

1. Centre's new regulations for jobs and domicile in Ladakh, where they fall short**Background: Why the New Rules?**

After the abrogation of Article 370 in 2019, Ladakh was made a Union Territory (UT) without a legislature. Unlike Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh didn't receive constitutional safeguards. This caused fears over jobs, land ownership, ecological damage, and cultural erosion. Civil society, including groups like the Leh Apex Body (LAB) and Kargil Democratic Alliance (KDA), have since demanded protection under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Centre's New Regulations for Ladakh

On June 2 and 3, 2025, the central government issued five key regulations to address Ladakh's concerns:

**1. Domicile-Based Job Reservation**

- **Regulation:** Ladakh Civil Services Decentralization and Recruitment (Amendment) Regulation, 2025
- **Key Feature:** Only domiciles (those living in Ladakh for 15 years or studying for 7 years) can apply for government jobs.

2. How to Get Domicile Certificate

- **Rules:** Ladakh Civil Services Domicile Certificate Rules, 2025
- **Process:** Applications (online/offline) go to the Tehsildar; appeals can be made to the Deputy Commissioner.

3. Reservation Policy Expanded

- **Regulation:** Union Territory of Ladakh Reservation (Amendment) Regulation, 2025
- **Reservation Cap:** 85% for SC, ST, OBC and other backward classes (EWS 10% extra)
- **Now Applies To:** Medical, engineering and other professional institutions.

4. Recognition of Local Languages

- **Law:** Ladakh Official Languages Regulation, 2025
- **Recognised Official Languages:** English, Hindi, Urdu, Bhoti, and Purgi
- **Support for Other Dialects:** Shina, Brokskat, Balti, Ladakhi

5. Women's Representation in Hill Councils

- **Regulation:** Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (Amendment) Regulation, 2025
- **Change:** One-third of the seats reserved for women in LAHDC Leh and Kargil.

Why These Regulations Matter

- First effort to create laws specific to Ladakh's identity, jobs, and language.
- Responds to key protestor demands like job security and cultural recognition.
- Comes in the absence of Sixth Schedule inclusion, offering limited executive solutions.

What Ladakhis Were Demanding

- **Sixth Schedule Status:** To provide constitutional protection for tribal identity, resources, and culture.
 - **Land Ownership Limits:** To stop non-locals from acquiring land.
 - **Local Legislature:** For political representation and law-making power.
- Activist Sonam Wangchuk's hunger strike and mass mobilisations brought national attention to these issues.

How This Differs From Earlier Rules

- Previously, Ladakh followed J&K's laws without specific protections.
- No domicile clause, no regional job preference, and no local language recognition existed before.

How It Compares with Jammu & Kashmir

Feature	Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh
Domicile Jobs	Yes	Now introduced
Land Ownership Protection	Yes	Still missing
Legislature	Yes	No
Cultural/Language Recognition	Partial	Now included

Key Shortcomings

- 1. No Constitutional Backing:** All changes are executive decisions under Article 240; can be reversed anytime.
- 2. No Land Safeguards:** Still no restriction on outsiders owning land.
- 3. No Legislature or Law-Making Body:** LAHDCs remain only administrative.
- 4. Limited Language Promotion:** Cultural steps symbolic; not integrated into governance or education.

What Local Leaders Say

Sajjad Kargili (KDA leader):

- Welcomes the new rules as a "small step forward"
- Wants 30-year domicile condition instead of 15
- Says major issues like land, environment, and political representation remain unaddressed
- Promises continued push for Sixth Schedule inclusion

Next Steps

Ladakhi groups plan to meet with the Union Home Ministry to press unresolved demands. Earlier meetings with Home Minister Amit Shah have promised ongoing discussions.

Relevance: GS Prelims & Mains Paper II; Governance

Source: Indian Express

2. Why Did the Supreme Court Order West Bengal to Pay DA Arrears?

What Happened?

The Supreme Court (SC) has directed the West Bengal government to pay pending Dearness Allowance (DA) arrears — worth ₹11,000 crore — to state government employees. This comes after a prolonged legal battle between employees and the state.



What is Dearness Allowance (DA)?

- DA is a cost-of-living adjustment paid to government employees and pensioners.
- It is revised regularly based on inflation and is meant to help employees deal with rising prices.

Background: The Dispute

- In 2009, the 6th Pay Commission recommendations were implemented across India, including DA increases.
- However, the West Bengal government did not fully implement DA hikes as per central rates.
- State government employees argued this was unfair and discriminatory.

Legal Battle Timeline

1. 2016: West Bengal state employees approached the Calcutta High Court.
2. 2023: The High Court ruled in favour of employees, directing the state to pay DA at Central government rates.
3. State Govt Appeal: The West Bengal government challenged this order in the Supreme Court.
4. 2025: The Supreme Court upheld the High Court's decision, ordering the state to pay ₹11,000 crore in arrears.

Supreme Court's Key Observations

- DA is not a gift, but a legitimate part of salary.
- All employees doing equal work must receive equal pay.
- The court said that the state cannot delay or deny DA payments without valid financial or administrative reasons.

What the Court Ordered

- The state must now clear all DA dues owed to its employees, amounting to over ₹11,000 crore.
- The court did not fix a payment deadline but made it clear that the dues cannot be denied.

Why This Matters

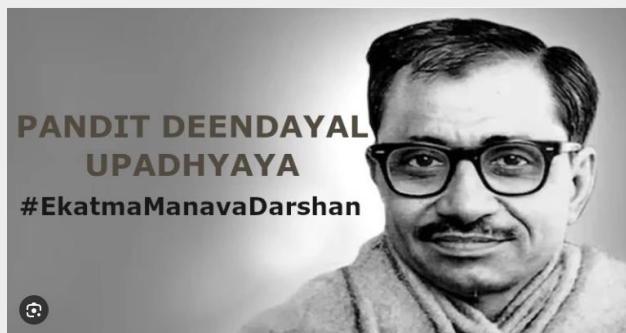
- This is a major victory for West Bengal state employees, many of whom have been protesting for years.
- The verdict reinforces that governments must honour financial entitlements of their staff.
- It may pressure other states that have not fully matched central DA rates to do so.

Relevance: GS Prelims & Mains Paper II; Governance

Source: Indian Express

3. What Is Integral Humanism?

Introduction



Integral Humanism (Ekatm Manavvad) is the political philosophy developed by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay, a co-founder of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) — the predecessor to today's BJP. The philosophy aims to guide India's development in a way that aligns with Indian culture, values, and social realities, instead of copying Western ideologies like communism or capitalism.

Why Is It Important to the BJP?

- The BJP considers Integral Humanism its foundational ideology.
- In 2025, the party is celebrating 60 years since Upadhyay presented the philosophy in four landmark lectures in Mumbai in 1965.
- The ideas were later elaborated by Dattopant Thengdi, an RSS pracharak and founder of the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS).

The 1965 Lectures in Mumbai

- Upadhyay delivered four lectures at Ruia College, Mumbai, from April 22 to 25, 1965.
- He questioned India's lack of a clear development direction 17 years after Independence.
- He emphasized that importing foreign ideologies blindly would not help India achieve true progress or happiness.

Core Themes of Integral Humanism

Upadhyay concluded that India must harmonize:

- Nationalism
 - Democracy
 - Socialism
 - World peace
- ...with traditional Bharatiya (Indian) cultural values.

Key Concepts: 'Chiti' and 'Dharma'

Chiti

- Described as the soul or essence of a nation, guiding its cultural progress.
- A nation thrives when its Chiti is reflected in the actions of its people.

Dharma

- Dharma is seen as the guardian of the national soul.
- Abandoning Dharma is equivalent to betraying the nation.

Economic Objectives of Integral Humanism

Upadhyay outlined six key goals for the Indian economy:

1. Minimum standard of living and national defense readiness.
2. Growth beyond the minimum to help India contribute to global progress.
3. Employment for all and efficient use of resources.
4. Development of Bharatiya technology suited to Indian needs.
5. Human-centered approach respecting culture and values.
6. Ownership of industries based on practical needs, not ideology.

Influences from 'Daishik Shastra'

- Many of Upadhyay's ideas were inspired by 'Daishik Shastra', a political science text written by Badrishah Thulgharia in the 1920s.
- The book emphasized Indian political thought and values, and received praise from Mahatma Gandhi and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- M.S. Golwalkar, the second RSS chief, recommended the book to Upadhyay.
- Upadhyay stayed in Almora in 1958-59 to study the book and later incorporated its concepts into his own writings and lectures.

Legacy and Relevance Today

- Integral Humanism remains the ideological core of the BJP.
- It is often cited by the party to justify its people-centric, culture-rooted, and nationalistic policy decisions.
- The philosophy aims to strike a balance between tradition and modernity, placing the individual within the framework of society and culture.

Relevance: GS Prelims & Mains Paper IV; Ethics

Source: Indian Express

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