



THE HINDU ANALYSIS

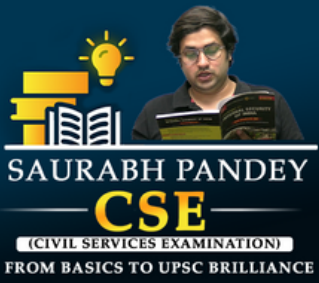
23rd Feb 2024

by saurabh
pandey



THE HINDU





Topic

Guinea worm disease

- Guinea worm disease, a neglected tropical disease (NTD), is caused by the parasite *Dracunculus medinensis*.
- The disease affects poor communities in remote parts of Africa that do not have safe water to drink.
- There is neither a drug treatment for Guinea worm disease nor a vaccine to prevent it.

- A parasite is an organism that feeds off another organism to survive.
- GWD is spread by drinking water containing Guinea worm larvae.
- Larvae are immature forms of the worm



The Life Cycle of Guinea Worm Disease

1 The cycle starts...

Seeking relief from pain, sufferer soaks a blister with exposed worm in nearby water source. On contact with water, the worm bursts, releasing hundreds of thousands of immature first-stage larvae into the water.

3 Another person drinks the water containing the water fleas with the infective larvae. The water fleas are digested, releasing the larvae in the stomach.

7 The cycle continues...

4 The larvae, which resist digestion, migrate to the small intestine and penetrate the intestinal wall into the body cavity, where they grow into worms and mate.

5 Fertilized female worms, up to 3 feet long, move through connective tissue to various areas of the body, usually the lower limbs.

6 Approximately a year later, after the larvae were ingested, the worm forms a painful blister near the skin surface. The blister bursts, exposing the worm.

2 Tiny water fleas ingest the larvae which, molt twice, becoming mature third-stage larvae. The process takes about 2 weeks.

THIRD-STAGE LARVA
WATER FLEA

FIRST-STAGE GUINEA WORM LARVAE

10-14 MONTHS



Topic -2

India UK relationship

- separated by thousands of miles, we are inherently connected by the ocean, the world's great global commons.
- Trade in food and goods underwrites our mutual prosperity, supporting the lives and livelihoods of so many.
- Global trade is predominantly a maritime activity, and this remains a fundamental truth in the Information Age too.
- But, today, our reliance on the maritime is only increasing, with the recognition that the data supporting online banking and capital flows also moves via underwater cables.



- the global lifelines of goods and resource that [x]flow across the seas and on which our economies rely.
- But the norms of behaviour upon the seas — norms which have enabled globalisation to [x]flourish, and the wider rules-based International Order of which they are a part — are all increasingly under threat, from the Black Sea to the Red Sea to the South China Sea.
- the United Kingdom, the United States and other partners joined in Operation Prosperity Guardian to defend and protect commercial shipping in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
- The Houthi attacks are indiscriminate and putting at risk the lives of innocent seafarers who seek to make their livelihood at sea



- Our defence industrial partnership is, similarly, going from strength to strength. From electric warship propulsion to complex weaponry to jet engines.
-



Topic -3-Regulation of space sector

- **Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavours that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades.**
- **This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly.**
- **India started on this path in 2020 with state-led reforms that opened its space sector to private companies, then releasing the ‘Geospatial Guidelines’ and later the ‘Indian Space Policy’, creating the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and passing the Telecommunications Act 2023 that, among other departures from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, provided for satellite broadband services.**



- **.On February 21, the government opened the door to 100% foreign direct investments (FDI) in the “manufacturing of components and systems/sub-systems for satellites, ground segment and user segment” – up to 74% in satellite-manufacturing, operations, and data products; and up to 49% in launch vehicles, space ports, and their corresponding systems.**
- **As such, by stepping out of the way and allowing substantial FDI via the automatic route, the government has taken the logical next step in spurring the contributions of private space □flight operators, technology-developers, and application designers to the national space economy, in line with ambitions outlined in the Space Policy.**



- According to IN-SPACe chairman Pawan K. Goenka, a “significant” slice of the \$37.1 billion that the space sector raised worldwide in 2021-23 went to space start-ups.
- new investments can add to India’s space economy by improving start-ups’ access to talent and capital; effecting a better balance between upstream and downstream opportunities, versus the current skew in favour of the former; boosting local manufacturing; and improving investor confidence.



About IN-SPACe

Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe):

- **It** is an autonomous agency in the Department of Space, promoting, enabling, and supervising non-government entities in the space sector.
- It acts as a single-point interface between ISRO and private industries.
- It is headquartered at Bopal, Ahmedabad.



Topic -4 Economy vs Human rights

- **German companies face the challenge of balancing business in China with growing human rights concerns. □**
- **Allegations of forced labour impact major firms like VW, BASF, and Apple, prompting varied responses. □**
- **The U.S. 2021 Uyghur Forced Labour Prevention Act tightens regulations on Xinjiang-related imports. □**



- **China denies internment camp claims, shifts detainees, and enforces restrictions. □**
- **The EU considers comprehensive legislation targeting forced labour, while Germany grapples with national and EU supply chain sustainability proposals. □**
- **VW's current challenges highlight the global debate on corporate accountability and governance standards.**



What is the status of the EU legislation?

- Unlike the U.S. ban's focus on imports from Xinjiang, the European Union (EU) has proposed a more comprehensive law targeting all products reliant on forced labour, including those made within the 27-member bloc.**
- There is concern that country-focused bans could be viewed as discriminatory measures under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.**
- The law aims to apply the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s definition of forced labour and concentrate enforcement on large companies.**



- **The EU trade officials are sceptical that a ban on imports is the best way to prevent rights abuses.**
- **Meanwhile, a separate EU-wide Corporate Sustainability**
- **Due Diligence Directive, targeting social, environmental and human rights abuses in supply chains, has also stalled since 2022.**



Topic -5-Interpol and Issues

- **The International Criminal Police Organization, more commonly known as Interpol, comprising 194 member countries, plays a crucial role as an information-sharing network to enable national police forces to combat transnational crimes.**
- **Concerns have been raised about the misuse of Interpol's notice system, especially the issuance of blue corner notices, which are less scrutinised than their red corner notices**



What is a “blue corner” notice?

- There are seven types of notices issued by Interpol – Red Notice, Yellow Notice, Blue Notice, Black Notice, Green Notice, Orange Notice, and Purple Notice.
- A blue corner notice also known as an “enquiry notice” allows police forces in member states to share critical crime-related information such as obtaining a person’s criminal record, and location and, having his or her identity verified among others



How does it differ from a “red corner” notice?

- A red corner notice is issued by a member state to arrest a wanted criminal through extradition or any other similar lawful action.
- Such notices are issued against persons wanted by national jurisdictions for prosecution or to serve a sentence based on an arrest warrant or a court decision.
- The country issuing the request need not be the home country of the fugitive, Interpol acts even on the request of a country where the alleged crime has been committed.

- While blue corner notices are issued prior to the filing of criminal charges, red corner notices generally follow criminal convictions.
- The concerned individual can be stopped and arrested while travelling through a member state.
- There will also be other detrimental consequences such as the closure of bank accounts.
- However, Interpol cannot compel law enforcement authorities in any country to arrest the subject of a red corner notice as the exercise of such powers is entirely discretionary



TYPES OF INTERPOL NOTICES



RED NOTICE: To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action.



YELLOW NOTICE: To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.



BLUE NOTICE: To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.



BLACK NOTICE: To seek information on unidentified bodies.



GREEN NOTICE: To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.



ORANGE NOTICE: To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.



INTERPOL-UN SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICE: Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council sanctions committees.



PURPLE NOTICE: To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.



Topic -6-Raisina Dialogue

The Raisina Dialogue is India's flagship conference on geopolitics and geo-economics, committed to addressing the most challenging issues facing the international community.

2. The 9th edition of the Raisina Dialogue will be held from 21-23 February, 2024.

3. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi will inaugurate the Dialogue on 21 February. Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic (Greece), H.E. Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis, will join the inaugural session as the Chief Guest, and deliver the keynote address.

4. The 9th Raisina Dialogue will witness participation of representatives from over 100 countries including Ministers, former Heads of State and Heads of Government, Military Commanders, Captains of Industry, Technology Leaders, Academics, Journalists, Scholars on Strategic Affairs, Experts from leading Think Tanks, and Youth.



Raisina Dialogue

5. The theme of the 2024 edition is "Chaturanga: Conflict, Contest, Cooperate, Create". Over the course of three days, decision makers and thought leaders of the world will engage each other across conversations in various formats, over six thematic pillars: (i) Tech Frontiers: Regulations & Realities; (ii) Peace with the Planet: Invest & Innovate; (iii) War & Peace: Armouries & Asymmetries; (iv) Decolonising Multilateralism: Institutions & Inclusion; (v) The Post 2030 Agenda: People & Progress; and (vi) Defending Democracy: Society & Sovereignty.

Mapping





Target Mains 2024

Q Security and technology are new themes in maintaining international relations. Discuss

Q अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों को बनाए रखने में सुरक्षा और प्रौद्योगिकी नए विषय हैं। चर्चा करना

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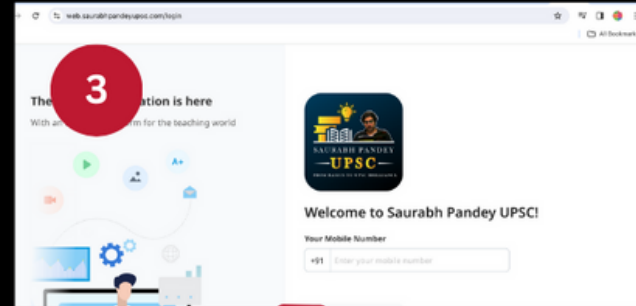
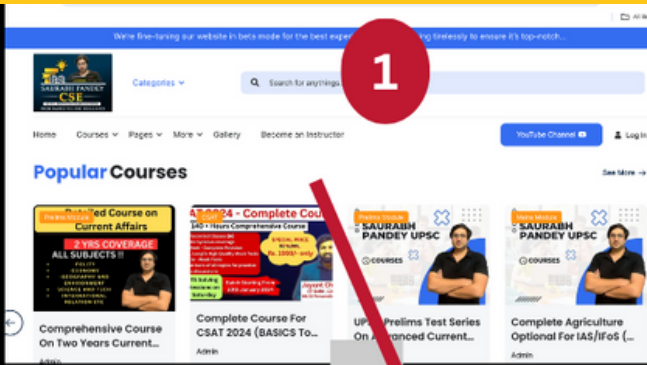
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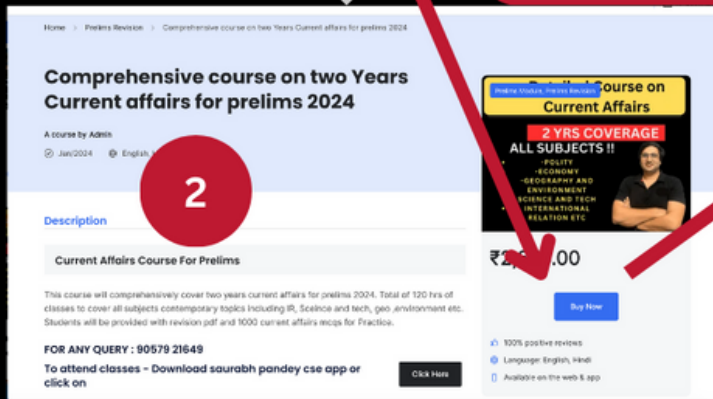
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