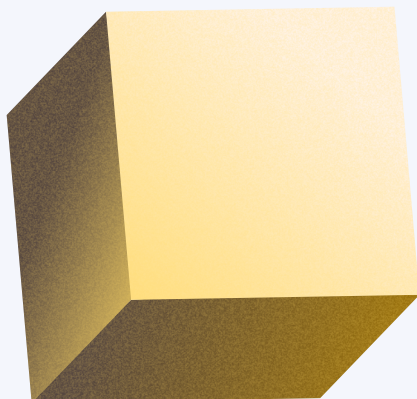


# THE HINDU ANALYSIS

**3rd April 2024**  
by saurabh pandey





**Q "Heat waves has multidimensional impact therefore solution demands multipronged strategy" Discuss**

**प्रश्न "गर्मी की लहरों का बहुआयामी प्रभाव होता है इसलिए समाधान बहुआयामी रणनीति की मांग करता है" चर्चा करें**



**The hindu analysis by saurabh pandey sir**

Runal Roy

Q "Ai is making democratic procedures as disinformation directed". Suggest steps to limit the impact of Ai in the election.

→ Ai can be used to spread false information to influence public opinion, elections, or other democratic procedures in a negative way, which could hinder the fair functioning of the democracy.

Positive impacts :-

(i) Improved voters literacy → Ai could help voters outreach and education by analyzing their interest and online behaviour. More voters would turn up if they are aware of their electoral rights.

(ii) Improved voting security → The government has introduced vote from home facility for people with disabilities (88.4 lakhs) and senior citizens (85 lakhs) and above for the Lok Sabha elections. Ai could help combat cyber threats and election interference.

(iii) Accessible and Accurate Electoral process → Ai could make it easier for the Election commission as well as the population to put vote in places where setting up polling stations is difficult. It could also increase the accuracy in counting votes.

(iv) It could help the Parties make campaign strategies, from preliminary steps to intricate details of content development and delivery.



① Ashley is an AI political campaign volunteer in the US, for conducting high quality conversation on large scale.

Negative impacts:-

- ① Misinformation and Disinformation → can be used to aim content that deceive voters, by creating realistic deepfakes and fabricating news.
- ② Election-related content generated to deter voters from exercising their voting rights and manipulate their minds with manufactured portrayal of a candidate.
- ③ The US government has outlawed robocalls using AI-generated voices in its responses to the Biden robocall incident.  
The Election Commission of India also has stopped the government in power from using government whatsapp account to send their pamphlets to the voters for their ~~prom~~ promotion.
- ④ Privacy Concerns - Without proper implementation of Data Protection Laws, breach of voter's privacy and information leak is a major issue.
- ⑤ Rigging of # EVMs, could be done easily with AI. This could breakdown the electoral process.



Steps taken by the Government :-

(i) World's governments at the New Delhi Declaration, have signed a Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) for Responsible AI, Data Governance, and addressed concerns around misinformation and disinformation, personal rights and threat to human rights and democratic values.

(ii) Deepfake Regulation → Sec. 66E of the IT Act, deals with deepfake crimes. Sec. 67, 67A, 67B deals with prosecution of such involved individuals. IPC sec. 509, 499, 153(a), (b) also associated with deepfake crimes.

(iii) The EU AI Act has ~~not~~ been approved for greater restrictions and scrutiny of AI content.

Things to be done :-

(i) Need of a regulator like SEBI for AI.

(ii) Risk-based approach for AI deployment in India.

~~(iii)~~

AI sure has a lot of benefits, but the concerns also exist, which could erode the trust in the democratic institutions.



"Resource accessibility can be a reason for maritime dispute between countries." Discuss. (10m)

Marine resources act as an asset to the economy of nation. It encompasses valuable elements and materials found in the ocean, including biological diversity, fish and seafood, oil, gas, minerals, sand, gravel, renewable energy sources, tourism potential, and unique ecosystems such as coral reefs.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF RESOURCES

→ Economic importance

\* Fisheries, mineral resources, oil, gas

\* Strategic Importance

\* for maintaining maritime security

→ Environmental importance

\* Maintaining ecological balance, preventing sea-level rise, ocean acidification

→ Transportation and Connectivity

\* Extensively cheap way of transportation, good connectivity facilitates trade in effective manner.

→ Tourism and Recreation

\* Generates revenue and employment opportunities for coastal communities.

### RECENT INCIDENTS OF MARITIME DISPUTE

① Dispute in South China Sea: territorial disputes b/w China, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam

② Arctic and Bering Sea dispute b/w Russia and USA

③ Katchatheevu Issue: Indian government gave away this island to the Sri Lankan government and till this day there is



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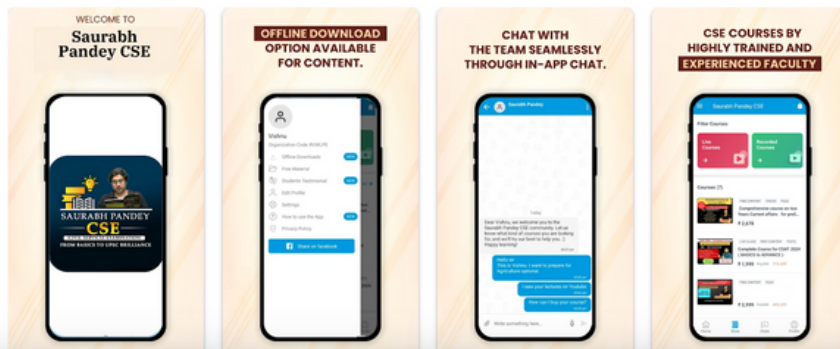


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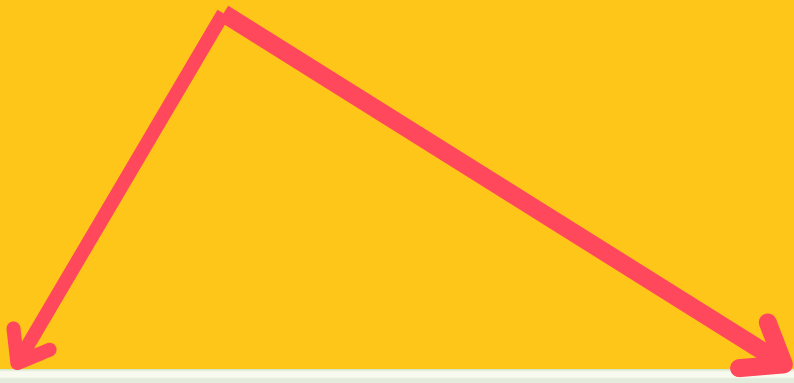


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# Is the Katchatheevu islet disputed?

How has the Katchatheevu issue been used by political parties in Tamil Nadu, especially during election seasons? What historical events led to the transfer of Katchatheevu from India to Sri Lanka? What has been the stance of the Union government regarding the issue, and how has it evolved over time?

## EXPLAINER

T. Ramakrishnan

### The story so far:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 31 raised again the controversial matter of Katchatheevu, a few weeks ahead of the Lok Sabha poll in Tamil Nadu. Citing a report and posting it on X, he said: "New facts reveal how Congress callously gave away Katchatheevu...." Subsequently, the State BJP and the AIADMK sharpened their attacks on the DMK and the Congress. The matter comes back to the fore as political parties use it to attack their adversaries. On March 16, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and DMK chief M.K. Stalin contended that Katchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka despite strong protests by the DMK. He asked the Prime Minister what steps were taken by the latter to retrieve the islet. About one-and-a-half months ago, Katchatheevu was in the limelight as, in late, February, fishermen associations in Ramanathapuram district boycotted the annual two-day festival, as a mark of protest against the Sri Lankan government's continuing arrests of Indian fishermen on charges of poaching.

### When did Katchatheevu become a part of Sri Lanka?

During the year 1974, the then Prime Ministers of India and Sri Lanka, Indira Gandhi and Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, signed an agreement to demarcate the boundary between the two countries in the historic waters from Palk Strait to Adam's Bridge.

A joint statement issued on June 26 and 28, 1974, stated that a boundary had been defined "in conformity with the historical evidence, legal international principles and precedents."

It also pointed out that "this boundary falls one mile off the west coast of the uninhabited" Katchatheevu.

The pact brought to a close the talks held between the two sides since October 1921. Initially, the negotiations were held



Echoes of history: A view of Katchatheevu in Sri Lanka.

between the governments of the then Madras and Ceylon.

### How important has been Katchatheevu to the fisherfolk?

Fisherfolk of the two countries have been traditionally using the islet for fishing. Though this feature was acknowledged in the 1974 agreement, the supplemental pact in March 1976 made it clear that fishing vessels and fishermen of the two countries "shall not engage" in fishing in the historic waters, territorial sea and exclusive zone or exclusive economic zone of either of the countries "without the express permission of Sri Lanka or India."

St. Anthony's Church there holds an annual festival drawing devotees from both sides of the Palk Bay, a tradition which has been going on.

### What triggered the negotiations between India and Sri Lanka?

Sri Lanka claimed sovereignty over Katchatheevu on the ground that the Portuguese who had occupied the island during 1505-1658 CE had exercised jurisdiction over the islet. India's contention was that the erstwhile Raja of Ramnad (Ramanathapuram) had possession of it as part of his zamin. According to a news article published by

The Hindu on March 6, 1968, which was based on the interview of the erstwhile Raja Ramanatha Sethupathi, Katchatheevu was under the jurisdiction of the zamin "from time immemorial" and it was the "last post" of the Ramnad estate. He added that the zamin had been collecting taxes till 1947 when it was taken over by the State government following the Zamindari Abolition Act. However, replying to the debate on the matter in Lok Sabha in July 1974, the then External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh asserted that the decision had been taken after "exhaustive research of historical and other records" on the islet.

### How was the 1974 agreement received?

The present demand for the Katchatheevu retrieval traces its origin to the opposition that the pact generated in 1974. During the debates in both Houses of Parliament in July 1974, most of the Opposition including the DMK, AIADMK, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and the Socialist Party, staged walkouts in the two Houses. Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was Jan Sangh's leader, had contended that the decision to transfer the islet had been taken "behind the back" of the people and the Parliament. He was supported by Madhu

Limaye, a veteran socialist leader. The then Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi, even in 1973 when the talk of the islet transfer had been doing rounds, had urged Indira Gandhi that the popular feeling was in favour of retaining Katchatheevu which "belonged to India and not to Tamil Nadu alone," according to a report published by The Hindu on October 17, 1973. Three months later, he wrote a letter reiterating the stand, a copy of which was released a day after the 1974 agreement was signed. M. G. Ramachandran, founder of the AIADMK, which was a fledgling party then, had criticised Mr. Karunanidhi for "his failure to guide the Centre properly" on the issue and sought his resignation.

### When did the issue get a fresh lease of life?

After remaining low nearly for over 15 years, the Katchatheevu issue was revived in August 1991 with the then Chief Minister Jayalithaa demanding retrieval during her Independence day address. She later modified her demand to one of getting back the islet through "a lease in perpetuity." The Tamil Nadu Assembly had witnessed a number of debates on the matter. In the last 15 years, both Ms. Jayalithaa and Mr. Karunanidhi approached the Supreme Court on the matter.

### What has been the stand of the Union government on the issue?

In August 2013, the Union government told the Supreme Court that the question of retrieval of Katchatheevu from Sri Lanka did not arise as no territory belonging to India was ceded to Sri Lanka. It contended that the islet was a matter of dispute between British India and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and there was no agreed boundary, a matter which was settled through 1974 and 1976 agreements. In December 2022, the Union government, while referring to the two agreements, pointed out in its reply in the Rajya Sabha that Katchatheevu "lies on the Sri Lankan side of the India-Sri Lanka International Maritime Boundary Line." It added that the matter was *sub judice* in the Supreme Court.

## THE GIST

Prime Minister Narendra Modi brought up the controversial matter of Katchatheevu ahead of the Lok Sabha elections in Tamil Nadu, accusing the Congress of giving it away.

In 1974, Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike signed an agreement defining the boundary between India and Sri Lanka, placing Katchatheevu under Sri Lankan control. This ended negotiations dating back to 1921.

Fishermen from both countries traditionally used Katchatheevu for fishing, though a 1976 pact restricted fishing in the area without express permission.



The hindu analysis by saurabh pandey sir



# Katchatheevu

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# Will India experience more heat wave days this summer?

How does the IMD forecast heat wave days across different regions of India? What factors contribute to India's struggle to meet power demand, and how does this relate to falling hydroelectricity output?

Priyali Prakash

## The story so far:

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Monday announced above-average heat wave days for India, impacting southern, central, east, and northwestern regions. The announcement comes even as India is already struggling to keep up with its power demand. A Reuters analysis reported that India's hydroelectricity output fell at the steepest pace in at least 38 years. Hydroelectric output will remain low in the coming months, leading to a greater dependence on coal at a time when India has, in its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, promised to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030, compared to the 2005 level.

## What does the forecast say?

The IMD forecast has said most of India will experience above-normal maximum and minimum temperatures.

The El Niño event, which causes weak rainfall and more heat over India, has weakened since the beginning of the year, the forecast noted. However, moderate El Niño conditions still exist over the equatorial Pacific, increasing the sea surface temperature. The heat redistribution affects airflows above the ocean. Since the Pacific Ocean covers almost a third of the earth, changes in its temperature and changes in wind patterns can disrupt weather worldwide.

January 2024 was the warmest in 175 years, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration noted. The average global land and ocean surface temperature was also higher.

The El Niño is, however, likely to weaken during the upcoming season. Some models have even predicted the possibility of La Niña conditions developing during the monsoon, which can intensify rainfall across South Asia.

## What is a heat wave?

A period of abnormally high

temperatures is called a heat wave. The IMD declares a heat wave if the maximum temperature of a weather station reaches at least 40 degrees C in the plains and at least 30 degrees C in hilly regions, with a departure of around 4.5-6.4 degrees C from the normal maximum temperature. The IMD can also declare a heat wave if the actual maximum temperature crosses 45 degrees C, and a 'severe heat wave' if it crosses 47 degrees C. Qualitatively, a heat wave can also occur when the temperature of the air becomes fatal to the human body.

Heat waves in India are typically recorded between March and June and tend to peak in May.

## What is causing an increase in heat wave days?

A study published in the journal *PLOS Climate* in April 2023 found heat waves all over the world are getting more "recurrent, intense and lethal" due to climate change. Data from April 2022 used in the study also showed abnormal

temperatures caused due to climate change could have a severe impact on over 90% of India.

An increase in the number of heat-wave days and their intensity can exact steep costs affecting livelihoods, food production, disease spread, and more, the study noted.

Higher temperatures can affect human health by causing heat stress and even death, according to the World Health Organization.

The ongoing El Niño weather condition also contributes to higher-than-usual temperatures, driving an increased occurrence of heat waves.

## What measures has the EC advised to manage the impact of heat waves?

Starting on April 19, general elections will be conducted in seven phases until June 1, coinciding with India's summer and possibly several heat waves. The Election Commission (EC) has issued an advisory to manage the impact of heat waves during voting, including carrying a water bottle and protecting oneself from direct sunlight.

The heat itself can be deadly outside a heat wave if the wet bulb temperature crosses 30-35 degrees C. The wet bulb temperature is the lowest temperature to which a surface can be cooled by water evaporating from it. In other words, it's the lowest temperature at which the surface of the skin can be cooled by sweating. Beyond this threshold, even short periods spent idling in ambient conditions can have deadly health effects.

## THE GIST

Indian Meteorological Department predicts above-average heat wave days for India, impacting multiple regions.

El Niño event weakens but contributes to warmer temperatures globally, exacerbating heat wave conditions. Climate change is cited as a key factor in the recurrence and intensity of heat waves.

General elections in India coincide with the summer season and potential heat waves, prompting the EC to issue advisories to manage the impact of heat waves during voting.





# Heat Waves

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- **The announcement comes even as India is already struggling to keep up with its power demand.**
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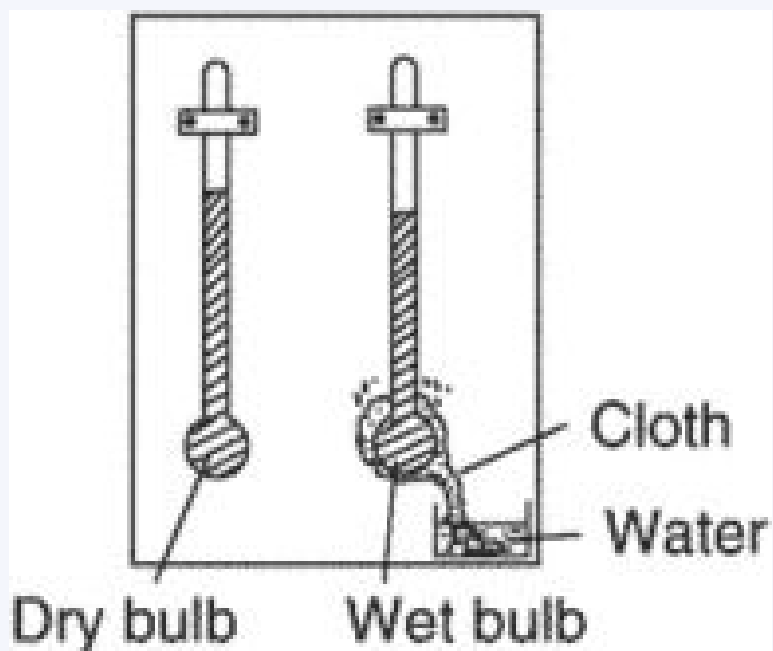


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# What is Wet Bulb Temperature ??

- The wet-bulb temperature is the temperature read by a thermometer covered in water-soaked cloth over which air is passed.
- At 100% relative humidity, the wet-bulb temperature is equal to the air temperature; at lower humidity the wet-bulb temperature is lower than dry-bulb temperature because of evaporative cooling





# WHAT IS WET-BULB TEMPERATURE

Photo: Piyal Bhattacharjee

- Wet-bulb temperature is the lowest temperature to which air can be cooled by the evaporation of water into the air
- It is measured by factoring in heat and humidity levels
- Theoretically, if wet-bulb temperature reaches 35 degrees Celsius -its highest point- it means humans can no longer lose internal body heat by sweating and cool themselves
- This could potentially leads to heatstrokes

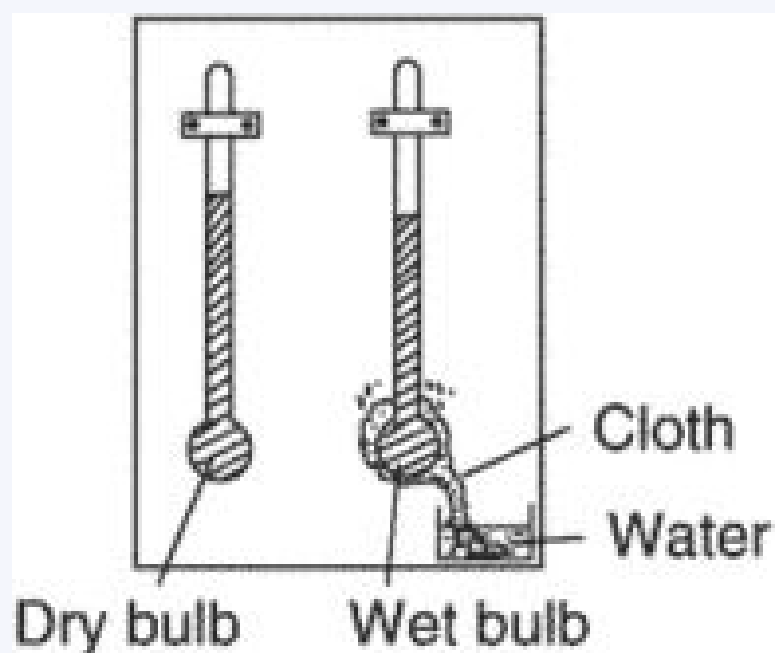


Wet-bulb days in Delhi each year at present | **63 days**

RCP 8.5 or business as usual scenario (2050) | **99 days**

RCP 8.5 or business as usual scenario (2100) | **131 days**

RCP 2.6 (stringent scenario where global temperature rise will be below 2°C by 2100) | **81 days**





# 'India's new EV policy allows imports from any country, including China'

**Reuters**  
NEW DELHI

India has no restrictions on the import of electric vehicles from any country, in-

cluding China, under a new EV policy, a senior government official told a TV channel on Tuesday. Last month, India announced lowering import taxes on

certain electric vehicles produced by carmakers who commit to invest at least \$500 million and start domestic manufacturing within three years.





# Economy Facts On EV's

- India has no restrictions on the import of electric vehicles from any country, including China, under a new EV policy.
- India announced lowering import taxes on India has no restrictions on the import of electric vehicles from any country, incertain electric vehicles produced by carmakers who commit to invest at least \$500 million and start domestic manufacturing within three years.



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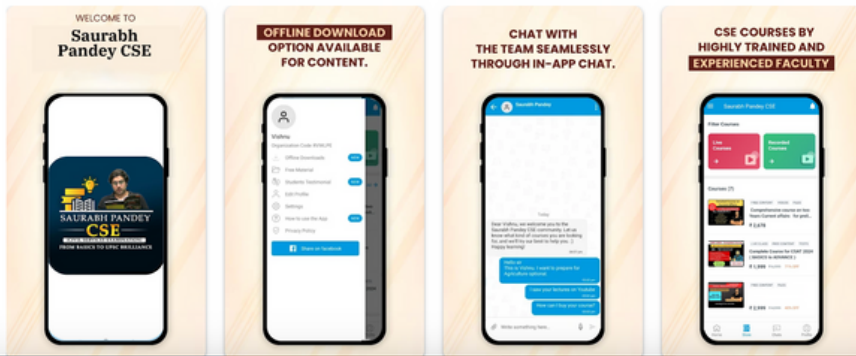


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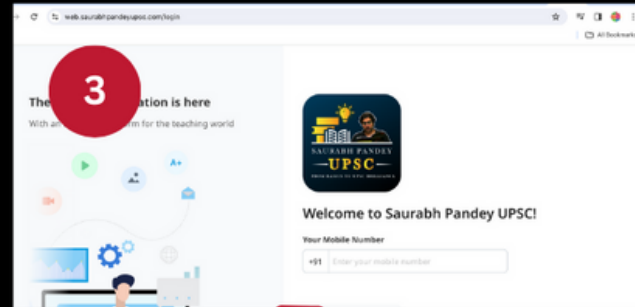
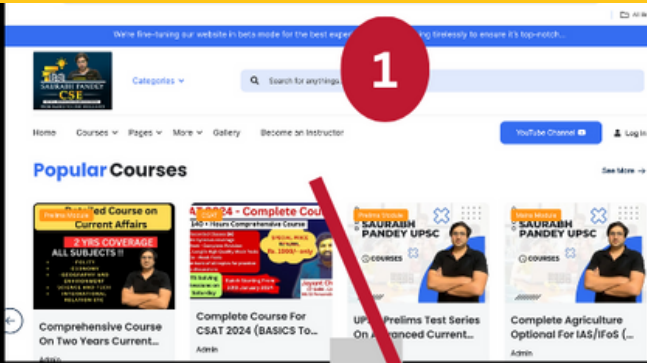
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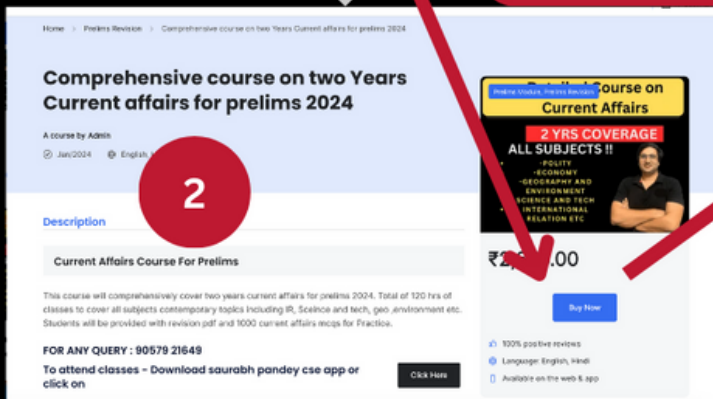
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