



SUNYA IAS

GS FOUNDATION

**SUBJECT – INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

**LECTURE - 1 TO 9
(HANDWRITTEN NOTES)**

DELHI

JAMMU

BENGALURU

PUNE

AHMEDABAD

HYDERABAD*

International Relations

(1)

Definition: Relation between **STATES** (4 attributes which the state have)

↳ A community of persons permanently occupying a defined territory independent of external control & possessing an organised government.

→ state has '4' elements:

1. Population
2. Territory.
3. Sovereignty.
4. Government.

Nation People who share the community commonality of language, religion, & ethnicity develop a sense of belongingness to one another.

↳ There are certain nations which are not states.

eg:- Kurds → who demands Kurdistan. They might not have territory & Government & might be sovereignty. But they have population.

↳ **NATION** is completely an **EMOTION** (Feeling of connectedness).

* **What is foreign policy?**

• Foreign policy refers to a set of principles, strategies, and actions adopted by a sovereign state to interact with other countries & international actors in pursuit of its national interests.

• **Diplomacy:** There are 4 types of diplomacy.

1. Track 1 Diplomacy :- Government officials of one country meets Government officials from other country.
2. Tracks 1.5 Diplomacy : Government officials meet non-govt officials from other country.
3. Track 2 Diplomacy : Non-govt officials of our country meets non-govt officials of other country (both sides non-govt officials).
4. Track 3 Diplomacy : People to people ties.

→ In Track 1 diplomacy → Govt to govt diplomacy, annual summits, 2+2 dialogues (defence and foreign mins. from one country & defence and foreign mins. from another country, & they will meet), military chief level meetings and NSA level dialogues.

→ In Track 1.5 diplomacy → Govt & non-govt officials.

eg: Raisina dialogue by ORF (Observer's research foundation) + Ministry of External affairs.

→ In Track 2 diplomacy → Non-govt officials of one country interacts with non-govt officials of another country. ↓

eg: NGOs, Think Tanks, Academicians, retired bureaucrats.

eg: Neemrana dialogue between Ind & Pak would be an example of Track 2 diplomacy.

→ In Track 3 diplomacy: People to people interaction. It can be student exchange programmes.

eg: Back channel diplomacy → this is diplomacy conducted away from public gaze.

→ Public diplomacy: Govt of one country engages in the dialogue with the common people of another country.

• POWER

• Hard Power: It is the power of coercion, which includes military & economic powers. eg: US & China.

• Soft Power: Soft power for us is the power of attraction from culture, ~~expressions~~, alternative medicine (yoga, ayurveda), Roman number mythology, Indian mythology etc.

• Smart power: Smart power is optimal mix of hard power & soft power.

- Foreign policy encompasses a range of diplomatic, economic, military & cultural activities aimed at safeguarding & promoting the states security prosperity & values in the global arena. (2)

Key Concepts:-

- Sovereignty: The principle that states have authority over their territory and internal affairs.
- National interest: The goals that a country seeks to achieve in the international arena.
- Power: The ability of a state to influence others to achieve its interest, which can be military, economic & soft power.
- Interdependence: Reflects how countries are connected economically, politically & socially.

Ways to maintain Peace:

1. Diplomacy
2. To promote free trade international organisations & people to people trade.
3. Balance of Power [BoP]

Determinants of Foreign Policy

- Geography
- History
- Ideology
- Economy
- Domestic factors
- International Factors
- Geography :- Unless us & uk, India needs to focus both on continental as well as maritime diplomacy.
 - ↳ India's vast coast line (7500 kms) & being present at the middle of Indian ocean necessitates strong diplomacy with other coastal countries.
 - ↳ India shares large manmade frontiers with pak, china, myanmar etc. which

- require strategic approach to secure our land borders.
- ↳ India's look east & look west policies to define geographically.
 - History: India supports freedom movements across the world based on its own freedom struggle (to both Asia & Africa).
 - ↳ India supported Africa's anti-Apartheid movement.
 - Ideology: India follows democratic socialism along with liberalism for the welfare of its people. (to ensure a welfare state).
 - Economy: New Economic policy. LPG reforms helped India ^{shed} its exposed export pessimism.
 - ↳ India signed 4 EFTAs
 - ↳ Energy security:- India prioritizes its relation with Gulf nations
 - ↳ India pursues relations with lithium triangle [Argentina, Bolivia, & Chile]
 - Domestic Factors: Domestic politics, poverty, hunger, rights of minorities, education
 - International Factors: climate change, terrorism, diseases, globalisation
- # Evolution of India's Foreign Policy:
- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy:
 - Ensuring territorial integrity & sovereignty.
 - Pursuit of international peace & security.
 - Internal development & well being of its citizens
 - Enhancing security. - (land, maritime & digital)
 - Safeguarding national Interest
 - Protecting Indian diaspora.

→ Advancing the global standing

(3/1)

* Phases of evolution:

• Phase I (1947-62): Optimistic Non-Alignment.

↳ This is the phase of optimistic non-alignment & phase of high idealism

↳ India adopted the policy of non-alignment to resist constraining its crisis & to prevent dilution of its sovereignty

↳ India supported de-colonisation in Asia & Africa.

↳ As a co-founder of NAM, India called for 3rd world solidarity

↳ India was involved in regional diplomacies in Korea, Vietnam, Hungary & Suez crisis

↳ This would have ended with the 1962 China-India war, which led to India's humiliating defeat that also led to India's fall globally.

• Phase II: This phase is decade of realism & recovery (1962-71)

↳ India made ^{Pragmatic} choices on its security & political challenges.

↳ India in 1964 also concluded a defence agreement with US.

↳ There was political turbulence, economic distress.

↳ India phased external faced external pressure on Kashmir (Tashkent agreement 1965 from US & UK) → declaration happened in 10th Jan 1966.

↳ Through this agreement both Ind & Pak agreed to withdraw all the arm forces to pre war positions. and to restore diplomatic relations.

↳ India was compelled to borrow grains from USA under a humiliating conditions of PL480

• Phase III (1971-91): Greater Indian Regional Assertion. [very long phase]

↳ India showed remarkable strength of hard power by liberating Bangladesh in Ind-Pak war of 1971.

↳ There was a china, us & USSR equation

↳ India faced sanctions from us & its allies after conducting peaceful nuclear explosion tests, in 1974 pokhara I (also known as smiling Buddha).

↳ USA in response to India's nuclear test formed Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), in 1975. This India's participation even in the civil nuclear trade was denied.

↳ India's status of the world power was not recognised because of so called Hindu's rate of growth i.e., average percentage of 3 to 9 annual growth.

1. State led industrialisation leading to inefficiency
2. Export pessimism.

↳ After the formation of NSG the beginning of nuclear apartheid starts against India.

↳ Collapse of USSR 1991 & the economic crisis of the 1991 - 2 things happened at the end of its this phase

* Economic crisis of 1991 compelled India to relook at its domestic & foreign policy.

• Phase IV: (1991-98) - safeguarding Strategic Autonomy

↳ Dis-integration of USSR led to emergence of us as a single super power. (UNIPOLARITY)

↳ India adopted LPG reforms.

↳ The quest for strategic autonomy focused on securing our nuclear weapon option - POKHARAN-II 1998

↳ India conducted operation shakti & became a de-facto nuclear weapon state.

□ External Environment

1. Development of us, china & pak access. china got closer to pak post the 1962 war.

2. India signed a Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship & cooperation (1971)

↳ means you should be able to have your own choice.

↳ India crossed the nuclear subicon.

↳ India launched look east policy to boost trade with south-east asia.

↳ India normalised relations with Israel following the madrid conference.

• Phase V (1998-2013): India, a Balancing Power

↳ With 9/11 there was an attack on twin towers → and decline of US hegemony. This is the time rise of china as well.

↳ India-US nuclear deal - '123 Agreement'. [Manmohan Singh got credit for this]

↳ India collaborated with china for the climate change & Trade, improved relations with Russia and the emergence of brics has major platform.

↳ India's economic growth was very much visible & in 2008, Lehman brothers collapse in US. many major countries economy was impacted, but India was not.

↳ US could no longer maintain the unipolarity.

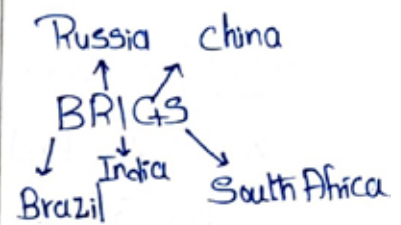
↳ India acquires the attributes of balancing power.

• Phase VI (2013-until now): Energetic Engagement.

↳ China gathers momentum by adopting a more muscular & assertive foreign policy.

↳ USA withdraws from Afghanistan & Trump adopts America's first policy.

↳ West turns increasingly inverse as the in greater protectionism & calls for de-globalisation & xenophobia



- * Fortaleja declaration
- * Contingency reserve arrangement.

* Geopolitics: Study of geographical factors which will influence how there are power relations, international relations & state behaviour.

eg: Scramble for Africa, Melting of ice caps in Arctic region has led to interest in untapped natural resources & geo political interests from Russia, China, US etc

* Geo Strategic: It refers to strategic planning & analysis of countries geographic position & natural resources to achieve long term national objectives (security) often involving military considerations.

* Geo Economics: eg: 1. China's BRI's (Belt & road initiative)
2. India's land & maritime borders management through geostrategic planning.

↳ It focuses on economic aspects of IR which includes trade policies, sanctions, investment, remittances & energy dependencies. (+ FTA, Bilateral Trade agreements)

eg: US sanctions for north Korea, Russia, Iran.



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- ↳ The issue of BREXIT coming up in Europe.
- ↳ There was decline of West & rise of East (China, Japan) & rise of south east Asian countries.
- ↳ Russia's annexation after Crimea

India :

1. India has now energetic agile & fast diplomacy.
2. Sab ka saath, Sab ka vikas & sab ka vishwas is the central theme of India's foreign policy
3. India has emerged one of the major economy (5th largest economy) & also a technological super power.
4. India continues to invest in south cooperation & India shares with the international community the idea of multi polar asia at the core of multipolar world.

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At the moment when the global economy is suffering from the overlapping shocks of the climate crisis, fragility, and conflict, this year's Summit proved that the G20 can still drive solutions to our most pressing issues.

India's G20 Presidency will work to promote the universal sense of One-ness

Non-Alignment Movement [NAM]

□ It was conceived by 5 leaders:

1st summit was held in Belgrade (1961).

1. Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. Gamal Abdel Nasser. (Egypt)
3. Sukarno (Indonesia).
4. Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
5. Yugoslavia's - Josip Broz Tito

• ONE EARTH;
ONE FAMILY,
ONE FUTURE!

- PM NARENDRA MODI.
- Maha Upanishad se

History & Impact of NAM:

- NAM established during the cold war as an effort by the states to not align themselves with or against any major power block - (Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact, NATO).
- The movement traces its origin to BANDUNG conference of 1955 & official foundation happened here in Belgrade - 1961. BANDUNG happened in West Java, Indonesia.
- 3 keywords: Peace PEACE, SELF DETERMINATION, FIGHT
 - Imperialism.
 - Colonialism.

Q. Which new country became a part of NATO?

* Russia never joined NATO.

Impact of NAM:

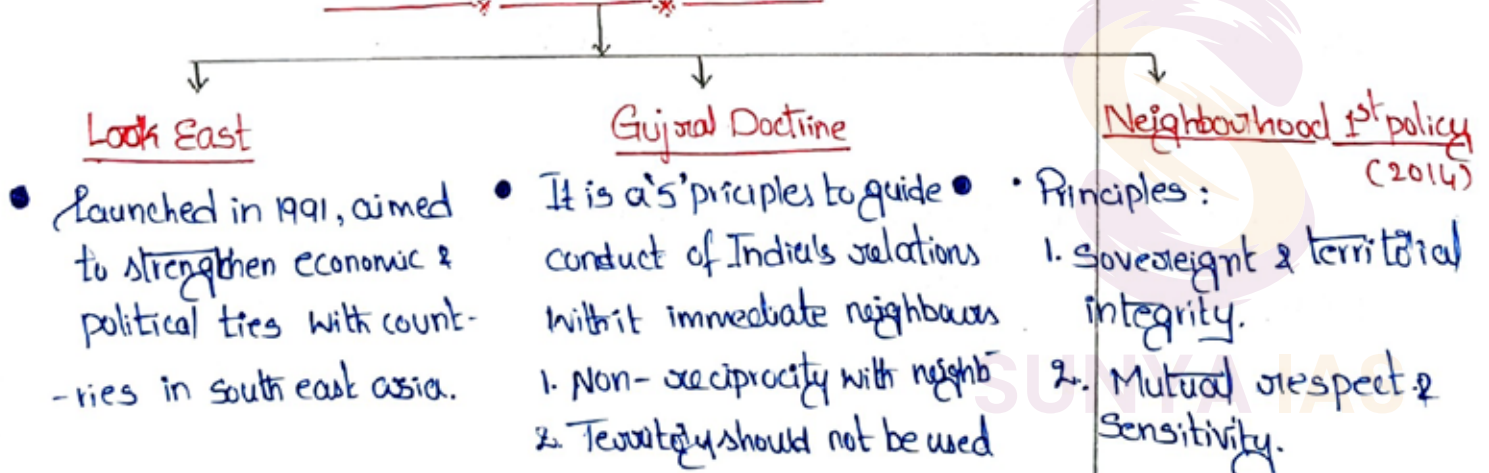
- Promotion of Peace & Sovereignty.
- De-colonisation & support for Independence movements - (Africa, Asia, Latin America)
- Advocacy for economic development & cooperation - NIEO (New International Economic Order)
- Disarmament. stopping the weapon race.
- It was in the favour of UNSC reforms. and was against the dominance of US & USSR in P5

↳ It talks about economic in developing countries.

Current relevance of NAM:

- During COVID-19 pandemic NAM called for international solidarity & equitable access of vaccines to all countries.
- NAM countries have push for nuclear disarmament in UN
- NAM members contribute to UN peace keeping operations & conflict resolution.
- NAM provides a forum to developing countries to discuss impacts of globalisation & advocates of for equitable international economic system.
- Advocacy against unilateralism & talks about multi polarity.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY



Look East

Gujral Doctrine

Neighbourhood 1st policy [2014]

- 2 - against the interest of any other country.
- 3. Non-interference in internal affairs (matters)
- 4. Respect each others territorial sovereignty & integrity
- 5. Settle all disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.
- 3. Non interference in internal affairs.
- 4. shared prosperity
- 5. Connectivity for regional integration.
- 6. Economic cooperation
- 7. People to people exchanges.

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India - china :

• Territorial Boundary Dispute

1. Western sector - Ladakh :- Sovereignty over Aksai Chin (AC) is contested between Ind & China.

2. China exercises control over the region aligning with McDonald line. However India asserts AC to rightfully belong to it as per British era Johnson line.

2. Central Sector : (Himachal & Uttarakhand) :- Relatively minor territorial disagreements are seen here. Map exchanges have happened & there is a broad consensus

3. Eastern Sector (Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh) : India Legitimacy of McMahon line is contested by china it seized 1914 Simla agreement as void, bcauz it argues that Tibetan signatories lacked the authority to sign on behalf of china.

* The absence of universally recognised LAC has led to frequent border skirmishes & incursions. like DEMCHOK [2014], Depsang [2015], Doklam [2017]

* There is a difference in Ideology & political structure. China has authoritarian structure, whereas India has a democratic govt.

• Economic

1. Trade deficit : There is a large trade deficit & (import) economic import dependence on china (API).

2. Investment & Infrastructure : Chinese investment in India's labouring country / countries part of it BRI are seen as strategic encirclements.

* CPEC : China-pakistan economic corridor (part of BRI) connects Kashgar (China) to Gwadar (Kutchi) Pak

BRI ↓
Belt & Road
Initiative

- as it violates its sovereignty & territorial integrity.

3. Strategic Rivalry: 1. Military buildup on borders & IOR
[Indian Ocean Region]

2. Regional influence: china's influence in S. Asia & Indian ocean region increases the strategic rivalry and seen as string of pearls to encircle India.

4. Trans boundary Water Management: china's upstream position gives it strategic leverage over Brahmaputra & other rivers china's extensive dam building activities raise concerns over sustainable water sharing.

* India is concerned over cyber security especially chinese technology & telecommunication equipments. highlight the issues of surveillance, espionage

* Hosting that exiled tibetan community & adhering to one china policy requires delicate balance on India's part.

* India voice its concerns against the persecution of the UIGHUR Muslims.

• China's Geo Political ambitions:

1. china's salami slicing strategy.

2. china's 5 finger policy.

3. china's string of pearls.

4. BRI.

5. ~~Debt~~ trap diplomacy / check book diplomacy.

1. Salami slice - in military terms it means divide & conquer strategy with incremental threat & alliances to not neutralize opposition.

2. Five Finger Policy: 1. Ladakh: gaining control on

Recently 10 years $\frac{4}{2}$
of anniversary happened to BRI

Ladakh will provide unstoppable access to Pakistan.

II. Nepal, III Sikkim - access to Sikkim will offer strategic advantage to India's chicken neck.

IV. Butan, V. Arunachal Pradesh.

6. China South-China Sea - China's Nine-Dash Line → add on (+)

3. China's string of pearls - Geo political & strategic initiative with network of Chinese funded or owned control ports & other maritime infra facilities.

eg: Gwadar port (Pak), Hambantota port (Sri Lanka), Chittagong port (Bangladesh) & Djibouti (Africa).



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China's BRI:

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• Implications for India's security & regional influence:

→ BRI - launched in 2013 by Xi Jinping. It's the infrastructure & economic project aimed at enhancing global trade & stimulating economic growth, across Asia, Africa & Europe.

→ It has 2 components, 1. Silk Road Economic Belt which connects China to Europe through central Asia
2. Maritime Silk Road, connecting China to South East Asia to Africa to Europe.

• Implications for India's security : ↓

1. Strategic encirclement :- This 'string of pearls' strategy which involves Chinese presence in Indian Ocean region raises concerns about China's strategic intentions & India's security.

2. Border security concerns :- Infrastructure close to India borders especially in Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan etc can lead to quicker mobilisation of Chinese forces in the event of conflict.

3. Sovereignty & Territorial Integrity : CPEC passes through POK violates India's sovereignty & territorial integrity.

4. Maritime security threats :- China's increasing naval presence in the IOR could challenge India's fear of influence in the region.

• Implications on India's regional Influence:

1. Economic Influence: As countries of India's neighbourhood participate in BRI, their economic dependency on china may increase.
2. Competition for resources: - BRI may lead to competition b/w India & china for natural resources & investment opportunities in neighbouring countries.
3. Diplomatic Isolation: India's refusal to join BRI contrast with enthusiastic participation of some of its neighbours

Way Forward:

1. Alternate model of development.
2. People to people ties.
3. Collaborations
4. Settled disputes. (through high level talks & existing dialogue mechanisms).
5. Manufacturing / Trade & ↓ dependence.
6. Economic diplomacy: development aid, trade agreements to strengthen ties with neighbouring making a compelling alternative to chinese investments.
7. Maritime security: Enhancing the naval capability & cooperating with other Indian Ocean rim countries to safeguard its interests.
 - * SAGAR
 - * Net security provider
 - * The vision of Indo-Pacific which calls for freedom of trade navigation & rules based order.

Hearts of Diamonds:

↳ chambahar, loan.

- ↳ Dugm, Oman.
- ↳ Assumption, Seychelles.
- ↳ Sabang, Indonesia.
- ↳ Changi, Singapore.

* Strong Strait of Malacca?

India - Nepal :

- Indian Nepal relations : India & Nepal relations are underpinned by shared history, culture, religion & extensive people to people contact.
 - * Hinduism & Buddhism being major links, there are pilgrim sites through which people interacting. They have spiritual & cultural bonds.
 - * The open border facilitates family ties & cultural exchanges. This allows for inter marriages & shared festivals.
- The treaty of peace and friendship in 1950 actually laid the foundation of this relation. Providing close cooperation in matters of defense & strategic interests
- India is Nepal's largest trade partner & economic aid from India helps in development of Nepal.
- Nepal's vast hydro power potential offers mutual benefit. eg: Pancheswar multi-purpose project, Arun-3 Hydro electric project. The progress has been slow due to bureaucratic hurdles & disagreements.
- Transit & Connectivity : India provides transit rights to Nepal for trading with another countries as Nepal is land locked.
 - ↳ Rail links & Integrated check posts (ICPs) have been proposed to improve connectivity.

↳ Ramayana Circuit, Pashupati Nath Gyodhya bus service,

Issues:

• Territorial disputes & Border management:

1. Border Dispute: In 2020, Nepal produced a new political map including the areas of Kalapani, Lipulekh & Limpiyadhwa, which India claims to be a part of its territory. This led to diplomatic stand off & With India rejecting the map of Nepal:
2. Open border concerns: Illegal trafficking, unauthorised crossings (human trafficking, drug trafficking, Gold smuggling etc).
3. Infrastructure development: India's construction of roads (such as the road connecting Lipulekh pass) it was happened in May 2020. It is viewed by Nepal violating its own sovereignty.

• Economic Relations:

1. Trade imbalance: Nepal-India trade heavily favours India. Nepal seeks better market access & fewer trade barriers.
 - Issues like delays, logistic challenges & need for additional transit routes through India are frequently discussed topics by bilateral discussions.
- Political & strategic interests:
 1. Perception of India's interference: In Nepal's internal politics have occasionally strained the relations.
eg: In 2015, Economic blockade in Nepal.

2. Strategic Rivalry: Growing Chinese influence in Nepal under BRI challenges India's traditional influence in Nepal.

The History of Border Dispute (blw Nepal & India)

• India & China Nepal border disputes over Kalapani, Lipulekh pass & Limpiyadhura its ~~at~~ ^{at} the tri-junction between India, Nepal & China ^{and} (Susta area).

→ Kalapani: 1. The Kali river in the Kalapani region demarcates the border blw India & Nepal

2. The treaty of Sugauli signed by Kingdom of Nepal & British India, after Anglo-Nepal war, 1816 located Kali river as Nepal's west boundary with India.

3. Kalapani is the valley administered by India as a part of Pithoragarh

→ Discrepancy in locating source of Kali river: Discrepancy has led to boundary dispute.

Nepal Stand

1. Kali river originates from stream, Limpiyadhura north west of Lipulekh. Thus KILL fall east to the river & part of Nepal's Dharachula district.

2. Lipulekh removes from country's map by the kings to get favours from India

India Stand

1. Kali river originates well below the Lipulekh pass & Sugauli treaty does not demarcates area north of the strings.

2. Administrative & revenue records of 19th c also shows Kalapani on the Indian side.

* The change of course of Gandak is the reason for dispute in the Susta area.

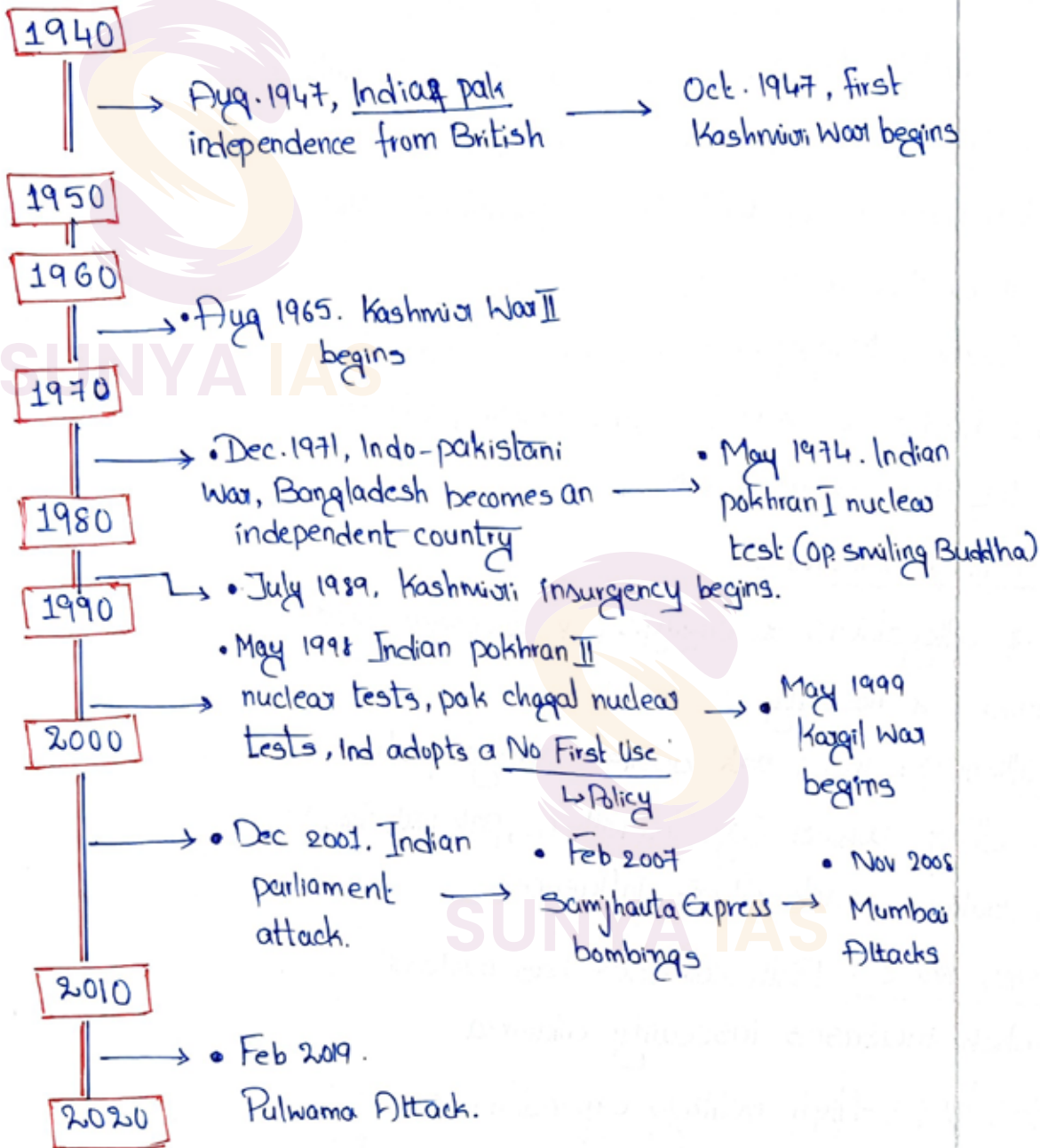
Way forward:

- India & Nepal relations encompasses complex inter-plate of cooperation & contension.
- While the shared cultural ties & geographical proximity offer the strong foundation for the partnership. Issues like Territorial disputes, trade imbalance & influence from external powers like china present on-going challenges. Addressing these concerns through dialogues, respecting each other sensitivities & building on areas of mutual interests like energy cooperation, investment, infrastructure & disaster management. can pay the way to more robust bilateral relationships.
- Shared river systems necessitates cooperation on water management & flood control. While treaties like mahakali treaty exist issues over water sharing & environmental management continue to be the points of negotiation.

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INDIA - PAKISTAN HISTORY OF CONFLICT

4/3



- The relationship b/w India & Pakistan is one of the most complex & challenging in International relations characterising by periods of intense rivalry interspersed by with dialogue, attempts & peace.

Territorial disputes & Border Management:

1. Kashmir Conflict :- The issue had led to several wars and continuous unrest in the region.
2. Siachen Glacier :- The highest battle ground on earth where the military stand offs b/w continues despite

harsh conditions.

3. Border skirmishes: frequent ceasefire violations along LoC escalate tensions & undermine peace initiatives.
4. Cross border terrorism: India accused pak for state sponsored terrorism & highlights chinese pakistan's policy 'Bleeding India through 1000 cuts'
5. Fencing & Border Management: India has fenced much of its border to prevent illegal crossing & terrorism reflecting the deep security concerns.

Security & Military dynamics:

1. Proxy wars: allegations of engaging & espionage incre-
-ase suspensions & hostility.
2. Strategic alliances: Ind & pak seeks strategic partner-
-ships with other powers (eg: Ind with us, pak with china)
to counter balance each others influence.
3. Nuclear arms race: Both countries has nuclear
weapons which increases insecurity dilemma.
4. Military spending: High military expenditure on
both sides will lead to diversion of money impacting
social welfare & economic growth.

Economic Dimension:-

1. Trade potential vs Reality: Despite potential for bilate-
-ral trade political issues restrict economic engagement.
 2. Energy Cooperation: Proposed Iran, pak & Ind gas pipe-
-line faces political challenges.
- * Due to trade restrictions much of India & pak trades
occurs through^{via} 3rd countries like UAE, increasing the cost

and inefficiency

3. Indus Water Treaty: Faces challenges from its growing water scarcity & climate change impact.

Diplomatic & political effort:

1. SAARC remains largely ineffective due to Ind-pak rivalry which hinders regional integration.

2. Shimla agreement:

→ continuing in next class.



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SHIMLA AGREEMENT: The 1972 agreement set to lay down principle for peaceful resolution of disputes. However because of ongoing conflicts its success has been very limited.

→ It was result of Indo-Pak war 1971 where East Pakistan got independence.

Objectives:

- Put an end to conflict & confrontations. Promote the harmony & friendly relations.
- Respect each others sovereignty, unity & integrity
- Not to disturb each others internal affairs.

Result/Outcome:-

- India returned prisoners of war along with territories it captured.

Key clauses of the Shimla Agreement:

- Relations between both countries were to be governed by the principles & purpose of the UN charter.
- Both the government take steps in their power to prevent hostile propaganda against each other and to encourage spreading such information which would develop friendly relations among Ind-Pak.
- To actively bring back communications by the way among the two countries there had to be steps taken.
- Delegates from both countries take action to meet occasionally & discuss necessary details.
- The agreement will come into force with effect from when the Instrument of Ratification will be exchanged,

IR

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* Seize fire agreement:-

While this have temporarily reduced hostilities but its long-term sustainability is questionable without solving underlying issues.

subject to its ratification by both countries as per their constitutional procedures.

- While the representatives of either side will come together often to discuss upcoming modalities & arrangements to bring peace & stability as well as a final settlement on the Jammu & Kashmir issue, the release of POWs. They are also to renew diplomatic relations. Both government's heads would meet at a mutual agreed time convenient to both in the future.

Composite dialogue Process: Various rounds of talks have tried to address underlying issues. However it was often derailed by incidence of violence/terrorism

Socio-cultural & humanitarian issues:

- People to people contact.
- Visa restrictions & political tensions and limit cultural exchange.
- Reinforces stereotypes & misunderstanding.

Partitions / Legacy: The trauma & narratives of 1947 continue to shape perceptions with historical grievance affecting contemporary politics.

Religious & Minority Rights : intolerance

→ Incidents of religious rights, & military persecution also becomes the point of bilateral conference.

eg: Bilateral talks.

cricket diplomacy & Kartarpur corridor.

→ In 2019, opening of Kartarpur corridor was to facilitate religious pilgrimage & cultural exchange.

→ It connects Darbar Sahib Gurudwara, Pak with Rudra IR
baba nanashik.

→ Connects → Gurudwara Darbar Sahib - Pak & Gurud-
wara Deva baba - Punjab.

→ It commemorates 550th birth anniversary celebration
of Guru nanakji. This agreement will facilitates visa → Guru nanakdevji
free movement. founder of Sikkism.

Way forward:

→ Victims of terrorism do not sit together with perpe-
trators of perpetrator of terrorism to discuss terrorism - Jaishankar.

→ Amidst the ongoing crisis in pak, India must prio-
ritise its border security & enhance its military pre-
paredness to contain insurgencies, cross border agg-
ression & provocation from pak.

→ India can strengthen its economic & strategic ties
with Iran & other central asian countries to control
pak influence the region.

→ Utilising regional & global groupings to talk about
terrorism emanating from pak & there by isolating it.

→ Military to military dialogue to directly discuss &
resolve security issues.

→ Developing a joint mechanism to combat terrorism
by intelligence sharing & coordinating action.

→ Water sharing agreements like Indus water treaty.
cooperative management of shared water based on
sustainable principles can address sustainable conflicts

→ It requires both countries to establish permanent
Indus commission.

→ While pak has rights to ICJ, IWT allows India to build run of the river hydro power projects & do not allow storage of water.

IWT provides 3 dispute Mechanisms:

1. India can use its diplomatic leverage to isolate pak internationally & expose its alleged support for terrorism & human rights violation.
2. With pak facing economic challenges, Ind can leverage its economic growth & stability to attract FDI & have closer economic ties with other nations.
3. Reviving SAARC as a platform for regional integration can help improve bilateral relationships.

* Krishan Ganga & Rette on chenab river.

INDIA - BANGLADESH

★ Key notes: Largest border sharing.

Textile / Jute.

Teesta River.

- PM of Bangladesh sheikh Hasina returned to power for the consecutive term.

Historical Ties:

- Bangladesh 1971 (Liberation War) → India provided critical military & material support to Bangladesh.
- There was raise of anti-India sentiment in 1970 due to water & border disputes.
- 100th CAA ⇒ Enclaves exchange & retention of adverse possessions.

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Economic :

- Bangladesh has emerged as India's largest trading partner.
- In 2022 both nations concluded joint feasibility CEPA.
- India ^{is the} 2nd biggest trade partner in Bangladesh with export to 2 million dollars.

Infrastructure :

- In 2023, Akhaura & Fqartala was inaugurated that connects Bangladesh's north east to Tripura.
- Has given access to chattogram & mongla ports.
- India will focus on matabari port being built by Bangl [BIMSTEC master plan to connect transports].
- LBA has helped to make infra more robust.

DEFENCE :

Army - Exercise SAMPRITI

Navy - Bongo sagar.

Energy :

- High level of energy imports from India
- Rooppur nuclear power plant - Bangladesh - [Russia, Ind.]
- Also provides energy access.

ISSUES :

• Environmental & Water :

✓ Teesta River water sharing.

✓ Challenging in allocating river water b/w both countries.

✓ India & Bangladesh shares 54 common rivers. Only two treaty have been signed.

- Ganga River treaty
- Kushiara River treaty.

Other rivers like Keny & Teesta are pending.

Tipaimukh Dam: Concerns over potential adverse effects on Bangladesh due to the dam on Barak Rr.

Security:

- Security & border management like illegal killing etc
- Rohingyas refugee crisis - regional security challenge posed by influx by rohingya refugees by Bangladesh can spill over to India
- Drug smuggling & Human trafficking
 - ↳ Golden triangle - Vietnam, Laos, Thailand.
 - ↳ Golden Crescent - Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran

Economy:

- Trade imbalance, trade is heavily favoured towards India and efforts are needed to address an informal trade issues.

Infrastructure & Connectivity:-

- Address delivery & development deficit in timely manner.
- Connectivity & transit rights to be improved for mutual benefit for both countries

Geo Political Influence:

- China's engagement with Bangla - part of BRI has implications for regional security.

Way forward:

1. Implementing smart border management solutions that used AI, GPlate 24/7.
2. Periodic sharing of hydrological data & ultimate sharing of river water.

3. Intelligence sharing & coordinate management to tackle drug traffic & organised crime.
4. Creation of new awareness of trade & technology and Infrastructure.

INDIA - SRILANKA

History:

- There are strong cultural ties b/w the countries. Many Srilankans tracing their heritage to India. Buddhism is an important religion. We have long religious, cultural, trade ties
- India provided a million dollars of aid to SL during SL Economic crisis. crisis.

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- History: There are strong cultural ties between the countries. Many Sri Lankans tracing their heritage to India.
 - Buddhism is an important religion.
 - We have long religious, cultural & trade ties.
 - India provided a million dollars of aid to Sri Lanka during SL economic crisis.
- Defence :-
 1. SLINEX
 2. MITR SAKTHI
 - Both the countries are significant Indian ocean countries, hence peace & shared prosperity are the common goals.
 - Joined union for connectivity which includes renewable energy cooperation, Port connection & Grid connectivity.
- Economy: India is Sri Lanka's biggest export destination.
 - * UPI - SL had adopted India's UPI payment gateway
 - * FDI - FDI from India has grown periodically
 - In 2022, India was the biggest source for tourism in SL. It was due to geographic factor & infrastructure factor.
- Maritime Security: SLINEX - strategic location of SL necessitates the cooperation in maritime security to combat piracy, terrorism & illegal fishing.
- Issues:
 - Civil war: IPKF (Indian Peace - Keeping Force) involved in SL civil war remains a sensitive aspect of relation highlighting the complexity of Direct rebellion in neighbouring country.
 - Chinese Presence: China growing influence is seen by India with a suspicion particularly regarding

Strategic aspect like Hambantota port.

- Fisheries Dispute: Issue of fishermen from both crossing International imbalance which lead to detentions & tensions. Although like joint working group on fisheries aimed to resolve issues. However it impacts livelihoods & still fights happens in palk strait & Gulf of Mannar.
- Tamil Ethnic Issue: The Ethnic conflict in SL involving Tamil minority has been sensible topic, India has historically been concerned about the welfare & rights of Tamil community Rights in Sri Lanka.
- Katcha Theevu Island:
 - Is an uninhabited area in palk strait.
 - 14 nautical miles from Rameswaram.
 - The issue is on sovereignty & fishing rights of the Island.

INDIA - USA

India - US relation gone transformation over the years evolving from a phase of cautious engagement to becoming strategic partners. This relationship is multi-dimensional covering economic ties, defence ties, strategic ties and people to people connection.

Historical evolution:

1. Post-independence - 1971 :

- Marked by a mix of competition & cooperation.
- US providing food aid to India.
- Pakistan getting close to US.

→ Difference emerged over cold war & regional politics [1962 war].

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2. 1971 - 1990:

→ characterised by competition especially after India's alignment with USSR.

→ In 1974 - Pokharan - I which led to nuclear apartheid against India.

3. 1990 - 2000:

→ With USSR disintegration, India lost its biggest ally. It became a unipolar world with us becoming the global superpower.

→ During 1st Gulf war, US fighter planes who refueled in India.

→ India took LPG reforms.

→ Pokharan II → 1998.

→ 18 rounds of negotiation took place.

4. 2000 onwards:

→ 9/11 attack.

→ After 9/11, US chose Pakistan as a partner to end terrorism.

→ India extended its relation with Iran with IPI pipelines.

→ US asked India to end its relation with Iran.

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* India - US cooperation:

• Defence:

↳ From 1965 to 2005, no defence equipment was sold to India.

↳ Right now, \$ 20bn.

↳ Civil Nuclear Deal.

↳ 10 years framework was signed in 2005, renewed in 2015.

- Joint exercises
- Intelligence sharing
- Joint training.

↳ 2016 → India got the tag of 'Major defense partner'.

↳ 2018 → '2+2' dialogue started.

↳ India was placed in category 1 of strategic trade authorisation (STA) allows India to have sensitive technologies from us.

• 4 foundational agreements:

- General security of military information agreement (GSOMIA) - 2002.

↳ Two countries would protect any classified information or technology that they shared.

- Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement - [LEMOA] - 2016. : Allows the militaries of the 2 countries to replenish from each others bases and access suppliers, spare parts and service from each others land facilities, air bases and ports.

- Communications compatibility and security Agreement [COMCASA] - 2018: - Allows us to provide India

With its encrypted communications equipment and systems so that Indian & US military commanders, aircrafts & ships, can communicate through secure networks during peace & war.

- Basic Exchange & co-op Agreement [BECA-2020]
 - ↳ Provision of targeting & navigation information from US system.
 - ↳ Help India get real time access to American geospatial intelligence to enhance accuracy.

• Nuclear and space :

- 123 agreement - 2008
- Space ties.

• Economic Engagement :

- Bilateral trade exceeds \$ 140 bn with us by a significant source of FDI.

• Combating Terrorism : Especially after us withdrawal from Afghanistan.

• Indo-Pacific Strategy : Free, open & inclusive Indo-pacific with rules based order and FON & peaceful settlement of disputes ; QUAD.

• Innovation & Technology : IT, Biotech & Health sector.

• Climate change & Environment Co-operation : Emphasis on RS, emission reduction as seen in US-India climate & clean energy agenda partnership, 2030.

• Education & People to People ties :

↳ Indian diaspora.

↳ Indian diaspora in us, one of the largest & most

* Climate & Clean Energy Agenda

Partnership-2030

↓
India-US.

influential & contributes significantly to socio-economic development of both the nations.

- Cultural ambassadors - Diaspora : Facilitate business connection & are influential in political sphere by advocating closer ties between India & US.

↳ The diaspora's influence is evident from high-level engagement including 'Howdi-Modi' & 'Namaste Trump events.

↳ Diaspora helped in 123 deal.

* QUAD

- Formed as a response to 2004 Tsunami.
- From 2017, China's aggressive foreign policy caused the countries to group again.
- Indo Pacific partnership for maritime domain awareness.
- Cyber security, space observation.
- 5G supplier diversification (TSMC).
- Resilient supply chains for semiconductors.
- People to people ties; QUAD fellowship to studies to pursue STEM studies.

Issues :

1. Russia : Despite CAATSA, India took a waiver from US for S-400.

→ India abstained in Ukraine's conflict in voting in UN.

→ India's dependence on Russia for imports of arms (60-70%).

2. Pakistan: US military aid to Pakistan especially F-16, raises concern for India regarding regional security dynamics.

3. Trade & Economic Issues: Disagreement over IPR & high tariffs.

- Trade protectionism.
- India is removed from GST list.
- Immigration & visa policies. (changes in US visa policy - especially H-1B visa affect the mobility of professionals and students).

4. Geo-Political alignments: India's strategic autonomy manifested by its relation with Russia & Iran conflicts sometime US interested, particularly involving sanctions and regional security.

Way Forward: India - US relations are poised at critical juncture with both nations recognising each other as key strategic partners shaping 21st century. Despite inevitable divergence, the breadth of co-operation across various sectors underscore robust partnership. Navigating various challenges will require.

- a. Sustained dialogue.
- b. Mutual respect.
- c. Shared commitment to democratic values, and
- d. multilateralism.

The partnership future will significantly depend on balancing core national interest with broader strategic subjects objective of maintaining stable,

open & including intellectual diversity.

INDIA - RUSSIA

* Characterised by long-standing, multi-faceted partnership rooted in historical ties, strategic co-op & mutual respect.

* 1971: Treaty of friendship & peace.

* 2000: Establishment of first ever strategic partnership b/w Russia & India making the beginning of annual bilateral summits.

- "Special & privileged strategic partnership."

Areas of co-operation:—

• Defence & Security: Significant portion of India's defence capabilities originates from Russia including critical technologies and critical assets like nuclear-powered submarines.

→ Defence co-operation has evolved to include joint developments & technology transfer.

→ BrahMos.

• Civil - Nuclear Co-operation:

• Kudankulam power plant.

• India values Russian support on Kashmir issue @ UNSC.

• Economic Interest: • Trade.

• Russia provides essential energy resource to India & there is ongoing effort for investment & trade links including development of new trade

route & co-operation in Russia's far east.

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• INSTC

↳ Multimodal transportation route linking Indian ocean and Persian Gulf via Iran (Caspian sea) and onwards to N. Europe to St. Petersburg

↳ Starts from Mumbai goes to Bandar Abbas port and Bandar-e-Anzali (Iran), crosses Caspian sea to reach Astrakhan (Moscow) & St. Petersburg (Russia).

↳ Might be affected due to Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Challenges:

1. China factor: The growing China - Russia partnership presents a complex challenge necessitating careful navigation by India to maintain its strategic autonomy & balance relations with global powers.

2. Persistent low level of eco-ties:

↳ Despite strong ~~are~~ military ties.

↳ Trade volume not reflecting the trade potential.

3. Too much dependence on Russia for arms import:

↳ Need to diversify.

↳ Diversification by India & Russia's closeness with Pak has introduced new dynamics in the relationship requiring open communication & mutual understanding.

INDIA - JAPAN

1. Trade of investment:

↳ CEPA (In 2011)

↳ Delhi metro.

↳ Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) & collaborations on SHINKASEN semi high speed trains.

2. Strategic Cooperation: • Japanese Investment in NE India
• Domestic currency swap agreements. • Shared vision for rules-based Indo-Pacific (very natural - bcz of China).
• AAGC to counter China's BRI.

3. Defence Co-operation: 1. Joint military exercise. 2. 2+2 dialogue. 3. Acquisition & Cross Servicing Agreement (ACSA) & mutual Logistic Support Agreement (MLSA).
4. Malabar exercise. 5. Defence tech transfer.

4. Global Partnership: 1. Joint effort towards UNSC candidacy.
2. Co-op on climate change, disaster risk reduction.
3. Commitment to nuclear disarmament particularly concerning Korean peninsula.

Areas of Weakness :-

1. Economic Challenges: • India's Withdrawal from RCEP
• Underachievement of CEPA.

2. Defence:

↳ Certain projects like US's Ambitroas Amphibious aircraft & Japan's Soryu class submarine have faced hurdles.

↳ ACSA & HLSA were signed but seen less comprehensive as other intl. agreements.

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* Geographical regions are important for prelims: ↓

1. Sinai Peninsula (region)

2. The Levant (region)

- Aleppo
- Golan Heights
- West Bank
- Al-Aqabah
- Gaza Strip.

3. Mediterranean sea (→ In which country have boundaries?)

4. Location — a. Syria

b. Iran

c. Gulf Countries.

5. Members of Gulf cooperation council.

6. Houthi Rebels from Yemen.

U.A.E — 1. COP28

2. UPI - IPP link

3. CEPA.

4. Localised currency swap Agreement (LCSA)

* Gulf countries — 7 — ① Iraq ② Kuwait ③ Saudi Arabia
④ Bahrain ⑤ Qatar ⑥ U.A.E ⑦ Oman.

* GCC → (Gulf) - (Iran). [Gulf countries except Iraq].

• Iran is not included in both bcz South Saudi Arabia & Iran Conflict.

• Also Yemen is not included bcz relations worse.

PYO's (already completed topics)

1. In respect of Ind-SL relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy (2022).

2. India is an age old friend of Sri Lanka. Discuss India's role in the recent crisis in SL in the light of Presiding statement.

3. China is using its economic relation & positive trade surplus as tools to develop potential military power in Asia. In light of this statement discuss like its impact on India as a neighbour.

4. The time has come for Ind & Jap to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global & strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia & world as a whole.

5. Economic ties b/w Ind-Sap while growing in the recent years are still far below the potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting their growth (10M).

* Religion Perspective:

- Israel is a Jewish state.
- Saudi Arabia is a Sunni state.
- Iran is a Shia state.

* Shia-Sunni conflict
i.e., Iran-SA conflict
it is also said Iran supports
Yemen's Houthi Rebels
bcz to destabilise SA.

* The Levant Region:

- Syria
- Lebanon.
- Israel
- Jordan
- Sinai peninsula of Egypt.
- Cyprus island [Located in Mediterranean Sea].
- Hatay province of Turkey.

* Name — West Asia or Middle East.

also includes Caucasian Nations (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan).

- Middle East = West Asia + Egypt - 3 Caucasian nations.
It overlaps the West Asia.

- * Golden Heights (Occupied by Israel)
- * Sea of Galilee. → This is a fresh water lake
- * Gaza strip & West Bank. → It lies on the west of R. Jordan.
- * Dead sea.

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INSTC - passes through Azerbaijan.

- * India - West Asia Relations: The relations have deep historical roots evolving significant over a period of time particularly in the post independence era & more distinctly after 2014 with strategic policies & diplomatic engagements (Azerbaijan - Nagorno-Karabakh conflict).

□ Evolution of relations:

- * Historical connections: - • Early trade b/w IVC & modern regions like Bahrain & Mesopotamia (ANCIENT TIES)
- * Post Independence: India established strong relations with west Asian nations post independence aligning with leaders like Egypt - Gamal Abdul Nasser & participating in Non Alignment Movement (NAM).
 - India's efforts to strengthen the ties have occasionally being complicated by Pak influenced regions & it's implications for India.
- * Policy shift since 2014:
 - Look West policy: India aims to secure national interest while steering clear of Regional Arab Politics.
 - Economic & Strategic Engagement:
 - ↳ India - UAE SEPA Council
 - ↳ Saudi Arabia involved in jfo platform.
 - ↳ Engaged in forums like India - Arab co-operation forum.
- * De-hypenation Policy:
 - India nuanced relation with Israel & Palestine fostering relations with both entities separately
 - India supports & states solution.

[nuanced means Careful]

* Majid Achievements:

- Strategic cooperations → UAE's extradition of wanted terrorists
- International recognitions. → India's invitation as the Guest of Honour in OIC Summit in 2019 marked diplomatic milestone.
- I2U2 → Israel India, UAE, USA on the projects aimed at regional stability, economic growth & sustainable development.
- IMEC → India middle East Europe Economic Corridor
 - ↳ Seen as counter to the china's BRI (Belt Road Initiated). (Infrastructure, movements, Rails, Roads).
- Global Gateway [Europe Unions].
- PGII Partnership for Global Infrastructure & Investment
 - ↳ In the 48th G7 summit, USA along with G7 allies unveiled PGII
 - ↳ PGII is relaunch of B3W → Build Back Better World.
 - ↳ Seen as values driven, high impact & transparent infrastructure partnership & it is G7's counter to china's BRI.
 - ↳ G7 will mobilize \$600 bn by 2027.
- ★ ADGC → b/w India & Japan.
- ★ Blue dot network → It is a us led by Japan & Australia brings together Govt, private sector & civil society to promote high quality trusted standards for global infrastructure investments.

* Peace

1. Energy
2. Trade : West Asia is India's largest trading bloc
• Hence, essential for economic engagement.

3. Strategic & Maritime Security: Regional stability impacts India's strategic interests & control over critical maritime routes.

4. Diaspora: Significant Indian community in West Africa & Asia underlines India's foreign policy & economic considerations.

* India - Africa Relations

• MAGHREB region: Comprises of Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Western Sahara.

→ Arab Spring: It is a wave of pro democratic protests and uprisings that took place in Middle East & North Africa begin in 2010 & 2011 challenging some of regions authoritarian regimes.

→ Tunisia's Jasmine revolution started by self evolution of Mohammad Bouazizi.

* SAHARA desert region: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia etc.

* Sub Sahara region & SAHEL region: Which is one of the world's poorest region because of ① Extremities of climate ② Lack of natural resources, infrastructures...

* Amazon basin, Congo basin and Barneo Mekong basin.

PYQ in 2023 on Congo basin

Q. Democratic Republic of Congo has the largest reserve of cobalt in the world which is essential for batteries.

* 10th of African countries - Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti → includes Ethiopian plateaus and Ogaden desert, Eritrean & Somalia coasts.

* East African Community: It is a customs union & common market aiming to be a monetary union & a political federation.

□ Military Coup

- * **Coup in Gabon (2023)** Gabon shares land border with Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, & Republic of Congo.
 - Gabon is known as Africa's last Eden.
 - Member of OPEC+
- * **Coup in NIGER-2023** → 2023, 2021.
- * **Coup in Mali** → 2022
 - Niger is the largest country in West Africa & earlier French colony, so French is official language.
 - ↳ Has Gold mining Reserve & significant share of Global Uranium production.
- * **African Union**: Continental body with 55 member states launched in 2002 pushing for African FTA to create the world's largest Free Trade area since WTO in 1995.

INDIA - AFRICA RELATIONS

- **Geo Economic Importance**: Africa's growth, FTA, Trade, Food Security, Investment, Infrastructure, Energy needs ties with the idea of India's economic strategy.
- **Geo Strategic Significance**:
 - 1. Piracy control, 2. Military basis & 3. Countering non-state actors like Boko Haram in Nigeria.
 - Spices of Indian Ocean.
 - Cobalt reserve.
- **Geo Political Motives**:
 - Gaining political support for India in International reforms.
 - Counter balancing China.
- **Phases of Ind - Africa relationship**
- * **Post Independence**:
 - ↳ From 1950 - 1960s → Solidarity on Anti Colonialism and Non Alignment Movement (NAM)
 - ↳ Limited support for India in Indo - China war.

* 1970s & 80s: Support & cooperation in Multilateral forum (including UNO) IR

* 1990 onwards: Focus on economic planning policy & private sector engagement.

↳ India's increase in focus on Africa due to Chinese presence which also brings more Indian actions.

• Nature of co-operation:

* Institutional engagement:— Initiatives like India Africa Forum Summit since 2008.

↳ Growth in Trade, Investment and Infrastructure projects.

↳ Political & Diplomatic engagements.

* Africa has 60% of world's arable land.

• Comparison With Chinese approach:

* Forum of China - Africa Cooperation:— With China being Africa's biggest trade partner since 2009.

↳ Establishing military basis (Disburi) & Defence forums.

↳ China creates Debt trap, China has imposing trade models which does not include local capacity & opportunities.

↳ Opaque & adhoc rules of engagement.

↳ It leads to exploitative relationships & confers suspicious.

* India promotes Equality & mutual growth focusing on areas, clean energy, climate resilience, maritime security & Blue energy.

Q. The recent addition of African Union into G20 offers new opportunities & challenges. Discuss.

Q. The recent military coup in Africa have distributed regional stability. Highlight the causes for this coup & Discuss what role India can play in ensuring peace and stability in the region.

• Europe

→ EU → Nordic → Baltic → Scandinavian.

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* Modi's 10 guiding principles for Indo-Africa ties. [study]

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• EU relationship with India :

EU → It's political & Economical Union of 27* European Countries that are bound by treaties & shared policies & standard.

* History of EU: 1952 → European Coal & Steel Community was found under Paris Agreement which has 6 countries i.e, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

→ EEC - European Economic Community by Treaty of Rome in 1957

→ Schengen Agreement paved way of open borders without control of passports in 1995 came into effect.

→ The Maastricht Treaty of 1992, Treaty on European Union (MAASTRICHT, place in Netherland). → Signed to further accumulate European integration.

- ECSC, EAEC, EEC incorporated as European Union.

- EU citizenship was created allow the citizen to reside & move freely b/w member states.

- Single European Currency EURO was created.

- It established European Central Bank.

- In 2002 → Treaty of Paris 1951 expired.

- In 2007 → Treaty of Lisbon → EEC cease to exist.

- EAEC only remaining community organization legally distinct from European Union.

[EAEC - European Atomic Energy Community]

[NATO - 31st Finland, 32nd Sweden] → Art. 5 of NATO imp.

• NORDIC countries : Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway & Sweden.

• Baltic : Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

• Scandinavian Countries : Denmark, Norway & Sweden.

- Shared Foundations: India - EU relationship is deeply rooted in convergence of values including Democracy, Constitutionalism, Respect for Human Rights, Multilateralism, Adherence to rule of law in International relations.
- Historical Context: Traditionally India viewed EU more as economic bloc. However, the relationships have matured beyond mere economic interactions to a more strategic broader dimension.
 - India - EU strategic partnership established in 2004 focuses on Human R, Democracy, Multilateral, peace & security.
 - India - EU summit 15th summit in 2020 both sides adopted long term roadmap to 2025 for further co-op
 - Purchase of Rafale from France, F16 fighter jets.
 - India - EU conduct military exercises such as 'Konkan' Exercise.
 - Shared interest in counter terrorism & ending radicalisation.
- BTIA Negotiations: Broad based Trade & Investment (BTIA)
 - ↳ Efforts to conclude an FTA, also known as BTIA. started in 2007. However has faced various hurdles.
 - ↳ There is renewed interest on both sides to advanced talk
- Trade relations:
 - ↳ India ranks among top 10 trading partner, underlining significant economic ties b/w the two countries. Despite this finalising the comprehensive Trade Agreement is challenging.
- Climate change & Urban Development:
 - ↳ "clean energy & climate partnership" Initiative.
- Cultural & educational changes:
 - Erasmus, Dialogues on Migration & Mobility, ^{Enhance} ~~Exercise~~ P2P.

• Strategic Shifts & External Influences :

- China's rise
- EU's interests in developing wide strategic partnership with India is partly in response to China's growing influence.
- Weakness in multilateralism. This prompts EU to seek stronger ties with India to uphold International Order.

• **BREXIT**

- ↳ In 2016, a referendum was held by UK govt & a nation voted to leave the EU.
- ↳ UK's exit from the EU affected India's traditional gateway to Europe, requiring adjustment in bilateral engagements.

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G20

Argentina,
Australia,
Brazil,
China, European
Union, India,
Indonesia,
Mexico, Saudi-
Arabia,
South Africa,
South Korea,
Turkey.

G8

Canada,
France,
Germany,
Italy,
Japan,
UK, U.S.A.

R
U
S
S
I
A

G7

Guest countries: Spain, Guinea (AU), Senegal (NEPAD),
Norway, Netherland, Vietnam, Singapore.

Continent wise:

North America

Canada
US
Mexico



South America

Brazil
Argentina



Europe

UK
France
Italy
Germany
EU

Australia

Australia



Asia

Russia
Turkey
Saudi Arabia
India
Japan
South Korea
PR China



Africa

S. Africa

* PYQ - G20
Countries Question
(2020).

* Gulf co-operation
Council - 6 Countries?

* Jasmine Revolution
- Tunisia.

* Arab Spring (cost
of springs for -
International Trade
reduced) → Pro
Democracy Movement.

* G7

- G7 formed in 1975 when all the leaders of powerful countries met (except Canada) over oil EMBARGO.
- They meet every year; Russia was added in 1998 (then G8) & expelled in 2014, over Crimea annexation.
- It is an information group, does not have a secretariat or legal existence & 'no treaty'.
- There is a Hiroshima vision statement on nuclear disarmament, which was given by G7. G7 countries committed to achieve the world without Nuclear weapons.
- All the G7 countries condemned Russia & imposed sanctions on the Ukraine issue.

* G20: Initially it was an financial meet in 1999 Asian economic crisis.

Factual • 1999: Following the Asian financial crisis in 1990's, G20 established as a Forum of Finance ministers & Central Bank Governors.

- 2008: Raised to the summit level addressing Global Financial & economic crisis.
- G20 leaders will meet once annually.

* G20 is divided into 2 Tracks:

1. Financial Track: All meetings of G20 Finance ministers & Central Bank Governors & its deputies.
2. Sherpa Track: Focuses on broader issues like political engagement, anti corruption, development, energy etc.

(Amrith Kant - appointed as ~~she~~ ^{new} sherpa of G20, N. Delhi India.

* P5 - Defacto nuclear weapon states.

• De Jure - Legal or official head of the state.

• Defacto - Actual or effective head of the govt.

• Ex: President - De Jure, Prime minister - De facto.

- G20 is an informal group of 19 countries & EU with representation of IMF & World Bank.
- Mix of world's largest advanced & emerging economies.
- 2/3rd of world's population.
- 85% of GDP.
- 80% of Global Investment.
- 75% of Global Trade.
- G20 presidency rotates annually according to a system that ensures regional balance over time.
- 19 countries are divided into 5 groups & each group not having more than 4 countries.
- * India is in Group 2 with Russia, South Africa & Turkey.
- * TROIKA - Every year when a new country takes on presidency it works hand in hand with previous & the next presidency countries.

Recent

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- 18th G20 summit 2023 - India.
 - 'VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBHAM' - ONE EARTH ONE FAMILY ONE FUTURE.
 - ↳ Taken from MahaUpanishad.
- Admitted & added African Union (21st country into G20)
 - ↳ Made a permanent member.
- Global BioFuel Alliance: India led initiative to develop alliance of government, International organisations & industry to promote adoption of Biofuels.
- IMEC: India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor
 - ↳ IMEC is a part of broader initiative called PGII → Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment
 - ↳ IMEC is seen as response to Chinese BRI.

• G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion Document

JAM Trinity: Jandhan yojana, Aadhar, Mobile.

(PMJDY - Accounts tripled 147 bn in 2015 to 462 bn in 2022).

↳ This shows more financial inclusion.

↳ 56% of female accounts (260 bn accounts).

* UPI is run by NPCI.

• MAHARISHI initiative: The agriculture working group during G20 presidency about how to ensure food security & nutrition through millets (millets & Other Ancient Grains International Research Initiative).

• TROIKA - Previous, Recent, Next presidencies Indonesia, India, Brazil.

* Issues addressed by G20:

• Finance:

- ↳ Financial market.
- ↳ Tax and Fiscal policy
- ↳ Trade
- ↳ Agriculture.
- ↳ Employment.
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Health
- ↳ Counter Terrorism.

• Political:

- ↳ Energy
- ↳ Anti Corruption
- ↳ Gender Issues.
- ↳ Sustainable development.
- ↳ Climate change
- ↳ Disaster Management.
- ↳ Money laundering
- ↳ Counterfeit currency.

* Sendai framework Co-2015-2030

- ↳ Sendai is place in Japan (sustainable development)
- SDG - 17 Goals.

□ UNITED NATIONS:

PS - USA, UK, France, China, Russia.

* UN as a body - 6 main organs - all established in 1945 when UN was founded.

1. General Assembly (UNGA).

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2. Security Council (UNSC)
3. Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)
4. Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice.
6. Secretariat.

a. Founded on 24th Oct 1945.

b. UN preamble says:

- i. To end scourge of war
- ii. To establish friendly relations among countries
- iii. To protect human rights.
- iv. Promotes development.

c. UN charter of 1945 is foundational Treaty of United Nations.

- The forerunner of UNO is League of Nations → An organization created in the circumstances of world war I & established in 1919 by the "Treaty of Versailles" to promote:
 - International cooperation & to achieve peace & security?
- ILO was also created in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles
- The term UNO was coined by the then U.S.A president Franklin D. Roosevelt.

□ UNGA (United Nation General Assembly)

- Deliberative, Policy making & Representative organ of UNO
- All 193 members are represented in UNGA, making only UN body with universal representation.
- Every year September, meeting will be held in New York.
- Decisions on imp. questions ex: peace & security, admission of new members & budgetary matters. It is done by 2/3rd of majority & others was simple majority.
- President of the UNGA is elected each year to serve 1 year term of office.

□ UN Security Council :

- P5 - China, France, Russia, UK, USA.
- Non permanent 10 members - Elected for 2 terms by General Assembly.
- UNSC composed of 15 members, UN's most powerful body
- Non permanent members cannot continue for 2 consecutive terms.
- They are selected on basis of geographical representation.
- VETO Power: Only for permanent members (P5)
 - ↳ Refers to power of permanent members to veto any resolution of security council.
- * India entered 8th term as a Non-permanent member in 2021.
- * The unconditional VETO possessed by the 5 members is seen as the most undemocratic character of UNO.
- ECOSOC Economic & Social Council.
 - Has 54 members elected by General Assembly for 3 years term & seats are allocated on geographical representation.
 - It is a primary body for peace, policy coordination, Dialogue and recommendation on sustainable development.
- Trusteeship Council :
 - It was established in 1945 by UN charter.
 - Trust territory is a non-self governing territory placed under administrative authority by Trusteeship Council of UN.
 - ↳ It was created during the conflict of inter war region.
 - It had to provide International supervision for 11 Trust territories and by 1994, all Trust territories attained self government & independent.
 - Because of that, The Trust Council suspended its operation → 1994

• UN Secretariat:

- It has Secretary General, and international UN staff members to carry out to day work of the UN.
- Secretary general is the chief Administrative officer of the Organisation.
- ↳ Secretary General is appointed by UNGA on the recommendation of security council for a 5 year term & it's renewable.
- ↳ UNGA appointed Antonio Guterres for a 2nd term as a 9th UN General ~~Secretary~~ Secretary ~~beginning~~ beginning 1st Jan 2022 until Dec 31st 2026.

• International Court of Justice ICJ:

- It is principle Judicial organ of UNO.
- It was established in June 1945 by charter of UN on the basis of permanent court of International Justice (It is of League of Nations est. in 1920).
- It has 193 members, HQ - peace palace, The Hague, Netherland.
- Jurisdiction - only Member countries.

• Nature of Jurisdiction:

- Verdict is legally binding involving member countries based on international laws.
- It also has advisory jurisdiction when seek by International Organisation.
- It is an international court comprises of 15 Judges elected for 9 year Term by UNGA & UNSC which votes simultaneously but separately.
- ↳ To be selected the candidates must receive majority

of votes in both bodies i.e., UNGA & UNSC.

↳ Judges are eligible for election.

• It is a permanent body, 5 Judges retire every 3 years & 5 new judges are appointed.

• English & French are the official language of ICJ.

• 4 Indians have been the members of ICJ so far. i.e.,

1) Justice Dhulveer Bhandari (Former judge of SC in India)

2) R.S. Pathak (Former CJI of India).

3) Narendra Singh (Former CEC of India) period 1973-88 (long term)

4) Sri Benegal Rao (Advisor to constituent assembly)

• All members of the UN are automatically the parties to ICJ statute.

• ICJ gets jurisdiction only if both parties consent to it.

• The judgement of ICJ is final & technically binding on the both bodies.

• PCA [Permanent Court of Arbitration]

• Not UNO body.

• Oldest Global body for International Dispute Settlement.

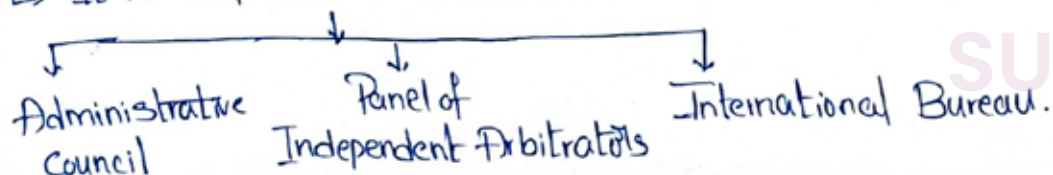
• Established in 1889 under 'Statute of Specific Dispute Settlement'.

• Jurisdiction - Member states, International organisations & Private parties.

↳ HQ - Peace palace, The Hague, Netherland

↳ It is not the court rather it represents permanent bureaucracy.

↳ It is Tripartite in structure.



* PCA extends beyond the membership countries: 120 UN members, Kosovo & Palestine - Total 122 members.

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□ International Court (ICC):

[PANCHAMRIT]

[COP 26]

- India is not a member
- ICC - Created by Rome Statute.
- India is not a party of Rome Statute along with USA & China
- It investigates & tries individuals charged with gravest crimes of concern to the international community
- Genocide, War crimes, crimes against Humanity, crimes of Aggression → 4 specific issues ICC will have the jurisdiction?
- HQ - The Hague, Netherlands.
- 2 official languages - English & French.

□ NDC Targets:

- 2.5 to 3 bn tonnes of carbon sink by planting trees
- Make renewable energy use upto 40% (now upgraded to 50%) in total use of energy.
- Energy efficiency, carbon intensity.

□ Difference b/w ICC & ICJ

ICC

ICJ

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • ICC not a part of UN system | • ICJ - part of UN system. |
| • ICC prosecutes individuals & any organisations dispute also. | • ICJ hears dispute b/w nations. |

□ Why India not join ICC?

- India objects to commission of crimes cross border terrorism, use of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction.
- State sovereignty.

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- Problem to find impartial prosecutors (international prosecutors)
- Rome statute gives extraordinary power to UNSC to bind non members to the jurisdiction of ICC.
- India believes this to be violate of Vienna convention on law of treaties.
- VCLT is an international agreement that regulates the treaty among sovereign nations.
- Vienna convention on diplomatic relation is in 1961 established to define principles & Terms governing. How each countries to must treat each others diplomatic representatives.

□ How UNSC works?

1. Peaceful means → set forth principles for agreement.
→ Undertake invest
2. Measures ending hostilities
3. Enforcement measures.

□ Why India seeks permanent membership?

- Achieving permanent member will acknowledge India stature as a major global power.
- Influence in global affairs. It will provide a greater say in UN functioning in International peace & security matters
- National Interest with potential veto power India can better safeguard its national interest.
- Right place - It refers India's ambition for a rightful a rightful place in the committee of Nations community

□ Benefits to UNSC:

- It will act as a bridge between different blocs in UNSC
- Credibility boost.
- India's principle positions & its alignment of civilization values with UN principles will enhance improve increase reform a better UN's credibility.

- Diverse perspective - India with large, diverse & democratic population will bring diverse perspectives.

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Credentials:

- World's largest liberal & vibrant democracy.
- 5th largest economy & 3rd largest in PPP [purchasing parity parity]
- Geographically 7th largest country.
- One of the largest militaries of the world is India.
- Globally recognized responsible nuclear power.
- Active participant in peace keeping operations.
- One of the largest troop contributing countries in the PKO → [Peace keeping operat]
- Civilizational values & conducive to world peace.
- Constitutional commitment to world peace Article 51 (part IV)
"Promotion of International Peace & Security."

□ Countries & Regions aspiring for UNSC permanent membership.

G4: India, Brazil, Germany, Japan demands permanent membership with or without veto.

- * Uniting for consensus Group / coffee club: Oppose the membership of G4
↳ Pakistan, Argentina, Spain, Italy, S. Korea, Australia & Canada.

- They are not given regional powers, therefore they should not made global powers. This is why they oppose.
- Coffee club passed UFC resolution according to which reform of the UN charter should be based on consensus.
- To address the concerns of coffee club, G4 countries agreed to permanent UNSC membership without veto for initial 15 yrs.

- * African Union - EZULWINI consensus } Put forward AU
SIRTE Declaration } demands 2 seats with veto.

- This demand for AU is led by C10 (Committee on 10 countries)
which is led by - Sierra Leone

- * L69 Groups - AALC - Asia Africa Latin America & Caribbean.

↳ L69 members demands greater representation for
Developing countries SIDS. [Small Island Developing States].

* OIC - Organisation of Islamic Countries:

- Comprises of 20% of UN membership enhanced representation
- It is the 2nd largest intergovernmental organization in the world after UNO.
- It is the collective voice of the muslim world economic & political & social interest.
- HQ - Saudi Arabia (Jeddah).
- They have around 57 states spreaded over 4 continents.
- Population around 1.8 billion.

Charter Reforms: Reference to enemy states from the UN charter must be dropped.

- Article 2(7): UN cannot interfere in the internal matters of state.
- Prohibits interference of UN in internal affairs of a state. However since the nature of conflicts have changed (Terrorist groups, ethnic groups clashes, military coups) This necessitates the intervention of UN.

Financial Reforms:

- UN is solely dependent on membership fee of member countries
- Provide UN with independent source of funding - Solution for Financial Reforms.

Institutional Reforms: UN secretariat suffers from Bureaucratic inertia, Red Tapism which we all know west countries over represented.

- Solution: → Ensuring adequate representation from East.
- Having transparent & accountable mechanisms to check corruption & Red Tapism.

- Ecosoc : → has to co-ordinate with 15 specialized UN bodies
- Given its wide range of scope & function & co-ordination with multiple working groups often leads to overlapping mandates.

- Streamline the functions of various bodies under it.

- Trousteeship Council :

- Post completion of its mandate in 1994. It is suggested to either give it a fresh mandate like governance of global commons with respect to climate or abolished as a body.

- UNGA's better co-ordination is needed with UNSC.

- UNSC :

- Membership reforms.

- ↳ P5 countries represented the post world war II global orders.

- ↳ These 5 countries are most powerful countries in 1945.

- In 2024, there is a considerable decline of UK & France etc, while India, Brazil & Japan are rising powers.

- UNSC is non representative of UN's total membership. In 1945 → had 51 members & UNSC had P5 + 6 members when UN founded.

- In 2022 - Total membership of UN is 193, but there has been no change in P5 membership despite, a nearly 4 times increase in total membership of UN.

- Europe 2nd smallest continent but represented 3 countries in P5.

- Asia largest continent under represented.

- Latin America & Africa not represented at all.
- ↳ but many UN activities happen here.

- Veto reforms :

- P5 countries have 1 veto each, use of veto in dead lock results in paralysis of effective decision making suggested reforms.

→ Since unlikely abolishing the veto power, use of veto power may be restricted. It is suggested that the usage may be restricted involving the core national interests.

→ UNGA should have power to override individual veto in case of dead lock, through a special majority.

• Procedural reforms:

→ Better co-ordinate not b/w UNSC & UNGA.

→ UNSC consult troop contributing countries before taking decisions on peace keeping missions.

→ More transparency in its functioning required.

• UN specialised agencies: [15 agencies]

1. FAO - Food & Agriculture Organisation.

2. UNIDO -

3. ICAO -

4. UNWTO - UN World Tourism Organisation.

5. IFAD - International Fund for Agriculture Development

6. ILO - International Labour Organisation.

7. WHO - World health Organisation.

8. UPU - Universal Postal Union.

9. IMO - International Maritime Organisation.

[Very recently India become a proper member of this]

10. IMF - International

11. WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organisation.

12. WMO - World Meteorological Organisation

13. WB - World Bank

14. UNESCO -

15. ITU - International Telecommunication Union.

• FAO: Helps to fight Hunger, Food insecurity, malnutrition

→ 195 members (194+ EU)

→ It does not lot of work related to TREES.

• Codex Alimentarius Commission: Combined by FAO + WHO efforts.

↳ In 1961.

↳ To develop Food standards.

• Promote consumer health & co-ordination of all food standards.

• It also created Right to food Guidelines in 2004 by FAO.

• International Plant Protection Convention.

• Important report - 'State of the World's Forests'

Programme. - 'Tree cities of the world' [P/A - 2021]

↳ FAO + Arabi Day Foundation.

→ HQ - Rome, Italy.

→ Other reports published by FAO.

"The state of Food & Agriculture."

"The state of food security & Nutrition in the world."

"Global Forest Resource Assessment."

"Global Food Price Index."

• UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organisation]

→ Established in 1966 by UNEA to promote industrialization of developing countries.

→ Members of UN or UN specialized Agencies or IAEA are eligible for membership with UNIDO.

→ 2013 LIMA declaration which is related to Inclusive & sustainable industrial development.

→ HQ - Vienna, Austria.

→ Reports - "Industrial Development Report"

Deep Decarbonizations related report.

• ICAO International Civil Aviation Organisation:

- Est. in 1947 by convention on International Civil Aviation.
- Dedicated to developing safe & efficient air transport.
- HQ - Montreal, Canada.
- 'Air Navigation Commission' is the technical body under ICAO.
- ICAO also standardizes function for use in airlines like 'Aeronautical Message Handling System'.
- It defines International Standard Atmosphere.
 - ↳ Which talks about variation, temperature, Humidity etc, with altitude of Earth's atmosphere.
- ICAO safety report.

• UNWTO: UN World Tourism Organization.

- Promotion of responsible, sustainable, universally accessible Tourism.
- Encourages implementation of Global code of Ethics for Tourism.
- Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian & Spanish.
- HQ - Madrid, Spain.

Reports

- ↳ World Tourism Barometer.
- ↳ Sustainable Tourism Program Progress Report.

- **IFAD** International fund for Agricultural Development.

- Only international body to focus on rural economy & Food security → It's exclusively focusing on rural eco.
- est. in 1977.
- Provide Funds & Sponsorships.
- Important reports → 1. Annual reports on its own.
2. Joint report - "State of Food security & Nutrition in the world!"
- HQ - Rome, Italy.

* SOFI is produced by IFAD, FAO, UNICEF, WFP & WHO.

- **ILO** International Labour Organization:

- Founded in Oct 1919, First & Oldest specialized agency of UNO.
- HQ - Geneva, Switzerland.
- Only Tripartite UNO Agency.
 1. Government.
 2. Employers &
 3. Worker Representatives.
- Promotes Internationally recognized Human & Labour Rights.
- Got Nobel Prize in 1969.
- ILO sets International Labour standards with convention which are ratified by member states.
 - ↳ These are non binding.
- There are 8 Fundamental conventions of ILO, which are integral part of Human Frame Work.
 - ↳ India ratified 6 out of 8.
- ⇒
 1. Forced Labour convention (29)
 2. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (105)
 3. Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100)
 4. Discrimination convention (No. 111)

5. Minimum age convention (No. 138)

6. Worst forms of child labour convention (No. 182)

2 not ratified by India: 1. Freedom of Association & Protection of the Right to Organize convention (No. 87)

2. Right to Organise & collective Bargain (No. 98)

→ India did not signed the above 2 convention bcz due to certain restrictions imposed on the govt. servants.

* PVQ in 2018 on ILO convention & Numbers

Reforms: 1. World Employment & Social Outlook.

2. World of Work.

3. World Social Protection Report.

4. Global Wage Report.

• WHO World Health Organisation:

→ Est. in 1948.

→ HQ - Geneva / Switzerland.

→ WHO is the Directing & co-ordinating authority on the International Health within UN system.

→ Decision making body of WHO is World Health Assembly.

→ Reports → "State of Food & Nutrition Report" - Joint Report.

↳ World Malaria Report.

↳ World TB Report.

↳ Global Nutrition Report.

↳ World Health Report.

• Universal Postal Union (UPU)

→ Est. by 'Treaty of Bern' in 1874.

↳ In 1948 it becomes specialised agency of UNO. So ILO becomes oldest specialised agency of UN.

→ It is primary forum for cooperation b/w postal sector players.

→ It oversees Telematics & express mail services (EMS)

→ HQ - Switzerland, Bern.

→ Reports - Integrated Index for postal Development.

• IMO - International Maritime Organization [PYQ-2023]

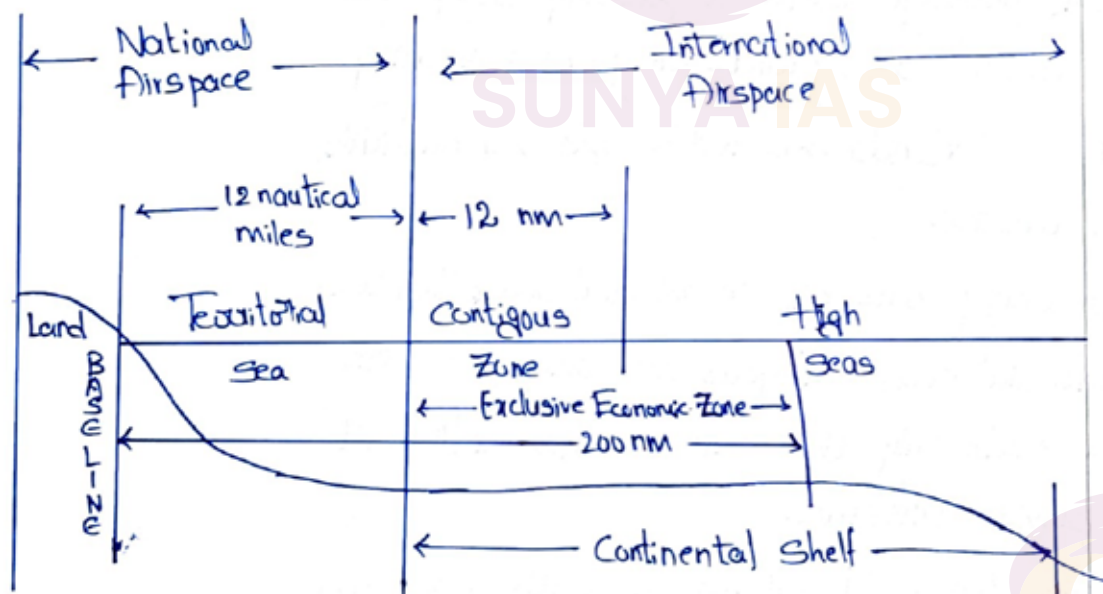
→ Est. In 1948, in UN Conference in Geneva.

→ IMO has created comprehensive shipping Regulation Framework, addressing safety & environmental concessions, legal matters, security matters etc.

* MARPOL convention: in 1973 convention which talks about prevention of pollution in ships.

* SOLAS convention in 1947 signed as International maritime Treaty setting minimum safety standards in construction, equipment & operation of ships.

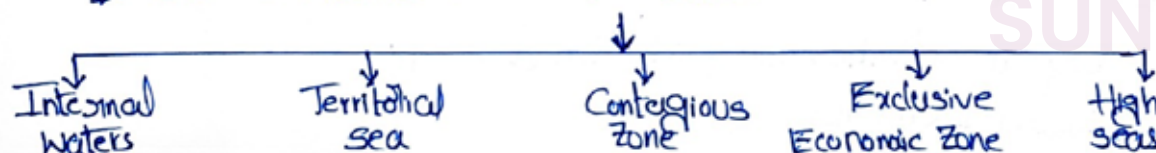
* IMO capetown agreement talks about minimum safety requirements for Fishing vessels of 24 metres in length over



• UNCLOS United Nation Convention on the Law of Seas.

→ It is an international agreement that establishes legal framework for marine & maritime activities.

→ It divides Marine Area into 5 Zones



1. Baseline - Low water line along the coast as an officially recognised by the state.
2. Internal Waters - Waters on the landward side of Baseline i.e., Internal Waters.
 - ↳ Each coastal state has a full sovereignty over its internal waters. eg: Bays, ports, Rivers, Lakes connected to the sea.
 - ↳ There is no Right of Innocent passage through Internal waters.
3. Territorial Sea - Territorial sea extends upto 12 nautical miles from baseline.
 - ↳ Coastal states have sovereignty & Jurisdiction over territorial sea.
 - ↳ It also include sea bed, sub soil & Air space.
 - ↳ Coastal states rights are limited due to right to innocent passage through territorial sea.
- * Right to innocent passage refer to passing through the waters which are not pure-judicial to peace & security.
4. Contiguous Zone - extends sea wards upto 24 nautical miles from its baseline.
 - ↳ It is intermediary zone b/w Territorial sea & High seas.
 - ↳ Unlike Territorial sea, Contiguous zone only gives jurisdiction to a state only the ocean & surface & floor. It does not provide Airspace.
5. Exclusive Economic Zone: It extends seawards upto 200nm from its base line. Within the EEZ.
 - a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving & Managing natural resources of the seabed or sea soil.
 - b). Right to carryout activities like production of energy from wind, water & currents.

↳ It does not give coastal state right to prohibit or limit the freedom of navigation or overflight subject to very limited exceptions.

5. High seas: It's beyond EEZ are refer to as Highseas

• IMF:

→ Formed in 1944 at "Brettonwoods conference" with goal of ~~restoration~~ restructuring Monetary systems.

→ HQ - Washington, U.S.A.

→ Report - "World Economic Outlook."
'Global financial Stability.'

• WIPO:

→ Formed in 1967 to protect Intellectual property.

→ It has 3 famous convention.

1. Paris Convention - For protection of Industrial property
2. Berne Convention - Copy rights & Rights of Authol.
3. Madrid Agreement on Trade marks.

→ Reports: 'World Intellectual property Reports.'
'Global Innovation Index.'

→ HQ: Geneva, Switzerland.

• WMO World Meteorological Organisation

→ Formed in 1950,

→ HQ - Geneva

→ It facilitates free International exchange of Meteorological Data.

→ Reports - 'Green House Glass Bulletin.'
'State of the Global Climate.'

• IPCC

→ WMO is instrumental in creating IPCC

→ Est. In 1998 by the efforts of WMO & UNEP

→ Got Nobel prize.

• World Bank:

- Bretton Woods conference, est. in 1944 along with IMF.
- Focuses on poverty reduction & improvement of living standards of worldwide low interest loans, Interest free credits & grants.

- Reports: 'Global Economic Prospects?'
- 'World Development Report?'
- 'Global Financial Development Report?'
- 'Ease of Doing Business Report?'
- 'Logistics Performance Index?'
- 'Poverty & Shared Prosperity Report?'

* 5 Developmental institutions of World Bank:

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

IDA - International Development Association.

IFC - International Finance Corporation.

MIGA - Multilateral Guarantee Agency.

ICSID - International Centre for Settlements of Investment Disputes.

[Out of 5 India is a part of 4 except ICSID].

• UNESCO

- est. in 1945 as successor to League of Nations "International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation".
- It has world heritage list, through World Heritage Committee
- MACBRIDE Commission set up in 1977 to study imbalance in information & communication b/w developing countries.
- HQ - Paris
- Reports :- 'Global Education Monitoring Report?'
- 'Gender Parity Index.'
- 'World Gender Gap Report' → by WEF.

* STA 1 status for India Strategic Trade Authorization.

Leads index by NITI Aayog.

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• ITU - International Telecommunication Union

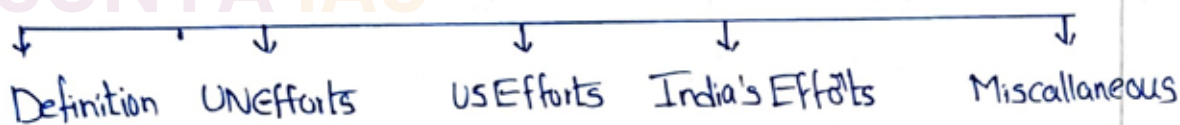
- Est. in 1865 as International Telegraph Union.
- ITO is an UN agency for info & communication Technology
- ITO Role - 'World Telecommunication Report'.
'Global Cyber Security Index'.
'ICT Development Index'.

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Read ↓
* LEFT - 1996

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• UN Efforts:

- Resolution 1267 (in 1999), by UNSC
- AlQaeda & Taliban sanctions Committee.
- Resolution 1373 → obligations member states to prevent & suppress Terrorist financing & improve international cooperation.
- Resolution 1540 (in 2004) → Obligations UN member states to prevent non state actors from acquiring manufacturing, transporting, transferring nuclear chemical & Biological weapons & machines. and their means of Delivery.

* Groups: CTC (Counter Terrorism Committee) will implement & monitor resolution 1373.

↳ It assists countries in their counter Terrorism capabilities.

→ UN office of counter Terrorism.

↳ It implements UN's Global Terrorism strategy.

↳ It enhances National Resources & International efforts to counter Terrorism.

• USA efforts

- Carried out military operations named 'Enduring Freedom' in Afghanistan to dismantle AlQaeda.
- Homeland Security measures - est. of 'Department of

Homeland security" & implementation of "US Patriot Act".
increase domestic security.

→ This will improve domestic security & surveillance capability.

India Effort:

→ Proposed CCIT in 1996.

→ Aims to provide comprehensive legal framework to combat Terrorism.

↳ It seeks to criminalise all forms of International terrorism & deny terrorists their finances & supporters access to funds, arms & safe heavens.

• Miscellaneous: FATF, Talks in G20...etc.

Nuclear Proliferation

• NPT - Non Proliferation Treaty.

→ Aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons & fostering peaceful nuclear use.

↳ India has not joined this NPT citing discrimination & insufficient focus on disarmament.

→ It classifies country into Nuclear weapon states & Non-nuclear weapon states.

→ NWS which acquired Nuclear Weapons by 1967-75.

→ Apart from P5 - Ind, Pak, N. Korea & Israel.

→ IAEA - signs comprehensive agreement with member states.

→ N. Korea becomes part into NPT in 1985 & in 2003 it announces to move out.

• CTBT - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

→ India & Pak both not signed.

→ It prohibits nuclear weapon test.

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→ LTBT → It's LTBT organisation.

→ FISSILE material cutoff Treaty.

↳ Aim to cut off production of highly enriched uranium & plutonium. Both are FISSILE Materials.

• India's Nuclear Doctrine :

3 principles are →

1. No first use

2. No use against Non use states.

3. Credible minimum Deterrence.

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