

GS II

SYLLABUS: REGIONAL AND GLOBAL GROUPINGS INVOLVING INDIA.

INDIA-ASEAN

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 6.

News: "India-Indonesia ties as a beacon for global relations."

India and Indonesia:

- A country in Southeast Asia, It consists of over 17,000 islands, including Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and parts of Borneo and New Guinea.
- Joint Naval (Samudra Shakti) and Military exercises (Garuda Shakti).
- Potential expansion of India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway to Indonesia.
- Trade routes (Choke points):
 - Malacca Strait: between the Malay Peninsula to the northeast and the Indonesian island of Sumatra to the southwest, connecting the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) and the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean).
 - Sabang Port in the Aceh province of Indonesia that India and Indonesia are developing together.
 - Sunda Strait: between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra. It connects the Java Sea with the Indian Ocean.

ASEAN

It is a *political and economic union of 10 states in Southeast Asia* with the motto of "one vision, one identity, one community", they include some of the fastest-growing economies in the world.

Objectives of ASEAN:

- · Accelerate economic growth and social progress.
- Promote regional peace and adherence to principles of UN charter.
- · Efficient utilisation of agriculture & Industries.
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with intl. organisations.
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

Relevance of ASEAN:

 9% of world population; 3rd largest labor force; fastest-growing consumer market; currently 7th will be 4th by 2050;

Outcomes of ASEAN Summit 2024:

- Digital Transformation: India will share its knowledge and experience in using Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) such as Aadhaar and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with the ASEAN nations.
- Strengthening Comprehensive Strategic Partnership for Peace, Stability, and prosperity in the region.
- Explore collaboration to address diverse challenges in education, healthcare, agriculture and climate change.

India and ASEAN:

- · Economic significance:
 - Trade: India's 3rd largest trading partner—MoC&I annual report 2023.
 - **FDI inflow:** from April 2000 to March 2023 stood at ~USD 110 billion, accounting for about 22% of India's total FDI inflows **DPIIT.**
 - ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA) has expanded market access for Indian exporters.
- Strategic security:
 - Critical for India's maritime trade routes Eg. Strait of Malacca.

- India's participation in East Asia Summit and ASEAN regional forum enhances its *role in regional stability* and helps India to maintain balance of power in the region, in context of *China's growing influence.*
- Countering Insurgency in Northeast; Combat Terrorism; Tax Evasion etc.
- · Central to Act East Policy and Indo-Pacific vision:
 - Which aims to enhance economic and strategic relations with countries in Asia-pacific region.
- · Socio-cultural cooperation: boosting people-to-people ties.
- Funds to ASEAN countries: ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund, ASEAN-India Green Fund.
- Connectivity Projects: India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral highway, Kaladan multimodal project.
- Defence cooperation:
 - Eg. Joint Naval and Military exercises Samudra Shakti.
 - Sabang Port in the Aceh province of Indonesia that India and Indonesia are developing together.

Initiatives by India for ASEAN:

- Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (2022): focuses on cooperation in trade, security, and connectivity marked 30 years of dialogue relations—ASEAN summit 2022.
- · Connectivity Projects:
 - India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway: connect India's Northeast with Southeast Asia, with plans to extend to Laos. Cambodia, and Vietnam.
 - Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project: Enhances connectivity between India's eastern seaports and Myanmar's Sittwe port.
 - Mekong-India Economic Corridor: integrates four countries Myanmar-Thailand-Cambodia-Vietnam.
- ASEAN-India Digital Work Plan 2023: Focuses on cooperation in areas like cybersecurity, digital connectivity, and emerging technologies.
- Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI): Launched by India in 2019, it emphasises maritime security, ecology, and resources, with ASEAN countries as key partners.

Challenges:

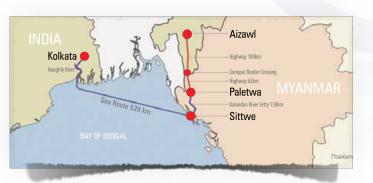
- India has been experiencing a trade deficit with ASEAN countries, which stood at USD 40 billion in 2022-23—MoC&I annual report 2023.
- Connectivity challenges: Delays in projects like the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway due to logistical and security issues.
- Competition with China: China's deep economic ties with ASEAN countries present competition for India in Trade, Investment and strategic influence.
- India's withdrawal from RCEP & opposition to BRI: limited its trade engagement scope with ASEAN countries.
- · Divergent priorities of within ASEAN members.

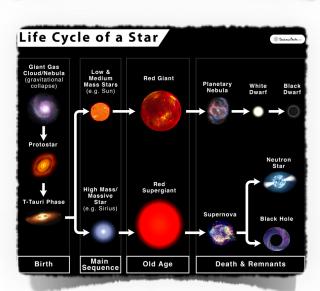
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SPACE

PRE-CONTEXT

BLACK HOLES & LIFE CYCLE OF STAR

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 20.

News: "Scans of seemingly empty space reveal black holes not far from earth".

Black hole:

- A region of space where gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light and other electromagnetic waves can escape it.
- They are 'visible' because of the effects they have on their surroundings. As matter swirls around a black hole, it is compressed, heated up, and emits X-rays.
- Black hole forms when a star dies. It may happen as a supernova or a collapse.
- On June 13, 2022, scientists discovered a star orbiting something dark:
 - They were as far apart as the sun and Mars.
- But the star was moving three times faster than Mars, so it
 must have been nine-times as massive as the sun which
 meant it was a black hole.
- The Gaia BH1 is the closest black hole to earth yet.

AstroSat

- · Launched by ISRO in 2015.
- First dedicated Indian astronomy mission aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously.
- Unique feature of mission is that it enables simultaneous multi-wavelength observations of various astronomical objects with single satellite.
- · Objectives of AstroSat:
 - Understand high energy processes in binary star systems containing neutron stars and black holes.
 - Studies star birth regions and high energy processes in star systems lying beyond our galaxy.
 - · Detect new bright X-ray sources in sky.

Life Cycle of Star

Red Giant:

- At the end of Stars life, it will puff's to enormous size, astronomers name it as Red giant
- A dying star that has exhausted the supply of hydrogen in its core.

White Dwarf:

 Stellar core left behind after a dying star (Red Giant) has exhausted its nuclear fuel and expelled its outer layers to form a planetary nebula.

Supernova

- · A powerful and luminous explosion of a star.
- Explosion may lead to formation of a Neutron star or Black hole.

Neutron Star:

 Extremely dense astronomical object, typically the remnants of Red Giant star that has needed its life in supernova explosion.

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POLITY

PRE-CONTEXT

STATE EMBLEM

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 12.

News: "Home Ministry asks States to prevent improper depiction of the State

Emblem of India."

About State Emblem:

- Adapted from the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath (250 BCE), erected by Emperor Ashoka.
- · Features:
 - Four Asiatic Lions (only three visible in the emblem, symbolising power, courage, and confidence).
 - A Dharma Chakra (wheel) in the center, representing the "wheel of law" (Dharma).
 - A bull (symbolizing hard work), horse (energy), elephant (strength), and lion (courage) on the abacus.
- Differences from Original Lion Capital:
 - The original lacks the motto "Satyameva Jayate" and the lotus base (added in the emblem).
 - The motto "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth Alone Triumphs) inscribed below in Devanagari script, taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.
- The original Lion Capital has four lions (all visible from behind), while the emblem shows three lions (frontal view).
- Designed by artist *Dinanath Bhargava* under the guidance of *Nandalal Bose*.
- Adopted on 26 January 1950 (the day India became a Republic).
- The emblem is part of the official seal of the Government of India and is mentioned in the First Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Article 111).
- Governed by the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005 and State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007.
- Appears on official documents, currency, passports, and government buildings.
- Prohibitions:
- Cannot be used for commercial purposes.
- Cannot be displayed by unauthorised individuals/ institutions.

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ECONOMY

PRE-CONTEXT

CESS & SURCHARGE

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 7.

News: "Cess and surcharge continue to shrink States' tax share."

About Cess:

- · Levied by Central Govt.
- · A tax on taxes that is levied for a specific purpose.
- · Levied on all taxpayers, regardless of income level.
- The revenue collected is earmarked for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose.
 - Eg. Education cess, Swachh Bharat cess, and Krishi Kalyan cess etc.
- · Levied under Article 270 of the Constitution.
 - Parliament can impose a cess if it is for a specific public purpose.
- · GST Compensation Cess (2017-2022):
 - Introduced to compensate states for revenue losses after GST implementation. It expired in June 2022.

About Surcharge:

- · Levied by Central Govt.
- An additional tax imposed on higher-income individuals or entities.
- The rate of surcharge can vary based on income level.
- · The revenue collected can be used for any purpose.
 - Eg. surcharge on income tax and surcharge on corporate tax.
- Levied under Article 271.
 - Parliament has the exclusive power to impose a surcharge on taxes listed in the Union List (e.g., income tax).

Note:

- Proceeds collected from a surcharge and a cess form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Proceeds of cess and surcharge are not shared with the States.

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Thank you!