

CALL it a superstition or by any other name, number 13 is generally presumed to be an unlucky number. But to the Indian women cricketers it was the 13th edition of the ICC Women's World Cup 2025 that provided the icing on the cake; the realisation of a decades-long dream. In many ways, the cr  me-da-la-cr  me was much like the historic day (June 25, 1983) when Kapil Dev's 'nowhere in the hunt' unsung team gave a major push to cricket back home with a stunning showing that propelled India into the big league. It is likewise with November 2, 2025, which will go down in history as a momentous day for Indian cricket, thanks to the stunning exploits of Harman's Angels (we can't think of a better sobriquet to Kapil's Devils). It was the providential third time lucky

for Indian women. Poetic justice was rendered in Navi Mumbai on a magnificent Sunday after the 'so near so far' syndrome had jinxed the team twice over in the 2005 and 2017 finals of the Women's World Cup. Meanwhile, unlike the men, Indian women had to fight two adversaries --their opponents and the naysayers. Their coming on top in the first category will hopefully silence the naysayers and the prophets of doom, once and for all.

Based on past performances vis-  -vis World Cup outings, India had the psychological edge while going into the championship clash considering that their opponents South Africa were in the finals for the first time and India was playing its third

and that too on home soil. Now that Indian women have proved that they are second to none, including in the game's shorter version, and once the euphoria sinks in, the players must start regrouping themselves rather than basking in the new-found glory. After all, uneasy lies the head that wears the crown. Towards this, they must hit the ground after they are through with a well-deserved break. It is quite ironic that the team began to blossom somewhere in the middle of the championship and peaked in the matches that mattered the most, the semifinals and the championship clash in which they came up with a clinical performance that dashed the last hurrah hopes

of South African captain Laura Wolvaardt and took India to the pinnacle of glory.

Meanwhile, the BCCI has done well by announcing an overwhelming Rs 51 crore to Harmanpreet and her girls for lifting cricket's most cherished trophy. Beginning tomorrow, the nation will be baffled to notice how opportunistically calculating can men players, celebrities and politicians be. The very people who shunned women cricketers all these years will go all out to be 'seen' with them and be captured in photographs with the newly crowned queens. A redeeming feature was at the DY Patil stadium that was packed to capacity. However, barring former India

captains Sachin Tendulkar and Rohit Sharma, there was no celebrity worth the name to cheer for the Indian gladiators among the audience. It was only Sunil Gavaskar who pepped up the team's morale while assuring a jamming session with the star of the semifinal conquest of defending champion Australia, Femimah Rodrigues if India wins their maiden World Cup. A touching moment in the post-match event was Harmanpreet's thanksgiving bow to coach Amol Majumdar. Having scripted a new chapter after breaking the barrier, the girls must concentrate on consolidating their position hereafter. Diana Eduljee, was undoubtedly speaking for millions, with her remark, "I've waited for this since 2017... This is the 1983 moment for us..." Hope springs eternal.



LETTERS

Road mishaps expose systemic negligence

The tragic road accident in Rangareddy district that claimed 19 lives, coming barely weeks after the Kurnool accident which killed 19, is deeply unfortunate and distressing. Road accidents and the resultant loss of precious lives are becoming disturbingly frequent across the country. Ironically, despite repeated fatalities, authorities have failed to take effective measures to curb the road menace. Enforcement of traffic rules remain dismal and compliance among motorists is alarmingly low. Over speeding, reckless driving, and disregard for basic safety norms continue unabated as there is no appropriate check mechanism. It is imperative that stringent actions be initiated—strong law enforcement, awareness campaigns, and improved infrastructure—to ensure road safety.

N Sadhasiva Reddy, Bengaluru-56

A ghastly road accident

WITHIN a short gap, two ghastly road accidents have occurred in the two Telugu states. Around 19 persons died near Kurnool city when the bus they were travelling in caught fire on October 24. The second one that also claimed 19 lives happened early Monday morning at Mirjaguda in Rangareddy district. This apparently occurred after a TGSRTC bus was rammed into by gravel-laden truck. Wherever the road accidents occur, the reasons generally attributed as over speed, overload, drunk and drive, pathetic roads, invisible sign boards, driving under stress or when feeling drowsy. Sadly, the governments which are in hurry to announce ex gratia never focus on coming up with corrective measures.

Pratapa Reddy Yaramala, Tiruvuru (AP)

Decades of toil bears fruit

Indian women's maiden ODI World Cup triumph is not only a stupendous achievement but also historic coming as it did after several decades of toiling and grooming. This cup of joy should remain in India forever as there is no dearth of talent in our country. Previously nepotism played a crucial role in the selection of the team. Things changed after the NDA assumed office in 2014. Slowly but surely the team gelled well and reached its goal rather easily. In fact the emphatic win against Australia in the semifinal, cemented our team's chances. Institutional encouragement and support from the government did the trick in building the players' confidence. The standout performance in the final was from Shafali Verma. The women cricketers did India proud. Hearty congratulations to the team and India!

Govardhana Myneedu, Vijayawada

A shot in the arm for women's cricket in India

CONGRATULATIONS to the Indian women's cricket team for winning the Women's World Cup 2025 after beating South Africa by 52 Runs. It was an emphatic victory for the Women in Blue. The journey to the final was quite inspirational as they defeated title favourite Australia in the semifinals. Shafali Verma and Smriti Mandhana stood with their partnership. Verma also came good with the ball while scalping two batters. Deepti Sharma was quite sensational with the bat and ball. It was a night filled with excitement and drama. The DY Patil stadium in Navi Mumbai had a capacity crowd which was cheering every shot played by the host players. Our team's incredible is testimony to the progress made by the team over the years. This win will change the future of women's cricket in India.

Parimala G Tadas, Hyderabad-50

Magnificent Indian women

IN a great show, 11 Indian women rewrote history by winning their maiden ICC Women's World Cup by defeating South Africa by 52 runs in Sunday's final. They made tryst with destiny, so to say. November 2, 2025, will be written in golden letters in the history of India. Much alike June 25, 1983, when Kapil's Devils won the first ODI World Cup for India. Shafali Verma won the 'player of the final match' award for her quickfire 87 runs (in 78 balls) and two wickets. Equally outstanding was South African captain Wolvaardt's century.

PVP Madhu Nivriti, Secunderabad-61

thehansreader@gmail.com

The new criminal law is compelling disclosure of sources



DR MADABHUSHI SRIDHAR ACHARYULU

All rules under the Data Act (DPDPA), including questions, apprehensions and queries revolving around pre-censorship that curbs freedom of press are taking one back in time to the dark days of Emergency. As things stand, the Centre, the ministry, its officers and staff pose a threat to Article 19(1)(a) in particular, and to the Constitution of India, in general.

New pre-censorship: Blocking news site

A journalist body rights contends "Repeated non-compliance can ultimately attract blocking under the IT Act, read with Section 37 DPDPA (blocking for data-protection reasons). Will MEITY commit to seeking prior judicial authorisation before any news site is disabled?

Secondly, journalists can forget public interest reporting and kill small newsrooms. What is the quantifiable threshold of non-compliances before blocking action is initiated? When deciding penalties, Section 33 directs the Board to consider factors such as the "nature, gravity and duration" of the breach. Given that honest public-interest reporting may involve leaked data, how will proportionality be guaranteed so fines do not have a chilling effect on smaller

newsrooms and individuals engaged in journalistic activity?

Third points to killing journalism through two enactments: MEITY obtaining DPDPA's consent and meeting requirements with statutory privileges under the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act and the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act remain a source for debate.

The fourth point is about getting attacked in the name of the Information Technology Act. Given that the Central Government has been empowered to block information/content under Section 69A of the IT Act, what is the purpose behind including Section 37(1)(b) that creates another parallel blocking regime that further empowers the Central Government to issue blocking directions under the DP-DPA framework?

Scribes cannot pay heavy penalty:

Every rule is dangerous due to the penalty clause. The society should realise that a real threat is from the proposed penalty clause of Rs 250 crore, which can go up to Rs 500 crore against an individual or entity if the DPDPA Board appointed by the government deems fit. This effectively can close the gates of information, journalism and freedom of speech and expression. In short, it will kill a significant part of the Constitution.

Child 'Data Act':

There is a 'child data' law, though adults suffer. Implementation of the 'child data' law can be draconian. Generally, rules under a statute (an Act) should not create substantive legal problems. They are expected to help ease the difficulties in understanding and implemen-

tation of the law.

But then, Draft Rule 10(1) forces outlets to obtain age-verified parental consent before processing a child's data. How should people involved in journalistic activity or media organisations cover issues affecting minors in real-time without breaching this rule?

Revealing sources:

Media has always debated about protecting resources of reporting. It is not just an ethical question but a serious criminal point. The flashpoint is in 'revealing sources' and it gives sweeping powers to the Union Government. Journalist bodies and activists fear that clauses granting the government broad powers could be misused to unmask confidential sources. Besides pre-censorship, together with 'compelling the resource of reporting the news' will be more draconian than the '1975 Emergency' phase.

Since ages 'revealing sources' were protected as ethical and legal principles in democracies. Exceptions can only be in some compelling legal situations. Journalists' sources are revealed when their identities are exposed, either through their own voluntary disclosure or by being forced by legal authorities, which can happen in court if the information pertains to a crime or other legal proceedings. Sources are revealed when legal protections are absent, or when a journalist cannot or will not use legal or technological methods to keep them anonymous. Source protection is vital, as without it, people would be deterred from sharing public interest information with journalists.

Members from the Press Club of India (PCI) and the Indian Women Press Corps



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(IWPC) have raised worries over the consequences of the Digital Personal Data Privacy (DPDP) Act, 2023, and the rules thereof. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTy) is yet to reply to media representations and the serious apprehensions. This is how threats to journalism emanate from the Data Act. The press bodies' pointed out: Clause (c) of sub-section (7) under Section 28 and Section 36 give the Data Protection Board and the Central Government sweeping powers to call for "any data, book, document, register, and book of account or any other document."

Now, investigative journalism largely relies on "source-based information" or leads provided by whistleblowers. Given the wide range of powers that have been vested in the Data Protection Board, it can very well demand a person involved in journalistic activity or media organisation to reveal the "source".

In that case, what are the protections available to a person involved in journalistic activity and media organisations from revealing a

"source" under the Act?

No editorial independence?

Draft Rule 6(g) demands "appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure effective observance of security safeguards" and can be enforced by the Board. What limits will be set so that inspections do not morph into newsroom searches, jeopardising editorial independence remains unknown?

Whistle-blower and a bleak future!

Draft Rule 7 obliges a data fiduciary to alert every affected person after a leak. If a whistle-blower leaks wrongdoing inside a company, PSU, government department, etc., must the person involved in journalistic activity or the newsroom notify the very officials under investigation, thereby exposing its source?

Consent management:

The draft rules allow the Board to suspend or cancel a consent manager's registration and compel information disclosure. If a media-run consent tool is

de-registered, is there an appeal platform, and how will the ongoing subscriptions be maintained?

Draft Rule 6 requires encryption, extensive logging and one-year log retention. What financial or technical assistance will be offered to small, independent outlets that cannot afford enterprise-grade infrastructure?

Section 7(b) allows data processing by the state to provide state benefits. Rule 5 explicitly lets the State reuse personal data to deliver subsidies without consent, subject only to minimal standards. What safeguards will prevent such "lawful" data-sharing from being repurposed to identify or retaliate against critical journalists?

Why is it only in India?

"Worldwide, such laws exempt journalists, and our endeavour is also to ensure that this Act also exempts the professional work of journalists. We are hoping to seek an appointment with the minister concerned for a meeting at the earliest to take forward the joint decisions taken at the open meeting on the matter," stated Gautam Lahiri, president of PCI, on X. The Press Club of India and 21 media organisations have submitted a joint memorandum to Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnav, urging the exclusion of journalistic work from the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act. In addition, the civil society should study the detailed press notes of PCI and IWPC, which seek the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTy) to address the serious problems stemming from the DPDP Act.

(The writer is a former Central Information Commissioner, and presently Professor, School of Law, Mahindra University, Hyderabad)

Air pollution: Cloud seeding is not the solution



DR SRIDARALA RAMU

CLOUD seeding is the Cprocess of artificially inducing rainfall. To provide relief from air pollution in Delhi after Diwali, the Delhi government, in collaboration with IIT-Kanpur, conducted cloud seeding on October 28. Due to atmospheric heat, water from oceans, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies evaporates into vapor. The process of converting vapor into liquid droplets is called condensation while the direct transformation of vapor into a solid is called deposition. Condensation occurs with the help of tiny particles suspended in the air. Examples include dust particles, other small particles, or volcanic ash. These tiny particles act as condensation nuclei. Water vapor gathers around these particles (condensation nu-

clei) and transforms into liquid droplets or ice crystals.

When many such liquid droplets or ice crystals accumulate, a cloud is formed. As the size and weight of these droplets or ice crystals increase, they fall to the earth as rain. This is how natural rainfall occurs.

Cloud seeding:

Clouds can naturally produce rain. But not all clouds result in rainfall. In cloud seeding, chemicals like silver iodide, dry ice, or salt act as artificial condensation nuclei. These substances are released into moisture-laden clouds using aircraft, rockets, or ground-based generators. The nuclei help form sufficient liquid droplets or ice crystals, increasing their size and weight, thereby inducing artificial rainfall.

Like a car with a working engine and fuel that may not start due to a weak battery and needs a push, cloud seeding works when clouds and sufficient moisture are present, but rain does not occur naturally.

Clouds may not always produce rain:

Cloud seeding does not



work under clear skies. Insufficient number of condensation nuclei to convert water vapor into droplets or ice crystals. Cloud seeding aims to address such critical issues.

How can human activities affect clouds?

Research shows that aerosols released into the atmosphere due to air pollution affect cloud formation and can inhibit rainfall. Aerosols prevent water droplets in clouds from merging into larger, heavier droplets. As a result, the droplets remain very small and continue to float in the atmosphere. Thus, air

pollution from urban and industrial activities significantly impacts rainfall patterns.

Why the experiment failed in Delhi?

Cloud seeding works only when clouds have around 50 per cent or more humidity. However, in the Delhi experiment, the targeted clouds had only 15-20 per cent humidity, according to Manindra Agrawal, Director of IIT, Kanpur, which partnered with the government for the project. He stated that a chemical mixture of common salt, rock salt, and silver iodide was used.

According to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, although cloud seeding trials are usually conducted for drought management, this was the first indigenous attempt to use the method for air pollution control, Agrawal noted.

Where has cloud seeding worked?

Over 50 countries, including Saudi Arabia, the United States, Israel, Indonesia, and Australia, have conducted cloud seeding projects at some point. Some achieved good results, while others saw little or no success.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is noted as one of the most successful countries in cloud seeding. It conducts operations annually to increase rainfall and combat severe water scarcity. Reports indicate rainfall increased by 10 to 30 per cent in some areas.

China's success:

During the 2008 Beijing Olympics, China successfully used cloud seeding to create favourable weather conditions. To prevent rain during the opening and closing ceremonies, clouds were

"emptied" in advance. China launched over 1,100 rockets from several locations, using silver iodide for cloud seeding. This subsequently delayed rainfall in Beijing and resulted in clear skies.

Adverse effects:

Cloud seeding can interfere with naturally occurring rainfall. The chemicals used may alter the concentration of other atmospheric gases. Artificially inducing rain in one area can disrupt weather balance in nearby regions, potentially reducing rainfall nearby. In some cases, cloud seeding has led to sudden heavy rainfall, resulting in floods.

Scientists warn that cloud seeding is not a permanent solution to Delhi's air pollution. While it may provide short-term relief, it does not address the root causes of pollution. Even if artificial rain is successful, it may clear the air for only a few hours or days—a temporary fix. Therefore, it is important to implement long-term strategies to tackle air pollution.

(The writer is a Chemistry and Environmental Sciences faculty)



BENGALURU ONLINE

'Two mediocre sons control K'taka'

BENGALURU: BJP MP Lahar Singh Siroya on Monday attacked Minister Priyank Kharge and Congress MLC Yathindra Siddaramaiah, alleging that the state was being "controlled by two mediocre sons" who "stoke needless controversy" and "ride roughshod over all seniors" in their party and in the government.

He alleged that despite being "arrogant" and violating their own high command's guidelines, they are tolerated. "One is not sure if the two act independently or are mouthpieces of their fathers? From my many political interactions, I have learnt that the two sons are intensely disliked by their own partymen. They are being tolerated because their fathers are in power. The moment their fathers step down, I am told, the reality for these two sons may become very different. If one son now acts like a super Congress President, the other acts like a super Chief Minister," Siroya said in a post on 'X'.

Priyank Kharge is the son of Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge, while Yathindra is the son of Chief Minister Siddaramaiah. The BJP MP claimed that, despite all the controversies, both their fathers don't seem to have the ability to stop them or correct them.

"Perhaps they secretly enjoy their dominance in the party and government, and use them as tools to communicate and accomplish what they cannot say or do directly," he said. Taking a dig at Priyank Kharge, the BJP MP said the minister constantly makes ideological statements on the RSS and BJP, which is more in tune with Rahul Gandhi's "hate-filled" language. "This indirectly earns brownie points for Kharge Senior with the Nehru-Gandhi family and helps him survive in Delhi. Kharge Junior has become a kind of guru to the Siddaramaiah government on ideological matters," he alleged.

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