

December 28, 2025 – Dinamani Newspaper – Tit bits

1. An agreement to end the border conflict between Thailand and Cambodia has been signed. Under this ceasefire agreement, military movements and airspace violations by both sides must cease.
 - i. A border dispute has persisted between Thailand and Cambodia, centered on areas including Preah Vihear, where an 11th-century Hindu temple is located. The International Court of Justice ruled in 2008 that the temple belongs to Cambodia. However, conflicts between the two countries have occurred periodically due to the border dispute. As part of this, a five-day war between the two countries, last July, resulted in 48 deaths and displaced 3,00,000 people.
 - ii. Subsequently, a ceasefire agreement between Thailand and Cambodia was signed in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, on October 26th, in the presence of Trump. This agreement, initiated by Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, was expected to resolve the border dispute between Thailand and Cambodia.
 - iii. However, Thailand accused Cambodia of injuring one of its soldiers in a landmine explosion and cancelled the ceasefire agreement on November 10th.
 - iv. Following this, both sides engaged in renewed clashes on the 8th of this month in the border areas of Thailand's Sisaket and Ubon Ratchathani provinces. Subsequently, Cambodian forces launched artillery attacks on Thai military positions. Thailand also conducted intense airstrikes in Cambodia. Many people died in this conflict.
 - v. In this context, a ceasefire agreement has now been signed between the two sides.
2. The Prime Minister Narendra Modi has lauded Guru Gobind Singh as a symbol of courage, compassion, and sacrifice.
 - i. The birth anniversary (Prakash Utsav) of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of the Sikhs, was celebrated on Saturday.
 - ii. In 2022, the Central Government announced that December 26th would be observed every year as 'Veer Bal Diwas' in memory of Guru Gobind Singh's sons, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who attained martyrdom during the Mughal rule for refusing to convert to Islam.
3. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has introduced a new standard specifically for bomb disposal systems. Furthermore, comprehensive guidelines for bomb disposal were also released.
 - i. In a press release issued by the Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, it was stated that, 'The new standard for bomb disposal has been introduced for procurement agencies, manufacturing units, and testing centers to voluntarily adopt.
 - ii. The need for creating a specific standard in India arose because the currently available international standard bomb disposal systems have a large number of restrictions. Therefore, this has been developed to international standards, tailored to the Indian context.'
 - iii. Security agencies, including the Indian Army, Central Armed Police Forces, and State Police Departments, face threats from unexploded bombs and grenades. To handle this, three types of bomb disposal systems are used: bomb blankets, baskets, and inhibitors.

- iv. Although these systems are manufactured by the Government and some private companies, this new standard has been introduced to ensure that they are of the highest quality.
- 4. It has been revealed that through the Central Government's national consumer helpline number '1915', 67,265 consumer grievances were resolved in 2025, and approximately Rs.45 crore was recovered.
 - i. The Central Government has introduced the helpline number '1915' to facilitate consumers in filing complaints and obtaining redressal regarding defects in the goods and services they purchase. This toll-free complaint number allows you to file complaints and get redressal of grievances in 17 Indian languages. Consumers can also get redressal by reporting their complaints to the WhatsApp number 8800001915 or by reporting their complaints through the dedicated consumer assistance app.
 - ii. According to statistics released by the Central Government, 67,265 people have received redressal for their grievances through the '1915' helpline number from April to December and that up to Rs.45 crore spent by them has been recovered and returned to them.
 - iii. Of these, two-thirds of the complaints, approximately 40,000, were filed against online e-commerce platforms, and Rs.32 crore was recovered.
- 5. Officials said that the Central Government's green panel has approved a new Hydroelectric Project on the Chenab River, which flows from India into Pakistan.
 - i. While electricity is already being generated from this river since 2007 through a hydroelectric project named 'Dulhasti Stage 1' with a generation capacity of 390 Megawatts, approval has now been given for a new second power generation project, 'Dulhasti Stage 2', with a capacity of 260 Megawatts. The project is estimated to cost Rs.3,200 crore.
 - ii. The Expert Appraisal Committee for Hydroelectric projects, operating under the Union Ministry of Environment, gave its approval for this second Hydroelectric project at its recently held 45th meeting. Accordingly, river water will be diverted from the first-stage hydroelectric project through a separate tunnel 3,685 meters long and 8.5 meters wide, and carried to the new second-stage project for power generation. It has been estimated that 60.3 hectares of land will be required to implement this project.
 - iii. With the green panel's approval, it is expected that the tendering process for this project will begin soon.
 - iv. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 under the mediation of the World Bank to smoothly manage the water sharing of the Indus River and its tributaries. According to this treaty, Pakistan received the right to the waters of the Indus tributaries Jhelum and Chenab. India received the rights to the other three tributaries of the Indus River – Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej. Following the terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, India announced that it would suspend the Indus Waters Treaty until Pakistan stops supporting terrorism.
 - v. The Pakistan recently accused India of continuously violating the Indus Waters Treaty. Pakistan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Ishaq Dar, recently alleged, "India unilaterally suspended the Indus Waters Treaty last April. Now India is engaging in treaty violations. India's 'unjustified actions' in the Chenab river flow are posing a threat during a crucial period for agricultural activities in

Pakistan. A letter has been written to India seeking an explanation."

- vi. In this situation, environmental approval has been granted for a new hydroelectric project on the Chenab River.

