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TODAY'S ANALYSIS (13 December 2024)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- GELEPHU PROJECT & HYDROPOWER PLANS OF INDIA & BHUTAN
- INDIA RUSSIA DEFENCE COOPERATION
- HEALTHCARE IN INDIA
 - o RASHTRIYA POSHAN MAH TRADITION
- MCQs

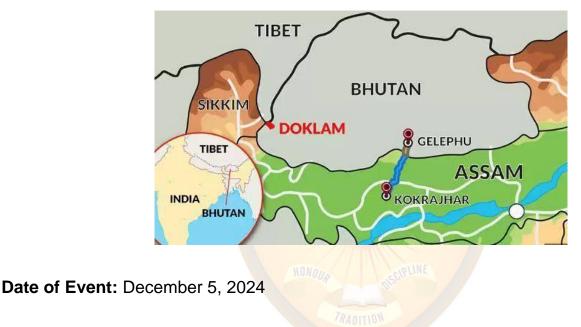


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GELEPHU PROJECT & HYDROPOWER PLANS

OF INDIA & BHUTAN



Key Participants:

- Bhutan: King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, Queen Jetsun Pema
- India: Prime Minister Narendra Modi

OVERVIEW OF THE VISIT

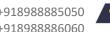
• On December 5, 2024, King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck and Queen Jetsun

Pema of Bhutan visited India to engage in discussions aimed at strengthening bilateral

relations, particularly in the areas of electricity, urban planning, and infrastructure.

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 During the visit, the Bhutanese King met with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and both sides discussed important bilateral projects, including the Gelephu Mindfulness City project and ongoing hydropower projects.

ABOUT GELEPHU MINDFULNESS CITY PROJECT

Key Aspects of the Project:

- The Gelephu Mindfulness City project is a major urban development initiative in Bhutan that aims to create a smart city with an emphasis on mindfulness, well-being, and sustainable urban living.
- It is designed to enhance Bhutan's economy and improve the quality of life for its citizens, especially in border regions, while also fostering cross-border connectivity.

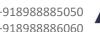
India's Role and Support:

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi reaffirmed India's continued support for the project, which aims to bring prosperity not only to Bhutan but also to the border areas.
- The project is seen as an important element of India-Bhutan economic and investment relations, and India's cooperation is expected to bolster Bhutan's economic

development and regional infrastructure.

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Significance:

- India's commitment to supporting the Gelephu project is seen as strategically important, especially considering India's ongoing efforts to maintain strong diplomatic relations with its neighbors.
- The assurance from India on this project is timely, coming against the backdrop of diplomatic setbacks India has experienced in its neighborhood, especially in countries like Bangladesh and Nepal.

ADANI GROUP'S ROLE

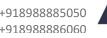
- The Adani Group has been reported to be in discussions with the Bhutanese government for potential investment in the Gelephu project.
- The Adani Group is considering projects related to **airport development**, **infrastructure**, and **renewable energy** in the region.
- In July 2024, Bhutan's King Wangchuk and Prime Minister Lyonchhen Tshering Tobgay

visited Gujarat, where they sought cooperation from the Adani Group in these sectors.

• The Adani Group has been facing international controversies, with reviews of its

projects being conducted in countries like **Sri Lanka** and **Bangladesh**.





- **(**
- However, Bhutan has not publicly commented on these controversies, and discussions with the Adani Group seem to be ongoing for the smart city project in Gelephu, with particular interest in solar power and hydropower projects.

HYDROPOWER COOPERATION

- Punatsangchhu-II Hydropower Project (1020 MW): One of the key focus areas of the talks was the progress on hydropower projects.
 - The **Punatsangchhu-II** project, with a capacity of **1020 MW**, is an important hydroelectric project that is **nearing completion**.
 - Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress and discussed timelines and

further cooperation in the hydropower sector.

• Punatsangchhu-I Hydropower Project: The two sides also discussed the

Punatsangchhu-I project, another major hydropower initiative.

• The completion of this project is considered critical for Bhutan's electricity needs and energy exports. Both leaders agreed on the **need for the early conclusion** of the

Punatsangchhu-I project to ensure the timely availability of power.

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PAST & FUTURE OF HEPs

• Both India and Bhutan emphasized the

importance of continuing cooperation in the hydropower sector, particularly in

- terms of **new hydroelectric projects**.
- The discussions also focused on the need to finalize modalities for reservoir-based hydro projects and other future ventures.

India has so far constructed **four Hydroelectric Projects** in Bhutan:

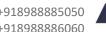
- The 60 MW Kurichhu HEP;
- 1020 MW Tala HEP;
- The 336 MW Chukha HEP;
- The 720 MW Mangdechhu HEP.
- The two nations highlighted the **urgency** of advancing new projects to **meet Bhutan's growing energy needs** and further enhance cooperation between the two countries.

CROSS BORDER CONNECTIVITY PROJECTS

- Rail Connectivity: The two leaders discussed the possibility of enhancing cross-border connectivity, particularly through the development of a rail line between India and Bhutan.
- The proposed rail project aims to facilitate **better transportation**, trade, and people-topeople connectivity between the two countries.

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- Digital Networks: In addition to physical infrastructure, the discussion also covered digital connectivity.
 - Both countries are committed to improving their **digital networks** to facilitate smoother communication, trade, and cooperation in various sectors.

REGIONAL DYNAMICS

- Diplomatic Setbacks for India: India's diplomatic position in the region has faced
 challenges in recent months:
 - Bangladesh: Relations with Bangladesh have become strained since the fall of the Sheikh Hasina government in August 2024. India's ties with the new interim government have yet to stabilize, adding uncertainty to regional relations.
 - Nepal: Similarly, India's influence in Nepal has been diluted. Prime Minister Khadga
 Prasad Sharma Oli has prioritized ties with China, even signing a new Framework for
 Belt and Road Cooperation with China in December 2024. This move further
 solidified Nepal's ties with Beijing, reducing India's influence in the region.

Despite these challenges, India remains committed to strengthening its relationship with Bhutan, which is seen as a critical ally in maintaining regional stability and counterbalancing China's growing influence in South Asia.

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Date: December 10, 2024

Location: Moscow, Russia

Key People:

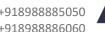
- Rajnath Singh: India's Defense Minister
- Vladimir Putin: President of Russia
- Andrey Belousov: Russian Deputy Prime Minister
- IRIGC- M&MTC: 21st India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military & Military

Technical Cooperation

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On December 10, 2024, India's Defense Minister Rajnath Singh visited Moscow for the 21st

India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military & Military Technical

Cooperation (IRIGC-M&MTC). The visit aimed to strengthen the long-term military and

defense cooperation between India and Russia, especially amidst growing global tensions

due to Russia's war with Ukraine.

INDIA'S STRONG SUPPORT FOR RUSSIA

- Rajnath Singh's Statement:
 - Rajnath Singh emphasized that India has consciously decided to not just maintain but also deepen its relationship with Russia, despite global pressure over the

Russia-Ukraine conflict.

o He said India's ties with Russia are "stronger than the highest mountain and

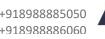
deeper than the deepest ocean", showing the special and long-lasting relationship

between the two countries.

o Singh made it clear that India will continue to support Russia in the future, underlining

the importance of **strategic independence** in India's foreign policy.

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IRIGC & M&MTC MEETING

- Meeting between Indian and Russian Leaders:
 - o Rajnath Singh co-chaired the 21st IRIGC-M&MTC meeting with Russian Deputy Prime

Minister Andrey Belousov.

- The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and expand military and defense cooperation between India and Russia.
- The discussions focused on joint defense projects, sharing technology, and improving military ties in areas such as air defense systems, naval cooperation, and

joint military production.

- Key Outcome: Military Cooperation Agreement:
 - The India-Russia military technical cooperation agreement for 2021-2031 was

formally activated during this meeting.

o This agreement is crucial for the joint development and production of defense

technologies.

• The agreement will help support India's "Make in India" initiative, which focuses on

indigenous defense production and self-reliance in military equipment.

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- Protocol Signed:
 - \circ At the end of the meeting, both countries signed a **protocol** that outlines future areas

of collaboration, including military technology exchange, joint defense production,

and collaborative research.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT PUTIN

- Discussions with Putin:
 - After the IRIGC-M&MTC meeting, Rajnath Singh had a 1-hour meeting with Russian

President Vladimir Putin at the Kremlin.

• The two leaders discussed the future of India-Russia relations and current global

challenges.

o Singh assured Putin that India's commitment to its relationship with Russia remains

strong and will continue to grow.

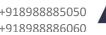
- S-400 Delivery Delays:
 - o One of the main issues discussed was the delay in the delivery of S-400 air defense

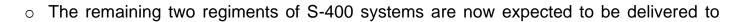
systems to India.

• Singh raised the issue and asked Russia to **speed up the deliveries**.

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India by **2025**.

DELAYS IN DEFENCE DEALS

- Delays in Major Defense Deals:
 - Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, several major defense deals between India and Russia have experienced delays. These include:
 - S-400 Air Defense Systems: The supply of these missile systems to India has been delayed.
 - Krivak-class Stealth Frigates: The construction of two stealth warships for India

has faced delays.

- The first, **INS Tushil**, was recently commissioned.
- The second, **INS Tamal**, is expected to be delivered in early **2025**.
- It is likely to be the last warship India will import from Russia, as India plans to

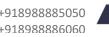
produce its own warships domestically.

• Nuclear Submarine (INS Chakra-III): India is also building the INS Chakra-III, a

nuclear attack submarine, in Russia.

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This could also be one of the last submarines India imports from Russia, as India

is now focused on **domestic submarine production**.

SHIFT TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

- India is moving towards self-reliance in defense production.
- The INS Tamal will likely be the last warship India imports from Russia, signaling the end of large-scale naval purchases from Russia.
- India is also planning to build more of its own submarines and warships, reflecting a broader trend toward self-sufficiency in defense manufacturing.

MAKE IN INDIA

- Focus on Indigenous Defense:
 - o Rajnath Singh highlighted India's commitment to boosting its indigenous defense

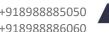
industry.

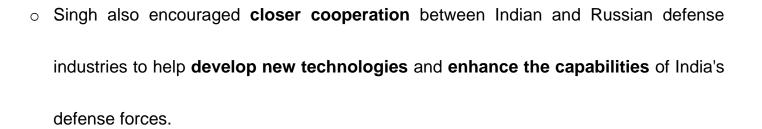
• He emphasized the need for Russian industries to actively participate in India's

defense production projects.

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- Joint Ventures and Technology Transfer:
 - Singh stressed the importance of **joint ventures** and **technology transfer** from Russia

to help India build more of its own defense equipment.

India is looking for advanced technologies and expertise from Russia to strengthen

its defense systems, particularly in areas like air defense, missiles, and space

technology.

THE GEOPOLITICS & RELATED PRESSURES

- Russia-Ukraine War and Global Pressure:
 - o The visit occurred against the backdrop of global pressure on Russia due to its

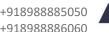
involvement in the Ukraine war.

o Many countries have imposed **sanctions** on Russia, but India has continued to

maintain strong defense ties with Russia.

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• India's approach of **strategic autonomy** has allowed it to maintain strong relations with

both Russia and the West, despite the tensions arising from the war.

• Syrian Crisis:

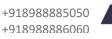
Middle East.

o During the visit, news surfaced that Syrian President Bashar al-Assad had reportedly

been given asylum in Russia after being overthrown.

• This highlights Russia's continued role in **global geopolitics** and its involvement in the





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HEALTHCARE IN INDIA

RASHTRIYA POSHAN MAH

- The **7th Rashtriya Poshan Maah (Poshan Maah 2024 : 1st-30th Sep 2024)** was a transformative national initiative aimed at promoting **nutrition awareness** and fostering action towards building a **healthier India**.
- This year, the campaign focused on critical themes such as anaemia prevention, growth monitoring, effective service delivery through technology and governance, and complementary nutrition.
- Since its inception in 2018, the **Poshan Maah** initiative has become a significant platform for spreading nutrition awareness.
- This year's edition, held throughout September 2024, built on the successes of the previous six campaigns, with over 100 crore nutrition-centric activities carried out across the country.

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FOCUS THEMES OF THE 7th POSHAN MAH



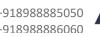
CORE FOCUS AREAS

- Anaemia Mukt Bharat:
 - Aimed at reducing anaemia through a 6x6x6 strategy (6 age groups, 6 interventions,
 - and 6 institutional mechanisms). By August 2024, 95% of pregnant women and
 - 65.9% of lactating women across India had received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA)

tablets as part of the efforts to tackle anaemia.

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- Tech-Driven Solutions:
 - o Digital platforms like the **POSHAN Tracker** were employed to monitor nutrition delivery

in real time for over 10 crore beneficiaries, ensuring effective service delivery and

improved outcomes.

- Community-Led Jan Andolan:
 - Local communities actively participated in spreading nutrition awareness and ensuring

every household was engaged in nutrition-focused activities.

- Complementary Feeding:
 - Focused on infants aged 6 months to 2 years, emphasizing the need for

complementary foods to prevent undernutrition. The campaign included activities to

educate communities on the correct time to start complementary feeding, its nutritional

quality, quantity, and frequency.

TOP PERFORMING STATES

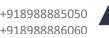
The success of **Poshan Maah 2024** can be attributed to the collective efforts of various

states. The top-performing states in terms of activities organized were:

1. Maharashtra: Leading the way with 1.93 crore activities.

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- 2. Bihar: Following closely with 1.27 crore activities.
- 3. Madhya Pradesh: With 85.58 lakh activities.
- 4. Uttar Pradesh: Engaging through 79.07 lakh activities.
- 5. Andhra Pradesh: Organizing 73.27 lakh activities.

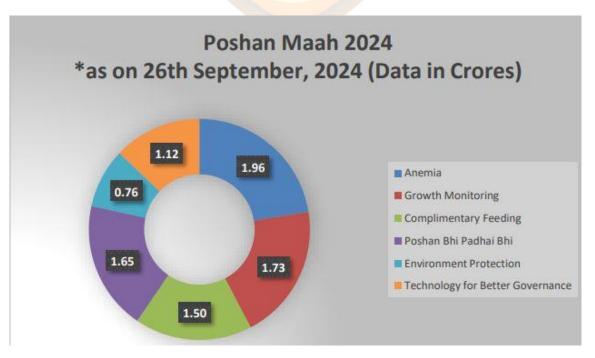
Gujarat also made significant contributions with 72.06 lakh activities, further boosting the

nationwide efforts to improve nutrition.

THEMATIC FOCUS

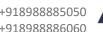
Poshan Mah 2024 was successful due to its multidimensional approach, covering various

aspects of nutrition, health, and well-being.



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- 1. Anaemia Prevention:
 - o 1.95 crore activities were held to raise awareness and combat anaemia, particularly

among adolescent girls and women.

2. Growth Monitoring:

• **1.73 crore activities** focused on monitoring child growth, using the **POSHAN Tracker**

to identify and address wasting and undernutrition early on.

- 3. Complementary Feeding:
 - 1.50 crore activities were dedicated to complementary feeding for infants, ensuring

that 6-month-old children received the proper nutrients they need during this critical

stage.

- 4. Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi:
 - o With 1.65 crore activities, the campaign integrated education and nutrition,

reinforcing the idea that healthy children learn better.

5. Technology in Governance:

o 1.12 crore activities highlighted the use of digital tools like POSHAN Tracker to

improve governance and monitoring in the nutrition sector.

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6. Environment Protection:

o Linking nutrition with environmental sustainability, 76.07 lakh activities focused on

protecting the environment and promoting the connection between a healthy environment and better nutrition.

- 7. Nutrition-Specific Interventions:
 - o 97.69 lakh activities promoted healthy eating habits and dietary diversity,

emphasizing locally available nutritious foods.

- 8. Mass Sensitization:
 - 57.11 lakh activities were dedicated to mass sensitization, ensuring that nutrition

awareness reached the widest possible audience.

THE PROGRESS OF POSHAN ABHIYAN

In addition to Poshan Mah, the Poshan Abhiyan continues to make remarkable strides

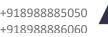
toward a Suposhit Bharat:

• 13,99,484 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across 781 districts in 36 states

and UTs.

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• 98.49% Aadhaar verification of beneficiaries, ensuring better tracking and service

delivery.

• 1,95,497 AWCs now have their own buildings, 2,73,680 AWCs with functional toilets,

and 3,38,645 AWCs with access to drinking water.

• 8.55 crore children (0-6 years) monitored for growth, while over 81.70 lakh pregnant

and lactating women received targeted support.

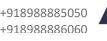
These efforts highlight the success of Poshan Abhiyaan in delivering comprehensive

nutrition interventions and improving the health outcomes of millions across India.

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MCQs

- 1. Which of the following HEPs built by India in Bhutan is the largest in capacity?
 - (A) Mangdechhu HEP
 - (B) Tala HEP
 - (C) Chukha HEP
 - (D) Kurichhu HEP

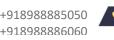
Ans. (B)

- 2. Which of these is the major theme of the Gelephu Mindfulness City Project?
 - (A) Developing a skillful workforce in the city
 - (B) Focussing on elementary & higher education.
 - (C) Sustainable Development
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. (C)

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- 3. Consider the following statements and mark the correct one:
 - 1. India Russia Intergovernmental Commission (IRIGC) is an institutional mechanism established for deepening the strategic partnership in 2000.
 - 2. India & Russia are co-developing S 400 air defence systems.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (A)

- 4. Which of these was a focus theme in the Poshan Mah 2024?
 - 1. Environment Conservation
 - 2. Digitalisation
 - 3. Anaemia
 - 4. Poshan bhi padhai bhi
 - (A) Only 3 & 4
 - (B) Only 2,3 & 4
 - (C) Only 1, 3 & 4
 - (D) All of the above

Ans. (D)

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- 5. Which state was the top performing state in the POSHAN MAH 2024?
 - (A) UP
 - (B) Maharashtra
 - (C) Rajasthan
 - (D) Kerala

Ans. (B)

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