



TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(17 February 2025)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- **NEXT GENERATION BRAHMOS MISSILE**
- **IMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MANIPUR**
- **INDIA AMONG TOP 10 COUNTRIES IMPACTED BY EXTREME**

WEATHER EVENTS

- **MCQs**

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NEXT GENERATION BRAHMOS MISSILE

Overview:

- The **BrahMos NG (Next Generation)** missile is an **advanced version of India's BrahMos supersonic cruise missile.**
- The **development is in advanced stages**, with the **first flight run expected by 2026**, and mass production slated to begin around **2027-2028.**



IMPROVEMENTS

- **Compact and Lightweight:** The BrahMos NG will be **smaller, lighter, and sleeker** than its predecessor.

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- The missile's weight will reduce to **1.6 tonnes** (compared to the previous version's **3 tonnes**) and its length will shorten to **6 meters** (compared to the earlier model's **9 meters**).
- Despite these changes, the missile will retain its **range of 290 km** and **speed of up to 3.5 Mach**.
- **Compatibility with Smaller Platforms:** The BrahMos NG will be suitable for installation on smaller delivery systems such as the **Sukhoi-30MKI fighter aircraft** and **Tejas (India's indigenously developed Light Combat Aircraft)**.
- **Radar Cross-Section:** The BrahMos NG will have a **lower radar cross-section** compared to the older version, making it harder to detect by enemy radar.
- **Advanced Seeker Technology:** It will feature a **homemade seeker** with **Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar** for enhanced targeting and accuracy.

GLOBAL MARKET INTEREST

- Countries like **Indonesia** and several **African** and **West Asian** nations have shown strong interest in acquiring the BrahMos missile system.
- As of now, the Philippines is the first international customer for BrahMos, having received **three missile batteries** under a **\$375 million deal** signed in 2022.

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INDONESIA: THE NEXT BUYER?

- **The Deal:**

- **Indonesia** is in advanced talks with India to purchase BrahMos missiles worth approximately **\$450 million**.
- This deal is significant as it would make **Indonesia the second foreign buyer** of BrahMos, after the Philippines.

- **Key Developments:**

- During **Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's visit** to India in January 2025, he was briefed on the capabilities of the BrahMos system.
- This visit has solidified the growing defense ties between India and Indonesia.
- If the deal is concluded, it marks a major step in enhancing Indo-Indonesian defense relations.

STRATEGIC IMPACT OF NG BRAHMOS

- **Technological Edge:**

- The BrahMos NG will maintain the same performance characteristics as the original BrahMos missile while offering **enhancements in its size, weight, and radar visibility**.

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- This makes it **more versatile and effective** for both defense and offense.
- The missile's **compact design** ensures it can be deployed on a wide variety of platforms, boosting the operational flexibility of armed forces.

- **Market Penetration:**

- The **export potential** of BrahMos missiles is increasing as more countries explore advanced missile defense systems.
- The deal with Indonesia follows the Philippines' purchase and demonstrates growing international confidence in India's defense capabilities.
- Additional interest from **African and West Asian countries** suggests that BrahMos could become a key player in global missile defense systems.

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IMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MANIPUR

- On **February 13, 2025**, **President's Rule** was imposed in **Manipur**, a northeastern state of India that has faced severe ethnic violence for nearly two years.
- This decision was made after the **Chief Minister's resignation** and the state's deteriorating situation due to **ethnic conflicts** between the **Kuki-Zo** and **Meitei** communities.
- **President Droupadi Murmu** issued a proclamation under **Article 356 of the Constitution**, citing that the **government of the state could not function** in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- As part of the proclamation, the **Manipur Legislative Assembly has been suspended**, but it has not been dissolved. The Assembly's tenure extends until **2027**.
- The administrative and security-related decisions will now be handled by the **Governor**.

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IS IT THE FIRST TIME FOR MANIPUR?ARTICLE 356

Repeating history

Manipur is among States with highest instances of President's Rule

■ This marks the **11th time** President's Rule has been imposed

■ The latest instance was **277 days** from June 2, 2001, to March 6, 2002

■ The first was for **66 days** from January 12 to March 19, 1967

■ The longest was for **2 years and 157 days** from October 17, 1969, to March 22, 1972



■ **Rishang Keishing** of the Congress became the first Chief Minister to complete his full term. **Okram Ibobi Singh** of Congress was the first Chief Minister to finish not one but three terms

ARTICLE 356

- According to **Article 356** of the Indian Constitution, if the President believes that a state government is unable to function as per constitutional provisions, they may impose President's Rule.
- This proclamation will remain valid for **2 months** unless approved by both Houses of **Parliament. If not approved, the rule will cease.**

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POLITICAL CRISIS IN MANIPUR

- **Resignation of the Chief Minister:**

- The **Chief Minister** of Manipur resigned on **February 9, 2025**, following internal disagreements within the state's ruling party regarding an alternative leader.
- Despite discussions with the **Union Home Minister**, no consensus could be reached on a replacement, leading to the imposition of President's Rule.

- **Security Concerns:**

- Amid rising tensions, **security forces** have been deployed to maintain law and order.
- There are concerns over further violence due to the deepening ethnic divisions and the inability of the state government to restore peace.

ETHNIC VIOLENCE & DISPLACEMENT

- **Background of Ethnic Violence:**

- The ongoing **ethnic violence** began on **May 3, 2023**, between the **tribal Kuki-Zo** communities and the **Meitei** people, triggering widespread unrest in the state.

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- The violence has resulted in **over 250 deaths** and the displacement of **approximately 60,000 people**.
- Many individuals have been forced to flee their homes due to clashes between these communities.

SUPPORT FROM INDIGENOUS LEADERS

- The **Indigenous Tribal Leaders Forum (ITLF)**, representing the **Kuki-Zo** communities, expressed support for the imposition of President's Rule.
- They argued that this would allow for an impartial approach to end the violence and create an environment for political dialogue and peacebuilding.

CPI (MARXIST) RESPONSE

- The **CPI(M)** demanded **immediate revocation of President's Rule** and called for **fresh elections** to restore democratic governance in the state.
- The party also emphasized its commitment to **Manipur's territorial integrity** and pledged to resist any attempts to alter the state's boundaries.

CONCERNS

- **Illegal Immigration Issues:**

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- Just before the imposition of President's Rule, the **former Chief Minister** raised concerns about the increasing levels of **illegal immigration** from neighboring **Myanmar**. He highlighted the state's **398-kilometer border with Myanmar**, which lacks adequate surveillance and security.
- He warned that the **Free Movement Regime (FMR)** along the border was contributing to **demographic changes**, which were exacerbating tensions and conflicts within the state.
- The former CM emphasized the need to address **illegal immigration** to protect the **state's identity** and resources, which are under significant strain due to the growing population influx.
- **Current State of Border Control:**
 - The **border situation** has become critical, especially after the **May 3, 2023, violence**, as the state machinery has struggled to maintain control over the influx of immigrants. There are concerns that the lack of effective border management could lead to further destabilization in the region.

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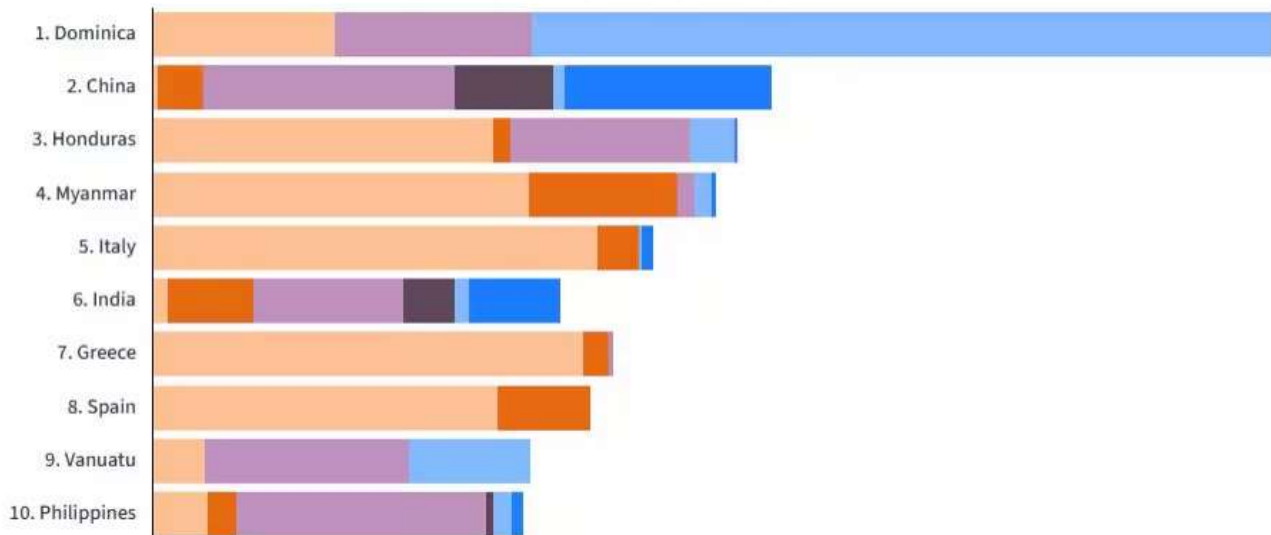
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INDIA AMONG TOP 10 COUNTRIES IMPACTED BY EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

Fatalities per 100,000 Fatalities Affected per 100,000 Affected Losses % of GDP Losses

*1993-2022: Indicators describe annual average



- According to the **Climate Risk Index (CRI)** report by the non-profit organization **Germanwatch**, India ranks **6th** among the top 10 countries most affected by extreme weather events over the past **30 years (1993-2023)**.
- The report highlights that **India** has experienced **over 400 extreme weather events** resulting in significant **economic losses** and fatalities.

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ECONOMIC LOSSES & FATALITIES

- Over the last three decades, these events have caused **\$180 billion** in economic losses and resulted in at least **80,000 fatalities** in the country.
- These events include devastating **floods, heatwaves, and cyclones**.

NOTABLE EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

- **Floods:**

- **1993 Floods** in northern India
- **1998 Gujarat Cyclone** and **1999 Odisha Cyclone**
- **2013 Uttarakhand floods**
- **2019 severe floods**

- **Heatwaves:**

- India experienced **severe heat waves** in **2002, 2003, and 2015**, with temperatures reaching up to **50°C** in some areas, causing significant **fatalities**.
- **Heat-related Fatalities:**
 - Heatwaves in **1998, 2002, 2003, and 2015** caused a significant number of fatalities, with temperatures reaching extreme levels.

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- **Cyclones:**

- **Cyclones Hudhud** (2014) and **Cyclone Amphan** (2020) were among the destructive cyclonic events impacting India.

GLOBAL CONTEXT

- **Global Impact:**

- The report notes that globally, there have been more than **765,000 fatalities** due to extreme weather events since 1993, and **economic losses have exceeded \$4.2 trillion**—equivalent to Germany's entire GDP.

- **Countries Affected by Recurring vs Exceptional Events:**

- **China, India,** and the **Philippines** were primarily affected by **recurring extreme events** over the past three decades.
- **Dominica, Honduras, Myanmar,** and **Vanuatu** experienced **exceptional extreme events**.

- **Hazards and Fatalities:**

- Among different weather hazards, **storms** resulted in the highest number of fatalities, followed by **heatwaves, floods, droughts,** and **wildfires** over the past 30 years.

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IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS IN 2022

- **Countries Most Affected in 2022:**

- In **2022**, the countries most impacted by extreme weather events were **Pakistan, Belize, Italy, Greece, Spain, and Puerto Rico.**
- **The United States, Nigeria, Portugal, and Bulgaria** ranked 7th to 10th.

- **Heatwave in Europe:**

- **Heatwaves** were the leading cause of fatalities in 2022. A **persistent heatwave** across **Europe** severely impacted **Italy** (3rd), **Greece** (4th), **Spain** (5th), **Portugal** (9th), and **Bulgaria** (10th).
- The heatwave caused widespread **fatalities** and stress on health systems across these countries.

- **Distribution of Affected Countries by Income Group:**

- From **1993 to 2022**, **India** and **four other countries** in the top 10 were from the **lower middle-income group.**
- **Dominica** and **China** were in the **upper middle-income group**, while **Italy, Greece, and Spain** were in the **high-income group.**

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- For **2022**, **Pakistan** and **Nigeria** were from the **lower middle-income group**, while **Belize** was from the **upper middle-income group**. **High-income countries** like **Italy, Greece, Spain, Puerto Rico, United States, Portugal**, and **Bulgaria** dominated the list.

CALL FOR INCREASED FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- **Vulnerability of Developing Countries:**

- The report emphasizes that **vulnerable countries**, especially in the **lower middle-income group**, are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts.
- These countries often lack the **financial resources** and **technical capacity** to effectively **adapt** to and **manage** the losses and damages caused by extreme weather events.

- **Need for Enhanced Mitigation Actions:**

- The report advocates for countries to urgently ramp up their **mitigation actions** to limit global warming to **1.5°C** or as close as possible. This includes updating

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their **nationally determined contributions (NDCs)** to reduce **greenhouse gas emissions**.

- The increased occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events highlight the **need for stronger global cooperation** and **financial support** to help vulnerable nations adapt to the effects of climate change.



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MCQs

1. India is exporting the Brahmos Missile to which of the following countries?

1. Vietnam
2. Indonesia
3. Philippines
4. UAE

- (A) Only 2 & 3
(B) Only 1 ,2 & 3
(C) Only 3
(D) All of the above



Ans. (C)

2. Consider the following statements wrt Brahmos Next Generation missile and mark the correct one:

1. The Brahmos NG missile will be shorter than the current version of the missile.
2. The radar signature of the Brahmos NG will be low as compared to the current

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- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 & 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)

3. Which of the following things happen after the imposition of President's rule:
1. The legislative assembly of the state gets dissolved.
 2. All the powers of the state government are transferred to the central government.

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 & 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (B)

4. Which organisation releases the Climate Risk Index Report?

- (A) World Meteorological Organisation
- (B) IUCN
- (C) Climatewatch
- (D) Germanwatch

Ans. (D)

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5. According to Climate Risk Index, which country has experienced the maximum loss as percentage of its GDP in the last 30 years?

- (A) Dominica
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Italy
- (D) India

Ans. (A)



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