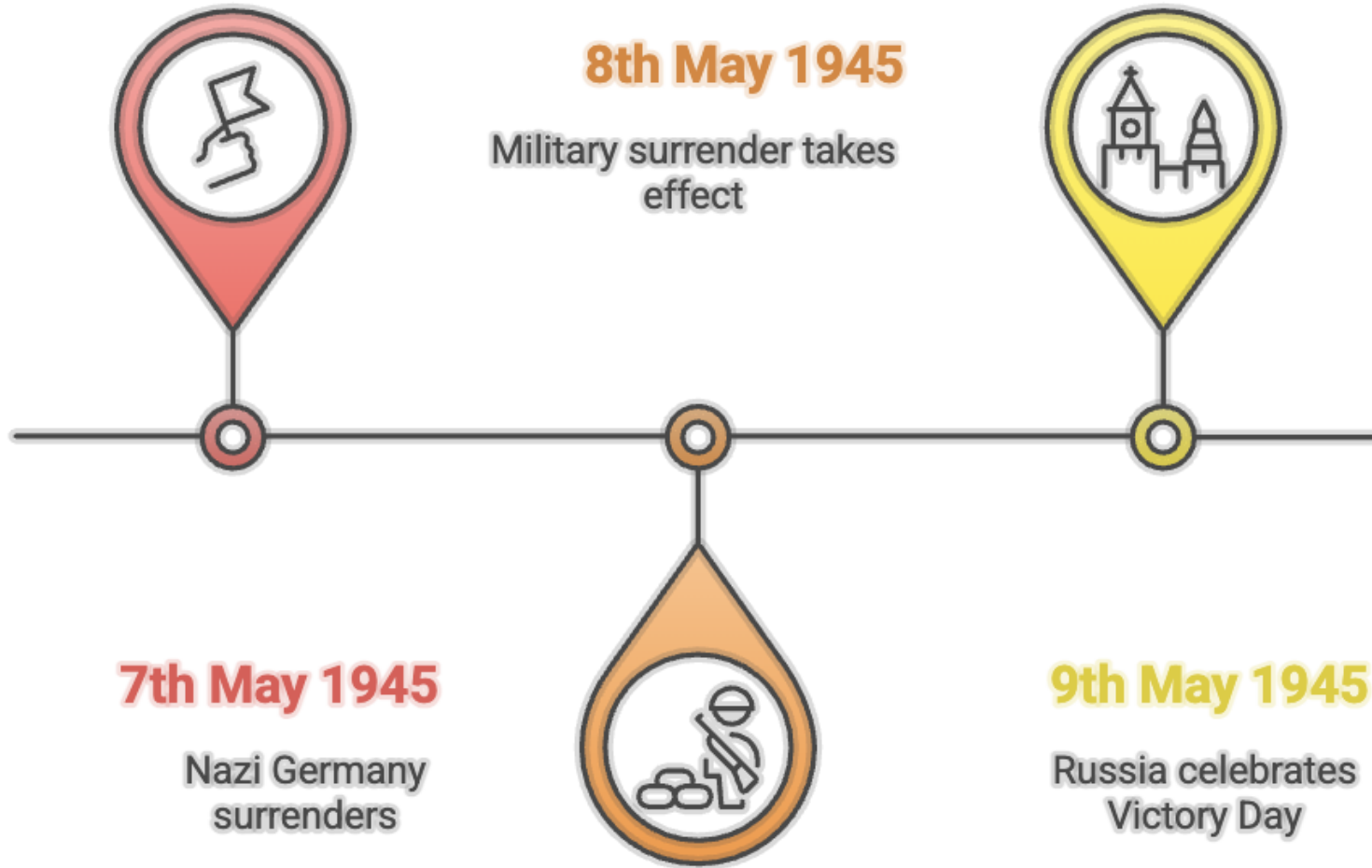
- **Gautam R. Desiraju (Educationist):**
 - Emphasizes **critical thinking** over **rote learning**.
 - Suggests **retraining teachers** for skill-based instruction.
 - **Mirle Surappa (Scientist):**
 - Advocates for **innovation-driven education**.
 - Points out **lack of practical research integration** in Indian academia.
-

80th Anniversary of World War II

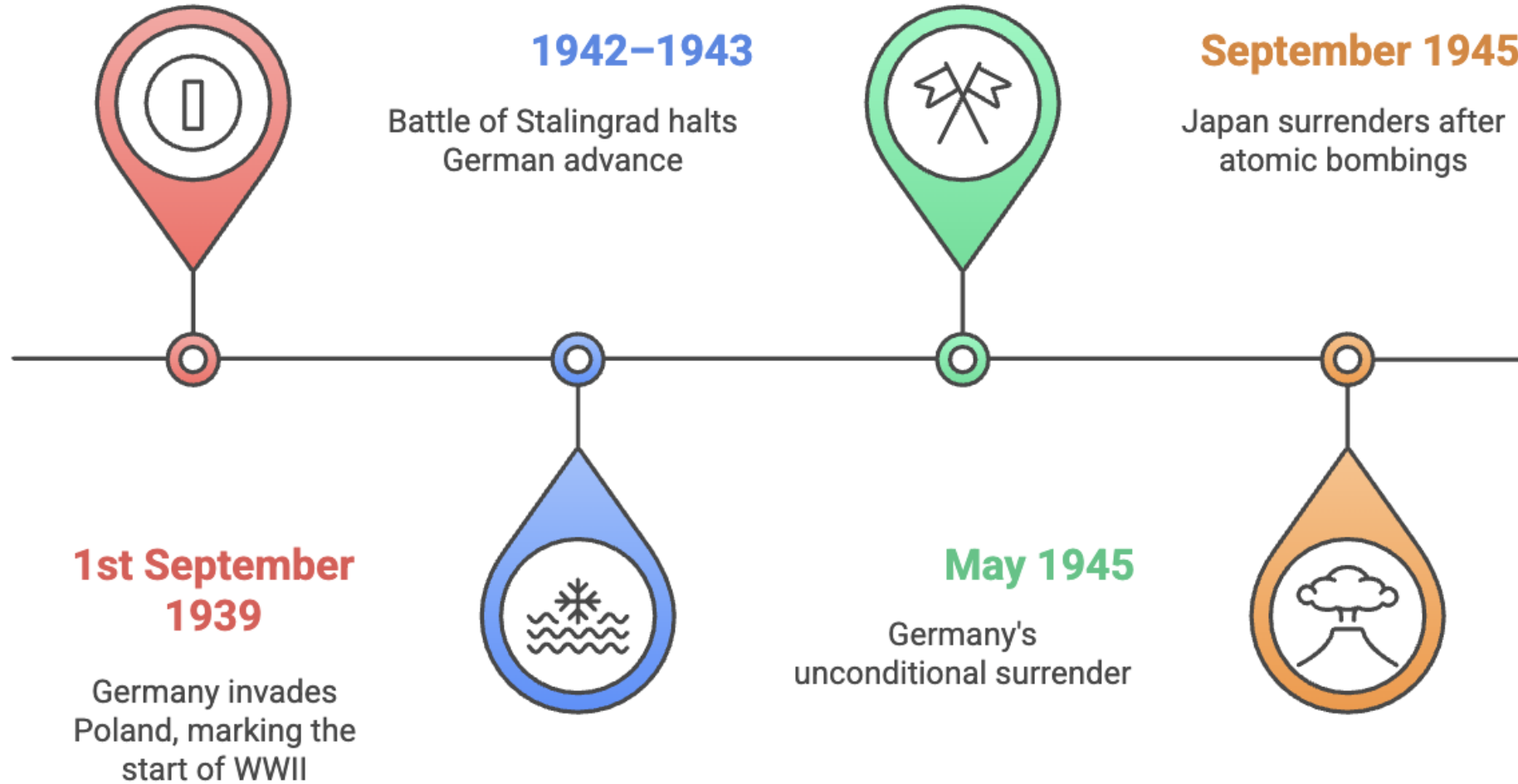
Commemorating Victory in World War II



Key Events of World War II's End



Key Events of World War II



Axis

Italy

- Mussolini's Fascist Party believed in supreme power of the state
- Cooperated with Germany from 1936 onward



Germany

- Hitler's Nazi Party believed in all-powerful state, territorial expansion, and ethnic purity
- Invaded Poland in 1939, France in 1940, and the USSR in 1941



Japan

- Military leaders pushed for territorial expansion
- Attacked Manchuria in 1931
- Invaded China in 1937
- Attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941



USSR

- Communists, led by harsh dictator Joseph Stalin, created industrial power
- Signed non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939
- Received U.S. aid; eventually fought with Allies to defeat Germany



Allies

United States

- Passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1937, and 1939
- Gave lend-lease aid to Britain, China, and the USSR
- Declared war on Japan in 1941



Great Britain

- Tried to appease Hitler by allowing territorial growth
- Declared war on Germany in 1939
- Resisted German attack in 1940
- Received U.S. aid through lend-lease program and cash-and-carry provision



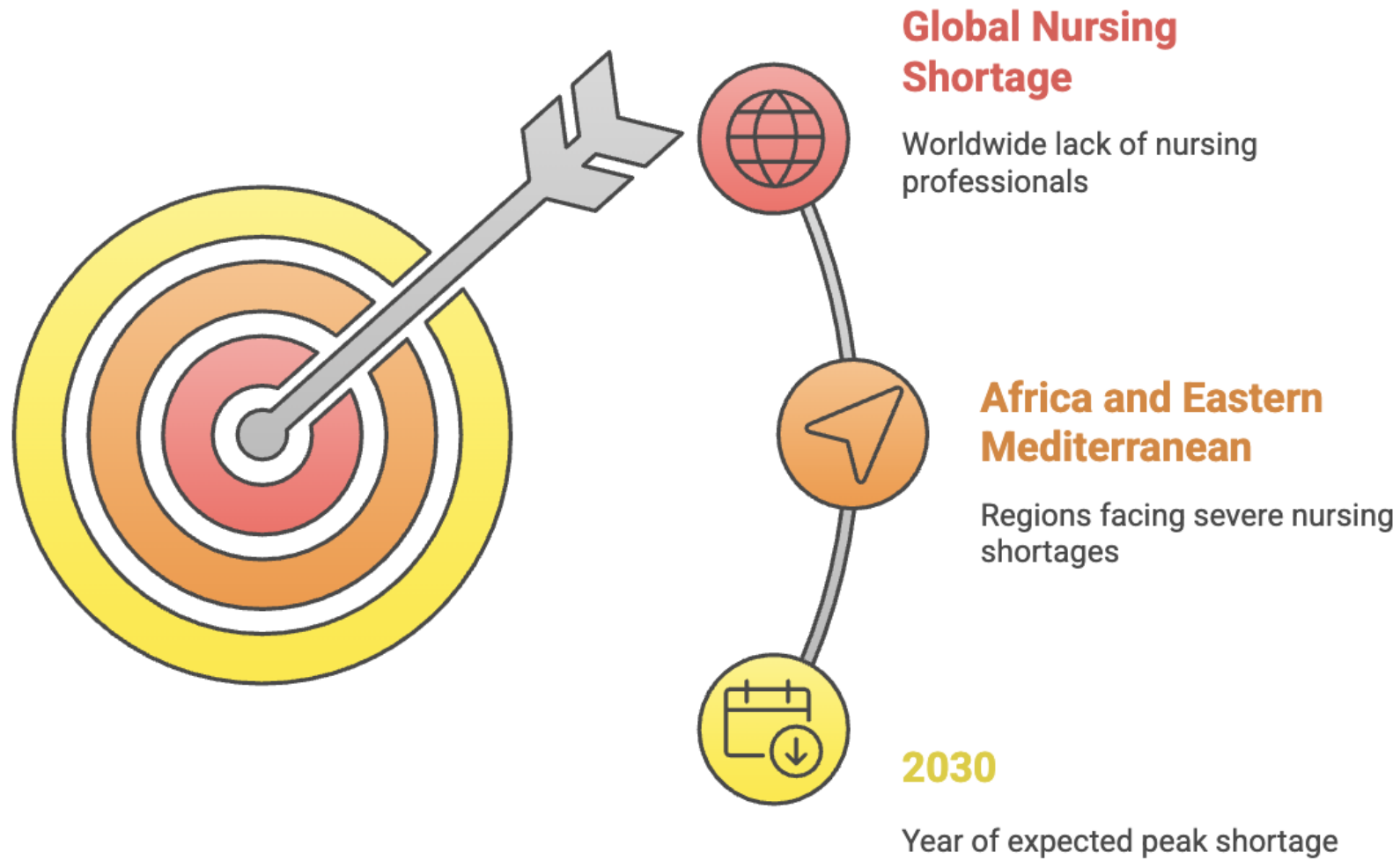
France

- Along with Great Britain, tried to appease Hitler
- Declared war on Germany in 1939 after Poland was invaded
- Occupied by Nazis in 1940



State of the World's Nursing 2025 Report

Global Nursing Shortage





SUMMARY OF WHO NURSING REPORT 2025:

1

Global nursing workforce in 2023: 29.8 million nurses, projected to grow to 36 million by 2030.

2

Global shortage: Despite growth, a shortfall of 5.8 million nurses persists; 70% of this will impact Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean by 2030.

3

Inequitable distribution: 78% of nurses are concentrated in countries with only 49% of global population

4

Nurse density: In Europe, 76.9 nurses/10,000 population vs. only 14.1/10,000 in Africa.

5

Migration concerns: 23% of nurses in high-income countries are foreign-born, mostly from low- and middle-income countries.

6

Working conditions: Wage gaps, poor mental health support, and unequal access to leadership hinder retention.

7

Leadership gaps: Only 66% of countries report nurse leadership development programs; Africa lags with 43%.

Word of the day

Fester:

a sore that has become inflamed and formed pus; ripen and generate pus; become worse or more intense (of feelings)

Synonyms: mature, suppurate

Usage: *His feelings of abandonment have been festering for years.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/festerpro

International Phonetic

Alphabet: /'fɛstə(ɪ)/



5,534
Volunteers



671
Contributors



1,231
Kids



24
States



Thank you
guys.

