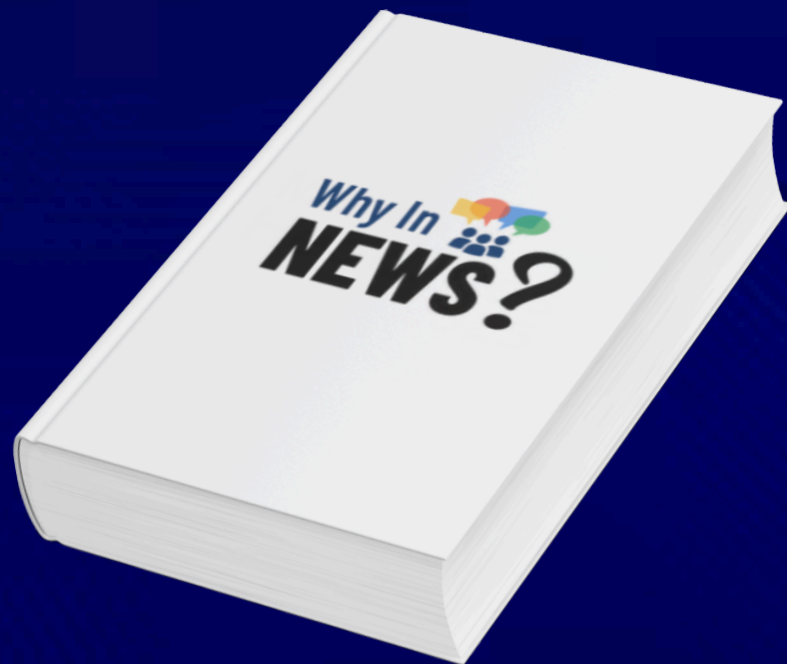
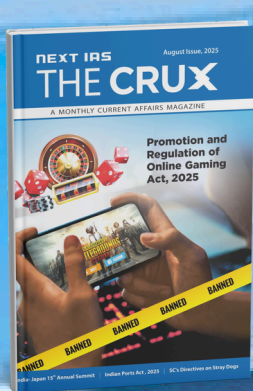


Why In **NEWS?**



English

Weekly Compilation
[29th September-
4th October, 2025]



Source: NEXT IAS Magazine

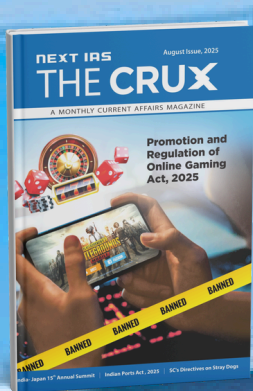
Deep Ocean Mission (DOM)

Overview

- Launched by: Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).
- Objective: Develop deep ocean technology, explore marine resources, and support India's Blue Economy.
- Alignment: Supports UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030).

Key Components of the Mission:

- India's submersible carries three aquanauts to explore 6,000 metres ocean depth.
- Provides climate forecasts aiding coastal planning, disaster preparedness, tourism, and resource management.
- Explores deep-sea biodiversity to support fisheries, biotechnology, and marine conservation efforts.
- Identifies mineral-rich hydrothermal sulphide zones along mid-ocean ridges for exploration.
- Develops OTEC-based systems for clean energy and freshwater from ocean resources.



Source: NEXT IAS Magazine

Sylheti Language

What is Sylheti?

- Sylheti is a language (or dialect) spoken mainly in South Assam's Barak Valley.
- Also spoken in Sylhet Division of Bangladesh, and parts of Meghalaya and Tripura.

Linguistic Characteristics

- Though related to standard **Bengali**, it has distinct phonetics, vocabulary, and **syntax**.
- Mutual intelligibility exists with **Bengali**, but **Sylheti** differs significantly in everyday usage.

Language vs Dialect Debate

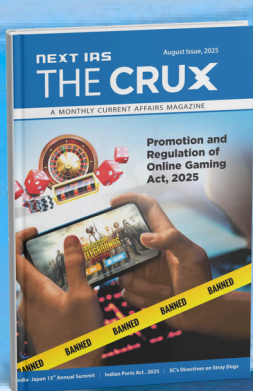
- Some linguists classify it as a **dialect of Bengali** due to similarities.
- Others, including scholars and native speakers, consider it a separate language.

Diglossia Situation

- **Standard Bengali** is used in formal settings (education, literature, media).
- **Sylheti** is used in **informal**, everyday speech among local communities.

Demographics and Presence

- Spoken by about 7 million people in India's **North East region**.
- Many speakers have lived in India since before the creation of **East Pakistan**.



Source: NEXT IAS Magazine

DHIRIO

What is Dhirio?

- Goa legislators seek to legalize Dhirio, calling it an important cultural tradition.

Cultural Significance

- Historically linked to post-harvest celebrations and church feasts in Goa.
- Bulls were often named and had local fan followings.

Legal Status

- Banned in 1996 by Bombay High Court at Goa under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- The Supreme Court in 2014 prohibited all animal fights and races nationwide.

Current Scenario

- Despite the ban, illegal Dhirio events still occur, especially in South Goa's coastal villages.
- Goa legislators across party lines are pushing for legalisation, citing cultural heritage.



Stay Tuned!