

#DATA PROTECTION

India's New Digital Rules



Social media apps and other platforms tend to keep your data for years but the new personal data rules will look to change that.



Data fiduciaries such as e-commerce, online gaming and social media platforms will have to erase personal data of a user three years after it is no longer required, according to the draft rules of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act.

The draft rules apply to e-commerce entities having not less than 2 crore registered users in India, online gaming intermediaries having not less than 50 lakh registered users in India and social media intermediaries having not less than 2 crore registered users in the country. These provisions pertain to Section 8 of the draft rules.

These data fiduciaries have to notify users at least 48 hours before erasing their data, allowing them to request for retaining the data if they wish to, like their profiles, email addresses and phone numbers, to access money, goods or services.

"At least forty-eight hours before completion of the time period for erasure of personal data under this rule, the Data Fiduciary shall inform the Data Principal that such personal data shall be erased upon completion of such period, unless she logs into her user account or otherwise initiates contact with the Data Fiduciary for the performance of the specified purpose or exercises her rights in relation to the processing of such personal data," according to draft rules. A data fiduciary will protect personal data in its possession or under its control, including in respect of any processing undertaken by it or on its behalf by a data processor, by taking reason-



Map of India in 1765.



For the valour displayed by the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat, he was extolled by Ahmad Shah Abdali in his letter to his ally, Madho Singh, the king of Jaipur. He speaks of it.

The Marathas fought with the greatest valour, which was beyond the capacity of other races. These dauntless blood-shedders did not fall short in fighting and doing glorious deeds. Suddenly, the breeze of victory began to blow, and the wretched Deccanis suffered defeat.

The battle was referred to in Rudyard Kipling's poem 'With Scindia to Delhi'.

"Our hands and scarfs were saffron-dyed for signal of despair. When we went forth to Panipat to battle with the Mlech.

Ere we came back from Panipat and left a kingdom there."

British (Scotts) Colonial Officer and Historian in India, Son of John Grant (d. 1799) and Margaret Duff educated at Marischal College in Aberdeen. Joined the E.I.C.'s military service in Bombay in 1805. He was at the



Ahmad Shah Durrani.

storming of Maliah, 1808, became Adjutant and Interpreter of his regiment, was Assistant to Mountstuart Elphinstone in Poona. "As captain, he served against the Peshwa, Bajji Rao, when the latter was dethroned in 1818, and was then made Resident of Satara, administering the state in the Raja's name till 1822, and making treaties with Satara jagirdars. After five years, he retired to Scotland" in c. 1823 and wrote there his book. He took the additional names, Duff and Cunningham, on succeeding to landed estates. He knew Marathi, Urdu and Persian. Married, two daughters and one son, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff (1829-1906) was M.P. and Governor of Madras. In an interview in his book, he has confirmed the massive numbers of soldiers and civilians that perished in this battle of battles. It is, however, also remembered as a scene of valour on both sides. Atal Khan, the adopted son of the

The Marathas, under the command of Sadashivrao Bhau, responded by gathering an army of between 45,000 and 60,000, which was accompanied by roughly 200,000 non-combatants, a number of whom were pilgrims desirous of making pilgrimages to Hindu holy sites in northern India.

Wazir Shah Wali Khan, was said to have been killed during this time, when Yeshwantrao Pawar climbed atop his elephant and struck him down. Santaji Wagh's corpse was found with over 40 mortal wounds.

The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January, 1761, between the Maratha Confederacy and the invading army of the Durrani Empire. The battle took place in and around the city of Panipat, approximately 97 kilometres (60 mi) north of Delhi. The Afghans were supported by three key allies in India, Najib ad-Dawlah, who persuaded the support of the Rohilla chiefs, elements of the declining Mughal Empire, and most prized, the Oudh State under Shuja-ud-Daula. The Maratha army was led by Sadashivrao Bhau, who was third-highest authority of the Maratha Confederacy after the Chhatrapati and the Peshwa. The bulk of the Maratha army was stationed in the Deccan Plateau with the Peshwa.

"Ere we came back from Panipat And left a kingdom there"

PART: I

The battle lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops, protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks. The extent of the losses on both sides is heavily disputed by historians, but it is believed that between 60,000 and 70,000 troops were killed in the fighting, while the numbers of injured and prisoners taken vary considerably.



Bajji Rao's army under the command of cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau.



Rudyard Kipling.

#THE BATTLE OF ALL BATTLES



Grant Duff bungalow in Satara.

lasted for several days and involved over 125,000 troops, protracted skirmishes occurred, with losses and gains on both sides. The Afghan army ultimately emerged victorious from the battle after successfully destroying several Maratha flanks. The extent of the losses on both sides is heavily disputed by historians, but it is believed that between 60,000 and 70,000 troops were killed in the fighting, while the numbers of injured and prisoners taken vary considerably. According to the single-best eyewitness chronicle, the *bakhar* by Shuja-ud-Daula's Diwan Kashi Raja, about 40,000 Maratha prisoners were collectively slaughtered on the day after the battle. British historian Grant Duff includes an interview of a survivor of these massacres in his *History of the Marathas*.

Militarily, the battle pitted the artillery, musketry, and cavalry of the Marathas against the heavy cavalry, musketry (jezzai) and mounted artillery (zamburak) of the Afghans and the Rohillas led by Abdali and Najib ad-Dawlah. The battle is considered to have been one of the largest and most eventful, fought in the 18th century, and it had, perhaps, the largest number of fatalities in a single day reported in a classic formation battle between two armies. The battle



According to the single-best eyewitness chronicle, the *bakhar* by Shuja-ud-Daula's Diwan Kashi Raja, about 40,000 Maratha prisoners were collectively slaughtered on the day after the battle. British historian Grant Duff includes an interview of a survivor of these massacres in his *History of the Marathas*.

rates this number. Shejwalkar, whose monograph *Panipat 1761* is often regarded as the single-best secondary source on the battle, says that "not less than 100,000 Marathas (soldiers and non-combatants) perished during and after the battle."

Extent of the Maratha Confederacy, 1760

The 27-year Mughal-Maratha war (1680-1707) led to rapid territorial loss of the Maratha Empire to the

Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. However, after his death in 1707, this process reversed following the Mughal succession war between the sons of Aurangzeb. By 1712, Marathas quickly started retaking their lost lands. Under Peshwa Bajji Rao, Gujarat, Malwa and Rajputana came under Maratha control. Finally, in 1737, Bajji Rao defeated the Mughals on the outskirts of Delhi and brought much of the former Mughal territories in the south of Agra under Maratha control. Bajji Rao's son, Balaji Bajji Rao, further increased the territory under Maratha control by invading Punjab in 1758. The changing circumstances of the Maratha forces and the declining position of the Mughal kingdom are clear from this document.

Muslims of Northern India, and Shuja-ud-Daula, forming a broad coalition against the Marathas. To counter this, Raghunath Rao was supposed to go north to handle the situation. Raghunath Rao asked for large number of soldiers, which was denied by Sadashivrao Bhau, his cousin and Diwan of Peshwa. Therefore, he declined to go. Sadashivrao Bhau was instead made commander-in-chief of the Maratha Army, under whom the Battle of Panipat was fought.

The Marathas, under the command of Sadashivrao Bhau, responded by gathering an army of between 45,000 and 60,000, which was accompanied by roughly 200,000 non-combatants, a number of whom were pilgrims, desirous of making pilgrimages to Hindu holy sites in northern India. The Marathas started their northward journey from Partur on 14 March, 1760. Both sides tried to get the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, into their camp. By late July, Shuja-ud-Daulah made the decision to join the Afghan-Rohilla coalition, preferring to join what was perceived as the 'army of Islam'. This was strategically a major loss for the Marathas, since Shuja provided much-needed finances for the long Afghan stay in North India. It is doubtful whether the Afghan-Rohilla coalition would have the means to continue their conflict with the Marathas without Shuja's support.

To be continued...

rajeshsharma1049@gmail.com



Sadashivrao Bhau.

#SPACE COMMERCIALISATION

Humans will soon be able to Mine on the Moon. But should we?

Now is the time to create rules and regulations that will protect humanity's shared future in space and ensure that the Moon remains a symbol and inspiration for generations to come.

By the end of this decade, nations and private companies may well be mining the surface of the Moon. But as space becomes accessible to more nations and corporations, we need to stop and ask ourselves what commercial activities we want to allow, including on the Moon. Now is the time to create rules and regulations that will protect humanity's shared future in space and ensure that the Moon remains a symbol and inspiration for generations to come.



1. Why Mine the Moon?

NASA's multibillion dollar Artemis program isn't just about sending astronauts back to the Moon. It's about paving the way for mining operations. China is also on a similar trajectory. All of this has set in motion a new lunar race, with private companies competing to figure out how to extract the Moon's resources, potentially selling it back to governments in a cosmic supply chain.

2. Could Mining change how we see the Moon from Earth?

When material is extracted from the Moon, dust gets kicked up. Without an atmosphere to slow it down, this lunar dust can travel vast distances. That surface material is 'space weathered' and duller than the more reflective material beneath. Disturbing the lunar dust means that some patches of the Moon may appear brighter, where the dust has been kicked up, while other patches may appear more dull, if dust resettles on top. Even small-scale operations might disturb enough dust to create visible changes over time. Managing lunar dust will be a crucial factor in ensuring sustainable and minimally disruptive mining practices.

3. Who Owns the Moon?

The Outer Space Treaty (1967) makes it clear that no nation can claim to 'own' the Moon (or any celestial body). However, it is less clear whether a company extracting resources from the Moon violates this non-appropriation clause. Two later agreements take up this issue.

- The 1979 *Moon Treaty* claims the Moon and its natural resources as 'common heritage of mankind'. This is often interpreted as an explicit ban on commercial lunar mining.
- The 2020 *Artemis Accords*, how-

time a single litre of water reaches the Moon, its cost beats that of gold. But by converting water ice on the Moon into hydrogen and oxygen, we can refuel spacecraft on-site. This could make deeper space journeys, especially to Mars, far more feasible. The Moon's wealth of rare Earth metals, essential for technologies like smartphones, also means that lunar mining could ease the strain on Earth's dwindling reserves.

Private companies might beat space agencies to the punch, a start-up could be mining the Moon before NASA lands its next astronaut.

4. What would Miners' lives be like on the Moon?

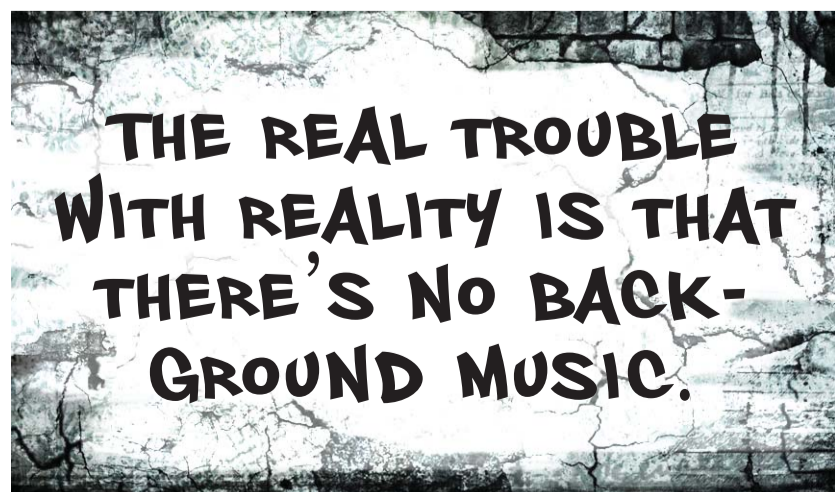


Imagine you've worked 12 hours straight in hot and dirty conditions! You are dehydrated, hungry and overwhelmed. Some of your co-workers have collapsed or been injured due to exhaustion. You all wish you could just get another job with good safety standards, fair pay and reasonable hours. But you can't. You're stuck in space. This dystopian vision highlights the potential dangers of rushing into lunar mining without addressing the risks to workers. Working in low gravity conditions brings health hazards. Lunar miners are more likely to suffer,

- bone and muscle loss
 - osteoporosis
 - renal and cardiovascular damage, and
 - impaired immunity.
- Exposure to cosmic radiation not only carries an increased risk of various cancers but can also affect fertility. Lunar miners will also face prolonged isolation and intense psychological stress. We'll need good laws and guidelines to protect the health and wellbeing of the space workforce.

Regulatory bodies to enforce worker rights and safety standards will be far away on Earth. Miners may be left with little recourse if asked to work unreasonable hours in unsafe conditions. The Moon holds incredible promise as a stepping stone for human exploration and a potential source of resources to sustain life on Earth and beyond. But history has shown us the consequences of unchecked exploitation. Before we mine the Moon, we must establish robust regulations that prioritise fairness, safety and human rights.

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

