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China's thirst for aggression

- China claims parts of India like Ladakh in the north and Arunachal Pradesh in the east

India-China border

- We and China never had a common border line. The two countries between India and China are Tibet and East Turkistan. The great Karakoram and Himalayan ranges separate us from Tibet and East Turkistan
- Tibet and East Turkistan regions do not belong to China. They are separate countries. China has taken them over by force in the last century.
- Gilgit-Baltistan, a part of the Pakistan-held state of Jammu and Kashmir, lies north of the Kashmir Valley.
- Its eastern part is the territory of East Turkistan, now under China's control, called Xinjiang. In 1949, South China Army captured it

Tibet

- The southernmost region is Tibet. Tibet has been a separate nation, powerful enough to defeat the Chinese Empire for about 200 years, and then from time to time pay tribute to the Chinese Empire (like today's Vietnam and North and South Korea).
- In 1951, the South Chinese army conquered Tibet, the seat of Buddhism for the Mongols, killing tens of thousands of Buddhist monks.

East Ladakh

- East Ladakh of Jammu & Kashmir lies between East Turkistan & Tibet
- As far as South China is concerned, East Turkistan and Tibet cannot be said to have fully merged with China even in a dream.
- Separatism continues among them. They form vital water resources & the biggest rivers like Indus, Brahmaputra, Mekong Salween, Irrawaddy etc.
- Tibet is considered to be the third pole after the North and South Poles with numerous ice bridges

Aksai Chin

- In 1953 they unknowingly occupied the Aksai Chin region of eastern Ladakh while they were on good terms with us and built a highway (G-219) there.
- Later in 1962, after the relationship broke down, it occupied more areas in eastern Ladakh
- Following these, it is encroaching little by little. We call this salami slicing tactics
- As an extension of this, in 1963 China signed a border agreement with Pakistan and took possession of the 5000 square kilometer Shaksgam valley area belonging to our Gilgit region for its security. Similarly, it is trying to capture our Ladakh

Border dispute

- China does not only have a border dispute with India. The country shares land borders with 14 countries. Although they settled border disputes with all of them in the 1990s (except India and Bhutan), Japan recently objected to a new map of its border rival China's inclusion of the Senkaku Islands.
- Japan joins India, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam and Taiwan in the anti-China list

Pollution free India by 2070

- India has pledged to achieve net zero pollution by 2070 at last year's conference on climate change (COP26) in Glasgow.
- Natural resources are constantly being exploited by population growth, industrialization, urbanization, transportation, and economic development
- As a result, India is ranked 169th globally on the Environmental Management Index 2022.
- According to a study by the World Health Organization, 13 of the 20 most infected cities in the G20 countries have been identified in India

Renewable energy

- India is stepping into the world's most populous country this year. It has also been found that India will become the world's third largest energy consumer by 2030.
- A major portion of India's total energy demand has been met by non-renewable energy over the past year (88.456%)
- The contribution of renewable energy is only 11.54%. Taking electricity consumption out of 1837.95TWh consumption, majority (1457.08TWh) is derived from non-renewable energy (79.3%) and 380TWh from renewable energy (20.8%).
- The resulting carbon emissions are 2709.68 million tonnes, whose sources are coal (66.5%), petroleum fuel (23%), and other sources (10.5%).
- Coal and petroleum fuel use in India alone account for 90% of pollution

Solar power

- Government provides subsidy ranging from Rs 14,588 (1 kw) to Rs 98,822 (10 kw) for setting up a solar power facility.
- But of the 380.87 GW of renewable energy generated last year, solar accounted for just 95.16 GW (24.9%).
- People are reluctant to accept solar energy devices despite subsidy. This is due to the cost of solar power equipment.
- China manufactures 80% of solar panel spare parts. On the other hand, if the spare parts are manufactured in India, the cost can be significantly reduced
- Meanwhile, experts believe that 10 lakh jobs can be created by 2030
- Per capita electricity consumption in India is 1255 kWh (2022). Based on these, electricity consumers above 1255 KW should be advised to switch to solar power within a period of three years.

Electric vehicles

- There are over 21 crore two-wheelers and 7 crore four-wheelers in India

India's Achievement in Digital Infrastructure: World Bank Report

- The World Bank has hailed India as a record-breaking 47-year journey in digital infrastructure in just six years

Jan Dhan bank accounts

- As of June 2022 there are 46.20 crore bank accounts. 26 crore of them are women. The role of digital public infrastructure is huge for this.
- Money transactions through UPI have become widely available. User-friendly banking procedures and private contribution are also playing a major role in this
- 941 crore transactions were made through UPI in May alone. The value of these is Rs 14.89 trillion

Afforestation

- Forests help mitigate climate change by absorbing carbon from the atmosphere
- On an average, a tree absorbs 21 kg of carbon each year. The government has come up with the Green India scheme to maintain, restore and improve the forests in the country.
- The movement aims to plant trees on 5 million hectares, of which only 2.8% has been achieved so far.

India-Korea**Significance of Camp David Summit**

- Settlement system between South Korea and Japan
- The summit will help the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea ensure strategic presence in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Attention - because of China's brutal behavior in the Indo-Pacific region
- The summit will help South Korea raise its voice against China

South Korea's reason for serenity

- About 20% of the Republic of Korea's total exports go to China
- The summit will help South Korea join the QUAD consortium
- QUAD-USA, India, Japan and Australia
- Before this, there was uncertainty as to whether Japan would extend its support to South Korea
- Currently in the QUAD alliance, Japan is likely to provide support
- This will help South Korea achieve its goals with a new foreign policy

Main objective

- Making South Korea the most important country in the world
- Thereby ensuring a significant presence in the Pacific
- The Republic of Korea's relationship with the US and Japan will help it achieve its goal.

Opportunities to strengthen India-South Korea relationship

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Area of Focus**Agreement**

- There is no continuity between India and South Korea

Solution

- An annual meeting of foreign ministers has been established
- 2+2 South Korea - India has been increased

Security

- South Korea is keen to develop defense ties with India under the Make in India programme.
- Vajra is an improved technology from India that was transferred to South Korea.