

23 November 2024

Chennai-Vladivostok Maritime Corridor: Strengthening India-Russia Maritime Ties

Context: Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh recently announced the soft launch of the Eastern Maritime Corridor (EMC), which is set to reduce transportation time and distance for goods traveling between Indian and Russian ports, thereby unlocking new trade opportunities.

- ▶ The Chennai-Vladivostok maritime corridor, now operational, marks a significant step forward in enhancing maritime trade between India and Russia.

Key Features and Benefits:

- ▶ **Distance and Duration:** The Chennai-Vladivostok sea route covers approximately 5,600 nautical miles, significantly reducing the current trade route's distance of 8,675 nautical miles from Mumbai to St. Petersburg, Russia.
 - » This new corridor will cut down transportation time by up to 16 days, reducing it to 24 days from over 40 days. A container ship traveling at a speed of 20-25 knots can cover the route in approximately 10 to 12 days.
- ▶ **Cargo and Trade Impact:** Container ships carrying a variety of goods, including crude oil, metals, and textiles, have already started arriving at Indian ports, signaling the operational success of the corridor. This trade route holds immense potential for increased cooperation and growth in bilateral trade between India and Russia.

Significance of the Eastern Maritime Corridor (EMC):

- ▶ **Logistics Cost Reduction:** The reduced transportation time and distance will cut logistics costs by around 40%, improving efficiency in trade and fostering economic growth.
 - » The current trade route through the Suez Canal between Mumbai and St. Petersburg takes around 40 days, covering 16,066 kilometers, highlighting the time and cost benefits of the new route.
 - » It aligns with India's Maritime Vision 2030, which includes over 150 initiatives aimed at expanding the maritime sector.

- ▶ **Strategic Geopolitical Benefits:** The corridor also complements India's Act Far East Policy by offering enhanced access to Russian resources and positioning India as a more prominent player in the Pacific trade network.
 - » The route passes through key regions such as the Sea of Japan, South China Sea, and the Malacca Strait, all of which are critical to global trade and strategic maritime routes.
 - » Furthermore, the corridor addresses China's dominance in the South China Sea, an area of significant geopolitical importance.



Other Maritime Corridors:

- » The Chennai-Vladivostok corridor is one of several initiatives designed to enhance global connectivity. India's involvement in the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC), announced during the 2023 G20 Summit, and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), which connects Russia's Baltic coast to India's western ports, reflects India's growing commitment to strengthening its maritime and trade networks across regions.
- » The Chennai-Vladivostok maritime corridor is a pivotal development in India-Russia trade relations, offering benefits that range from reduced logistics costs to enhanced geopolitical influence, while also contributing to India's broader maritime strategy and global economic integration.

Face to Face Centres

Technology for Early HIV Detection

Context: Scientists at **Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR)**, India, have developed an innovative diagnostic platform for the early and accurate detection of **HIV-1**, the virus responsible for **AIDS**.

- ▶ The platform, known as **GQ Topology-Targeted Reliable Conformational Polymorphism (GQ-RCP)**, targets **G-Quadruplexes (GQ)**, unusual four-stranded DNA structures found specifically in the HIV genome.

Current Limitations in HIV Detection:

Existing diagnostic methods like **ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay)** and **PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)** face major challenges:

- ▶ **Missed Early Infections:** Current tests often fail to detect HIV in its early stages, crucial for timely treatment.
- ▶ **False Positives:** Cross-reactivity in tests can lead to false positive results, causing misdiagnosis and unnecessary treatment.
- ▶ **Sensitivity and Time Constraints:** Many traditional tests have reduced sensitivity and require longer processing times, limiting their effectiveness in rapid diagnostics.

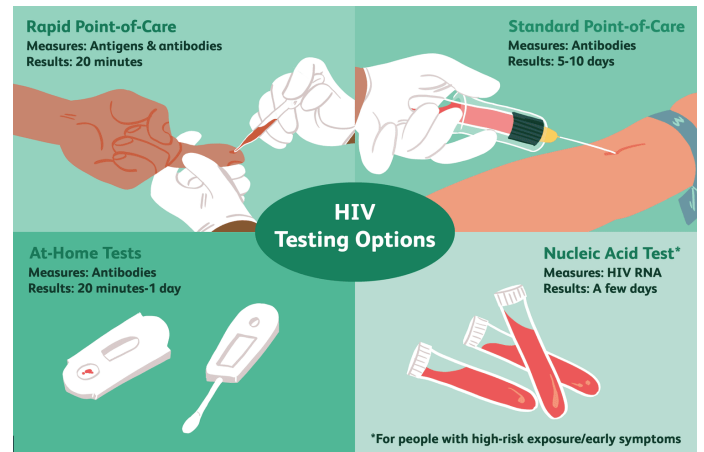
The Role of G-Quadruplexes in HIV Detection:

- » **G-Quadruplex (GQ)** structures are rare, four-stranded DNA formations found in specific regions of the HIV genome.
- » Targeting GQs allows for more **selective detection** of HIV, offering a significant advantage over traditional methods and reducing the occurrence of false positives.

How the GQ-RCP Platform Works:

- » The platform detects **HIV-derived GQ DNA** using **reverse transcription** and **amplification** of a 176-nucleotide long segment of the HIV genome.
- » A **pH-mediated transition** converts double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) into the GQ conformation, which is then detected in a **single-step, quantitative** process.

- » A benzobisthiazole-based fluorescent probe (TGS64) binds specifically to the GQ conformation, ensuring high selectivity and accuracy in detecting HIV.



Advantages of the GQ-RCP Platform:

- ▶ **Increased Sensitivity and Accuracy:** The fluorometric detection method enhances sensitivity, allowing for detection of low levels of HIV DNA, which is crucial for early-stage detection.
- ▶ **Reduced False Positives:** By targeting the unique GQ structure, the platform minimizes cross-reactivity and false positives, common in traditional tests.
- ▶ **Rapid Testing:** The one-step process of the GQ-RCP platform speeds up testing, reducing overall processing time compared to traditional methods.
- ▶ **Versatility:** Originally designed for SARS-CoV-2, the platform is adaptable for HIV and can be used to detect other DNA/RNA-based pathogens, including various bacteria and viruses.

Potential for Broader Application:

- » The GQ-RCP platform's ability to detect both DNA and RNA-based pathogens makes it a versatile tool for diagnosing a wide range of infectious diseases, beyond HIV.
- » This technology could revolutionize diagnostic processes, offering faster and more reliable tests globally for different pathogens, both viral and bacterial.

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Annual Summit of LeadIT

Context: The Annual Summit of LeadIT (Leadership Group for Industry Transition) was co-chaired by India and Sweden on the sidelines of UNFCCC COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

- ▶ The summit brought together countries and companies to discuss strategies for the low-carbon transition of industrial sectors, aligning them with the climate goals of the Paris Agreement.

About LeadIT:

- » LeadIT is a global initiative focused on accelerating the transition of energy-intensive industries, such as steel, cement, chemicals, aviation, and shipping, to low-carbon pathways.
- » These sectors are some of the hardest to decarbonize, contributing significantly to global carbon emissions.
- » LeadIT aims to catalyze collaborative efforts among countries, industries, and stakeholders to help these sectors achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Launch and Support:

- » LeadIT was launched in 2019 by the governments of Sweden and India at the United Nations Climate Action Summit.
- » It is supported by the World Economic Forum and engages governments and industries in addressing the challenges of industrial decarbonization.

Core Goal:

- » LeadIT's core goal is to bring together countries and companies committed to aligning their industrial strategies with the Paris Agreement to mitigate climate change and pursue sustainable industrial practices.
- » The India-Sweden Industry Transition Partnership launched during LeadIT 2.0 at COP28 in 2023 was recognized as a model for international cooperation, co-developing green technologies, and sharing knowledge to drive the low-carbon transition in heavy industries.

Key conclusion of the summit:

- » The summit concluded with a call for the global community to strengthen its commitment to a low-carbon industrial future, emphasizing that the transition not only supports climate goals but also creates economic opportunities, jobs, and resilient communities.
- » India reiterated its commitment to advancing the industrial transition agenda through international cooperation, believing that collaborative global action will lead to a sustainable and prosperous future for all.

Strengthening India-CARICOM Ties: Prime Minister Modi's Vision

Context: Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently proposed seven key pillars to deepen the partnership between India and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) during the second India-CARICOM Summit in Georgetown, Guyana.

- ▶ This summit marked the first visit of an Indian head of state to Guyana in over 50 years. The discussions focused on fostering collaboration in vital sectors such as trade, technology, tourism, health, and agriculture, crucial to both regions' growth.

About India-CARICOM Partnership

- » CARICOM is a regional organization comprising 15 Caribbean nations, promoting economic integration and cooperation in various sectors.
- » The first India-CARICOM Summit took place in 2003, setting the stage for collaboration, and the second summit in 2024 marked an advanced phase in bilateral engagement.

Prime Minister Modi's Seven Key Pillars

Trade: Modi emphasized deepening trade ties and creating a stronger trade ecosystem between India and the Caribbean, reducing barriers and opening new trade avenues.

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Technology: Leveraging India's leadership in ICT, space technology, and digital infrastructure, Modi proposed using India's technological resources to foster digital transformation in CARICOM nations.

Tourism: Tourism being a vital economic sector for the Caribbean, Modi suggested fostering synergies to boost tourism, including promoting India's growing travel market and improving connectivity.

Talent: Modi proposed the exchange of skills and talent between the two regions, facilitating educational exchanges, vocational training, and capacity-building programs.

Tradition: Recognizing the deep cultural ties due to the migration of Indians to the Caribbean, Modi called for enhancing cultural exchanges to strengthen traditional bonds.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Modi proposed creating an online portal for SME collaboration, building on the \$1 million grant from a previous India-CARICOM meeting to promote entrepreneurship.

Agriculture and Food Security: Highlighting India's advances in agriculture, Modi emphasized collaborations to ensure food security in the Caribbean through knowledge exchange and agricultural technology.

Significance of the India-CARICOM Summit

This summit showcased India's growing recognition of the Caribbean's strategic importance. Key benefits include:

- » **Economic Cooperation:** Strengthening trade, technology, and SME ties opens new markets for Indian products and fosters investment.
- » **Health and Pharmaceuticals:** India's expertise in affordable healthcare and vaccines can address Caribbean health needs.
- » **Renewable Energy:** Collaboration on sustainable energy and climate change will continue through India's USD 150 million credit line.
- » **Disaster Management:** India's expertise in humanitarian aid and disaster relief is crucial for CARICOM nations, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- » **Cultural and Educational Exchange:** Enhanced exchanges will strengthen people-to-people ties and promote mutual understanding.

Power Packed News

India's First AI Data Bank Launched to Strengthen National Security

India has launched its first Artificial Intelligence (AI) data bank, a significant step toward promoting innovation and strengthening national security. The initiative was unveiled by the Union Minister of Science and Technology during the 7th Edition of the ASSOCHAM AI Leadership Meet 2024.

- ▶ The AI data bank will provide researchers, startups, and developers with access to high-quality, diverse datasets necessary to create scalable and inclusive AI solutions.
- ▶ Themed "AI for India: Driving India's AI Development - Innovation, Ethics, and Governance," the event highlighted India's strategic plan to leverage AI's transformative capabilities.
- ▶ A key feature of the AI data bank is its role in enhancing national security by enabling real-time analysis of satellite, drone, and IoT data. This initiative aligns with India's broader goals of utilizing AI for predictive analytics in disaster management and bolstering cybersecurity.



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K Sanjay Murthy Sworn In as Comptroller and Auditor General of India

K Sanjay Murthy has been appointed as the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. He took the oath of office at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, administered by President Droupadi Murmu.

- ▶ He replaces Girish Chandra Murmu, who served as CAG since August 2020. Before this role, Sanjay Murthy was the Secretary of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Education.

About Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India:

- ▶ The position of the CAG is established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution. The CAG leads the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and ensures proper financial management at both the central and state levels. Known as the guardian of the public purse, the CAG monitors the country's financial system to ensure it aligns with the Constitution and the laws made by Parliament.
- ▶ The CAG is a key figure in India's democracy, working to ensure transparency and accountability in financial matters. This helps strengthen governance and build public trust in the management of national resources.



Armenia Joins the International Solar Alliance as its 104th Member

Armenia has become the 104th full member of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), solidifying its commitment to advancing solar energy.

- ▶ The country formally joined by handing over the Instrument of Ratification during a meeting in New Delhi between Armenian Ambassador Vahagn Afyan and the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs,

About International Solar alliance:

- ▶ The ISA, a treaty-based international intergovernmental organization headquartered in India, seeks to mobilize over USD 1,000 billion in investment by 2030 to facilitate the large-scale deployment of solar energy



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