

7th February 2021

International relations

India has set benchmark for negotiations with Pakistan. India wants Pakistan to make sincere efforts to address "terrorism" only then negotiations will start.

On the other hand, Pakistan states that India should get obsession it had with "Mumbai attacks" and "Parliament attacks".

On the other hand, hyper realist from both the sides, regard war as the only solutions. But no two "nuclear states" has fought the "full-fledged war", need is to understand each other positions and negotiations is the only solutions.

It may be noted that "Friends can be change not neighbours".

WTO

After the 2nd world war, a no. of countries in order to promote the International trade in the year 1948 sign an agreement called GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) which is not much effective as the provisions were not binding in nature. It also lacked "institutional framework". There was no dispute settlement body and issues like "intellectual property rights" and "services" were not discussed in that.

On 15th April 1994, under the Marrakesh Agreement the member nation decided to convert GATT into world body as such WTO came into existence on 1st January 1995.

It's objective include -

- ① Implementation of Trilateral agreement b/w the member nations.

- ② It's a forum for negotiations b/w the member states
- ③ WTO is also responsible for reviewing "trade policy" of member states.
- ④ WTO also provides for disputes settlement body.
- ⑤ It also negotiates with IMF for trade policy.

Main agency of WTO is the ministerial conference which is convened after every 2 years, it also has a "dispute settlement body".

"Principles on which WTO is based include" -

① "Most favoured nations status" - This status would be conferred by member states to depoliticise the international scenario so that free movement of goods and services:

② Principle of national treatment → if Customs

duty is collected on goods collected it should not be discriminated against domestic goods.

③ principle of tariff Binding -

The members nations should be unanimously decide what tariff should be imposed on goods imported and this should be implemented by all of them. ~~the world~~

This principle is mainly for the purpose of "preventing the member states from taking protectionist measures".

④ Prohibition on Quantitative Restriction -

As to this principle, the members nations do not have the right to impose quantitative restriction on the goods imported.

The most debated issue in WTO is the farm subsidy. The developed nations with wide

resource based provide subsidy to the farmer, because of which Agricultural goods of these countries haven't edge in the international markets. The agricultural goods with developing nations hardly compete with them because we have restricted resource base.

WTO has addressed these concerns and stated that an amicable solution would be found that, no time period has been set.

WTO has divided farm subsidy into 3 categories.

- ① AMBER BOX → (enhancing agricultural production)
- ② BLUE BOX → (enhancing exports)
- ③ GREEN BOX — (enhancing livelihood of farmers)

India comes in AMBER BOX and BLUE BOX

but is responsible for supporting

Green Box subsidy.

Developing nations also linked Intellectual Property rights with hell concerns, WHO has addressed this issue, but no time period has been set for this solution.

India and UNSC

Recently, India became non-permanent member of UNSC with a big majority as India secured 184 votes of 192 ballots.

India's tenure starts from January 2021 and this is the 8th time that India has become

Non-permanent member of UNSC.

The Priority of India at UNSC has been spelt out as "NORMs" (New orientation for

Reforming multilateral system)

under NORMs the objectives are five fold to

use →

- ① Innovative solutions for progress.
- ② To effectly combat international terrorism.
- ③ To reform multilateral system.
- ④ To meet new challenges.
- ⑤ To promote international peace & security.

⑤ To use technology with human face, it means enhancing the ease of living.
for attaining the five fold objective, there is
five fold Approach →

- ① Samvadh (communication)
- ② shanti° (Peace)
- ③ ~~sh~~ sahyog (cooperation)
- ④ samman (Dignity | Respect)
- ⑤ samridhi° (prosperity)

This would pave India way for securing Permanent birth at UNSC for which India has been aspired since 1992.

Democratisation of UN is essential, as today UN is unable to deal with some of the International conflict in an effective manner.

(Reasons of India ~~being~~ ^{should be} member of UNSC)

- ① It's an irony that UN which is based on democratic principle that biggest democracy of world that is India is not it's member.

② The representation of developing world is highly restricted, India as a ~~permanent~~ ~~member~~ leader of developing countries should be member of UNSC.

③ ~~more over, restrictions left~~

③ more over, representation of Asia is only restricted - through china.

Arguments in favour of India

④ India has been part of number of UN peacekeeping missions.

② In 1955-56, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit of India was elected as chief of UN General Assembly when UN was responsible for forming "Atoms for Peace" to prevent the misuse of nuclear weapon, Indian scientist Homi Jhangir

Bhabha was its 1st secretary general.

A significant role has been played by Mansueta in the UN convention of

Human Rights. A big contribution has been made by "Shashi Tharoor" in

UN secretariat also. Vijay Nambiar was

Chief of staffs of UN.

~~Roadmap~~

(As far as the road block concerns) →

① The permanent member of UN, they don't want their clout to be diluted.

② china → As china does not want to surrender its role of sole representative of Asia. As contender for the post include, India and Japan with both of them china has territorial dispute.

③ The roadblock also due to coffee club members which include Italy and Pakistan, they themselves do not qualify for the post but act as spoilers.

Another method of democratization of UNSC, would be to take away veto power and subject UNSC to majority vote.

As far as representation is concern it is imperative to give representation to Latin America and Africa who hardly has

representation in UNSC.

one can also say, informally that permanent platform of UNSC has expanded, as the arrangement under which it is entering into agreement is P5+1, where 1 is Germany.

India - Bangladesh Relations

Bangladesh created in 1971. There were

3 main reasons of separation of Bangladesh

from rest of Pakistan —

① cultural difference is greater than religious difference, Although both entity share same religion but culture were diff.

② Pakistan was dominated by Punjab Province, which tries to impose its will on other province.

③ Geographical continuity b/w east and west Pakistan was lacking.

The cessionist activity in 1960s grew in east pakistan and the AWAMI LEAGUE headed by Mujibin Rahman demanded a limited degree of autonomy from rest of Pakistan, which is rejected by Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

But in the 1970s, AWAMI LEAGUE won a majority in east Pakistan and made fresh demand for autonomy. When this demand was rejected it led to the formation of "Mukti Bahini" for liberation of Bangladesh.

India intervene in this crisis for

3 main reasons →

- ① Influx of Refugees from east Pakistan on Indian territory.
- ② flanked by east and west Pakistan from both sides, it was never strategically good for India.
- ③ A formal request was also made by Seikh Mujibin Rahman to intervene in that matter.

India's accused by Pakistan of slicing its territory but intervention by India is essential as the atrocities created by Pakistan military was manifold and it would have been resulted into humanitarian crisis.

But before entering into this was India, ensured secured of its territory by signing friendship Agreement with Russia.

When Bangladesh was liberated Pakistan
lost not only its face but also its

territory ~~but~~ as east Pakistan was largest
Province, Pakistan also lost half of its
market.

Entry of Bangladesh in UN was delayed
for 3 years by China

TINBIGHA CORRIDOR

It was a big dispute b/w India and
Bangladesh. Bangladesh ~~was~~ ~~engaged~~

~~Diagram~~ enclave Dahagram is

embeded in Indian territory is
separated by a piece of land which is
as small as foot ball team called tinbigha
which is under control of India.

Bangladesh wanted access through Tinbigha for Dahagram, but India fear was that the region Kuchibari maybe alienated from India.

In year 1992, India threw a good gesture, provided tinbigha as a lease to Bangladesh. Initially 12 hr access was given, but later on 24 hr access was given to Bangladesh, but tinbigha was monitored by BSF. India claims that 21,750 Acres of territory is embedded inside Bangladesh in form of 111 Indian enclaves, on other hand Bangladesh claims that 51 Bangladesh enclaves of 2950 Acres is embedded in Indian side.

In the year 2015, this matter was settled under the swapping arrangement of enclave in the land boundary Agreement.

And people of these area given choice to become citizen of India or Bangladesh.

WATER DISPUTES

① Farrakka Barrage → It was establish by India in 1968 to prevent the Kolkata harbour from silting and make it navigable for ship. It was initially opposed by Pakistan but now is opposed by Bangladesh. As India is accused of regulating the flow of river Ganga.

The Joint River Commission is establish by both sides in 1977, under which 98,000 cusecs of water, India share will be 40,000 cusecs and Bangladesh share will be 58,000 cusecs.

This was revised in 1983 and finally expired in 1988.

India's suggested to recharge the water of river Ganga by the water of river Brahmaputra and for this purpose canal would be constructed which would pass through Bangladesh, but Bangladesh rejected this arrangement calling it legally unjustifiable, technically not feasible and ecologically disasters.

② River Teesta Disputes →

River Teesta originates in Sikkim, passes through West Bengal and

entry Bangladesh in north-western

region called Teesta flood plain area

which is fertile region of Bangladesh,

contribute 14% of total food

production.

India has established a storage facility at Gonardaba on this river which is ~~responsible for~~ ~~accordance to~~ opposed by Bangladesh and entering agreement for sharing the water of this river, was reached in year 2011 but has not been implemented.

Sheikh Hasina on her visit to India in 2017 stated that water issues b/w India and Bangladesh should be resolved in same manner as enclave dispute.

But the biggest impediment is the consent of west Bengal govt.

as water is a subject of state list.

③

Muhani River -

It originates in tripura and is responsible for marking the riverine boundary b/w two countries.

Over the years, this ~~river~~ ^{river} has changed its course due to which an ISLET (char) on the surface land has developed which falls on the Indian site, but is claimed by people of Bangladesh as Muhari has changed its course.

Newmore Island Dispute →

This island was formed in the Bay of Bengal due to deposition of sediments and has area of 2-12 sq km depending on the rising and receding tides.

India notified this island and informed Bangladesh about this. The dispute erupted in 1980 when India hoisted tricolor on it, as Bangladesh considered ~~to be~~ it as its own island. It is called Purvasha Pn west Bengal and South Talpatti Pn Bangladesh. The main issue was maritime boundary b/w two sides was not properly demarcated. A settlement of maritime boundary happened in 2014.