

Decoupling vs derisking

- The U.S. has expressed that it is shifting its policy on China from decoupling to de-risking.
- The EU has already declared that its approach to China will be based on de-risking.

What is 'de-risking'?

- The U.S.-China 'trade war' started, and bilateral relations were set on course for a "decoupling" from the American standpoint.
- This approach was marked by a rare sense of bipartisanship in an otherwise polarised domestic.
- Most recently the label of "decoupling" has been changed to "de-risking".
- According to the U.S. National Security Advisor Jack Sullivan, "de-risking fundamentally means having resilient, effective supply chains and ensuring we cannot be subjected to the coercion of any other country".
- While decoupling stands for an eventual reversal of the four -decade old project to enmesh the two economies, de-risking aims to limit such an effect only in areas where it

undercuts the national security and industrial competence of the U.S

- The U.S.'s geo-economic initiatives like the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment as well as the Indo- Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity are also supposed to reflect the spirit of de-risking.

Why de-risking?

- The U.S.-China rivalry had peaked in the past few months from the ratcheting of tensions across the Taiwan Strait to the acrimonious spy balloon episode between the two countries.
- China also witnessed Xi Jinping beginning his second decade of rule over China in an unprecedented third term.
- In parallel, a year has passed since Russia began its special military operation in Ukraine, with the conflict going on without any end in sight.
- Mr. Xi, after starting his third consecutive leadership term, made his first foreign visit to Russia where he proposed a peace plan.
- He has also, in his third leadership tenure, extended his "peace-making diplomacy" to West Asia, striking gold in normalizing the frayed Saudi-Iran ties.

- All of these developments have necessitated the U.S. to recalibrate its posture toward China.

What could be the geopolitical ramifications of de-risking?

- The U.S. efforts to keep its allies closer in its geopolitical rivalry against China by adopting the path of de-risking has already won a significant victory in Japan at the G-7 summit.
- The leaders at the summit declared that they will coordinate their “approach to economic resilience and economic security that is based on diversifying and deepening partnerships and de-risking, not de-coupling”.

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Chatgpt and tokenisation

- Inside ChatGPT Behind both seemingly intelligent chatbots and art-making computers, algorithms and data- manipulation techniques turn linguistic and visual data into mathematical objects (like vectors), and combine them in specific ways to produce the desired output.
- This is how ChatGPT is able to respond to your questions.
- When working with a language, a machine first has to break a sentence

or a word down into little bits in a process called tokenization.

- The machine’s data processing model then works with these bits.
 - For example, “there’s a star” can be tokenized to “there”, “is”, “a”, and “star”.
 - There are several tokenisation techniques.
 - A treebank tokenizer breaks up words and sentences based on the rules that linguists use to study them.
 - A sub-word tokenizer allows the model to learn some common words and modifications to that word separately, such as “dusty” and “dustier”/“dustiest”.
 - OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT and the GPT series of large language models, uses a type of sub word tokenizer called byte pair encoding (BPE).
 - In 2022, Amazon released a parallel database of one million utterances in 52 languages, called MASSIVE.
 - ‘Parallel’ means the same utterance is presented in multiple languages. An utterance can be a simple query or phrase.
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Soft power

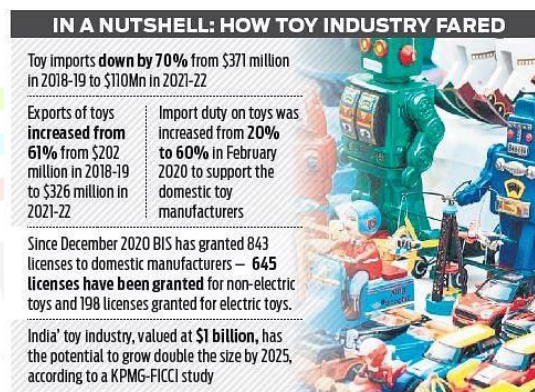
- India convened the Global Buddhist Summit in April primarily to provoke China by promoting Tibetan Buddhism and the Dalai Lama.
- There were no Nepal representatives present.
- The summit was hosted by the International Buddhist Confederation, a Buddhist organization based in India, which has neither a patron nor a member of the Supreme Dhamma Council from Nepal.
- Nobody from Bhutan, a Buddhist nation, was present either. Therefore, the geopolitical tool for India seems to be the promotion of Tibetan Buddhism, which has greater Western appeal.
- The India International Centre for Buddhist Culture and Heritage is coming up in Lumbini, Nepal
- Beijing pursues a multifaceted and flexible approach to promoting Chinese Buddhism abroad, with its specific modalities varying depending on whether the target country is Buddhist-majority, Western, or one of China's Asian competitors
- China utilized Buddhist narratives alongside infrastructure investments in Sri Lanka, just as Cambodia, Laos,

and other Buddhist countries in Southeast Asia do.

- In Nepal, a popular rumors is that China will send five million Buddhist pilgrims and establish hotels and other businesses through its investment arms as a big soft power push.
- It is also rumoured that India will invest more money in Lumbini.

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Toy Industry



- India has recently turned a net exporter of toys, during 2020-21 and 2021-22, ending decades of import dominance.
- Between 2018-19 and 2021-22, toy exports increased from \$109 million (₹812 crores to \$177 million (₹1,237 crore); imports declined from \$371 million (₹2,593 crore) to \$110 million (₹819 crore), official data show.
- They can be cross verified by mirror images of trade figures from corresponding importing or exporting countries.

- The achievement is widely credited to the 'Make in India' initiative launched in 2014, and related policies, official press releases claim.



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