

Addapedia Editorial Analysis PDF 24 September 2024

Weighing in on business as usual with China

(The Hindu, 24-09-24)

What is the current state of India-China relations, particularly regarding border issues?

- About 75% of "disengagement problems" with China have been sorted out
- Militarization of the border remains a significant concern
- No breakthrough in negotiations on disengagement in Depsang Plains and Demchok
- India maintains its stance of not normalizing relations without restoration of peace and tranquility in border areas

What economic suggestions are being made regarding India-China relations?

- Some are advocating for a more liberal attitude towards Chinese FDI
- The Economic Survey 2024 favors India plugging into China's supply chains through Chinese investments
- Some economists view Chinese FDI as a solution to India's investment gaps and insufficient presence in global supply chains

What are the key concerns about closer economic integration with China?

- China's unwillingness to address India's trade deficit and market access issues
- Potential discouragement of global companies from considering India as an alternative to China
- China's state-driven economic model and strategic objectives in critical sectors
- Risk of low value-addition investments and retarded industrialization in sectors China seeks to dominate
- Possibility of increased imports from China rather than reduced dependence

What approach does the article suggest for India's economic relations with China?

- A differentiated policy towards economic relations with China

- Selective allowance of Chinese FDI based on India's manufacturing strengths and strategies
- Consideration of national security and industrial development interests
- Avoiding complete decoupling but maintaining strategic caution

Can you answer the following questions?

In light of India's complex relationship with China, critically examine the challenges and opportunities in balancing national security concerns with economic interests.

India's defence exports and humanitarian law

(The Hindu, 24-09-24)

What is the main issue discussed in the article?

- A recent PIL asking the Indian government to stop exporting defence equipment to Israel
- The Supreme Court's dismissal of this PIL
- The broader implications for India's aspirations as a major defence exporter

How do other countries regulate defence exports in relation to international humanitarian law (IHL)?

- The Netherlands blocked F-35 fighter jet parts export to Israel
- The UK reviewed Israel's IHL compliance before deciding on arms exports
- EU regulations prohibit military equipment export if there's a risk of IHL violations

What is the legal situation in India regarding defence exports and IHL?

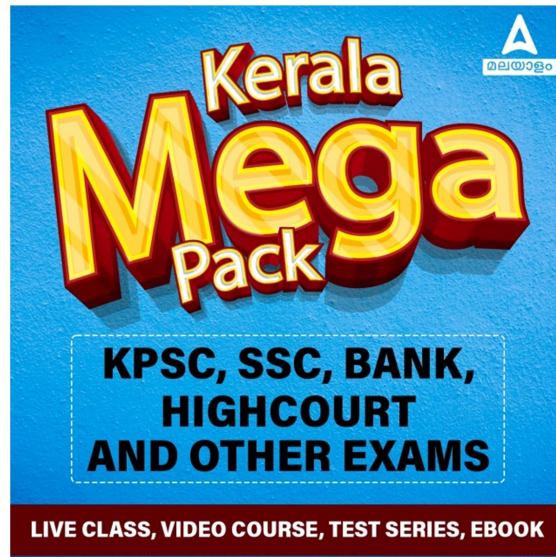
- No equivalent to the UK's Export Control Act or EU regulations
- The Foreign Trade Act, 1992 and Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) (WMODA) Act, 2005 allow regulation of exports for various reasons
- No explicit requirement to review IHL compliance of importing countries

What international law applies to arms trade, and how does it affect India?

- The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) regulates international arms trade
- India is not a signatory to the ATT
- Common Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions obligates states to respect and ensure respect for IHL

Can you answer the following question?

Examine the legal and ethical challenges India faces as an aspiring major defence exporter in light of international humanitarian law obligations.





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