

# Syllabus and PYQ

07 February 2025 06:20 PM

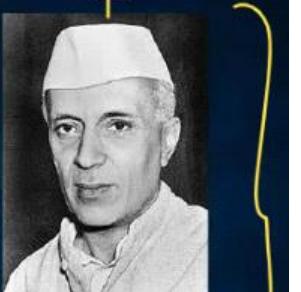
SYLLABUS	<p><b>GS Paper - II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India and its neighbourhood relations</li><li>• Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests</li><li>• Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests; Indian diaspora</li><li>• Important International institutions, agencies and fora - their structure, mandate</li></ul>
Region Based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South Asia – Neighbours</li><li>• Indian Ocean Region</li><li>• Indo-Pacific: South-East Asia + East Asia + Pacific</li><li>• West Asia &amp; Central Asia</li><li>• Europe</li><li>• USA &amp; Russia</li><li>• Africa &amp; Latin America</li><li>• International Organisations &amp; Groupings</li></ul>

PYQ	
Relation	<p>Q. "The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalized Nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order" Elaborate. (250 Words; 15 Marks) (2019)</p>

# L1 International Relation

21 January 2025 02:09 AM

Foreign Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is an instrument available to a country to Protect and promote its 'National Interests'.</li><li>• Schedule 7 -&gt; Provide Foreign Policy in union List</li><li>• States can Demand or Centre can consult State for policies<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• States can go for foreign Investment</li></ul></li></ul>
National Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interest of the entire Country</li><li>• Govt of India determines the National Interest<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some constant : like Sovereignty</li><li>• Some changing with time and foreign factors -&gt; Evolving : Economic</li></ul></li></ul> <p><i>India's foreign policy, with its civilisational roots and heritage, is based on the principles of developing peaceful and friendly relations with all countries. We will pursue our international engagement based on <u>enlightened national interest</u>, combining the strength of our values with pragmatism, leading to a doctrine of mutually beneficial relationships.</i></p> <p>— President Pranab Mukherjee, Joint Session of Parliament, June 9</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-left: 10px;"><p>“ Indian foreign policy decisions are made in Indian national interest and we are guided by our thinking, our views and our interests. So, there is no question of linking the Ukraine situation to issues of trade</p><p>S. JAISHANKAR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER</p></div></div>
Example of Indian National Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure Defence, National Security &amp; Strategic Goals<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Terrorism, Hostile Country</li><li>• Wars are expensive and destroys -&gt; Should be the last option</li><li>• Diplomacy prevents war between Country</li></ul></li><li>• Maximize Trade, Economic Ties &amp; Commerce<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Export, Import, Trade barriers, Free Trades Agreements, investment</li></ul></li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange of Technology, Minerals</li> <li>• Project Soft Power — Propagate Core Cultural Assets           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft Power : Attraction and Persuasion using Connections / Influence</li> <li>• Hard Power : Threat, Force, Coerce using Military or Economy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Export ideological agenda — Democracy, Human Rights, NAM etc.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Democracy Funds, Help other country in transition to Democracy</li> <li>• NAM : Non Align Movement during cold war</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Create more space &amp; options in the international arena           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In multilateral Institution : WB, UN, NPT etc.</li> <li>• Build alliances with developed countries</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ensure the well-being of Indian Diaspora           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Ambassadors of India</li> <li>• Help in Soft Power influence</li> <li>• India is the largest country with Remittances -&gt; Balance account deficit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India's Principle of Strategic Autonomy	<h2>India's Principle of Strategic Autonomy</h2> <p><b>What is independence?</b> Nehru continued, 'It consists fundamentally and basically of foreign relations. That is the test of independence. All else is local autonomy. Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent.'</p> <p>- Nehru's Speech in the Constituent Assembly in 1949</p>  <p>Following independence, India, under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, espoused a similar conviction in absolute sovereignty to maintain complete autonomy in international affairs, put into practice through the doctrine of nonalignment and <u>neutrality from great power politics</u>. India also developed its own indigenous nuclear program with an aim to develop energy and strategic autonomy. While contributing to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement, India also remained a <u>member of the British Commonwealth</u>, <u>negotiated defense equipment procurement</u> from the United Kingdom and the United States, and later developed a <u>strong partnership with the Soviet Union</u>.</p>



# THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

- Its basic concept originates from the Asian-African Conference, also known as the Bandung Conference, which was held in Indonesia in 1955
- The movement was founded at its first summit in Belgrade, Serbia (formerly Yugoslavia) in September 1961

## FOUNDING FATHERS



Josip Broz  
Tito  
*Yugoslavia*



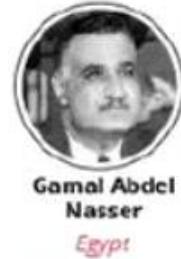
Jawaharlal  
Nehru  
*India*



Sukarno  
*Indonesia*

## MAIN PRINCIPLES

- Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations
- Recognition of the equality among all races and nations
- Non-intervention or non-interference into the internal affairs of another country



Gamal Abdel  
Nasser  
*Egypt*



Kwame  
Nkrumah  
*Ghana*

## MEMBERSHIP

**120** member states

**17** states (observer)

**10** international organisations (observer)

## THE 18TH SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NAM

• Oct 25-26, 2019 in Baku, Azerbaijan

• THEME:  
"Upholding the Bandung principles to ensure concerted and adequate response to the challenges of the contemporary world"



Bernama Infographics

School of thoughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two types           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idealist : Values, Principles, Ethics and Morality</li> <li>Realist : Practicality, Pragmatic approach, Achievable               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest of Nation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>India follows mix of both : Strategic Autonomy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idealist : Support Palestine, Promote Human Rights</li> <li>Realist : Support Afghanistan, supply to Myanmar, Russia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>India's principle of "strategic autonomy" remains strong. Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, drawing an equivalence in ties with Russia, the U.S. and China and cautioning against a "return to the age of great power rivalries," at a conference in Singapore on</p>
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Idealism	<p>Idealism contends that a country's foreign policy should reflect its internal values primarily. In other words, if a government attempts to reduce poverty, defend human rights, or promote religious freedom at home because it believes those positions to be just or moral, then it should strive to do the same abroad. To idealists, that would lead in the long run to a more peaceful world.</p>  <p>Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.</p> <p>- U.S. President John F. Kennedy 1961 Inaugural Address</p>
Realism	<p>Realism, on the other hand, approaches foreign policy from the perspective of interests as opposed to values. This means realists focus less on another country's domestic policy and more on its foreign policy. In practice, realists prioritize their own core interests like security and prosperity in their relationships with foreign countries and focus less on what those governments do within their own borders.</p>  <p>A country that demands moral perfection in its foreign policy will achieve neither perfection nor security.</p> <p>- Fmr. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 1994 Foreign Affairs essay</p>
Geopolitics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geopolitics has been defined as the analysis of the interaction between, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the one hand, geographical settings and perspectives and,</li> <li>• on the other, political processes'.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• We can practice Geopolitics for National Interest</li> <li>• Manipulating Geographical Elements</li> <li>• Physical Geography Manipulation : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Landlocked country &lt; Long coastline have advantage in trade/military</li> <li>◦ Investment -&gt; Mutual Beneficial partnership -&gt; Access to Coastline</li> <li>◦ Example Afghanistan Taliban created by US and Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Human Geography</li> </ul>
India's Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strait of Hormuz</li> </ul>

Area of strategic interest

- Connect to Persian Gulf : area full of oil deposit
- 60% of oil import is coming from west Asian countries



- Strait of Malacca
  - Global shipment pass through Malacca



- India Maritime Interest

**Figure 3. Sovereignty Disputes in the Indian Ocean Region**

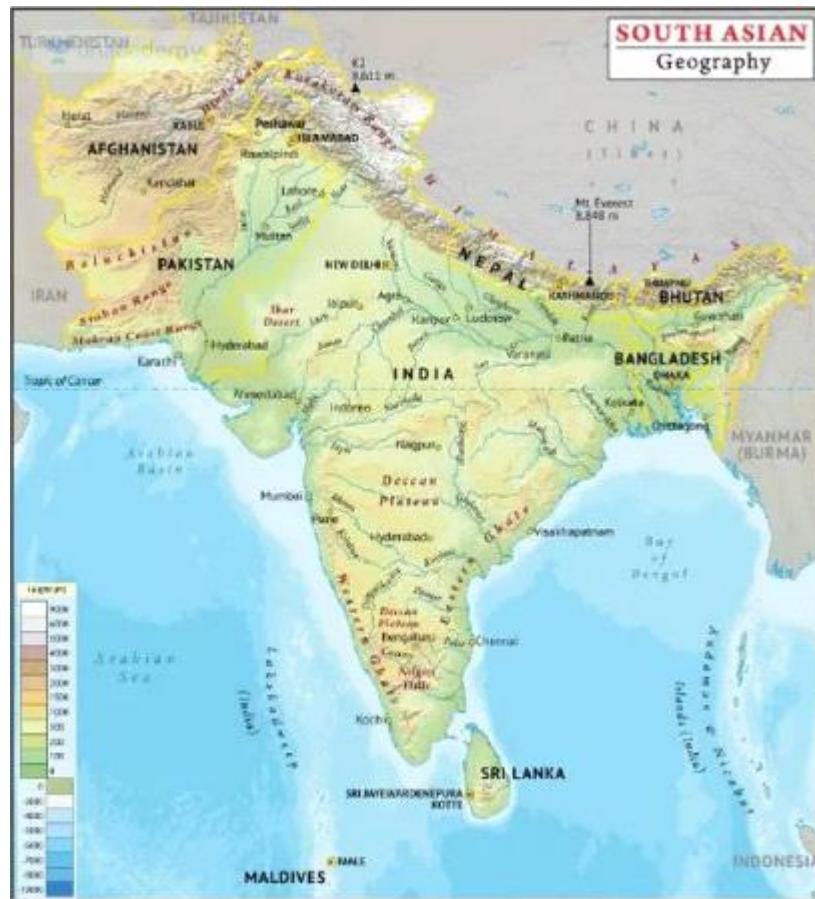


Indian Foreign Policy

- PM : Final Decision Maker -> Values are reflected in the policy
- PMO : Prime Minister office
- MEA Ministry of External Affairs -> Day to Day Basis policies, Indian Missions
  - EAM External Affairs Minister
  - FS Foreign Secretary
- National Security Council NSC : Big strategic decision
  - NSA : National Security Council

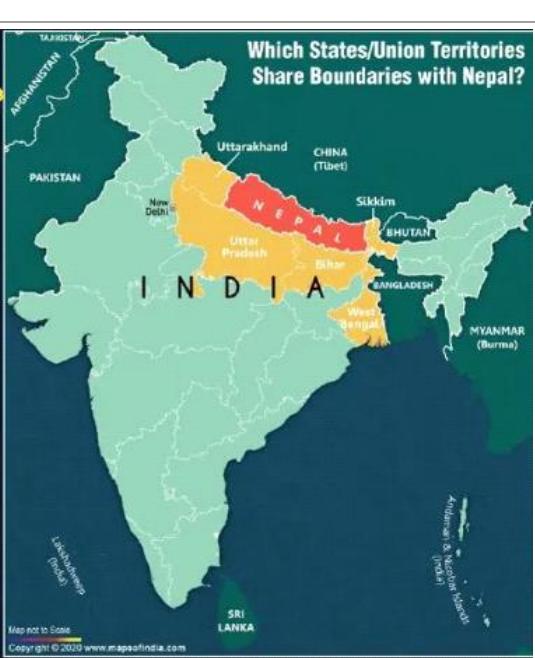
- Headed by NSA : National Security Advisor
- RAW : Research and Analysis Wing

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| South Asian | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early State : Prosperous and Stable</li> <li>• Current State : Instability -&gt; Political / Economy / Social           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reason :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Borders affecting free movement</li> <li>○ Colonial Blunders : British destroyed economy (Self Sustainable)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|-------------|--|



# L2 Nepal

11 February 2025 07:11 PM

NEPAL RELATIONSHIP	
Geography	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share border with Tibet part of China</li> <li>Share border with Siliguri Corridor : Choke point of North east India</li> <li>Himalaya range and several deep valleys</li> <li>Hindu State</li> <li>Monarchy rules by King -&gt; recently -&gt; Democracy</li> <li>Pahadi : Locals of Nepali residing in mountain range</li> <li>Madhesi : Locals of terrain region between UP and Bihar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feels discriminated, funds scares, less representation</li> <li>Have marriage alliance with people of UP and Bihar</li> </ul> </li> <li>Surya Kiran : India Nepal Military Exercise</li> </ul>
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old Civilisation relationship</li> <li>Religious connection : Hinduism + Buddhism</li> <li>Culture connection : Marital relationship</li> <li>Pre 1947 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British gave autonomy to Nepal monarch in exchange of resources</li> </ul> </li> <li>1947-1950 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China showed military annexed on Tibet</li> <li>Created alarm in Himalayan Kingdom -&gt; Nepal + Bhutan + Sikkim + India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- India Threat : China Maoism and Army aggression
  - Nehru -> Buffer state under security of India for protection
- Treaty of peace and friendship : 1950

## Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950

- The [India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950](#) forms the bedrock of this relationship.
- Nepali citizens have enjoyed unparalleled advantages in India.
- Availing facilities and opportunities at par with Indian citizens.
- National treatment to both citizens and its impact.
- Open Borders

### Overview

- Only country with Open Borders : No Hard Border Controls
  - Guarded by SSB : Sashastra Seema Bal
- Nepal allowed to use Bay of Bengal : using roads infrastructure
- Economy tied together :
  - INR can be used in Nepal -> Extended UPI to Nepal
  - Dependent for Jobs
  - Nepal Mobile infrastructure created by India
- India and China are in competition over Nepal
  - China wants to undercut India Influence over Nepal
- Unique relationship –
  1. Open Borders
  2. Deep-rooted people-to-people contacts of kinship & culture
- Long tradition of free movement of people across the borders – Ancient times to British days to present.
- “[Roti – Beti ke sambandh](#)” - meaning economic as well as familial relations due to cross border marriages and families.

### Political Setup and Issues

- Theological Monarchy : 1947-2006
  - Good Relationship with Nepal
  - Assistance and Funds to Nepal
- Trust Issue started creating after : 1950s-60s
  - China : Started paying attention to Nepal after 1959
  - 5 finger Policy : by Mao Zedong
  - Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh
- 1975 : India decision to merge with Sikkim under challenging circumstance
  - To resolve Chogyal crisis -> RAW strategy
  - Triggered anxiety in king of Nepal -> Mistrust

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discomfort over Indian military presence           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ China card -&gt; Get advantage from India and China</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1975 : "Zone of Peace" demand from Nepal           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ To UN -&gt; No Country will influence in Nepal</li> <li>◦ Message to India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1980s : Growing Chinese influence           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Madhesis started Protest (for minority), Blocked India Trade</li> <li>◦ Nepal alleged India sponsoring Madhesis -&gt; India denied</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1989 : Trade &amp; Transit issues led to a economic blockade           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Nepal Economy collapsed -&gt; Blamed India</li> <li>◦ Pushed King to create Multi Party Politics</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1990 : Constitutional Monarchy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Monarch become head Leader, Govt run by political party</li> <li>◦ Nepali Congress : Pro India Party, Good relation with India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Nepalese Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1996-2006 : Rebellion           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development suffered, Income divide</li> <li>• Discrimination and social divides</li> <li>• Extremism -&gt; Maoist Influence from China -&gt; Revolt               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ LWE Insurgency : Armed rebellion</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2000 : Shooting and killing in Nepal Royal Family, By their Prince           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family feud or Indian Influence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2006 : 12 Point Peace Agreement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India mediate between govt of Nepal and Maoist</li> <li>• India Raw allegedly funded weapons to Maoist groups to counter China</li> <li>• India role : Convince Maoist to surrender, give up arms               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Govt ceasefire, Maoist Rehabilitate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maoist party became political party, Prachanda as leader</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Democratic State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2008 Onwards : Republic, Democratic and Secular State           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constituent Assembly -&gt; to draft new Constitution               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ All party get representation</li> <li>◦ 7 years to draft constitution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Allegation : India also interfered in decision making -&gt; put pressure to make some laws           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Madhesis Issue -&gt; India Stand up for their right</li> <li>◦ Nepalese didn't like it</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## The drafting of Nepal's constitution and the issues involved –

- Federalism
- Inclusive Constitution
- Equitable representation for Madhesis
- The [newly adopted Constitution \(in 2015\)](#) was instantly condemned by [Madhesis and Janjatis](#).
- India expressed concern at the turmoil and urged Nepal to make efforts to resolve all issues through a credible political dialogue.
- India has always believed that only an inclusive Constitution with the widest possible consensus by taking on board all stakeholders would result in durable peace and stability in Nepal.

- Issue : Anti India Sentiments

- Blaming India for every problem -> Hate created in Citizen of Nepal

- 2015 : Madhesis demand not met in constitution

- Madhesis Agitation 2015
    - Alleged India to back up Madhesis
  - Pro-China Leader : KP Sharma Oli

- The India-Nepal relationship plummeted to a further low in the wake of the disruption in the movement of goods caused by the [Madhesi Agitation in 2015](#).

- Kathmandu viewed this as [interference by India](#) — it saw this as a brazen attempt by India to meddle in Nepal's internal matters.

- Nepal and its parties have time and again blamed India for its so-called interference in its internal affairs and have even whipped up [anti-India sentiments](#) and also played the '[China Card](#)'.

India effort to repair damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2014 : Neighbourhood first Policy<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Symbolic Events : Message to give respect and</li><li>• All SAARC Leaders invited</li></ul></li><li>• In <a href="#">2014</a>, PM Modi launched the '<a href="#">Neighbourhood First Policy</a>' and was well received.</li></ul>
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- In 2014, PM Modi launched the ''Neighbourhood First Policy' and was well received.



- HADR : Humanitarian assistance and Disaster Relieve
  - Backfired to India : Support was not well received
  - During his state visit, PM Modi in his address to the Nepali Parliament promised -
    1. Indian non-interference in Nepal's internal affairs.
    2. India was ready to accept a revised version of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed in 1950.

→ April 2015: Earthquake and India's large scale humanitarian assistance under ''Operation Maitri''.

Rise of tension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2016 : Nepal joined BRI (Belt and Road Initiative, China)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China threat to Indian Terai region</li> <li>• Strong <u>Anti-India Sentiments</u> persisted</li> <li>• Exploited by nationalist politicians – K P Sharma Oli</li> <li>• Jan – Aug 2016: India's reservations about K P Oli's pro-China tilt</li> <li>• <u>The Oli challenge (2019-2020)</u>:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Created public opinion with <u>nationalist</u> and anti-India overtones</li> <li>➢ Oli's <u>open embrace of China</u> further rattled New Delhi</li> <li>➢ Escalation of Border Dispute</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Border Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhoc Boundaries drawn by British</li> <li>• 1947-2020 : Not Major issue           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalapani, Susta Issue has been boosted up Nepalese Govt</li> <li>• A legacy of British India.</li> <li>• Present border drawn as per the <u>Treaty of Sugauli</u> signed in <u>1816</u> following the Anglo-Nepalese War. It lacks clarity at few locations.</li> <li>• Territorial disputes - <u>Kalapani and Susta</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- A legacy of British India.
- Present border drawn as per the [Treaty of Sugauli](#) signed in [1816](#) following the Anglo-Nepalese War. It lacks clarity at few locations.
- Territorial disputes - [Kalapani and Susta](#)
- Joint Technical Level Nepal-India Boundary Committee (JTLNIBC) established in 1981 - survey completed - but both countries have failed to ratify.
- Nepal-India Boundary Working Group (BWG) constituted in [2014](#) to undertake field work related to finalizing the Nepal-India boundary. Work remains incomplete.

- Kalapani Border Dispute :

- Strategical location, Trade route, Cultural root
- India Developed Dharchula Lipulekh road : for Indian Pilgrimage to Kailash Parbat
  - Gave India strategic army advantage over Chinese army in border
- Kalapani region issue raised after inauguration of road
- Multiple branch of Kali river -> Signifies Kalapani being part of India or Nepal
- New map in 2019 : Showed Kalapani as part of India -> Triggered Nepalese

- Kalapani is a disputed territory between India and Nepal, but under Indian administration as part of Pithoragarh district in Uttarakhand.
- Kalapani lies on the route to Kailash manasarovar Yatra.
- In [1816](#), the [Sugauli Treaty](#) signed between Nepal and British India identified the Kali river that runs through the Kalapani area as Nepal's western boundary with India.
- However, British surveyors subsequently showed the origin of the river, which has many tributaries, at different places.
- Nepal claims the river to Kalapani's west is the main Kali, and thus the country has territorial rights to it.
- India holds that a ridgeline to Kalapani's east is the border, thus Kalapani falls in India.

- Susta Border Dispute :

- Border of Bihar, near Gandak river (Valmiki Tiger reserve)
- Map drawn on river -> River created Meander -> Distort Map
- Need of fresh Negotiation -> Never happened -> Misused by KP Oli

- Susta is a territorial dispute between India and Nepal located in the Lumbini Zone of India-Nepal border.
- Gandak river forms the international boundary between Nepal and India.
- The Gandak river, also known as Sapt Gandaki and Narayani in Nepal, originates at the Nhubine Himal glacier in Nepal.
- It flows across Nepal and enters India near the Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar, from where it flows down another 300 km to meet the Ganga near Patna.
- The 1816 treaty took the Gandak as the international boundary between India (Bihar) and Nepal.
- The right bank of Gandak came under Nepal's control, and the left bank became Indian territory.
- At the time the treaty was signed, Susta was on the right bank of the Gandak and a part of Nepal.
- But, over the years, the Gandak changed its course and Susta moved to the left bank, that is, on the Indian side of the river.

• Flare up in Disputes

- 2019-20: India's new political map published after the reorganisation of J&K included Kalapani as a part of its territory.
- Nepal objected to this new political map of India.
- May 2020: India inaugurated the Dharchula – Lipulekh road to create a new shorter route for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra via the Lipulekh Pass.
- Nepal protested and through a constitutional amendment issued a new map of the country including Kalapani and adjoining areas that have never been reflected in Nepal's Map.

**Border Security Challenges**

• Open Border -> Free Movement -> Misused by Criminals

- India's principal grouse is that the Nepal has not shown sufficient sensitivity to India's genuine security concerns arising out of the open border with India.
  - IC-814 hijacking
  - Intelligence and subversive covert operations against India by foreign powers and as well as non-state actors by using Nepal as a base for:
    - Infiltration of spies & terrorists
    - Support for terrorist activities
    - Pumping of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN's)
    - Prevalence of Organised Crime - trafficking in humans, arms and drugs
    - Support for fundamentalist religious groups
    - Nepali Maoist – Indian Naxals link

- 16th November meets over National Security

## Nepal-India talks third-country nationals' movement at border security meet

ANI

2 min read Last Updated : Nov 17 2024 | 1:48 PM IST

The eighth annual Nepal-India border security coordination meeting commenced in Kathmandu on Saturday, with security officials from both sides focusing on the growing concerns surrounding the movement of third-country nationals across the porous Nepal-India border.

The discussions, led by APF Inspector General Raju Aryal and SSB Director General Amrit Mohan Prasad, addressed the flow of nationals from countries like China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, The Kathmandu Post reported.

The two sides expressed mutual concerns regarding the movement of these nationals, with Indian officials highlighting the presence of Chinese and Pakistani nationals, while Nepal raised issues related to the influx of Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi nationals, especially following political instability in Bangladesh.

The annual meetings, which have been held since 2012, serve as a platform for addressing mutual security concerns, including drug trafficking, smuggling, and corruption.

Hydropower Co Operation

- Mutual Befcial in Hydropower generation
  - Faced protest : Environmental + Social + Funds Issue
  - China able to finish project without any issues
  - Nepal holds immense Hydropower potential owing to its fast flowing perennial water sources.
  - India's focus is on utilizing this potential via hydropower cooperation, which has remained untapped largely due to differing perceptions.
  - Political disagreements over perceived threats to its sovereignty, environmental concerns and local protests have stalled earlier agreements to develop joint ventures with India.
  - Meanwhile, Beijing has intensified its engagement.
  - India and Nepal inked a historic Power Trade Agreement (PTA) in 2014, which provided for exchange of electricity and opening up of new vistas of cooperation in the hydropower sector.

Project	India-Nepal projects in the pipeline	Investment in USD (million)
Pancheswar Multipurpose Project	This project is the result of the Mahakali treaty between India and Nepal. It is aimed at energy production and irrigation augmentation. The project will generate 10055 GWh of energy annually at Pancheswar and Rupaligad dam power houses.	Estimated to be around USD 6,715,000
Sapta Kosi High Dam Project and SunKoshi Storage cum diversion	This project produces 3000 MW of electricity. After the exchange of Letters of Understanding between the two governments in June 2004, a Joint Project Office (JPO) was set up in August 2004 to undertake detailed field investigations for preparation of DPR of SaptaKosi High Dam Project at Barakshetra in Nepal. This project also helps the flood-prone areas of Bihar through the proposed reservoir on the SaptaKosi high dam.	-
Anu-3 Hydroelectric Project	This 900 MW project is a run-of-river-type development proposed to be located in Sankhu Wasabha district of Nepal. The government of Nepal has awarded the project to Sutlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd., New Delhi, India (A joint venture between the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh). The foundation stone was laid in 2018 and it is supposed to be completed by 2024.	Estimated to be around USD 983 million
Upper Karnali Hydroelectric Project	This run-of-the river project with 900 MW installed capacity is proposed to be located in Surkhet, Dailekh and Achham districts of Nepal. It will supply electricity to Nepal, India and Bangladesh. The Nepal government has awarded the project to GMR Upper Karnali Pvt. Ltd., promoted by GMR group India on build-own-operate-transfer basis.	975,560,000 million
Rahughat Hydroelectric Project	This is a Peak RoR scheme located in Myagdi District, Gandaki Province of Nepal, being developed by Raghuganga Hydropower Limited, NEA, Government of Nepal (GoN) which is utilising the soft loan made available from the Indian government through a Line of Credit (LOC) from the Export Import Bank (EXIM Bank) of India. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has been awarded a contract to provide electro-mechanical (EM) works by Raghuganga Hydropower (RGHPL) for the 40MW Rahughat hydroelectric project in Nepal.	-

#### 4: Projects implemented in Nepal with Indian assistance

Project	Megawatts
Pokhra	1 MW
Trisuli	21 MW
Western Gandak	15 MW
Devighat	14.1 MW

- Pancheswar Multipurpose Project :
  - Over Despite river of Kali -> Influence issues

## PROJECT TO HAVE 4,800MW CAPACITY

### PANCHESHWAR MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT:

THREE KEY BENEFITS FOR INDIA AND NEPAL:  
Hydropower, Irrigation, Flood control

PROPOSED HEIGHT OF THE DAM:  
**311 metre**

from the deepest foundation level  
Main dam will form a reservoir of around

**11,600 hectare**

Dam to have two underground power houses (one on each bank of Mahakali in India and Nepal) with installed capacity of

**4,800 MW**

SUBMERGENCE AREA ON INDIAN SIDE: **7,600** hectare

Badrinath

Jyotirmath

CHINA

Dakor

Pauri

UTTARAKHAND

Rishikesh

Ranikhet

Almora

Nainital

Haldwani

Melghat

Bareilly

UTTAR PRADESH

Pancheswar

Mahendragarh

Pithoragarh

Almora

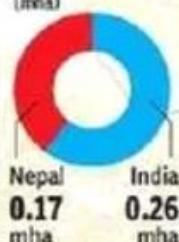
Champawat

Pancheswar main dam is proposed on river Mahakali (downstream as river Sarada in India)

Dam site is around 2.5 km downstream of the confluence of river Sarju with river Mahakali (Site location is where the river forms international boundary between the Far Western Development Region of Nepal and Uttarakhand in India)

Project also aims to provide annual irrigation benefits:

**0.43 million hectares (mha)**



SUBMERGENCE AREA ON NEPAL SIDE:

**4,000** hectare

- West Seti Power Project



- Arun HEP :

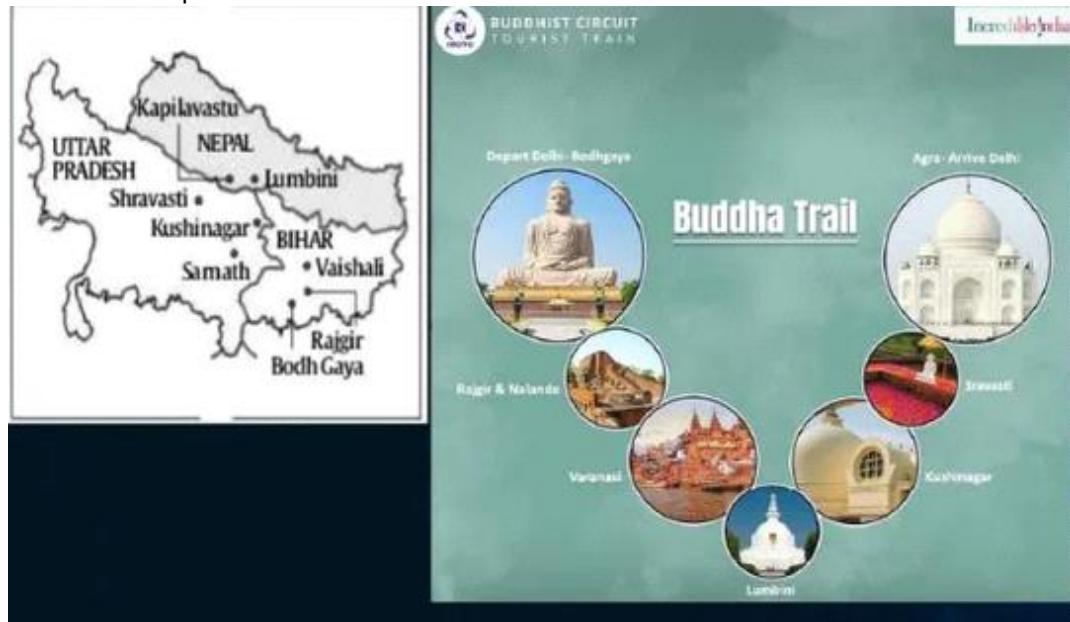
Trade and Transit

- BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement
  - Check post easy to pass through, Utilizing existed road network
  - Concern : Bangladesh and Nepal hostility toward India



#### Cultural Ties

- Buddhist Circuit : Improve Tourism and attract pilgrimage and tourist
  - Lumbini : Birth Place of Buddha in Nepal
  - Important Buddhist sites in India
- China want to part of Buddhist



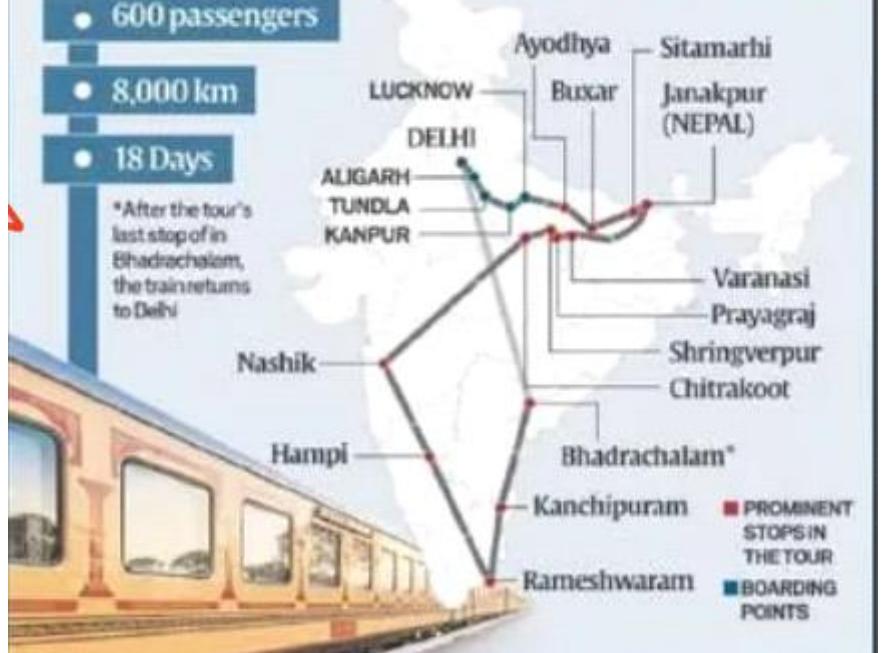
- Ramayana Circuit : Nepal India and Sri Lanka
  - Birth place of Sita maa is in Janakpur

## EPIC JOURNEY ON WHEELS

The RCTC's 'Shri Ramayana Yatra' will begin on June 21, taking pilgrims on a train to places associated with the life of Lord Ram

- ₹62,370 per passenger
- 600 passengers
- 8,000 km
- 18 Days

The journey along the Ramayana circuit will be undertaken in a  
**BHARAT GOURAV TOURIST TRAIN**



### India vs China

- Counter India
- 5 Fingers Policy of China
- China Need to keep eyes on Tibetan Refugees (Chinese Extremist)
- China Railway till Lumbini -> Strategic Advantage over India



- Chinese company involved in Mobile Network in Nepal
- Power grids coming from China
- China offering Eastern ports to Nepal

### Recent Visits

- 2023 : Prachanda after loss of KP Oli
  - Signed Hydro power project, Power trade, Transit treaty over waterways
  - Integrated Checkposts at Nepalganj and Rupaidihua

<b>The hits:</b>	<p>Revised transit treaty allowing Nepal access to Indian inland waterways</p> <p>Agreement on India allowing Nepal use of its territory and transmission lines to export 40 MW power to Bangladesh</p> <p>Development of 480 MW Phukot Karnali Hydropower Project in Nepal by India's public-sector NHPC</p> <p>Project Development Agreement (PDA) signed for 679 MW Lower Arun Hydropower Project by India's public-sector Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam</p> <p>Inauguration of 400 KV Gorakhpur-Butwal transmission line, the second high capacity transmission line between the two countries</p> <p>Handing over of Kurthea-Bijapur railway line to Nepal</p> <p>Agreement on inaugural run of Indian railway cargo train on the newly-constructed rail line between Bathnaha (India) to customs yard in Nepal</p>	<p>Inauguration of integrated checkposts (ICPs) at Nepalganj (Nepal) and Rupaighat (India)</p> <p>Ground-breaking ceremony of ICPs at Bhairahawa (Nepal) and Sonauli (India)</p> <p>Ground-breaking ceremony of Phase II facilities on the Motihari-Amiekhgunj petroleum pipeline</p> <p>Ground-breaking ceremony of the Indian portion of Gorakhpur-Butwal transmission line</p> <p>MoU signed for cooperation in petroleum infrastructure</p> <p>MoU between Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Services and Institute of Foreign Affairs (Nepal)</p> <p>MoU for development of infrastructure at Dodhara Chandani check post along Indo-Nepal border</p> <p>MoU for cross-border digital payments to facilitate trade between two countries</p>
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- 2024 : Prachanda invited on occasion of PM Oath taking

- 2023 : Prachanda visit China

- No agreement which create issue for India
- Even rejected China Security Initiative

## Nepal, China sign 12 agreements during PM Prachanda's visit to Beijing

During the meeting, the two leaders comprehensively reviewed the bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction over the close and cordial ties subsisting between the two countries, according to a press release issued by the Nepal embassy in Beijing.

## Nepal says 'no' to China's Global Security Initiative, but takes forward border rail plan as Prachanda visits Beijing

A lengthy joint statement released by the two sides outlined a number of border infrastructure projects, but failed to mention the GSI.

"The Nepali side supports the Global Development Initiative (GDI) proposed by China, and will consider to join the Group of Friends of the GDI," the statement said. It also noted the 2017 agreement for both sides to cooperate under Mr. Xi's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), saying they would "accelerate consultations to finalise the text" on an already delayed BRI implementation plan "at an early date."

The GDI, GSI and Global Civilisation Initiative (GCI) are three key new initiatives proposed by Mr. Xi that will underpin China's foreign policy during his third term.

### Kathmandu's balancing act

The joint statement reflects a careful balancing act from Kathmandu which has made clear it will work with China on development projects but take a cautious approach on matters relating to security cooperation.

- 2024 : 7th Meeting of Nepal India relation

- **Power Export Agreement:** India and Nepal signed a bilateral agreement for the export of 10,000 MW of power in the next 10 years.
- **Cross-Border Transmission Lines Inauguration:** Three cross-border transmission lines were jointly inaugurated including the 132 kV Raxaul-Parwanipur, 132 kV Kushaha-Kataiya, and New Nautanwa-Mainahiya lines.
- **Renewable Energy Cooperation:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Nepal Electricity Authority and India's NTPCL for cooperation in renewable energy.
- **Agreement for Satellite Launch:** Agreement between New Space India Limited (NSIL) and the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) will facilitate the launch of the [Munjal satellite](#) on India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

• Prachanda resign after coalition broke up and joined KP Oli

## Oli set to return to power in Nepal as Maoist leader Prachanda weighs his options

[Prachanda, the chairman of the CPN \(Maoist Centre\), fails his vote of confidence](#), fifth in one and a half years since he was elected Prime Minister in December 2022, leading to the fall of his government; UML's [K.P. Sharma Oli stakes claim](#) to lead the government

Updated - July 13, 2024 07:15 am IST Published - July 13, 2024 12:31 am IST

A political drama triggered 10 days ago by the [Nepali Congress \(NC\)](#) and the [Communist Party of Nepal \(Unified Marxist-Leninist\)](#) capped off with the ouster of Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' on Friday.

[Prachanda, the chairman of the CPN \(Maoist Centre\), failed his vote of confidence](#), fifth in one and a half years since he was elected Prime Minister in December 2022, leading to the fall of his government. Of the 258 parliamentarians present in the 275-member Parliament, 63 voted in favour of Prachanda, while 194 voted against. One lawmaker abstained.

President Ram Chandra Poudel on Friday evening called on parties to present a claim, latest by 5 p.m. on Sunday, to form a new government.

As per a deal reached between the Nepali Congress and the CPN-UML, the two largest parties in Parliament with 88 and 78 seats, respectively, the [UML's K.P. Sharma Oli stakes claim to lead the government](#).



# Nepal PM Oli to embark on maiden official visit to China on December 2

## No invite from India, Nepal PM Oli heads to China on first visit abroad

More worrying for New Delhi is that Mr. Oli is the second leader after Maldives President Mohamed Muizzu to not make India his first destination for an overseas visit after taking oath. Mr. Muizzu had travelled to Turkiye, the UAE, and China before visiting India this year.

In contrast, former Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina waited for six months after her re-election in January 2024, visiting Beijing only after she had travelled to New Delhi for a state visit in June.

However, analysts point to the visit as a symptom of strain in India-Nepal ties on a number of issues, including India's objection to Chinese investment or components in India-Nepal projects, as well as Nepal's pending request for additional routes for overflight from India for newly built airports that are running into losses.



## Nepal, China sign nine-point agreement during Prime Minister Oli's official visit to Beijing X

Published - December 03, 2024 04:55 pm IST - Kathmandu/Beijing

On Sunday (December 1, 2024), the Nepal government announced that it has accepted projects worth \$20 million as grant assistance from China ahead of Prime Minister Oli's first official visit to that country after assuming office for the fourth time.

Besides, the Nepali Cabinet also decided to accept 300 million Chinese Yuan (\$4.13 million approximately) worth projects proposed by the government of China, the government spokesperson said.

Agreements that were signed include an exchange of letters regarding the construction of the Tokha-Chhahari tunnel road near Kathmandu; an MoU on Nepal-China trade promotion, and an exchange of certificates of completion of the renovation of the historic nine-storey palace situated in Basantapur in Kathmandu.

Also, MoUs on protocol relating to the export of thermally processed buffalo meat to China; on development and construction works; on economic and technical assistance; on Chinese language education, and on cooperation in communication technology between Nepal Television and China Media Group were signed.

There was also an exchange of letters relating to aid in cash, he said.

# L4 Bhutan

18 February 2025 01:41 AM

BHUTAN RELATIONSHIP	 	
Geographical Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land locked Country           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandwiched between India and China</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Northern : Himalayan Mountain Cover most of the region</li> <li>• Southern : Dense forest</li> <li>• Carbon negative company</li> </ul> 	
Bhutan Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolated Country -&gt; Hermit Kingdom</li> <li>• Majority religion : Buddhism</li> <li>• Strongly committed to Culture and Spirituality           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country measures growth in terms of GNH not GDP</li> <li>• Based in Happiness level</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India Respected the commitment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model relationship for every country</li> <li>• Bhutan as Buffer State : Under Protection of India               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protection from China in Tibet war</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Political Model : Constitutional Monarchy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King head of the state and elected govt in state</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhutan, like Nepal, was never part of the British Indian Empire.</li> <li>• Bhutan's importance lay in its being a <b>desirable buffer</b>, and later a useful intermediary, with Tibet.</li> <li>• India continued with the relationship it inherited from the British.</li> </ul>
1949 Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India - Bhutan Friendship Treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhutan Outsourced Foreign Policy to India, 1949-2007</li> <li>• In return India promise for protection 1949-2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Indian troops are stationed in Bhutan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It was modelled on the 1910 Treaty between Britain and Bhutan.</li> <li>• Under the treaty Bhutan agreed to be 'guided' by India in its foreign relations and India agreed not to interfere in Bhutan's internal affairs.</li> <li>• The 1949 treaty contained security clauses similar to what was later negotiated between India and Nepal in 1950.</li> <li>• India had the obligation to defend Bhutan against any external threats.</li> <li>• In the light of the Chinese annexation of Tibet in 1950, Bhutan was happy to enter in to India's security fold.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Partially Open Border : No need of VISA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some restriction : Legal travel document needed</li> <li>• Need to pay concession tourist fee -&gt; Sustainable Development fees</li> <li>• Guarded by SSB : Sashastra Seema Bal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Diplomatic Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Diplomatic Ties with P5 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States</li> <li>• Until recently, Bhutan had a bilateral diplomatic mission only in India, but it has gradually opened resident diplomatic missions in few other neighboring countries, namely Nepal, Bangladesh and Thailand, and at the UN offices in New York and Geneva.</li> <li>• China has been conspicuously excluded.</li> <li>• Bhutan has followed a deliberate policy of not exchanging resident diplomatic missions with the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council (P5) or other big powers.</li> <li>• Bhutan has generally allowed itself to be guided by India's advice in its external relations as provided for under the 1949 India-Bhutan Treaty.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Recognized Sovereignty -&gt; Asked India to give power to Bhutan</li> </ul>

Renegotiating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For UNFCC climate treaty -&gt; To control Environmental changes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But Consults India before taking big decisions</li> <li>• India and Bhutan mutually agreed to update the 1949 Treaty with the <a href="#">2007 India–Bhutan Friendship Treaty</a> that explicitly <a href="#">recognizes Bhutan's sovereignty</a> and <a href="#">no longer formally requires Bhutan to be guided by India in its foreign policy</a>.</li> <li>• The earlier treaty's provisions regarding free trade and movement of people remain in force.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Defence and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Army, Patrolling, Weapons, Training           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India maintains an <a href="#">Indian Military Training Team (IMTRAT)</a> in Bhutan.</li> <li>• India looks after Bhutan's defence, with Bhutan in turn undertaking not to do anything that may pose a danger to India.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Operation All Clear (2003-04)</a> - Bhutan had co-operated with India in carrying out counter-insurgency operations against the bases of <a href="#">North-East insurgent outfits</a> such as - United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), Bodo groups such as NDFB, Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO), National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF).</li> <li>• Although Bhutan conducts its own border negotiations with China, it <a href="#">closely consults India</a> in this regard.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NE Insurgency group took hostage in Bangladesh and Myanmar           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSCN, ULFA, NDFB, ATT, PLA/UNLF, KLO</li> <li>• Bhutan never allowed</li> <li>• 1990s : Operation Rhino COIN Ops -&gt;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Some insurgent -&gt; Ran away and moved to Bhutan</li> <li>◦ Bhutan cooperated with india -&gt; Operation All clear</li> <li>◦ Insurgent pushed back to India</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
China Bhutan Boundary Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doklam, Jakarlung, Pasamlung</li> <li>• 5 Finger Policy</li> <li>• PRC was not part when Map was drawn -&gt; Does not accept the Border</li> <li>• 1984-2025 : 24 Rounds of talk for border dispute</li> </ul>



- Talks between China and Bhutan over their 470 km border have been taking place since 1984.
- There have been 24 rounds of negotiations between China and Bhutan over their border, the last in 2016.
- Talks have recently resumed in 2023 after a break following the 2017 Doklam dispute.
- China and Bhutan have agreed to speed up talks to resolve their long-standing boundary dispute. In recent months, both countries have portrayed the long running talks as picking up speed and nearing towards a possible solution.

- Doklam Plateau 269sqm :
  - Near to Nathu La Pass (Economic + Cultural + Strategic Significance)
  - Close to Siliguri Corridor
- 2017 Dispute : Joint Patrolling of Indian and Bhutan Army
  - PLA troops present in Doklam Site and doing road construction
    - Salami Slicing Strategies : Time Bind tactics
    - Slowly occupy territory -> China willing to talk -> Incremental Annex
  - Face off between PLA and Indian Army -> Clash -> Hand to hand fight
    - During tension -> Bhutan stood by India
  - Modi and XI Jinping -> informal meet (Unplanned) in Wuhan
    - India China agree : Disengage and Deescalate



- 13th Expert Group Meeting (EGM) was held in Beijing in Aug. 2023.
- An “important outcome” was the setting up of a Joint Technical Team on the Delimitation of the China-Bhutan Boundary, which held its first meeting along the sidelines of the EGM.
- Both sides agreed to expedite and take simultaneous steps to implement the Three-Step Road Map (signed in 2021).
- During the 25th Round of China-Bhutan Boundary Talks held in Oct 2023, the two sides signed a Cooperation Agreement detailing the functioning of the Joint Technical Team on the delimitation and demarcation of the Bhutan-China boundary that had been agreed to after the 13th Expert Group Meeting.

- China New claim : 2020 Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary
  - GEF Global Environment Facility : Bhutan asked for more funding
  - China Objected -> Marked area as objected
    - To bring more pressure on India, with Ladakh Incursion



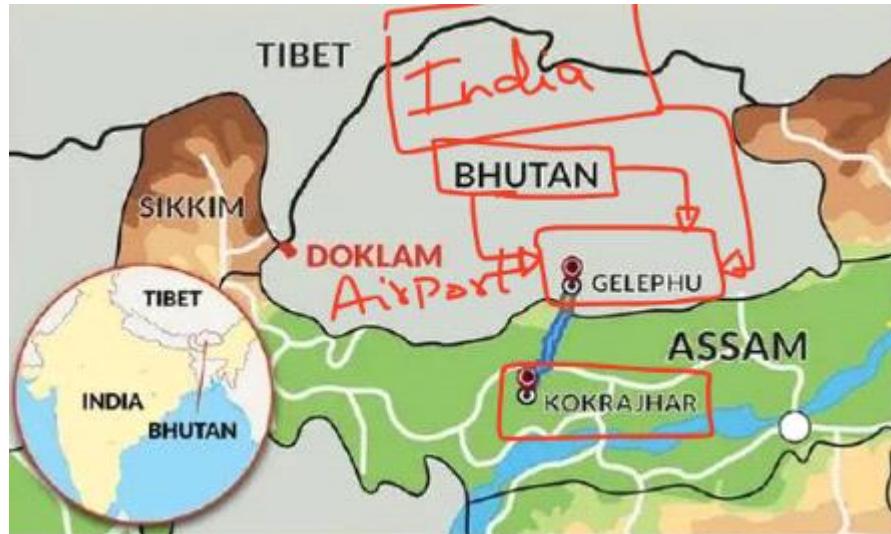
Indian Assistance to Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhutan follows India's Five year plan</li> <li>• MEA : Loans and Grants -&gt; Highest allocation to Bhutan</li> <li>• Free Vaccine Maitri during Covid</li>   <li>• India continues to be the <a href="#">largest trade and development partner</a> of Bhutan.</li> <li>• Planned development efforts in Bhutan began in the early 1960s.</li> <li>• India has been extending <a href="#">financial assistance to Bhutan's FYPs</a>.</li> <li>• India embarked on an extensive programme, almost entirely financed by India decade, for Bhutan's development, including -</li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Construction of roads &amp; infrastructure – <a href="#">Project DANTAK</a></li> <li>➢ Hydropower stations</li> <li>➢ Technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, health, education</li> <li>➢ Training of personnel in diverse fields</li> </ul> <li>• India and Bhutan also have a <a href="#">free trade regime</a>.</li> </ul>
Hydropower Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Successful Project</li> <li>• Bhutan produces more electricity than Consumption -&gt; Sells Energy to India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has <a href="#">invested heavily in Bhutan's infrastructure</a>, especially for hydropower generation.</li> <li>• Government of India has constructed <a href="#">three Hydro-Electric Projects (HEP)</a> in Bhutan – Chukha, Kurichhu and Tala, which are operational and <a href="#">exporting surplus power to India</a>.</li> <li>• India has recently completed the <a href="#">Mangdechhu HEP Project</a> and both sides are in process of expediting the completion of other ongoing projects including the <a href="#">Punatsangchhu-1 &amp; Punatsangchhu-2</a>.</li> <li>• In 2020, India and Bhutan have taken up their first-ever Joint Venture (JV) HEP project – the <a href="#">Kholongchhu Hydropower Project</a>.</li> <li>• The revenue that Bhutan earns from <a href="#">sale of surplus electricity to India</a> has given Bhutan one of the <a href="#">highest per capita income in South Asia</a>, and enabled it to <a href="#">reduce its budgetary dependence on India</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full support in UN, UNFCCC, WTO, SAARC, BIMSTEC</li> </ul>

Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has handled relations with Bhutan with attention and sensitivity, taking care not to smother Bhutan's independent personality and to develop relations with Bhutan at a pace with which Bhutan is comfortable.</li> <li>India has helped Bhutan become a member of various international organizations including the UN.</li> <li>India has not raised objections to Bhutan getting development assistance from multilateral and bilateral aid donors.</li> <li>Bhutan is also a key member of SAARC and BIMSTEC.</li> </ul>
BBIN Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bhutan Parliament Rejected BBIN Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MVA trucks -&gt; Project not good for environment</li> </ul> </li> <li>BBIN adds weight to India's Look East-Act East Policy</li> <li>After the four countries signed up for the BBIN project in 2015, Bhutan's Parliament rejected the proposal.</li> <li>Bhutan's concern – Environmental Degradation</li> <li>Gross National Happiness (GNH) Index</li> <li>Movement of large vehicles, goods and subsequent development will harm the delicate bio-diversity of Bhutan.</li> </ul>
Cultural Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhist Circuit : Joining all Pilgrimage sites with Bhutan and other country</li> <li>Educational Scholarship in Indian Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives under Indian Technical &amp; Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme of Ministry of External Affairs.</li> <li>India also aims to capitalise on the Buddhist linkages to enhance its Soft Power projection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Recent Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPI and DPI is available in Bhutan, Nepal, UAE, Singapore, France</li> <li>Bhutan + India Satellite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISRO planning to create Telemetry and Tracking station in Bhutan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bhutan shortage of STEM teachers</li> </ul>

The scope of collaboration has expanded significantly in recent years, moving beyond traditional areas like hydropower to include emerging sectors such as digital infrastructure, education, and space technology. Bhutan became the second country to adopt the BHIM App, facilitating financial linkages, and India has supported Bhutan's "Digital Drukyul" initiative, which aims to build a robust optical fibre network across all 20 districts.

Space cooperation is another promising area of collaboration. Following the 2019 visit of India's Prime Minister to Bhutan, the jointly developed "India-Bhutan SAT" was launched in November 2022. This initiative, along with other technological partnerships, underscores the progressive nature of the bilateral relationship. In education, India continues to support Bhutan in addressing shortages of STEM teachers, enhancing the country's human resource capabilities.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Recent Visits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2023 -&gt; Bhutan King visit to India<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Line of credit : Concession Loan (Flexibility in repaying loan)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ We can choose strategic project like Airport and Seaports</li><li>◦ Ask govt to develop by Indian Company</li></ul></li><li>• Bhutan's King, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck visited India in <u>April 2023</u>.</li><li>• India has agreed to support Bhutan's next development plans and extend additional standby lines of credit.</li><li>• Hydropower, the "cornerstone" of India-Bhutan ties, also received a boost, with the government agreeing to consider Bhutanese requests for expediting long delayed projects (Sankosh and Punatsangchhu), revising upwards the tariff on Chhukha HEP, the oldest project, and buying power from the Basochhu power project.</li><li>• New infrastructure projects include an Integrated Check Post (ICP) for trucks at Jaigaon.</li><li>• A checkpoint for third country nationals.</li><li>• A cross-border rail link from Kokrajhar to Gelephu.</li><li>• Future partnerships could include space research, skilling, startups and STEM education, and a new Internet gateway for Bhutan, in keeping with the Bhutanese King's new "Transform Initiative".</li></ul></li><li>• Gelephu Mindfulness City<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Based on green model with No polluting Industries (Service based)</li><li>• With Connectivity to NE India</li></ul></li></ul> |
|---------------|--|



## India to help Bhutan develop Gelephu airport

*The proposed Special Administrative Region in Gelephu could reshape Bhutan's economic landscape and it will have autonomy and legal independence to secure investments and develop the 1,000 sq. km project.*

### • 2024 : PM Modi Visit to Bhutan

#### Indian-funded hospital in Bhutan

PM Modi inaugurated the state-of-the-art Gyaltsuen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck Mother and Child Hospital in collaboration with Bhutanese PM Tobgay on Saturday. This hospital, fully funded by the Indian government, symbolises the close cooperation between the two nations in healthcare.

#### Financial assistance package

During his visit, Prime Minister Modi announced an assistance package of 10,000 crores for Bhutan's 13th five-year plan, further solidifying the bond between the two countries.

Prime Minister Tobgay lauded this gesture, hailing Prime Minister Modi as a "friend and elder brother", whose visit to Bhutan was warmly received by its citizens.

#### PM Modi conferred with Bhutan's highest civilian honour

Prime Minister Modi was conferred with 'Order of the Druk Gyalpo', which is Bhutan's highest civilian honour. He became only the first foreign dignitary and the fourth person to receive this award.

As per ranking and precedence established, the Order of the Druk Gyalpo was instituted as the decoration for lifetime achievement and is the pinnacle of the honour system in Bhutan, taking precedence over all orders, decorations and medals.

"Honoured to be conferred with 'Order of the Druk Gyalpo' Award by Bhutan. I dedicate it to 140 crore Indians," Modi posted on X soon after.

### • 2024 : Bhutan King Visit

# Bhutan King to pay 2-day visit to India

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) said the King will be accompanied by Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck and senior officials of the Bhutan government

Published - December 04, 2024 10:48 pm IST - New Delhi

## Bhutan King Jigme Wangchuck to pay 2-day visit to India

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI

Bhutan King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck will pay a two-day visit to India beginning on Thursday to further advance the already close bilateral partnership between the two nations.

King Wangchuck will be accompanied by Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck and senior officials of the Bhutanese government, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) said, announcing the trip. The King will meet Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and the two leaders are expected to deliberate on ways to further deepen bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas.

"The visit shall provide both sides an opportunity to review the entire gamut of bilateral cooperation and to further advance the exemplary bilateral partnership across diverse sectors," it said in a statement.

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and other senior officials of the government will also call on the King, it said.

Bhutanese Prime Minis-



Jigme Khesar Wangchuck

ter Tshering Tobgay visited India around 10 days ago. The King's visit to New Delhi comes amid China's efforts to establish formal diplomatic relations with Bhutan.

The two sides are also looking at a resolution of their boundary row that could have implications for India's security interests.

In August last year, China and Bhutan agreed to take simultaneous steps to implement a "three-step road map" to resolve their festering boundary dispute. The India-China stand-off in Doklam in 2017 even triggered fears of a larger conflict. Bhutan had said the area belonged to it, and India supported the Bhutanese claim.



# L5 Bangladesh

18 February 2025 09:38 AM

BANGALDESH RELATION	 												
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longest land Boundary of India : 4096 km</li> </ul> <p><b>Table 1: Indian States that Share a Border with Bangladesh</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indian States</th> <th>Length of Border (in Kilometres)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>2,216.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assam</td> <td>263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meghalaya</td> <td>443</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tripura</td> <td>856</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mizoram</td> <td>318</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located between NE States of India</li> <li>Can be used to overcome Siliguri Pass : Tough terrain</li> <li>54 Trans Boundary Rivers, India as in Upstream <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ganga, Jamuna, Meghna, Barak, Feni, Teesta</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 	Indian States	Length of Border (in Kilometres)	West Bengal	2,216.7	Assam	263	Meghalaya	443	Tripura	856	Mizoram	318
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Liberation of Bangladesh	
Atrocities on East Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partition of Bengal : 1905 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By Curzon, Communal Division</li> <li>Idea for Polarisation / Radicalisation -&gt; Origin of partition</li> </ul> </li> <li>1947 : British created two dominion</li> </ul>

- India + Pakistan (East + West)
- Punjab and Bengal were divided
  - Because Punjab and Bengal were Prominent Strong Society
  - Communal Ground chosen to divide and make weak
- Split in Power
  - Pro Pakistan elements
  - Bengali Nationalist : Moderate and Secular, Pro India
- Post 1947 : Discrimination against East Pakistan
- Punjabi Pakistan Imposed over Bengalis,
  - Bengali Language was not taken under consideration
- 1947-71 : Atrocities on Bengali Pakistan

- Economic Exploitation -> lowe Financial Allocation to East Pakistan

**Economic exploitation**

West Pakistan (consisting of four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and North-West Frontier Province) dominated the divided country and received more money than the more populous East.

Between 1948 and 1960, East Pakistan's export earnings had been 70 percent while it only received 25 percent of import earning. In 1948 (shortly after independence from the UK), East Pakistan had 11 textile mills while West had 9. In 1971, the number of textile mills in the West had grown to 150 while that in the East had only gone up to 26. A transfer of 2.6 billion dollars (in 1971 exchange rates) worth resources was also done over time from East Pakistan to West Pakistan. Moreover it was felt that much of the income generated by the east was primarily diverted towards fighting wars in Kashmir.

Year	Spending on W Pakistan (Rs)	Spending on E Pakistan (Rs)	% Spent on East
1950/51-54/55	1129cr	524 cr	46
1955/56-59/60	1655 cr	524 cr	32
1960/61-64/65	3355 cr	1404 cr	42
1965/66-69/70	5195 cr	2141 cr	41
Total	12834 cr	4300 cr	34

Source: Reports of the Advisory Panels for the Fourth Five Year Plan 1970-75, Vol. I, published by the planning commission of Pakistan

- String Bengali Identity

**Difference in religious standpoints**

One of the key issues was the extent to which Islam was followed. West Pakistan with an overwhelming 97 percent Muslim population was less liberal than East Pakistan which was at least 15 percent non-Muslim (mainly Hindus). Bengalis' are proud of their common literary and cultural heritage in which Muslim, Hindu and Christian writers are held in high esteem across the religious divide. The difference was made further clear after Bangladeshi independence, when Bangladesh was established as a secular country under the name People's Republic of Bangladesh. This was in tribute to all those, Muslim and non-Muslim, who had taken part in the independence struggle.

- Linguistic Discrimination and Neglect

### **Other factors including language**

In 1948, Mohammad Ali Jinnah declared in Dhaka, capital of East Pakistan, that "Urdu, and only Urdu," a language that was only spoken in the West by Muhajirs and in the East by Biharis, would be the sole official language for all of Pakistan, while Bangla was spoken by the majority of people. East Pakistan revolted and several students and civilians lost their lives on February 21, 1952.

### **Impact of the cyclone**

The already tense situation was further aggravated by a tropical cyclone that struck East Pakistan in 1970. It was a particularly devastating year as the deadliest cyclone on record – the Bhola cyclone – struck Bangladesh claiming nearly half a million lives. The apathy of West Pakistan leadership and its failure in responding quickly was a further platform for the Awami League that capitalized on this tragedy. The Pakistan Army failed to do relief work of any significance to alleviate the problem,

### **Liberation War**

- 1970 : First Election in West Pakistan
  - 20 years military dictated over West Pakistan
  - Sheikh Majumdar Rehman won in election in East
    - Which gave majority seats in Pakistan
  - Sheikh was arrested -> Election nullify
  - Sheikh called for rebellion
- 1971 : Bangladesh Liberation War

### **Bangladesh Liberation War 1971**

**T**he Bangladesh Liberation War refers to an armed conflict between West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) that lasted for roughly nine months in 1971. The war resulted in Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan. Denied equal rights with West Pakistan and the right to form a government even though the largest number of seats in Pakistan's Parliament was held by East Pakistani members, they bravely asserted their right to self-determination.

### **Political climax**

The political prelude to the war included several factors. Due to the differences between the two states, a nascent separatist movement developed in East Pakistan.

The situation reached a climax when in 1970 the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won a landslide victory in the national elections winning 167 of the 169 seats allotted for East Pakistan, and a majority of the 313 total seats in the National Assembly. This gave the Awami League the right to form a government. However, the leader of Pakistan People's Party, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, refused to allow Sheikh Mujib to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Instead, he proposed a notion of two Prime Ministers. Bhutto also refused to accept Mujib's six-point which would result in autonomy for East Pakistan. On March 3, 1971, the two leaders of the two wings along with the President General Yahya Khan met in Dhaka to decide the fate of the country. Talks failed. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman called for a nation-wide strike.

- 24-25 Mar 1971 : Operation Searchlight

- Pakistan Retaliation -> Free hand to Army -> Razakar Unleashed killing
- Massive Refugee Crisis
- More than 10 million refugees entered India
- Refugee camps in West Bengal, Assam & Tripura

### **Violence of March 25**

On the night of March 25, Pakistan Army began a violent effort to suppress the Bengali opposition. In Bangladesh, and elsewhere, the Pakistani actions are referred to as genocide. Before carrying out these acts, all foreign journalists were systematically deported from Bangladesh. Bengali members of military services were disarmed. The operation was called Operation Searchlight by Pakistani Army and was carefully devised by several top-ranked army generals to "crush" Bengalis.

### **Indian Stand on War**

- 1950s-1960s

- Political movement -> Bengali retaliate -> Pakistan used force (using army)
- Violence escalated -> Became struggle for independency and liberation

- Moral Duty of India to protect Bengali (Idealism)

- Strategic Duty to utilize opportunity to break Pakistan (Realism)

- Indira Gandhi -> Started Planning to Break Pakistan -> Covert War

- RAW given power to destabilize further -> Partition to Bangladesh
- RAW Mobilized and funded : Mukti Bahini (Rebelled Group) from refugee camps
  - SFF Special Frontier Force (Armed Branch of RAW) help in training
- Mukti Bahini weakened the West Pakistan Control

- Sam Manekshaw : Asked to wait till Pakistan make first mistake
- Dec 1971 -> Pakistan Retaliated and attacked Western India (Air base)
  - Justification -> Pakistan declared as Enemy State
- Tri Service War -> Decisive Victory for Indian forces
  - India Air force estimated Air bases on east and west Pakistan
  - Indian Navy stopped movement over water ways
  - 4th Dec (Navy day) -> Karachi primary base destroyed
- Indian Tri service + RAW + Mukti Bahini -> Ended War on 16th Dec
- Pakistan signed the Instrument of Surrender
  - India held 93000 Prisoners of war
- Global Context
  - US (Pakistan Side) got taunted off by Russia (Indian Side) -> Threatening
  - US moved back
    - Cold War Divide - USA v/s USSR
    - USA aligned with Pakistan – Opening to China
    - President Nixon & NSA Kissinger – Hostile to India
    - U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet deployed to the Bay of Bengal
  - India abandoned NAM
  - Historic India-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in August 1971.



Shimla Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shimla Agreement Signed in 1972</li> <li>• The agreement aimed to end conflict and establish a friendly relationship between the two countries.</li> <li>• Recognition of Bangladesh</li> <li>• We can bring International pressure on Pakistan using Agreement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The agreement paved the way for <b>diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan</b>.</li> <li>• That the prerequisite for reconciliation between India-Pakistan, <b>good neighborliness</b> and durable peace between them is a commitment by both the countries to peaceful coexistence <b>respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty and non-interference</b> in each others internal affairs, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.</li> <li>• That in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they will <b>refrain from the threat or use of force</b> against the territorial integrity or political independence of each other.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Changed name of Ceasefire Line (Kashmir) to Line of Control           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN intervention of Ceasefire stopped</li> <li>• Non 3rd party intervention -&gt; made it Bilateral Issue               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The agreement converted the <b>Ceasefire Line</b> identified in <b>Karachi agreement of 1949</b> into the <b>Line of Control (LoC)</b>.</li> <li>• This has been argued by India as making <b>United Nations Military</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- The agreement converted the **Ceasefire Line** identified in **Karachi agreement of 1949** into the **Line of Control (LoC)**.
- This has been argued by India as making **United Nations Military Observer Group (UNMOG)** in India and Pakistan insignificant.
- According to India, the purpose of **UNMOGIP** was to monitor the **ceasefire line** as identified in Karachi agreement of 1949 which **no longer exists**.
- Both countries will "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations".
- India has, many a times, maintained that **Kashmir dispute is a bilateral issue** and must be settled through bilateral negotiations as per Shimla Agreement, 1972 and thus, had **denied any third party intervention** even that of United Nations.

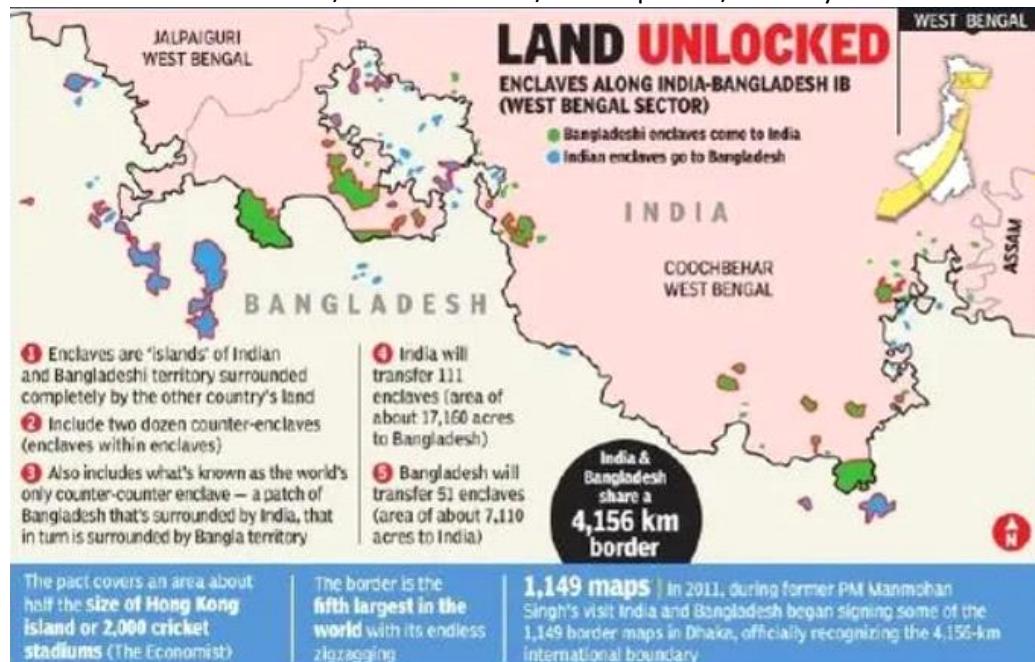
Indian Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1972-1975 : Good Relation under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awami league power discussed with issue with India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1975 : Sheikh Mujibur Rahman -&gt; Assassinated</li> <li>• Sheikh Hasina (Daughter) was saved by India, Resided in India under Protection</li> <li>• Military Regime in Power -&gt; Pro Pakistan</li> <li>• 1975-1990s : Military Rule           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corruption and problem -&gt; paved way for democracy</li> <li>• BNP Party rise in Power : Pro Pakistan -&gt; Hostile Regime               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Harboured <b>anti-India forces</b></li> <li>▪ Derailed proposed projects like the India-Bangladesh-Myanmar trilateral gas pipeline</li> <li>▪ Proximity to Pakistan</li> <li>▪ Denied Transit Access to North-East</li> <li>▪ Created volatility in the border areas</li> <li>▪ Problems in water-sharing – Teesta &amp; Farraka Barrage issue.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1996-2001 : Sheikh Hasina came to Power under Awami league and           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not powerful because of Coalition</li> <li>• Security concern treated, Ganga Water body treaty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2001-2009 : Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) led by Khaleda Zia           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relations were strained,</li> <li>• Accused Bangladesh of harboring insurgent groups from India's Northeast.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ like ULFA and HuJI.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Post 2009 : Awami League and Sheikh Hasina</li> </ul>
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- Transforming the relationship with India was one of her priorities.
- Declared that her country's soil would not be allowed to be used by any forces inimical to India's interests.
- Acted against insurgent groups from India's North-east operating out of Bangladesh – ULFA, Bodo groups, NSCN etc.
- Co-operated extensively in combating cross-border terrorism and insurgency.
- Took action with regard to improving border management and tackle issues concerning India – smuggling, organised crime, FICN etc.

- Failed Indian Promises :
  - Land Boundary agreement (LBA)
  - Teesta Water Sharing Agreement

#### LBA Land Boundary Agreement

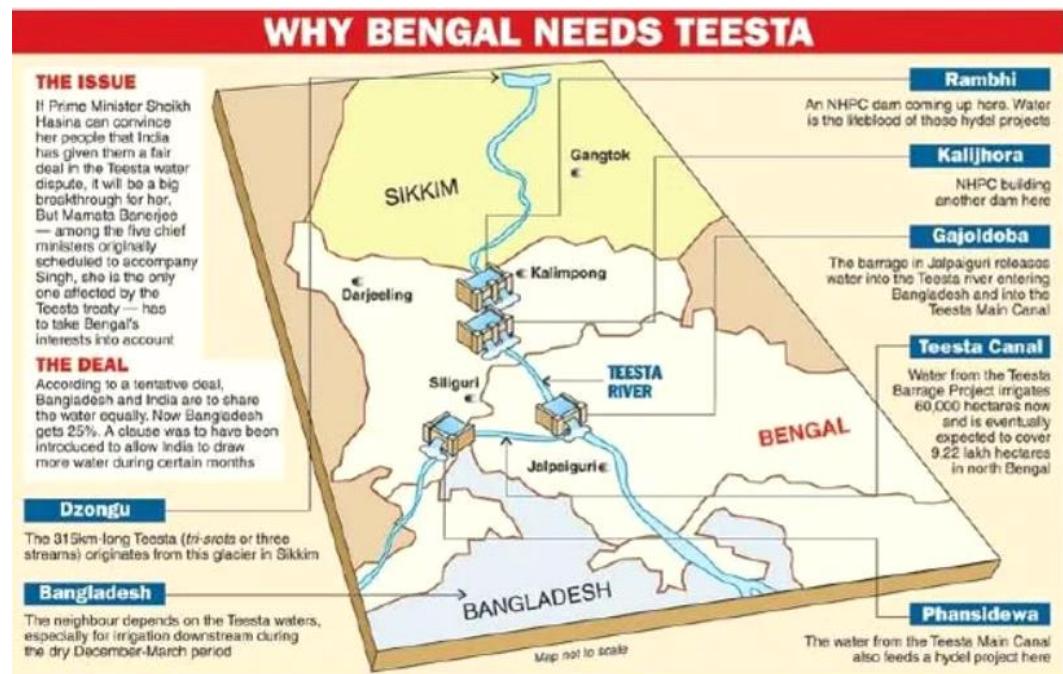
- Radcliffe drew border the border of Bangladesh and Pakistan
  - Left behind Indian and West Pakistan territory in each other
    - 111 Indian Enclave : Indian Territory present in Bangladesh
    - 51 Bangladesh Enclave
    - Issues : Access / Administration / Development / Security



- Redraw Border difficult -> More issue will rise
- Exchange and Merger : On basis of Gain and Loss
  - Bangladesh Enclave merged India
- Manmohan Singh govt -> Land Boundary Agreement -> Not implemented
  - Required Constitutional Amendment -> Article 3 ->
    - Territory -> Parliament -> Special Majority necessary (2/3rd Majority)
  - Coalition Govt -> Failed to get Majority -> because of Domestic Politics

- Modi Govt -> passed same agreement
  - Hypocrisy : Earlier BJP rejected the same agreement under Manmohan
  - Citizenship -> Choice to People
  - Compensation, Jobs, Houses provided to people
- Ratification of the LBA by the Indian Parliament, with the consensus of all political parties was a major development.
- 100<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
- Proved that India is capable of delivering on its promises and improved India's image.

- Water Sharing Disputes
- Teesta water sharing dispute
    - Teesta Originate in Sikkim (Zemu Glacier), Perennial throughout year
    - Bangladesh (Downstarem) : Disadvantage as depends on India
      - Complain about not getting proper share of water
  - 2010 : Manmohan Singh and Sheikh Hasina -> Failed resolution
    - Agreement with giving extra share water
    - Still not implemented -> West Bengal Regional Politics
      - Concern about votes



- Tipaimukh dam dispute : over Barak River
  - Dam right before Bangladesh border
  - Bangladesh concern over water shortage and rain floods



- Feni River Dispute



- Feni is a river in south-eastern Bangladesh.
- It is a trans-boundary river which originates in South Tripura district and flows through Sabroom town and then enters Bangladesh.
- It is an important source of drinking water and meets the irrigation needs and inland navigation needs of the region.
- A bridge across the Feni is being built between India and Bangladesh, where the river forms the border between the two countries.
- It would connect Tripura with Chittagong port in Bangladesh.

- Farraka barrage dispute

- Ganga bring silt to Hugli, Need to clear using JCB for trade flow
- Dam -> Additional flow -> fast flow water push sediments

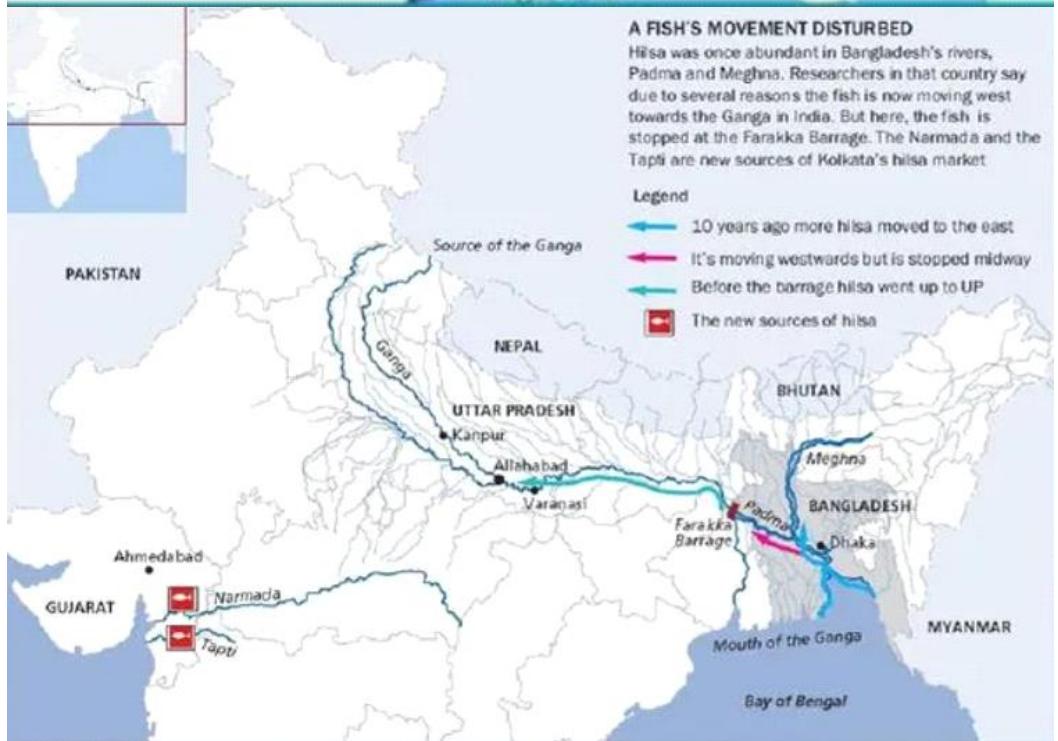
## FARAKKA BARRAGE NOW A THREAT TO INDIA



### A FISH'S MOVEMENT DISTURBED

Hilsa was once abundant in Bangladesh's rivers, Padma and Meghna. Researchers in that country say due to several reasons the fish is now moving west towards the Ganga in India. But here, the fish is stopped at the Farakka Barrage. The Narmada and the Tapi are new sources of Kolkata's hilsa market.

- Legend**
- ← 10 years ago more hilsa moved to the east
  - It's moving westwards but is stopped midway
  - ↑ Before the barrage hilsa went up to UP
  - The new sources of hilsa

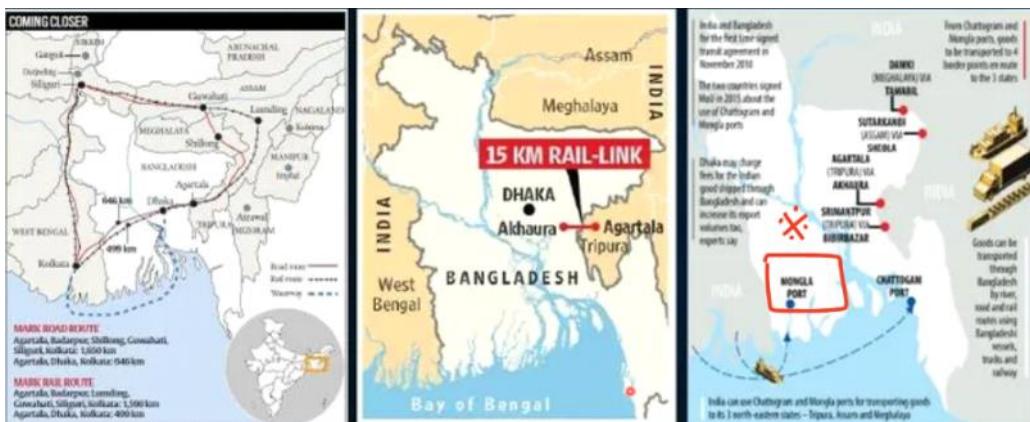


- Kushiyara River Treaty

- Kushiyara and Surma are tributary of Barak
  - Used for agriculture, Rice is grown (water intensive)
- Resolved in 2022 by Modi Govt



Connectivity Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect NE State to Bay Bengal using Bangladesh Transit and Port</li> <li>• Act East Policy : Transit Access</li> </ul> <p><b>India has 2 interests –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of land locked North East</li> <li>2. Act East Policy</li> </ol> <p>Agreements signed during Modi's visit to Dhaka in June 2015 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the majority of which are focused on improving connectivity. <b>New bus and rail routes</b> are planned</li> <li>• the use of <b>Mongla</b> and Chittagong ports.</li> <li>• Bangladesh today is the largest recipient of concessional loans from India - almost <b>\$8 billion</b> since 2010.</li> </ul>
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- In Nov 2023, India and Bangladesh inaugurated three major connectivity and energy projects built with Indian assistance, including a railway line that will connect the northeastern states to the neighbouring country for the first time.
  - i. Akhaura-Agartala cross-border rail link
  - ii. Khulna-Mongla port rail line
  - iii. Unit II of the Maitree super thermal power plant

• IBFPL : Indian Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline -> Diesel Oil Pipeline

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Bangladeshi counterpart Sheikh Hasina inaugurated a 131.5 kilometre long India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline (IBFPL) from Siliguri in North Bengal to Parbatipur in Banglaesh's Dinajpur province Saturday (18 March).

The pipeline, built with Rs 377 crore drawn from a line of credit offered by India to Bangladesh, will carry one million tonnes of high-speed diesel from Numaligarh refinery in Assam to Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation's Parbatipur depot.



Regional Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has great interest in strengthening regionalism and sub-regionalism in its neighbourhood.</li> <li>• Bangladesh is a crucial partner in –           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ BBIN Initiative</li> <li>➤ SAARC</li> <li>➤ BIMSTEC</li> <li>➤ Colombo Security Conclave</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Defence and Security Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Insaniyat : India gave cooperation to Bangladesh for Rohingya Refugees           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of cross-border terrorism, radicalism &amp; fundamentalism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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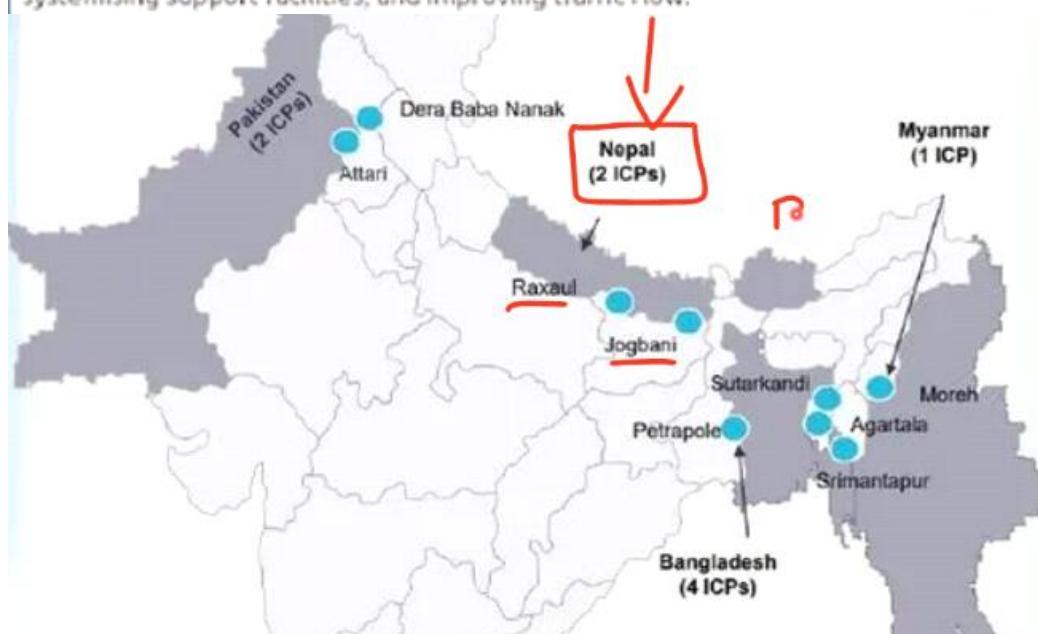
Security Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of cross-border terrorism, radicalism &amp; fundamentalism</li> <li>• Pakistan sponsored groups – HuJI, LeT</li> <li>• Influence of Al-Qaeda, ISIS</li> <li>• The two countries have been working to strengthen existing counter-terrorism initiatives, such as intelligence sharing and defence co-operation.</li> <li>• The armies of both the countries carry out a joint military training exercise known as '<a href="#">Sampriti</a>'.</li> </ul>
Economic Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largest Trade for India in South Asia, Trade Surplus for India</li> <li>• India Import Textiles, Jute, Hilsa Fish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the financial year 2023-24, trade between the two countries reached <a href="#">\$13 billion</a>.</li> <li>• India had a <a href="#">trade surplus of \$9.2 billion</a> with Bangladesh.</li> <li>• Two major issues which Bangladesh complains <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. persisting trade deficit</li> <li>2. non-tariff barriers</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Discussions about a <a href="#">Free Trade Agreement</a> began in October 2023, with the aim of reducing or eliminating customs duties on goods traded between the two nations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ICP : Integrated Check Posts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of <a href="#">Integrated Check Posts</a> that improve infrastructure at key entry points along the border.</li> <li>• Four ICPs at <a href="#">Petrapole</a> (West Bengal), <a href="#">Agartala</a> (Tripura), <a href="#">Dawki</a> (Meghalaya) and <a href="#">Sutarkandi</a> (Assam).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Integrated Check-Posts: An Overview

The ICPs are sanitised zones at border crossings, with adequate passenger and freight-processing facilities. They integrate three main border-related functions:[8]

1. Customs: For the clearance of cargo/goods carried by vehicles, valuable personal items of passengers, and currency by monitoring mechanism and installed equipment.
2. Immigration: For the checking of passports, visas and passenger identification.
3. Border Security: For maintaining security, preventing the flow of illegal arms and other lethal weapons, and providing backup support to customs and immigration.

The ICPs are aimed at facilitating the systematic, seamless and secure cross-border movement of goods and people by ensuring efficient passenger flow, providing adequate passenger facilities, smoothening processes, optimising the use of facilities, systemising support facilities, and improving traffic flow.



S. No	Location	State	Neighboring Country
1	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh
2.	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh
3.	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh
4.	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh
5.	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh
6.	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan
7.	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal
8.	Kawrpuiichhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh
9.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal
10.	Bhitamore	Bihar	Nepal

### Standalone approved ICPs

S. No	ICP	Approval Granted	Date of approval
1	Nischintapur	MHA	November 2021
2.	Dera baba Nanak	MHA	March 2020
3.	Sabroon	MHA	October 2020

	1. Nischintapur	MHA	November 2021			
	2. Dera baba Nanak	MHA	March 2020			
	3. Sabroon	MHA	October 2020			
Fall of Sheikh Hasina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People toppled Power -&gt; Sheikh Hasina took refuge in India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idealism : We need to help Sheikh Hasina because of history</li> <li>• Realism : need to discuss with Current Power of Bangladesh</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2013 : Sheikh Hasina crushed extremist (BNF and Jamat)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With force : create extremism</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Execution of war criminals happened many years later           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanged war criminals after many years</li> <li>• Personal connection of hasina does not relate to younger generation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sheikh hasina became insecure</li> <li>• Post 2016 : Crushed democratic right -&gt; authoritarian leader</li> <li>• Final Blow : Anti Quota Protest           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quota need to people affected in 1970, But given to grand children</li> <li>• Divided the society -&gt; Youth Instigated</li> <li>• Western actor involved for ISI and USA</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
<h2>Why are students protesting in Bangladesh?</h2> <p>Over a hundred people have been killed in violent clashes amid student protests against the return of a 30% quota in government employment for the descendants of those who fought for the freedom of Bangladesh from Pakistan.</p> <p>The protests are led by youths opposed to the return of a 30% quota in government employment at all levels for those who fought for the freedom of Bangladesh from Pakistan, as well as their children and grandchildren.</p>						
<h2>At least 300 dead, curfew back: Why have protests and violence returned to the streets of Bangladesh?</h2> <p>The anti-government protesters across Bangladesh have planned to march to the capital, Dhaka, on Monday.</p>						
<p>The situation was inflamed by a statement from Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on July 14, appearing to equate the protesters with the descendants of razakars, mercenary collaborators of the Pakistan military who led a brutal campaign of murder and rape in which up to 3 million Bangladeshis are estimated to have been killed in the space of a few months in 1971.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheikh Hasina : Govt fall, Hasina resigns, Leaves Country</li> <li>• India could have stopped Hasina in making these decisions</li> <li>• Interim Govt created by radicalised parties</li> <li>• Mohd Yunus : Not cooperative with India</li> <li>• India wants :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minorities security (Hindu, Buddhist etc)</li> <li>• Stability in politics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

# L8 Myanmar

19 February 2025 02:33 AM

Myanmar Relation	
Strategic Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South East Asian : Connect India with South East Countries</li> <li>1643 km Border with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram</li> </ul> 
India Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top Priority : Defence and Border Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insurgency and Organised Crime</li> <li>For Stability in the region</li> </ul> </li> <li>Development of India's North-East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Myanmar is a <b>land bridge</b> to the resources and markets of South-East Asia.</li> <li>➤ India's economic objectives lie in partnering with Myanmar in search for greater connectivity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- India's ties with Myanmar have been shaped by a shared geography, history and culture.
- Sharing long land and maritime boundaries, developments in Myanmar have immense implications for India.
- Myanmar is strategically vital for India, for both internal and external reasons
- A key political objective of New Delhi is to ensure the political stability of Myanmar.

Myanmar History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1948 : Previously called as Burma</li> <li>• Bruma got independence in 1948 from colonial rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aung San : Led struggle for independence</li> <li>• Military leader were hungry for power</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1962 : Military Junta : Govt led by committee of military leaders takes over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended Fundamental Rights / Political power</li> <li>• Indian Realism Approach : Never criticize of Military Junta <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Even funded and help in development</li> <li>◦ Criticizing wouldn't have done any changes, No influence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Slowly Pro-Democracy movement started during 1962-1980</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1988 : Suu Kyi (Daughter of Aung San) led protest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NLD party (national League for Democracy)</li> <li>• 1989 : Suu Kyi put under house arrest</li> <li>• Cold War -&gt; Western Pressure -&gt; Election done</li> <li>• 1990 : NLD won election -&gt; Military ignored the result</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2007 : Saffron Revolution led by Buddhist monks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical Buddhist group rebelled govt</li> <li>• Because of issue with some other religious</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2010 : Military Junta -&gt; Partial Democracy -&gt; For lifting sanction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few seats given to Political group -&gt; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Western govt rejected reforms -&gt; Sanction not lifted</li> <li>◦ India welcomed the partial changes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Suu Kyi was freed</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2011 : The Military hands over to a nominal civilian government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following election the previous year,</li> <li>• The Transition away from full military rule starts</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2015 : Full reforms -&gt; Myanmar's first nationwide election : NLD wins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military -&gt; amendment in constitution -&gt; No person with foreign spouse</li> <li>• Suu Kyi couldn't become the President -&gt; became State Counsellor</li> <li>• Economic sanction lifted</li> <li>• Still important decision taken by Army</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2020 : NLD Sweeps election, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDP Union Solidarity and Development party (Army) looses</li> <li>• Military alleges fraud, without any proof</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2021 : military overthrows government</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Army Nullify the election results, Emergency brought back</li> <li>• Suu Kyi thrown in jail</li> </ul>
Current Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current Status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil War : Between military and Rebell groups</li> <li>• NUG : Parallel govt with demand of restoring democracy</li> <li>• Myanmar carried out air strikes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Massive protests broke out in the country against military rule.</li> <li>• The interim government has used force to target protesters resulting in widespread killings and human rights violations.</li> <li>• Political refugees have spilled over in to neighbouring Indian states of Manipur and Mizoram.</li> </ul> <p>• Myanmar Air strike against Rebel Camps</p> <p>• Mizoram and Manipur has received large refugee flow</p>

## "Operation 1027" in Northern Myanmar

▲ Armed insurgent group ■ Key conflict locations

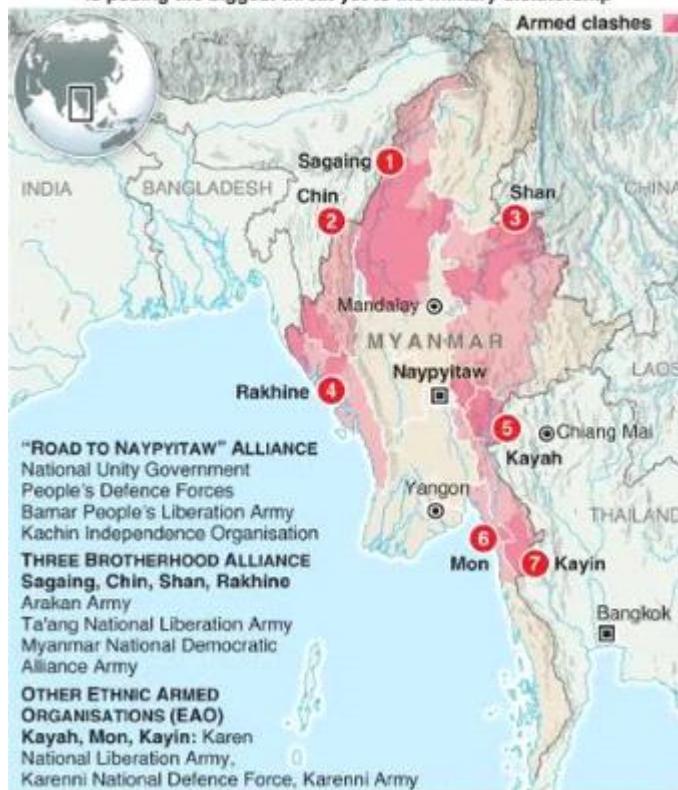
— Road blocked by insurgents



- Three Brotherhood Alliance : Arakan Army + TNLA + MNDAA
  - United together and defeated Military
  - Country divided to parts controlled by Military / Rebell Faction
    - Myanmar could split in future

### Opposition unites against Myanmar junta

Unprecedented cooperation between the shadow National Unity Government of pro-democracy politicians and ethnic armed groups is posing the biggest threat yet to the military dictatorship



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India in response : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Movement regime stopped to counter Migration/ Infiltration threat</li> <li>• Fencing of Border</li> <li>• Crisis in NE, Demand of Local Community (Zo , Zumi)</li> <li>• Trying to contact the rebel group + Military group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Indian Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act East Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated from of Look East Policy</li> <li>• Policy begin from Myanmar, Gateway for South East Asian</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Neighbourhood First Policy : As a close country</li> <li>• Greater emphasis on connectivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of IMT Highway, Kaladana Corridor</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Buddhist Circuit Initiative : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reiving cultural links, Increasing tourist attraction</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Strengthen border security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling organised crime, COIN Ops, Defence cooperation, Intel Sharing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Connectivity Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMT Trilateral Highway : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look East connect, Pending Project</li> <li>• Issue : Security, Instability, Civil war in Myanmar</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Proposal to extend IMT Highway to Laos, Cambodia &amp; Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delhi-Hanoi Rail Link - envisions a railroad connecting India with the Mekong countries.</li> <li>• Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Corridor</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Corridor : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ship + Inland River (Kaladan) + Road Transportation</li> <li>• Link India with NE states and SE Asian countries</li> <li>• Issues : Sanction issue, Security and Civil wars</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



#### China Project

- China Myanmar Economic Corridor CMEC :
  - China is way ahead of India
  - Road + Railway + Pipelines + Power Plants
  - China can access BOB and IOR using Yangon port -> Threat India



#### Defence and Border Security

- India-Myanmar Bilateral Army Exercise - [IMBAX](#)
- India Myanmar Naval Exercise - [IMNEX](#)
- Joint [Hydrographic Survey](#)
- MoU on [Border Cooperation](#) to provide a framework for security cooperation and intelligence exchange between the security agencies

- Recently we gifted Kilo Class Submarine to Myanmar
- Assam Rifles patrol over Boundary

- A cross-border surgical strike was conducted by the Indian Army in 2015.
- In June 2015, the Indian Army had carried out an operation against NSCN(K) militants in areas near the Indo-Myanmar border, days after militants killed 18 army personnel in Manipur.

- Target Arakan Army threatening Kaladan Project
- Operation Sunrise: Joint counter-insurgency operations.
- Under "Operation Sunrise 1", the Indian Army targeted members of the Arakan Army, an insurgent group in Myanmar, who were opposed to the Kaladan multi-modal transit transport project.
- During "Operation Sunrise 2", the armies coordinated with each other to bust camps of militant outfits, including the Kamatapur Liberation Organisation, National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang), United Liberation Front of Assam (I) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland.

#### Rohingya Crisis

- Rohingya : Ethnic Minority Muslims found in Myanmar in Rakhine State
  - Rohingya declared stateless, started treating as Illegal Migrant
  - Communal clashes with Radical Buddhist Community
  - Myanmar wants them to return to Bangladesh
- Rohingya Formed ARSA : Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
  - Attacked Buddhist places, fought Radical Buddhist group
  - Counter terrorism : Military targeted Entire Rohingya Community

#### Finding safe haven in Bangladesh

Hundreds of thousands of Rohingya have left their ethnic homeland of Rakhine State for the district of Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, Bangladesh.



- Rohingya migrated to India -> India blocked because of Security threat
  - Terrorist can be misuse to Infiltrate India -> terrorist threats
- Threats to India:
  - India has several Buddhist places that can be targeted
  - India close ties with Military
  - Hostile policy of India
- Supreme Court view -> How we can alleges whole community
  - But cannot interfere in policy of Foreign Policy
  - Govt will identify and deport back
- Refugee Convention 1951 : Cannot deport to original place of atrocities
  - Principles of Non Refoulement :
  - India did not signed the Convention -> No Obligation
  - Case to Case basis : Indian Govt will decide Asylum / Deportation
- Customary International Law : Every country are obliged
  - Under UDHR we have obligation to give asylum to refugee
- Bhashan Char Island : Refugee Camp
  - Threat : Rising sea level -> Vulnerable

## Housing the refugees

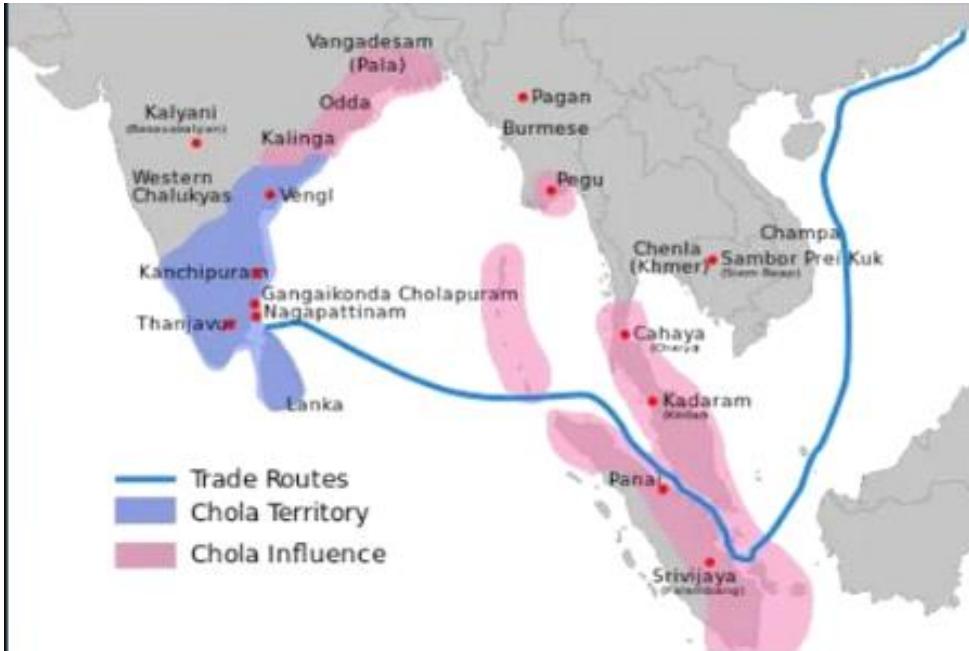


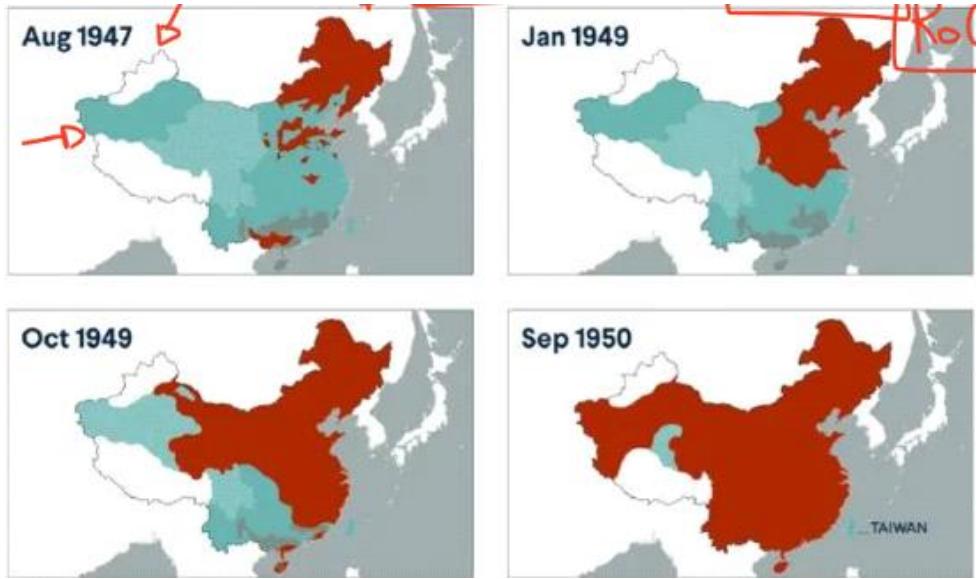
- Operation Insaniyat : Help out Bangladesh to provide relief to Refugee
- ASEAN : 5 point consensus -> Myanmar didn't accepted
- India could have utilized to show regional dominance by resolving the issue
  - We could have mediate between Bangladesh and Myanmar
  - But we don't have strong relation with Myanmar
  - China build interest with Rakhine

- **India's Cultural Diplomacy** - The ambitious 'Buddhist Circuit' initiative has been planned to connect all major Buddhist destinations across India.
- Over 80% of the total population of Myanmar is Buddhist.
- Will attract more tourists and create job opportunities in India, it will also create goodwill with nations where Buddhism is a major religion.

# L10 China

25 February 2025 09:03 AM

CHINA RELATION	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India and China both have oldest Civilization and developed one</li> <li>• Cholas build strong relation with Chinese Empire Song Dynasty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naval and Trade ties</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian need China for Investment and Trades</li> <li>• China need India for Economic Market</li> </ul>
Current Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Narrative : India and China are competitors, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fighting for resources to develop</li> <li>• Colonial thinking to divide and make weak</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reality : Both Country can be develop together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have several common interest</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
China History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRC : People's Republic of China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communist party : Single party is govt</li> <li>• No Freedom of right of expression</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



- 1910 : Chinese Destroyed by Foreign (Japan and Colonial rule)
  - China pocketed into small region of East Asia
  - RoC Republic of China : Corrupt and Elite,
  - Masses (Farmers, Peasants, Workers) were angry
- 1921 : New party formed -> CPC Communist Party of China
  - Supported by masses -> Gained support
- 1949 : Mao Zedong bring Left Wing Extremism Ideology in CPC (Maoism)
  - Don't protest, Violence is only way, snatch your right
  - RoC kicked out to Taiwan -> Origin of China Taiwan dispute
  - PRC formed controlled all the region of China
- Two China :
  - PRC China : Aggressive and violent (Maoism)
    - Expansion policy : Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, South China Sea
  - Roc China : Ruling over Taiwan
- One China Policy and One China Principle :
  - **One China Policy:** It is the diplomatic acknowledgement of China's position that there is only one Chinese government.
  - Under the policy, countries seeking diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC, Mainland China) must break official relations with the Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan).
  - **One China Principle:** It is distinct from the One China Policy, whereby China insists Taiwan is an inalienable part of one China to be unified one day.
- India accept One China Policy

India PRC	• 1950 : India recognized PRC, PRC reciprocated
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ties

- 1950: India established diplomatic relations with the PRC and was **among the first countries** to end formal ties with the Republic of China (Taiwan) and **recognize the PRC** as the legitimate government of Mainland China.

- Friction Begin : After China annexed Tibet -> mistrust and Suspicion created

- 1950: **PRC annexed Tibet**
- 1950s: Mao Zedong viewed Tibet as an integral part of the People's Republic of China.
- Mao saw **Indian concern over Tibet** as a manifestation of **interference in the internal affairs of the PRC**.
- India clarified that it had no political ambitions or territorial ambitions.

- China Pushing : 5 Fingers Policy

- Palm : Tibet
- Finger : Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Ladakh



- India Pushing : Panchsheel -> 5 Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

- PM Nehru and Zhou Enlai visited each other country and signed the Panchsheel Agreement

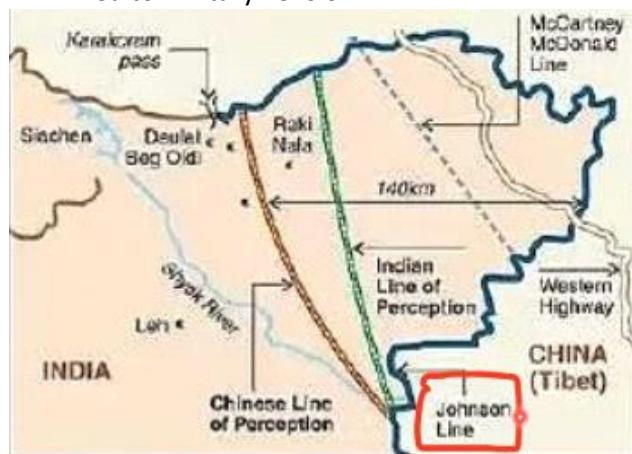
- Mutual respect: Each country respects the other's sovereignty and territorial integrity
- Mutual non-aggression: The countries agree not to use aggression against each other
- Mutual non-interference: The countries agree not to interfere in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and mutual benefit: The countries agree to cooperate and benefit from each other equally
- Peaceful co-existence: The countries agree to coexist peacefully

Border Dispute

- 1954 : Aksai Chin Issue

- China started G219 Road Construction in aksai chin Territory
  - According to McCartney-McDonald line -> it is Chinese
  - To build road to connect Xinjiang and Tibet

- For easy movement of military to resolve in needed area
- India started to retaliate
  - According to Johnson Line -> it is Indian
  - Led to Military Tension



- 1954: [Aksai Chin Issue](#) –
  - India published new maps that included the Aksai Chin region.
  - India discovered that China built a road through the region.
  - Border clashes, frequent protests.

- During the time of British rule in India, [two borders](#) between India and China were proposed –
  - i. [The Johnson's line](#) (proposed in 1865) shows Aksai Chin in erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir (now Ladakh) i.e. under India's control.
  - ii. [McCartney-McDonald Line](#) (proposed in 1893) places it under China's control.
- India considers Johnson Line as a correct, rightful national border with China, while on the other hand, China considers the McDonald Line as the correct border with India.

- Arunachal Pradesh issue
  - McMohan line : Divide Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA)
  - Created a pressure to give Aksai chin in exchange of Arunachal Pradesh

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1962 Wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1959 : Tibetan uprising -&gt; China used force           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalai Lama and refugees flee to India -&gt; India grant asylum</li> </ul> </li> <li>• China escalate the tensions -&gt; Nehru forward policy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of troop in high altitude to fight China</li> <li>• Establishment 22 : now known as SFF Special Frontier Force</li> <li>• Wrong decision -&gt; India not ready to fight China (Training, Equipment)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• China saw this as War -&gt; Attacked India to taught lesson           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triggered : Tibetan refugee</li> <li>• Parallel Govt</li> <li>• India US collaboration in covert of Nuclear Program</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|-----------|--|

- India Forward Policy
- War result -> India lost and China still controlled Aksai Chin
  - India Outnumbered by 1:3 soldiers
  - China Ceasefire and Withdrawn troops from NE and other regions
- Border disputes and Tibetan crisis led to the war
- Crushing defeat for India
- Chinese forces made inroads into Indian territory
- PRC declared a unilateral ceasefire

#### Consequences of 1962 wars

- Nuclear Doctrine : Primary focused to deter Chins
- Aris Ari is Mitra : Pakistan and China became friend
  - Pakistan gave Saksham Valley to China
  - China-Pakistan Nexus
- Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement of 1963 ceded Shaksgam Valley to China
- Strategic ties grew
- Support during subsequent conflicts
- India suffered a major psychological blow



#### Border Agreement

- During 1962-1988 : China Changed communist to
  - End of cold war and new economic requirement
    - China open for relationship
  - Politically : Communist and Economic : Capitalist
- 1988 : Reset of relation -> Rajiv Gandhi visited China

- 1991 and 1993 : Visit of Narasimha Rao to China

- Border Agreement : Create peace and trust

- 1993: Agreement on maintaining Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control.

- 1996: Agreement on Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) in the border areas was signed.

## What do the border agreements say?

A key element of both the 1993 and 1996 agreements is that the two sides would keep their forces in the areas along the LAC to a minimum level. Mr. Singh stated. However, the agreements do not define what comprises the minimum level. The 1996 agreement limits the deployment of major categories of armaments close to the LAC, including tanks, infantry combat vehicles, guns with 75-mm or bigger calibre, mortars with 120-mm or above and various missiles. It also limits combat aircraft from flying within 10 km of the LAC. It stipulates that neither side "shall open fire, cause bio-degradation, use hazardous chemicals, conduct blast operations or hunt with guns or explosives within two km" from the LAC.

Use of firearms on the LAC is strictly regulated as per the agreements of 1993, 1996 and 2005. The 1993 and 1996 agreements also mandate that pending a final solution to the boundary question, the two sides shall strictly respect the LAC. Further in these agreements, India and China committed themselves to clarification and confirmation of the LAC to reach a common understanding of the alignment. However, this process has made little progress since 2003. Both sides have so far exchanged maps only in the central sector, leading to overlapping claims at several points due to "differences in perception".

- Restriction

- No heavy weaponry near LAC
- Troops cannot carry weapons, No firing during escalation
- Military exercises near LAC : Not within 10 km, Facing India
  - Hand in Hand : India China Join Military Exercise

- In case of Incursion -> Escalate -> Reinforce

- Local Commanders -> Hotline meet between Commanders
- Disengaged / De-escalation / Deinduct
  1. Disengage : Pull fight apart
  2. Deescalate : Pulling troop back
  3. Deinduct : Normalcy coming back, Patrolling start by normal troops
- Standard Protocol : Senior Military Commander -> Highest Leadership

New Border Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2003 : Vajpayee China Visit, For power sharing as both were Rapidly Developing</li> <li>• Common interest : against Developed Countries for attaining Climate goals</li> <li>• Recognized Sikkim is part of India</li> <li>• 2005 : Nathu La pass was opened           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2017: Briefly closed during Doklam Crisis</li> <li>○ 2019 : Reopened again -&gt; Closed again : COVID 19</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2009 : China stopped SR Mechanism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Started developing infrastructure and relation with USA and Japan</li> <li>• Only talk took place during Galwan Crisis in 2020</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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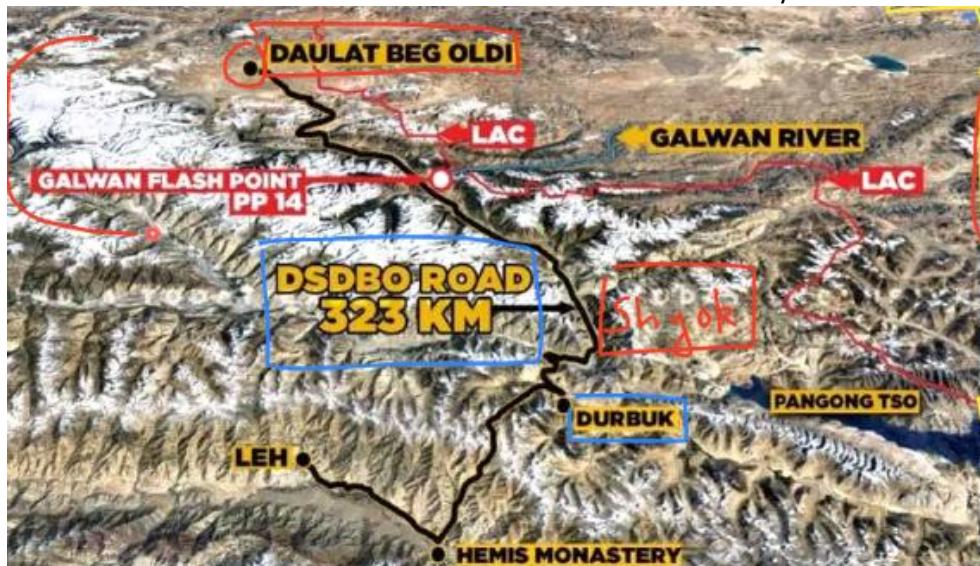
- 2013 : Incursion increased -> To resolve -> Cooperative agreement signed
- 2003: Special Representative Mechanism to find an early 'political solution' to the boundary question based on agreed political parameters and guiding principles.
- 2013: Border Defence Cooperation Agreement
- It lists several mechanisms to reduce misunderstandings and improve communication. Article VI of the agreement prohibits either side from tailing the patrols of the other, in areas where there is no common understanding of the line of actual control.

- 2020 Intrusion
- 5-6 Intrusion still April 2020, LAC Flashpoint
  - In April 2020 : Clash happened in Galwan Valley -> Hand to Hand Combat
    - Many people killed and martyred in both sides
  - Inability of BJP govt to not see China Aggression similar to Nehru govt



- Reason of Chinese aggression :
  - India relation with USA, Japan, QUAD, Malabar, Russia
    - Joint Military ventures
    - Buying Advanced Army Weapons
  - 2019 : Ladakh and JK changes : revoking of Article 356
    - Ladakh under Centre -> India aggression to take Aksai Chin back
  - 2001 : Military Preparedness : Border Infrastructure

- Defensive ideology -> Strategic Aggressive Ideology
- All weather Mountain Roads
- Atal Tunnel, Sela Tunnel
- ALG Air Strips, Semi prepared Runways
- India build road : DSDBO Road 323 Km near boundary



Recent Talks

## India, China hold 30th round of border talks

'Restoration of peace and tranquillity, and respect for the LAC are an essential basis for restoration of normalcy in bilateral relations,' the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement.

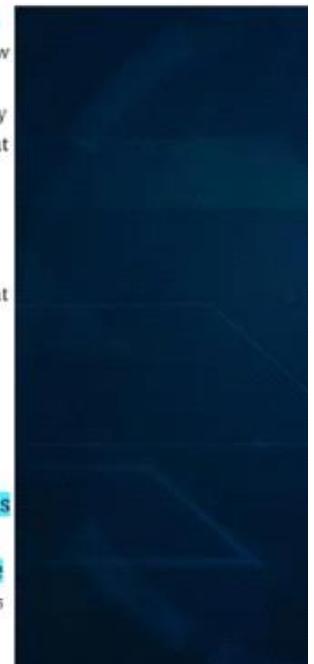
Published - August 01, 2024 02:11 am IST - NEW DELHI

India and China on Wednesday held the 30th meeting of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) in New Delhi during which the discussion was "in-depth, constructive and forward-looking", and both sides agreed to maintain the momentum through established diplomatic and military channels, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) said. The talks come amid indications that the two countries are making efforts to resolve the stand-off along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in eastern Ladakh.

"Further to discussions between the two Foreign Ministers in their recent meetings at Astana [in Kazakhstan] and Vientiane [in Laos], the two sides reviewed the current situation along the LAC with a view to finding an early resolution of the outstanding issues. Restoration of peace and tranquillity, and respect for the LAC are an essential basis for restoration of normalcy in bilateral relations," the MEA said in a statement. The 29th WMCC meeting was held on March 24 in Beijing.

Both sides agreed on the need to jointly uphold peace and tranquillity on the ground in the border areas in accordance with bilateral agreements and protocols reached between the two governments, the statement added.

This also comes amid speculation that the government is considering relaxing some of its economic restrictions on Chinese companies following the recommendations of the latest Economic Survey, which called for more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from China.



- Buffer zone created : No military zone
  - Not clear if India also lose its own territory in Buffer zone
  - Indian Govt is not answering the questions
- After Galwan Crisis -> China trade reduces
  - After BRICS and Indian China Talks -> Now it will resume

String of Pearls Theory

- Chinese Investment in Indian Ocean Region
  - Investing in Strategic Location (Not Profitable Focused)
  - Deliberate movement of China to Circle India, Contain India

## Strategic competition in the Indian Ocean Region

● INDIAN PRESENCE/INFLUENCE      ■ CHINESE PRESENCE/INFLUENCE



- India Strategic position : Counter Chinese Influence
  - Called as Diamond Necklace or Iron Curtain

Position	Indian Port	Chinese port
Myanmar	Sittwe	Kyaikphyu
Sri Lanka		Hambantota
Maldives		Many Project
Lakshadweep	Minicoy Island	
Africa		Port of Daraleh (Naval base) and Many other projects
Oman	Duqm Port	
Iran	Chabar Port	
Pakistan		Gwadar

BRI Belt and Road Initiative

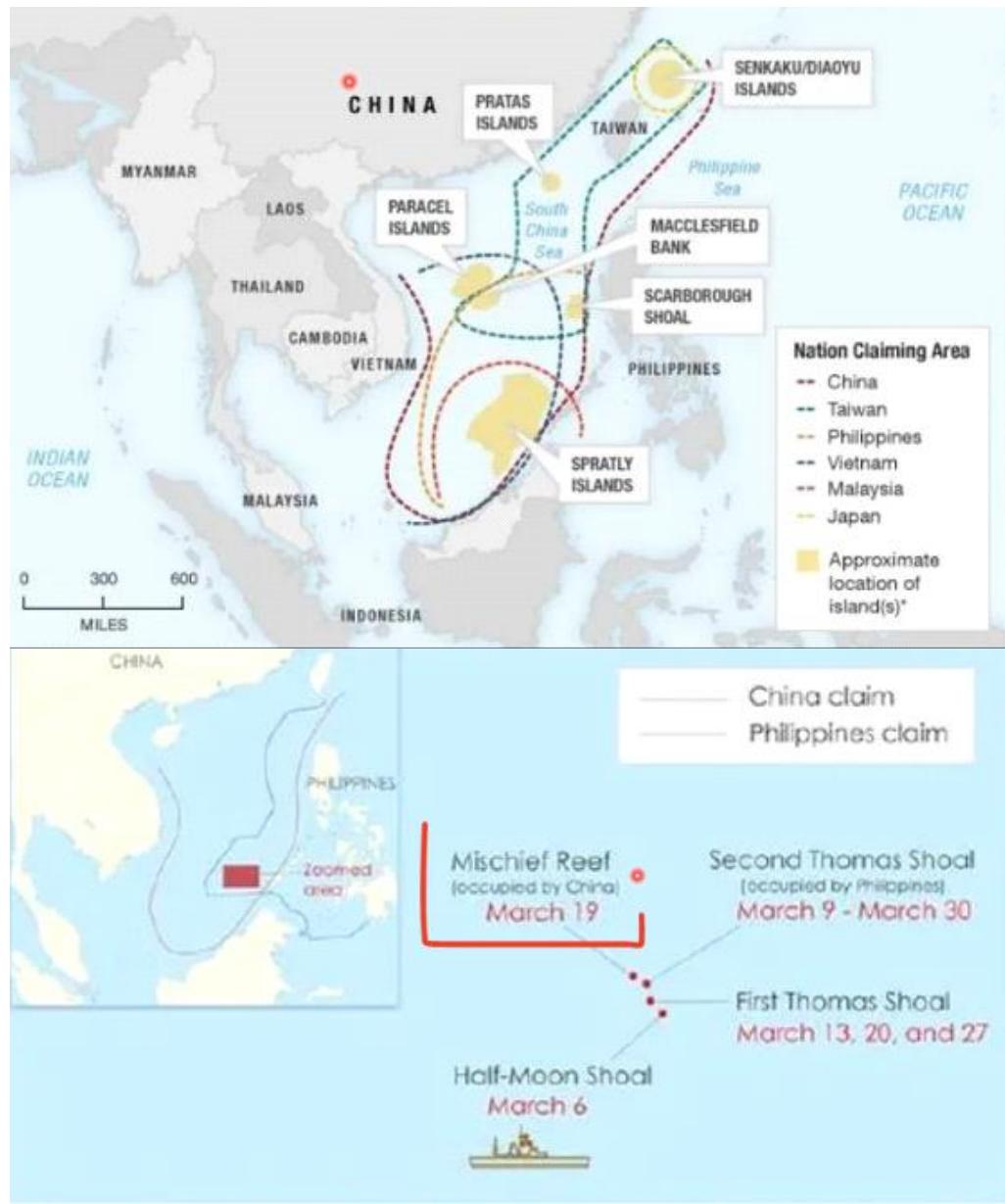
- OBOR : One Belt One Road : Land Based Corridor
  - Global Vision to create trade networks for Global Trade
  - Road, Rail, Pipelines, Digital network
- China want India to be part of it, India and Bhutan boycotted it
  - Because of Pakistan Project



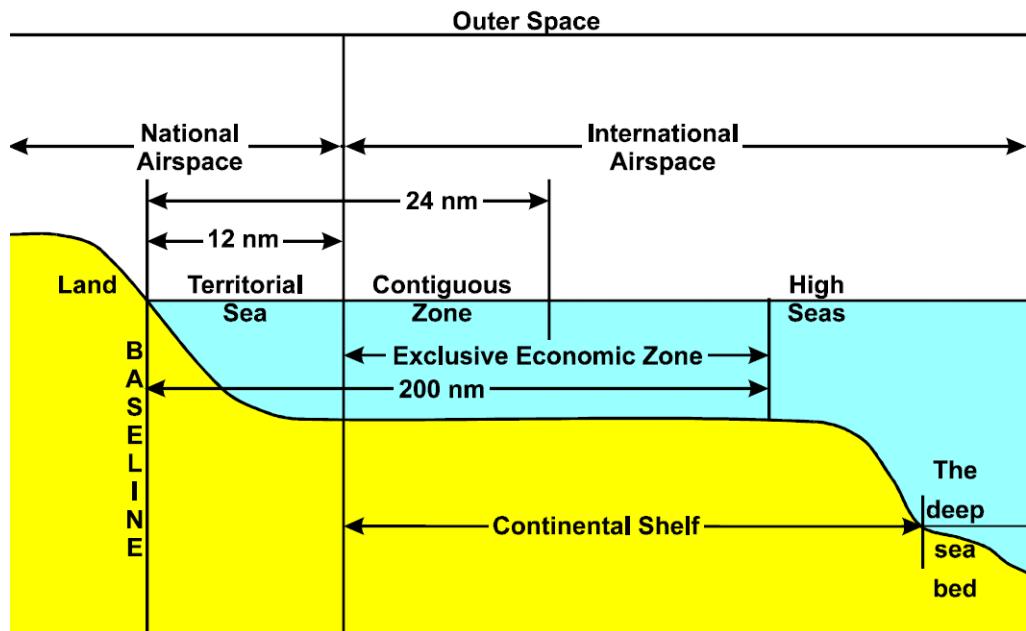
- China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC
  - Allows China to Malacca Strait, Kashgar to Gwadar via PoK
  - Facing issue because of terrorism and Baluchistan group



South China Sea Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China claims most of the Sea to itself           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNCLOS defines the extent of maritime zones a country can claim based on its coastline, limiting the scope of China</li> <li>• China Threatening Vietnam, Philippines and Malaysia using Military</li> <li>• Argument : Historical Dynasties of China control over this region</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- UNCLOS : The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
  - 1 nautical mile = 1.852 Km



- Territorial water : <12nm -> Full Jurisdiction as Land and Internal Water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Right to Innocent Passage, Can deny if threat</li> <li>• International Waters : &gt;12nm -&gt; Limited jurisdiction           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Freedom of navigation : Every Ship right to passage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Continuous Zone : 12nm-24nm -&gt; Laws for anti-Terrorism, Taxation           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hot pursuit Zone, Deal with security threat</li> </ul> </li> <li>• EEZ : Exclusive Economic Zone : 12nm-200nm           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Essentially, it's a zone where a coastal state has special rights over resource extraction within a defined ocean area surrounding its territory.</li> <li>○ Can be extended till 350nm if Continental Shelf is extended</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																														
Economic Ties with China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China is one of the Top 2 trading Partners           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than \$100 Bn</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>India's Trade with China 2014-2022</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>India's Exports to China (USD Million)</th> <th>India's Imports from China (USD Million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>~18,000</td><td>~55,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>~15,000</td><td>~58,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>~12,000</td><td>~55,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>~15,000</td><td>~70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>~18,000</td><td>~75,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>~20,000</td><td>~68,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>~22,000</td><td>~58,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>~25,000</td><td>~98,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>~20,000</td><td>~125,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Value USD Million</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade deficit In India Side           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbing Pattern of trade</li> <li>• Export Raw material and Import Finished Goods and Intermediates</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indian Critical Import Dependency           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automobile parts, Electronics, Lithium etc</li> <li>• Vaccines and Medicine intermediates goods</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Opaque pricing mechanisms and hidden subsidies           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unfair trade practices according to WTO</li> <li>○ No one can compete with China cheap products</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Chinese companies are suspected of dumping,           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Foreign Provider providing good or service at very low price compare to domestic</li> <li>○ Resorting to non-tariff barriers and other unfair trade practices.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Suspected links to Chinese Intelligence.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Security Backdoor to spy on network</li> <li>○ Telecom Network Backend Equipment : Huawei, ZTE</li> <li>○ Power Sector : India use Chinese Transformer control System</li> </ul> </li> <li>• China doesn't give market access for India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barriers : High taxes / tariffs and strict rules / regulation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Year	India's Exports to China (USD Million)	India's Imports from China (USD Million)	2014	~18,000	~55,000	2015	~15,000	~58,000	2016	~12,000	~55,000	2017	~15,000	~70,000	2018	~18,000	~75,000	2019	~20,000	~68,000	2020	~22,000	~58,000	2021	~25,000	~98,000	2022	~20,000	~125,000
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India's China Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border Disputes,           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military Aggression &amp; Rising influence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Breakdown of Rules-based Order           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat to Free and Open Indo-Pacific</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																														

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Reforms Stalled</li> <li>• UNSC 1267 Sanctions Committee           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For fight against Terrorism -&gt; Shields Pakistan</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Entry to NSG Blocked           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Supplier group, India is not member</li> <li>• Signing NPT -&gt; Give Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Program</li> <li>• USA, Japan and other 47/48 are allowing India to join NPT               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Only China is blocking</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India's Counter to China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Projects across Indo-Pacific           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many project in Pacific Region, Asia and Africa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Act East Policy, SAGAR Doctrine, Indo-Pacific Doctrine           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaladan Project, India Myanmar Thailand Highway, Bangladesh Project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project Mausam           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To revive ancient maritime routes/cultural linkages in the Indian Ocean region.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• India Soft power and Positive Image Advantage           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QUAD or Quadrilateral Security Dialogue</li> <li>• India-US-Japan-Australia - Malabar exercise</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India ari aris Mitra:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply and train to Vietnam and Philippines</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L12 Pakistan

27 February 2025 01:26 PM

PAKSITAN RELATION	 The image shows the national flags of India and Pakistan side-by-side. The Indian flag on the left has three horizontal stripes: saffron (top), white (middle), and green (bottom). The Ashoka Chakra (24-spoked wheel) is centered on the white stripe. The Pakistani flag on the right has four horizontal stripes: light blue (top), white (second), dark green (third), and light green (bottom). A white crescent moon and a five-pointed star are positioned in the center of the white stripe.
Pakistan Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Punjab : Elite region with Army, Political, Economic Background<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capital : Lahore</li></ul></li><li>• Sindh : historical home of the Sindhi people.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capital : Karachi</li></ul></li><li>• Baluchistan : Largest, Mineral Rich and Large Coastline<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capital : Quetta</li><li>• Annexed by Pakistan Army and merged to Pakistan</li><li>• Wants to join to Iran Baluchistan area</li></ul></li><li>• Khyber Pakhtunkhwa : Independent state, Radical Base + Terrorist camps<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capital : Peshawar</li><li>• Not happy with Durand Line : Drawn by British India according to rule</li><li>• Wants to join to Afghanistan Pashtuns area</li></ul></li></ul>



- Radcliffe Line : Partitioned Pakistan and Bangladesh
  - IB : Boundary with no Dispute
- Boundary Conflict
  1. Sir Creek : Land near Kutch, Marshy land
  2. PoK : Kashmir Region, Setup Terror Camp
    - The Wakhan Corridor is a narrow strip of territory bw India and Afg.

Roots of Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre 1947 reason :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonial policies that led to the partition</li> <li>• Communalisation of India's Freedom Struggle</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Post 1947 reason :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secular State v/s A Theological State</li> <li>• Taught Pakistani India broke Pakistan -&gt; Promote India as Enemy</li> <li>• Strong Army Influence over Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1971 reason :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberation of Bangladesh</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Psychology of Pakistan Elites           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To pitch Pak on equal footing with India.</li> <li>• To disassociate Pak from its South Asian linkages               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ align more with Arab and Middle Eastern linkages.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indian role in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Pakistan's Persistent Hostility

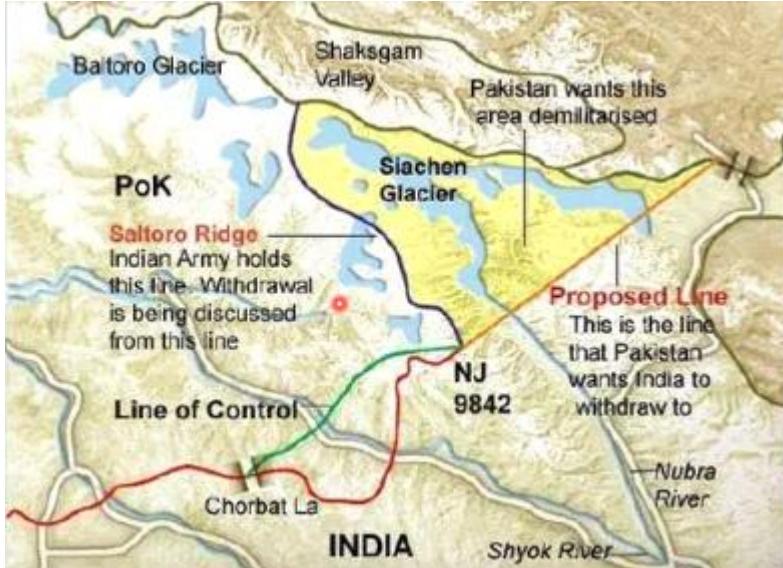
- 1947 War: Kashmir Conflict
- 1965 War: Kashmir Conflict
- 1971 War: Liberation of Bangladesh
- 1999: Kargil War
- Siachen & Sir Creek Dispute
- Sustained Covert Proxy War

1947 War :  
Kashmir  
Dispute

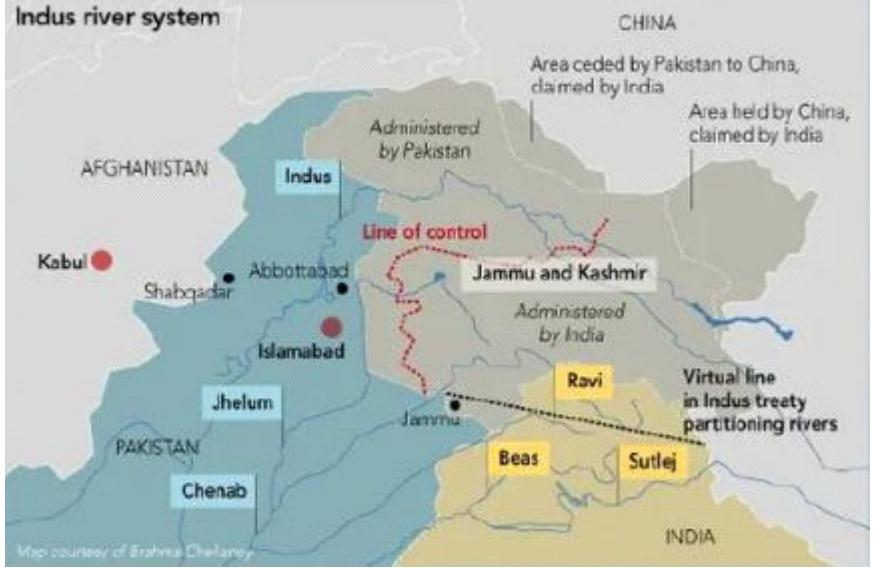
- Initially J and K, was princely state, Wanted to be Independent
  - Princely states given power to Join India, Pakistan or Remain Independent
  - Concern of Raja Hari Singh
    - Self-concern of losing power and Royalty
    - Kashmir being Multi Ethnic difficult to select India/Pak
  - Hari Singh choose to Remain independent
- As the British prepared to withdraw from India after dividing it, the **princely states** were given the option of joining either India or Pakistan or remaining independent.
- It was the last option that appealed to **Raja Hari Singh of Dogra dynasty**.
- Thus, when India and Pakistan attained independence, **Jammu and Kashmir too was technically independent**.

- Kashmir was vital
  - Junction of Indian, Chinese and Asian Civilization
  - River water Indus flow from Kashmir
  - Kashmir have many resources and Tourist Potential
  - Connection with Chinese Xinjiang provinces
- **Operation Gulmarg :**
  - Pakistan strike Kashmir
  - Using Tribal Militia (Gilgit Baltistan) backed by Pak Army
  - Occupied Kashmir (till Jammu and Kashmir)
- Hari Singh -> Signed Instrument of Accession
  - So India can fight as Kashmir is Indian Region
  - In exchange of Special status to J&K -> Article 360
  - India fought war with Pakistan
- Nehru -> India decided to take Kashmir to the UN
  - UK -> UNMOG : United Nations Military Observer Group

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK favoured Pakistan, Ceasefire Line (Temporary Border) created</li> <li>• Ask of Plebiscite : Pakistan change demographic by bringing population</li>   <li>• 1949 Karachi Agreement : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Ceasefire Line</li> <li>• Ceasefire from India side after capturing Jammy and Srinagar</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1972 Shimla Agreement : Ceasefire line name change to LoC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNMOG role ended, UN involvement ended</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1965 War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Gibraltar : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan Army -&gt; Spread Propaganda that Kashmir are oppressed</li> <li>• Political Compulsion -&gt; Justification of power to avoid election</li> <li>• Lal Bahadur Shastri was seen as weak leader -&gt; Proven wrong</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Tashkent Agreement : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War ended using diplomacy with USA and Soviet Union mediating the truce</li> <li>• Both countries agreed to withdraw their troops from each other's territory</li> <li>• The agreement was signed by Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister of India, and Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1971 Bangla Liberation War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Refugee influx :</b> India opened its borders to millions of Bengali refugees fleeing violence in East Pakistan, creating a massive humanitarian crisis that pressured the Indian government to act.</li>   <li>• <b>Mukti Bahini support :</b> India provided training, arms, and logistical support to the Mukti Bahini, a Bangladeshi resistance force fighting against Pakistani forces.</li>   <li>• <b>Military intervention:</b> Following Pakistan's air strikes on Indian territory, the Indian army launched a full-scale military operation alongside the Mukti Bahini against the Pakistani army in East Pakistan.</li>   <li>• <b>Political leadership:</b> Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was instrumental in deciding to support the Bangladesh liberation movement and actively backed the military campaign.</li> </ul>
1998 Nuclear Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>India Did not signed NPT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India need Nuclear arsenal for deterrent to China</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• <b>1975 :</b> India tested first Nuclear Test -&gt; Smiling Buddha</li> <li>• <b>1990 :</b> Cannot test because of Pressure from USA and their Intelligence</li>   <li>• <b>1998 :</b> Under Vajpayee Govt -&gt; Pokhran test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using DAE, BARC, RAW, DRDO, PMO, MoD, Army</li> <li>• Operation Shakti : done in secrecy -&gt; Successful</li> <li>• Underground Explosion -&gt; Everyone knew</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• <b>Nuclear Doctrine :</b> No First use, harm on 2nd Strike <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not to be used on Non-Nuclear Country</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• <b>USA, Japan etc created sanction against India to punish</b></li> <li>• <b>Russia, France, Israel praised India for India Nuclear Test</b></li>   <li>• <b>Pakistan Response :</b> Lahore Summit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU incorporated a joint commitment to intensify efforts to resolve the Kashmir conflict and other dispute, to enhance bilateral dialogue and to implement nuclear safeguards and measures to prevent conflict.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

1999 Kargil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pak Army preparing for Invasion at time of Lahore Summit</b></li> <li><b>Cause : Pakistani soldiers snuck across the LoC into Indian territory</b></li> <li><b>Indian response : India's military operation was codenamed "Operation Vijay"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Air Force support : The Indian Air Force conducted airstrikes under the codename "Operation Safed Sagar"</b></li> <li><b>Battles : The war included the Battle of Tiger Hill, the Battle of Tololing, and the Battle of Point 4875</b></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Terrain : The war was fought in the harsh mountainous Ladakh region</b></li> <li><b>Lessons : The war highlighted the need for military preparedness, intelligence gathering, and inter-service cooperation</b></li> <li><b>Limited Conflict (Precession Operation) : We cannot escalate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Only limited to the Kargil Indian site</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1999-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1999 : IC814 Hijack Attack</b></li> <li><b>2001 : 9/11 attacks</b></li> <li><b>2001 : Parliament Attacks -&gt; Operation Parakram</b></li> <li><b>Agra Summit : Vajpayee second attempt for Normalizing Relation</b></li> </ul>
Siachen Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>LoC ends in NJ9842, Northern most points</b></li> <li><b>No man Land because of terrain : Thin air, barren land, Low temperature</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>World Highest and Expensive battle field</b></li> <li><b>No War till date -&gt; Multiple casualty because of Harsh Condition</b></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Both India Pakistan started claiming it</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Siachen is critical land because of Strategic Location</b></li> <li><b>Control on Siachen is crucial</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Convention : Gentle man Agreement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In winter we will Withdraw our troops</b></li> </ul> </li> <li><b>1984 : Covert attempt to capture entire Siachen Glacier</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Pakistan needed Arctic Warfare Equipments</b></li> <li><b>Pakistan Ordered from European Defence Manufacture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Raw stationed in London -&gt; Warned RAW -&gt; Input to New Delhi</b></li> <li><b>High level meeting -&gt; Conclusion Siachen Capture Plan</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Operation Meghdoot : Placed same order</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Went before Pakistan -&gt; Shocked Pakistan when they came</li> <li>• Suggestion to Demilitarize Siachen because of Expensive and Danger</li> <li>• But cannot do because of no Trust on Pakistan</li> </ul>
Sir Creek Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in the Kutch, present in the Marshy water region           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarded by BSF</li> </ul> </li> <li>• UNCLOS -&gt; Thalweg Principle : Boundary line will be in between the river so that both country can get 50% of river           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India want to follow Thalweg Principle</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pakistan want to claim whole Sir Creek           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reason : Increase in EEZ water zone</li> <li>○ Marshy region is used for infiltration</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 
Pakistan Policy of Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covert Proxy War : State Sponsored Terrorism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State actors using Non State actor to attack in India by Funding them</li> <li>• Reason : Bleed India Through A 1000 Cuts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ After losing 1971 war -&gt; Pakistan cannot win any conventional war</li> <li>○ Plausible deniability, Less Expensive than conventional war</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 26/11 -&gt; Lasker e Taliban attacked Mumbai           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 people killed, Many injured</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 10 attacker -&gt; 1 attacker caught alive because of bravery of Tukaram Omble           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ajmal Kasab -&gt; Pakistan Citizen -&gt; Pakistan Deny involvement of State</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reason : Derail growing relation of Manmohan Singh and Parvez Musharraf           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build unity amongst terror group of Pakistan</li> <li>• Pakistani terror group were not happy with Pak helping USA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• North-East Insurgent and Naxals           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISI backed Naxals via east Pakistan (before Bangladesh Liberation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Afghan Mujahideen : US providing aid to Pakistan to fight Afghan terror groups           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds getting from US was diverted by Pakistan state to               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Khalistan Movement</li> <li>○ Kashmir Militancy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Indus Water Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed in 1960, Mediated by World Bank           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India Upstream - Advantage, Pakistan Downstream</li> <li>India will never weaponize such issue - will Only punish People not Pakistan               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will create negative impact : can be used to radicalized people</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of Treaty :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western River (Indus Jhelum and Chenab) -&gt; given great share to Pakistan               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has limited usage right 20%, Drinking, Irrigation</li> <li>Can build Run of the river Project, Hydropower Plants</li> <li>No Permanent storage allowed</li> </ul> </li> <li>Eastern River (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) -&gt; India get Higher allocation               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can store, build dam, divert river, Industrial usage</li> <li>Remains allowed to flow to Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Indus Water Commission : Setup to discuss issues bw India and Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>India thinking to revising the treaty           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of terror attacks from Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Pakistan try to delay and derail Indian Project in Jammy and Kashmir           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Even when Mega project are correct according to Treaty</li> <li>Kishanganga, Baglihar, Ratle Project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India Pakistan last decade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2011 : Mohali Semifinal India vs Pak Cricket Match           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manmohan Singh invited Parvez Musharraf to watch match</li> </ul> </li> <li>2014-2015 : Good Relationship with Pakistan           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invited Nawaz Sharif to Swearing-in Ceremony in 2014               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighbourhood First Policy : Uniting all South Asian Countries</li> </ul> </li> <li>SCO &amp; BRICS summit at Ufa: India : Pak joint statement               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan agreed to talk about terrorism with India</li> </ul> </li> <li>Modi's surprise visit to Pakistan               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To attend Family event of Nawaz Sharif</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>After 2015 : Several terror attack           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't want to attack civilian cites</li> <li>Didn't used LeT because of Fear of Global Sanctions</li> </ul> </li> <li>Used new tactic : Attack military base, Radicalisation           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gurdaspur and Pathankot Attacks</li> <li>2016 Uri Attacks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major unrest in Kashmir           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan -&gt; Local People pelt stone -&gt; Injured by army</li> <li>• Pakistan takes this issue to UN showing Human right violation by India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Attempt to revive Khalistan Movement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revived after 2010, by aid of Pakistan ISI</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Aug 2019 : Article 370 scrapped and Reorganisation of J&amp;K           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly came under the rule of Centre, before Sep 2024</li> <li>• Pakistan and China took offend -&gt; Status Quo -&gt; Went to Un</li> <li>• India denied saying its internal matter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Indian Counter attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's Diplomatic Offensive — 'SAARC minus Pakistan'           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coercive Diplomacy : India boycotted SAARC happening in Pakistan</li> <li>• All other country supported India, Against URI attack</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2016 : Old Group BIMSTEC revived           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India's Surgical Strikes :</li> <li>• 2016 URI :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strike on Sep 28, 2016,</li> <li>• in retaliation for terrorist attack on a military camp in PoK Uri on Sep 18,</li> <li>• in which 19 troops were killed by Pakistan-based militants</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2019 Balakot :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2019 Balakot airstrike was a bombing raid conducted by Indian warplanes on 26 February 2019 in Balakot, Pakistan,</li> <li>• against an alleged training camp of the terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammed</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Heightened tensions</li> </ul>
Kartarpur Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project to join Dera Bab Nanak and Kartarpur Gurdwaras           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gurudwara where Gobind Singh Preached in his last days</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2018 both Country took initiative on 550th Anniversary of Gobind Singh           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019 : Visa Free movement to visit Kartarpur, 1 Way travel corridor</li> <li>• Online travel document is given after document Approval</li> <li>• Land port on both sides</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Crisis in Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political Crisis : Deep state pushed out Imran Khan           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imran Khan became very Powerful and Popular -&gt; threaten Army</li> <li>Army prevent party to attend election -&gt; False cases</li> <li>Party break -&gt; Independent stand -&gt; won most the seats</li> <li>Army formed coalition govt -&gt; formed govt</li> </ul> </li> <li>Economic Crisis : Inflation, Forex Crunch, IMF Bailout           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds diverted to Military, Nuclear, Terror</li> <li>Heavy loan from China, UAE, Turkey -&gt; Debt Trap</li> <li>Trump stopped US Aid</li> </ul> </li> <li>Security Crisis :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) : Pakistan Pashtun Taliban               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TTP wants to throw out Pakistan State                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce Religious Sharia code</li> </ul> </li> <li>Afghan Taliban came to power -&gt; Ceasefire with Pakistan                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Held for 1 year -&gt; Pakistan started bully Taliban</li> <li>India Recognized Taliban as Political Group</li> <li>Pakistan target Military camp in Afghan</li> <li>Afghan Given free hand to TTP to attack Pakistan State</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>Baloch &amp; Sindhi Nationalist groups</li> <li>Pakistan Blame India for all these for funding</li> </ul> </li> <li>In case Pakistan Falls -&gt;           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nuclear Weapons can fell into hands of Radicalised Army personnel</li> <li>Surge of Refugee toward India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L15 Afghanistan

28 February 2025 09:36 AM

AFGHANISTAN RELATION	
Geography of Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bw Central / West / South Asia</li><li>• Land locked country</li><li>• Southern Pashtuns Community are dominating Population<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Northern tribes conflict with Southern Pashtuns</li></ul></li></ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Connected to India with Wakhan Corridor<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• But now part of PoK</li></ul></li></ul>
History Of Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graveyard of Empires</li><li>• British : Fail to control Afghanistan Population<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Created Durand Line to Sperate British India and Afghanistan</li></ul></li><li>• Soviets : 1979 Soviet Union share direct boundary with Afghanistan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Invasion -&gt; retreat</li></ul></li><li>• USA :Able to remove Taliban from power<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ 2021 : USA realize it will not be able to stabilize the Govt</li></ul></li><li>• Afghanistan was different in 1950s-1960s</li></ul>
Afghan Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Entire region was in influence of Soviet Union (Communist Ideology)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monarchy -&gt; Social (minority) And Genders (Women) reform</li><li>• Instigated Radical Pashtuns -&gt; Wanted to Rigid Sharia to be implemented</li></ul></li></ul>

- 1970 : USA influenced to topple Soviet influence
  - Pashtuns fought Pro Soviet Communist Govt
- 1979 : USSR threaten of topple govt -> Invaded Afghanistan by Force
  - CIA (USA) + ISI (Pakistan link with Pashtuns) -> Funded Radicalised group
  - US-Pak support to Afghan Mujahideen : Supply of funds, arms & training
  - Pak diverts arms & funds towards anti-India groups.

1. 1950s – 1970s: Pro-Soviet Monarchy – Era of Social & Gender Reforms

- 1970s: Pro-Soviet Communist Govt

- Conservative ethnic leaders objected the social changes and began an armed revolt. The guerrilla movement **Mujahadeen** was created to battle the Soviet-backed government.

► 1979: The **USSR** invades Afghanistan to bolster the faltering communist regime.

- 1979-1989: US Covert War against SSR
  - Communism failed -> USSR Economy Collapsed
- 1989 : USSR Withdrawal
  - 1989-1996 : Power Struggle and Civil War
  - Pakistan looks Afghanistan as Strategic Depth against India
    - Pakistan can hide Strategic troops and weapons -> far from India
    - Train Anti India group -> push to India -> Will keep Pakistan clean
- 1991 : Dissolution of the Soviet Union
  - Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia etc
- 1994 : Taliban formed by Mullah Mohammad Omar in Kandahar
  - Pakistan wanted full control over Afghanistan region to misuse
- 1996 - 2001 : Taliban Came to Power
  - Taliban started targeting religious minorities community
  - Bamiyan Buddha Statues destroyed : UNESCO global heritage
  - Started Inviting terror
- Al-Qaeda finds strong support and starts executing major attacks.
  - Under lead of Osama Bin Laden went to Afghanistan
- Taliban-Pakistan axis presents a major threat to India.
  - India treated Taliban as Terrorist group
  - 1999 : IC 814 -> Taken to Kandahar
- India-Iran-Russia back Northern Alliance and prop Ahmad Shah Masood.
  - RAW aligned with Iran and Russia, Using Soviet Air Bases
  - Arrange Arms + Funds + Support for the Northern Tribe

Al Qaida

- Main target : West, United States
  - American Interference held reason for all conflicts and Issues
- Early 90s : Car Bombed World Trade Centre
  - Failed -> Explosive not powerful enough -> Some people killed
- In Africa : Multiple Bomb explosion in American Embassy

- Attack on US naval ship, Gulf of Aden in Yemen
- 9/11 Attack : Biggest Attack on American soil
  - Nineteen al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial airplanes.
  - Two planes were flown into World Trade Centre in New York City.
  - Third plane was flown into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia.
  - Fourth plane was crashed into an empty field of Pennsylvania
- After 9/11 -> American declared global war on terrorism
  - Taliban didn't support in fighting Al Qaeda
  - Ahmed Shah Masood killed in Bombing. Just day before 9/11
    - to remove Northern Dependency of USA
    - Pakistan was only dependency of USA
- First time USA reached out to India -> India accepted as common goals
  - NATO : ISAF established (International Security Assistance Force)
  - UNSC approved invasion of Afghanistan with US leadership
- India RAW -> helped with critical information
  - India found out Kunduz Airlift
  - Pakistan covert evacuation -> Air lift all leaders to Baluchistan

• **Kunduz Airlift:** Pakistan secures Taliban leadership and top terrorists.

• **US-led invasion** topples Taliban.

- 2001: US-backed civilian government established.
- India reaches out and establishes a strong relationship and commits to reconstruct Afghanistan to counter Pakistan's influence.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Indian Relation with Afghan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Osama Bin Laden was hiding in Army residential region of Pakistan</li> <li>• 2001 : US Established Civilian Govt -&gt; Elected Leader           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamid Karzai : became President ()</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Good relation with India till 2001-2021           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invested \$3 Billion in Afghanistan : Largest of Any Country</li> <li>• India ensured Afghanistan membership in SAARC</li> <li>• Reopen embassy in Kabul</li> <li>• 4 Consulates in Afghanistan</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|-----------------------------|---|





- Pakistan alleged : Indian relation with Afghanistan
  - India covert war help in Baloch and Sindh group (Pak Taliban and TTP)
  - India deny allegation

#### Indian Project in Afghan

- India Funded and help in building Kabul Parliament
- Salma Hydro Power Plant, Help in irrigation as well
- Strategic road : Zaranj Delaram Highway
  - Connecting Major Cities of Afghanistan with Chabahar Port (Iran)
- After 2018 : Iran Relation not good -> Dropped project
  - Now China helping in creating Chabahar Project
- After 2021 : USA quit -> Taliban came to power
  - No ongoing project



#### USA Issue

- Obama :
  - USA focused in Iraq war -> loose track of Taliban -> Taliban again gained power
  - Just killing Leader Osama -> didn't changed anything, Group didn't dismissed
  - 2003: US loses focus with Iraq War.

- 2003: US loses focus with Iraq War.
- 2007: Taliban regroups and starts an insurgency against foreign troops.
- 2009-2010: President Obama pushes more troops.
- 2011: Osama bin Laden killed.
- US loses momentum under Taliban's insurgency.
- War becomes **unpopular in USA** and **Obama** announces timeline for significantly reducing U.S. troop sizes in Afghanistan by 2016.

#### December 2014

NATO officially ends its combat mission in Afghanistan. U.S.-led NATO troops remain to train and advise Afghan forces.

#### Oct. 15, 2015

Obama **abandons plan to withdraw** U.S. forces by the end of his presidency and maintains 5,500 troops in Afghanistan when he leaves office in 2017.

#### • Trump :

- America started asking to bring American Soldier back -> Withdraw troops
- In return : Afghan soil will not be used for terrorism against west
- US will release all the Terrorist in custody

#### • **Donald Trump** makes it a priority to withdraw troops.

- Initiates renewed peace dialogue with the Taliban at **Doha**.
- India & Afghan civilian govt ignored in the peace process.
- **India's position:** Peace process must be **Afghan-led & Afghan-owned**.

## US-Taliban Peace Deal

#### What did the United States and the Taliban agree to?

Following nine rounds of discussions, negotiators signed a **peace agreement** in February 2020 that addresses four main issues:

- **Ceasefire.** Negotiators agreed to a temporary reduction in violence and said that a lasting ceasefire among U.S., Taliban, and Afghan forces will be part of intra-Afghan negotiations.
- **Withdrawal of foreign forces.** The United States agreed to reduce its number of troops in the country from roughly 12,000 to 8,600 within 135 days. If the Taliban follows through on its commitments, all U.S. and other foreign troops will leave Afghanistan within fourteen months.

• **Intra-Afghan negotiations.** The Taliban agreed to start talks with the Afghan government in March 2020. Throughout the negotiating process, the Taliban had resisted direct talks with the government, calling it an American puppet. But the Taliban has more recently indicated that talks are possible, with deputy Taliban leader Sirajuddin Haqqani writing in a *New York Times* op-ed, "If we can reach an agreement with a foreign enemy, we must be able to resolve **intra-Afghan disagreements** through talks."

• **Counterterrorism assurances.** The United States invaded Afghanistan following the September 11, 2001, attacks largely to eliminate the threat of terrorism, so it seeks to halt terrorist activities in the country, including by al-Qaeda and the self-proclaimed Islamic State. As part of the agreement, the Taliban guaranteed that Afghanistan will not

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- *Counterterrorism assurances.* The United States invaded Afghanistan following the September 11, 2001, attacks largely to eliminate the threat of terrorism, so it seeks to halt terrorist activities in the country, including by al-Qaeda and the self-proclaimed Islamic State. As part of the agreement, the Taliban guaranteed that Afghanistan will not be used by any of its members, other individuals, or terrorist groups to threaten the security of the United States and its allies.

- Trump Lost -> Still Biden had to full fill

- Taliban upper hand -> Topple Afghan Govt -> Took over Kabul
- US left weapons while leaving -> Taliban took it
- India shuts Embassy and Consulates

{ June-July 2021: US completes troop pullout → Afghan Govt }

- August 2021: The Afghanistan government collapses as the [Taliban takes over Kabul](#).
- Refugee crisis
- [Operation Devi Shakti](#): India's evacuation mission
- India shuts Embassy & Consulates.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Taliban Power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2021 : India reached to Doha -&gt; Taliban needed global recognition<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If India Taliban work together -&gt; We can isolate Taliban</li><li>• We need Taliban promise to not support Anti Indian Group</li></ul></li><li>• <a href="#">Taliban seeks recognition and sends feelers to India</a>.</li><li>• Taliban continues minority &amp; women oppression.</li><li>• India sends food aid to Afghan people.</li><li>• India engages Taliban.</li><li>• Embassy reopened.</li></ul> |
|               |   |

# L16 SAARC, BIMSTEC, IOR

01 March 2025 03:01 PM

SAARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</li></ul> 
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Formed in 1985 in Dhaka</li><li>Full time Member : 8 Countries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.</li></ul></li><li>Observer states : 9 Countries<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Australia, European Union (E.U), Iran, Japan, Mauritius, South Korea, United States of America (USA), China, Myanmar. Golam Sarwar (Bangladesh)</li><li>No voting power, cannot push issue or resolution</li><li>Can Participate and contribute to discussion</li></ul></li></ul>
SAARC Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regional Integration<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promote cooperation : SAARC aims to promote cooperation among South Asian nations in areas such as trade, culture, education, and technology.</li><li>Address regional issues : SAARC aims to address common regional challenges such as poverty, climate change, disaster management, terrorism, and energy security.</li><li>Strengthen cooperation with other developing countries : SAARC aims to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.</li></ul></li><li>Economic Integration<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promote economic growth: SAARC aims to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region. Improve quality of life: SAARC aims to improve the quality of life for the people of South Asia.</li><li>Foster trade: SAARC aims to promote trade and investment flows within the region.</li><li>Create a free trade area: SAARC launched the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) in 2006.</li><li>Improve transport connectivity: SAARC aims to improve transport connectivity within the region.</li></ul></li></ul>

Achievement of SAARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) – 2004</b></li> <li>• Trade facilitation measures</li> <li>• South Asian University - 2010</li> <li>• SAARC Satellite -----&gt; South Asia Satellite - 2017</li> <li>• SAARC Disaster Management Centre</li> <li>• SAARC Development Fund (SDF)</li> <li>• SAARC Food Bank</li> <li>• SAARC Regional Railways Agreement</li> <li>• SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation</li> <li>• Co-operation in energy and electricity</li> <li>• Transport and people-to-people connectivity</li> <li>• Convention on Terrorism, Convention on Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse</li> <li>• South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC)</li>   <li>• Dead Organisation after 2014 : Uri attack -&gt; SAARC-Pakistan</li> <li>• Only held in 2020 for tackling COVID Outbreak</li> </ul>
SAARC Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons of Failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pakistan's obstructionist role</b></li> <li>• <b>Pakistan's sponsorship of terrorism</b></li> <li>• <b>Indo – Pak Rivalry</b></li> <li>• <b>Unresolved border disputes</b></li> <li>• Trust deficit + Fear of India's domination</li> <li>• Political &amp; Economic instability amongst members</li> <li>• Low Human development Index</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• India Sidelined SAARC : To Isolate the Pakistan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2016: Uri Attacks</li> <li>• India's '<a href="#">SAARC minus Pakistan</a>' Approach</li> <li>• SAARC Summit boycotted</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of SAARC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partly yes, mutual benefit of Bay of Bengal region</li> <li>• But we need Region grouping</li> <li>• Does not represent South Asia Completely</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Brings together the Rim countries (Littorals) share boundary with Bay of Bengal           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi Sectoral : Sector based Co-Operation (Few sectors are identified)</li> <li>• South Asia + South East Asian               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a multilateral regional organisation.</li> <li>• It was established with the aim of accelerating shared growth and cooperation between littoral and adjacent countries in the Bay of Bengal region.</li> <li>• A bridge between South Asia &amp; South-East Asia.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jun 1997 : Setup in -&gt; Bangkok Declaration ( BIST-EC with 4 countries)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BITC : Bangaldesh India SriLnaka and Thailand</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dec 1997 : Myanmar added -&gt; BIMST-EC</li> <li>• 2004 : Nepal and Bhutan added -&gt; BIMSTEC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was founded as BIST-EC, in June 1997, with the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration, with Bangladesh.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was founded as <b>BIST-EC</b>, in June <b>1997</b>, with the adoption of the <b>Bangkok Declaration</b>, with Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand as members.</li> <li>It became <b>BIMST-EC</b> (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation) with the <b>entry of Myanmar</b> in late <b>1997</b>.</li> <li>Eventually, it was named in its current form, when <b>Nepal and Bhutan</b> became members in <b>2004</b>.</li> </ul>
Push and Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2004-2016 : Dead group, No Charter of Group (No Objective) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thailand -&gt; Myanmar -&gt; India loosed focus and Interest on the group</li> </ul> </li> <li>2016 : After Uri Attack -&gt; Revival of BIMSTEC by Modi Govt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRICS Summit -&gt; India invited BIMSTEC Leaders</li> </ul> </li> <li>2018 : Kathmandu Summit -&gt; BIMSTEC Started -&gt; Rebuild Organ and Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For many years, the grouping had been largely ignored until India gave it a renewed push in October 2016, a month after the terrorist attack in Uri.</li> <li>Alongside the <b>2016 BRICS Summit in Goa</b>, India hosted an outreach summit with leaders of BIMSTEC countries.</li> <li>Weeks earlier, some of these countries had supported New Delhi's call for a boycott of the SAARC summit scheduled in Islamabad that November.</li> <li><b>Kathmandu Summit 2018:</b> Redefining its purpose and rejuvenating its organs and institutions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
BIMSTEC Charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2022 : Colombo Sumit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BIMSTEC Charter adopted.</li> <li>Decision to re-constitute and reduce the number of Sectors of from the unwieldy Cooperation 14 to a more manageable 7</li> </ul> </li> <li>Each country get leadership of sector</li> </ul>

Sectors	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	: Trade, Investment and Development
<b>Bhutan</b>	: Environment & Climate Change
<b>India</b>	: Security Sub-sectors: Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Disaster Management, Energy
<b>Myanmar</b>	: Agriculture and Food Security Sub-sectors: Agriculture, Fisheries & Livestock
<b>Nepal</b>	: People-to-People Contact Sub-sectors: Culture, Tourism, People-to-People Contact (forums of think tanks, media etc.)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	: Science, Technology & Innovation (Sri Lanka) Sub-sectors: Technology, Health, Human Resource Development
<b>Thailand</b>	: Connectivity

- Transport Connectivity plan

- Asian Development bank Financing the project

**Master Plan for Transport Connectivity (2018-2028):**

- Its importance lies in the highest-level political support accorded to this ambitious plan.
- It was devised and backed by the [Asian Development Bank \(ADB\)](#).
- It lists [264 projects](#) entailing a total investment of [\\$126 billion](#). Projects worth \$55 billion are under implementation.
- BIMSTEC needs to generate additional funding and push for timely implementation of the projects.

- Proposed FTA : Free Trade Agreement

- Like ASIAN and European Country
- Issue : Myanmar (Civil War) and Bangladesh (Instable Govt)

- PM Modi backed the early conclusion of the BIMSTEC FTA.
- Despite signing a framework agreement for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 2004, BIMSTEC stands far away from this goal.

**BIMSTEC Significance for India**

- India Struggling with Regional Diplomacy

- It aligns with India's '[Neighbourhood First Policy](#)' & '[Act East Policy](#)'.
- BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the [Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal](#).
- It could also be seen as aligning with India's larger goal to gain

Significance for India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It aligns with India's 'Neighbourhood First Policy' &amp; 'Act East Policy'.</li> <li>• BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.</li> <li>• It could also be seen as aligning with India's larger goal to gain trade and security prominence in the Indian Ocean region and to cater to the concept of the 'Indo-Pacific' Region.</li> <li>• Regional Cooperation &amp; Integration</li> <li>• Countering China</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security and Defence Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 : MILEX Exercise with BIMSTEC Nation</li> <li>• Nepal was not part, KP Oli (Anti Indian Part), performed Sagarmatha (with China)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Inaugural Military Field Training Exercise for the BIMSTEC nations named MILEX-18 was held in 2018 at Aundh in Pune.</li> <li>• The First 'BIMSTEC Disaster Management Exercise - 2017' (BIMSTEC DMEX-2017) was conducted by India's National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) as the lead agency.</li> </ul>
Challenges of BIMSTEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interference from USA, Pakistan and China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of efficiency, sluggish pace of progress &amp; inconsistency.</li> <li>• BIMSTEC secretariat also suffers from inadequate financial and manpower assistance.</li> <li>• India's selective interest in BIMSTEC each time SAARC is hamstrung due to Pakistan.</li> <li>• Divergence by Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar &amp; Thailand.</li> <li>• BIMSTEC members have a lot of ground to cover in terms of transborder trade and connectivity.</li> <li>• Internal situation in Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal &amp; Thailand.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

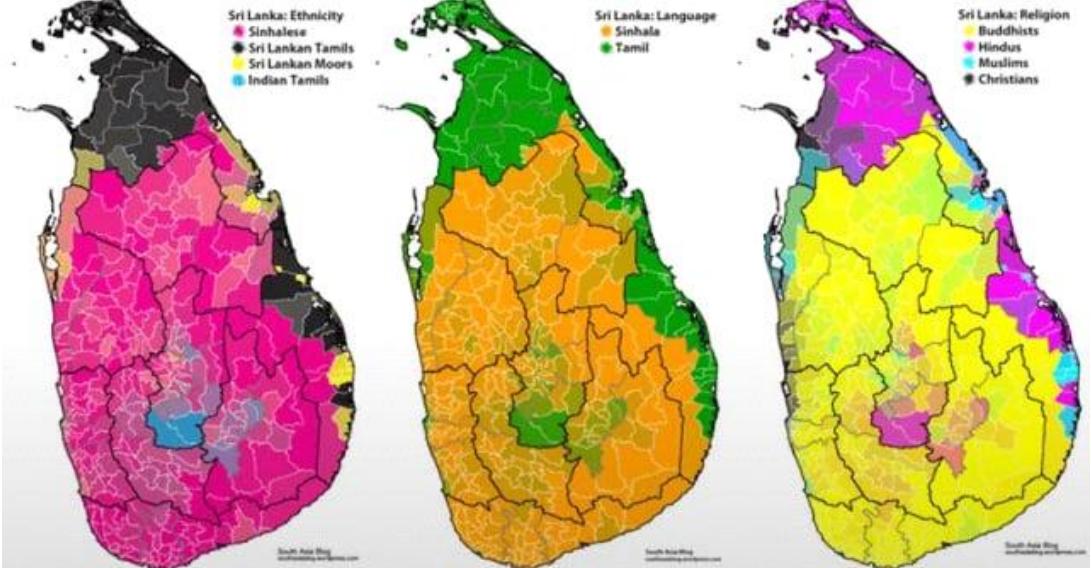
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic growth and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.</li> <li>Its headquarters is in Mandaluyong, Philippines.</li> <li>ADB's primary goal is to reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of people in the region through financial and technical assistance.</li> <li>ADB plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable development, fostering regional cooperation, and addressing economic challenges in Asia and the Pacific.</li> </ul>
Key Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Membership:</b> ADB has 68 member countries, including 49 from Asia-Pacific and 19 from outside the region.</li> <li><b>Funding &amp; Operations:</b> It provides loans, grants, and technical support to governments and private sectors for infrastructure, education, healthcare, and environmental projects.</li> <li><b>Key Focus Areas:</b> Economic development, sustainable growth, climate change, disaster resilience, and social inclusion.</li> <li><b>Major Partners:</b> Governments, private sector firms, NGOs, and international financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF.</li> <li><b>Capital &amp; Financing:</b> It raises funds from member contributions, capital markets, and repayments from past loans.</li> </ul>

Indian Ocean	<p>The map illustrates the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean, covering the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Malacca Straits. Key chokepoints are highlighted: the Strait of Hormuz (between Iran and Oman), the Bab-el-Mandeb (between Yemen and Djibouti), and the Mozambique Channel (between Madagascar and the southern tip of Africa). The map also shows major shipping routes, island nations like Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles, and Comoros, and various coastal countries including India, China, and Australia.</p>
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only Ocean named after Country</li> <li>History : Indian Civilization have dominated the trade routes in this region</li> <li>Indian Coastline : 7516 km</li> <li>Indian Strategic Backyard : Highest Priority to Indian Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical Shipping Channel : Masamba, Malacca</li> <li>Threatened by Organized Crime</li> <li>Oceanic natural condition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Indian Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAGAR Doctrine : Security and Growth for All in the Region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2015 : By Modi Govt -&gt; Security + Economic</li> <li>Promising Maritime Security, Stabilize the Region from threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net Security Provider -&gt; First Responder in any crisis</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue Economy/Ocean Economy : Economic growth in Ocean region           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Resources : Mineral, Hydrocarbon, etc</li> <li>◦ Ecological : Coral, Mangroves, Fish, Biotechnology, Pharma</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To become inclusive, collaborative and respect international law.</li>   <li>• Mission Sagar : During COVID 19           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Navy supplied help to Ocean region and Africa</li> <li>• To provide humanitarian and medical assistance</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• India way of building influence -&gt; Soft Power           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is what strong power / Global power act</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India as Net Security Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1988: <a href="#">Operation Cactus</a> in Maldives</li> <li>• 2004: Indian Ocean Tsunami - <a href="#">Operation Castor</a> (Maldives) &amp; <a href="#">Operation Rainbow</a> (Sri Lanka)</li> <li>• 2008 - <a href="#">Standby Credit Facility</a> \$100 million to Maldives</li> <li>• 2014: '<a href="#">Water Aid</a>' to Maldives</li> <li>• 2020: <a href="#">Mission Sagar</a> – medical supplies to Indian Ocean littorals during COVID-19 pandemic</li> <li>• 2020: Assistance during <a href="#">Mauritius Oil Spill</a></li> <li>• 2021: <a href="#">Vaccine Maitri</a> – COVID-19 Vaccine supplies to littorals</li> <li>• Consistent political &amp; economic support to Maldives, Mauritius &amp; Seychelles</li> <li>• Guarantor of maritime security &amp; military assistance</li> </ul>

# L17 18 Sri Lanka

02 March 2025 11:38 AM

SRI LANKA RELATION	
Historical Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Direct link to Hindu Mythology</li><li>• Many Pilgrimage site of Hinduism and Buddhism</li><li>• Strong bond between Tamil Community</li><li>• Dominating Community : Sinhala (Buddhist)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India and Sri Lanka have a long history of cultural, religious, and trade ties dating back to ancient times.</li><li>• There are strong cultural ties between the two countries, with many Sri Lankans tracing their heritage to India.</li><li>• Buddhism, which originated in India, is the majority religion in Sri Lanka.</li></ul></li></ul>
Demography of Sri Lanka	 <p>The figure consists of three maps of Sri Lanka side-by-side, each illustrating a different demographic aspect of the country's population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Sri Lanka: Ethnicity</b>: Shows the distribution of ethnic groups. The legend indicates:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sinhalese (Pink)</li><li>Sri Lankan Tamils (Black)</li><li>Sri Lankan Moors (Yellow)</li><li>Indian Tamils (Blue)</li></ul></li><li><b>Sri Lanka: Language</b>: Shows the distribution of languages. The legend indicates:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sinhala (Orange)</li><li>Tamil (Green)</li></ul></li><li><b>Sri Lanka: Religion</b>: Shows the distribution of religious groups. The legend indicates:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Buddhists (Yellow)</li><li>Hindus (Pink)</li><li>Muslims (Cyan)</li><li>Christians (Black)</li></ul></li></ul>

## Tamils in Sri Lanka

➤ Two Categories :

1. **Sri Lankan Tamils** (with a subset of Tamil Muslims)
  - lived for centuries in **Northern and Eastern Province**.
2. **Indian Tamils** – indentured labourers working in tea and rubber plantations settled in **Sri Lankan Highlands**.

Ethnic Clashes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre 1948 : British introduced Indenture Labour System<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduced Many Indian Labour In Sri Lanka -&gt; Blended with Sinhala community</li><li>• Exploited Ethnic Divide -&gt; Sinhala vs Indian Tamil<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ British Favoured Indian Tamil -&gt; Show Bias -&gt; To create hateness</li><li>◦ Clashes and Several conflict between two Communities</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Post 1948 : After Independence : New Constitution : Indian Tamil became Stateless<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sri Lanka wanted India to take care of this community</li><li>• Indian Tamil felt Vulnerable<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The problem began with the provisions of the <b>Citizenship Acts of 1948 and 1949</b> because of which a majority of the <b>Indian Tamils became stateless</b> and Sri Lanka sought their repatriation to India.</li><li>• 1950s-1970s: Targeted discrimination and oppression of Tamils.</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1970-1980s : Civil War</li><li>• India showed concern -&gt; Sri Lanka doubted India (Interference from India)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India Asked for Joint Responsibility -&gt; Lanka did not agree</li><li>• JVP : Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna Majority party<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Targeted Minority -&gt; Tamil Military</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Trigger for India<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1971 : India Pak war -&gt; India discovered Sri Lanka discretely helping Pakistan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Help in refuelling planes and assistance</li><li>◦ Sri Lanka helping Pakistan because of misinterpretation of Tamil issue</li></ul></li><li>• US sided with Pakistan, India sided with USSR<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ India requested Sri Lanka to not to provide USA access -&gt; Security threat</li><li>◦ Srilanka didn't hear -&gt; started voice of America</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• RAW started Covert war in Srilanka -&gt; India supported LTTE,<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provided : Arms, Funds, Training, Safe Haven</li><li>• LTTE attacked -&gt; Buddhist group, Govt forces</li><li>• Sri Lanka crush all the protest with Brutal Force -&gt; Sri Lanka turn hostile to India</li></ul></li><li>• Rajiv Gandhi : Cannot deal with Multiple front -&gt; Rethink approach to LTTE<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LTTE becoming uncontrolled, acting independently</li></ul></li></ul>

- Rajiv Gandhi Pulled back the control -> Mediate for talks with Sri Lanka
- LTTE become weaker -> agreed for talks -> Peace Agreement

- 1970s-1980s: India allegedly supported the Sri Lankan Tamil parties and Tamil militant groups such as LTTE.
- 1983: Anti-Tamil riots in Sri Lanka, which led to a brutal crackdown on Tamils and the exodus of large numbers of Tamil refugees to India.
- 1985-86: India mediated between the Sri Lankan Government and the various Tamil groups and parties, including the LTTE.

India Peace Accord

- 1987 : Indo Srilanka Peace accord
    - Ceasefire -> LTTE Surrender to SL Forces
      - In exchange no punishment to surrendered militant
- As per the agreement, Sri Lanka agreed to -
- Ceasefire: Cessation of hostilities within 48 hours of signing the accord.
  - Sri Lankan Army to return to the barracks.
  - LTTE to surrender.
  - 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: Provincial Autonomy - Devolution of powers to the Northern & Eastern provinces.

- Autonomy to Tamil region -> Autonomous Provincial with Separate Election
  - Devolution of Powers : Tamil community in Northern and Eastern
  - Only Minor subjects were given to province -> Limited autonomy
    - Land, Police, Major taxation kept under centre control
  - No proper election done

 13th Amendment → Const. Amendment

- The Sri Lankan Government passed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.
- Partial implementation of 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

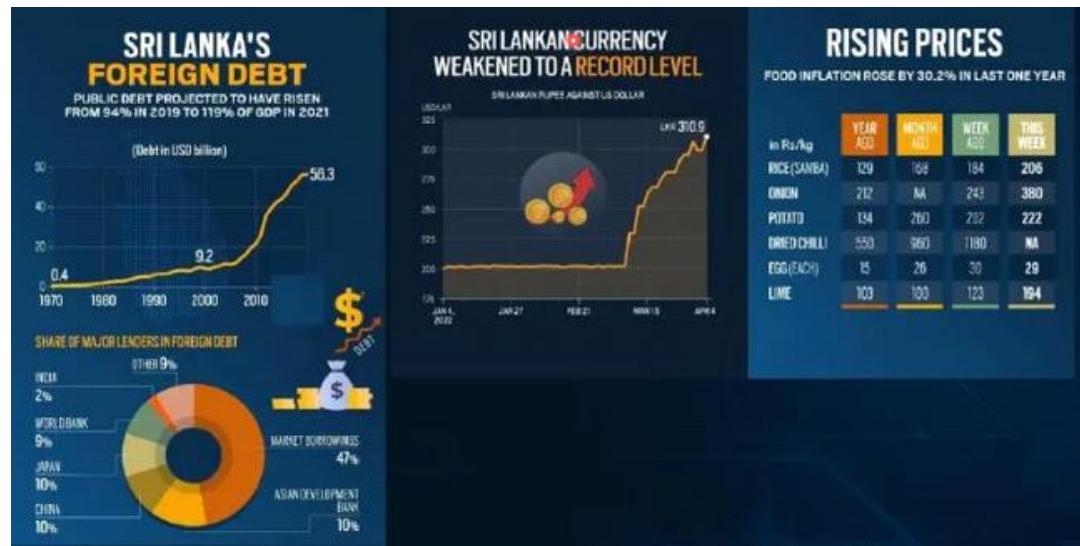
## PM Modi raises aspirations of Tamils with Sri Lankan President Ranil Wickremesinghe

PM calls for implementation of 13th Amendment and provincial elections in the island country; Sri Lankan President lauds India for support offered during financial crisis over the past year

July 21, 2023 12:03 pm | Updated July 22, 2023 07:51 am IST - New Delhi

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1987 : Deployment of IPKF, Both LTTE and SL Govt           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LTTE didn't surrendered in fear of getting wiped out</li> <li>• SL Forces didn't trust for peace from LTTE side</li> <li>• Indian troop in between two group : Goal of Peace               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Not ready to mediate, lack of Intel, Resources and Maps</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• LTTE + SL Forces attacked -&gt; IPKF           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1990 : IPKF withdrawal               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1987: <a href="#">Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord</a> signed, paving the way for the deployment of the <a href="#">Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)</a> in Sri Lanka to enforce the Accord.</li> <li>• However, <a href="#">India's strategy failed</a> and resulted in the hasty and unceremonious <a href="#">withdrawal of the IPKF in 1990</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
LTTE Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1991 : Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1991 -&gt; Fall of coalition govt -&gt; fresh election</li> <li>• Rajiv Gandhi back in popular leader               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Election Campaign -&gt; Manifesto -&gt; Promised to wipe out LTTE</li> <li>◦ LTTE become terrorist organisation, become highly strong and capable</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• LTTE fear of Rajiv Gandhi coming back -&gt; 2 Fail attempt           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1991 : Tamil Nadu -&gt; Eliminated Rajiv Gandhi before election</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Failure of Indian Intelligence and Security</li> <li>• Pressure of PVN -&gt; Retreated from supporting LTTE -&gt; Grew even more stronger           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1991-2001 -&gt; More brutal civil wars</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
LTTE End	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 : 9/11 Attack -&gt; USA started Global war on Terrorism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LTTE was 2nd most dangerous -&gt; Because of Navy and Air Capabilities</li> <li>• Working in Drugs , money Laundering, Terror Financing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• FATF Started -&gt; LTTE came under pressure           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donation stopped -&gt; LTTE Funds weakened</li> <li>• 2003 : India worked with Srilanka to Counter LTTE</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Peace Talks bw LTTE and SL Forces, with Norway as mediator</li> <li>• 2005 - 2009 : Political Change :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna with Mahindra Rajapaksa as leader</li> <li>• Always alleged India for Civil Wars</li> <li>• Suspended talks -&gt; Crushed LTTE with Brute force -&gt; Civil War ended               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservative Sinhala Buddhist Nationalist</li> <li>• Crushed LTTE with brute force</li> <li>• Accused of Human Rights Violations</li> <li>• UNHRC Vote</li> <li>• Pro-China &amp; Anti-India policies</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Manmohan Singh -&gt; Biggest threat China presence in Indian Ocean           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wanted to support Rajapaska in eliminating LTTE in exchange of Safety of Tamil</li> <li>• Couldn't do : Coalition govt -&gt; No support from DMK Party in Tamil Nadu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• China provided full support -&gt; Rajapaksa was angry with India</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In exchange China bring strategic project in Srilanka -&gt; Deter Indian Interest</li> <li>• SL allowed Navy Ships, Nuclear Submarines in their Region</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHRC : Voting against SL (Human Right violation by Rajapaksa Govt)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voted against SL 2012,2013 : Because of pressure from DMK Tamil Nadu</li> <li>• Abstain from voting 2019-2021 : Show we may help SL, In exchange of Tamil rights</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Recent Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mahindra Rajapaksa : lost Election in 2015</li> <li>• Maithripala Sirisena : won -&gt; Balanced the relation with India and China           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased investment and won many strategic projects</li> <li>• Civil Nuclear Cooperation Deal : Assist country to develop Nuclear plant               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Not started yet because of recent development</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2019 : Constitutional Crisis (Sirisena loose support)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-election -&gt; Rajapaksa Return -&gt; Pro China tilt</li> <li>• Took away Indian Projects</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 10px;">       • <b>2015:</b> <a href="#">Maithripala Sirisena</a> took over as the President and there was fresh hope for a new chapter in India-Sri Lanka relations.        • <a href="#">2015: Civil Nuclear Cooperation Deal</a> signed.        • <b>2019-22:</b> Return of Rajapaksa brothers to power.        • Pro-China tilt continues.     </p> 
Sri Lanka Economy Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military -&gt; Expenses -&gt; Loans -&gt; Forex reserve drain</li> <li>• Export Collapsed, Domestic Production declined           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covis 19 pandemic : Tourism collapsed</li> <li>• Terror attack by NTJ (Branch of ISIS)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rajapaksa Govt -&gt; banned import Fertilizer -&gt; asked famer to move to organic farming           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming production crashed -&gt; Farming export declined</li> <li>• Coffee, Spices , Tea, Rubber</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Russia Ukraine War -&gt; Increased the cost of Import           <p style="background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 10px;">             • The Sri Lankan economy has been facing a grave crisis owing to a serious <a href="#">Balance of Payments (BoP) problem</a>.              • Its <a href="#">foreign exchange reserves depleted</a> rapidly.              • It became increasingly difficult to import essential consumption goods.              • The country was unable to repay external debts.           </p> </li> </ul>



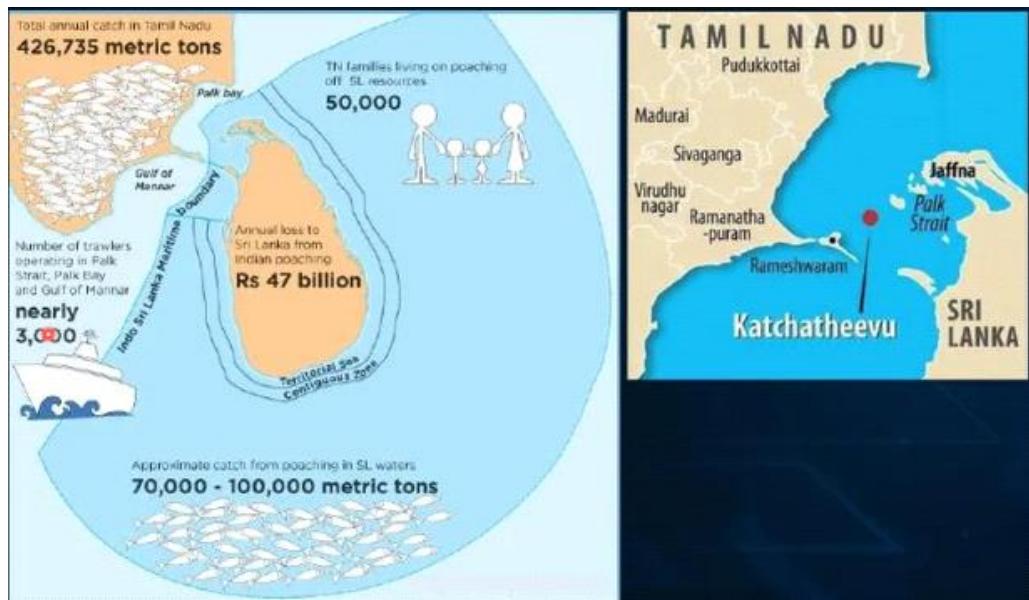
- Economic Mismanagement → Rajapaksa brothers
- Irresponsible Borrowing & Expenditure – Debt Burden
- Impact of IMF loans
- Slowdown in domestic production & exports
- Recent shocks to the economy

**India Economic Assistance**

- Sagar doctrine : India as first responder to help countries in Indian Ocean Region
- Help of around \$5 Billion in last 3 year
- India bringing loans from Japan and Paris club of creditors
  - \$400 million [currency swap](#) under the [SAARC Framework](#).
  - \$500 million loan under Asian Clearing Union settlement [deferred](#).
  - \$500 million [new Line of Credit](#) for importing fuel from India.
  - \$1 billion [credit facility](#) for procurement of food, medicine and other essential items from India.
  - India also sent ships with sugar, rice and wheat.
  - India open to additional \$2 billion aid with eye on China.

**Fisherman Katchatheevu issue**

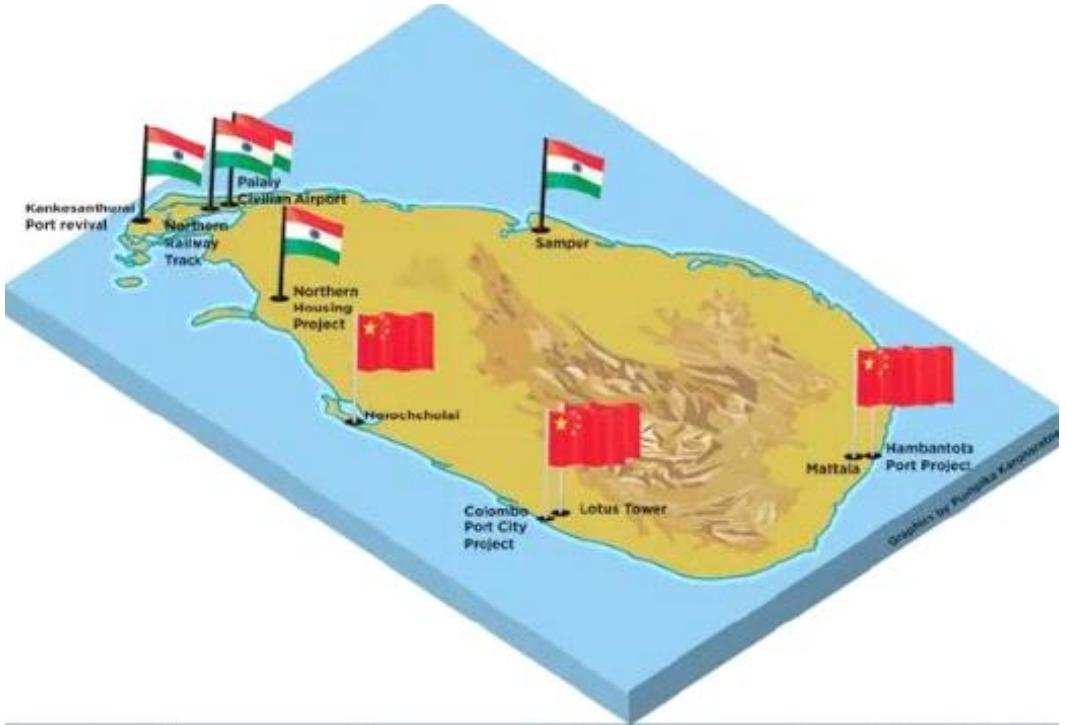
- Maritime boundary was defined by agreements in 1974 and 1976,
  - spans the Palk Strait, Gulf of Mannar, and Bay of Bengal
- Tamil fishmen destroyed Marine biodiversity by Bottom trawling
- Indian fishermen enter Srilanka region -> create tension



- Katchatheevu is small Island, inhabitant
  - No use, just used by fisherman : To take rest
  - Annual festival at St. Antony's Church : celebrate fisherman safety
- Indira Gandhi gave Katchatheevu to Srilanka
  - For friendly ties with Srilanka
  - Exchange of Wadge bank : taken by India
    - Opened more for Indian Navy, Otherwise was controlled by Srilanka
    - Criticism : Unconstitutional, Need Parliament approval



India China Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India project located at Northern : More Tamilian population</li> <li>• China Hambantota and Mattala project are loss making -&gt; Debt trap</li> <li>• Chinese navy can use these ports for access</li> <li>• Colombo Port City Project : China helped to create important port</li> <li>• India was supposed to build project near under Sirisena government           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Political party -&gt; Gave the same project to China</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Issue of doubt : Only Adani getting all the significant project from India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise suspicion of corruption involved</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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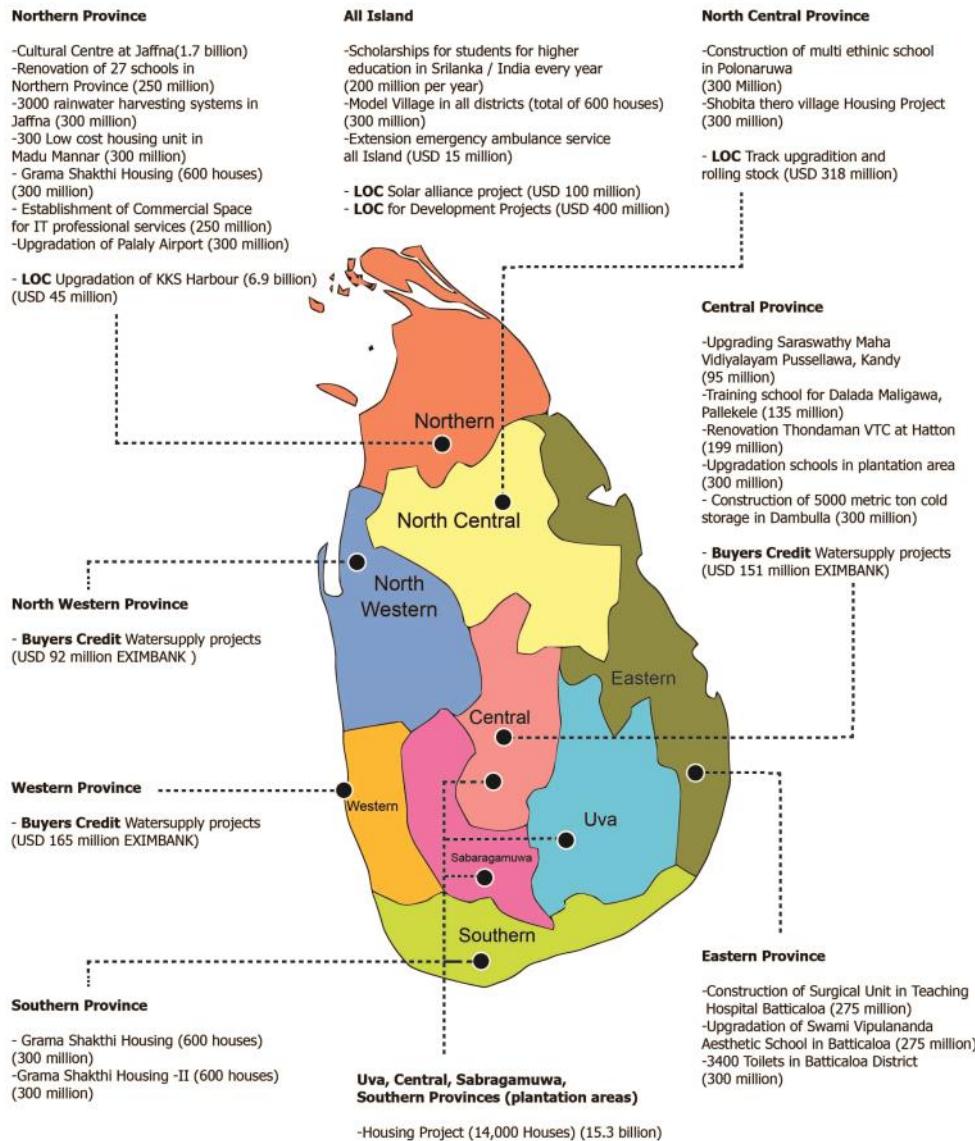


Current

- Ongoing project of India

**Ongoing Projects in Sri Lanka by Government of India  
Under Development Cooperation (Value in LKR)**

As on January 2020



**Total Assistance by GOI including commitment from 2005 - USD 3.45 Billion / SLR 516.93 Billion  
LOC | Buyers Credit - USD 2.9 Billion / INR 16,507 Crore / SLR 424.95 Billion  
Grant - USD 558.3 Million / INR 3,096.87 Crore / SLR 91.98 Billion**



2023 Visit of  
Pres Ranil

- Increase in Tourism, Connectivity between two countries (Air + Maritime)

- India and Sri Lanka adopted a 'vision document' for a deeper economic partnership.
- Maritime Connectivity: It outlines cooperation in development of ports and logistics at Colombo, Trincomalee and Kankesanthurai, with an aim to consolidate regional logistics and shipping.
- It also talks of resumption of passenger ferry services between Nagapattinam in India and Kankesanthurai in Sri Lanka besides working towards early resumption of ferry services between Rameshwaram and Talaimannar.

• Energy Power connectivity, Renewable Energy, Hydrocarbon

- Air Connectivity: Expansion of flights between Chennai and Colombo, besides exploring connectivity between Chennai and Trincomalee, Batticaloa and other destinations in Sri Lanka.
- Energy and Power Connectivity: The two sides plan to establish a high capacity power grid interconnection to enable bidirectional electricity trade between Sri Lanka and other regional countries, including those of the BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) initiative.
- Renewable Energy: Expediting the Sampur Solar Power Project and LNG infrastructure, and exploring cooperation in Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia.

• Pushing Indian Currency as Trade settlements (Mutual Currency)

- Hydrocarbons: The two countries will also be working on a multi-product petroleum pipeline from India's South to Sri Lanka, besides undertaking a "mutually agreed" joint exploration and production of hydrocarbons in Sri Lanka's offshore basins to develop Sri Lanka's upstream petroleum sector.
- The two sides will also undertake discussions on the Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement with an aim to comprehensively enhance bilateral trade and investments.
- Decision to designate Indian Rupee as currency for trade settlements between the two countries has forged stronger and mutually-beneficial commercial linkages. Both sides also agreed to operationalize "UPI-based digital payments" for further enhancing trade and transactions between businesses and common people.

• DPI Digital Integration help, Assistance to Tamil of Indian Origin

- The two sides also "agreed to leverage India's Digital Public Infrastructure in accordance with Sri Lanka's requirements and priorities towards effective and efficient delivery of citizen-centric services to the people of Sri Lanka".
- The two countries also plan "to promote awareness and popularize India's Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Trail as well as ancient places of Buddhist, Hindu and other religious worship in Sri Lanka for enhancing tourism."
- India also announced a development assistance package of ₹75 crore for the Tamils of Indian origin who are marking the 200th anniversary of their arrival in the island nation.

**Recent Visit of Anura Dissanayake**

- For Sri Lanka, the JVP's journey from anti-India sentiment to diplomatic cooperation with New Delhi offers hope.
- It demonstrates that even the most entrenched political animosities can give way to pragmatism and partnership

- India First, Security preference given to India
- Mitra Shakti : Joint Army Exercise

India promised Mr. Dissanayake, who is on his maiden visit to New Delhi after sweeping presidential and parliamentary elections, to continue its grants assistance to Sri Lanka and help it tide over its economic problems.

Briefing the media later, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri indicated the statement by the Sri Lankan President could have a bearing on Sri Lanka's clearance for foreign vessels, particularly Chinese ships berthing in Sri Lankan ports that India has often raised concerns about. In January, Sri Lanka will complete its one-year moratorium on all foreign research vessels docking at its ports.

Sri Lankan President Anura Kumara Dissanayake's visit to India, also his first overseas trip in keeping with tradition, marks a continuity in India-Sri Lanka bilateral relations. The joint statement, after his meet with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, covered aspects similar to the one subsequent to the visit of his predecessor, Ranil Wickremesinghe, in 2023. Mr. Dissanayake's assurance that Sri Lanka will not permit its territory to be used in any manner inimical to India's security and regional stability, on the face of it, appears to be a reiteration of Colombo's long-standing position, but it was significant in view of a perception that Mr. Dissanayake's Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) is a Left-leaning pro-China party. India viewed his observation as one that could have a bearing on the clearance for Chinese ships visiting Sri Lanka in the light of the Wickremesinghe government's one-year moratorium (after India's concerns) on all "foreign research vessels" visits ending next month. In the last 10 years or so, the frequent presence of Chinese ships became the main irritant in bilateral ties. It remains to be seen how far the dispensation will be sensitive to India's concerns — the Wickremesinghe's regime took a stand about six months ago that it "cannot only block China".

- No Mention of 13th Amendment from India Side : No pressure on Sri Lanka

On the issue of Tamil minorities, Modi said they discussed “reconciliation and reconstruction” in Sri Lanka, and expressed hope that the Sri Lankan government would fulfil the aspirations of the Tamil minorities. “We hope that Sri Lanka will fully implement the Constitution and will fulfil its commitment to hold provincial council elections,” he said.

However, the statement skipped any reference to implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution, which gives powers to Tamil minorities — a longstanding demand of the Indian government. This assumes significance since Dissanayake has not supported its implementation, and also opposed any investigation into the alleged war crimes during the civil war between the LTTE and Sri Lankan forces.

- No Solution, But Srilanka agreed to reduce the aggression

The joint statement said: “Acknowledging the issues faced by fishermen on both sides and factoring the livelihood concerns, the leaders agreed on the need to continue to address these in a humanitarian manner. In this regard, they also underscored the need to take measures to avoid any aggressive behaviour or violence... the leaders expressed confidence that through dialogue and constructive engagements, a long-lasting and mutually acceptable solution could be achieved. Given the special relationship between India and Sri Lanka, they instructed officials to continue their engagement to address these issues.”

On the broader relationship, Modi said the two sides have adopted a “futuristic vision” and the economic partnership will focus on “investment-led growth and connectivity”. In this context, he said, “We have decided that physical, digital and energy connectivity will be important pillars of the partnership.”

- India Srilanka UAE : Multi Product Pipeline (Trilateral Project)
- Gone easy on loans, extended and given some grant

On economic and energy cooperation, the two sides agreed to boost energy ties by establishing electricity grid connectivity and multi-product petroleum pipelines. Work will be done to establish electricity grid connectivity and multi-product petroleum pipelines, Modi said, adding that India will supply liquefied natural gas to the island nation's power plants.

The joint statement said they will “take steps towards the implementation of the solar power project in Sampur and further augment its capacity as per the requirements of Sri Lanka.” It also said they would look at “cooperation amongst India, Sri Lanka and UAE to implement a multi-product pipeline from India to Sri Lanka for supply of affordable and reliable energy”.

The two leaders said they discussed a number of issues, including regional security, digital infrastructure, connectivity and energy projects, as well as the Tamil issue and rights of fishermen. India announced it would convert loans granted to Sri Lanka for railway signalling systems and Kankesanthurai Port and also extended a \$20.66 million grant to settle payment for projects already completed, that had originally been signed under a 'Letter of Credit' or loan. They also agreed to continue with their partnership on energy projects, including connecting to a common grid, an India-Sri Lanka "multi-product pipeline" with support of the United Arab Emirates, LNG supplies, as well as completing the much-delayed Sampur coal power project first signed in 2011.

- Adani will execute the project even when USA moved back

The statements did not, however, indicate any progress on discussing the issues surrounding projects by the Adani Group, that are under review in Sri Lanka and have faced further pushback after indictments by U.S. investigators against the company. While the Adani bid to develop a terminal at Colombo Port is now expected to go ahead with internal funding rather than U.S. agency DFC's funding, the Dissanayake government has said it may put a hold on a 500 MW wind power project in the northeastern regions of Mannar and Pooneryn. Significantly, despite the company's considerable stakes in Sri Lanka, no Adani company representative was listed amongst participants at the "India-Sri Lanka Business Forum", held by business chambers CII, FICCI and Assocham in Delhi on Monday.

- Digital Identity Project will be aided
- Scholarship for Students in Srilanka University

Dissanayake conveyed his government's interest in exploring the establishment of systems — with India's assistance — which help in service delivery and social welfare.

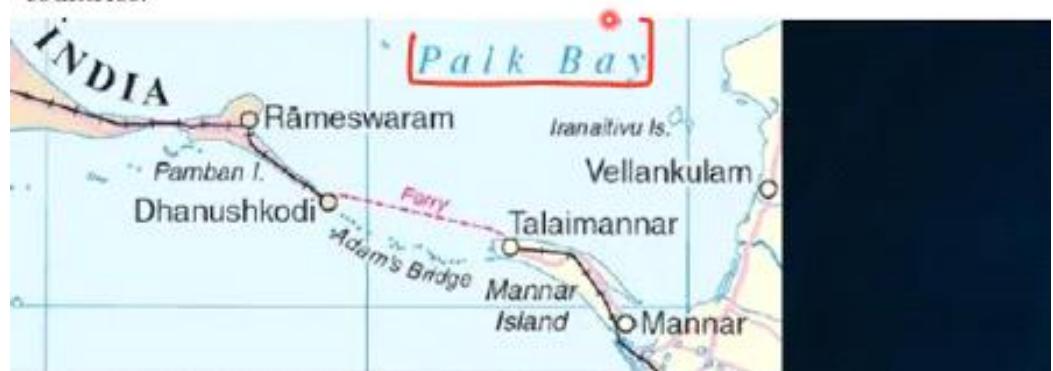
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"They agreed to expedite implementation of Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identity (SLUDI) project to aid the country in its efforts to improve delivery of government services to the public, promote digital financial transactions by extending the use of UPI digital payments for the benefit of both countries and in keeping with payment systems related regulatory guidelines of both countries, continue bilateral exchanges to garner learnings from India's Aadhaar platform, GeM portal, PM Gati Shakti digital platform... Digilocker etc," the statement said.

Modi announced initiatives such as the rehabilitation of the railway signalling system, scholarships for Sri Lankan university students, and training for 1,500 civil servants over the next five years.

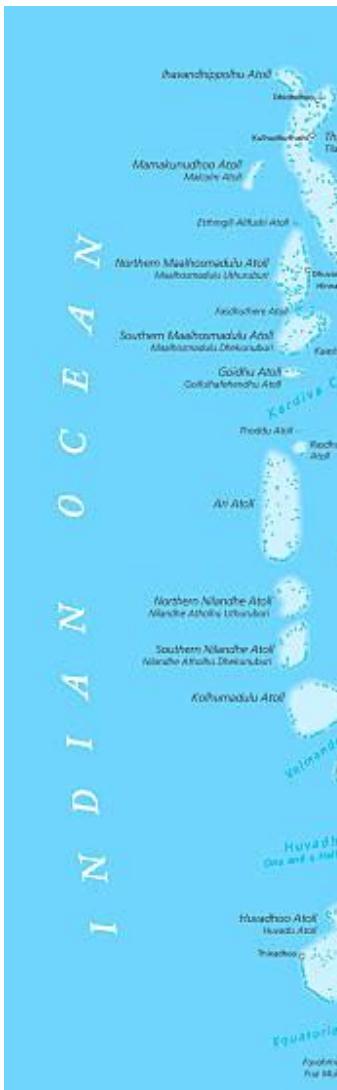
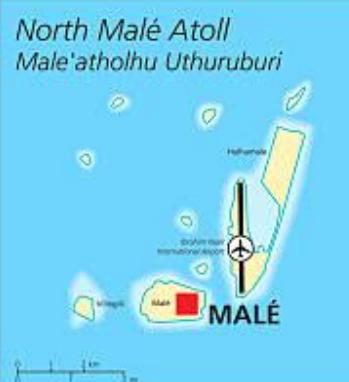
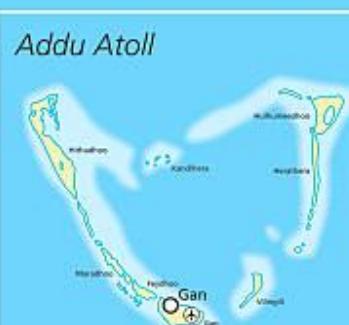
- Ferry service stated between Rameshwaram and Talaimannar

He also announced a ferry service between Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu) and Talaimannar (Sri Lanka) to boost connectivity between the two nations. They also discussed the Ramayana circuit and the Buddhist circuit for tourism in each other's countries.

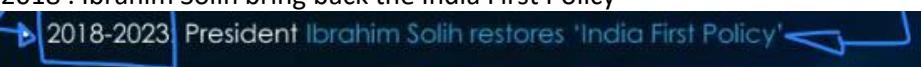


# L19 Maldives

20 March 2025 08:45 PM

MALDIVES RELATION	 
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groups of Islands, made up of Coral reefs           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On top of Chagos-Laccadive Ridge</li> </ul> </li> <li>Strategic Location           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>But Vulnerable, Can easily be submerged</li> <li>Fish, Tourism, Mineral</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M A L D I V E S</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>North Malé Atoll</b> <i>Male'atholhu Uthuruburi</i></p>  <p>Scale: 0 1 2 3 km</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Addu Atoll</b></p>  <p>Scale: 0 1 2 3 km</p> </div>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Continuous Land, Connectivity challenge</li> <li>• Fresh water availability challenge</li> <li>• Security issue , patrolling , surveillance is difficult</li> <li>• Highest Population ratio converting to terrorism (AQ, ISIS, LeT)</li> </ul>
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection with Historical Civilization like : Travancore, Cholas</li> <li>• British Colonized Maldives</li> <li>• 1978 : After Independence -&gt; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom Become President <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to India, India First</li> <li>• Setup Maritime Boundary</li> <li>• Remain to power till 2008</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Politician + Businessman with help of Army from Srilanka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attacked Maumoon in capital Male</li> <li>• Maumoon asked for help to India, UK and USA</li> <li>• 1998 : Rajiv Gandhi -&gt; <b>Operation Cactus</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Army para SF + Air dropped by IAF + Naval Support</li> <li>◦ Within 24 hours -&gt; Diffused issue and Captured attackers -&gt; Bought Stability</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2008 : Democracy introduced -&gt; Election -&gt; MDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mohd Nasheed also introduced India Forst Policy</li> <li>• 2009 Defence Pact,</li> <li>• Remain in power till 2012</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2009 Defence Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Military Exercise : Dostl (Coast Guard) and Ekuverin (Army) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2009 Defence Pact</b> was a boost to strategic ties for greater co-op in Maritime Security, active operational assistance by India's tri-services to the MNDF, Intelligence Sharing &amp; Protection of Maldives EEZ.</li> <li>• Assistance to MNDF in training, supply of equipment, capacity building, joint patrolling, aerial &amp; maritime surveillance.</li> <li>• Joint Military Exercises - "DOSTI" (Coast Guards) and "Ekuverin" (Army)</li> <li>• India has provided <b>Dornier reconnaissance aircrafts, Dhruv ALH, Naval Vessels &amp; Coastal Surveillance Radar System</b> for maritime patrolling and surveillance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Political Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011 -&gt; China opens Embassy in Male -&gt; Anti India Activity started</li> <li>• After 2012 : Political Crisis -&gt; Lead to Maldives tilt toward China</li> <li>• Mohmad Nasheed -&gt; Case of corruption on him -&gt; arrested Supreme Court Judges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposition toppled govt -&gt; PPM gained rule</li> <li>• 2013-18 : Abdulla Yameen Gayoom gained power, promoted anti India approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Pushed fo Idnia Out campaign</li> <li>• India ↓ China ↑</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2012 Political Crisis: Pro-India <b>Mohammed Nasheed (MDP)</b> ousted</li> <li>• 2013-2018: <b>Abdulla Yameen Gayoom (PPM)</b> undermines '<b>India First Policy</b>'</li> <li>• Rise in <b>Anti-India Sentiments</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2012 Political Crisis: Pro-India <a href="#">Mohammed Nasheed (MDP)</a> ousted</li> <li>• 2013-2018: <a href="#">Abdulla Yameen Gayoom (PPM)</a> undermines '<a href="#">India First Policy</a>'</li> <li>• Rise in <a href="#">Anti-India Sentiments</a></li> <li>• India had to deal with – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Political instability &amp; weakening of democracy</li> <li>➤ Increasing influence of China</li> <li>➤ Strategic Projects: <a href="#">India loses v/s China gains</a>.</li> <li>➤ Rise in radicalism and jihadist activity backed by <a href="#">Pakistan</a></li> <li>➤ Opposition to Indian military presence – '<a href="#">India Out Campaign</a>'</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India helped Yameen Gayoom when Commonwealth investigated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over Unlawfull use of toppling govt.</li> <li>• Would have led to sanction and tarrifs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
China Footprint Grows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amended Constitution -&gt; Land leased to China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feydhoo Finolhu Island : Building navy and Air base, Airstrip</li> <li>• String of Pearl Strategy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maldives emerged as an important "pearl" in China's "<a href="#">String of Pearls</a>" strategy</li> <li>• Strategic Projects - <a href="#">China-Maldives Friendship Bridge</a> (Sinamale Bridge), <a href="#">Male Airport Project</a> etc.</li> <li>• 2016: <a href="#">Feydhoo Finolhu Island</a> leased to China</li> <li>• 2017: Maldives endorsed China's <a href="#">BRI</a> &amp; joins <a href="#">Maritime Silk Road initiative</a></li> <li>• 2017: China-Maldives sign a <a href="#">Free Trade Agreement</a></li> </ul>
Idnia's Comback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 : Ibrahim Solih bring back the India First Policy  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime Minister <a href="#">Modi</a> visited <a href="#">Maldives</a> to attend the swearing-in ceremony of President Solih as his special guest.</li> <li>• India has given a <a href="#">financial assistance of \$2.6 billion</a> in the form of budgetary support, currency swap and concessional lines of credit to fulfil the socio-economic development programmes of the Maldives.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Greater Male Connectivity Project</a>: Construction of a sea bridge connecting the capital Male with the adjoining islands of Villingli, Gulhifalhu and Thilafushi.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Uthuru Thilafalhu Project (UTP)</a>: Coastguard harbour project that was seen as a cover for more permanent Indian military presence in the Maldives.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Mega link Project :
  - Greater Male connectivity project : using sea bridges, Funded by India
  - \$500 million project

## Mega link

India announces US\$500 million (\$686 million) package to help Maldives build a bridge linking its capital Male with the three islands of Villingili, Gulhifahu and Thilafushi.



- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 2023 Election | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yameen Gayoom -&gt; Slowly building Anti India Propaganda           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlights Indian Military equipment as threat</li> <li>• Mohamed Muizzu won -&gt; Coalition govt -&gt; India Out campaign</li> <li>• First visit was to Turkey : Bought Drones</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|---------------|--|

- Dr. Mohamed Muizzu, who represented the PNC-PPM coalition, defeated President Ibrahim Solih of the MDP.
- He was the housing minister in the former government headed by Abdulla Yameen Gayoom, whose PPM party had started the "India Out" campaign calling for the removal of Indian military presence and other projects.
- He has said that he will stick to his election promise of removing foreign military presence (India Out) from the country.

- India moved out military presence

**The first flashpoint after Muizzu became President**

A day after he was sworn in as President of Maldives, Mohamed Muizzu on October 18 last year "formally requested" the Indian government to "withdraw its military personnel" from the island nation. Muizzu sought the Indian withdrawal when Earth Sciences Minister Kiren Rijiju, India's representative at the swearing-in ceremony, called on him.

### India withdraws all military personnel from Maldives: Presidential Spokesperson

The relations between India and the Maldives came under severe strain after Muizzu, seen as a pro-China leader, insisted on the withdrawal of Indian military personnel operating three military platforms in the country by May 10.



India, Maldives Agree On Troops Withdrawal

- Modi visited Lakshadweep -> Alternative destination of tourism

- Maldives Minister made derogatory remarks -> Social Media Backlash -> Suspend

**Maldives politician's racist remarks and mockery of PM  
Modi's Lakshadweep visit ignite calls for tourism boycott**



**Maldivian Govt suspends three Ministers, over derogatory remarks made by them on PM Modi and his Lakshadweep visit.**



**This comes immediately after India put pressure on Maldives through official diplomatic channels and also many Indian netizens came in support of Boycotting Maldives.**

#### Current Relation

- India managed to convince Maldives that they need Indian Equipment
  - Helicopter : Surveillance, Medical needs
  - India will remove the troops, Pilots + Technician + Military Personal
  - Civilian Personnel are deployed : to retain the presence

**Amid strained ties, Maldives President Muizzu accepts invite to attend Modi's swearing-in tomorrow**



- Jaishankar Visit : To repair the damage in the relationship
  - Improve Indian tourism in the Maldives, More Flight connectivity
  - In Aug 2024, External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar concluded a visit to Maldives.
  - Following the visit, leaders described the ties between the two countries as the "strongest" bond and "modern" ties.
  - Maldives trying to boost its tourism from India. India has slipped to the 6<sup>th</sup> spot on Maldives' Top 10 tourism market chart. India used to be No. 1 till last year. China has now secured the top spot.
  - Efforts are underway to increase the number of flights between the Maldives and India.

- New Development : UPI, Training Civil Servant, Water and Sewage network

- **e-commerce sector:** (MoU) with NIPI International Payments Limited (NIPL), a subsidiary of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), to advance the nation's e-commerce sector.
- **Capacity Building & Training of Civil Servants:** Maldives and India also renewed an agreement which will enable the training of an additional 1,000 civil servants.
- India and Maldives inaugurated India's Line of Credit (LoC)-assisted project of water and sewerage network in 28 islands of Maldives.

- Security, Free trade Agreement, Loan repayment deadline extended
  - **Security:** Both reaffirmed the current government's commitment to strengthening bilateral relations with India and working together to ensure national and regional stability and security, particularly in combating terrorism, extremism, and drug-related issues.
  - **Proposed FTA:** The Maldives proposed establishing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with India.
  - India will begin permanently **delivering perishable goods** to Addu City.
  - **Loan Repayment Deferred:** India agreed to extend the repayment deadline for **\$150 million** of a \$200 million debt. The loan was secured by the previous government upon assuming office in 2019.

Muizz Visit  
in Oct 2024

- Currency Swap Agreement, under SAARC
  - India signed a major **currency swap agreement** with Maldives for **\$750 million** to help the island nation tide over its current foreign currency crunch.
  - The swap arrangement for **\$400 million** and an additional **\$357 million**, signed between the Reserve Bank of India and the Maldives Monetary Authority under the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Currency Swap Framework, will be available until 2027.

- Runway build by India in a Strategic Island + INS Ship gifted repair
  - The two leaders inaugurated a **jointly constructed runway** for an international airport at **Hanimadhoo island**.
  - Agreement for India to support the Maldives on the refit of a Coast Guard ship 'Huravee' (INS Tarmugli gifted in 2023).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rupar approved, UPI soon.</li> <li>• Agreements for the launch of the RuPay card in the Maldives.</li> <li>• Handover of 700 houses built with assistance by India.</li> <li>• MoUs were inked between the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Anti-Corruption Commission of the Maldives and between policing institutes and judicial training institutes.</li> <li>• Cooperation in sports and youth affairs.</li> </ul>
India Myanmar Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FTA in Domestic currency</li> <li>• Maldives in pressure under Debt, Will require Indian Loan for Payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India also agreed to step up cooperation on trade in national currencies, and to work on a Free Trade Agreement.</li> <li>• India stated that requests made by the Maldives, understood to include debt repayment waivers, further credit lines, and economic assistance, would be "studied".</li> <li>• The two countries released a "vision statement" for a "comprehensive economic and maritime security partnership" to be negotiated in the future.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L20 Mauritius, Seychelles, IOR Group

22 March 2025 07:39 PM

MAURITUS RELATION	
Geographic Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• East African Country, Near Madagascar, Is a group of Islands</li><li>• far from India -&gt; Still treated as Neighbour of India</li></ul>  <p>A world map centered on the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. A red dot marks the location of Mauritius in the southern Indian Ocean. The map shows coastlines and country names for most countries in Africa, Europe, and Asia. The Indian Ocean is labeled, along with the South Atlantic Ocean to the west. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates a distance of 2,000 km.</p>



- Historical Ties**
- 68% of Population are of Indian Origin
  - 1834 : First -> Indenture Labourer System of British : for sugar plantation

- Around 68% of the Mauritian population is of Indian descent.
- 1834: First batch of Indian indentured labourers landed in Mauritius to work in sugar plantations.
- The day and location are designated as 'Aapravasi Day' and 'Aapravasi Ghat'.
- Interconnected Freedom Struggle: Mahatma Gandhi & Barrister Manilal Doctor.
- As a tribute to Gandhi and the Indian freedom struggle, the National Day of Mauritius is celebrated on March 12.

- India benefit**
- Gateway for Africa : Future of economy, resources and diplomacy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large population in favour of India</li> <li>• India sees Mauritius as a <a href="#">Gateway to Africa</a></li> <li>➤ Enables <a href="#">India's African Diplomacy</a></li> <li>➤ <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)</a> signed in <a href="#">2021</a>.</li> <li>➤ It is the <a href="#">first trade agreement</a> signed by <a href="#">India</a> with a <a href="#">African country</a>.</li> </ul>
Economic Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritius : Tax Haven + Shell Company -&gt; Money Laundering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the highest source of FDI</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India is Mauritius' largest trading partner, and has been the largest exporter of goods and services to Mauritius.</li> <li>• Mauritius has been the single largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India.</li> <li>• Mauritius is a <a href="#">Tax Haven</a> and is often misused by <a href="#">Money Laundering</a> networks for <a href="#">Round Tripping Black Money</a> in to India.</li> </ul>
Security Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sagar Doctrine : Maritime Security (Drugs / Arms / Piracy) + Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has forged extensive defence relations with Mauritius to safeguard sea lanes of communication.</li> <li>• Indian naval ships regularly conduct <a href="#">maritime surveillance &amp; joint patrolling</a> of the vast EEZ of Mauritius.</li> <li>• Training for Mauritian police, defence personnel &amp; coast guard.</li> <li>• Counter-Terrorism co-op &amp; Anti-Piracy missions.</li> <li>• India has gifted <a href="#">Dornier aircraft</a>, <a href="#">ALH Dhruv</a>, <a href="#">Coastal Surveillance Radar System</a> &amp; an Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) <a href="#">Barracuda</a> for anti-piracy efforts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coastal Survey Radar System : After 26/11 attack. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part of a broader maritime security cooperation,</li> <li>• To monitor activities in the vast exclusive economic zone (EEZ)</li> <li>• Enhance domain awareness,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Including access to IFC-IOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's Information Fusion Centre for the Indian Ocean Region</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Strategic Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrographic Survey : Mapping Sea floor for Resources and security           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has carried out <a href="#">Hydrographic Surveys</a> for Mauritius.</li> <li>• Indian assistance in oil spill management.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Indian assistance to Mauritius to deal with the environmental crisis due to oil spill</b></p> <p> August 16, 2020</p> <p>In response to a request of the Government of Mauritius (GoM) for assistance in dealing with the environmental crisis due to oil spill on its south-east coast, the Government of India has dispatched over 50 tonnes of technical equipment and material on board an IAF Aircraft to Mauritius to supplement the country's ongoing oil spill containment and salvage operations.</p> <p>The specialized equipment, consisting of <a href="#">Ocean Booms</a>, <a href="#">River Booms</a>, <a href="#">Disc Skimmers</a>, <a href="#">Heli Skimmers</a>, <a href="#">Power packs</a>, <a href="#">Blowers</a>, <a href="#">Salvage Barge</a> and <a href="#">Oil absorbent Graphene</a> pads and other accessories, is specifically designed to contain the oil slick, skim oil from water, and assist in clean up and salvage operations.</p> <p>A 10-member Technical Response Team, consisting of <a href="#">Indian Coast Guard (ICG)</a> personnel specially trained for dealing with oil spill containment measures, has also been deployed to Mauritius to extend necessary technical and operational assistance at the site.</p> <p>India's assistance is in line with its policy to extend humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to its neighbours in the Indian Ocean region, guided by the Prime Minister's vision of SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region). The urgent assistance reflects the close bonds of friendship between India and Mauritius and India's abiding commitment to assist the people of Mauritius in need.</p> <p>The Indian assistance follows recent support provided by India to Mauritius in its fight against the <a href="#">Covid-19 pandemic</a>, including supply of essential medicines, a special consignment of <a href="#">Ayurvedic medicines</a> as well as a medical assistance team sent as part of <a href="#">Mission Sagar</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space Cooperation           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISRO Tracking Station in Mauritius has been operational for 3 decades.</li> <li>• Joint Small Satellite Development.: MOU signed with ISRO in 2023.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Chagos Island Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK never give independence to Chagos Island           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turned it into Military Base</li> <li>• Mauritius fighting with UK for Indecency in UN               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ India in dilemma -&gt; India clear for Britain to leave</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2017 : UK agreed to free Chagos Island</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <p>The map illustrates the strategic location of the Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean. It shows the Great Chagos Bank, Diego Garcia, and the Chagos Islands (British Indian Ocean Territory). The map also includes labels for the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Madagascar. A scale bar indicates 1,000 km.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diego Garcia : Still under USA and UK (Leased for 99 years)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 square kilometres (10 square miles), the site of a Joint Military Facility of the United Kingdom and the United States.</li> <li>• Good For India for safety against China</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Modi Visit in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish SAGAR Doctrine</li> <li>• A key MOU was signed that will see India taking over responsibility to build transport infrastructure (sea and air links) over the strategic Agalega Islands.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation + Infrastructure</li> <li>• World sees it as Indian Military Base -&gt; India Denies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## STRATEGIC OUTPOSTS IN INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD



India has upgraded the airstrip and jetty at Agaléga Island, a strategically located Mauritian dependency in the Indian Ocean

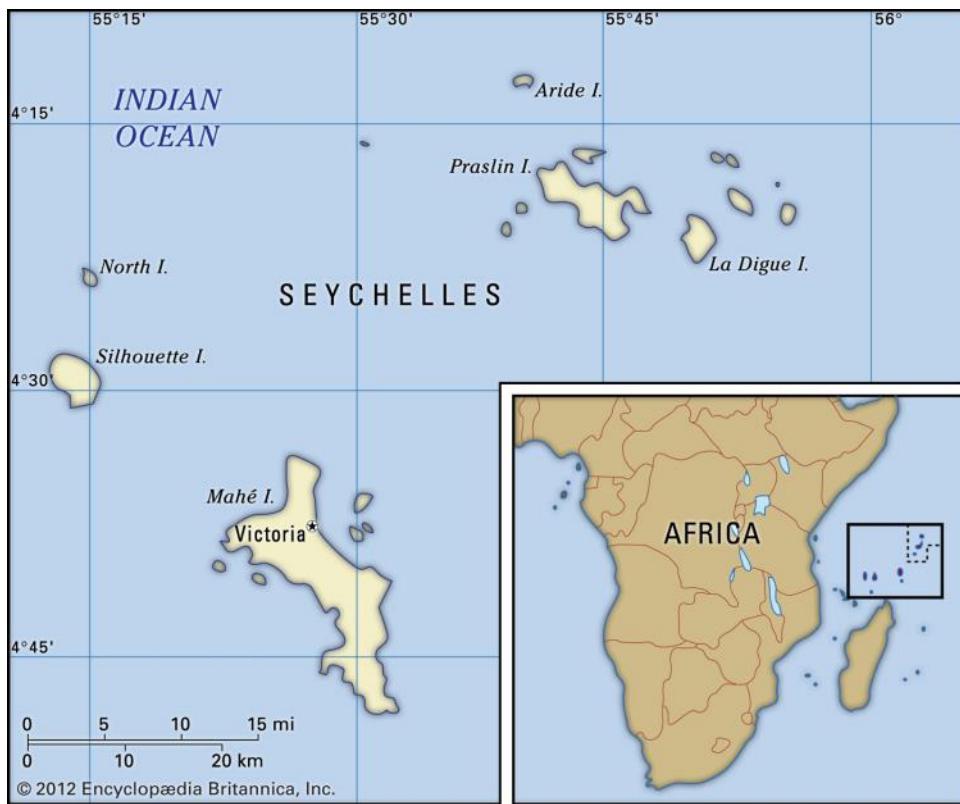


### SEYCHELLES RELATION



### Geography

- West African Island, above Madagascar



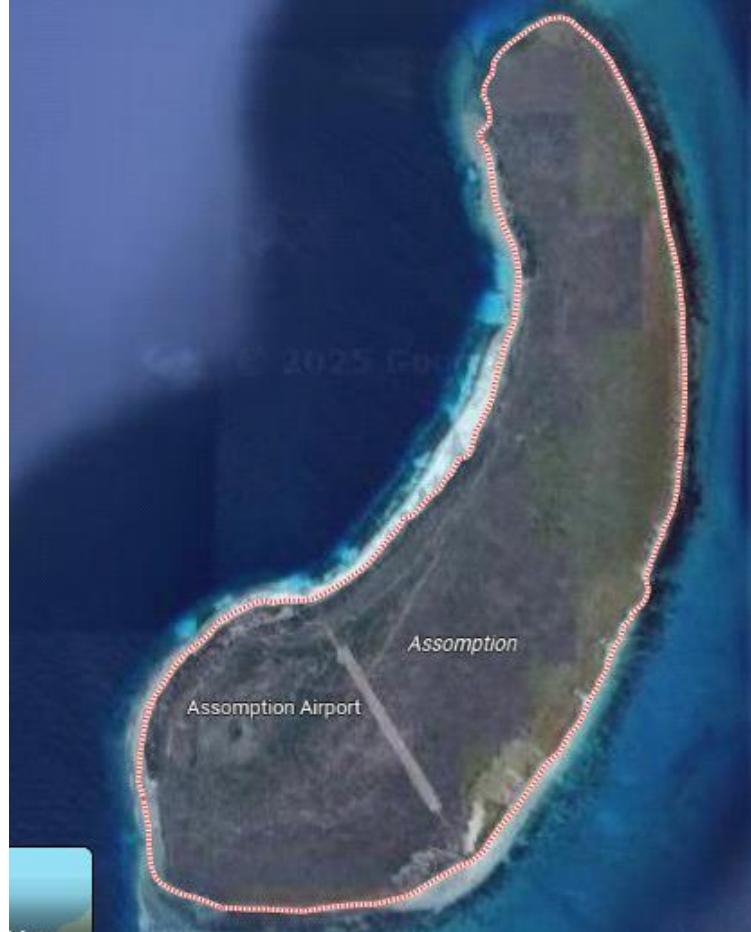
Historical Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong Indian Community L Migration of Gujarati and Tamil Traders           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's bilateral engagement with Seychelles has evolved over our historical contacts and continuous support to Seychelles for its maritime security.</li> <li>• Colonial-era trade links facilitated migration of Indian trading community – Gujarati &amp; Tamil Community.</li> <li>• The number of PIOs with Seychelles citizenship is estimated to be around 10,000 (or 10% of the population), which is significant in a country with a population of just around 1 lakh.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Security Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to Somalia : Pirates and Terrorist (Al Shabaab - AQ)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to keep check on Activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Mutual Concern: Piracy, Terror & Organised Crime in Indian Ocean
- India offers EEZ surveillance for Seychelles.
- India has gifted Fast Interceptor Boats, Dornier maritime surveillance aircraft.
- India has installed Coastal Surveillance Radar Systems in Seychelles in 2015 enabling better coastal security for Seychelles.
- Biennial joint military exercise since 2001 – 'LAMITYE'
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations in Mozambique & Seychelles.
- India offered a second line of credit for the defence and maritime security cooperation of Seychelles for an amount of USD 100 million.

Modi visit in 2015

- A key MOU was signed that will see India taking over responsibility to build transport infrastructure (sea and air links) over the strategic Assumption Island.





INDIAN OCEAN GROUPING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IORA : Indian Ocean Rim Association</li><li>• IONS : Indian Ocean Naval Symposium</li><li>• CSC : Colombo Security Conclave</li><li>• IOC : Indian Ocean Commission</li></ul>
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**IORA**

- INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION



**IORA**  
Indian Ocean Rim Association



**P**

An inter-governmental organisation of States on the **Rim of the Indian Ocean** formed in **1997** to foster regional economic cooperation

→ Council of Foreign Ministers (COM): It is IORA's apex body which meets annually.

The Council of Ministers will elect a **Chair of the Association**, on voluntary offer by Member States, for a period of 2 years.

2023-2025	2025-2027
Chair	Sri Lanka → India
Vice Chair	India -

The incoming Chair will serve as the **Vice-Chair** of IORA during the full term of office of the incumbent Chair.

**Decisions:**  
Decisions are reached by Consensus  
Commitments are undertaken Voluntarily



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**Indian Ocean Dialogue (IOD)**  
A flagship initiative of the IORA

It is a forum for open and free flowing dialogue by key representatives of IORA Member States such as scholars, experts, analysts, and policy makers from governments, think tanks and civil societies on several crucial strategic issues of the Indian Ocean Region.

IORA Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1997 : Nelson Mandela visit to Delhi -&gt; India + South Africa should work together</li> <li>• Founding Member : India + South Africa + Mauritius           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was formed in 1997 (then called the Indian Ocean Region-Association for Regional Cooperation) in Mauritius.</li> <li>• Its genesis came from a speech Nelson Mandela gave in Delhi in 1995.</li> <li>• India and South Africa with Mauritius decided to explore "the concept of an Indian Ocean Rim of socio-economic cooperation and other peaceful endeavors" that could help developing countries within multilateral institutions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
IORA Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia : Close to Indian Ocean</li> <li>• France : French territory presence in Indian Ocean</li> <li>• Head Quarter : Mauritius</li> </ul> <p>Currently, IORA has 23 Member States and 11 Dialogue Partners.</p> <p> unacademy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Members:</b> Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.</li> <li>• <b>Dialogue Partners:</b> China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.</li> </ul>
IORA Priority Area	<p>The IORA's 7 Priority Areas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maritime Safety &amp; Security</li> <li>2. Trade &amp; Investment Facilitation</li> <li>3. Fisheries Management</li> <li>4. Disaster Risk Management</li> <li>5. Academic, Science &amp; Technology</li> <li>6. Tourism &amp; Cultural Exchanges</li> <li>7. Gender Empowerment</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IORA also runs a special fund for project grants to members, and has a particular focus on climate change.</li> <li>• Strategic issues and the importance of keeping a free and open sea lane, guarding against piracy have become an integral part of the discussions.</li> </ul>

2023 Meeting  
at Colombo

- Sri Lanka took over the [Chairmanship from 2023 to 2025](#), with India assuming the [Vice-Chair role](#). Bangladesh held the chairmanship from 2021 - 2023.
- India said that it is important to maintain the Indian Ocean as a free, open and [inclusive](#) space based on the UNCLOS.
- As the Vice-Chair for the next two years, India will be the "[Vishwa Mitra](#)" or the world's friend, a [Voice of the Global South](#) while working with IORA Member States.
- India's specific focus will be in the areas of [Maritime Safety & Security](#) and [Blue Economy](#).
- India prioritized developmental issues, lack of robust connectivity, the burden of opaque and unsustainable debt generated by unviable projects, threats to social fabric posed by extremism and fundamentalism, dangers emanating from terrorism, natural disasters and climate change.

IONS	<p>INIAN OCEAN NAVAL SYMPOSIUM</p> 
IONS Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in 2008, By Indian Navy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not a grouping, just a conference</li> <li>• Now work a Joint Military Exercise</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It is a premier forum for cooperation and collaboration among navies of littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region.</li> <li>• IONS MARITIME EXERCISE 2022 (IMEX 22) : Indian Ocean Naval Symposium holds maiden maritime exercise</li> <li>• Focus area : Maritime Security + HADR (High availability disaster recovery)</li> </ul>

IONS Member



CSC

• COLOMBO SECURITY CONCLAVE

- The Colombo Security Conclave was established in 2020
- When India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives agreed to expand the scope of their trilateral meeting on maritime cooperation.

# COLOMBO SECURITY CONCLAVE (CSC)

Regional security grouping initially formed in 2011 as a trilateral Indian Ocean maritime security grouping of India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives

## MEMBERS

India  
Sri Lanka  
Maldives  
Mauritius

## OBSERVERS

Bangladesh  
Seychelles



- 5 pillars of Cooperation

- Maritime Safety and Security
- Countering Terrorism and Radicalization
- Combating Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime
- Cyber Security, Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Technology
- Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

IOC

- INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION

- Founded in 1982 and institutionalized in 1984
- It is an intergovernmental organization composed of five member states

- It is an intergovernmental organization that links 5 African Indian Ocean nations:

- 1) Comoros
  - 2) Madagascar
  - 3) Mauritius
  - 4) La Réunion (overseas region of France)
  - 5) Seychelles
- It was created in 1982 and is based in Mauritius.



- 2020 : India became an Observer

- Recently in 2020, India was admitted as an observer in the Indian Ocean Commission.
- There are also 7 observers: China, India, Japan, the Sovereign Order of Malta, the European Union, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie & the United Nations.

# L21 Indo Pacific, Japan, Vietnam

23 March 2025 12:42 PM

<b>INDO PACIFIC REGION</b>	 <p>© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.</p>
<b>Indian Ties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical Cultural Ties : Cholas and several other historical ties</li> <li>• Religion Ties : Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam</li> <li>• Trade Ties : Spices, Curry and Food relation</li> <li>• World War Connection</li>   <li>• Look East Policy -&gt; Act East Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It encompasses relations with <b>South-East Asian &amp; East Asian countries</b> including the <b>10 ASEAN countries</b> - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam - and as well as Japan and South Korea.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Act East Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division of Cold war : USA vs USSR divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weakened the relation of India with South East Asia</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1989 : Collapse of USSR started, India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At same time India needed Economic LPG reform</li> <li>• New partner, new friend and new economic market</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• <b>1991-2014 : Look East Policy</b> -&gt; Ties with South East Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diplomatic Support + Markets + Investment + Resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- There was a strong political & economic rationale behind India's 'Look East' Policy.

- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- India's BoP crisis
- Era of Globalization

- Under these circumstances, India under PM P.V. Narasimha Rao launched the 'Look East Policy' in 1991.

India has focused on forging -

1. Close economic and commercial ties
2. Increasing strategic and security cooperation
3. Emphasis on historic, cultural and ideological links

- Contours of Look East Policy

- Development of India's North-East to act as a bridge to South-East Asia
- Establishing deep economic and trade relations via FTAs and CECA/CEPA
- Regular and pro-active engagement at the highest level
- Building close defence and security ties with focus on maritime security
- Revitalising historical & cultural linkages

- Problems with Look east

- Only given priority to SE Asia, East Asia neglected
- Defence and strategic relation was given low priority
- North East India was not used
- Many Projects were delayed

Act East Policy

- 2014 : Updated to Act East Policy

- PM Modi announced the shift from Look East to Act East policy at the 2014 EAS-ASEAN Summit in Myanmar.
- India's 'Act East' Policy was impelled by its imperative to establish its strategic footprints in South East Asia, East Asia and beyond.
- Rising Chinese aggression in the Indo-Pacific have lent an added sense of urgency to the strategic dimension of the policy.

- Contours of Act East

It is characterized by at least 5 new features:

1. Focus on tangible action and concrete results.
2. While ASEAN continues to be the central pillar or core of the policy, India is deepening cooperation with the extended region, comprising in particular US, Japan, Australia and South Korea, in order to cope with a marked increase in China's assertiveness.
3. Boldness on India's part in the security, defense and strategic domain.
4. India might become even more cordial and cooperative with ASEAN, but hard-nosed too.
5. Sharp focus on India's North-Eastern Region to pave the gateway further east.

#### JAPAN RELATION



#### Geography



#### Historical Ties

- Earlier : Aggressive Country
- Bombing of Hiroshima Nagasaki -> Made Japanese Pacifist and formed Constitution
  - Japan is not allowed to have armed forces, only self-defence forces
    - US promised to defend Japan from external threats and aggression
    - US stationed troops and created strategic base
- Common cultural links: Buddhism
- Opposite sides during World War II
- Today, India-Japan relationship stands considerably strengthened thanks to an increased convergence in mutual strategic interests.
- 1958: Japan initiated its economic cooperation with India. The cooperation began by Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan, which was the first ODA Japan had ever provided not only for India but for any country.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common cultural links: <a href="#">Buddhism</a></li> <li>• Opposite sides during <a href="#">World War II</a></li> <li>• Today, India-Japan relationship stands considerably strengthened thanks to an increased convergence in <a href="#">mutual strategic interests</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">1958</a>: Japan initiated its economic cooperation with India. The cooperation began by <a href="#">Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan</a>, which was the <a href="#">first ODA Japan had ever provided</a> not only for India but for any country.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post world war : Japan regret their past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage to develop itself -&gt; Using large scale industrialisation and research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Hard working, Cultured, Strong focused, resource reach</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tries to correct the image -&gt; ODA Overseas Development Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Soft power + Good will : Cheap loan, investment</li> <li>◦ India also benefited from ODA, first country to receive ODA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pioneered in disaster management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Japanese ODA to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several funding in Indian infrastructural projects (Metro, Corridor, FDI)</li> <li>• Bullet Train project : Ahmd Mumbai Bullet Train project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On basis of Shinkansen Train of Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the <a href="#">Dedicated Freight Corridor</a>, a project of close to Rs 50,000 crore of which Japanese assistance has been of about Rs 38,000 crore.</li> <li>• Japan has invested in the \$90 billion <a href="#">Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor</a> (1,483 km high-speed rail and road line) which will see the setting up of new cities, industrial parks, ports and airports.</li> <li>• It is also backing the <a href="#">Ahmedabad-Mumbai Bullet Train</a> service and has already released the first tranche of 5,500 crore rupees.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Japanese FDI</a> in India has increased in recent years. Japan ranks in the top 5 among major investors.</li> <li>• Urban <a href="#">Metro Rail</a> projects.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funded Welfare Development Schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specially in NE Indian Projects (Look East Policy)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Conflict with India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Supported USSR, Japan was on side of USA</li> <li>• 1960-2010 : Development of Indian Nuclear Weapons</li> <li>• Japan was furious at India : Japan is against Nuclear Weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always criticize India for developing, Supported NPT</li> <li>• Joined western Country, Punished by applying Sanction on India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- 1998: Pokhran Nuclear Tests affected ties
- 2000: Reset of relations after Mori Yoshiro visit
- 2011: India - Japan CEPA
- 2014: Relationship raised to Special Strategic Global Partnership

• After 2000 :

- Rise of India as growing and developing Country : mutual opportunity
- Common threat of rising China (Security Concern)
- Indian Nuclear Doctrine
- Mori Yoshiro Visit India -> Reset the India Japan relation
- CEPA : The India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
  - boost bilateral trade and investment by liberalizing trade in goods and services
  - promoting investment opportunities, and strengthening cooperation
- Special Strategic Global partnership :
  - 2007 : Added Japan in Malabar military exercise -> Stopped after China escalation
- 2015 : After China aggression
  - India again added Japan in Malabar exercise
    - 2014: Japan's commitment of about \$35 billion for India's economic development.
    - 2015: Inclusion of Japan in 'Malabar' naval exercise.
    - Joint Military Exercises: Dharma Guardian (Army), SHINYUU Maitri & Veer Guardian (Air Force) & JIMEX (Navy)

Recent Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Signed deal with Japan (Toshiba) for nuclear components trade           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So that USA can sell these component to India : Only after Japan approval</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2+2 Minitrial Dialogue (Foreign + Defence Minister)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talk about financial and Security issue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2016: MoU signed on Civil Nuclear Cooperation.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ India is not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and is the only non-signatory to receive an exemption from Japan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2017: India and Japan are jointly promoting the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.</li> <li>• 2019: '2+2 dialogue' at the Ministerial level begins.</li> <li>• 2022: Japan PM Fumio Kishida announced \$42 billion investment in India.</li> </ul>
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- 2016: MoU signed on Civil Nuclear Cooperation.
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- 2019: '**2+2 dialogue**' at the Ministerial level begins.
- 2022: Japan PM Fumio Kishida announced **\$42 billion** investment in India.

- Sharing military technology + Cyber security

- Agreement to supply **military equipment and technology**.
- India is looking to acquire the **amphibious Shinmawya US-2 Aircraft**.
- Common Vision: India's '**Act East Policy**' & Japan's '**Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision**'.
- **QUAD** – Rules-Based Order & Freedom of Navigation in the Indo-Pacific.

- G4 UN Reforms :

- G4 : Brazil + Germany + India + Japan
  - want more countries to take important role in UN, Permanent membership

VIETNAM  
RELATION



## Geography



## Historical Ties

- 1955-1975 : Extension of Cold war
  - USA and USSR did a proxy war in Vietnam
  - India Opposed external intervention and sided Vietnam
- Singke Party (Communist State)
  - 1955-1975: [Vietnam War](#)
  - Cold War Divide & Proxy War
  - North Vietnam (USSR & China) v/s South Vietnam (USA)
  - India had stood by Vietnam in opposing US intervention.
  - Vietnam emerged as a single party communist state.
- Fastest growth number : Hub of Tech, IT Startups
- Manufacturing in certain goods

## India Vietnam Alignment

- India align with USSR with Vietnam
- Both country has dispute with China (India land ,Vietnam China sea)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1975-1991: Strategic Alignment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Both aligned with USSR</li> <li>➢ Soviet military equipment</li> <li>➢ Sino-Vietnam War of 1979</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Cold war : Good ties with India (Economic + Strategic)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-1991: Established extensive economic ties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2007: Relations elevated to the level of 'Strategic Partnership'.</li> <li>• 2016: Further elevated to a 'Comprehensive Strategic Partnership'.</li> </ul>
Chinese Aggression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both country face Chinese aggression</li> <li>• Vietnam Invited India to jointly explore oil in Paracel island (EEZ zone)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLA Navy disrupted and threatened Indian ships, even in International waters</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India and Vietnam share common concerns about Chinese aggression.</li> <li>• Both have a history of clashes &amp; conflict with China.</li> <li>• India's Border Tensions &amp; Clashes with China.</li> <li>• Vietnam's land &amp; maritime border issues with China.</li> <li>• China had objected to Indian involvement in oil exploration in Vietnamese waters of South China Sea.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India using Vietnam to counter China           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this context, both sides stress the importance of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Free and Open Indo-Pacific Region on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and international law.</li> <li>➢ Freedom of Navigation: 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.</li> <li>➢ Rules-based International Order.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Defence Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India will be selling Brahmos to Vietnam in future           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Already traded with Philippines -&gt; can open more trades with other country</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India help Vietnam in training (Pilots + Sub of Russian origin) + Servicing + spare part</li> </ul>

- Vietnam and India use the same Russian and erstwhile Soviet platforms, there is a significant convergence between the two in the defence sector.
- Training Vietnam's armed forces: Russian-origin Kilo-class Submarines & Sukhoi-30 Fighter Jets.
- In 2016, India also announced a new Line of Credit US\$500 million for procurement of defence equipment.
- Joint Vision Statement on India-Vietnam Defense Partnership Towards 2030 was signed in 2022.
- Joint Military Exercises: Vietnam is also a part of MILAN, India's multinational naval exercise; Ex VINBAX (Bilateral Army Exercise).
- Proposed sale of Brahmos Cruise Missiles.

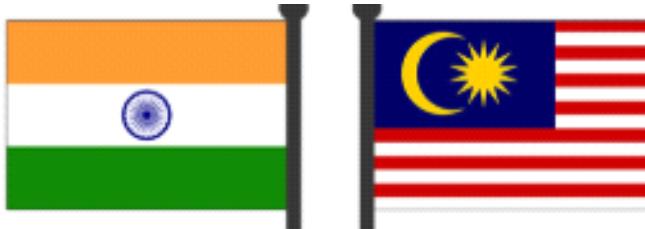
**India-Vietnam \$700M BrahMos deal boosts defence exports: All about it**

India and Vietnam are soon to close a landmark \$700 million BrahMos missile deal, strengthening defence ties and regional security in the Indo-Pacific.

Space Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange satellite intelligence -&gt; Help in spying           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science + Military Collaboration + Weather warnings</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India is set to establish ISRO's satellite tracking and imaging centre in Vietnam.</li> <li>• It will help India track its satellites better in their initial stages of flight.</li> <li>• This will give Hanoi access to images from Indian earth observation satellites that cover the region, including China and the South China Sea.</li> <li>• Vietnam can use the improved imaging technology from these satellites for military purposes such as surveillance and reconnaissance operations.</li> </ul>
Economic Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concessional loan + Line of credit</li> </ul>

- India and Vietnam have a significant trading relationship.
- India has a long-standing development partnership with Vietnam that has made positive contributions towards capacity building and socio-economic development.
- India has also been providing assistance to Vietnam within the ASEAN framework and as well as under the Mekong Ganga Cooperation framework.

#### MALAYSIA RELATIONSHIP



#### Geography



#### Kashmir Conflict

- In 2020, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad speaking in opposition to the revocation of Kashmir's special status and the passing of the Citizenship Amendment Act
  - Due to Pakistan and Muslim appeasement for votes
- India punished Malaysia : Imposed restrictions on palm oil imports.
  - Alternative : imported palm oil from Indonesia

# L22 ASEAN & Groups, Island, Australia

24 March 2025 09:28 PM

REGIONAL GROUPING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ASEAN : Association of Southeast Asian Nations</li><li>ARF : ASEAN Regional Forum</li><li>Mekong Ganga Cooperation</li><li>EAS : East Asia Summit</li><li>RCEP : Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership</li><li>QUAD : Quadrilateral</li><li>APEC : Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation</li></ul>
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Founding : ASEAN was established on August 8, 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.</li></ul></li><li>Membership Countries:</li></ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>India with ASEAN : Central Pillar of Act East Policy<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Every country brings something important to the table</li></ul></li></ul>

- It is a political and economic union of 10 states in South-East Asia.
- Established in 1967 through the Bangkok Declaration.
- Engagement with ASEAN has been central to India's 'Look East-Act East Policy'.
- India initiated a sectoral dialogue with ASEAN in 1992.
- India became a full Dialogue Partner of ASEAN and a member of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 1996.
- India – ASEAN hold annual summit-level interaction since 2002.

• India ASIAN gworing ties : Look East to Act East

- Connectivity Projects
- Maritime Security
- Military Exercises & Disaster Management
- Situation in Myanmar
- Investments & Technology co-operation

• Manmohan Singh Govt: Signed FTA with ASEAN

- 2003 CECA : Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
  - The heart of the India-ASEAN engagement is the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) signed in 2003, which envisages the establishment of a FTA in goods, services and investment.
  - India-ASEAN FTA on Trade in Goods was signed in 2009 and is in operation since 2010.
  - The ASEAN-India Free Trade Area has been completed with the entering into force of the ASEAN-India Agreements on Trade in Service and Investments in 2015.

• Currently India is negotiating the FTA

- Flood of cheap import : affecting domestic producers
  - Ex : Coconut + Coffee , No value addition or Food Processing
  - Ex : MSME affected
- Rules of origin requirement : So third party cannot misuse
  - China can misuse trade route from ASEAN route
  - Prive to authority of value added by ASEAN
- Need to Dispute resolution mechanism
  - No formal body, end up fighting each other

- India's port Abroad



ARF

ASEAN  
Regional  
Forum

- ASEAN as centre of group, largest group of region

- Established in 1994, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is an important platform for security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific.
- It provides a setting in which members can discuss current security issues and develop cooperative measures to enhance peace and security in the region.
- It comprises of 27 members.

- 10 ASEAN Member States - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- 10 ASEAN Dialogue Partners - Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Russia and the United States.
- Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and one ASEAN observer (Papua New Guinea).

ADMM

ASEAN Defence  
Ministers  
Meeting

- ADMM : ASEAN Member only
- ADMM+ : ASEAN + Dialogue partner (Australia, China, India etc)



## ADMM & ADMM+

- The ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) is the highest defence consultative and cooperative mechanism in ASEAN.
- The ADMM+ brings together Defence Ministers from the 10 ASEAN nations plus Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States on a biannual basis.



- Terrorist and Extremist Groups :**

- ADMM works on counterterrorism strategies to combat radicalization and cross-border terrorism.

- Cyber Threat Actors :**

- Focuses on cybersecurity measures to prevent cyber warfare, espionage, and hacking threats.

- Pirates and Maritime Criminals :**

- Strengthens maritime security to combat piracy, illegal fishing, and smuggling.

MSG  
Mekong Ganga  
Cooperation

- Sub regional grouping, with Cultural and Civilisation ties**

- It is an initiative by six countries – India and CLMVT Countries - Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand.
- It was launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Lao PDR.
- Four areas of cooperation –
  1. Tourism
  2. Culture
  3. Education
  4. Transport and Communications
- Both the Ganga and the Mekong are civilizational rivers, and the MGC initiative aims to facilitate closer contacts among the people inhabiting these two major river basins.
- The MGC is also indicative of the cultural and commercial linkages among the member countries of the MGC down the centuries.

EAS  
East Asia  
Summit

- Meeting of Leader of all the member countries**

- It was established in 2005.
- The membership of EAS consists 18 countries - 10 ASEAN Member States, India, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, South Korea, Russia and USA.
- Mandate is to further the objectives of regional

## East Asia Summit

- It was established in 2005.
- The membership of EAS consists 18 countries - 10 ASEAN Member States, India, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, South Korea, Russia and USA.
- Mandate is to further the objectives of regional peace, security and prosperity.
- It has evolved as a forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern and plays an important role in the regional architecture.
- India has been a part of this process since its inception in 2005.

### • Focus Areas

1. Environment and Energy
2. Education
3. Finance
4. Global Health Issues and Pandemic Diseases
5. Natural Disaster Management
6. ASEAN Connectivity

## RCEP Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

- FTA in Indo Pacific Region -> Create a common market
- 2019 : India quit and opted out
  - It is a Free Trade Agreement in the Indo-Pacific region between 15 countries - 10 ASEAN members - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, and 5 of ASEAN's FTA partners - Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea.
  - India, which is also ASEAN's FTA partner, opted out of RCEP in November 2019.
  - RCEP negotiations were formally launched in November 2012 at the ASEAN Summit in Cambodia.
  - In 2018, the 16 negotiating parties accounted for about half of the world's population and 39% of the world's GDP.
  - Without India, the 15 negotiating parties account for 30% of

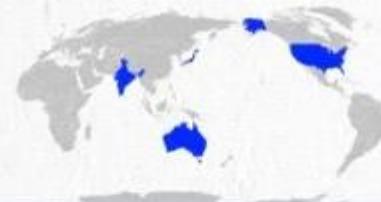
- Without India, the 15 negotiating parties account for 30% of the world's population and around 30% of the world's GDP.
- Reason of India Withdrawal
  - India's Rising Trade Deficit
  - Bitter experience with ASEAN FTA
  - Flood of cheap imports
  - Protection of domestic industries and farmers
  - China angle
  - Differences with advanced economies

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2004 : Due to Tsunami Disaster           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA + Japan + Australia + India came together for HADR</li> <li>Shinzo Abe -&gt; called it Asian Security Diamond</li> </ul> </li> <li>India Expanded the Malabar Exercise (earlier bilateral with USA only)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We added Japan + Aus + Singapore</li> <li>China retaliated -&gt; India cancelled</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## What Is The Quad?

The Quad, officially the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD), is not a formal alliance. It is an informal strategic forum comprising four maritime democracies:

**India, Japan, Australia and the United States**

### PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

Maritime security, addressing climate change, combating Covid-19 pandemic, among others.

**The Quad is also seen as an attempt to counter the growing might of China**

## Quad 1.0 - Creation

2004

Quad's origins can be traced back to the Indian Ocean tsunami when India, along with Japan, the US and Australia, **conducted relief and rescue operations in the region**



**The group was disbanded after the 2004-05 operation**

2006

Former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe proposed a group of **"like-minded countries in the Asia-Pacific region on themes of mutual interest"**



2007

**May:** The first informal meeting between the four countries took place



**Sep:** Malabar **military exercise**

held at an unprecedented scale involving India, Japan, Australia, US, and Singapore



### The fall

2007

**Sep:** **Shinzo Abe resigned** as Japanese PM



**Nov:** Quad **critic Kevin Rudd** became PM of Australia; gradually the country backed out of the arrangement (presumably due to pressure from China)

2008

The alliance **gradually fell apart**

NEWS18  
creative

- 2009 : USA -> Barak Obama announced Pivot to Asia
  - Shift Military to Indo Pacific : To counter against China infiltration
  - China Targeted USA and India (presuming USA ally)
- 2017 : Japan proposed for revival of Quad in Raising a dialogue (Conference)
  - China call Quad as Military alliance (bc of Malabar exc)
- India reject : Quad and Malabar are different
  - 2018 : Modi in Shangri La Dialogue, Strategic Autonomy (India remain independent)
- Quad Interest : Maintain International Rule based Order in Indian Pacific Region

## Quad 2.0: Revival

2017

**Japan officially proposed** a revival of the Quad  
**The first working-level meeting** under the Quad took place in Manila



2020

**Australia joined** the trilateral India-US-Japan Malabar naval exercise after more than a decade



2021

Mar  
Quad leaders met virtually



Sep

**The first in-person meeting** of Quad leaders



2022

May | **Second in-person summit** of Quad leaders

- Work of QUAD : Stabilize Indo Pacific, Free Navigation, Research and Initiative



The Quad is a loose grouping rather than a formal alliance. It does not have a **decision-making body** or a secretariat, or a formal structure like NATO or the United Nations.



The alliance is maintained through summits, meetings, information exchanges and **military drills**.

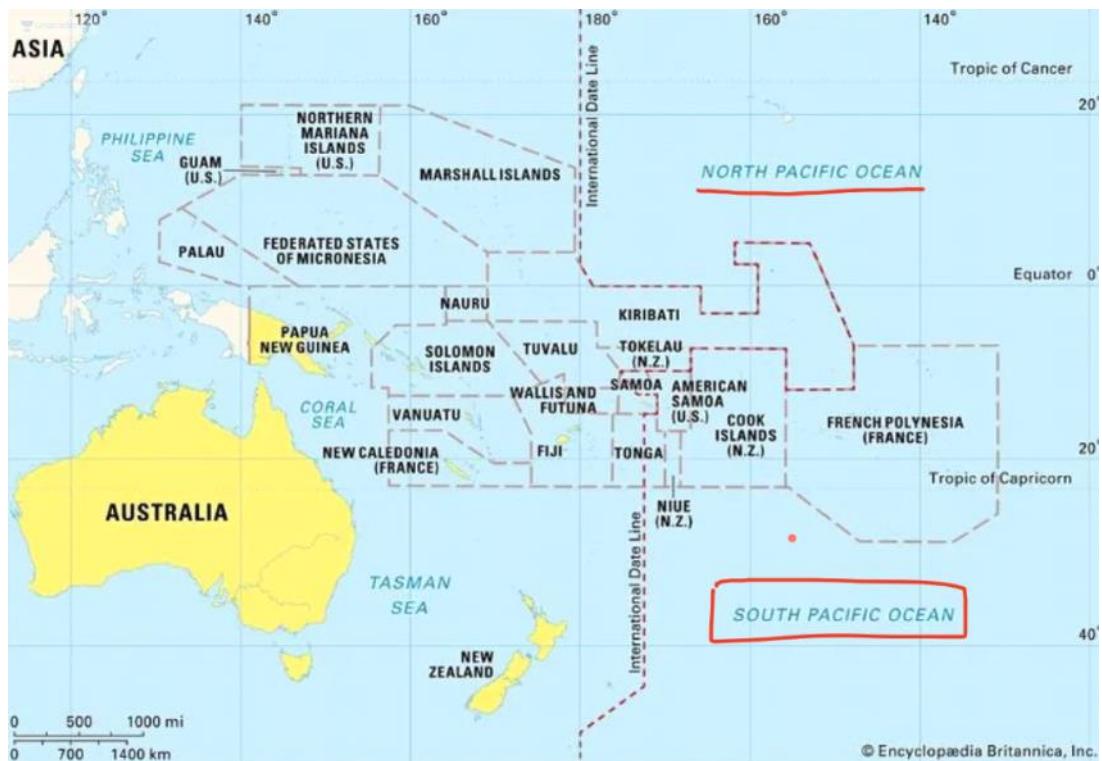


It doesn't have a rigid framework and nations are free to unlink themselves from **specific Quad initiatives**.

#### APEC Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

- Regional grouping : HQ : Singapore
  - India is only observer, trying to get membership
  - The APEC is a **regional economic forum** established in **1989** to leverage the growing interdependence of the Asia-Pacific.
  - APEC aims to create greater prosperity for the people of the region by promoting balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth and by accelerating regional economic integration.
  - The APEC process is supported by a **permanent secretariat based in Singapore**.
  - India currently has the **observer status**.

## INDO PACIFIC COUNTRIES



Power and Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition for control : To utilize the resources</li> <li>• China raising control over these area</li> <li>• Japan control Philippine sea</li> <li>• USA control North Pacific Ocean</li> <li>• France and British control South Pacific Ocean</li> <li>• Australia controlling Tasman and Coral sea</li> </ul>
FIPIC Forum for India pacific Islands Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014 : India outreach in south pacific : Act East Policy</li> <li>• HADR -&gt; Military presence in far east           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's engagement with the PICs is part of <a href="#">India's Act East Policy</a>.</li> <li>• FIPIC is a multinational grouping developed for cooperation between <a href="#">India and 14 PICs</a>, namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> <li>• It was launched in <a href="#">2014</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">1st FIPIC Summit, 2014 was held in Suva, Fiji.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">2nd FIPIC Summit, 2015 was held in Jaipur, India.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">3rd FIPIC Summit, 2023 was held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective of India : enhance relation and trade, platform for dialogue</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance India's relations with the PICs in various fields such as trade, investment, tourism, education, health, agriculture, renewable energy, disaster management and climate change.</li> <li>• FIPIC also provides a platform for dialogue and consultation on regional and global issues of mutual interest.</li> </ul>
3rd FIPIC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023 : attended by Modi, in Papua New Guinea (PNG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital , Connectivity, Sea Ambulance, Medicines</li> <li>• MSME : Critical mineral and Fishes</li> <li>• Desalination units</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The 3rd Forum for India–Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC) Summit was held in <a href="#">Port Moresby</a>, Papua New Guinea on May 22, 2023.</li> <li>• It was <a href="#">co-chaired by Indian and Papua New Guinea's Prime Ministers</a> and attended by 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs).</li> <li>• India also unveiled a <a href="#">12-point development programme</a> in areas of healthcare, cyberspace, clean energy, water and small and medium enterprises in PIC.</li> <li>• India will establish a <a href="#">super-specialty cardiology hospital in Fiji</a>, introduce dialysis units and sea ambulances in all 14 PICs, and establish <a href="#">Jan Aushadhi Centres</a> to provide affordable medicines.</li> <li>• India will support the development of the <a href="#">small and medium-scale enterprise</a> sector in each Pacific Island nation.</li> <li>• India also pledged to provide <a href="#">desalination units</a> to address water scarcity issues.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Thirukkural Book</a>: The Indian Prime Minister along with his Papua New Guinea counterpart also released the <a href="#">Tamil</a> classic '<a href="#">Thirukkural</a>' in <a href="#">Tok Pisin</a> (official language of Papua New Guinea) to bring the Indian thought and culture closer to the people of this southwestern Pacific nation.</li> </ul>

AUSTRALIA RELATION	
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size three times of India, Population very low (Close to population of Punjab) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empty untouched area</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Historical ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Country united by Cricket</li> <li>• Large number of Diaspora (Second to China)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Partners: Close Political, Economic &amp; Cultural Ties</li> <li>• Indian Diaspora – Students &amp; Workers</li> <li>• Fast growing economic relations</li> <li>• Strong Defence &amp; Security relations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Recent Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia supporting India : NPT Exemption           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largest Uranium Reserves (After Kazakhstan Production) -&gt; Import source</li> <li>• India only has Thorium, need Uranium and plutonium (1st and 2nd Stage)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ for utilize Thorium (3rd Stage)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2014: <a href="#">Civil Nuclear Deal</a> signed</li> <li>• A joint naval exercise called <a href="#">AUSINDEX</a> is carried out between India and Australia every year.</li> <li>• Malabar Naval Exercise</li> <li>• QUAD</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyber Security : Australia has been victim of China attacks           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 eyes alliance : US, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand</li> <li>• Australia helping India to develop Cyber Security</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India Australia ECTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECTA : Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 2022 - 2027 : Prioritize labour intensive sector</li> <li>• Increase the trade volume \$45-50 billion in next 5 year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- In April 2022, India & Australia signed an Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA).
- It is expected to increase trade between the two sides to \$45-50 billion over five years, from the current estimate of \$27 billion, and create over 10 lakh additional job opportunities.
- Under this agreement, India will give 85% of Australia's exports zero-duty access to its domestic market. India is expected to get zero-duty access to Australia for its goods over five years.
- It has a section on goods exports and lays out clearly "Rules of Origin" that are aimed at creating anti-dumping measures.
- There are also sections that are aimed at providing remedies and mechanisms for resolving trade disputes.
- This is the first trade deal signed by India that has a compulsory review mechanism after 15 years of implementation.

- Rules of origin applied
- Trade Disputes resolving mechanism applied
- Australia cheap product barrier present. Like : meat, machineries
  - Australia will get the opportunity to export certain varieties of agricultural produce like potatoes, lentils, and meat products with some caveats. However, bovine meat is not part of the agreement.
  - Australia may also send machineries that are required for food processing under this agreement.
  - In a historic first, India may open up to a wide-range of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks including Australian beer & wine.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia will provide 'preferential access' to all the labour-intensive sectors of export items from India such as gems and jewellery, textiles, leather, footwear, furniture, food, engineering products, medical devices and automobiles.</li> <li>• India will also allow Australia to export raw materials under preferential terms like coal and mineral ores.</li> <li>• Australia has "offered wide ranging commitments" for Indian services sector like IT, ITES, business services, health, education and audio-visual services.</li> <li>• Visa liberalisation for students &amp; professionals.</li> </ul>
India Aus Critical Mineral partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China dominating its presence in critical mineral Market -&gt; Control the collapse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian and Australia want to break the control : Diversify the needs</li> <li>• New company setup KABIL :</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <h2>Australia - India Critical Minerals Investment Partnership</h2> <p>Last updated: 11 December 2023</p> <p>A memorandum of Understanding signed in March 2022 between the AU Critical Minerals Office and Khanji Bidesh India Ltd (KABIL), a joint venture company formed by the Indian Ministry of Mines, to jointly fund project identification and to support potential investments by India in Australian critical minerals projects. In 2023, Ministers from the two countries announced that the project had identified five target projects (two lithium and three cobalt) to further explore.</p> <h3>Eight priority critical minerals</h3> <p>The report lists eight critical minerals that matter most to Australia and India. These are in three groups, based on their end-use industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traditional – titanium and vanadium</li> <li>• sunrise – lithium</li> <li>• mixed use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cobalt</li> <li>- nickel</li> <li>- graphite</li> <li>- light rare earth elements (LREEs)</li> <li>- heavy rare earth elements (HREEs).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
SCRI Supply Chain Resilience Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India + Japan + Australia : SCRI -&gt; Building parallel Supply Chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To tackle China Supply market control</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <h2>What is the supply chain resilience initiative (SCRI)?</h2> <p>The Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) is a formal agreement reached at a trilateral</p>

## What is the supply chain resilience initiative (SCRI)?

The Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) is a formal agreement reached at a trilateral ministerial meeting, conducted virtually on 27th April 2021 between foreign ministers of India, Japan, and Australia.

In that meeting, foreign ministers unanimously agreed that the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant worldwide restrictions on cross-border movements disrupted the global supply chain. They also acknowledged other factors that might disrupt sourcing from a specific country and jeopardise the stability of the world economy.

So, it was decided to de-risk respective economies in the Indo-Pacific region by diversifying the sourcing of goods and services from any one country to multiple trading partner countries.

- 2021 : Defence agreement
  - Nuclear Power Submarine Development :
    - shared by UK and US -> Australia
    - So Australia can develop -> To tackle China aggressive threat
  - Not Providing Nuclear weapons to Australia, Only helping to build Submarines

### What is AUKUS?

Established in 2021, the AUKUS is intended to be a strategic partnership among Australia, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States to bolster their allied deterrence and defense capabilities in the Indo-Pacific. The trilateral partnership, which builds on their decades-long security cooperation, has two pillars. Pillar I revolves around the acquisition and development of conventionally armed nuclear-powered submarines for the Royal Australian Navy; and Pillar II calls for collaboration on advanced capabilities that will involve technology and information sharing.

- France furious : Bc of agreement with Australia to buy Scorpene Subs (Electric)
  - India already made the deal with rnace

### India-Australia Renewable Energy Partnership launched on G20 sidelines in Rio

India and Australia on Tuesday officially launched the Renewable Energy Partnership aimed at boosting two-way investment in the renewable energy sectors as Prime Minister Narendra Modi held talks with his Australian counterpart, Anthony Albanese.

The two leaders held the 2nd India-Australia Annual Summit on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro during which they reiterated their commitment to further advance the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in myriad areas like defence & security, trade & investment, education, skills, sports, space, mobility & people-to-people ties.

"The Prime Ministers welcomed the launch of the India-Australia Renewable Energy Partnership (REP) which would provide the framework for practical cooperation in priority areas such as solar PV, green hydrogen, energy storage, two-way investment in renewable energy projects and allied areas; and upgraded skills training for the renewables workforce of the future," the joint statement

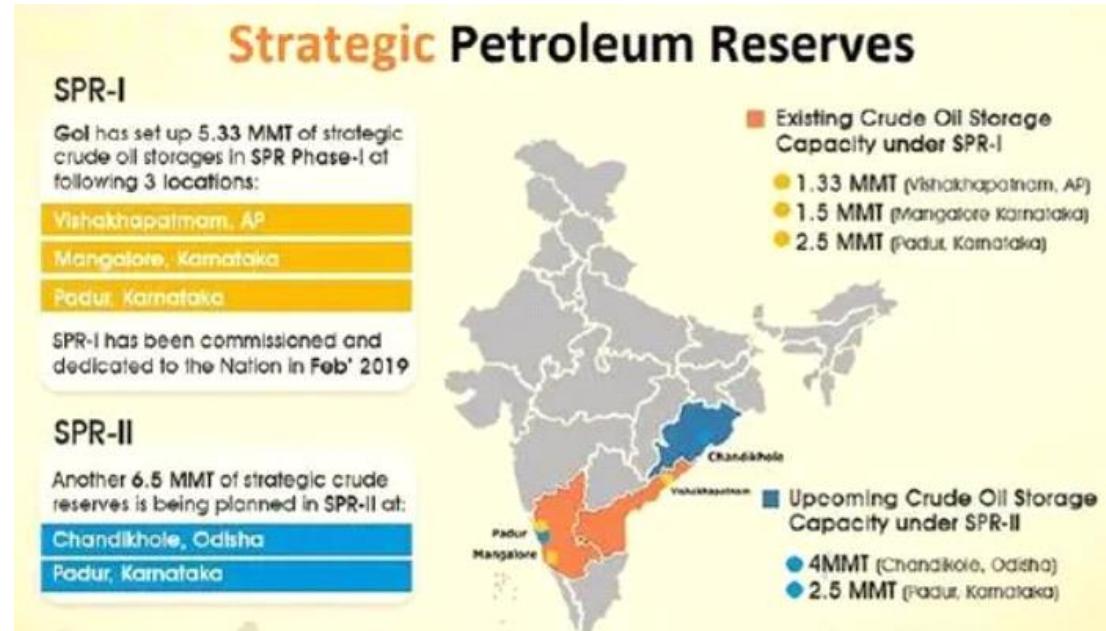
cooperation in priority areas such as **solar PV, green hydrogen, energy storage, two-way investment in renewable energy projects** and allied areas; and upgraded skills training for the renewables workforce of the future," the joint statement read.

# L23,24 West Asian countries

26 March 2025 11:57 PM

WEST ASIAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also known as middle east by Western countries</li> </ul>
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India Connected with Arabian sea with naval trade</li> <li>Bound by Black sea (Mediterranean Sea), red Sea and Suez Canal</li> </ul> 
West Asia Geopolitical Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economy revolves around Oil / Gas</li> <li>Conflicts : Covert wars, Destabilisation, Radical Support, Fundamentalist ideology</li> <li>Politically Monarchy, Conservatives, Orthodox, Theological, Radicalisation</li> <li>Social Division : Shia (Iran, Lebanon) and Sunni (Saudi, UAE)</li> <li>Turkey : Erdogan, Conservative, Trying to become Islamic power</li> <li>Qatar : supporting radical extremist groups</li> <li>Jordan (American Ally) was in conflict with Israel</li> <li>Israel Palestine issue</li> </ul>
Indian Naval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation Missions : By Naval Presence</li> </ul>

Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's trade and energy security is inextricably linked to the security of the Straits of Hormuz and Bab-el-Mandeb.</li> <li>With this in mind, the Indian Navy regularly visits Gulf ports, and trains with states in the region</li> <li>It has undertaken a series of naval exercises with a number of Gulf States in recent years, thereby helping in expanding India's reach in the region</li> <li>Indian warships have also been deployed in the Gulf of Aden to carry out anti-piracy patrols</li> <li><b>India's Evacuation Missions -</b></li> <li>➤ Kuwait War, 1990 – Airlift</li> <li>➤ Operation Sukoon, 2006 – Lebanon</li> <li>➤ Operation Safe Homecoming, 2011 – Libya</li> <li>➤ Operation Rahat, 2015 – Yemen</li> <li>➤ Operation Ajay, 2023 - Israel</li> </ul>
Security and Economic Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Strategic Realignment :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earlier : these countries were Pro-Pakistan (Pakistan Nuclear weapons as Sunni Power) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never supported India (on Kashmir issue) sided Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Post 2009 : after 26/11 -&gt; USA India relation become good (Counter Terrorism) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saudi and Dubai see India as Investment and Economic Market</li> <li>Riyadh Declaration : condemned terrorism and extremism</li> </ul> </li> <li>Saudi and UAE sided India after Pakistan attacks of Uri and Pulwama</li> </ul> </li> <li>Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves : Investment by Saudi and UAE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1 complete : 10-14 days of consumption</li> <li>Phase 2 : in construction for buffer stock 30 days</li> <li>It is an <b>emergency fuel store</b> of total 5 MMT (million metric tons) strategic crude oil enough to provide <b>10 days of consumption</b>.</li> <li>It acts as a <b>hedge against energy security risks</b> as we import most of our oil needs</li> <li>These are maintained by the <b>Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited</b>.</li> <li>Strategic crude oil storages are at 3 underground locations in <b>Mangalore, Visakhapatnam and Padur near Udupi</b>.</li> <li>India is planning to expand 4 more strategic crude oil facilities in second phase at <b>Bikaner in Rajasthan, Rajkot in Gujarat, Padur in Udupi district of Karnataka and Chandikhole in Jajpur district of Odisha</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



GCC : Gulf Cooperation Council

- Consist of Arab States (Sunni power / Oil exporting nations)
  - GCC Countries important for oil supplies and Diaspora (8 million workers)
  - Future : FTA between India and GCC countries
- It is a political and economic union consisting of all Arab states of the Persian Gulf, except for Iraq.
- Its member states - Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
- All current member states are monarchies, including three constitutional monarchies (Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain), two absolute monarchies (Saudi Arabia and Oman), and one federal monarchy (UAE)
- A 2011 proposal to transform the GCC into a "Gulf Union" with tighter economic, political and military coordination has been advanced by Saudi Arabia, a move meant to counterbalance the Iranian influence in the region.



- Major Internal Fight : Qatar -> Threatening Sunni block
  - accuse of sponsoring radical group like Hamas, MB group

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Jazeera is against Sunni power</li> <li>• Saudi and UAE launch blockade and isolate Qatar</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qatar also accused Indian Naval Officer for Spying on Qatar           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were employed to train on Italy Submarine</li> <li>• Death penalty given to all Navy personnel -&gt; all brought back to India               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Only one personnel was kept in Qatar</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
OIC : Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent Muslim world           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any country with significant Muslim community can be part</li> <li>• India is not part -&gt; Pakistan + Turkey + Malaysia reject and voted against India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pakistan misused the platform to attack India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was founded in 1969 consisting of 57 member states.</li> <li>• The organisation states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world".</li> <li>• It works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony".</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India OIC Dispute           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan frequently rakes up the Kashmir dispute at the OIC to bring international pressure on India.</li> <li>• India has pushed against the OIC for referring to disputed areas of Kashmir as "occupied by India".</li> <li>• Although 14% of India's population is Muslim, it has pushed for the OIC to make an exception to accept India as a member, arguing that about 11% (roughly 172 million) of the Muslims live in India.</li> <li>• Pakistan opposes India's entry into the OIC.</li> <li>• The OIC has always supported Pakistan rather than India on the Kashmir issue.</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia and UAE have turned friendly towards India and are often adopting a neutral or positive stance.</li> <li>• But Turkey and Malaysia have firmly sided with Pakistan creating diplomatic challenges for India.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

UAE RELATION	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UAE as Sunni Power :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India cooperation in Clean energy, space power,</li> <li>• In Jan 2017, India – UAE have elevated their ties by signing the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement.</li> <li>• India and UAE signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in Feb 2022.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- UAE made up of different Emirates (Provinces)

- Rise of Islamic state and counter terrorism co-op vis-à-vis Pak based terror groups.
- Traditionally UAE was regarded as an ally of Pakistan.
- Now UAE is displaying a shift in policy by supporting India's stance.
- The assassination of five UAE diplomats in Kandahar on January 10, 2017, has raised serious concerns in Abu Dhabi
- Islamabad's growing isolation amongst Islamic nations and its the UAE playing the lead in this tectonic transformation.
- The UAE was the first Islamic country to criticise the Pathankot and Uri attacks.
- It then supported India's surgical strikes & air strikes inside Pakistan.
- UAE has repatriated individuals India has accused of fomenting terror, including Indian Mujahideen operatives Yasin Bhatkal and Abdul Sattar, and Lashkar-e-Toiba's Abdul Karim Tunda.
- Modi's August 2015 visit to UAE had already showcased their consensus to "coordinate efforts to counter radicalisation and misuse of religion."
- During the Republic day parade an armed forces contingent of around 200 soldiers from the UAE took part in the parade.
- Desert Eagle II - bilateral exercise between IAF and UAE Air Force.
- Desert Cyclone 2024 - bilateral exercise between the two armies.
- Agreements signed in areas of defence, maritime security, space, civilian nuclear energy, defence manufacturing and collaboration between security agencies with an eye on fighting terrorism.

- Economic Relations : Large Diaspora

- UAE is India's third-largest trading partner and total trade between the two countries stands at about \$60 - \$70 billion.
- For the UAE, India represents its largest export market.
- According to the UN's International Migrant Stock 2019, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was the top destination of Indian migrants followed by the US, Saudi Arabia.
- Over 3.5 million Indians live in the UAE.
- Intimate Security, Defence and Economic ties.

- Economic Cooperation in Infrastructure and Petroleum Industry

- A \$75 billion UAE-India Infrastructure Investment Fund is in the offing to invest in India's National Investment & Infrastructure Fund.
- MoU for cooperation in the road transport and highways to help increase investment in infrastructure development and enhance logistics efficiency.
- The UAE accounts for 8% of India's oil imports and was the fifth largest supplier of crude oil to India in 2015-16.
- India signed a deal with the UAE that allows UAE to fill

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- India signed a deal with the UAE that allows UAE to fill half of an underground crude oil storage facility at Mangaluru that is part of Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves.

- India UAE FTA : 2022 CEPA

- It is set to reduce tariffs for 80% of goods and give zero duty access to 90% of India's exports to the UAE.
- The agreement, which is expected to come into effect in about 60 days, is expected to boost annual bilateral trade to \$100 billion within 5 years of its adoption, up from about \$60 - \$70 billion currently.
- It would boost the country's exports in a number of labour-oriented sectors including gems and jewellery, textiles, leather, footwear, sports goods, engineering goods, and pharmaceuticals.

- Extending UPI and Rupay card in UAE : Reduce Cross border transaction fees

- Benefits Inventors, Tourist and Workers
- Reduce Dollar dependencies

- Indian Diaspora

- India gets 52.1% of its remittances from these Gulf nations.
- Of more than 8-9 million expatriate Indians in the region, over 3.5 million stay in UAE alone.
- UAE is the top source for remittances in to India (\$13 billion).
- India is pursuing labour agreements with Gulf states to help Indian workers in the region.

**SAUDI ARABIA  
RELATION**



- Saudi Arabia and UAE shows same approach in Sunni world

- Stable Regime (Monarchy), Top oil supplier after Iraq

- Saudi Arabia is a strategic partner of India since the signing of the Riyadh Declaration in 2010.
- It is one of India's Top 3 Oil Suppliers – providing about 18 % of its energy needs.
- It also has a major role in India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves (ISPRs).
- It is India's 4th largest trade partner. India is the third largest export destination of Saudi Arabia at \$19.4 billion (after China and Japan).
- The nearly 2.5 million-strong Indian community in Saudi Arabia is one of the largest expatriate community in the Gulf.

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- It is India's 4th largest trade partner. India is the third largest export destination of Saudi Arabia at \$19.4 billion (after China and Japan).
- The nearly [2.5 million-strong Indian community](#) in Saudi Arabia is one of the largest expatriate community in the Gulf.
- [Haj pilgrimage](#) is another important component of bilateral relations.

- Energy Security

- Saudi can bring Funds and Expertise in Petrochemical Projects

- Recently, Saudi ARAMCO in partnership with UAE has agreed to invest US\$ 44 billion in building [Ratnagiri Refinery and Petrochemical project Ltd.](#)
- The proposed Maharashtra project is the [largest greenfield refinery](#) in India.
- The 1.2 million barrels a day refinery and associated petrochemical project has been projected as one of the biggest projects in the country that will bring large foreign direct investment (FDI).

- Saudi also support Pakistan

- Both Saudi Arabia and the UAE will not go too far with India against Pakistan. It is not just religion alone. Elite families in both countries share familial and other social connections in Pakistan.
- There have been reports that MBS is interested in Saudi Arabia getting its own [nuclear deterrent](#). If that is the case, then Pakistan is the most logical source for technical expertise.
- Saudi Arabia always played an important role to strengthen the economy of Pakistan. The Saudi royals have keenly collaborated with Pakistan economically, politically and in terms of security.
- Pakistan and Saudi Arabia enjoy historic relations and these ties are very strong on the diplomatic level.

- Challenges for India :

- India Iran relation, Qadahar Port
- Diaspora issue : Nitaqat Programme (Priority to Saudi citizen in labour and employment
  - Reduce quota for foreign workers
  - India want higher share in migrant worker quota (more than other countries)
- Saudi support to radical madrassas

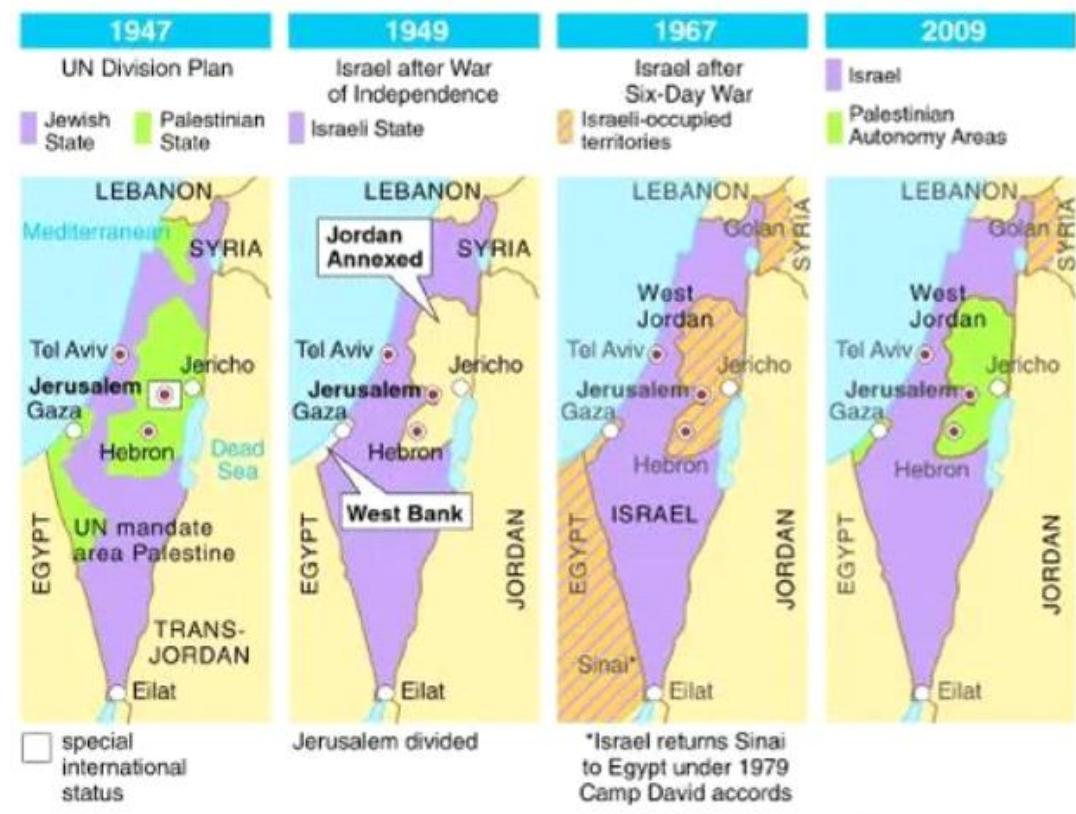
- Saudi Arabia has strategic interests in Pakistan given its geographical proximity to Iran, Riyadh's archrival in the region. The Saudis are using aid packages and investment promises to buy the economically embattled Pakistani government's loyalty and convince it to turn a blind eye to their destructive actions within Pakistan's borders.
- Not only has Saudi Arabia helped Pakistan avoid major economic crises, but it has also supported Pakistan's defense by providing logistic support and financial assistance.
- **Diaspora-related Issues:** This includes the treatment of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia and **Saudi Arabia's Nitaqat Programme**, which aims at increasing the employment of Saudi nationals in the private sector, might limit employment opportunities for Indian expatriates.
- **Radicalization in South Asia & IOR:** Many Saudi Arabia based madrassas have been blamed for funding spread of fundamentalist Wahhabi and Salafist ideology in the region.

# L25,26 Israel, Palestine, Iran, Syria

31 March 2025 05:46 PM

ISRAEL PALESTINE	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially : Jews native of Jerusalem           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jews were attacked and moved out of Israel region</li> <li>• Christian crusades, Roman attack, Muslim riots</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Jew migrated to Europe, west -&gt; Continued faced persecution           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seen with suspicion / hatred (very successful in every sector)</li> <li>• Targeted during WW in the Germany (Nazi Chambers)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1880s : Awakening in Jews -&gt; Ultra Radical movement (Zionist Nationalist Movement)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With aim of creation of own country</li> <li>• Zionist leader wasn't to return to original place -&gt; Jerusalem</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Palestine : Home of Arab Muslim           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many rejected -&gt; Context of Jerusalem in modern time</li> <li>• Historical claim cannot be used</li> <li>• Zionist needed power of Britain for support</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Conflict of Jews and Arab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1917 Balfour Declaration : British gave 100% support to build the Jewish State           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added momentum to movement -&gt; WWII Genocide</li> <li>• 1930s -&gt; Zionists call to take back land by force</li> <li>• Jew started moving to Palestine -&gt; Communal Conflict bw Jews and Arabs Muslims</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1945 : Communal Riots           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK and USA to create two states -&gt; 2 States Plans               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Arabs and Palestine rejected : How to give land to outsiders</li> <li>◦ Biased approach of Power escalated the issue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India also rejected the idea on basis of Communal Division of India Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Two Nation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1947 : Partition plan -&gt; Discontinuous and small piece of land to Palestine people           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accepted as only moving forward plan</li> <li>• Zionist Israel formed -&gt; Independent jews without support to 2 State Solution</li> <li>• Palestinian became refugees in their own land</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1949 : War started bw Arab and Israel           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India not supported Israel formation</li> <li>• Israel territory expanse, Egypt took Gaza strip</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Israel and the Palestinians



- Post 1967 : Palestine confined to Gaza and West Bank
  - Palestinian Refugee in Egypt and Jordan
  - Israel captured Gaza, Sinai Desert (Setback for Egypt)
  - Took West Bank from Jordan
  - Defeated Syria and captured Bolan Heights
- 1979 : USA mediated bw Israel and Egypt -> Camp David accords
  - Egypt make peace with Israel, no support to Palestine, In return of Sinai
- 1992 : USA mediated bw Israel and Jordan
  - Jordan now recognize Isarel and have peace with Jordan
- 1993-1995 : Norway mediate bw Israel and PLO -> Oslo Accord
  - Creation of Palestinian Authority, Created Fatah -> win election
  - Israel still didn't gave independent state to Israel

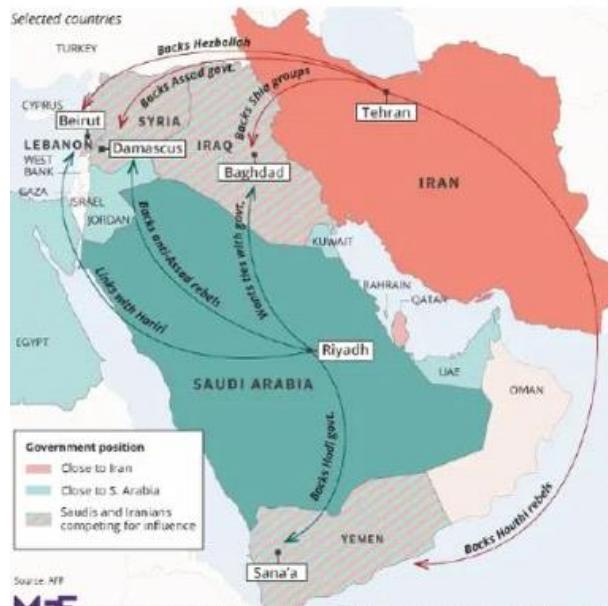
Israel Iran Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1979 : Shah of Iran rule, no threat                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revolution -&gt; Hijacked by Shia Radical group -&gt; Captured power</li> <li>• Become Radical Conservative State -&gt; Dead to Israel and US</li> <li>• Start of Covert war bw Iran and Israel</li> <li>• Rise of Hamas and Hezbollah</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1980s : Gaza Strip -&gt; Muslim Brotherhood emerged -&gt; Hamas (protector of Palestinian)                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from Iran and Allies (Sunni Radical group)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Many Palestinian rejected Fatah : bc of made many compromize                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fatah felt like proxy of Israel -&gt; Popularity of Hamas grew</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Oslo Accord : Full power to plaesrtine only in small region (Limited control)</li> </ul>
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- 1987 : Intifada -> Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank / Gaza
  - Again in 1993 and 2003
- 2006 : Hamas gain power in Gaza Strip, gain administrative power
  - Start of Israel and Hamas war

Current Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abraham Accords 2020 : agreements on Arab–Israeli mediated by USA           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Normalization signed between Israel, UAE, Bahrain               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Separate relation by Sudan and Morocco</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Isolate the Palestine cause and sideline Iran</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 7th oct 2023 : Hamas Attack on Israel -&gt; Cause war and give reason Israel to retaliate           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ To grab attention on Palestine issue, Muslim country cannot ignore</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2023 : China played a significant role in mediating between Saudi Arabia and Iran           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Challenging U.S. dominance in the Middle East -&gt; Rise of China</li> <li>◦ End of covert war in Syria and Yemen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Saudi Arabia and Iran: Rivals in the Middle East



- Iran Proxies like IRGC will be undermined
    - Deep state of Iran and Qatar will be affected
  - Arab League readmits Syria as relations with Assad Normalise
    - Turkey will be threatened

7th October 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hamas Launched attack on Isarel -&gt; Deadly Gaza war<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hamas infiltrated Israel, Fires Rockets, Hunted Israel in roads and hostages</li><li>• Israel had to retaliate -&gt; Israel targeted Hamas in Gaza<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Not right approach to kill civilians, Midless airstrike</li><li>◦ 45000 death count in Gaza</li></ul></li><li>• India also condemned Israel</li></ul></li></ul>
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- Actors of attack : to make Hamas think to attack
    - 1) Abraham Accords
    - 2) I2U2
    - 3) Normalisation : China -> UAE Iran Deante
    - 4) Readmission of Syria and Yemen into Arab League
    - 5) IMF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changed West Asia -&gt; Iran activated its proxies :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hezbollah from Lebanon -&gt; Massive strike on Northern Israel</li> <li>• Targeting ships passing in Red Sea</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Hezbollah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in 1980s during Israel Lebanon war           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based out of Southern Lebanon, with support of Iran</li> <li>• Shia Radical organisation, overshadowed Lebanon Govt</li> <li>• Power full force</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India condemned Hezbollah attack , but not consider group as terrorists           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 : India rescued several Indian from Lebanon during war</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <hr/> <h2>What is Hezbollah?</h2> <p>Hezbollah is a politically-influential Shia Muslim organisation which controls the most powerful armed force in Lebanon.</p> <p>It was established in the early 1980s by the region's most dominant Shia power, Iran, to oppose Israel. At the time, Israel's forces had occupied southern Lebanon during the country's civil war.</p> <p>Hezbollah has participated in national elections since 1992 and has become a major political presence.</p> <p>Its armed wing has carried out deadly attacks on Israeli and US forces in Lebanon. When Israeli troops withdrew from Lebanon in 2000, Hezbollah took credit for pushing them out.</p> <h2>How powerful are Hezbollah's forces?</h2> <p>Hezbollah is one of the most heavily-armed, non-state military forces in the world. It is funded and equipped by Iran.</p> <p>Hassan Nasrallah has claimed that the organisation has 100,000 fighters, although independent estimates put the number between 20,000 and 50,000.</p> <p>Many are well-trained and battle-hardened, and have fought in the Syrian civil war.</p> <p>Hezbollah has an estimated 120,000-200,000 rockets and missiles, according to the Center for Strategic and International Studies think tank.</p> <p>Most of its arsenal is made up of small, unguided, surface-to-surface artillery rockets</p> <p>But it also thought to have anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles, as well as guided missiles capable of striking deep inside Israel.</p> <p>It has much more sophisticated weapons at its disposal than Hamas does in Gaza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIFIL Forces   Peace keeping forces of UN in Lebanon           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border marked as Buffer zone</li> <li>• Held for some time, Hezbollah break Ceasefire and start attacking</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hassan Nasrallah : Hezbollah leader           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel infiltrated meeting -&gt; Israel killed Hassan in precision airstrike</li> <li>• Top leadership wipeout -&gt; Israel started war against Lebanon</li> <li>• Many civilian killed, Israel criticized</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Israel breached UNIFIL ceasefire           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many country condemned Israel</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India criticized Israel due to danger faced by Indian Soldier in Lebanon border</li> </ul>
Iran Israel clash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helicopter crash : Sayyid Ebrahim Raisi, Eighth president of Iran died</li> <li>• Hamas Leader Ismail Haniyeh killed in Iran by Israeli strike</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pager attack in Lebanon -&gt; Hezbollah fighter killed           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply chain attack by Israel Mossad</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India Position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US Trump has full support to Israel in wipeout of Iran Proxies           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israel also supported Trump during election</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2023 Oct : India condemned Hamas attack of Terror attack</li> <li>• 2024 : Israel attack (Pager, Airstrike) : India Condemned Israel</li> <li>• India Abstain / Voted against Israel</li> </ul> <p><b>What is the position India has articulated?</b></p> <p>India's position, as articulated since the October 7 terror attacks along the Israel-Gaza border by Hamas that killed more than 1,200 people, and then on the bombardment of Gaza by Israel where more than 13,000 have been killed, has been multi-layered. The Modi government has condemned terrorism in the strongest language and stood with Israel over the attack, although it hasn't thus far designated Hamas as a terror group. The government has called on Israel for restraint, dialogue and diplomacy and condemned the death of civilians, and along with the U.S. and Australia, called for "humanitarian pauses" in bombardment, but has not so far called for a "ceasefire". At the same time, India has reaffirmed its support for a "two-state solution" including a sovereign, viable state of Palestine existing in peace alongside Israel, supported the "socio-economic welfare" of the Palestinian people, and has sent 70 tonnes of humanitarian assistance including 16.5 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies via Egypt to Gaza in the past month. Mr. Jaishankar said at the BRICS emergency meeting chaired by South Africa this week.</p>

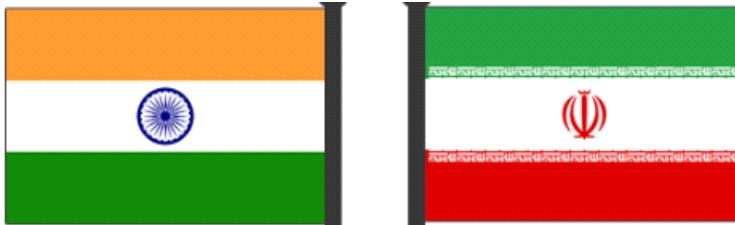
ISRAEL RELATION	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic and Defence Relation           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crucial for Military Equipments, cutting edge technology, Cyber security tools</li> <li>• Support 2 State Solution</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No blind cooperation, many time abstain or vote in against           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-cooperation to Israel and Palestine</li> <li>• Golan Heights, Illegal Jewish Settlement, West Bank, Disproportionate Force</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Background of India relation           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1947 : India Opposed 2 states Solution               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ then accepted because of no power</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1948 : Force Israel creation -&gt; India Denied recognition of Israel               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Slowly Isarel become recognized by global powers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1950 : India Recognized Israel but did not create Diplomatic relation               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Pressure from Arab Countries (Oil dependency)</li> <li>◦ Domestic Musim votes politics</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1968 : Raw and Mossad working together because of Pakistan Nuclear Project               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Pakistan Power could give upper hand to Arab countries</li> <li>◦ Started by Indira Gandhi govt -&gt; Secret Strategical Partner</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- 1992 : Formal Relation started
  - End of Cold war -> Changed Dynamics -> Sunni became western ally
  - India opportunity to join Israel without any external pressure
- Indian Ideology over Israel Palestine conflict
  - Ties were revived primarily due to common strategic interests and security threats
  - India has consistently supported Palestinian rights and has voted against Israel at the UNHRC
  - India's position –
    - Supports 2-state solution
    - Reduce hostilities and excessive use of force
    - Stop construction of Jewish settlements
    - Since 2014, there has been few changes - India abstained from voting against Israel at the UN
- Relation of India and Israel
  - The 2 countries enjoy an extensive economic, military, and strategic relationship
  - India is the largest buyer of [Israeli military equipment](#) and Israel is the second-largest defence supplier to India after Russia.
  - Military and strategic ties between the two nations extend to intelligence sharing on terrorist groups and joint military training.
  - Relations further expanded during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration, with India abstaining from voting against Israel in the United Nations in several resolutions.
  - The two nations are negotiating an extensive bilateral free trade agreement, focusing on areas such as information technology, biotechnology, and agriculture.
- Military and Strategic Ties
  - Common threat from the rise of radical extremism & terrorism.
  - Israel was one of the selected few nations, a group that also included France and Russia, that did not condemn India's 1998 Pokhran-II nuclear tests.
  - [Barak](#) surface-to-air (SAM) missiles
  - India has purchased [Searcher & Heron UAVs](#)
  - India purchased three [Phalcon AEWACS](#)
  - Extensive co-op between intelligence agencies
  - Joint exercises and training
- Other Cooperation
  - India promise to send semi-skilled labours for helping Israel

- Space co-op: launch of **RISAT-2**, carrying **Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)**.
- Agriculture – drought resistant farming, animal husbandry, irrigation
- Desalination
- Science & technology

- I2U2 Summit : India Israel, USA UAE Economic Relation
  - To reduce China and Russia dominance -> China got triggered again
    - UAE : Oil + Funds, Israel : Tech, USA : Global Power + Influence
    - India : Market and Human Resources
  - Summit Initiative : Food Processing in Gujarat

#### IRAN RELATION



- 1950 : Ruled by Shah of Iran, under Western influence became USA Ally
  - India being Soviet Union Ally -> India Distant
- 1979 : Iranian Revolution -> Shia radical terrorist hijacked movement -> Topple govt
  - Turned Iran into Conservative Shia States, Authoritarian Rule
  - Hatred toward USA started
  - Rise in support for war against Israel
  - Support and Backed Pakistan -> India relation impeded further
    - Iran wanted to become close due to Baluchistan Issue
- 1990 : War between Iran and Iraq
  - India sided Iraq -> Iran despised India

- During much of the **Cold War period**, relations between the Republic of India and the erstwhile Imperial State of Iran suffered due to different political interests - **non-aligned India fostered strong military links with the Soviet Union while Iran enjoyed close ties with the United States.**
- Post 1979 **Iranian Revolution** - relations between Iran and India strengthened momentarily.
- However, **Iran's continued support for Pakistan** and India's close relations with Iraq during the **Iran-Iraq War** impeded further development of Indo-Iranian ties.
- 1990s - India and Iran supported the **Northern Alliance in Afghanistan** against the Taliban regime.

- 1996 : Taliban rise in Afghanistan
  - India Russia and Iran came together to counter Pakistan Taliban
    - Funded Northern Alliance to weaken Taliban
    - Provided weapons and intelligence
  - Relation started booming
- Current Relation :

- Iran was the second largest supplier of crude oil to India.
- India is one of the largest foreign investors in Iran's oil and gas industry.
- In 2011, oil trade between India and Iran was halted due to extensive economic sanctions against Iran, forcing the Indian oil ministry to pay off the debt through a banking system through Turkey – Asian Clearing Union.
- India worked a way around by setting up a rupee based payment system.
- Iran Nuclear Deal/JCPOA – 2015
- US withdrew from the deal – 2018
- Sanctions reimposed by US – 'Zero-Out' oil imports
- Currently, India has zeroed-out oil imports under American pressure.

- Infrastructure and connectivity

- Iran became route for India connection to central Asia
- Chabahar port in Iran to access Afghanistan
- India has built the Zaranj - Delaram Highway in Afghanistan
- Chabahar Port Agreement – Road & Rail project to connect to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
- International North – South Transport Corridor
- Hajigak-Chabahar Railway

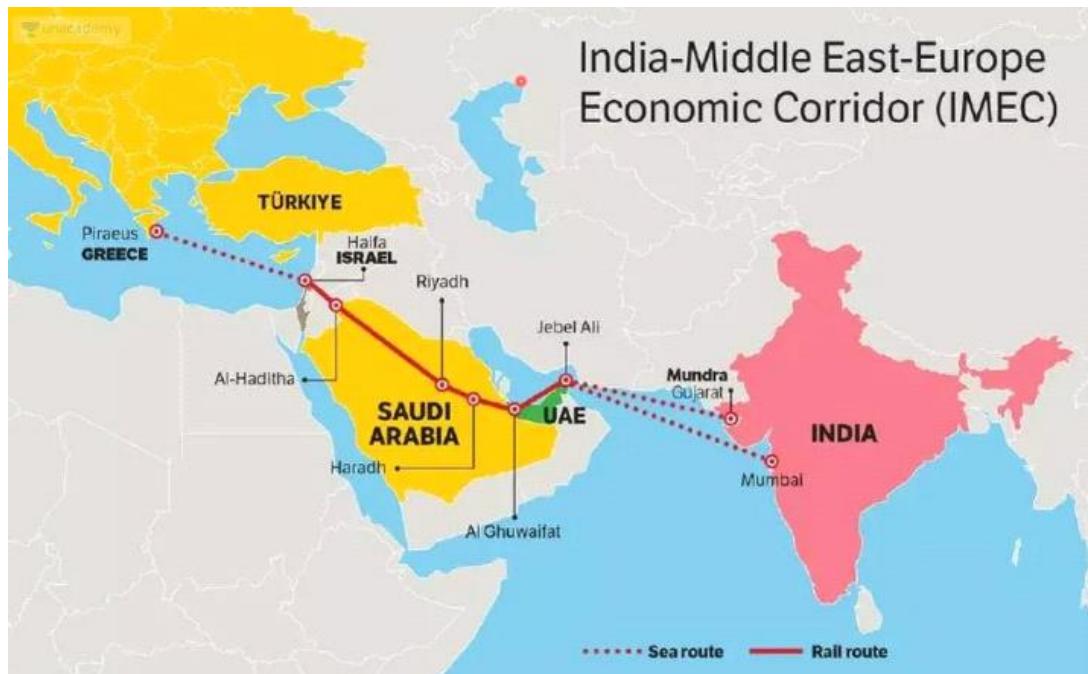


- Iran Nuclear Weapons Programme : Violating NPT treaty
  - USA saw this as threat, India also fear a little
  - 2005-2007 : Iran enriched weapons grade Uranium
- USA (CIA) with Israel (Mossad) -> Launched covert war ( Assassination / Bombing )
  - Cyber war : Stuxnet attack on Iran nuclear facilities
    - Supply chain attack by Siemens Macro-Controller
    - Physically destroyed the centrifuge by rotating them uncontrollably

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA Economic Sanction on Iran oil           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India rejected Unilateral Sanction -&gt; Continue bought Oil from Iran               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Alternative Currency using ACU (Istanbul)</li> <li>◦ Paid Rupees for buying Oil</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2009-2014 : India managed relation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Iran economic crept down -&gt; Threatened war against USA</li> <li>• 2015 : P5+1 Country and European Union intervened and stopped the war</li> <li>• JCPOA : Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iran to end enrichment program</li> <li>• Stockpile surrender to European power -&gt; IAEA checking all the process</li> <li>• USA lifted sanction + Europe provided Civilian Nuclear technology</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2016 : Trump bc Rivalry with Iran -&gt; Accuse Iran on violating JCPOA without proof           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US quit the nuclear deal -&gt; Bring back Sanction (Zero Out Oil Imports)</li> <li>• Modi Govt failed -&gt; Followed unilateral Sanction -&gt; Cutoff Iran Oil import</li> <li>• Iran cancelled the deal of Chabahar Railway Project               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Project given to China : Belt and road Initiative</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Slight Improvement in recent time after Masha Amini Incident</li> </ul>
ARAB LEAGUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group of Middle east and North Africa : India is observer           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arab League, also called <a href="#">League of Arab States (LAS)</a>, is an intergovernmental pan-Arab organisation of all Arab states in the Middle East and North Africa.</li> <li>• It was formed in <a href="#">Cairo, Egypt</a> in <a href="#">1945</a>, following the adoption of the <a href="#">Alexandria Protocol</a> in <a href="#">1944</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Members</a>: Currently, there are <a href="#">22 Arab countries</a>: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.</li> <li>• <a href="#">India</a> is an observer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 
IMEC India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pushed by G7 Countries : Linking India with maritime + rail routes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adani developing Haifa Port in Israel</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 

Europe  
Economic  
Corridor

India-Middle East-Europe  
Economic Corridor (IMEC)



INSTC

- International North South Transport Corridor
  - Shortcut route to connect Russia with India
  - Also reduce risk of Piracy in Red Sea



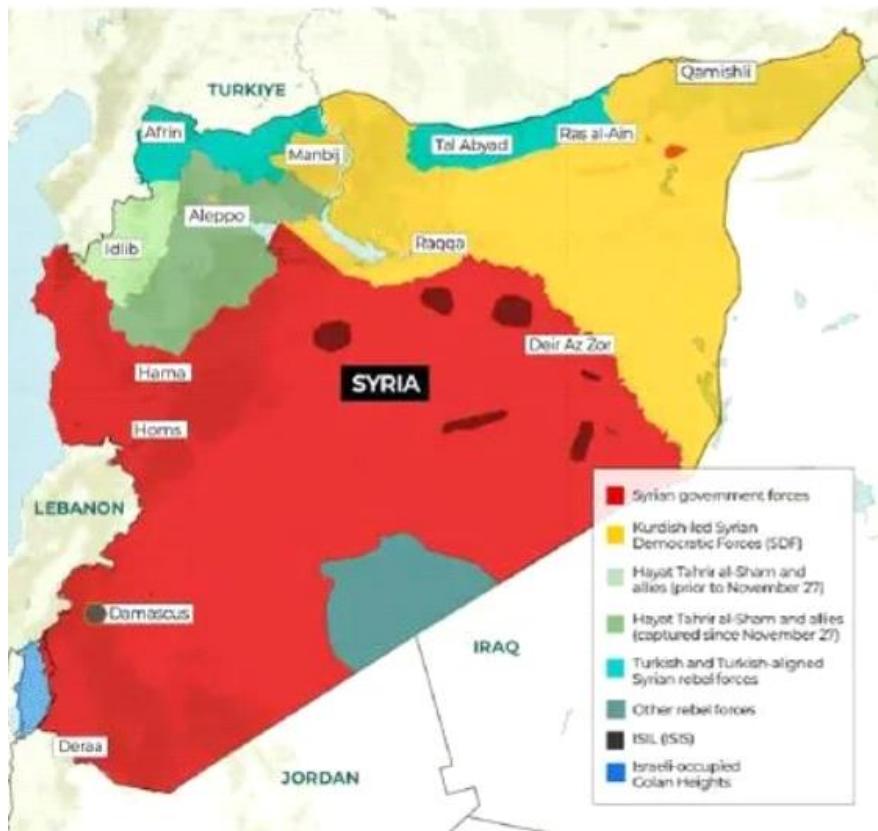
SYRIA CIVIL  
WAR

- Syria is Sunni power, Authoritarian regime
  - Ruled by Bashar al-Assad
  - do not have the right to change their government.
- Syria Civil war in 2011 : Rebellion against Assad group
  - Backed by Iran and Russia
  - Russia support Assad because of Air base and Military Base in Syria
    - Helped by providing Airstrike and Intelligence
- Opposition : Groups including the Free Syrian Army, Kurdish forces,
  - Extremist groups like ISIS and Hayat Tahrir al-Sham.
    - gain ground and control territory in Syria
  - Sectarian tensions between Sunnis, Alawites (to which the Assad family belongs)

## MIDDLE EAST

### Who controls what in Syria?

Syrian and Russian jets have intensified air attacks in Idlib city and positions in Aleppo as the government of President Bashar al-Assad tries to slow the advance of opposition fighters who launched a surprise offensive last week.



- FSA : Free Syrian Army -> Supported by USA and Israel
  - Fighting covert war in Syria, Present in northern part of Syria near Turkey
  - Became Syrian National Army

- HTS : Hayat Tahrir al Sham : Rebel Forces

The **Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, or HTS**, the Syrian Islamist militant group, had been preparing for months for a large-scale offensive against regime forces. The civil war was quiet for years, particularly after the regime of President Bashar al-Assad captured most of its lost territories — including Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The **HTS was formerly al-Nusra Front**, the Syrian arm of al-Qaeda. They had built a statelet in Idlib, in northwestern Syria, under the leadership of its 'emir', Abu Muhammed al-Jolani. The **HTS and its ally Syrian National Army (SNA) had informed Turkey, their patron**, at least six months ago about the offensive plan. And Ankara had given its tacit approval.

Mr. Assad's troops were in a bad shape. Soldiers were poorly paid and lacked motivation. The country never recovered from the scars of the civil war. Under crippling American sanctions, its finances were in shambles. During the peak of the civil war, in 2015 and 2016, Mr. Assad had **heavily relied on his external allies for security — Russia, Iran and Hezbollah**. Now, the situation was different. The **Russians were focused on Ukraine**, Iran lost a host of its Syria commanders to Israeli strikes. **Hezbollah had been weakened in a year-long war with Israel**. The HTS launched its offensive on November 27, the day Israel and Lebanon signed a ceasefire. On the 12th day, the Assad regime fell, sending tremors across the region.

- Nov 2024 : a coalition of Syrian rebels mounted several offensives
- Dec 2024 : as rebel troops first entered Damascus,
  - Assad fled to Moscow -> asylum by the Russian government.
  - Power vacuum in Syria

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jan 2025 : HTS formed transition government</li><li>• Next Target -&gt; Kurdish led Govt<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kurd is ally of USA to check against ISIS</li></ul></li></ul> |
|  |   |
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# L27 Central Asia, European Union

02 April 2025 10:47 PM

CENTRAL ASIA	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Earlier part of Soviet union, Still have close ties to Russia</li><li>• Primary Islamic, Conservative</li></ul>
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land Locked Region, close to Russia<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Central Asian countries are <b>landlocked</b>.</li><li>• Most Central Asian States particularly Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have converted the perceived disadvantage of being landlocked into an asset by <b>constructing a web and network of roads, railways, highways, oil and gas pipelines</b> criss-crossing from East to West and North to South to connect industrial and production hubs with consumer markets.</li><li>• Last few years have seen highways and railroads traversing from the East in China through Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to Europe, Russia, Iran and the Middle East.</li><li>• Similarly oil from Caspian Sea offshore facilities in Kazakhstan and gas from Turkmenistan is being shipped by pipelines to the western region of China.</li></ul></li></ul>
Historical Ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Babur was from Farghana Valley (Present border of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan)</li><li>• Small traces of Hinduism and Buddhism</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Pull : Connected with Arts (Dance and Songs) and Movies</li> <li>• Enormous resources present in area</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good Relation with India -&gt; but Lack Connectivity (Land Locked)</li> <li>• Connect Central Asia Policy : Establish route</li> </ul>
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rich in Oil, Gas, Radioactive minerals</li> <li>• Great game : Race between nearby country for resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Central Asian States are rich and well endowed potentially with mineral and hydroelectric resources.</li> <li>• Kazakhstan has the world's second largest reserves and is the world's largest producer of uranium.</li> <li>• It has almost all minerals on Mendeleev's table including iron-ore, coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, zinc, molybdenum etc. in commercially viable quantities.</li> <li>• Uzbekistan has large reserves of gas, uranium and gold.</li> <li>• Turkmenistan is endowed with world's fourth largest reserves of natural gas.</li> <li>• Tajikistan is blessed with huge hydroelectric potential.</li> <li>• Kyrgyzstan is rich in gold and hydroelectric power.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Concern in Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrorism, Radical Groups, Natural Disaster, Organised Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious extremism, fundamentalism and terrorism pose challenges to these societies and to regional stability.</li> <li>• Issues like water security, borders, environmental degradation and migration have become acute.</li> <li>• Central Asian republics face serious threat from illegal drug trade emanating from Afghanistan.</li> <li>• Traditionally, Central Asia has been an arena of 'Great Game'.</li> <li>• The modern version is being played out even today. Russia, China, US, Turkey, Iran, Europe, EU, Japan, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan have substantial security and economic stakes in the region.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India treat them as Extended Neighbourhood</li> </ul>

## Interest

- Central Asia comprises our "extended neighbourhood", it deserves much greater attention than it has received so far.
- Withdrawal of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan has increased violence and turbulence in the country.
- Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.
- It is necessary to evolve an inclusive regional solution for ensuring peace in Afghanistan.
- For this, India and Central Asia need to collaborate with other regional powers like Russia, Iran, China and Pakistan as also with USA and EU.

### • Connectivity : Non-viable routes -> Losing trades

- Trade hence has been conducted with Central Asia through China. This is both time consuming and expensive.
- Alternatively cargo has to be sent to by sea to Northern Europe from where it is transported by rail and road through Russia.

### • Relation since 1991 :

- Even though India made a policy shift post-1991 to actively engage new partners, the momentum was always broken and inconsistent.
- Off late India has enunciated a much focussed "Connect Central Asia Policy".
- Primary reason for that policy drift is that India does not share physical borders with any of the Central Asian states.
- This is a huge bottleneck in promoting and expanding economic, commercial, energy, tourist links etc. with them.
- No direct route from India to these countries is available as Pakistan does not permit goods, cargo or people to move through its territory to Afghanistan, let alone to Central Asia beyond it.

### • Recent Connectivity Measures

- Chabahar Port
- International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)
- Becoming a member of Ashgabat Agreement
- India's membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) as also of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU).
- TAPI Pipeline

### • Soft Power Driven Diplomacy

- India uses the instrumentality of soft power and its ready acceptability in Central Asia to strengthen bilateral ties.
- There is immense interest in Indian classical dance, music, Bollywood films, yoga, literature etc. in these countries.
- India regularly and frequently arranges cultural events in these countries and also provides scholarships for study in India.

- India uses the instrumentality of soft power and its ready acceptability in Central Asia to strengthen bilateral ties.
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- India regularly and frequently arranges cultural events in these countries and also provides scholarships for study in India.
- **Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)** is an effective instrument under which young professionals of these countries undergo training.

- Recent Development
  - Modi visited all 5 countries after UFA BRICS meet in Russia
  - Most momentous is the bold and decisive move by **PM Modi to visit all five Central Asian States in 2015** on the sidelines of **Ufa BRICS meet**.
  - Decision at **SCO Summit** in Russia in 2015 to induct **India and Pakistan** as new members of the organisation.
  - Commencement of construction of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (**TAPI**) Gas Pipeline.

#### India Central Asia Summit

- Introduced in 2022 : Could not held as Lockdown -> But held virtually
  - Biannual Event -> In between Foreign Ministers meeting
- India hosted the first India-Central Asia Summit in virtual format in **Jan 2022**.
- Taking India-Central Asia relations to new heights - In a historic decision, the leaders agreed to institutionalise the Summit mechanism by deciding to hold it **every 2 years**.
- They also agreed on **regular meetings** of Foreign Ministers, Trade Ministers and Culture Ministers.
- An **India-Central Asia Secretariat** in New Delhi would be set up to support the new mechanism.
- Further cooperation in areas of trade and connectivity, development cooperation, defence and security, cultural and people to people contacts.

- Objectives

- Round-Table on Energy and Connectivity.
- Joint Working Groups at senior official level on Afghanistan and use of Chabahar Port.
- Showcasing of Buddhist exhibitions in Central Asian countries and commissioning of an India-Central Asia dictionary of common words.
- Joint counter-terrorism exercises.
- Visit of 100 member youth delegation annually from Central Asian countries to India and special courses for Central Asian diplomats.
- A comprehensive Joint Declaration was adopted by the leaders that enumerates their common vision for an enduring and comprehensive India-Central Asia partnership.

Ashgabat Agreement

- Tarde Corridor : Sea routes bw Central Asia and Persian Gulf

- It is a transit agreement established in year 2011.
- It establishes international transport and transit corridor between Central Asia Persian Gulf countries.
- Its founding members are Uzbekistan, Iran, Turkmenistan and Oman.
- Kazakhstan had joined the grouping in 2015.
- Pakistan joined in 2016.
- India formally joined in 2018.



- India Objective

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise this existing transport and transit corridor to facilitate trade and commercial interaction and ties with the Eurasian region.</li> <li>• Synchronise India's efforts to implement the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) for enhanced connectivity.</li> <li>• It will provide India an opportunity for reorientation of the freight traffic from the traditional sea route to land transcontinental routes.</li> </ul>
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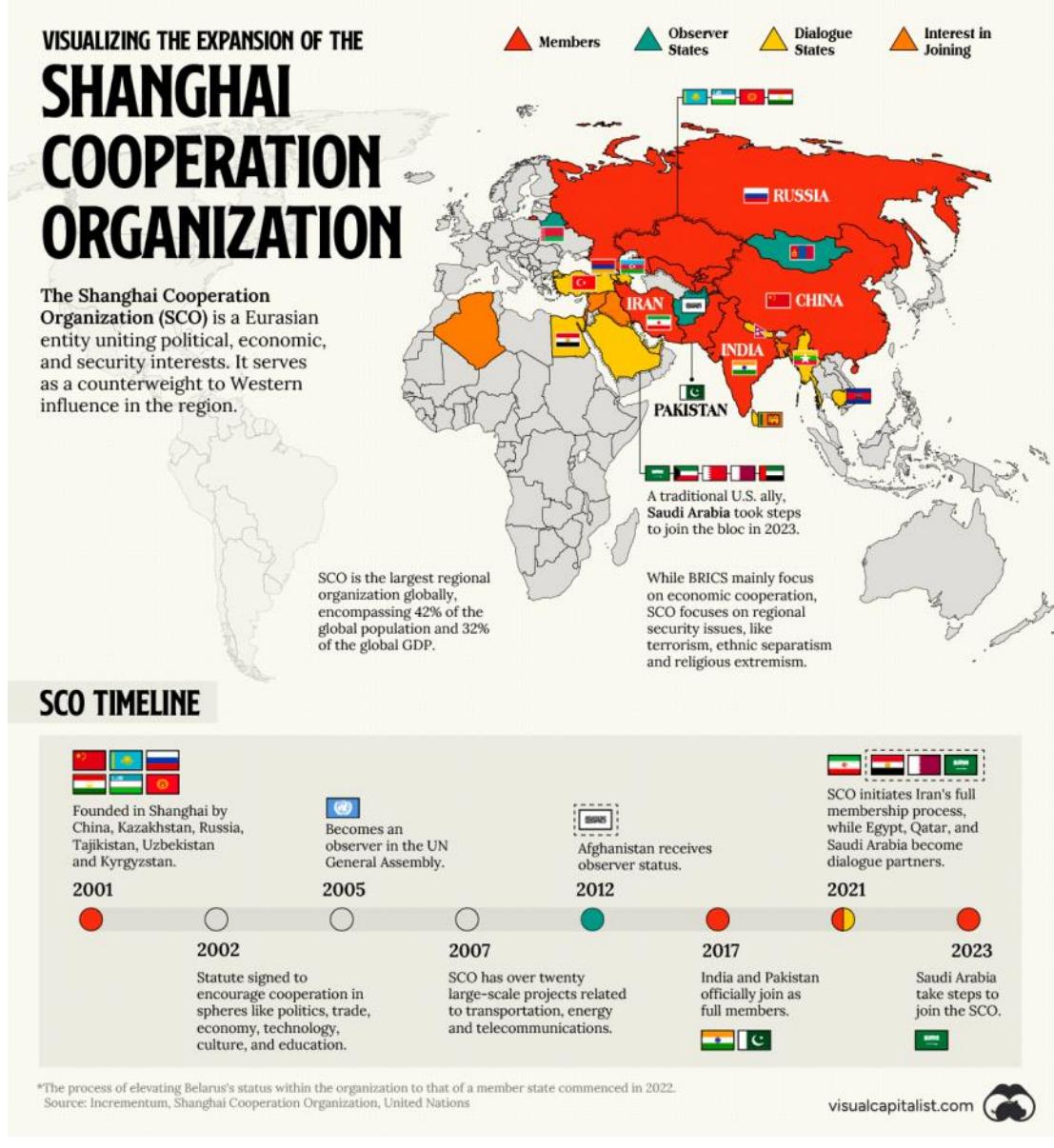
EAEU : Eurasian Economic Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia under Putin trying to bring USSR glory back           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014 : Creation of EAEU</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ukraine rejected joining the group -&gt; Pro Russian Sentiment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014 : Russia Annexes Crimean -&gt; Start of Russia Ukraine War</li> </ul> </li> <li>• EAEU : FTA, Single Custom, Market           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an economic union of states located primarily in Northern Eurasia.</li> <li>• In 1994, the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, first suggested the idea of creating a "Eurasian Union".</li> <li>• A treaty aiming for the establishment of the EAEU was signed in May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and came into force on 1 January 2015.</li> <li>• It was followed by Armenia's and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Interest : FTA with EAEU           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase influence in Central Asia and Eastern Europe (Eurasia)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1996 : Shanghai Five -&gt; Promote Economic and Political ties (Security + military too)</li> <li>• India as Observer state -&gt; 2017 -&gt; Full time member</li> <li>• Importance of SCO:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tap resources in Eurasia</li> <li>• Political Relation and Stability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- SCO RATS : Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure -> Counter Terrorism
  - Scope of India Pakistan collaboration
- Anti West Grouping : West target Russia and China
  - Help India in following Multi Alignment
- The SCO originated from the "Shanghai Five," formed in 1996, consisting of **China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan**.
- It was created to address concerns about **extremist religious groups and ethnic tensions** following the dissolution of the USSR in 1991.
- Establishment: SCO was established in 2001, in Shanghai, adding **Uzbekistan as the 6<sup>th</sup> member**.
- **10 Members:** China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India & Pakistan (2017 Astana Summit), Iran & Belarus.
- Afghanistan and Mongolia hold Observer Status.

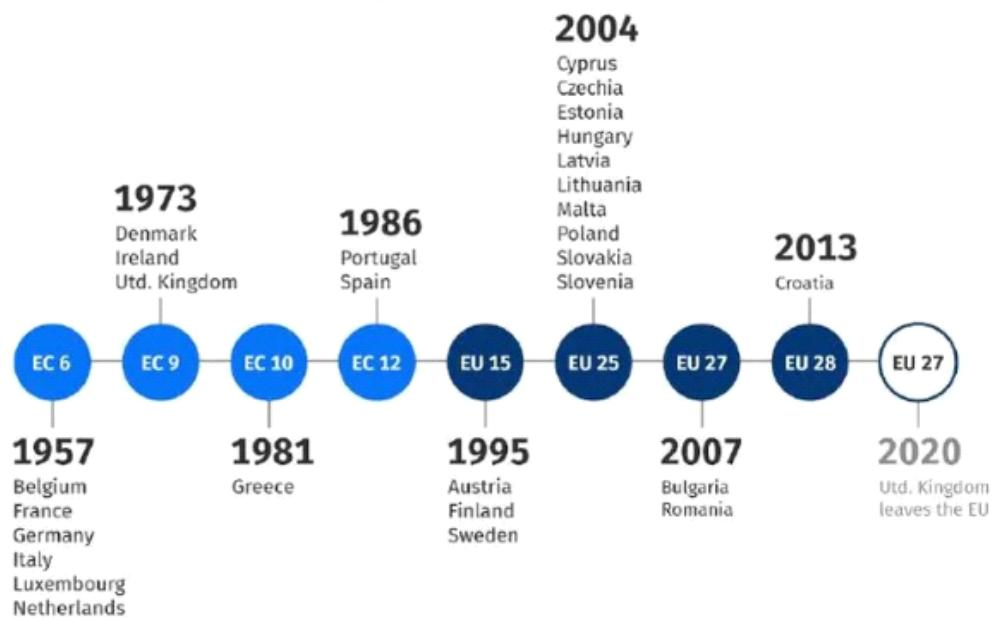
95



EUROPEAN UNION		
EU Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political and Economic Grouping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FTA with Open Border, Government policies match with other</li> <li>• No Taxes, No Tarde Barriers</li> <li>• High HDI (Human Development Index)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conflict during World war between European country ended by the success of EU</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU is a <b>political and economic union</b> of 27 European states.</li> <li>• The EU has developed an <b>internal single market</b> through a standardised system of laws that apply in all member states.</li> <li>• EU policies aim to ensure the <b>free movement</b> of people, goods, services, and capital within the internal market.</li> <li>• It also <b>enacts legislation</b> in justice and home affairs, and maintain <b>common policies</b> on trade, agriculture, fisheries, and regional development.</li> <li>• 26 out of 27 EU countries have a <b>Very High Human Development Index</b>.</li> <li>• In 2012, the EU was awarded the <b>Nobel Peace Prize</b>.</li> </ul> </p>	
History of EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post World war -&gt; Mutual Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1950 : Started by Treaty of Paris</li> <li>• 1957 : ESC Formed by Treaty of Rome</li> <li>• 1990s : EU was formed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## European Union timeline

Year of entry to the European Community (EC) / European Union (EU)





Euro Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common Currency Euro : Monetary Union           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common Monetary Policies -&gt; No Sovereign rights on Currency</li> <li>• Managed by ECB : European Central Bank</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Euro Zone, a <b>monetary union</b> was established in 1999 and came into full force in 2002, and is composed of <b>20 EU member states</b> which use the <b>euro currency</b>.</li> <li>• On 1 January 2023, <b>Croatia</b> joined the Euro Zone.</li> </ul>
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# ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION (EMU)—THE EURO ZONE

European Union countries that:

 Have adopted the euro  Have not adopted the euro



## Schengen Zone

- 1985 : Open Border -> No fencing, No arm force, no visa
- 29 Country in Schengen Zone
  - Within the [Schengen Area](#), passport controls have been abolished.
  - It encompasses [29 European countries](#) that have officially abolished border controls at their mutual borders.
  - Of the 27 EU member states, [25 are members of the Schengen Area](#).
  - [Cyprus](#) and [Ireland](#) are the only EU member states that are not part of the Schengen Area.
  - In addition to the member states of the European Union, all member states of the [European Free Trade Association](#), namely [Iceland](#), [Liechtenstein](#), [Norway](#) and [Switzerland](#), have signed association agreements with the EU to be part of the Schengen Area.
  - On 1 January 2023, [Croatia](#) joined the Schengen Zone.
  - [Romania](#) and [Bulgaria](#) are the newest members of the Schengen Area, with border controls lifted for [air and sea travel](#) on 31 March 2024 and [land border controls](#) lifted effective 1 January 2025.



Structure of EU Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Council : Highest, leader of countries, Headed by EU President (Elected)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision making, Policy Direction, Create framework</li> <li>Similar to Indian Cabinet</li> </ul> </li> <li>Legislatures : Law making bodies and control budget           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Parliament : (Lok Sabha)</li> <li>Council of EU : (Rajya Sabha)</li> </ul> </li> <li>European Commission : Executive (Cabinet Secretariate)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Runs and Implement the policies</li> </ul> </li> <li>ECB European Central Bank : Monetary control (Like RBI)</li> <li>Court of Justice of EU : Cases and Disputes (like SC)</li> <li>European Court of Auditors : Audit the account and expenses (like CAG)</li> </ul> <pre> graph TD     EC[EU citizens] --&gt; EC_Elect[Elect]     EC_Elect --&gt; EC[European Council]     EC --&gt; EC_Nom[European Central Bank]     EC --&gt; EC_Council[Council of the EU]     EC --&gt; EC_Commission[European Commission]     EC --&gt; EC_Parliament[European Parliament]     EC_Nom --&gt; ECB[European Central Bank]     EC_Council --&gt; CEM[Council of Ministers]     EC_Commission --&gt; ECU[EU laws and budget]     EC_Parliament --&gt; EP_Elect[Elect]     EP_Elect --&gt; EP[European Parliament]     EP --&gt; EP_Nom[European Commission]     EP --&gt; EP_Council[Council of the EU]     EP --&gt; EP_Court[Court of Justice of the EU]     EP --&gt; EP_Auditor[European Court of Auditors]     EP_Nom --&gt; EC_Nom     EP_Council --&gt; CEM     EP_Commission --&gt; ECU     EP_Court --&gt; ECU     EP_Auditor --&gt; ECU     ECB --&gt; ECU     CEM --&gt; ECU     ECU --&gt; ECU_Interp[Interprets and settles disputes]     ECU --&gt; ECU_Audit[Audits budget]     ECU --&gt; ECU_Appoint[Appoints]     ECU_Interp --&gt; CJEU[Court of Justice of the EU]     ECU_Audit --&gt; ECA[European Court of Auditors]     ECU_Appoint --&gt; EC_Council   </pre>
India Focus on EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade and Investment: One of Top 3 Exports           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critical markets of Agri, MSME, IT and Pharma</li> <li>BTIA : Broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- India is the EU's 10<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner and the EU is one of [India's Top 3 trading partners](#) along with the US and China.
- The negotiations for a [Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement \(BTIA\)](#) were held between 2007 to 2013 but remained dormant till 2021.
- Talks were relaunched in 2022 and are ongoing.

- Defence & Strategic Cooperation

- Counter-Terrorism (AQ, LeT, ISIS), Anti-Piracy (Near Africa Somalian Pirates)
- Counter China : opposes Belt and Road Initiative
- Russia-Ukraine War : created divide bw India and EU

- Climate Change Cooperation

- EU-India Clean Energy and Climate Partnership : EU assist technology
  - EV's, Batteries, Solar, Wind, Green Hydrogen etc.
  - European Green Deal : Net Zero Emissions by 2050
- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism : High tax on polluting manufactured goods

- Science and Tech Cooperation

- Space : Galileo-IRNSS; Satellite Launches; Chandrayan etc.
- CERN : Research in Particle Physics
- ITER : Nuclear Fusion -> Unlimited energy
- India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) setup in 2023.
- Critical Emerging Technologies : AI and advanced telecommunication

- VISA and Immigration Cooperation

- Indian Students & Workers : Easy immigration process
- Mobility & Migration Agreements : Tackle Illegal Migration

# L28 France, UK, Nordic and Arctic

02 April 2025 11:58 PM

FRANCE RELATION	 
Historical ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early Contact (16th-17th Century): French explorers and traders began arriving in India during the 16th century</li><li>• Colonial Presence (18th Century): France established colonies like Pondicherry (1674), Chandernagore, and Mahe, competing with the British for influence.</li><li>• Napoleonic Era (1790s-1800s): Napoleon's ambitions included challenging British power in India</li><li>• Post-Colonial Relations (20th Century): After India's independence in 1947, France retained Pondicherry until 1954</li></ul>
Current relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1998 : Strong Strategic Partnerships<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• France is a strong European Country, can support India in EU</li></ul></li><li>• Collaborating on defence, Ex : Rafale jet, Scorpene, Radars, Avionics etc<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Logistic Support Agreement : Forces can use Inter Country military facilities</li></ul></li><li>• Space (ISRO-CNES projects)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• France also helping India in Gaganyaan Mission</li><li>• Assist in gear, Medicine and clothing</li></ul></li></ul> <p>• 2023 marked the <a href="#">25th Anniversary of the Strategic Partnership</a>.</p> <p>• Defence Trade: <a href="#">Mirage</a>, <a href="#">Rafale</a>, <a href="#">Scorpene</a> etc.</p> <p>• Indo-Pacific Co-op &amp; Logistics Support Agreement.</p> <p>• <a href="#">Military Exercises</a>: Exercise Shakti (Army), Exercise Varuna (Navy), Exercise Garuda (Air Force).</p> <p>• Joint Earth observation satellite <a href="#">TRISHNA</a>.</p> <p>• Civil Nuclear Plant at Jaitapur, Maharashtra.</p>
Issues with France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India Russia Relation: France is member of NATO<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• France want India to criticize Russia</li></ul></li><li>• France does not like BTIA (FTA with EU)</li><li>• France does not support BRICS + SCO grouping<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To work with Russia and China</li></ul></li></ul>

UNITED  
KINGDOM  
RELATION



Geography

- UK (Britain) = Great Britain (England + Scotland + Wales) + Northern Ireland



Historical Ties  
with UK

- Early Trade (17th Century) : spices, cotton, and silk
- Colonial Expansion (18th Century) : The Battle of Plassey (1757)
- British Raj (1858-1947) : India became the "jewel in the crown"
- Independence Movement (20th Century): Resistance, non-violent political campaigns
- Post 1947 : India and the UK maintained diplomatic relations via the Commonwealth.
- 2020 : UK not part of EU anymore
- Problem faced while leaving EU
  - Northern Ireland (Britain) and Republic of Ireland (EU member) share boundary
    - UK managed to contain Irish insurgency
    - 1998 : Good Friday Agreement : Surrender in return of Open Border
    - When UK left EU -> How trade work bw UK and Ireland
  - Movement of goods -> UK to Northern Ireland
    - But no check when good sneak to Republic of Ireland (EU Territory)
- Post Brexit deal : agreed for security checks and Internal restriction
  - Internal tax while moving goods from great Britain to Ireland
- Windsor Framework :
  - Green Channel : Good moving freely bw Great Britain and Northern Ireland
  - Red channel : Good Moving from UK to Republic Ireland will be checked

Current  
Relation

- India need to work with UK and EU separately
- Brexit did not cause any impact in relation

- London being high Financial assistance
  - Strategic Partnership
  - Defence Trade: [Jaguar, Hawk](#)
  - Military Exercise: [Ajeya Warrior, Konkan Shakti, Indradhanush](#)
  - Inaugural [2+2 Dialogue](#) held at the official level in 2023
  - Post-BREXIT: India – UK [FTA Talks](#)
  - Indian Diaspora
- Khalistan Activity surged in UK



<b>India Nordic Summit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 : Launched in Stockholm           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> India-Nordic Summit was held at Stockholm in <a href="#">2018</a>.</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> India-Nordic Summit held at Copenhagen in <a href="#">2022</a>.</li> <li>• The summit focused on economic engagement, green partnership and mobility and <a href="#">cooperation in the Arctic region</a>.</li> <li>• India's <a href="#">Arctic Policy</a> provides a good framework for expansion of India-Nordic cooperation in the Arctic region.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India interest in Nordic:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pioneer of Welfare programme : Highest quality of governance and Social Security</li> <li>• Increase in Diaspora</li> <li>• Technology : Clean energy, batteries, EV</li> <li>• North Pole : Tremendous control in Arctic council</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Arctic Region</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nordic Countries, Russia, Denmark and Canada surround arctic region</li> </ul>

- USA bought Alaska from USSR, Now planning to buy Greenland



- Melting of Polar region -> Rise in Sea Level
  - Also open Sea route, Race to exploit the region by controlling
- Massive Oil, Gas and Coal deposit in the region
  - Regulated by Arctic Council
- Resources in Arctic Region

## Natural resources in the Arctic

The territories, continental shelves and exclusive economic zones of eight countries exist within the Arctic: Russia (largest Arctic border), Canada, the United States (Alaska), Norway, Denmark (Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Sweden and Iceland.

The icebound Arctic region contains the following natural resources:

About 83 billion barrels of crude oil  
(About 10 billion metric tons)

About 1.55 quadrillion cubic meters of natural gas<sup>10</sup>

Over 200 promising oil and gas deposits have been located in the Barents, Pechora and Kara Seas, and several dozen fields have been discovered.



- Russia, USA etc launching Icebreaker to Clear shipping routes



### Arctic Council

- Control, Regulates and Stabilize the region
  - India and Observer State

The **Arctic Council** is a high-level intergovernmental forum that addresses issues faced by the **Arctic** governments and the indigenous people of the Arctic region. At present, eight countries exercise sovereignty over the lands within the **Arctic Circle**, and these constitute the member states of the council: **Canada**; **Denmark**; **Finland**; **Iceland**; **Norway**; **Russia**; **Sweden**; and the **United States**. Other countries or national groups can be admitted as observer states, while organizations representing the concerns of **indigenous peoples** can be admitted as indigenous permanent participants.<sup>[1]</sup>



- India Research in Arctic Region :

- 1980s : India started Polar Research (Specially in Antarctic region)
- 2007 : First expedition in collaboration with Norway



- India's Arctic Policy : Six Pillars

- Science and Research
- Climate and Environmental Protection
- Economic and Human Development
- Transportation and Connectivity
- Governance and International Cooperation
- National Capacity Building

EFTA European  
Free Trade  
Association

- 1960 : Setup by Four member state

- It is an inter-governmental organization set up in 1960 for the promotion of free trade and economic integration for the benefit of its four Member States.
- Members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

- It is an inter-governmental organization set up in 1960 for the promotion of free trade and economic integration for the benefit of its four Member States.
- Members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- The Stockholm Convention (1960), to establish the EFTA, was signed by 7 countries (known as the "outer seven": Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). A revised convention, the Vaduz Convention, was signed in 2001.
- The organization operates in parallel with the European Union (EU), and all four member states participate in the European Single Market and are part of the Schengen Area.
- However, they are not party to the European Union Customs Union.

- India signed TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement)
  - Convinced all country to bring 100 billion in India -> In exchange of Market
  - EFTA has committed to promote investments with the aim to increase the stock of foreign direct investments by USD 100 billion in India in the next 15 years, and to facilitate the generation of 1 million direct employment in India, through such investments.
  - For the first ever time in the history of FTAs, a legal commitment is being made about promoting target-oriented investment and creation of jobs.
  - India could see investment flow into the pharma, chemical sectors, food processing and engineering sectors.

#### INDIA'S KEY EXPORTS TO EFTA NATIONS

Chemicals
Drugs and pharmaceuticals
Gems and Jewellery
Engineering goods
Ready-made garments

#### INDIA'S KEY IMPORTS FROM EFTA NATIONS

Gold
Pharmaceuticals
Watches
Ships, boats
Soyabean oil

\*EFTA is a four-bloc nation of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

• Key Highlight of TEPA : Services

- TEPA would stimulate India's services exports in sectors of our key strength/interest such as IT services, business services, personal, cultural, sporting and recreational services, other education services, audio-visual services etc.
- Services offers from EFTA include better access through digital delivery of Services (Mode 1), commercial presence (Mode 3) and improved commitments and certainty for entry and temporary stay of key personnel (Mode 4).
- TEPA has provisions for Mutual Recognition Agreements in Professional Services like nursing, chartered accountants, architects etc.
- India could see gains in the services sector and the deal could help India power its services sector further.

• TEPA : Intellectual Property Right : For Pharma

- Commitments related to Intellectual Property Rights in TEPA are at TRIPS level.
- The IPR chapter with Switzerland, which has high standard for IPR, shows our robust IPR regime.
- India's interests in generic medicines and concerns related to evergreening of patents have been fully addressed.

# L29 USA

03 April 2025 12:16 AM

USA RELATION		
Historical Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA +India :Most Defining Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India and USA are 2 Largest Democracy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1947-1970: Development Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideological Differences : USA vs USSR, Non Alignment of India</li> <li>• PL 480 : USA assist India for Development and Food Security (Funds and Aid)</li> <li>• 1950S : India USA alliance to check on China Nuclear Program using Tibbet refugee</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1971-2000: Hostility, Mutual Suspicion &amp; Strategic Differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richard Nixon -&gt; Guided by Kissinger (Foreign Minister) -&gt; Wanted closeness to China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Pull China away from USSR -&gt; Weaken communist block</li> </ul> </li> <li>• USA NPT -&gt; Road block for Indian Nuclear Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ USA covert attempt to sabotage Nuclear Programme</li> </ul> </li> <li>• USA presumed India closeness to USSR</li> <li>• East Pakistan Genocide : USA sided paksitan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 21st Century: Strategic Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9/11 attack by Pakistan, USA realize that they cannot trust Pakistan</li> <li>• Indian with LPG -&gt; became market and fastest growing economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Nuclear Era Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India become next target for Investment after LPG</li> <li>• Manmohan Singh -&gt; Cemented the relation with USA</li> <li>• USA start assisting India in nuclear deal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA to get market in India for Nuclear Technology (Like General Electric)</li> <li>• Economic Ties can be expanded to India</li> <li>• USA needed India help to counter China</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2004: India and the United States formulated the <a href="#">Next Steps in Strategic Partnership (NSSP)</a>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2005: <a href="#">India – US Civil Nuclear Deal (123 Agreement)</a> signed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Under the agreement, India agreed to <a href="#">separate its civilian and military nuclear activities</a>.</li> <li>➤ It also agreed to open up its civilian reactors to inspection by the <a href="#">International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• USA Strategic Ties</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In return, the US offered to resume full nuclear trade i.e. selling of reactors, Transfer of Technology, Uranium sale to India.</li> <li>• In 2008, the IAEA approved the safeguards agreement with India, after which the United States approached the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) to grant a waiver to India to commence civilian nuclear trade.</li> <li>• The 48-nation NSG granted the waiver to India in 2008 allowing it to access civilian nuclear technology and fuel from other countries.</li> <li>• The implementation of this waiver made India the only known country with nuclear weapons which is not a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) but is still allowed to carry out nuclear commerce with the rest of the world.</li> </ul>
USA Export control Regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Control regime aimed at preventing nuclear proliferation</li> <li>◦ Only NPT signed can trade nuclear suppliers</li> <li>◦ 2016: India applied but China Rejected</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ limit the spread of missiles and missile technology</li> <li>◦ ISRO Couldn't be Cryogenic engine from Russia because of MTCR</li> <li>◦ 2016 : Indian Joined MTCR</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Australia Group : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Chemical that are useful but can be used to create Biomass Weapons</li> <li>◦ 2018 : India became member if group</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Wassenaar Arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Technology that can be misused to create WMD (Weapon of Mass Destruction)</li> <li>◦ Dual Use Technology</li> <li>◦ 2018 : India became member</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Interest of both country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA interest in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Location in the Indian Ocean Region</li> <li>• Emerging Economy &amp; Massive Market</li> <li>• Counter-Terrorism</li> <li>• Democracy : Ideological Commitment</li> <li>• Counter-weight to China</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India interest in USA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilizing force in Asia</li> <li>• Rising China : Weapons and Diplomatic support</li> <li>• Counter-terrorism</li> <li>• FDI, US Technology, US Market</li> <li>• India's International Aspirations : In Glocal Platforms as Global Power</li> <li>• Democracy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Signed all 4 Foundational Agreements (Signed by NATO)</li> </ul>

Cooperation	<p><b>Four Foundational Agreements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. General Security Of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) - signed in 2002</li> <li>ii. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) – signed in 2016</li> <li>iii. Communications Interoperability and Security Memorandum of Agreement (CISMOA) – Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) - signed in 2018</li> <li>iv. Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geo-spatial Cooperation (BECA) – signed in Oct 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTII) launched in 2015.</li> <li>• The US recognised India as a "Major Defence Partner" in 2016.</li> <li>• India – US '2+2 Ministerial Dialogue' launched in 2018.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed in 2002, it allows sharing of classified military intelligence.</li> <li>• Enables technology transfers and strengthens trust for joint operations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed in 2016, it facilitates mutual logistics support like refuelling and supplies.</li> <li>• Boosts operational flexibility and interoperability during joint exercises or crises.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed in 2018, it ensures secure communication via encrypted systems.</li> <li>• Enhances real-time coordination and access to advanced U.S. military tech.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed in 2020, it provides access to geospatial data.</li> <li>• Improves precision targeting for missiles and drones, for strategic deterrence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">         • <b>Bilateral Exercises:</b> Cope-India (Air Force), Yudh Abhyas (Army) &amp; Vajra Prahar (SF), Tiger Triumph (Tri-Services)          • <b>Multilateral Exercises:</b> MALABAR, Tarang Shakti, RED FLAG and RIMPAC.          • Since 2008: India has purchased:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C-17 Globemaster (Boeing) and C-130J Super Hercules (Lockheed Martin)</li> <li>• P-8I Poseidon (Boeing) maritime reconnaissance aircraft &amp; ASW capability</li> <li>• Harpoon missiles</li> <li>• Apache &amp; Chinook helicopters</li> <li>• M777 howitzers</li> <li>• MH-60 Romeo helicopters (Sikorsky Seahawk)</li> <li>• MQ-9B UAVs (General Atomics) - Sea Guardians &amp; Sky Guardians</li> </ul> </p>
ICET  Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4th stage of Industrial Revolution : CET (AI, 6G communication, Big Data) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China already dominate these sectors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2022 : Announced Framework with Biden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies</b> is a framework agreed upon by India and the U.S. for cooperation on critical and emerging technologies in areas including artificial intelligence, quantum computing, semiconductors and wireless telecommunication.</li> <li>• It was launched in <b>January, 2023</b> to strengthen their strategic partnership and drive technology and defence cooperation.</li> <li>• Mr. Modi and Mr. Biden first announced the framework on the sidelines of the <b>QUAD meeting in Tokyo in May 2022</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Focus Area of iCET

- Trusted technology partners
- Build supply chains
- Support co-production and co-development
- Expand tech partnership and cooperation between their governments, businesses, and academic institutions.
- Supporting the development of a **semiconductor ecosystem**.
- Strengthening cooperation on **human spaceflight**.
- Advancing cooperation on development in **5G and 6G**.
- Adopting **OpenRAN network technology** in India.
- Setting up a **research agency partnership** to drive collaboration in areas like **AI**.
- Developing **common standards** in AI.
- Developing a **new defence industrial cooperation roadmap** to accelerate technological cooperation for **joint development and production**.
- Developing a roadmap to accelerate defence technological cooperation and ‘innovation bridge’ to connect defence startups.

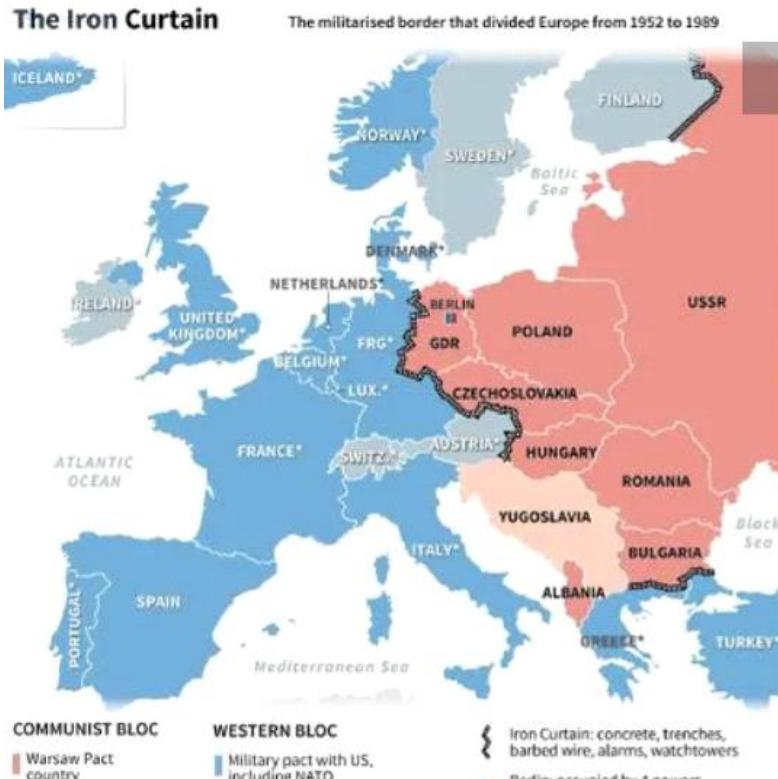
- Achievement of iCET so far

- India and the U.S. have made “**significant progress**” in several key areas identified for collaboration since the launch of iCET.
- The two countries have already put in place the **Quantum Coordination Mechanism**, launched a **public-private dialogue (PDD)** on **telecommunication** to drive collaboration in **OpenRAN, 5G and 6G**, and held “important exchanges” on **AI and Space**.
- In March 2023, India and the U.S. signed an MoU on establishing a **semiconductor supply chain** that paved the way for creating a **semiconductor sub-committee**.
- On the defence front, the two countries concluded a mega deal for **GE F414 jet engines** to power **LCA Tejas Mk2**.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, a new initiative to advance cutting-edge technology cooperation, known as the <b>India-U.S. Defence Acceleration Ecosystem (INDUS-X)</b> has been launched.</li> <li>INDUS-X aims for <b>operationalizing the 'Defence Innovation Bridge'</b> under the Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET).</li> <li>The two countries have also established a <b>Strategic Trade Dialogue</b> to <b>remove regulatory "barriers"</b> and <b>review existing export control norms</b> to take forward strategic technology and trade collaborations envisaged under iCET.</li> </ul>
Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 : India signed the Security of Supplies Arrangement (SOSA) with the U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures priority access to defence goods and services, enhancing supply chain</li> <li>Strengthens U.S.-India defence ties</li> </ul> <p> Under SOSA, the US and India will <b>provide reciprocal priority support to each other for goods and services that promote national defence</b>. It will "<b>enable both countries to acquire the industrial resources they need from one another to resolve unanticipated supply chain disruptions to meet national security needs</b>", the US Department of Defense (DoD) said in a statement.</p> <p><b>India is the 18th SOSA partner of the US.</b> While SOSA, according to the DoD, are an important mechanism to <b>strengthen interoperability</b> with US defence trade partners, it is <b>legally non-binding</b>. The DoD has been working to conclude another agreement with India, the <b>Reciprocal Defence Procurement (RDP) Agreement</b>, which will be <b>binding</b>.</p> <p><b>RDP Agreements are intended to promote rationalisation, standardisation, interchangeability, and interoperability of conventional defence equipment with US allies and other friendly governments.</b> The US has signed RDP Agreements with 28 countries so far.</p> </li> <li>India trying For RDP sign (Reciprocal Defense Procurement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>legally binding bilateral pact aimed at promoting rationalization, standardization, interchangeability and interoperability of conventional defense equipment</li> <li>Negotiations began in 2023</li> </ul> </li> <li>India Officers deployed as Liaison Officers (Work with USA Command) <p><b>MOU ON LIAISON OFFICERS:</b> The Memorandum of Agreement regarding the Assignment of Liaison Officers is a progression on a decision taken earlier to <b>increase information-sharing</b> between India and the US, and to <b>post Indian armed forces officers in key strategic US Commands</b>. India will deploy the first Liaison Officer to the <b>US Special Operations Command headquarters in Florida</b>.</p> </li> </ul>

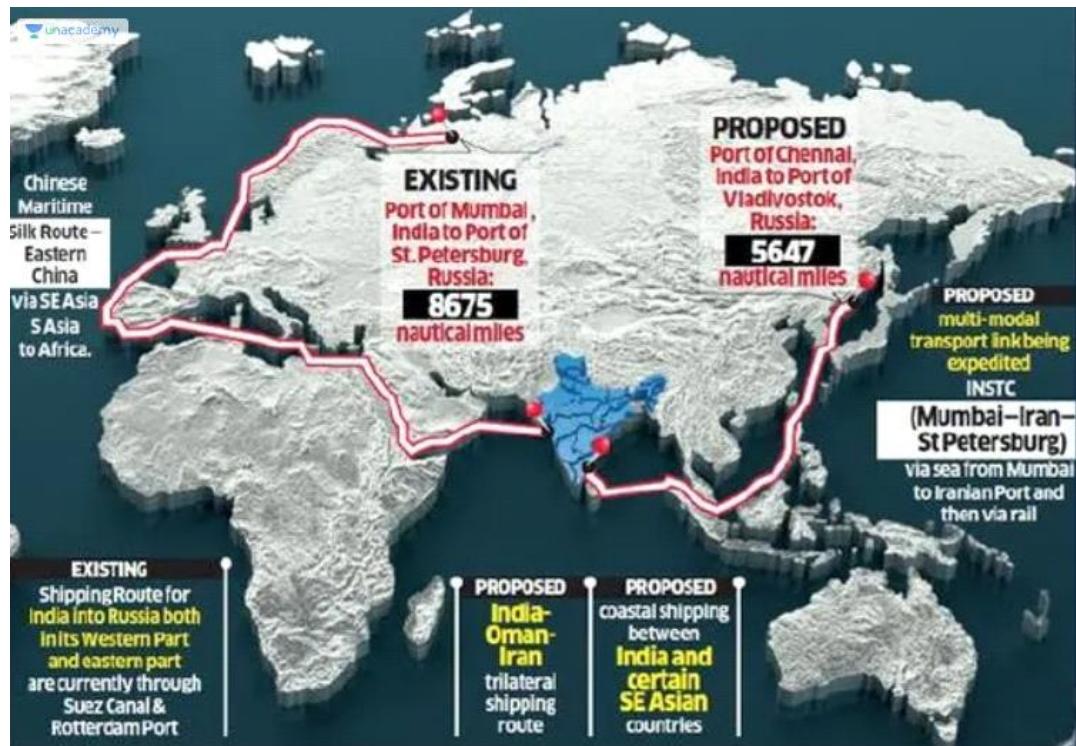
# L30 Russia and Ukraine

03 April 2025 02:41 AM

RUSSIA RELATION	
USSR Map	<p>• 1922 to 1991 : Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</p>  <p>1 RUSSIA 2 ESTONIA 3 LATVIA 4 LITHUANIA 5 BELARUS 6 UKRAINE 7 MOLDOVA 8 GEORGIA 9 ARMENIA 10 AZERBAIJAN 11 KAZAKHSTAN 12 TURKMENISTAN 13 KYRGYZSTAN 14 TAJIKISTAN 15 UZBEKISTAN</p> <p>• 1947-1991 Cold War era : Separated by Iron Curtain (Physical Barricade)</p> <p><b>The Iron Curtain</b></p>  <p>COMMUNIST BLOC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Warsaw Pact country</li><li>Socialist but non-aligned</li></ul> <p>WESTERN BLOC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Military pact with US, including NATO</li><li>* Marshall Plan beneficiary, OEEC member</li></ul> <p>Iron Curtain: concrete, trenches, barbed wire, alarms, watchtowers</p> <p>Berlin: occupied by 4 powers Wall built in 1961</p> <p>Militarily non-aligned</p> <p>Sources: AFP, "Histoire du XXe siècle" by S. Bernstein and P. Vitz</p>

India USSR Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1947-1971 : India followed Non alignment and maintained relation with USSR           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Vijay : Liberate Goa from Portugal -&gt; Soviet union supported India</li> <li>• A cordial relationship with India that began in the 1950s represented the most successful of the Soviet attempts to foster closer relations with Third World countries.</li> <li>• 1955: Jawaharlal Nehru visit to the Soviet Union and Khrushchev's return trip to India in the fall of 1955.</li> <li>• 1955: Khrushchev announced that the USSR supported Indian sovereignty over the issue of <a href="#">Kashmir and Goa</a>.</li> <li>• 1962: Soviet Union declared its <a href="#">neutrality during Sino-Indian war</a>.</li> <li>• 1962: Soviet Union agreed to transfer technology to co-produce the <a href="#">MiG-21 fighter jet</a> in India, which the Soviet Union had earlier denied to China.</li> <li>• 1965: Soviet Union served successfully as a peace broker between India and Pakistan during the war – <a href="#">Tashkent Agreement</a>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1971-1991 : During Bangladesh war : Russia backed India against USA threat           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1971: <a href="#">Treaty of Peace and Friendship</a> and support during the Indo-Pak War.</li> <li>• Support to <a href="#">India's Military Modernization, Nuclear and Space Program</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Russia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country spanning Eastern Europe and North Asia.</li> <li>• It is the largest country in the world</li> </ul> 
India Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration in Modernizing Military, Nuclear and Space Program : Key Supplier</li> </ul>

Relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defence &amp; Atomic Energy cooperation</li> <li>• Su-30 MKI Fighter Jet</li> <li>• T-90 Battle Tank</li> <li>• BRAHMOS Cruise Missile</li> <li>• Nuclear Powered Submarine – INS Chakra</li> <li>• Aircraft Carrier: INS Vikramaditya</li> <li>• S-400 Triumph Air Defence Missiles</li> <li>• Ak-203 Assault Rifles</li> <li>• Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant</li> <li>• Gaganyaan Mission</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Partnership : Russia sees India as Global Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010: Strategic Partnership was elevated to the level of a <b>Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership</b>.</li> <li>• 2012: Russia supports India's intention to seek full membership of the <b>NSG</b> and other multilateral export control regimes like the <b>MTCR, Australia Group and Wassenaar Arrangement</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
India-Russia Far East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siberia Region : Russia Far East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large area, Very small population, Need Investment from India (Fund and Project)</li> <li>• <b>Eastern Economic Forum 2019:</b> India's focus on <b>Russian Far East - 'Act Far East' Policy</b> - A \$1 billion Line of Credit for the development of the resource rich region.</li> <li>• India opened a consulate in <b>Vladivostok</b> in 1992, the first country in the world to do so.</li> <li>• In the decades since, its interest in the Far East region, especially its oil and gas reserves, has grown.</li> <li>• Indeed, back in 2001 India's <b>ONGC</b> acquired a 20 percent stake in the <b>Sakhalin Reserves</b> and over the last couple of years Indian companies have started announcing investments in the Russian Far East.</li> <li>• In December 2017, for instance, <b>Tata Power</b> announced that it had secured a \$4.7-million mining license for a <b>thermal coal mine in the Kamchatka peninsula</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Project : Concessional Investment by Indian Govt</li> </ul> <p>The map illustrates various maritime routes connecting India and Russia. The 'EXISTING' route is shown as a red line from Port of Mumbai, India to Port of St. Petersburg, Russia, covering 8675 nautical miles. The 'PROPOSED' route is shown as a red line from Port of Chennai, India to Port of Vladivostok, Russia, covering 5647 nautical miles. Another proposed route is indicated as a red line from Mumbai to Iran via INSTC. The map also notes the 'Chinese Maritime Silk Route – Eastern China via SE Asia S Asia to Africa'.</p>



NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established : April 4, 1949, via the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington, D.C.</li> <li>Purpose: Collective defence -&gt; Article 5 states attack on one member is an attack on all             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring mutual security.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Membership: 32 countries as of April 2025, with Finland (2023) and Sweden (2024)</li> <li>Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.</li> <li>Militarisation -&gt; Divided the Nation             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an intergovernmental military alliance.</li> <li>It was set up in 1949 by the western countries.</li> <li>32 member states – 29 European, 2 North American &amp; Turkey.</li> <li>It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• Article 5 : Principle of Collective Defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA used NATO to invade Afghanistan</li> </ul> <h2>WHAT IS NATO'S ARTICLE 5?</h2> <p>COLLECTIVE DEFENSE IS THE HEART OF THE NATO ALLIANCE.</p> <p>“ THE PARTIES AGREE THAT AN ARMED ATTACK AGAINST ONE OR MORE OF THEM IN EUROPE OR NORTH AMERICA SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN ATTACK AGAINST THEM ALL ”</p> <p>ARTICLE 5, THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY, WASHINGTON D.C. 4 APRIL 1949</p> <p>IF AN ALLY IS ATTACKED, EACH AND EVERY OTHER NATO MEMBER WILL COME TO THEIR DEFENSE</p>	



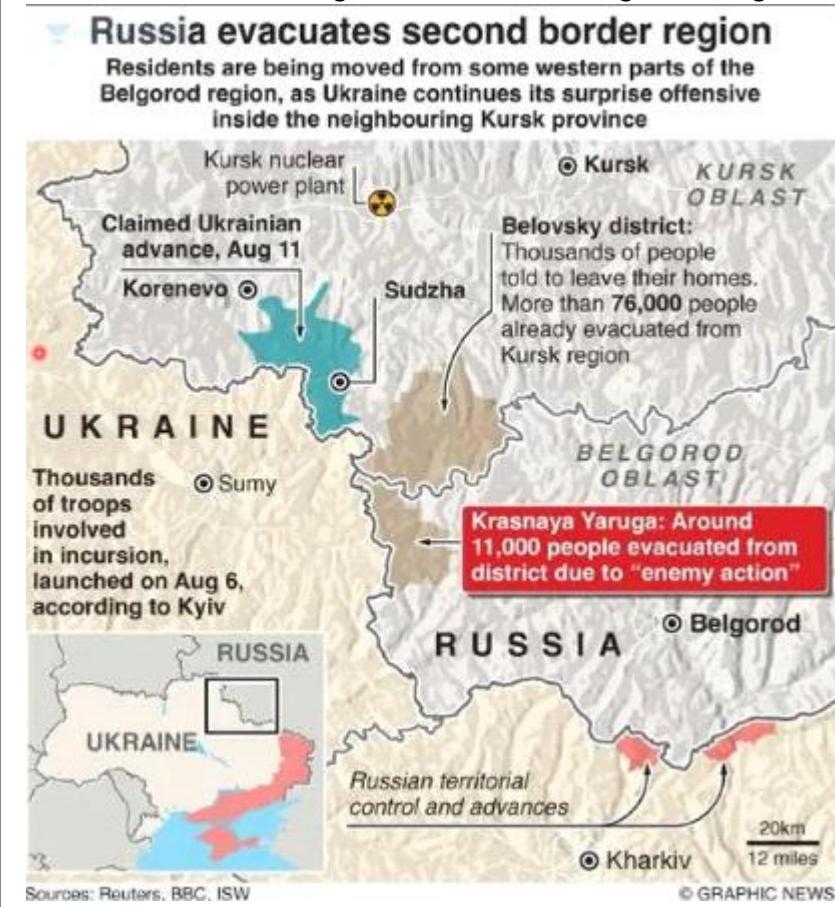
- Sweden to join NATO



Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soviet Period: Joined the USSR in 1922 after the Bolshevik victory           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• faced the Holodomor famine (1932-33), killing millions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Independence: Declared independence from the USSR on August 24, 1991           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirmed by referendum; capital is Kyiv.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Post-1991 Challenges: Struggled with corruption, economic transition           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public hated Russian influence</li> <li>• Orange Revolution (2004) + Euromaidan (2014) pushed for democracy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Origin of conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2014 : Russia Established EAEU to rebuild Soviet Era           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukraine (Pro West) Denied the invitation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2014 : Conflict started after Russia annex of Crimea           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimea strategic because of Port and Naval Base</li> <li>• Sea of Azov (connected with Black Sea via Kerch Strait)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Russia Punished by G7, Removed from group and Sanction applied</li> <li>• Donbass : Russia supported rebels in East Ukraine</li> <li>• Target Transport, Water, Power, Bank, Critical info Infrastructure</li> </ul>
Russia Ukraine War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021 : Zelenskyy -&gt; Ukraine stated asking for NATO and EU Support</li> <li>• 2021 : Putin ordered -&gt; mobilisation of large troupes near Ukraine Border and Belarus</li> <li>• 2022 Feb : Invasion of Ukraine by Russia           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reason Given : Ukraine is under Fascist leader</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Which Ukrainian regions is Russia annexing?</b></p> <p>Four partially Russian-controlled regions of Ukraine - <b>Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhia</b> - will be incorporated into Russia following 'referendums' held in the regions, the Kremlin has said.</p>  <p>The map illustrates the current status of Ukraine's regions. The partially controlled areas (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, Zaporizhia) are shaded orange, while the annexed Crimea is shaded red. The map also shows the location of Kyiv, Belarus, Poland, Moldova, Romania, and Russia. The Black Sea and Sea of Azov are labeled at the bottom right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2025 : Russia Ukraine war still going on</li> <li>• Ukraine being small and weak still fought Russia           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from West (USA , UK, Germany, France)</li> <li>• Funds, Weapons, Intel and Training</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Russia Economy weakening (Because of Internal problem and External Sanctions           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian Banks and company assets under Sanction</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Russia Military is outdated -&gt; Russia started struggling           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplied by China, Iran, North Korean troops</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Crisis of War : Food Crisis and Global Supply Chain Disrupted</li> </ul>

- UN Intervened -> Black Sea Grain Deal -> To not target Grain ships
- Turkey assisted food chain with help of Bosphorus strait
- Ukraine attacked Kursk region -> Russia evacuating border regions



- War tactics used :
  - Russia : Artillery, Cyber Warfare, Drones, Hybrid Warfare
  - Ukraine : Defensive Fortifications, Drone Strike, Territorial Incursions

India Position on War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India Discouraged War : Sided Peace           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advised Russia : This is not time of war, Hurting whole world, Need to end war</li> <li>• Urge both side to end the war</li> </ul> </li> <li>• But -&gt; India never criticized once -&gt; Pro Russian           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India abstained to vote against Russia (UN, UNGA, UNHRC, UNESCO)</li> <li>• Russia violated UN Charters (Act of aggression) -&gt; Still silent / Ignored</li> <li>• Reason : Realistic approach               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ India need Russia for Oil, Military support</li> <li>◦ Nothing change even if we criticize -&gt; No leverage in India side</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• India Bypassed Western Sanction : India follow Independent Policy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We do not follow Unilateral Sanction</li> <li>• Russia became Number 1 supplier of Oil</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Payment issue : Debt of \$50-60 Billion           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unbalanced trade Import &gt; Export</li> <li>• Led to focus of De-Dollarisation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Modi visit to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral Tarde jumped : because of Oil</li> </ul>

The visit concentrated more on bettering the economic and trade relationship –

- Increasing bilateral trade to \$30 billion.
- Promoting the use of national currencies in trade.
- Develop connectivity by expediting work on the Chennai-Vladivostok (Eastern Maritime) Corridor and the International North-South Transport Corridor.
- Increasing cooperation in space and energy sectors.
- The two sides also discussed several ways to deepen military and military-technical cooperation by focusing on joint research and development, co-development and joint production of advanced defence technology and systems.
- The two sides also agreed to encourage joint manufacturing of spare parts, components and other products in India.
- Agreement to facilitate further trade and investment projects in the Russian Far East Region and promote cooperation in the study of polar environments and their variability by sharing resources and data; logistics in polar regions; joint research; exchanges of personnel; and participation in international programmes and projects in the polar region.

• Zelensky Blast Modi visit in Russia -> Modi went to Ukraine

• India gifted BHISHM Cube to Ukraine : Portable Mini ICU

The Prime Minister's upcoming visit to wartime Kyiv underscores India's position of neutrality in the conflict. During his previous stop in Moscow, Modi described Russia as an "all-weather friend" and commended President Vladimir Putin for reinforcing bilateral ties over the past two decades despite the West's efforts to isolate the Russian leader since the onset of the conflict.

However, Modi's Moscow visit drew sharp criticism from Zelenskyy, who labelled it a "huge disappointment and a devastating blow to peace efforts."

Zelenskyy's remarks came on a particularly tragic day when a Russian missile struck a children's hospital in Ukraine, impacting young cancer patients.

In a post on X, Zelenskyy expressed his dismay, stating, "It is a huge disappointment and a devastating blow to peace efforts to see the leader of the world's largest democracy hug the world's most bloody criminal in Moscow on such a day."

• Modi visited Ukraine, Poland : India Central European Foray

For much of its recent history, Central and Eastern Europe have been victims of great power rivalry. But unlike in the Mackinder era, they now have greater agency in writing their own destiny and reshaping regional geopolitics

**Does Prime Minister Modi's visit signal a break from India's traditional foreign policy stance on Ukraine?**

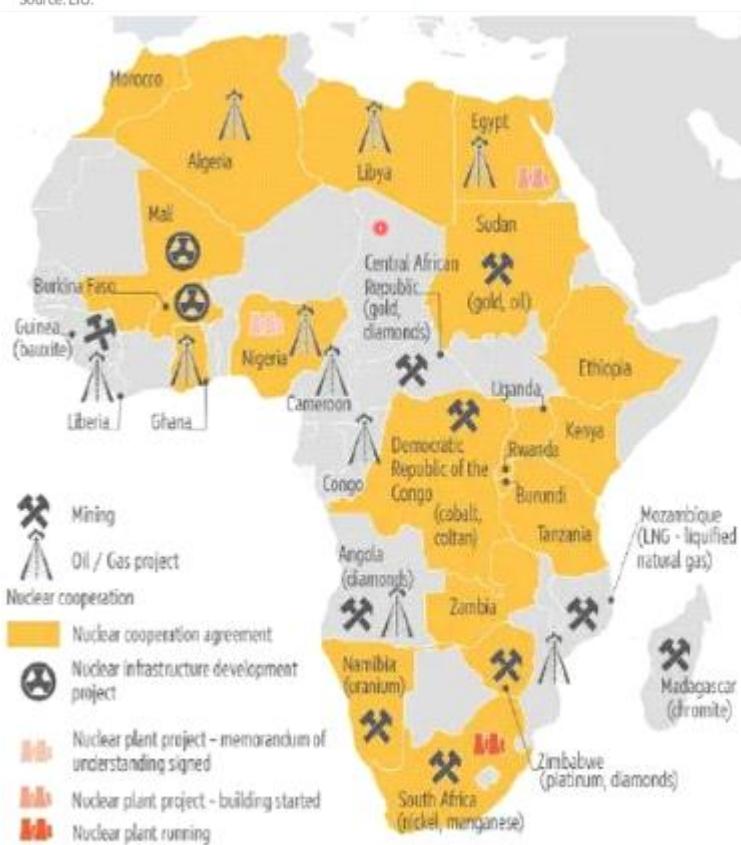
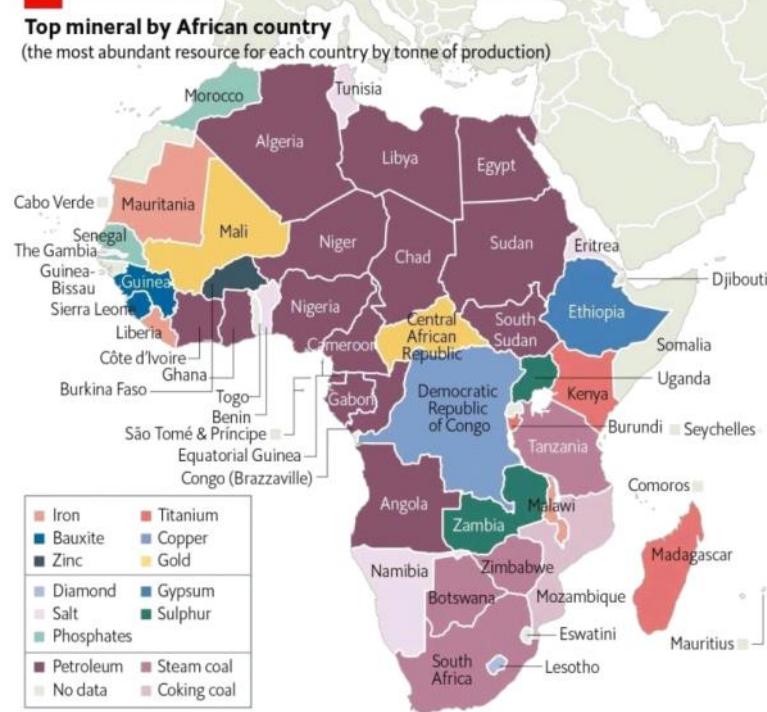
This is certainly not a continuation of India's traditional foreign policy stance. India was close to the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Ukraine was born after the fall of the USSR in 1991, but India's affection for the Soviet Union, and later Russia, did not extend to Ukraine.

This is not dissimilar to India's relations with Poland, the country the prime minister visited on Wednesday and Thursday. During the Cold War, when Poland was a Warsaw Pact member, three Indian PMs visited the country — Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955, Indira Gandhi in 1967, and Morarji Desai in 1979. But after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, and with Poland moving away from post-Soviet Russia and closer to the West, India has not found much time for the country.

# L31 Africa, Latin America

03 April 2025 02:41 AM

AFRICA RELATION	
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 54 Countries are present in Africa : 1.4 Billion People<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mineral Rich -&gt; Zone of great Power Competition</li><li>• Yet backward -&gt; Looted by Colonial Powers, traded as slaves</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Map of Africa showing regional divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Northern Africa (Yellow)</li><li>Western Africa (Light Blue)</li><li>Central Africa (Orange)</li><li>Eastern Africa (Green)</li><li>Southern Africa (Pink)</li></ul> <p>Key countries labeled on the map include: MOROCCO, ALGERIA, LIBYA, EGYPT, SUDAN, CHAD, NIGER, MALI, MAURITANIA, CAPE VERDE, THE GAMBIA, GUINEA-BISSAU, SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA, BURKINA FASO, GHANA, NIGERIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, GABON, ANGOLA, ZAMBIA, NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA, ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE, TANZANIA, KENYA, UGANDA, RWANDA, BURUNDI, COMOROS, SEYCHELLES, SOMALIA, ETHIOPIA, SUDAN, SOUTH SUDAN, Eritrea, Djibouti, and South Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Natural Resources</li></ul>



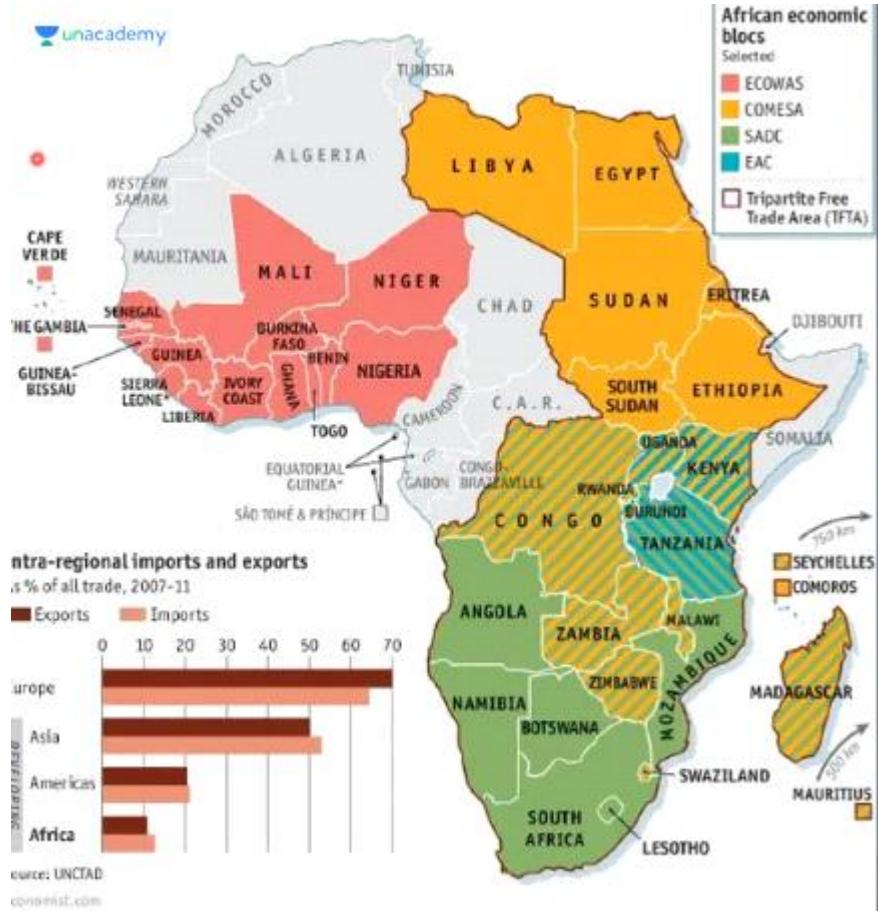
#### • Critical Mineral Reserves



#### Africa Regional Groupings

- ECOWAS : Economic Community of West African States
  - promotes economic integration in West Africa.
- SADC : Southern African Development Community,
  - focuses on regional development in Southern Africa.
- EAC : East African Community,
  - enhances cooperation among East African nations.
- COMESA : Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa,
  - aims for a free trade area in the region.
- CEN-SAD : Community of Sahel-Saharan States,
  - fosters economic unity in the Sahel-Saharan region.
- ECCAS : Economic Community of Central African States,
  - drives integration in Central Africa.
- AMU : Arab Maghreb Union,
  - seeks unity among North African Maghreb countries.
- IGAD : Intergovernmental Authority on Development,
  - addresses peace and development in the Horn of Africa.





India Africa Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Times : Age old history of People, Trades and Investment</li> <li>• Connected via Indian Ocean           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vasco da Gama knew about India by navigating across Africa</li> <li>• Indian Trader in Africa helped him finding India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• India have high Diaspora in Africa           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specially in East and Southern Africa</li> <li>• Indenture Labour System increased the Indian population in Africa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## INDIA - AFRICA IN NUMBERS

GATEWAY  
HOUSE



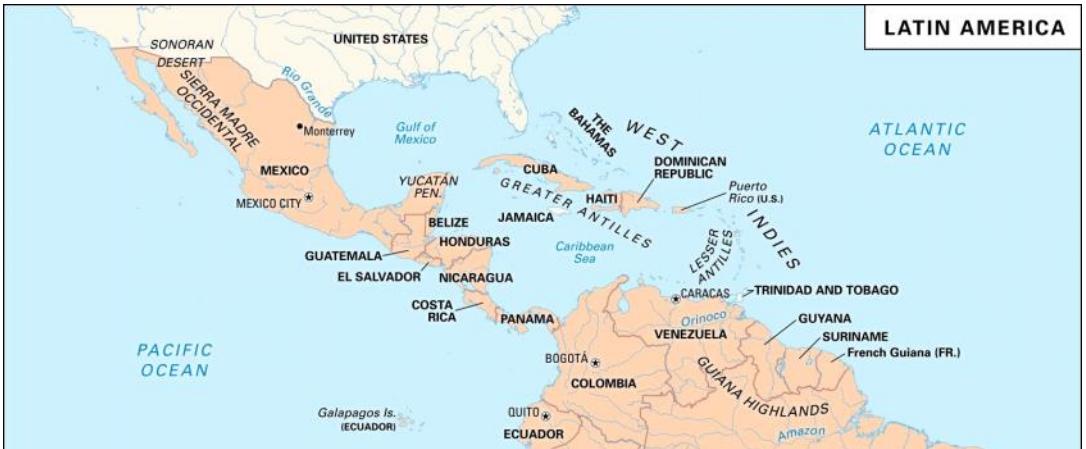
- Indian Automobile Industry present in Africa
- Indian Pharma and Healthcare sector in Africa Lifeline
  - Key supplier of critical medicines and drugs
- Pan-African e-network Project: e-Vidyadhar & e-Arogya Bharti
  - By APJ Abdul Kalam : Use satellite to share education
- South-South Co-operation — Voice of the Global South Summit
  - To generate view of African Country, raise issue of global south
- G20 membership for AU pushed by India
- India-Africa Forum Summit (2008, 2011 & 2015)
  - IAFS by Manmohan Singh bring back relation -> inconsistency
- More Focus on East Africa And Southern Africa
- India trying to increase influence in West and Central Africa

Problems in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrorism and Radical groups</li> <li>• Epicenter Shift: Sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Sahel, now accounts for over 50% of global terrorism deaths, surpassing the Middle East.</li> <li>• Major Groups: Boko Haram (Nigeria), Al-Shabaab (Somalia), Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), ISIS-West Africa, and Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) are key players.</li> <li>• Conflict Link: Over 90% of terrorist attacks occur in conflict zones, exploiting instability in countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger.</li> </ul>
China ahead India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Forum of China Africa Cooperation FOCAC             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide loans, Investment -&gt; Capture influence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- It was established in 2000 to formalize the strategic partnership between China and African nations.
- A summit is conducted every three years, with the host alternating between China and an African member.
- The FOCAC counts 53 African nations as its members – the entire continent except Eswatini, which has diplomatic ties with Taiwan against Beijing's "One China" Policy.
- The African Union Commission, the continental bloc tasked with ensuring cooperation and economic integration across its member countries, is also a member.

• Outcome of FOCAC 2024 :

- Chinese leader Xi Jinping pledged over \$50 billion in financing for Africa over the next three years.
- Over half of that will be in credit, he said, with \$11 billion "in various types of assistance" as well as \$10 billion through encouraging Chinese firms to invest.
- He also promised to help "create at least one million jobs for Africa".
- The Chinese leader pledged \$141 million in grants for military assistance to the continent as well. Beijing would "provide training for 6,000 military personnel and 1,000 police and law enforcement officers from Africa".

LATIN AMERICA RELATION	
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to South America + Central America + Caribbean Belt (West Indies)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between Pacific, and Atlantic Ocean : Critical trade routes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Panama Canal : Connect Pacific and Atlantic           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dried out + Trump statement to threaten heavy charges by Panama</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 



LATIN AMERICA

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### Indian relation

- Even after long distance -> We have strong Diaspora present
  - Indentured labour transfer by Colonial power
  - Indian Community: Caribbean, Suriname, Guyana
- South-South Co-operation:
  - NAM : Non Align Moment -> Inclination to work together
  - Development
  - Climate Change
- Food Security and Agro Cooperation
  - Food Security & Agriculture Co-operation
  - Under India's development partnership initiative, New Delhi has extended 35 lines of credit to partners such as Bolivia, Cuba, Jamaica, Guyana, Honduras, Suriname, Nicaragua.
  - Credit of nearly \$900 million was provided under these lines and the Indian side has completed 21 projects in the region.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need of Reforming global financial &amp; multilateral structures           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Like : UN, WB, IMF</li> <li>• Both country same thinking : outdated and controlled by West Powers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Need of diversifying the Global Supply Chains           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India latin America working on alternative trade and markets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Trade bw India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quite Significant : Potential to Increase further           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Influence and Close ties</li> <li>• Trade between the two regions was worth nearly \$50 billion in 2022-23.</li> <li>• India has also opened <b>two new embassies</b> in the region in Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>• India currently <b>imports crude oil</b> from Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Guyana.</li> <li>• Latin America is a big source of <b>gold, lithium, copper, edible cooking oils and mineral concentrates</b> and also for <b>wood</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Guyana Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guyana discovered Oil deposit -&gt; Venezuela claimed half country           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can affect Oil markets (Price and Supply) -&gt; India import from both</li> <li>• 30% of Guyana are of Indian Descent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <p>The map illustrates the Essequibo region, which is a disputed area between Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname. The region is highlighted in green and yellow. Venezuela claims the western part (yellow), while Guyana claims the eastern part (green). The map shows the Orinoco River flowing through the region. Other countries like Brazil, French Guiana, and Suriname are also shown. An inset map shows the location of the dispute in South America. A legend at the top right defines symbols for Essequibo claimed by Venezuela (diagonal stripes), Oil field (black square), Exclusive economic zone claimed by Guyana (dashed line), International boundaries (solid line), Territorial sea claimed by Venezuela (dotted line), and Disputed boundaries (dash-dot line).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modi Visited Guyana</li> </ul>

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday arrived in Guyana, the **first visit to the South American nation by an Indian PM in 56 years**.

Modi was received by President Irfaan Ali and more than a dozen cabinet ministers. After the G20 Summit in Brazil, **Modi is set to participate in the second India-CARICOM Summit**. He will also address the National Assembly of Guyana and meet the **Indian diaspora which comprises nearly 40 per cent of the country's population**.

**Indira Gandhi visited Guyana as India's Prime Minister in 1968.** In April 2023, External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar visited Guyana and three other Latin American countries: Panama, Colombia and Dominican Republic. He is the first Indian foreign minister to have made a bilateral visit to these nations.

He will also pay respect to **one of the oldest Indian diasporas**, which **migrated more than 185 years ago**, and engage a fellow democracy with an address in Guyana's parliament.

According to the MEA, there are around **3,20,000 people of Indian origin in Guyana**.

#### Outreach to Guyana

In recent times, India has significantly enhanced its engagement with Guyana. It supplied two **HAL-228 aircraft under a line of credit** and provided **solar lighting** for about 30,000 indigenous communities.

As many as **800 Guyanese**, including President Ali, are the alumni of **Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)**, a capacity-building platform of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

India's outreach to Guyana is based on the **vast economic potential** the tiny nation carries. According to the International Monetary Fund, **Guyana's economy grew by 62.3 per cent in 2022, the highest real GDP growth in the world in that year**. After the **recent discovery of oil reserves**, **Guyana has become a significant contributor to the world crude supply**.

India, whose **import dependence on crude oil surged 87.7 per cent** in 2023-24, has spent nearly \$132.4 billion on importing fuel. New Delhi sees **Guyana's rich oil reserves as an opportunity, particularly for diversifying its fossil trade**.

Acknowledging this, the MEA said, "Guyana is, as you know, on the cusp of an economic and developmental transformation with major discovery of oil and gas. We hope to partner them in a number of fields including in hydrocarbons... It is the fastest growing economy in the world and we will have opportunities for partnering [with] them in diverse fields."

#### Last Frontier to Strategic priority

Resources Present

- Lithium Triangle
- China building BRI to control Mines and Supply Chain

### The Lithium Triangle

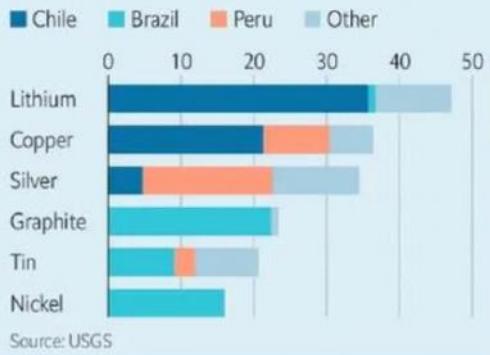
53% of the world's lithium ore reserves are located in a geographical area that encompasses northern Argentina, northern Chile and southern Bolivia.



### Material wealth

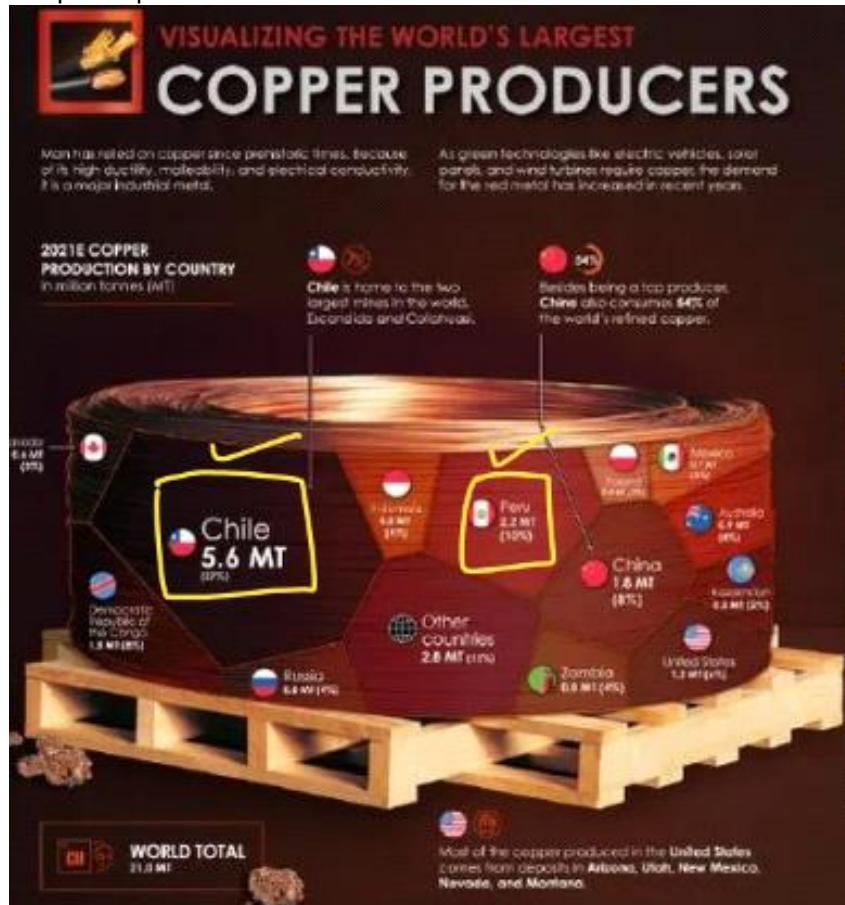
Latin American countries with the largest reserves

January 2023, % of world



2

- Cooper Deposits



- KABIL : Secure Lithium Mine in Argentina

- Scouting critical Earth mineral for India

- In Jan 2024, India signed an agreement for Lithium Exploration & Mining Project in Argentina.
- This is the first ever lithium exploration and mining project abroad by a Indian Government owned company.
- KAMIL will start exploration and development of 5 lithium brine blocks located in the Catamarca province of Argentina.



Grouping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BASIC : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latin America (Brazil): A coalition of Brazil, South Africa, India, and China,</li> <li>• Formed in 2009 to coordinate climate change positions, emphasizing sustainable development and economic growth over strict emissions cuts.</li> <li>• India Views BASIC as a platform to protect developing nations' rights to growth, resisting Western pressure on climate policies while pushing for technology transfers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• IBSA : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A trilateral group (India, Brazil, South Africa) launched in 2003 to foster South-South cooperation,</li> <li>• Focusing on democratic values, trade, and poverty alleviation IBSA Fund.</li> <li>• India: Sees IBSA as a unique democratic alliance to amplify Global South voices, distinct from broader groupings, with emphasis on sectoral collaboration like agriculture and defense.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BRICS : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An economic bloc (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) since 2010</li> <li>• Aimed at boosting emerging economies' global influence, trade, and investment, with Brazil leveraging it for regional leadership.</li> <li>• India: Considers BRICS a counterweight to Western dominance, enhancing economic ties and geopolitical clout, though wary of China's influence within the group.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an intergovernmental organization aimed at the promotion of sustainable development of the Amazon Basin.</li> <li>• Member Countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.</li> <li>• ACTO is an example of the only socio-environmental block in Latin America.</li> <li>• The Belem Declaration, 2023: It recognizes indigenous knowledge as a condition for biodiversity conservation. It calls for ensuring full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making and public policy formulation processes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- Caribbean Nation Grouping Summit
  - In **Nov 2024**, the Prime Minister of India chaired the 2nd India-CARICOM Summit in Georgetown, Guyana, alongside the Prime Minister of Grenada, the current CARICOM Chair.
  - The **1st India-CARICOM Summit** was held in **2019** in New York.
  - CARICOM is a grouping of **21 countries**: 15 Member States and 6 Associate Members including both island states and mainland territories like Suriname and Guyana.
  - CARICOM was founded in **1973** with the signing of the **Treaty of Chaguaramas** by four founding members of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.
  - PM Modi proposed **7 key pillars** to strengthen ties between India and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Seven pillars listed by the India form the acronym **C-A-R-I-C-O-M**.
    - C: Capacity Building
    - A: Agriculture and Food Security
    - R: Renewable Energy and Climate Change
    - I: Innovation, Technology and Trade
    - C: Cricket and Culture
    - O: Ocean Economy and Maritime Security
    - M: Medicine and Healthcare
  - Mr. Modi also said that “to promote the **five Ts** — trade, technology, tourism, talent, and tradition.

# L32 Internation Organisation

03 April 2025 02:41 AM

UNITED NATIONS	
Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Earlier : Treaty of Versailles (End of WWI)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Created League of Nation -&gt; Failed to prevent WWII</li><li>• Misused by British and France to humiliate Germany</li></ul></li><li>• UN -&gt; Established in 1945 : After WWII</li><li>• Primary Role : Bring Peace and Stability, Prevent Wars<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War.</li><li>• It is currently made up of 193 Member States.</li><li>• The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter – UN Charter.</li></ul></li><li>• UN Charter -&gt; Member Country maintain sovereignty of Territory<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No UN member can be aggressor, Russia attack on Ukraine</li></ul></li></ul>
Objective of UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UN Charter : Welfare</li></ul> <p>The main objectives of UN are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintaining international peace and security</li><li>• Promoting human rights</li><li>• Fostering social and economic development</li><li>• Protecting the environment</li><li>• Providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict</li></ul>
Structure of UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General Assembly: One vote each; deliberates global issues, adopts resolutions.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All 193 member states</li></ul></li></ul>

- Security Council (UNSC) : maintains peace, authorizes force or sanctions
  - Elite Club, Given most power -> Veto power to Reject
    - Use misuse for self interest
  - 15 members : P5 permanent -> U.S., Russia, China, UK, France
  - 10 rotating : Elected every 2 year, No Veto
    - India held 8 terms, last 2021-2022
  - Responsible for Peace and Stability, Prevent War, Negotiation, Nuclear Disarmament, UN Peacekeeping
    - Economic Sanction, Tech Sanction, Authorize use of Forces
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): Coordinates economic, social, development
  - Every 3 years election -> 54 members. Think tank for Welfare
- International Court of Justice (ICJ): settles legal disputes between states
  - 15 judges elected for 9 year terms, based in The Hague.
  - Use : Member country dispute + Legal Advisory role to UN
- Secretariat : Manages daily operations, staff worldwide.
  - Led by the Secretary-General (currently António Guterres);
  - Executive body -> Implement
- Trusteeship Council : Oversaw transition of territories to independence.
  - Now largely inactive, Seize to Exist



**General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.



**Security Council**

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.



**Economic and Social Council**

The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.



**Trusteeship Council**

The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII, to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.



**International Court of Justice**

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America).



**Secretariat**

The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.

- Specialized Agencies: autonomous bodies linked via ECOSOC for specific mandates.
  - Includes WHO, UNESCO, IMF

## India and UN

- Historical : Never violate UN Charter
  - 170+ Indian Soldiers died working in UN troops
- UNITE AWARE : Application for Situational Awareness + Intel + Reports
  - Location based risk assessment

- Committed to the UN Charter
- Stand against colonialism and apartheid
- Global South Leader: NAM & G77
- Human Rights Champion
- One of the largest Troop Contributing Country (TCC) to UN Peace Keeping Forces
- Climate Change: CBDR Principle at UNFCCC
- Agenda 2030: SDG Targets
- Counter-Terrorism: CCIT, UNSC 1267 Sanctions Committee
- Nuclear Disarmament: Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan
- UN Democracy Fund

UN Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdated -&gt; Stuck in 1945 -&gt; Need for reforms           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdated Structure</li> <li>• Changed geopolitical environment</li> <li>• Powerplay in UNSC</li> <li>• Divisions Among the P5</li> <li>• North-South Divide</li> <li>• Inequitable economic &amp; geographical representation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India and other country need to become Permanent Member           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is today at the forefront of efforts on UN reforms, including expansion of the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories to reflect contemporary realities.</li> <li>• India along with Brazil, Japan and Germany formed the G4 in 2005 to demand UNSC reforms.</li> <li>• Coffee Club - opposition to the possible expansion of permanent seats in the UNSC. Under the leadership of Italy and Pakistan it aims to counter the bids for permanent seats proposed by G4 nations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• UN Reforms Agenda           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN reform is a long drawn process which encompasses 5 key issues:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Categories of membership</li> <li>2. Question of veto power held by the P5</li> <li>3. Regional representation</li> <li>4. Size of an enlarged UNSC and its working methods</li> <li>5. Relationship between the UN &amp; IGOs</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- UN reform is a long drawn process which encompasses 5 key issues:
  1. Categories of membership
  2. Question of veto power held by the P5
  3. Regional representation
  4. Size of an enlarged UNSC and its working methods
  5. Relationship between UNGA & UNSC
- Inclusion of new members is part of this reform process.
- Any reform of the Security Council would require the agreement of at least two-thirds of UN member states, and that of all the Permanent Members of the UNSC enjoying the veto right.

• Issues in Reform

- Verbal Support for India's Permanent Membership to UNSC from USA, Russia, UK & France.
- China is opposed to UN Reforms.
- Text-based negotiations needed.

G20



•  
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्  
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Origin of G20

- Started with G7 group -> become G8 (Russia)
  - Crimea attack-> G7 (Russia Removed)
- 1997-98 : Asian Financial Crisis
- 2007-08 : USA Financial Crisis
- 2009 : Top economies brought together -> form G20
  - To deal with global economy stabilization

- The G20 forum was established in 1999 by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of 7 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S. following the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis.
- It was elevated to the level of Heads of Government/State in 2008 following the 2007-08 Global Financial Crisis.
- In 2009, G20 was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”.

Member of G20

- 19 Countries + 2 Groups (EU and African Union)



## G20 TURNS G21

The African Union, the 55-member bloc of African nations, is now a permanent member of the G20. The group now comprises 19 countries and two regional organisations.

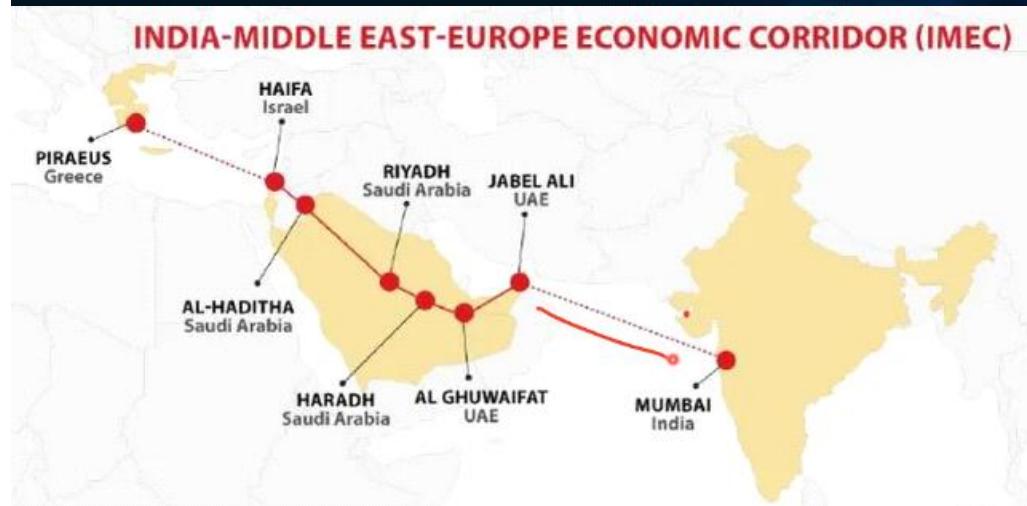


There has been no official confirmation yet, but the gathering is expected to be renamed as G21

Indian G20 Summit 2023

- African Union (AU) admitted.
- New Delhi Declaration: Consensus between West v/s Russia & China
- IMEC Corridor : Funded by G7

- India, USA, Saudi Arabia, UAE, European Union, France, Germany and Italy to establish the India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC).
- The IMEC is being envisioned as a network of transport corridors, including sea lanes, railway lines, power grids, digital cables & green hydrogen pipelines.
- The project is a part of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment (PGII) launched by the G7 countries as a counter to China's BRI.



- Global Biofuel Alliance :

- India-led grouping came together to give impetus to the production and use of biofuels, an alternative to fossil fuels like petroleum and diesel.
- The effort for which was spearheaded by India, USA, and Brazil, has been launched with 9 initiating members – India, the US, Brazil, Argentina, Bangladesh, Italy, Mauritius, South Africa & UAE – while Canada and Singapore are observer countries.
- The GBA has emphasized that its focus would be to develop 2G Ethanol.

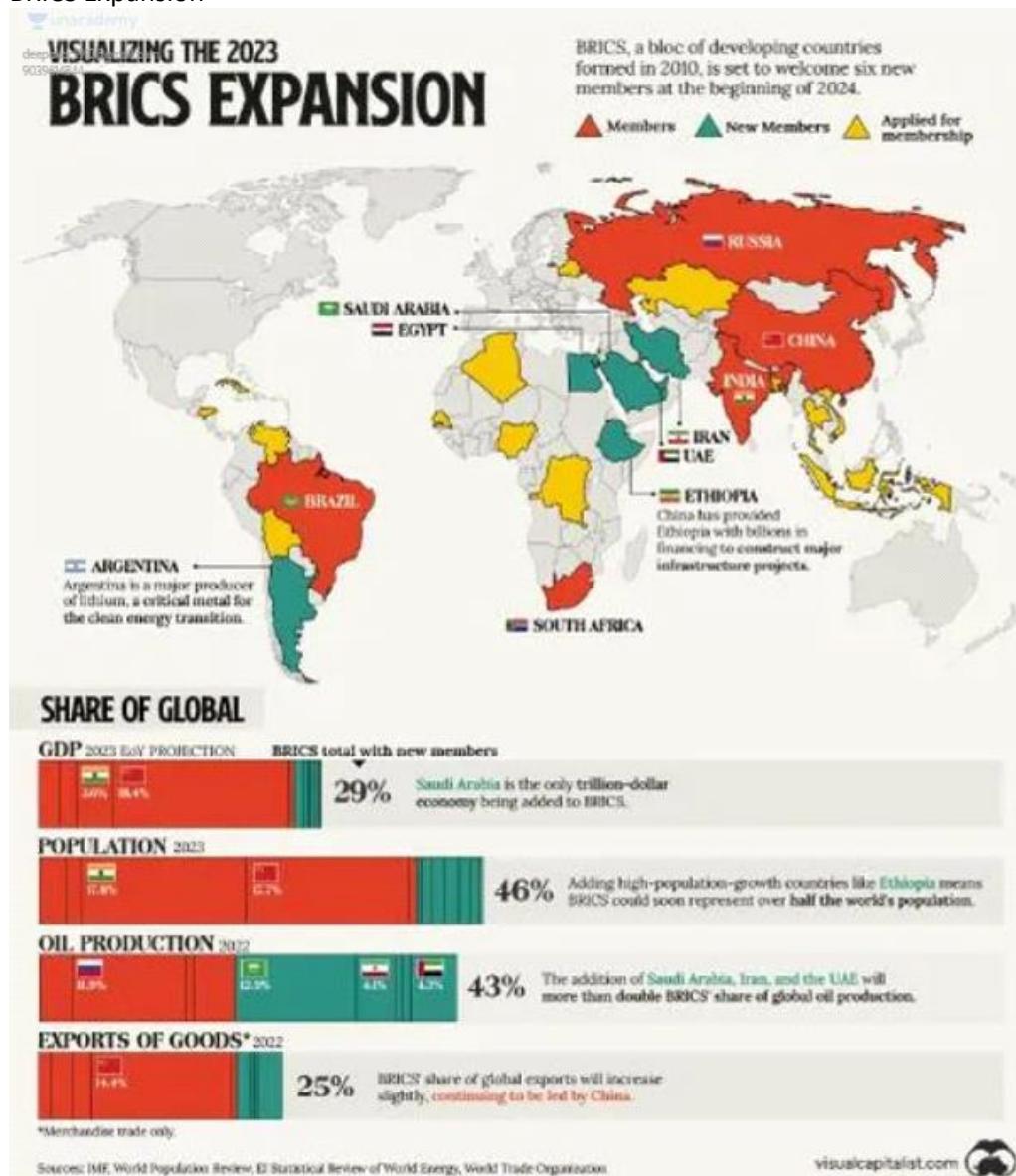
## BRICS



Origin of BRICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started as BRIC as EU was declining, and these 4 were emerging economy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenge West Financial and Banking System</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2006 : First formal meet -&gt; Established group</li> <li>• 2008 : USA Financial Crisis and Recession</li> <li>• 2009 : First BRIC Summit           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2001, then Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill coined the acronym BRIC to describe the four emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China.</li> <li>• The grouping was formalized during the first meeting of BRIC Foreign Ministers on the margins of the UNGA in New York in 2006.</li> <li>• The first BRIC Summit was held in 2009 at Yekaterinburg, Russia.</li> <li>• In 2010, South Africa formally joined the association making it BRICS.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
BRICS Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Development Bank NDB           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative for WB, Voting Share very low in WB</li> <li>• HQ : Shanghai</li> <li>• Equal Share and equal vote for everyone</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Founding Member Countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">"The membership shall be open to members of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Agreement of the New Development Bank. It shall be open to borrowing and non-borrowing members." (Agreement on the New Development Bank, Article 2)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  BRAZIL <small>Jul. 3, 2015</small> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  RUSSIA <small>Jul. 3, 2015</small> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  INDIA <small>Jul. 3, 2015</small> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  CHINA <small>Jul. 3, 2015</small> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  SOUTH AFRICA <small>Jul. 3, 2015</small> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contingent Reserve Arrangement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative of IMF, Without Condition of IMF</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BRICS Submarine Cable : Secure Digital Connectivity</li> </ul>
15th BRICS Summit 2023 Johannesburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 new Members approved           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership expanded</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Membership expanded
- 6 new member countries approved
- It amplifies the group's representation across West Asia, Africa, and South America.
- Full membership took effect on January 1, 2024.

• BRICS Expansion



16th BRICS  
Summit 2024  
Kazan

- India China Ladakh Issue
- Local Currency used in Trade

The most recent **BRICS summit**, the 16th such gathering, took place in **Kazan, Russia, in October 2024** and was hosted by Russian President **Vladimir Putin**.

At the summit, member states discussed **strengthening local currencies** and **boosting non-dollar transactions**, attracting criticism from US President-elect Donald Trump who threatened BRICS countries with "**100 percent tariffs**."

At the BRICS summit in Kazan, Russia in October 2024, 13 countries were invited to become BRICS partners, meaning they are on the path to full membership in the near future.

Nine of these 13 nations accepted the invitation. The remaining four did not give a formal response as of the end of 2024. These were Algeria, Nigeria, Turkey/Türkiye, Vietnam.

## BRICS expands with new partner countries. Now it's half of world population, 41% of global economy

IAEA	<p>International Atomic Energy Agency</p> 
Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Peacefull use of Nuclear Energy : Civilian purpose</li><li>HQ : Vienna, Austria<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an intergovernmental organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.</li><li>It was established in 1957.</li><li>Though established as an autonomous organisation, independently of the United Nations through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute, the IAEA reports to both the United Nations General Assembly and UN Security Council.</li><li>Headquarters: Vienna, Austria.</li><li>The IAEA has 178 member states, with India being one of the founding members.</li></ul></li></ul>
Function of IAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Safety Security Standards : Enforce NPT<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.</li><li>It applies nuclear safeguards – consisting of monitoring, inspection, information analysis, and other activities – to verify that nuclear activities remain peaceful and detect and deter their diversion, including to weapons-related purposes.</li><li>In particular, the IAEA implements comprehensive safeguards agreements mandated by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which serve as a first line of defense against nuclear weapons proliferation.</li><li>IAEA assists its Member States and promotes the exchange of scientific and technical information between them.</li><li>IAEA enhances national, regional, and international capacities to respond to nuclear and radiological incidents, which is essential to minimizing their impact.</li></ul></li></ul>