

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(19 March 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- INDIA NEW ZEALAND FTA NEGOTIATIONS
- MUDUMAL MEGALITHIC MENHIRS
- MCQs

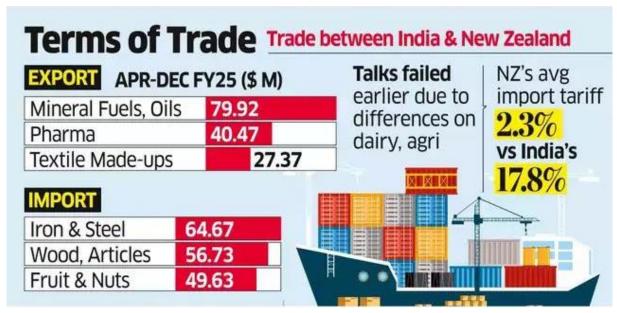


INDIA NEW ZEALAND FTA NEGOTIATIONS

Background:

- India and New Zealand have officially announced the resumption of negotiations for a
 Free Trade Agreement (FTA), nearly ten years after the discussions stalled.
- This decision comes after a meeting between Piyush Goyal, India's Commerce and Industry Minister, and Todd McClay, New Zealand's Minister for Trade and Investment.
- The announcement aligns with the visit of New Zealand's Prime Minister Christopher

 Luxon to India from March 16, 2025.



KEY DETAILS

- Initial Talks (2010-2015): India and New Zealand had started negotiations in 2010, aiming to create a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA).
- The goal was to enhance trade in goods, services, and investment. However, after nine rounds of discussions, these talks were stalled in 2015.
- Resumption of Talks: In March 2025, the two countries declared the launch of renewed FTA negotiations. The FTA aims to:
 - Promote supply chain integration.
 - Improve market access for both nations.
 - Promote balanced economic outcomes that benefit both sides.
- Current Bilateral Trade: Bilateral trade between India and New Zealand has been growing steadily, surpassing \$1 billion during the period of April-January 2025.
- In 2023-24, trade between the two nations stood at \$873.4 million, with exports amounting to \$538.33 million and imports totaling \$335 million.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

- India's Export Opportunities: India exports various goods to New Zealand, including:
 - o Clothing, home textiles, and fabrics.
 - Medicines and medical supplies.
 - Refined petrol, auto parts, and electronics.
 - Iron and steel, agricultural machinery.
 - Shrimps, basmati rice, and diamonds.
- New Zealand's Export Opportunities: New Zealand primarily exports to India:
 - Agricultural products like apples, kiwifruit, and dairy products.
 - Meat products such as lamb and mutton.
 - Coking coal, logs, timber, wool, and scrap metals.
- Cultural Link: The large Indian diaspora in New Zealand, with over 250,000 people
 of Indian origin, offers a strong cultural connection, which could further enhance trade
 ties.

CHALLENGES

• Tariff Concerns:

- New Zealand already offers duty-free access to a significant number of Indian goods (58.3% of New Zealand's tariff lines are duty-free).
- o India's tariff rates are comparatively higher, with an average tariff of 17.8%, unlike New Zealand's much lower average of 2.3%.
- Agricultural Concessions: One of the key areas of negotiation will be agricultural products like apples, kiwi, dairy, and wine.
- India has been cautious in offering significant duty concessions in agricultural products in its previous FTAs, including with Singapore, Japan, South Korea, and the ASEAN countries.
- Hence, reaching a consensus on agricultural tariffs could be a tricky issue in the talks.

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS

 According to the Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI), the FTA might not have significant benefits for India's domestic industries as they already have considerable access to the New Zealand market.



- This is due to the fact that New Zealand already offers duty-free access to many Indian products.
- Trade Growth: Despite the challenges, both nations are optimistic that the FTA will
 unlock new business opportunities, helping businesses and consumers in both
 countries by enhancing trade and market access.

ABOUT INDIA NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS

- Diplomatic ties between India and New Zealand were established in 1952.
- Both are part of the Commonwealth of Nations and share common law practices.
- Strong cultural and sporting ties, especially in cricket, hockey, and mountaineering.

Key Policies and Strategies:

- 1. Opening Doors to India (2011):
 - New Zealand made India a priority in foreign policy, renewed in 2015.
- 2. NZ Inc. India Strategy (2011):
 - o Strategy to make India a key partner in trade, politics, and economy.
- 3. India-NZ 2025 Strategy (2020):
 - Focused on long-term, strategic ties.

BILATERAL VISITS & HIGH LEVEL MEETINGS

Prime Ministerial Meetings:

- PM Modi and PM Luxon met during East Asia Summit (October 2024) and had phone discussions in July 2024.
- President Droupadi Murmu visited New Zealand in August 2024.

Ministerial Meetings:

- Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal and NZ Trade Minister Todd McClay met in

 December 2024.
- External Affairs Minister Dr. S. Jaishankar and NZ DPM Winston Peters met in November 2024.

Institutional Dialogue Mechanisms:

- India-NZ Foreign Ministry Consultations (FMC):
 - 5th FMC held in August 2023, covering trade, defense, education, and cultural exchanges.
- Joint Trade Committee (JTC):
 - Latest meeting in April 2024, focused on trade growth and pharmaceutical cooperation.

Bilateral Trade:

- Total Trade (2023-24): US\$ 1.75 billion.
 - India's Imports from NZ: US\$ 0.91 billion.
 - o India's Exports to NZ: US\$ 0.84 billion.
- Key Imports to India: Wool, Iron & Steel, Fruit & Nuts, Aluminium.
- Key Exports from India: Pharmaceuticals, Mechanical Machinery, Made-Up
 Textiles, Pearls & Precious Stones.

Trade Growth (Last Five Years):

Total trade has been growing, with a peak in 2023 at US\$ 1.75 billion.

DEFENCE COOPERATION

- Naval Visits:
 - Rear Admiral David Proctor, Chief of the Royal New Zealand Navy, visited
 India in February 2024.
 - Indian Navy ships INS Sahyadri and INS Kolkata visited New Zealand in September 2023.

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Combined Naval Task Force:

New Zealand led the Combined Task Force 150 (CTF-150) in January 2025,
 with Indian Navy personnel.

• Customs Cooperation:

India and New Zealand signed a Customs Cooperation Agreement in August
 2024 to increase trade and fight crime.

Education and Cultural Ties:

- Indian Students in New Zealand: India is the second-largest source of international students in New Zealand with 8,000 students.
- IIT Delhi-NZ Collaboration: Agreement in 2020 to set up a NZ Centre at IIT Delhi for research in cybersecurity, robotics, and medical technology.

People-to-People Ties:

 The Indian community in New Zealand (around 292,092) plays a significant role in strengthening bilateral ties.

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New Indian Consulate in Auckland:

 A new Indian Consulate opened in September 2024, further enhancing cultural and diplomatic relations.

CONCLUSION

India and New Zealand have a **strong and growing relationship** in many areas, including trade, defence, education, and cultural exchanges.

Both countries are **committed to working closely** on a range of issues, such as trade agreements, educational cooperation, and shared defence interests.

With more high-level visits, expanding trade, and deeper people-to-people connections, the future of their relationship looks promising.

MUDUMAL MEGALITHIC MENHIRS

Context:

- The Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs, or standing stones, located in the Narayanpet district of Telangana, have recently been included in the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites from India.
- These stones are believed to be between 3,500 to 4,000 years old and are significant both for their historical value and their connection to astronomy.
- In March 2025, India added 6 new properties to its UNESCO Tentative List, increasing the total count of tentative sites in the country to 62.
- This announcement was made official on March 7, through the Permanent Delegation
 of India to UNESCO.

WHAT IS UNESCO TENTATIVE LIST?

- The tentative list is a crucial step in the nomination process for a site to be inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- According to UNESCO, each country must first include a property in its tentative list before it can be formally nominated for World Heritage status.



- Being included in the tentative list is a way for countries to express their intention to recognize and protect their cultural and natural heritage for future generations.
- This inclusion reflects India's ongoing commitment to the preservation and promotion of its vast and diverse cultural and natural heritage.
- By adding these 6 new properties to the list, India continues to expand the scope of its potential World Heritage Sites.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The **Mudumal Menhirs** are among the largest and most well-preserved megalithic sites in India, making it an important discovery in terms of **pre-historic archaeology**.
- The site consists of large standing stones, arranged in specific patterns, which are believed to have served two key functions:
 - Burial sites: They are likely associated with ancient burial practices, marking the graves of early communities.
 - Astronomical observatories: The stones were possibly used to track celestial events like the **sun** and **stars**, suggesting a high level of **astronomical** knowledge.

KEY FEATURES OF THE SITE

Archaeological Importance:

- The site comprises around 80 large standing stones, each ranging from 10 to 14 feet tall, scattered over an 80-acre area.
- The stones are carefully arranged in specific alignments, which suggests they were
 used to mark important events such as the equinoxes and solstices, key events in the
 solar calendar.
- In addition to the large menhirs, there are **nearly 3,000 smaller stones**, adding to the site's complexity and significance.

Astronomical Significance:

- The menhirs offer evidence of astronomical knowledge from ancient times. One of the stones is believed to represent the Ursa Major constellation (Saptarshi Mandal), which was crucial for navigation.
- Some of the stones have cup marks, which align with the North Star (Polaris), helping
 ancient people determine direction at night and marking the change of seasons.

Cultural Significance:

The site is an important part of local folklore. Villagers consider the stones sacred, with
one stone believed to be Goddess Yellamma. This reflects the deep spiritual
connection the local community has with the site.

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• The menhirs are referred to as 'Niluralla Thimmappa', highlighting their cultural and religious importance to the locals.

OTHER SITES ADDED TO THE TENTATIVE LIST

India adds six sites to UNESCO's tentative list

Six properties, including serial sites like Ashokan Edict Sites and Chausath Yogini Temples, have been added to India's tentative UNESCO World Heritage list this week. This step is mandatory for future nominations. Here's a look at the newly listed sites seeking UNESCO recognition.

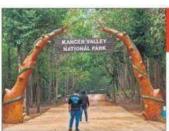


These shrines are dedicated to 64 Shakti goddesses and are found in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The Yogini Temple of Mitaoli (in picture) is known for its circular architecture.

PICS: SHUTTERSTOO



Datia Palace, part of the Bundelkhand heritage near Gwalior city, has never been inhabited by the royal family.



This park in Chhattisgarh's Bastar region is home to many species of animals and also houses caves made of limestones.









These are the collection of more than 30 inscriptions dedicated to

1. Kanger Valley National Park (Chhattisgarh)

Location: Bastar district, Chhattisgarh



- Significance: Known for biodiversity and unique geological features.
- Key Features:
 - Home to Bastar Hill Myna, the state bird of Chhattisgarh.
 - Habitat for a variety of flora and fauna of national and international importance.
 - Offers ecotourism potential due to its natural beauty.

2. Ashokan Edict Sites along the Mauryan Routes (Multiple States)

- Location: Various states (Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, etc.)
- Significance: Serial nomination of sites with Ashoka's edicts, dating back to the 3rd century BCE.
- Key Features:
 - Reflects Mauryan governance and support for Buddhism.
 - Inscribed on rocks, caves, and pillars across India.

3. Chausath Yogini Temples (Multiple States)

- Location: Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- Significance: Ancient temples dedicated to 64 Yoginis, representing Hindu Tantra and spirituality.

Key Features:

- Built between the 9th-12th centuries.
- Roofless, circular or octagonal temples.
- Contains 64 images of Yoginis, with intricate stone carvings.
- Many temples located on hilltops with scenic views.

4. Gupta Temples of North India (Multiple States)

- Location: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
- Significance: Early examples of temple architecture during the Gupta period (4th-

Key Features:

- Transition from cave architecture to structural temples.
- Temples like Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh) and Bhitargaon Temple (Uttar Pradesh).
- Shikhara towers, intricate sculptures, and terracotta panels.

5. Palace-Fortresses of the Bundelas (Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh)

Location: Orchha (Madhya Pradesh) and Datia (Uttar Pradesh)

- Significance: Architectural masterpieces of the Bundela dynasty (medieval period).
- Key Features:
 - Fusion of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.
 - o Jehangir Mahal (Orchha) and Govind Mahal (Datia) as key examples.
 - Represents the cultural context of the Bundela dynasty.

INDIA'S CURRENT UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

- Total: 43 World Heritage Sites (2024).
 - Cultural Sites: 35
 - Natural Sites: 7
 - Mixed Sites: 1
- Notable Addition (2024): Moidams (Ahom Dynasty burial sites) in Assam, officially inscribed on the World Heritage List.

In conclusion, the Mudumal Menhirs are a remarkable archaeological site that blends both ancient burial practices and advanced knowledge of astronomy. This recognition by UNESCO is an important step toward preserving and studying the site for future generations.

MCQs

- 1. Consider the following Assertion & Reasoning statements and mark the correct ones:
 - Assertion (A): India New Zealand trade agreement negotiations have failed in past.

Reasoning (R): There were differences on agriculture & dairy trade.

- (A) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation on A.
- (B) Both A & R are true & R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true R is false.
- (D) A is false R is true.

Ans. (A)

- 2. Consider the following statements and mark the correct one:
 - 1. India & NZ established formal diplomatic relations in 1952.
 - 2. Both India & NZ are part of Commonwealth.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Both 1 & 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)

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3. Consider the following pairs and mark how many of them is/are correctly matched:

Type of UNESCO Site No. of sites in India (As of 2024)

1.	Natural	35

- 2. Cultural 8
- 3. Mixed 1
- (A) Only 1 pair is correctly matched
- (B) Only 2 pairs are correctly matched
- (C) All the pairs are correctly matched
- (D) None of the pairs are correctly matched.

Ans. (B)

- 4. Which of these can be considered the astronomical significance of Mudumal Megalithic Menhirs?
 - (A) It helped ancient people to predict astronomical mishappenings.
 - (B) It helped ancient people to predict Solar Storms.
 - (C) It helped ancient people determine direction at night and marking the change of seasons.
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. (C)

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- 5. Recently Kanger Valley National Park was in news. In which state of India is it located?
 - (A) Chhattisgarh
 - (B) Jharkhand
 - (C) Madhya Pradesh
 - (D) Bihar

Ans. (A)

