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TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(01 September 2023)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- **CHINA INCLUDES PLACES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH & AKSAI CHIN AS ITS TERRITORIES**
- **CLIMATE FINANCE**
- **FLEX FUEL CAR**
- **ARTICLE 370 [FOLLOW UP]**



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CHINA INCLUDES PLACES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH & AKSAI CHIN AS ITS TERRITORY

In an attempt to lay claim to areas inside the Indian territory, the Chinese government announced its new map.

This is China's old habit as per EAM Mr. S. Jaishankar.

Which Indian territories have been included?

- Areas in Arunachal Pradesh
- Aksai Chin

THE INDO CHINA BORDER





THE AKSAI CHIN DISPUTE

- During the time of British rule in India, two borders between India and China were proposed- **Johnson's Line** and **McDonald Line**.
- The **Johnson's line (proposed in 1865)** shows Aksai Chin in erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir (now Ladakh) i.e. **under India's control** whereas **McDonald Line (proposed in 1893)** places it under **China's control**.
- **India considers Johnson Line as a correct, rightful national border** with China, while on the other hand, **China considers the McDonald Line as the correct border with India**.
- At present, Line of Actual Control (LAC) is the line separating Indian areas of Ladakh from Aksai Chin. It is concurrent with the Chinese Aksai Chin claim line.



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WHAT IS McMAHON LINE?

- The disputed boundary in the **Eastern Sector** of the **India-China border** is over the **McMahon Line**.
- Representatives of China, India and Tibet in **1913-14** met in **Shimla** to settle the boundary between **Tibet and India**, and **Tibet and China**.
- During the Shimla conference, **Sir Henry McMahon**, the then foreign secretary of British India, drew up the **550-mile (890 km) McMahon Line** as the border between British India and Tibet.
 - This line was drawn from the **eastern border of Bhutan to the Isu Razi pass** on the China-Myanmar border.

THE DISPUTE IN THE EASTERN SECTOR

- The McMahon line moved **British control substantially northwards**. This agreement ceded Tawang and other Tibetan areas to the imperial British Empire.
 - Subsequently, the Chinese government stated that it does not recognize the "illegal" McMahon Line.
- China accuses India of occupying areas in Arunachal, which it calls part of Southern Tibet.
 - China claims territory to the south of the McMahon Line, lying in Arunachal Pradesh.

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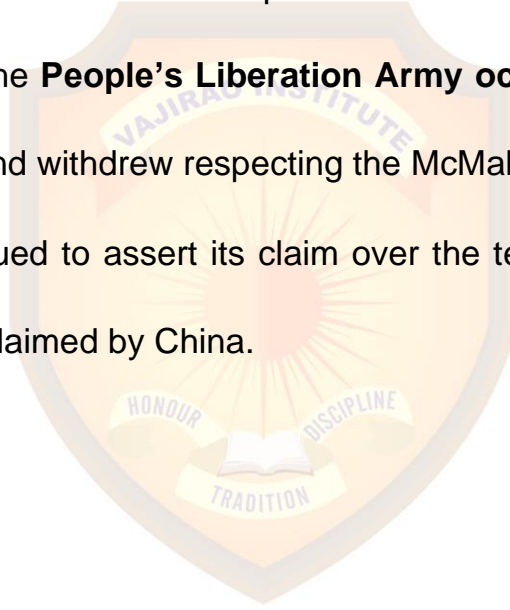


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- China also bases its claims on the historical ties that have existed between the monasteries in Tawang and Lhasa.

IMPACT OF THE 1962 WAR ON ARUNACHAL

- The Arunachal Pradesh border, that China claims to be its own territory, is the largest disputed area, covering around 90000 sq. Km.
- During the 1962 war, the **People's Liberation Army occupied it** but they announced a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew respecting the McMahon Line.
- However, it has continued to assert its claim over the territory. Nowadays, almost the whole of Arunachal is claimed by China.



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CLIMATE FINANCE

Climate finance, hard fact



SOMIT DASGUPTA

Promised \$100 billion for the developing world is probably not coming. Alternatives need to be explored

As India gears up to host the G20 summit in September, Climate Finance will be one of the most important issues for discussion.

THE CLIMATE FINANCE OBLIGATIONS

According to **CoP 15, (Copenhagen, 2009)**, The developed countries were mandated to invest **100 billion USD** every year by 2020 in developing & least developed countries for developmental projects. (Sustainable development).

The Historical Responsibility:

A bulk of the accumulated greenhouse gas emissions, the reason for global warming, have come from a group of about 40 rich and industrialised countries, usually referred to as annex i countries in the 1992 UNFCCC.

This **historical responsibility** has been the basis for the **differentiated burden-sharing on developed and developing countries** in the climate change framework.

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IS 100 BILLION USD/YEAR ENOUGH?

- According to the IPCC, global emissions have to come down by **43% from 2019 levels by 2030** to keep alive hopes of meeting the **1.5-degree target**.
- For this, developing countries need as much as **US\$ 6 trillion between now and 2030** just to implement their climate action plans.
- The **loss and damage needs** of developing countries are assessed to be about US\$ 400 billion every year.
- Against this, even a minuscule-looking US\$ 100 billion per year that the developed countries had committed to raise from 2020 is not fully available.

THE TRUE PICTURE

- Out of the promised \$100 billion per year, developed countries provided **\$83.3 billion in 2020**, as per a report by the OECD.
- These figures may be **misleading and inflated by as much as 225%**, an Oxfam analysis found, as **“there is too much dishonest and shady reporting”**.
- Moreover, the \$100 billion target set in 2009 was seen more as a political goal, since there was no effort to clarify the definition or source of ‘climate finance’.
- While funds available for climate finance have quantitatively increased, they are **inaccessible, privately sourced, delayed and not reaching countries** in need.
- A recent study by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) found roughly **5% of climate finance comes from grants**; the rest through loans and equity which burden developing countries with a “debilitating” debt crisis.

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FLEX FUEL CAR

Toyota Motors has unveiled the **world's first fully ethanol-powered car** equipped with a flex-fuel engine.

The Toyota Innova HyCross flex-fuel MPV is designed to **operate exclusively on ethanol**, a plant-derived fuel categorized as **E100**. Additionally, it will incorporate a **lithium-ion battery** pack capable of providing sufficient power to enable the vehicle to operate in EV mode.



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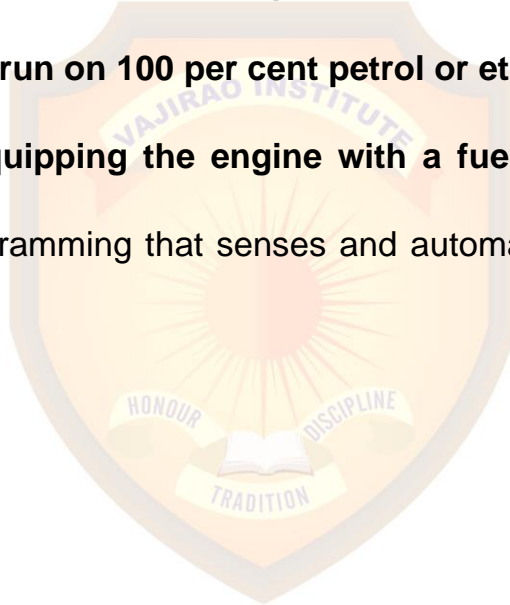
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THE CONCEPT OF FLEX FUEL

A flex fuel, or flexible fuel, vehicle has an **Internal Combustion Engine (ICE)**, but **unlike a regular petrol or diesel vehicle**, this can run on more than one type of fuel, or even a mixture of fuels.

The most common versions use a **blend of petrol and ethanol or methanol**, but these engines are also equipped to **run on 100 per cent petrol or ethanol** as well.

This is made possible by **equipping the engine with a fuel mix sensor** and an **Engine Control Module (ECM)** programming that senses and automatically adjusts for any ratio of designated fuels.



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ARTICLE 370 [FOLLOW UP]

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY VERY IMPORTANT: CONSTITUTION BENCH

SC asks Govt: Is there a time frame for J&K statehood, when will you hold polls

J&K UT status not permanent feature, but Ladakh will remain one, says SG

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 29

UNDERLINING THAT "restoration of democracy" in Jammu and Kashmir is "very important", the Supreme Court asked the Centre Tuesday if it has a time frame and roadmap to grant statehood to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir which was reorganised into the Union Territories of J&K

and Ladakh in 2019.

"We are conscious of the fact that these are matters of national security. We understand that ultimately, preservation of the nation itself is the overriding concern. But without putting you in a bind, you and the Attorney General may seek instructions at the highest level. Is there a time frame in view?" Chief Justice of India D Y Chandrachud, presiding over a 5-judge Constitution



Seek instructions at highest level, CJI tells SG and AG

Bench, asked Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, who was appearing for the Centre and the Jammu and Kashmir administration, during the hearing on pleas challenging the Article 370 move.

Mehta told the bench, also comprising Justices S K Kaul, Sanjeev Khanna, B R Gavai and

Surya Kant, that he will take instructions. He said he will show the statement made by the Union Home Minister on the floor of the House and the efforts being made to restore normalcy in J&K.

"I will show the statement made on the floor and the efforts made. And the statement is once the efforts are fruitful and everything is normal, then... after the situation returns to normalcy, we want it to be a state again," he said.

After taking instructions, Mehta said, "Instructions are that UT is not a permanent feature. I will make a positive statement

the day after because the learned AG and I will meet personally and make a statement... Ladakh will remain a UT."

During the discussion on Parliament's power to carve out UTs, the CJI, referring to Mehta's remark that J&K's UT status is not meant to be permanent, asked, "How impermanent is it? When are you going to have elections?"

Although the SG did not give a time frame, he said, "I will show the steps (being) taken to reach that stage."

The CJI, who emphasised
CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

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