

I.R

G.S. II

40-70 marks



3-4 Qns

Prblems

10-12 Qns.

TOPICS:

Concepts & Terms in IR

Overview of I.F.P.

Israel - Palestine Issue

India - South East Asia / East Asia

India - Japan, Vietnam, Australia

South China Sea Issue

India - Africa

SOURCES:

- 1) Newspaper - Hindu or I.E - Make own notes - Don't rely on exclusively booklets, websites
- 2) Textbook - International Relations - McGrawHill

Qn: India & Japan at the systemic level are coming closer. Discuss / Critically examine.

CONCEPTS & TERMS

Alliance: written formal agreement between 2 / more countries.

A ↔ B

* Common values

i) Political - (Democracy) ^{forex:}

ii) Economy - (closed, open)

Domestic, Trade
self suff. based.

iii) Culture - (religion) - Buddh

(Nowadays an important factor)

↳ When A offers B an ^{alliance} agreement,
it provides Security Umbrella;
B in turn offers Access to its Markets.

Alliances are tools of foreign policy used by powerful countries.
'A' is always powerful country.

'Powerful' country means:

⇒ Politically stable - key

⇒ Economically strong

⇒ Militarily powerful

Having pol. institutions of governance in place. [Parl., EC, constitution etc.]

✓ Only when we have economic growth we will get into diplomacy for further resources.

✓ Also then we need to check if our competitor gets them which they shouldn't ⇒ Hence military strength development.

Imperialism: Policy where one country tries to control political & economic system of other country.
Why?

i) Need of resources from them

ii) Market to sell

Technique to do Imperialism:

Colonialism.

Eventually Imperialism leads to colonialism. Ex: British Colonialism.

FIC - 1st 100 years - Took resources
- Them - I.R - Dump finished products - Market.

↳ Alliances are UNIDIMENSIONAL.

SECURITY UMBRELLA.

Ex: 1999 - NATO - U.S. created

This alliance.

1955 - Warsaw Pact - Russia
cap. of Poland

created this Alliance -

WTO - Warsaw Treaty organisations.

↳ USSR & U.S. → Power politics.

Strategic Partnerships:

A ↔ B - After threat assessment done i
common values this part. is made

How is it diff. from alliance?

→ common values, deepen co-ordination - But each country is capable of protecting themselves.

Def: Agreements one step less than Alliance - No Security Umbrella

Except that everything is true -

Hence MULTIDIMENSIONAL.

↳ Economy

↳ Tech

↳ culture

↳ Defence component

commercial - selling arms - not security umbrella. Ex: India - Japan

has Strategic Partnership agreement

↳ Economy - Small City

↳ Tech - Bullet Train

↳ culture - Buddhism

↳ Defence - US - 2 Amphibious aircraft

INT-NAVAL EXERCISE:

Is an exercise of navies of 2 or more countries.
- No agreement

- i) Location - water
- ii) Try to predict futuristic _{duration} hypothetical scenario's
- iii) To tackle that - both countries will share with each other their OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES.

Why share? & synergise.

To synchronise efforts in future - prepare for future eventualities.

Another reason:

→ One country tries to showcase its NAVAL PRODUCTS.

Ex: Russia - Pak Naval Exercises

→ To est. Commercial Relationship

NAVAL PATROLLING:

- ↳ To address specific problems that countries face.
- Ex: ▷ Piracy in Sea; ▷ Smuggling [Somalia, Africa]

↳ Done predominantly for

Prevention on **DETERRENCE**

means 'to prevent'

↳ No showing of operational procedures.

INTELLIGENCE:

- ⇒ 'Means' INFORMATION
- ⇒ Heart of Foreign policy decision making
- 2 ways to obtain information:

1] Covert Intelligence:

gathered secretly without knowledge of that country) — secretive / classified in that country too by intelligence agency (for India: RAW)

2] Overt Intelligence:

Gathered openly —

easily available - done by talking / discussion with people - DIPLOMACY - done by IFS officers. Ance of India.

Openly available - just have to pick it - process & analyse for decision making.

CONFLICT VS WAR

conflict: are basically due to misunderstanding which may lead to violent clashes - Not declaratory - just happens - could lead to war

war: happens when

sovereignty of a country is threatened / violated - deliberately harm.

↳ Declaratory in nature - By one state or another.

H. Work:

work
game?

Section A / Part A

chapter 1 & 2

50-60 terms - Remember thoroughly.

OVERVIEW OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

→ Why need to know History?

↳ To see if they have

HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

↳ Countries having historical consciousness may / may not use its past in Foreign policy

Ex: Germany has it - doesn't use it

Israel has it - uses it extensively

Case study to understand:

"RAMAYANA"

Hanuman -

goes to Sita - gets message - records - brings back home

Diplomats -

goes to countries - gets & record msgs & bring back home

INFORMATION AGENTS

Hanuman - when talking to Raavan - when travelling out starts with Praise will do power projection for Ram - Also happened in ancient India - Ex: Chola -

- Economic power - Labour capabilities - US Coercive Power to seek desired behaviour.

POWER PROJECTION

Hanuman was now too diplomats not killed & came are safe & can come back home. back home.

"DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY"

→ Hanuman is India's 1st Diplomat.

→ India is a historically conscious country.

H-Work:

Section A / part B

Chapter 1 - 4.

MODERN TIMES

1945 → After WW-II

↳ Russia & U.S - Super powers.

→ In WW-II Russia & U.S didn't fight against each other but against other common enemy - At the end both US & Russia emerged superpowers. Strong & capable.

→ But, France emerged as victorious power but weak power

but part of powerful enemy Germany winning side

↳ British - too victorious
power ; part of winning side
but weak power; decolonisation.

why WW-II happened?

Bcos of WW-I - bcos of
the way WW-I was resolved-

↳ so they create a body to
resolve WW-II peacefully to
prevent WW-III

"UNITED NATIONS"

→ Very maturely, US & Russia
after WW-II, announced they
will not have military conflict
even though they are capable
bcoz of the responsibility to
maintain peace (moral obligation)

→ But the urge to fight
still continues bcos - there can't
be TWO SUPERPOWERS - urge
to sole dominance - leading to

COLD WAR

↳ No war yet No peace
bcoz of moral obligation urge to dominance

U.S	Russia
capitalist	Communist
"ideological fight"	

If we try to create a world
where one's ideology dominates
countries - then the base country
also dominates.

Ex: when communism dominates -
Russia dominates.

when capitalism dominates -

U.S dominates

World became "BIPOLAR"
Communism Vs Capitalism

"IDEOLOGICALLY DIVIDED"

→ In such a situation, in 1947,
India was ~~broke~~ born. India needed
to choose between two:

↳ If we choose -
US / Russia - It will tell us everything
to do in a certain way - political,
diplomatic, military, economy, etc..

• In both cases we will NOT
BE INDEPENDENT - negate the
past (we fought against British -

Indians only will decide India's policies).

→ So Nehru came up with Non-alignment



↳ Engage with both & not upset both - but no alignment.

↳ Built lists to demand from both; Get best from both.

↳ Unique thing - not to challenge bipolarity - Not ideology - Foreign policy orientation.

↳ -ve work with +ve meaning features:

1. Engaging with everybody for National Interests
2. Retain our Independence &
3. Autonomy to decide what to do.

↳ So in Foreign policy we were successful. But regarding

"ECONOMY" & "MILITARY":

↳ We prioritised Economy over Military (More money for Eco)

→ Now we had boundary problem with China.

British left Natural border

btwn Ind-China Natural feature like Hill, lake as separation.

TIBET: Buffu between India & China. Brit. had a Resident in Tibet to prevent China from advancing into India - China then was not a major threat - so Brit. didn't develop a firm border.

→ 1949 - Discussions btwn India-China began for border
→ 1953 - Discussion over.

Decided to create New Border.

→ 1954 - Panchsheel Agreement



i) In case of disputes, resolve peacefully.

ii) Both agreed to respect each other's sovereignty

iii) No interference in internal affairs.

From 1954 - border discussions continued - Army patrolling 1955-1956 \Rightarrow Indian army patrols find that China is creating infrastructure - some even coming into India's side.

1957 \Rightarrow India takes up this matter with China - asks to sit down & demarcate proper border - after infrastructure can be done - but China asked for time to consolidate their internal affairs to create ONE CHINA - India felt bad - came back silent.

1958 - still No talks

1959 - still Nothing - But they reached Tibet - Chinese told Tibetan King to get into China - but he didn't like it - liked to be independent - But China told they've been part of 2000 yrs - They used Army to suppress protesters of Tibet -

DALAI LAMA - they under him, fled to India - met Nehru - sought help - but Nehru told that he couldn't help bcs of Panchashul (no interference in internal affairs) - but allowed to stay here - Dharamsala - China became angry saying we gave shelter to their enemy - so now on it started wildly committing unconnected things.

1960 - they started thinking - that we had ulterior motive to acquire Tibet & China too. India too started thinking of China in same way - in negative sense suspicious sense - Misunderstanding developed gradually - Army border issues - verbal disagreement, spot, go back - Oct, 1962 - Big Verbal Clash - we refused to retreat - they fired - we fired back - it went on.

22-days [Oct - Nov]

INDIA - CHINA conflict

INDO-CHINA CONFLICT

Nov, 1962 - Conflict ends. But India afterwards thought about inadequate preparedness of our military due to Economic prioritisation.

1963 - So from now on, India silently started for MILITARY MODERNISATION - Equal priority for economy & military.

1964 - Nehru died ; L.B. Shastri became PM (soft spoken) - Pakistan saw our weak situation (1962 Indo-China conflict & Nehru's death)

I wanted to use this time to snatch away Kashmir -

1965 - Pak. attacks India - war broke out - We gave very strong response - we even reached Lahore in Pak. but didn't occupy to make them understand what we are - we beat them - Result of military modernisation

"INDO-PAK WAR"

1968 - Onwards, we started COVERT ACTIVITY IN EAST PAK.

Today, Bangladesh (3 sides Indian land, one side Indian water). This feared Pak - didn't understand

1970 - Pak understood that India was doing those activities - became insecure - they resorted to Pre-emptive strike (1971)

(strikes carried out on suspicion - One country attack another in suspicion that the other may attack it.)

Ex: Israel often does it. (Israelis are genuinely aggressive)

Actually we wanted this to happen

1971 - "Pre-emptive strike" -

Creation of Bangladesh. - we taught Pak also a lesson + China too - got a message - India asserted MILITARY DOMINANCE

1989-1991 ⇒ "End of Cold War"

- USSR split - Post cold war world

Now, BIPOLAR world was replaced by UNIPOLAR world - U.S - SOLE SUPER POWER.

But India told that it is not unipolar but it has now become MULTIPOLEAR. So Indian Foreign policy today stands for 'Multipolar world'. So NAM (Non-alignment) is now dead (but spirit still exist - National interest, Independence, Autonomy) as it is no more bipolar.

NAM \Rightarrow Word - Dead
Spirit / Idea - Exists.

Indian Foreign policy after post-Cold war period:

- ① Multipolar World
- ② National interests - Engagement
- ③ Independence
- ④ Autonomy.

ISRAEL -

PALESTINE

G.R \Rightarrow Britain & France doing with oil from ottoman empire (middle east or West Asia or Arab world).

Germany came as competition to B & F. Germany was unified by Bismarck - politically stable - big territory - Russia felt threat Germany - I.R - 1880s. It needed resources - started colonisation \hookrightarrow But were late into colonisation.

\Rightarrow Britain, France & Russia now felt threatened, insecure (due to IR by Germany)

\Rightarrow Hence came ALLIANCE FORMATION

1890 - 1910

- ① Germany, Austria, Ottoman, Hungary
- ② British, France, Russia

this alliance formation led to WWI.

If German (or) ① wins, they will take all oil.

② was happy to oppose Germany but not Ottoman (oil).

1914 - 1915

① → beat ② in most battles; Germany was powerful -
inflicted damages on ② as feared by ②.

1915 - ③ was insecure.

1916 - ② seeks help from U.S. against German & Ottoman.

↳ U.S. outright refused - I'm not involved in European war - ① did not do anything for us - So can't fight

↳ so ① asked atleast to support with Arms & ammunitions
- through U.S. ships from Atlantic to Boulain & France.

↳ so ①'s power increased & started hitting aggressively;

By end of 1916: ② badly dominated ① [Mainly U.S. support]

↳ reversal of 1915 end scenario.

① understood: we will win (U.S. support)

when ends → i) Ensure Germany is no more a threat
ii) Take away oil of ottoman - depose Germany -
Have monopoly on oil.

* SYKES-PICOT Agreement (1916) : (2010 prelims qn)

- secret agreement b/w Britain & France to design the future after WWI. DIVISION OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE after WWI

1917: Germany understands U.S. is the main reason for defeat & starts attacking U.S. ships.

↳ Hence U.S. declared war on Germany as retaliation.

↳ Joined - U.S. joins ② alliance.

↳ European war becomes "World War."

1918 : - ② beats ① with U.S. support.

✓ End of WW-I.

✓ U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

* 14-Points speech by U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson: (2012 qn)

Carried up with "League of Nations" to prevent WW-II.
¹⁹¹⁹
(LON)

Ottoman issues:

↳ In 1919, British & French told LON that Ottoman people are not capable of self-governance, hence requires guidance & support by victorious powers (Brit & French - mainly did this to take away oil)

↳ LON told OK. But asked How?

Mandate System:

- Mandate - means Responsibility.
 - Otteman must become the 'mandate' of B+F so that they can guide & support.
 - FDN okays this system.

Ottoman empire becomes a Mandate of B.E.F.

B & F divides Ottoman empire as per the secret Sykes-Picot agreement.

Mandate system

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graph LR
    OE[Ottoman Empire] --- B[British]
    OE --- F[France]
    B --> Iraq["Iraq, PALESTINE, Trans-Jordan"]
    B --> Syria["Syria, Lebanon"]
    F --> Syria
  
```

British

France

Iraq, PALESTINE, Trans-Jordan

Syria, Lebanon

5 New territories born out of 1 Empire

- ↳ ppl living in ottoman empire - called Ottoman Arabs
 - ↳ Now they were separately called Iraqi arabs, & yman Arabs.

Germany - Treaty of Versailles :

Versailles - a city in France.

[WW-I sowed seeds for WW-II bcos of bad method of resolution.]

This treaty was designed by Britain & French. Germany had no say in it. It felt humiliated & wanted revenge.

i) Germany - limited economic production - sufficient only to feed people - No surplus production - hence no need for resources - hence no colonisation - so B & F can get rid of its competition.

ii) Germany - small military - only enough to protect Germany - not powerful to be threat to B & F.

iii) All Germany's resources will be shared by B & F.

This point reinforces point (i).

Qn: Treaty of Versailles curtailed German's imperialism.]
- True.

⇒ When IR was going on in Europe, Nationalism (innate feeling) was also growing - love for nation.

IR - Nationalism - JEWS in Europe!

- i) Then, Jews were there in all European countries.

- ii) All Jews were economically very prosperous.

They invested their money on IR

⇒ They went to NATIONAL HOME - ZION - Temple Mount

- It was in the place called Palestine

- ↳ Home of muslim Arabs claimed by Jews

- 6 Jews justified saying

'If you read Bible - God has promised the land of Palestine to Jews' (2000 years back)- & now this is the time to go to our home. (promised land)

* 1897 - WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS in swiss - By THEODRE
Jew HERZL

- ✓ He calls all Jews to this congress to talk.

- He tells European Jews: Now is the time to go home

through ZIONISM - Political movement.

How? Rich European Jews go to Palestine - Buy land & settle in Palestine - Then poor European Jews will go & settle.

* 1891-1919 : Movement of Jews into Palestine. Zionism.

This is called "1ST WAVE" - Motive of Zionism.
(of Jewish Migration)

PALESTINE IN 1919 : (@ end of WWI)

- i) Palestinian Arabs are living here.
- ii) Since 1891, through Zionism - 1st wave - Jews had been coming inside.
- iii) Palestine was a British mandate as part of Mandate system

⇒ Now Palestinians go to British & complained of Jews.

British asked them why they were selling land to them in 1st hand but Arabs kept complaining & asked to stop their entry.

⇒ Now Britain was confused:

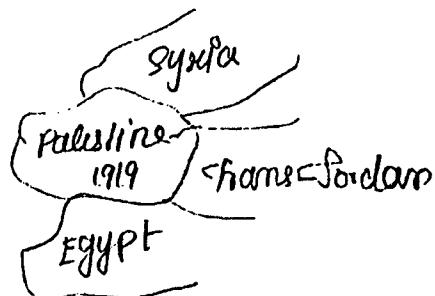
- i) If stop entry - Jews will be upset - Economy of Britain or Europe will collapse.
- ii) If not - Arabs will be upset - loss of oil - they will call for independence.

{ ETHICAL DILEMMA }

⇒ But British - "Restricted Jews entry into Palestine" - when Jews questioned, they said - it is only a restriction but not prohibition (legally in limited number)

↳ British also told they will allow illegal entry of any number from neighbouring territories.

* 1919-1945: Jews are coming into Palestine - legally & illegally



Germany :

(2019-Mains-)

1919 - Treaty of Versailles

↓
Economic decline

1929 - Great Depression ⇒ collapse

B & F put all money from I.R into WW-I - their economies went into Recession - All of them (Br & F, Russ, Germ)

1920 ↗ B & F asked loans from U.S.

to ↗ U.S. kept on giving loans
1928

↳ But B & F only could sustain - still in recession

1928 ↗ U.S. started 'why to give them' - it stopped giving loans - to concentrate on military & withdrawal of US loans economy.

1929: this led to Great Depression.

[when Europe was thus declining, U.S. was concentrating on Economy & Military - thereby in future becomes Super Power]

→ Germany was on verge of collapse - No hope

1933 : German election.

1929-33 : Election campaigning on Reviving German Economy.

'NAZI PARTY' of ADOLF HITLER also was campaigning

↳ Aggressive approach.

↳ Only Nazi can end corruption in Germany thereby
reviving economy - against opposition parties.

↳ Germans actually then were very humiliated bcos
of Treaty of Versailles - Hence 'Nazi' gets majority - 'Hitler' comes
to power.

[2018 - Nains - Qn:

Explain the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in
Germany.]

1933 : Hitler says : "We will not follow Treaty of Versailles"

His 1st DECISION

↳ LON couldn't tackle it bcos of lack of power. (That is
why UN has UNSC - lesson from here).

↳ All problems in Germany ~~were~~ because Jews - Hitler told.
They are outsiders from Palestine - but controlling German economy -

↳ So snatch their industries etc.. - lynch - kill them.

1933-39: Bad time for Jews - Beat, plundered.

1940: WW II

-
Hitler announces 'FINAL SOLUTION' to Jews problem.

↳ Identify & kill Jews - By German Army

↳ Bonded labour killing, Gas chambers, Burn alive etc..

"HOLOCAUST"

[1984 ; 2002 - In India, this term was used]

1941: US talked to British → You control Palestine where
(after Holocaust) Jews' home is there - you put restrictions of entry

so where will they go - so remove restrictions -

* 1941-45: "2ND WAVE" of Jewish migration

↳ Holocaust victims & survivors come into Palestine.

1945: "UNITED NATIONS"

what to do about Palestine?

✓ U.S told British to give Palestine to UN as B. can't solve this issue - LN only gave you Palestine - Now UN has replaced LN so give Palestine to UN.

May, 1947 \Rightarrow British hand over Palestine to UN

↳ UNSCOP - UN Special commission on Palestine - 11 members
(India too)

↳ Proposals on how to solve - by 11 members.

↳ They will be voted on UNGA assembly - max. voted proposals will be taken.

2 proposals:

① Palestine belongs to Arabs - But Jews claim it -
so let's divide the territory - ARAB PALESTINE & JEWISH PALESTINE } Partition

② Palestine belongs to Arabs only - If Jews want to live, let them live under Arabs - Federal Arab Palestine -
No partition. (Only 1 Palestine controlled by only Arabs.)

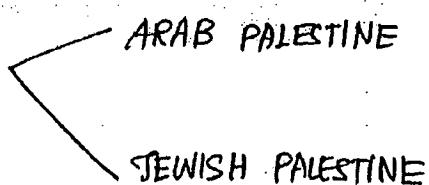
\Rightarrow Both proposals - accepted Jews.

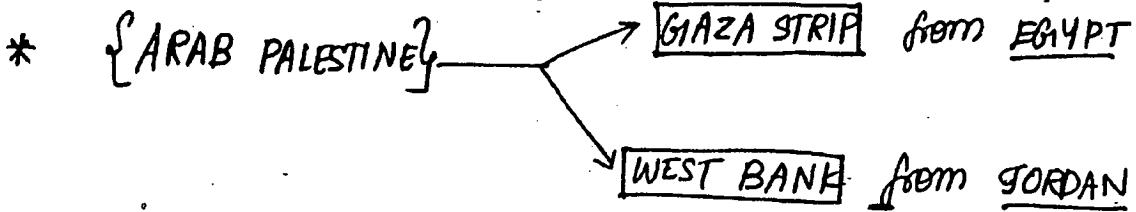
\Rightarrow Majority countries voted in favour of Partition.

\hookrightarrow World decided to Partition - "MAJORITY PLAN"

[India & some small countries - voted against partition]

2 STATE SOLUTION:





↳ U.S. → Happy about this.

* US Helps Jews



May, 1948



Jewish Palestine - ISRAEL

H.W

Section E - Part H

Chapter - 3

- Make list with all
keywords - (key)

But, * No ARAB PALESTINE in 1948.

- as other Arab countries never helped Arab
Palestinians - why? But they were upset & angry of Jewish
Palestine.

* Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan

1948 ↓ collective attack on Israel

1ST ARAB ISRAEL WAR 1948 to 1949 (UN intervention)

(Establish Arab Palestine - No - Why Israel is here - ⚡)

* 1953 - EGYPT became independent

NASSER - Head of state - friend of Nehru.

↳ Brit had private company running SUEZ CANAL even
after Brit. left in 1953 - Nasser didn't like it - so ⇒

* 1956 - DAMS ON NILE RIVER.

↳ Bought loan from British. They refused as they themselves were dependent of US, IMF for loans.

↳ Bought loan from U.S. - they too were not interested as cold war was going - resources to contain Russia.

→ So, NASSER Nationalised Suez Canal making it state body with new rules for usage. ¹⁹⁵⁶

① Any country wanting to use it must pay MORE FEES - 300% > early fees. (B & F were the main users - became angry)

② No ships of Israel will be allowed entry.

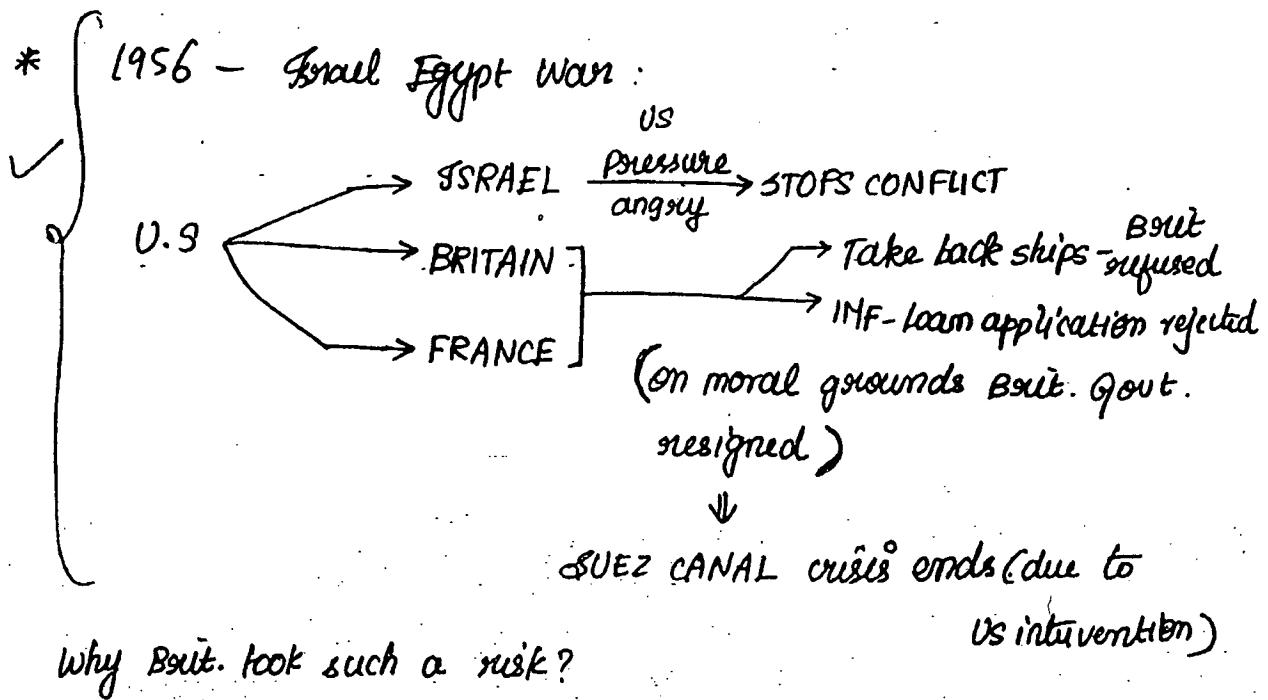
↳ To show Arab support against Israel (Israel became very angry)

1956 - Secret meeting in France -

{ BRITISH, FRENCH & ISRAEL }

↳ Israel to attack Egypt militarily after meeting.

↳ Divert attention of Egypt into war - in mean time - we will illegally occupy Suez Canal.



why Bret. took such a risk?

Due to colonial hangover thinking they were still super powers forgetting cold war & that US is the new super power boasting or literally pulling us into this issue giving them chance to come & establish their "ASSORTED US SUPREMACY" - "END DOMINANCE OF BRITISH / FRENCH" |

[2014 - mains - Qn:

what is Suez Canal Crisis? How did it end the dominance of Britain & France in international system? (15 marks)

- Answer has to incorporate every dimension

- It is 35-40 keywords.

Reasons for Jews success : (Arabs introspect)

- ① Jews had an organisation
- ② Jews had U.S. support

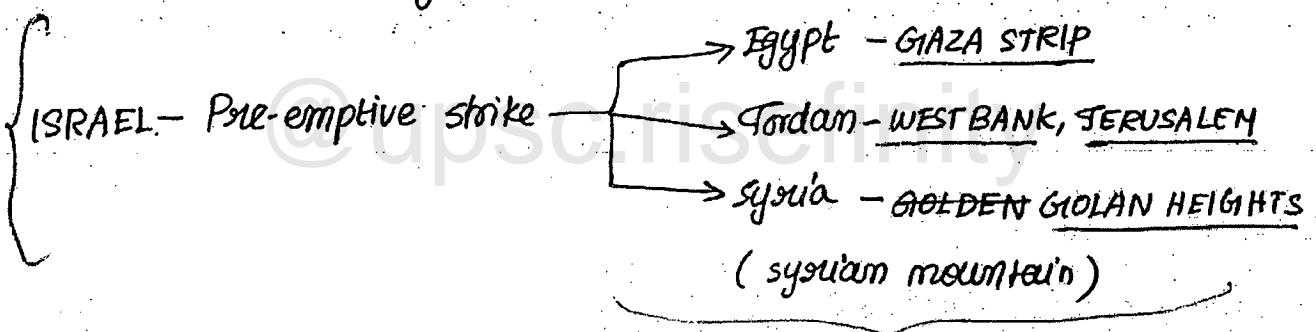
| 1964 - PLO - Palestine Liberation Organisation |

↳ Aim to militarily eliminate Israel.

| 1967 - Egypt - Military Mobilisation |

↳ Military mobilisation is a general exercise to get exposure - not necessarily for war.

↳ But, Israel feels it as threat - Makes:



Actually to be 'ARAB PALESTINE' territories.

| 1969 - PLO - Radicalisation |

↳ By chairman - YASSER ARAFAT - radical, young, extreme - to destroy Israel.

6th October, - YOM KIPPUR | - Jewish New Year in YOM
1973 WAR | FESTIVE OCCASION. | KIPPUR

PLO, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt |

6 - 10th Oct \Rightarrow Arab attack Israel.

11th - 15th Oct \Rightarrow Israel took position & finished war badly - winning big.

[In cold war, Vietnam beat US brutally - a tiny country beat so called 'super power']

\hookrightarrow Now Arabs were confused - Double mind - fight or Not again.

\hookrightarrow U.S. steps in to solve confusion:

1978 - US invites Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt |
for talks in CAMP DAVID on US (US prez. retreat) |

{ 1978 \Rightarrow Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty

EGYPT - First muslim country in the world to make peace
with ISRAEL & not support PLO

1979 - 1987 \Rightarrow PLO began to incite Palestinian Arabs in |

GAZA STRIP & West BANK |

\hookrightarrow Today Egypt signed, tomorrow others will. You ppl
will be always under Israel - never be free - those ppl
were already frustrated & this added salt.

\hookrightarrow Israel will also convert you from Muslim \rightarrow Jews.
PLO campaigned such.

{ 1987 : Palestinian Arabs Revolted against Israel
 1st INTIFADA (or) 1st UPRISING (in Arabic)

↳ People, not countries, under illegal Israeli control revolted.

↳ Israel suppressed → except 400-500 ppl hiding all

* HANAS, 1987 :

↳ 1st organisation after 1st INTIFADA

↳ Aims to militarily eradicate ISRAEL

↳ Formed by hidden, escaped Palestinian Arabs.

* Now HAMAS + PLO - 2 organisations against Israel by Palestinian Arabs - As of 1987.

* US cold war ends. It starts to think - Talk to

PLO & arrive at peace instead of talking to Arab countries - as if this org. ends - who will Arab countries support

| 1993 - US invites PLO & Israel for talks in OSLO, Norway |

Persuaded ARAFAT to stop & make peace. He put a condition:

↳ Israel to vacate GAZA STRIP & WEST BANK territory & help to establish ARAB PALESTINE as per UN.

80 US told Israel to give back stolen territory

| OSLO ACCORD: Land for Peace Proposal |

↳ Land by Israel ; Peace by PLO

{ PLO $\xrightarrow{\text{becomes}}$ PA - Palestinian Authority - Diplomatic body }

"ARAFAT - Terrorist becomes PM overnight

PA - political party forms - FATAH

* PA & FATAH \Rightarrow are same, under YASSIR ARAFAT.

(* 2005 - Israel Vacates GS & WB)

FATAH - very happy dreaming to be 1st leader.

2006 Election : (in Gaza strip & West Bank)

- FATAH planned to contest.

- HAMAS too came in to contest.

↳ Fractured mandate - no single majority

(* May, 2007 - National Unity Government |
(NUG))

coalition of FATAH & HAMAS

ideologically different.

* June, 2007 - NOG dissolves

FATAH $\xrightarrow{\text{occupies}}$ West Bank - peaceful
HAMAS $\xrightarrow{\text{occupies}}$ GAZA STRIP - Actual problem till now.
↓
militant organisation.

* 2007-2017 - 10 yrs - consensus to conduct election -

NOV.
2018

Look for:

1. what happens if election happens - who wins?
2. what will happen to HAMAS - will US neutralise

HAMAS - Russia doesn't want it - Russia doesn't want to
arrive at peace for not giving credit to US. - Hence it
keeps giving arms to militants to attack ISRAEL.

⇒ Russia supports HAMAS through IRAN

↓
Isbullah 'Party of God'

INDIA & AFRICA

2 types about Africa:

① In. Gr-S - continental (broad) question.

↳ India's Africa policy, programs.

↳ No regional, bilateral qns - in Gr-S.

Basic background:

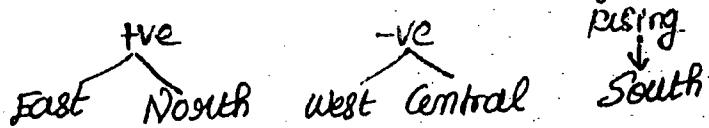
i) Ancient times:

↓
West coast - India } NARITINE TRADE
East coast - Africa }

ii) Medieval times:

↓
Rise of a coastal diaspora

↳ Maximum Indian diaspora in Africa today:



iii) Modern times:

Europeans → I.R → colonised Africa

Italy, Germany, Portugal; Britain France major
others who colonised

Anglophone Francophone
part of Africa part of Africa
(English speaking- (French
Brit colonies) speaking)

[Min 3 HOURS NEWSPAPER]

NEWSPAPER APPROACH

① Read BG from Book
on issue of news.

② Then update with
news item.

↳ Same for International
organisations

only in which India
is part of.

Note this: (Bilateral visits)
① Agreements signed.

② Impact of exchanges.
(Ex: Aircraft to Seychelles)

③ Policy & stand of India
on int'l organisations.

↳ Rejecting or

↳ Accepting or

↳ Proposing

Europeans \Rightarrow SLAVE TRADE \rightarrow Today many Africans in Europe - racial discrimination.

Lens of India:

[India \rightarrow Gandhi - South Africa \rightarrow Satyagraha]

[Technique of mass mobilisation to offer peaceful resistance]

He applied Satyagraha in Africa successfully.

9th January 1915 - Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas

\hookrightarrow Gandhi returns to India \rightarrow 1 year Bharat Darshan

\hookrightarrow Applies Satyagraha \rightarrow Tool of Indian National Movement

Foundation of India-Africa relations

Ideological connect - Origin of satyagraha - Applicable in India

| 1920's \rightarrow AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE, BRUSSELS

Meeting of African & Asian colonies - India took a lead and organised.

3 Summary
1. Relationship even before Independence

2. Three factors - foundation for After independent India

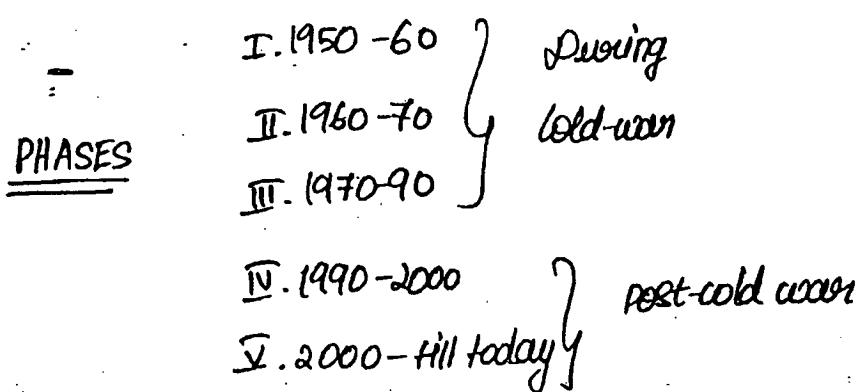
3. After Independents - 3 binding factors

i) Gandhian presence in Africa

ii) Satyagraha

iii) Afro-Asian conference.

Different phases of India's Engagement with Africa



P I : 1950-60 : → Banjul conference (?) - to keep NAM spirit alive

- * 1950-60 } Africans were getting decolonised; India independent
- 1960-70 } → tool for decolonisation & autonomy - as **NON-VIOLENCE**
- * India - **NAM** - support decolonisation of Africa

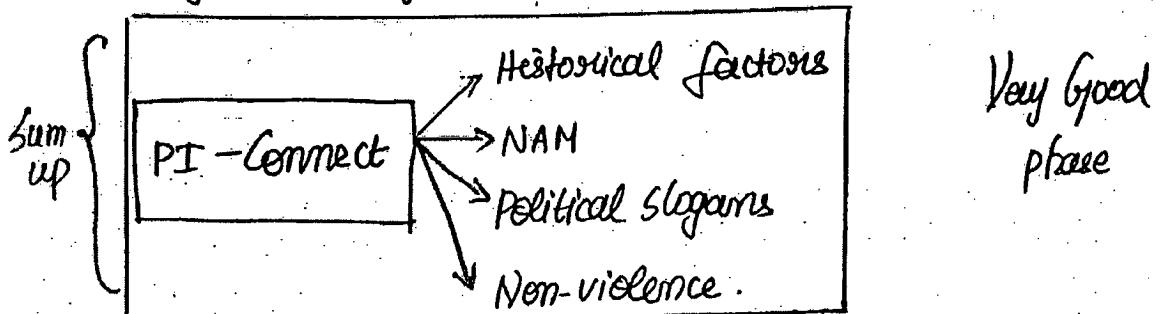
(1) We usually never teach teach Africans - Idea of Non-violence
- Our foreign policy we → (2011) - Arab-china (?) Read
only prefer to share best practices [Ex: Arab spring - new democracy -
offer to learn Democracy from India. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia -
their bureaucrats, leaders & ours too visited each other for sharing].
But we don't want to impose anything on anyone

But here, in this case, we TEACH - because we had a
MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

But left teaching after P I & P II. - has no gain out of it

{ NEHRU - "India & Africa are separated by Oceans
but connected by Histories"

↳ Very positive, Africans loved it



PHASE II: (1960-70).

Still decolonisation happening

1962 : Indo-china Conflict

- Africa asked India if did you use non-violence? Africa unconvinced.

1965 : Indo-Pak War

Again Africans unhappy.

Non violence - No results

Discrepancy - tell one but do else

Africa disillusioned, impatient

Discrepancy

Non-violence - no results

Rough relationship turn

China took this opportunity

1949 - Chinese revolution

blood hand to teach it to Africa as they did.

- Africa did revolution & successful - happy.

{ CHINA - 2 POINT POLICY

Revolution

Economic aid to Africans

As a result, { INDIA - gradually DISCONNECTED
CHINA - INROADS TO AFRICA Bad Phase
Africans disillusioned with India.

PHASE III: [1970-90]

1970 - Onwards \Rightarrow Africans are independent

Africans \rightarrow Searching for ROLE-MODELS

[Concept of IMAGE IN FOREIGN POLICY - A perceptual construct (image) \Rightarrow During independence we had 2 Images:

Limited choice { INDIA - [U.S. \rightarrow we chose it
RUSSIA] same models etc...]

Africans had many role models of choice:

① U.S.A \rightarrow Capitalist

FR - happened bcos of capitalism - Colonisation - so all decolonised countries had -ve idea of capitalism. That's why!

INDIA - U.K & INDIA - U.S. relation was bad during initial times

So Africa too stayed away

② USSR \rightarrow Communism

But Russians didn't show any interest - as us were not in Africa during cold war - so Russia didn't get into it - No engagement despite the appealing ideology.

B & F - Always territorially insecure - colonised far places

Russia - Territorially secure always - colonised only nearby
places]

[Eastern Europe to central Asia \rightarrow] Bcos if we decolonise
far places, one day we have to decolonise it, then onwards -
they will start hating. That's why till now, RUSSIA enjoys
influence in Eastern Europe & Central Asia } BACKYARD of Russia.

But BRITISH - Hated by colonised countries.

RUSSIANS - progressive - future insights

BRITISH - instant gratification

(3) CHINA

Africans stayed away despite appealing territory for repba &
despite having good relationship in P-II.

Bcos China was tiltting towards US - Capitalism.

(4) INDIA - Africa followed us

i) Industrialisation

ii) 1966-67: Green revolution (Technology + Agriculture)

\rightarrow self sufficiency & Food security

(Africa was poor & starving - but climatically suitable for
Agriculture - so decided to follow India which had similar
features.)

AFRICA ↔ INDIA - RE-ENGAGEMENT

India - Modify NAM - share development practices with Africa - Platform

Foundation of India-Africa relationship - development

PHASE IV : [1990-2000]

India closed to Open economy



SOUTH-SOUTH Co-operation (to help Africa)

[Term used in Development administration originated at end of WW-II by US scholars

During cold war : 3 WORLD THEORY

US told:

1st world - Responsible to develop

1st world - Capitalist
2nd world - Communist
3rd world - Decolonised & underdeveloped.

The 3rd world - came up with

concept of NORTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION - 1980s

1st world 3rd world



help in their development - How?

- ① Policy makers of 1st world go study problems of 3rd world - PRESCRIBE appropriate policies for development.

(scholars)

1st world ppl were surprised by unique nature of problems which were not in their country. So they couldn't prescribe apt methods. (Railways for multiple usages).

| 1980s - DEATH OF NORTH-SOUTH cooperation - PRESCRIPTIVE

↓ led to

SOUTH-SOUTH cooperation - NON-PREScriptive
(Affinity)

But, India as a similar 3rd world country could bond with Africa, another 3rd world country - better.

PHASE-II : 2000 - till today

India - Resource hungry

↓

OIL India desperately needed it.

↓

AFRICA has lot of oil - decided to engage at level of:

SUM-
UP

{ We look at them for: ENERGY SECURITY.

They look at us for: DEVELOPMENT

Transformation

From ↓

To ↓

PRAGMATIC

NAM - IDEOLOGICAL ENERGY SECURITY

(Summarise in 1 line for all Africa-India Answers)

SIGNIFICANCE OF AFRICA FOR INDIA

- ① O → Oil
- ② I → Investment
- ③ L → Location

① OIL:

- 1) North + West
- 2) Shell Corporation — US company - pioneered discovery of oil.
- 3) Located close to coast — Trading & Buying easy - Main concern to buy oil - easy transport.
↳ Africa
↳ Middle East

TURKMENISTAN

- Most oil rich country in central Asia
- But land locked

Huge network of Pipelines

- ① who will give money { Buyer or Seller ? }
- ② Security of transport

ISSUES

TAPI Pipeline

Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pak - India
Both 2 inside with India's No. territory help X

Note: India - ONGC Videsh has bought stakes in South Sudan & Mozambique
\$ 6 Bn for 10%

4) Less sulphur content

Sulphur & pollution

Middle east - \uparrow Sulphur - Bad [Only Iran - \downarrow Sulphur - Good]
Africa - \downarrow Sulphur - Good.

Scientists trying to reduce sulphur - but oil becomes costly

Hence Iran & Africa good $\Leftarrow \uparrow$ in oil sources in India
choices for oil

U.S \Rightarrow from West Africa

INDIA \Rightarrow from North Africa (also from West)

2011 Mains - "Oil is a cause of social conflict"

North & West Africa: Two imp.

concerns \rightarrow Land on which they live

① Tribal population

SACRED

\rightarrow Environment surrounding it

② Govt. very corrupt

OIL BLOCK (In land in Africa)

[Vietnam-oil (?)]

[Ared below which oil is present - land/sea]

\rightarrow tribal population move here.

Foreign companies bribe Govt - Get Oil block - DISPLACEMENT

Send Tribals away - they migrate to other areas - Conflict

DISPLACEMENT - Extra tribal migration - Conflict \uparrow for land & resources

ANS:

SOCIAL CONFLICT \leftarrow CIVIL WAR \leftarrow

Companies:

- ↳ Drilling facility
- ↳ Refining facility

Pollution - Degrade environment

Naturally TRIBALS will FIGHT

[Similar situation — JHARKHAND & CHATTISGARH]
 Naxalite problem

CLIMATE CHANGE

→ limits habitat.

↳ Aggravate the problems of social conflict

* AFRICANS → least contributors - No industries

↳ Biggest sufferers - Due to others who pollute

Global Fraud - From 1972 -- climate change talks

↳ Biggest polluters talk - others have no say

↳ WEST vs REST (India & China)

Only place where these 2 join hands.

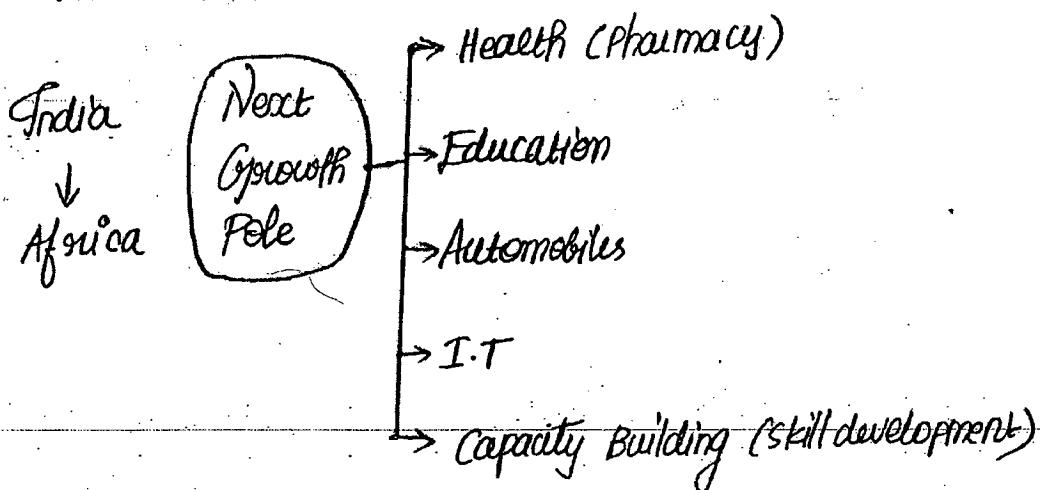
China → US - u did all pollution - u sign agreement

US → India & China - u are doing now - so u sign.

Buy against it.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY in Africa - too makes it tough to trade

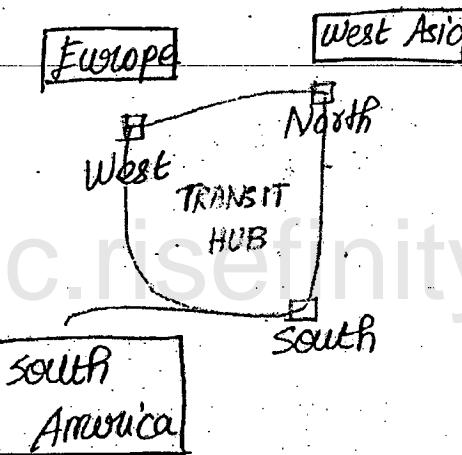
② INVESTMENT:



③ LOCATION:

* Strategic

* Access



INDIA'S AFRICA POLICY

- Oil and Beyond -

If we only keep on taking oil — they may look at us as IMPERIALISTS — so not stop with that — China only takes oil but India good — African see India more truly.



① I TEC [Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation] - 1964 :

- Brainchild of Nehru - dead in 1964, so $\rightarrow \$3\text{Bn by 2015}$
 $(20,000 cr)$
- Shastri launched it. \downarrow
40-50%
on Africa.

To: * Economic Aid to Africa.

During P-II \Rightarrow To counter China in Africa

- * Exclusively designed for Africa - THEN - by India
Universal design —————— NOW
- * Scope - Broadened - To provide



② PAN AFRICA - e-NETWORK PROJECT, 2009 : \$1Bn Loc

Brain child of Dr. KALAM - Created by India.

AIM: SATELLITE services to ENTIRE Africa - CONTINENTAL

i) e-health: Super speciality hospitals in India

↓ connected through Satellites

Consultation to Africa

ii) e-Education: Central Universities in India

↓ to selected scholarship students

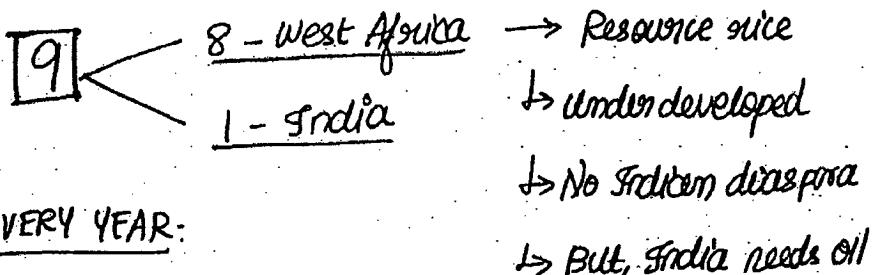
lectures live telecasted from to African students

ii) e-Infotainment : 24 X 7 X 365

① DD KISAN

② GIVAN DARSHAN - IGNOU

③ TEAM-9 - TECHNO ECONOMIC APPROACH For AFRICA-INDIA MOUT,
(2004)



EVERY YEAR:

Africa - discuss - they tell -

↳ so promote dev. through Team 9.

THEME for devt

to be done by India

DENOCRATIVE NON-PREScriptive REGIONAL Program -

* THEME 2018 - "Water Purification" Created by India

④ NEPAD [New Economic Partnership for African Devt.]

Created by AFRICAN UNION - seek support for devt.

INDIA - participant - CONTINENTAL AFRICAN RAILWAY

Angola, Nigeria, Burkina Faso ← running successfully in

⑤ SAIF - India Africa Forum Summit : (Agenda setting summit)

✓ CONTINENTAL

✓ Set an agenda

bilateral

Regional

Bornchild of

Dr. Manmohan Singh

- Created by India

1st IAFS - 2008 - NEW DELHI

BANJUL
FORMULA

connectivity / capacity building

Promised led to

Pan Africa e-Network project, 2009

Once
in
3
Years

2nd IAFS - 2011 - ADDIS ABABA

→ Diplomatic capital of Africa

→ Capital of Ethiopia

Climate change ; Piracy

3rd IAFS - 2014 - planned but postponed due to 2014 election
to DEC 2014 → JUNE 2015

3rd IAFS - 2015 (Oct) - NEW DELHI

✓ No Banjul Formula

✓ Gravitated Head of States of 54 states (40 came)

✓ complained of delivery deficit on Ground.

✓ No new projects - Complete old projects

within 5 YEARS

✓ 5 YEARS

BANSOL FORMULA → Capital of Gambia.

By African Union in 2006

Africa will select countries for Summits - from Africa.

(15) + (15) - countries participated in 1st & 2nd Summits.

4th IAFS summit - To be in 2020.

- 2016 problems Qn: ① 1st IAFS in 1951 X
② IAFS by Nehru X

Add

Security-Terrorism
Boko Haram → Sudan
Al Qaeda → Somalia
→ Counter-Terrorism
Training for them
→ 6000 in UN PK miss.
Indians in Africa

* Fact *

2018 : 20%
2025 : 25%

↓
It implies:

DIVERSIFICATION

Energy Security Policy

[Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia]

→ Coal

→ Gold & Diamonds

* East - No oil; No resource

→ Indian diaspora

→ Tourism

Add

① 18 embassies now ② SAGAR ③ Asia Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) → 2015
so, total 47/54 by India-Japan - India invests in Africa.

→ 2015 - Af. Dev. Bank - met in India
Japan attended to pick up AAGC

INDIA & S.E. ASIA

Levels of Analysis Approach:

[Level 1: Role of state characteristics in foreign policy - Domestic level]

(i) Democracy

- ↳ Military conflict will not happen / ↓ possibility [Ex: US-India]
US- Iraq (2003)
- ↳ Though, disagreements are present

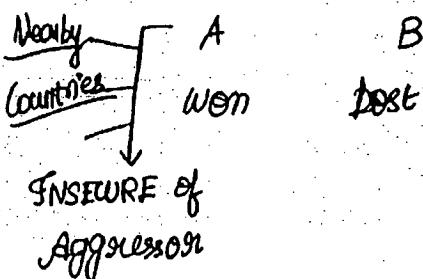
(ii) Economy

A	B	A	B
↓	↓	↓	↓
<u>Closed</u>	<u>Open</u>	<u>Open</u>	<u>Open</u>
<u>No trade</u>		<u>Poss. of Trade ↑</u>	

(iii) Culture

- ↳ Buddhism - INDIA ↔ S.E.ASIA

(iv) War (or/?) Conflict.

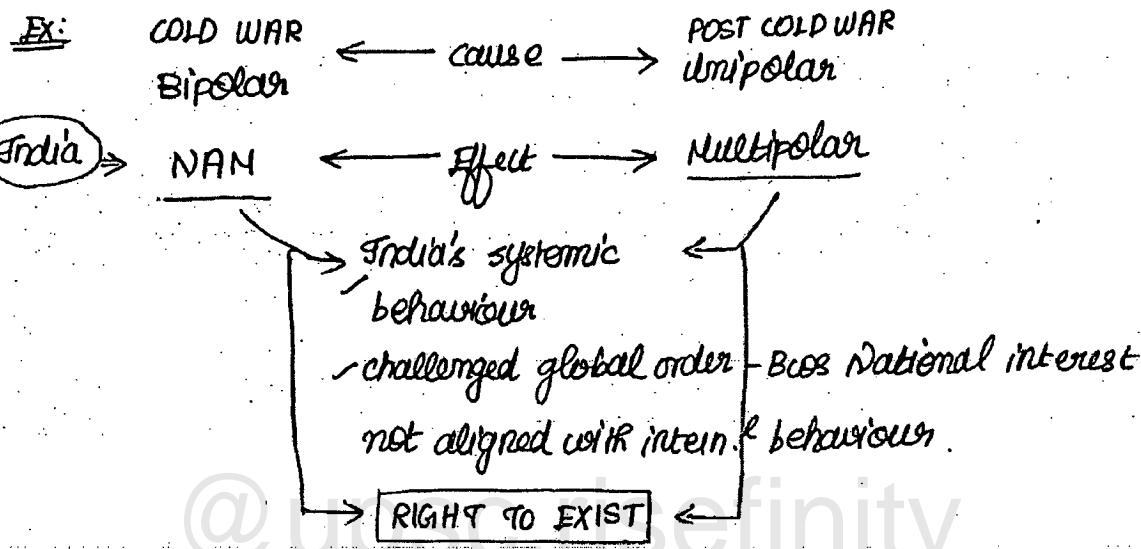


Level 2 - Systemic Level

Systemic (not systematic) \Rightarrow International system = CAUSE
State Behaviour = EFFECT

i) Cause & Effect Rel.

ii) Deterministic Rel.



Level 3 - Individual Level

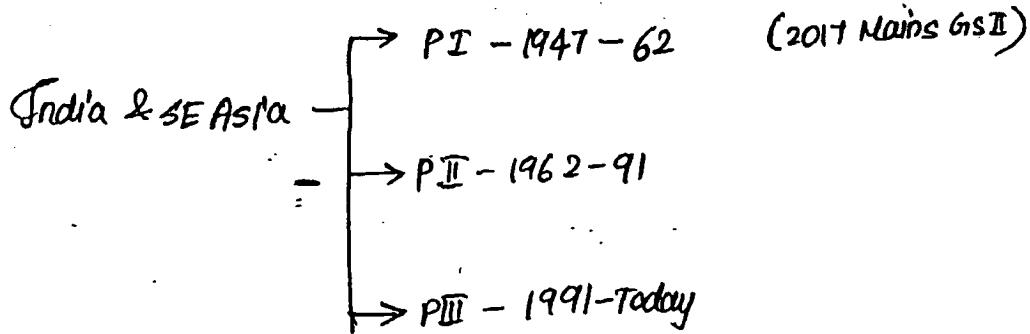
ROLE OF HEAD OF STATE - PM / PREZ of a country



COGNITIVE (ability to think) - matters a lot in Foreign policy

peaceful - DOVE - Nehru

military - HAWK - S. Gandhi
(1971)



PHASE I [1947-62]

i) Domestic level:

	Democracy	Culture	Economy
INDIA	✓	Buddhism	Closed
SE Asia	✓ (Most of them) connect	Islam connect	Open No Trade close to US (Cause of Cold War - SE Asia)

ii) Systemic Level:

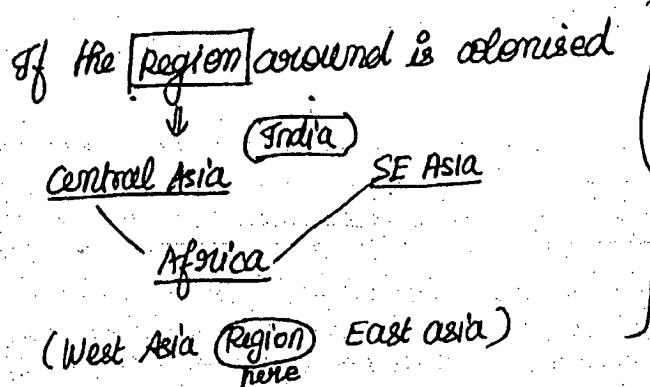
cause: COLD WAR

Effect: NAM

Goal 1: Independence + Autonomy

Goal 2: Decolonisation

Goal 3: To use UN in Decolonisation



Goal 2

concentric circles
approach of India
in Int'l Relations
1] Neighb. countries
2] Region

Goal 3

- 1945 - UN
- Prevent WW III
- Decolonisation

SYNCHRONISATION OF NAM WITH UN

HOW DID INDIA USE NAM

case 1: INDONESIA (1945-1949)

1945 → Japan liberated Indonesia (WWII end)

so can't go to UN on own - No aggressive movements here then

1947 → Dutch tried to colonise Indonesia

Dilemma of India

Just got independent

world don't know

our ideas

But can't allow

colonisation in

Region nearby

INDIA

Power

Projection

Through

De-colonisation

So, we requested UN Intervention (Goal 3 of NAM)

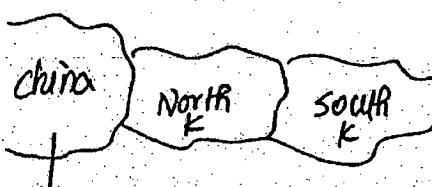
1949 → UN successfully sent Dutch back

INDONESIA freed from Dutch (by India's efforts)

Indonesia joined NAM ← Automatically developed connect

case 2: KOREA (1950-1953)

BRIDGE b/w India - Indo.



1949: China became free

COMMUNIST

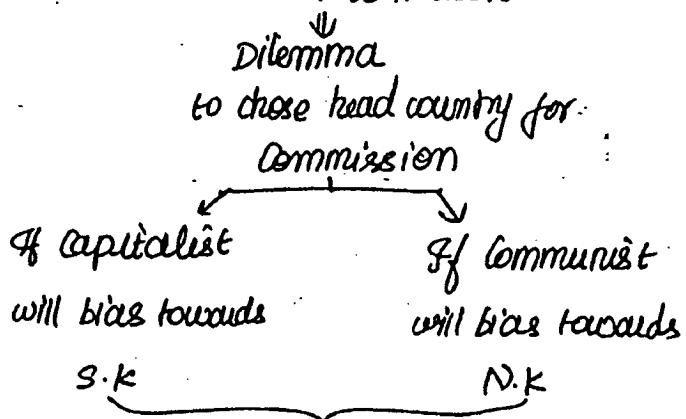
1950: N.K → invaded → S.K
to unify

US → Rescue of → S.K

Ideological view
vs see through Prism of Cold War (or)

Us tell NK - You are instigated by
comm. China to spread communism

1950 : UN → Korean Commission



∴ India was picked as
Chairman of Korean Commission

↓
mainly due to NAM idea.

↓
India did Good. Gave neutral solution

1953 : US - South Korea : Alliance

MUTUAL DEFENCE TREATY (S.K still democratic)

China - N. Korea : Alliance

N. K still communist

case 3 : BURMA

1880's : Anglo-Burma was - British colony

ppl from India taken to Burma

CHETTIAR community → unique cohesive, group loving people,
save money - use it positively

till 1900's

Plantation
workers

Agriculture labour

Collected & saved money

for 20 years

1910 - 1940 : Started buying land with money of 20 yrs -

plant WORKERS

↓ Transition

1940s : Started working on own land - OWNERS

1948 : Burma got independence - Joined NAM

Presence of Economically prosperous Indian Diaspora

1948 → LAND-REFORM PROGRAM



Land from Non-Burmees → Burmees



Indian diaspora concerned of losing land

Nehru did Nothing ← Asked India's help ←

(convin)

-letters to PM Nehru

(50-54 → 4 yrs wrote continuously)

PM of Burma

will be upset

-influence in
internal affairs



May leave NAM

will be setback of India

1954 : Decided to act on own - started talking to Burma PM

Told - we are citizens of Burma

Chettiyar lands will not be taken

so Burma made an exception



They saved their own land by own efforts

India never did anything there & now



Now they don't help India now -

DIASPORA helps at 2 levels:

① Bridge between 2 countries (Ex: India - US)

② Foreign Remittance (Ex: India - Middle East) ↓

→ India lost India - Myanmar diaspora Kerala

① Lost - Bridge

- Highest Remittance

receipt state in India -

↳ HDI Topper

↳ Healthcare universal

② Lost - Remittance.

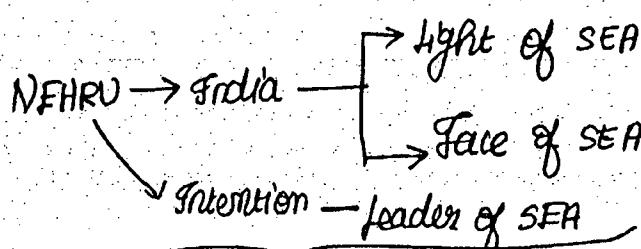
↳ Best education

This happened because:

NAN was more important to us than Indian Diaspora

~~Case 4.~~

(iii) Individual Level:



But, SEA became suspicious

↓
Does India intend to
colonise us?

} ⇒ So those leaders
stayed away

PHASE 2 : (1962-91)

i) Domestic Level:

d) War : 1962 \Rightarrow India-China Conflict

India couldn't retaliate strong

SEA was relieved as it thought India can't colonise Tibet

1965 \Rightarrow Indo-Pak war

After end of 1965 war

But Fran didn't

help in 1965 war:

but to boost morale

"threatened India"

PAK - siting Fran as Neighbour &

CENTO ally asked Fran's help against India

↑
PAK - siting Fran as Neighbour &
CENTO ally
asked Fran's help against India

1955

CENTO

- Muslim W. Asia

- 9tham member & PAK joined

(1949-70)
9tham-US allies

↓
Fran threatened India \Rightarrow Why?

↓
Upsetted SEA

(Why Fran involving in this)

↓
Saw India as Aggressor

↓
Didn't want to engage with India

↓
India - NAM

Pak - Refused NAM

\hookrightarrow brought cold war to doorsteps

\hookrightarrow 1st USSR

↓
USSR

centAsia China
Pak India

But it wasn't

interested in USSR-Pak alliance - No utility

\hookrightarrow Neat tried USA

\hookrightarrow siting adv. of USSR proximity location - US was interested

1954

1949

SEATO-US

NATO-US

cheaper version of NATO

- PAK joined

↓
US didn't want to include

PAK here

ii) Systemic Level

1965 → SEA



Open economy

Talked amongst each other for
common Economic platform.



India heard about this &
told - India will never join such a platform

1967 → ASEAN

In 1967, ASEAN is created by:

Philippines

Malaysia

Singapore

Indonesia

Thailand

India was not invited

→ bcos

closed economy

suspected aggressor.

iii) Individual Level

Nehru dead.

LEE KUAN YEW



suggested 2
things

→ Father of Singapore

→ Makers of South Asia
(one of)

→ Inspired of Nehru

→ Friend of India

DREAMS remained dreams

- ① India → Train military of Singapore } → No program/policy from
 ② India → To play bigger role in SEA } → Didn't respond.

PHASE 3 : 1990 - Today

i) Domestic Level

@ End of cold war

India → Closed to Open Economy

SEA → Open Economy

Trade OPENED UP.

ii) Systemic Level

1993 → Look East policy (LEP) = SEA + Economy

Engage ASEAN

At the end of cold war, ASEAN expanded its membership and 5 other countries joined ASEAN:

6). Cambodia

Myanmar

LAOS

Vietnam

Burma

ASEAN asserted that the grouping will have NO NEW MEMBERS and the block shall be a 10 MEMBER BLOCK. However, ASEAN

stated that the countries in the world are free to
Trade with ASEAN.

JEP = India - ASEAN.



2018 → Trade = 100 B\$

2014 → Free Trade Agreement

India & China → Only TRADE PARTNERS of ASEAN, NOT MEMBERS.

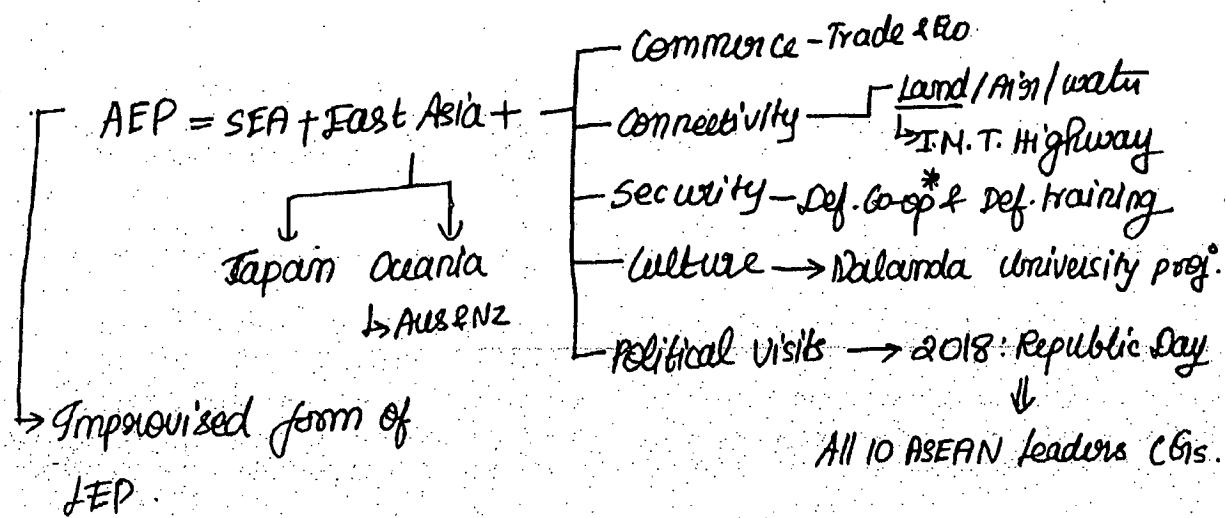
But:

→ we are only with 10 countries in SEA

→ confined only to Economic sphere.

↓ so, come

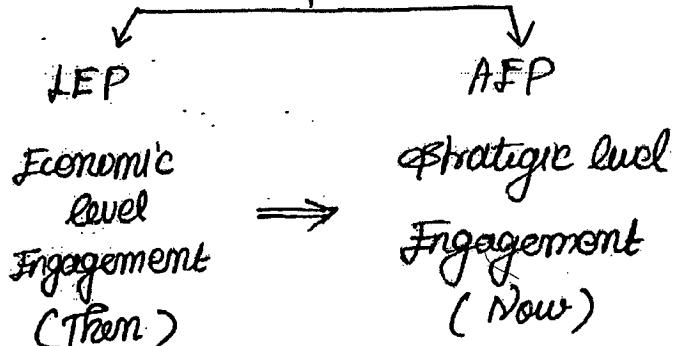
2014 : ACT EAST POLICY



* Def-cooperation: i) Defence sales
ii) Defence Exercises

Section E [part C] ch:1	
Part II ch:1	
H.W	A&D Read
India - US & Japan too	

India - SEA



ISRAEL → Most pro-active DIASPORA Policy - will save even 1 citizen.

INDIA - JAPAN

Basic BG:

① BUDDHISM → common comm. factor

During
COLD WAR

India - NAM

Japan - US Ally

Ideologically different

But Japan → Economic Aid to India

→ ODA → official Development Assistance

S&T - V
Atish
Govt - P.A. Marshall
His - Formal
Ethics - Pat
Ethics - B
Govt - P.A.M
S&T - S&T - R
soc. issues - SISAKHL

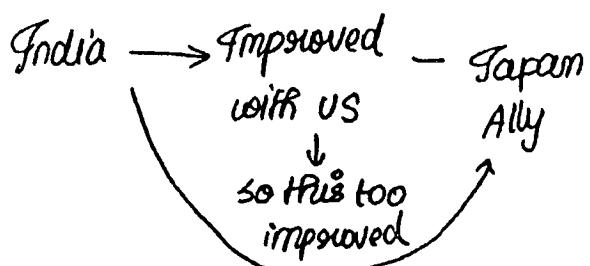
1962
1975
1971

} wars ⇒ Japan stayed Neutral

Implies NO
HISTORICAL BACKAGE
in relationship

[Similarly India was neutral of USSR invasion on Afgh.]

END OF COLD WAR



(i.e) Japan's rel. improved due to US presence.

2000 — YOSHIRO MORI — India visit

↓ announcement
India-Japan = Global Partners — prospered.
Since then it has

2000 - Today → levels of Analysis Approach

i) systemic level: PTA



CHINA Australia

Since 1970s → Economic growth
due to
RTT towards US

1970 - 90s → Developed complete structure
for capitalism

1990s → became Resource hungry country

Resources in
 such manner
 in proximity → Central Asia - Beg. of cold war
 pol. of China
 ↓
 End of cold war
 CA part of USSR
 ↓ split
 5 CA countries
 ↓
 Boundary disputes Resolved
 Demilitarise area
 To get access to Resource
 (SHANGHAI FIVE)

1990 Res. hungry Just opened economy

1990-2000 L.A Became Resouce hungry

2000-2010 Africa

2010-18 S.E &

East Asia

china has been economically growing → use Money → modernise military

Politically strong → Economically strong → Military strong

POWERFUL CHINA overtime

Upsets surrounding countries (Allies of US)

China → 4078 pending border dispute ← India
km

Assertive China - Doklam issue

China → SENKAKU ISLAND DISPUTE ← Japan

CHINA does not like Japan Psychologically

- ① During till WWII - Japan controlled huge Chinese territory
↓
Ego Issue
- ② 1950-till now → Senkaku issue - perpetually involved
- 8 km² area - uninhabited
 - Actually belongs to Japan
 - But citing Ancient times it was part of China, China claims it
 - Huge Gas Reserves

VIETNAM

} SOUTH CHINA SEA ISSUE

SOUTH KOREA

AUSTRALIAN - Chinese obstruct psychologically

Australian Maritime commerce

so these US allies upset by China

// went to US & complained

2011 : RISING CHINA - US tells

has affected my friends & allies bcos
allies doesn't have capacity to tackle it - so it
is my responsibility to give capacity to you.



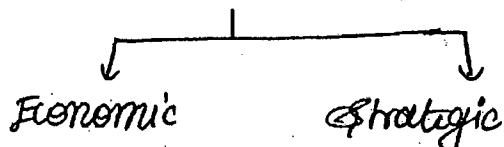
PIVOT TO ASIA (PTA)

UNDER PTA

→ To check on rising China

↓
2 things

① CAPACITIES to tackle China



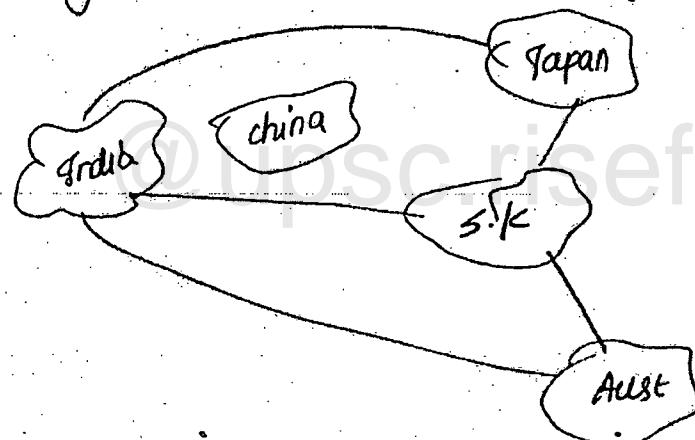
Ex. of India-US strategic capacity

① Indo-US nuclear deal

② LEMOA

② COLLECTIVELY LOCK CHINA by
coming together & tackle together by
improving relationship (Individually get closer)

read India-US chapter.



But it is a long
time process under
PTA.

Today; India is getting closer to
these nearby countries
Due to PTA.

ii) Domestic Level: ODA, Abenomics

① JAPAN → ODA to India

invested in Infrastructure

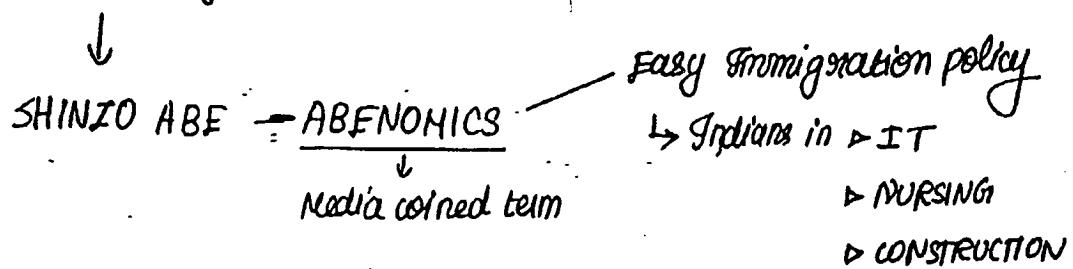
✓ Delhi Metro - coaches
from SK

✓ DMIC ✓ Maruti-SUZUKI

✓ Blore-Chennai Expressway

✓ River banks Devt
(Varanasi)

② Japan - by 2050 - to become ECONOMIC STAGNATION



iii) Individual level: 2+2, PN, SSGP

✓ 2+2 Dialogue 2017 = 12th Annual PN Summit

✓ Annual PN Summit ↳ ASIA-AFRICA Growth Corridor
(started 2004-05)

✓ Special Strategic & Global Partnership (SSGP)
↳ Infrastructure to Africa

↳ Labour (India) Capital (Japan)

1st International collective Partnership

↳ Infrastr, River cleaning, Bullet train etc.

INDIA - VIETNAM

Basic BG:

During CW

↓
US vs Vietnam-USSR — prolonged war - Almost a decade (1972)

↓
Began in 1960s. Reason

After WW-II - Nationalism(t) movement in Vietnam

↑
U.S. confused it with communist movement

India's position - SOLIDARITY with Vietnam

This upsetted other SEA countries.

↳ They were open economies & pro-US

↳ We, then, was a closed economy & supporting Vietnam

means - They felt as anti-US; But it doesn't matter as already
SEA-India relation not good in P-I & P-IV.

War ends - 1972 - PARIS ACCORD

India - Vietnam relations opened up

Vietnam in practice became non-aligned but officially never used

But India was happy

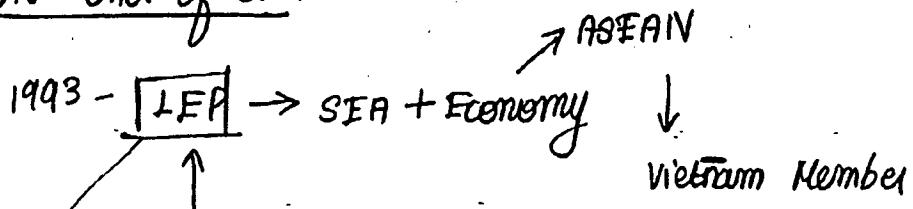


TOPOLOGICAL

NAM

CONNECT.

At end of CW:



↑
Opens Trade Relations
opens Commercial Diplomacy

First connector

1995 - INDIA - MEA

Special Unit for CLMV Countries
(Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)

↓
For CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

Second Connector

2011 - US → PIVOT TO ASIA

To strengthen Friends & allies to contain China.

INDIA - VIETNAM → Engage at SYSTEMIC LEVEL

both U.S. friends

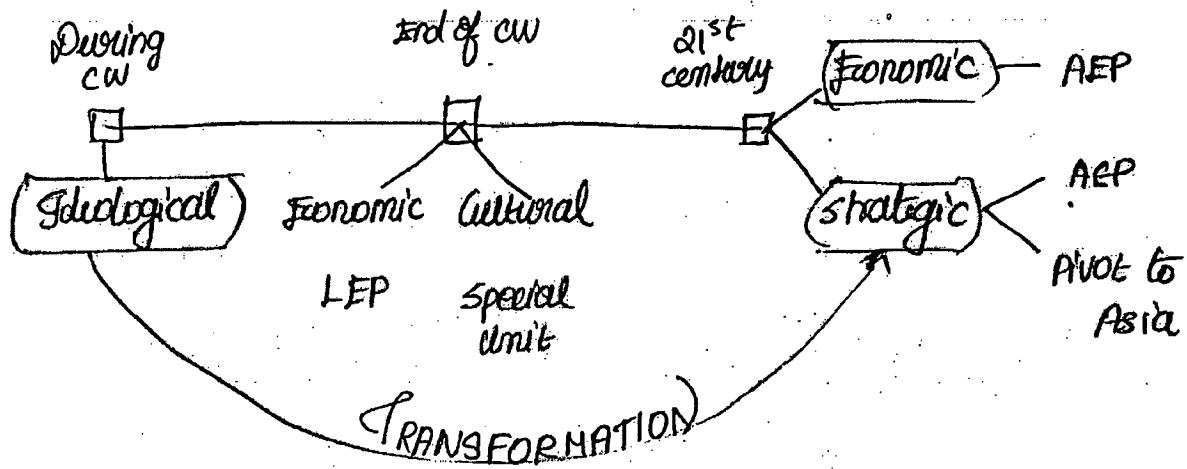
Third Connector

2014 - ACT EAST POLICY

INDIA - VIETNAM → Engage at STRATEGIC LEVEL

Fourth Connector

(SUMMARY GIST)



STRATEGIC DIPLOMACY:

1994 → India-Vietnam MOU on DEFENCE COOPERATION.

2000 → India-Vietnam

MOU - STRATEGIC DEFENCE DIALOGUE.

Chief of Army Staff (COAS) of
INDIA & VIETNAM

Army specific - Engage Annually

Forms:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOU} \\ \text{MoA} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$ Expression of
Interests

\rightarrow Sector specific
 \rightarrow Roadmap / pathway
 to open co-operation

ADMM Plus - ASEAN Defence Minister Meeting Forum

18 Countries
10 - ASEAN members
8 - ASEAN Trade partners (which have Free Trade Agree).

Defence minister of India & Vietnam meet annually

Generally in a year:

Ist - ADMM+ - Ministers interact & plan for - Roadmap prepared.
2nd - SDD - COAS engage.

MILAN Format - Joint Naval Exercises

military of Navy

16 countries - India & Vietnam included.

Naval coalition platform.

India offered Vietnam access to M.R.O facilities for MiG-21 aircraft

Mig-21 → Russian - Variant of Aircraft

↑
Biggest manufacturer & Distributor of Mig aircraft

India → One of the biggest buyer of this } Common -
Vietnam → Also one of biggest buyer of this } Friends

M.R.O - Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul

Aviation term

Army - Regiments
Airforce Aircraft - Squadrons

→ Russia established this facility on B'leau; Russians live here for helping us in repair.

- * Since India & Vietnam are friend & have MIG - India asked Russia if it can be given access to MRO in India - Yes.
 - * For repair Vietnam brings MIG here & pays for it too.

Engage at AERONAUTICAL LEVEL.

Good example of TRI LATERAL DIPLOMACY

2014 - Franklin PN visited Vietnam

They showed interest in buying BRAHMOS ; But 2018 till - No Response

ADNM plus

22

5 DD

MILAN
↓
Aeronautical

India-Russia 2. India didn't ask
looking for (Because India is ba
opportunity us products than
moment

To ask once the ice is broken.

(Bcos India is buying more of
us products than Russ. products)

Efforts to break ICE

- ① Sochi
- ② Buy R-

If Russia agrees, If India gives BEAHMOS, what implication?

It will upset CHINA

(Vietnam is China's backyard)

[update as part of
strategic pwr
diplomacy]

keep watch
of this in
News

COMMERCIAL & OIL DIPLOMACY

1993 - IEP - Trade began

2018 - Bilateral Trade - \$8 Bn

India take FDI in Oil to Vietnam

Vietnam = Oil → oil blocks → in the
SOUTH CHINA SEA

Since 1988 - India's ONGC videsh ltd.

(COVL) - PSE

profile

India → Exports - IT hardware &

Software

Imports - Fish & Meat products

FDI to Vietnam - Tea, oil, sugar

2014 - PM visits Vietnam

Trade target \$15 bn by 2020

Exploring Oil in south china sea

For Energy security

What is China's problem? Territorial Maritime dispute

SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTE

parties: 1. China

2. Vietnam

India is
Indirectly
affected
by this
issue but
not part
of the issue

3. Philippines

4. Brunei

5. Malaysia

6. Thailand

7. Taiwan

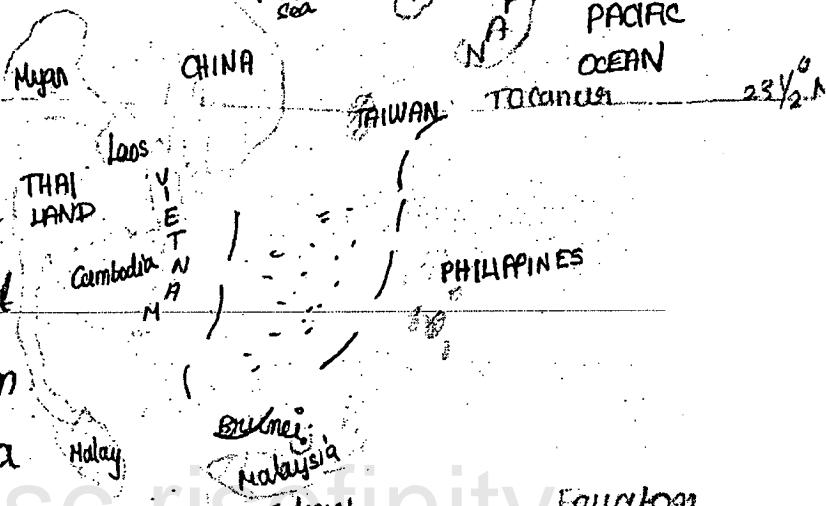
Indonesia

Malay

Brunei

Malaysia

Indonesia



Problem: Who owns South China Sea Islands?

Islands: 1. PARACEL 4. MACCLESFIELD BANK SHOAL

2. PRATAS 5. SCARBOROUGH SHOAL

3. SPRATLEY 6. ST. THOMAS SHOAL

These all Islands are actually owned by Parties
in south China Sea except CHINA.

But CHINA claims all of it (Islands).

Understand - Why China is doing & how?

1949 - China independent.

1950's - CHINA issues PASSPORT

↳ China map inside it depicts

[including Islands belonging to other countries as part of CHINA through hypothetical line]

1960's & - Chinese citizens starts travelling abroad.

1970's

- ↳ Passports are scanned for Immigration Data
- ↳ ^{SEA} Vietnam realises China has done FOUNDATION OF FOREIGN POLICY.
Cartographic Aggression on their territories (Islands in SCS)
- ↳ Cows tongue in water.

When asked - China - No response

so they decided to take it as INTERNATIONAL ISSUE & renames the line as 'q dash line'

1982 - UNCLOS - UN Convention on Law of Seas

concept 1 : ZONE CREATION

concept 2 : ARC CREATION

1. Zone Creation :

All international water into 5 zones

- ✓ Defined Territory
- ✓ Defined Sovereignty

Z1: Internal waters — within country - Full sovereignty

Z2: Territorial waters — 0 to 12 NM* - Full sovereignty

Z3: Contiguous Zone — 12 to 24 NM - Full sovereignty

Z4: Exclusive Economic Zone — 24 to 200 NM - Partial Sovereignty **

Z5: High Seas — 200 NM & beyond - Don't belong to anybody
(International waters) but everybody; RT. Now.

* Have to measure coastline during LOW TIDE PERIOD -

POINT ZERO TO 12 NMs.

** Partial sovereignty:

- ✓ Explore Oil
- Right to } All other countries
- ✓ Explore Minerals
- Navigation } will have this .

✓ Do Fishing

In Territorial waters:

→ Reclaim land - To create - Artificial Island

✓ Permitted to form this but the

X Zones measured in 1982 will not extend.

Why Contiguous Zone? - Buffer Zone (btwn Full & Port. Sov.)

Pakistani ship - 30 NM - EEZ

If it comes in CZ - can restrict its Navigation.

What if 2 countries' zone overlap?

ISSUES:

- ① How do zones overlap?
- ② What to do then?

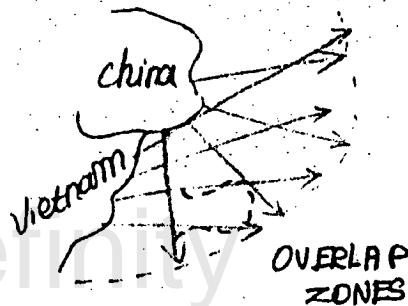
① How will zones overlap?

Stand at any point on your coast → Look at any direction & measure 200 NM - EEZ

→ Infinite lines are possible.

What to do?

- ✓ Every country should create infinite lines in Map with computer.
- ✓ Then join end points of these lines to create Hypothetical area.
- ✓ Then share it globally.



UNCLOS says:

If your zones overlap:

→ Two countries must bilaterally sit down - identify

a. CZA (Common Zone of Activity) - No int'l intervention -

Mutual & Bilateral

✓ India did this & hence today we do not have any
controversial maritime issues; but

✗ CHINA - claims everything as own - blanket claim.

↳ It has also created ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS + started
extending its zone from A.I too. (Already SCS is
shallow & China keeps doing this)

2 → If 2 countries are unable to identify CZA, then
the aggrieved party can approach PCA (Permanent Court
of Arbitration) → Created in 1899 @ The Hague, NETHERLANDS

→ It is a permanent bureaucracy at Int'l level
and NOT A COURT

→ They just help countries arbitrate & solve issues

→ Diff. from UN Court of Justice.

2013:

✓ PHILIPPINES approached PCA

Told everything about China's actions

2016:

PCA Verdict

→ China has violated UNCLOS

→ Blanket claim - Illegal

→ 9 dash line - Illegal

Till 2018:

China has refused to accept the verdict.

Nothing on ground can happen.

Why PCA can't enforce?

In 1899, such a refusal behaviour situation was not expected to rise - It was thought countries would act in good faith.

How to amend PCA?

① UNGA - Approval

UNSC - China can Veto & Block it.

② Rewrite UNCLOS with ICS

Here too China can Veto it.

Only option:

Moral pressure on China to act in Good Faith.

INDIA'S STAND TODAY ON SOUTH CHINA SEA

→ ① Freedom of Navigation

③ All disputes should be resolved by UNCLOS.

→ Through this we are indirectly telling China to respect the International law.

② choke point near Malabar.

Trade diplomacy.

② In UNCLOS what if one river originates in one country & flows onto other country?

UNCLOS says that concerned countries should Bilaterally make a River treaty. Ex: Indus water Treaty (India-Pak)

③ BRAHMOS to Vietnam?

✓ Need to common NTCR too.

✓ Not only China's hostility

② US's role in SCS?

- US itself is not signatory of UNCLOS
- It itself doesn't respect many international laws.
- But is not happy with SCS going to China.
- SCS may become like Saudi Arabia (In terms of Oil trade - SCS is such in oil - China will make money if it gets complete control) → US just brings ships to SCS to investigate China.

③ Iranian oil Import:

- ✓ Cheaper
- ✓ Access to Chabahar + Afghanistan
- ✓ Low Sulphur content oil
- ✓ Good for National interest

We must stand up for our National interest like ISRAEL;
We must not bother if US is angry/not - but we won't do it - we keep bootlicking us which always backfires.

④ Russian Role:

Sakhalin oil Island in Japan

- Not in SCS.

⑤ Dev. projects of India in Vietnam:

- ✓ Smart city dev.
- ✓ Agriculture
- ✓ Inland River Nav.
- ✓ Textile

DO

→ Practice 10 Qns.

- ✓ In given format as Sir told } To get evaluated.
- ✓ Photocopy of answer . }

[June 2018 - June 2019]

→ All countries in News - Note Note

(25 countries ; ~ 6 regional org ; ~ 4 Int'l org)

→ Important source → NEWSPAPER

2018 Parel: 77 qns directly from HINDU

Memorise the syllabus — Read Newspaper

NOTES — A4 sheets — clear bags as per syllabus

From AUGUST ⇒ 1 GS subject per month

ON YOUR OWN

TILL DECEMBER

Level 1 : NCERT books - Undebatable - 6 to 12th

↳ 10 days - Own notes.

↳ read back qns first - then read chapter

↳ understand concepts - write own summary

↳ solve back qns - then go next chapter

Level 2 : ADVANCED - Text book - 20 days

→ Own notes.

AUG - NOV → Golden window of preparation - every second.

After DEC → Only Revision.

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SOUTH CHINA SEA ISSUE: ADD-ONS

① MALABAR EXERCISE:

India \leftrightarrow Philippines in Philippine waters - Annually
US + Japan

1992 - Began as Indo-US Naval exercise (Basic Naval drills)

1998-2002 - Suspension due to India's Nuclear tests in 1998

2015 - JAPAN becomes permanent participant.]

2005 - Included Aircraft carriers

2006 - Anti piracy drills; Search & Rescue with US strike group and coast guard ship of US & India.

2007 - ② India-U.S. cooperation was expanded to include AUSTRALIA, JAPAN & SINGAPORE in multilateral official level security talks.

QUAD - US + INDIA + JAPAN + AUSTRALIA

↳ Dismantled in 2007 - China's protest of "Anti-China coalition"

2015 - JAPAN permanent member

2017 - 21st Edition of Malabar exercise - US + IND + JAPAN

↳ East Asian summit in 2017 } Efforts to reinvigorate

↳ Raisina Dialogue in 2018 } QUAD

↓
But India still refuses AUS - Why?

- ① \Rightarrow Australia doesn't view China with the same security lens as India & Japan.
- \Rightarrow INDIA & JAPAN - Have unresolved Maritime & Territorial dispute with China resp.
- \Rightarrow AUSTRALIA - Security concerns regarding China not potent enough.
 \downarrow
- \Rightarrow Despite AUSINDEX [Bilateral defense co-op b/w IND & AUS],
strategic trust requires work
What concerning? **TRUST DEFICIT**
- \hookrightarrow AUS $\xrightarrow{\text{TO}}$ PAK - support in FATF (Fin. Action Task Force)
(Earlier PAK was off this list)
- \hookrightarrow Failure to sufficiently share Tech
 \rightarrow AUS's refusal of over-the-horizon radars
- ② Downward trend of India-China ties.
- \Rightarrow DOKLAM crisis
- \Rightarrow B & R Initiative
- \Rightarrow China's growing footprint in Indian Ocean
- +ve side of China:
- ✓ Constructive role in Korean Crisis
- ✓ De-escalation efforts during aftermath of DOKLAM
- WUHAN - INFORMAL SUMMIT
- \hookrightarrow effort of improving bilateral relations

CONCLUSION:

⇒ Basis of QUAD - Interoperability to address maritime concerns in INDO-PACIFIC : Illegal fishing, Piracy, Disaster Relief, Humanitarian assistance. While strategic potential of quad is apparent, an overt correlation to Malabar exercise by adding AUS is hasty & if undertaken, is contingent on nature of china's engagement turning aggressive in the region.

IR - IQBAL SINGH

International organisations - UN. — Handout.

MULTILATERAL EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES

Regime: → Rule based behaviour

Wassenaar Arrangements - 42

MTCR - 35

Australia - 43

CTBT

NPT - IAEA - NSG - 48

Safeguards Agreement

Additional Protocol

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To control the proliferation of goods & technologies which could be misused & can destabilise the peace of world.

Wassenaar Arrangements - 42

42 members

for peaceful purposes

DUAL USE
TECH

for Military purposes

To promote transparency in exchange of such goods & responsibility.

Grouping for transfer of such tech in safe manner.

MTCR (Missile Tech Control Regime) - 35

To control spread of missile tech, which are capable of carrying atleast 500kg payload & go to $\geq 300\text{ km}$ range.

ICBMs - Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles.

We were not part of MTCR, so we were refused provision of CRYOGENIC tech for ISRO. (but can be used for ICBM)

Australia Group- 43

To control spread of CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL weapons.

CHEMICAL: Sarin gas - Saddam Hussain.

Gas chambers - Hitler Holocaust

BIOLOGICAL: Anthrax weapon

↑
To create
endemics.

& UN conventions:

on chemical }
on Biological }
} AUS tries to implement
both.

NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty)

OBJECTIVE: Nuclear Disarmament.

PRINCIPLE: The permanent 5 of UNSC can have, others can't.
Others too can have within cut-off date - 1967.

But only P5 had before 1967.

Nuclear tech is a classical example of DUAL USE Tech

Majority of countries have signed NPT

Ex: JAPAN, SOUTH AFRICA — Best Nuclear Tech countries but use Nuclear Tech only for peaceful purposes

INDIA, PAK, ISRAEL, S. SUDAN; — Not signed

N. KOREA — signed, then withdrew

IRAN — signed, but suspicion of dev. Bomb

why not INDIA?

India supports Nuclear disarmament & willing to disarm its own but not in a discriminatory manner.

All P-5 must also disarm — otherwise it is only PARTIAL DISARMAMENT

CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty)

No nuclear tests must be done by any countries.

But we did in 1998 — POKHRAN 2

so, INDIA is not a signatory.

Not comprehensive, ineffective bcos it only bans field tests & not computer simulation tests.

NSG (Nuclear Suppliers Group) - 48 - LONDON Club

Members are those capable of supplying Nuclear Tech or Nuclear fuel (Uranium).

OBJECTIVE: Only Nuclear tech for Peaceful & not military purpose.

COMMON RULE: NSG will not do nuclear trade with any such country which has not signed NPT.

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

What if a country signs NPT & get tech from NSG but then develop secretly Bomb?

Incentive of cheating is acquisition of Bomb makes a country INVINCIBLE.

Ex: IRAN, N.KOREA (Smuggled Tech).

So, need for INSPECTION & VERIFICATION is must.

IAEA is a watchdog agency of NSG.

→ To ensure that Nuclear tech is used only for peaceful purpose.

→ INSPECTORS of countries to prevent lying

IAEA signs safeguards Agreement with countries

→ Reactors in such countries are under IAEA

→ can inspect anytime its reactors

IAEA also signs Additional Protocol with countries

→ One step more than safeguards Agreement

→ Full & free access to reactors

→ Multiple visa permits to IAEA inspectors

→ They can come anytime unannounced

Can India in such a case get N. tech?

India has not signed NPT & CTBT. So actually we are not eligible.

But we have Nuclear deals with:

US, RUSSIA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, KAZAKSTAN, FRANCE

Why? Exceptional waivers from NSG & IAEA

Indo-US Nuclear deal, 2005

- ✓ For exceptional waiver from NSG & IAEA - To trade Nuclear tech from countries.
- ✓ India has been accepted as a RESPONSIBLE NUCLEAR STATE why?
 - US helped.
 - We made certain commitments too:
 - i) We accept that we have N. Bomb. But our program is indigenous & not illegally smuggled (like PAK, N.Korea) & our Bomb is not for offensive purpose but for defensive purpose to secure ourselves amidst & nuclear countries - PAK & CHINA. We also assured NFU (No First Use) Policy.
 - ii) We didn't sign CTBT but have put a SELF MORATORIUM (Bam) on ourselves that we will not do a nuclear test in future.
 - iii) We have signed & Ratified Safeguards Agreement & Additional protocol with IAEA. (i.e) we have opened all civilian nuclear facilities to their investigation.

Recent Development:

We have become members of:

- ✓ MTCR - 2016
- ✓ Wassenaar Agreements
- ✓ Australia

It strengthens India's NP credentials. We will get full access to all tech from world after this.

But India is member of only NSG.

Advantages of NSG membership to INDIA:

- i) Full & free access to all Nuclear tech forever from world.
(Now we are dependent on waivers which can be cancelled anytime)
- ii) We can become a stakeholder in Nuclear tech of world
(as now it is based on consensus the decisions - waiver + NTC + AUS + NSG - As member of these we can in future we can block PAK becoming member)
- iii) To achieve Energy security.

support to India for NSG:

- US, RUSSIA & other countries who are willing to sell to us as we are a potential buyer; JAPAN, FR, AUS, KNZ.
- But CHINA opposes this as India is not signatory of NPT;
If give to India, also give to PAK.

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INDIA & ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

Why Neighbourhood is imp. in diplomatic relations?

✓ Historically, all countries having STABLE, FRIENDLY, SECURE neighbourhood have benefited as resources can be used for self development instead of wasting on weapons.

Ex: USA ; UK

→ But other European countries had neighb. problems.

✓ If we can't ^{solve} sort out problems with neighbours & influence neighbours then how can we claim to be a world / Asian / regional power?

→ Half of our armed resources - protecting disputed borders with PAK & other half with CHINA.

Also, paramilitary forces like ASSAN rifles, BSF
fencing, strengthening borders - so much in these

✓ If our neighbours are unstable, then too it will affect us.
We can't be in ISOLATION with neighbours, can't have
iron borders/walls - their problems will spill on us.

Ex: USA - MEXICO drug problems

→ UNSTABLE neighbourhood is also a problem.

→ 1959: TIBETAN refugees NRC in Assam

→ 1971: BANGLADESH - approx - 10 Mn refugees - huge cost to us.

→ SRI LANKA - Tamil refugees - Rajiv Gandhi death

→ MYANMAR - Rohingya refugees - Rakhine

→ The fire in our neighbourhood will spread to us too.

So, there is no point celebrating PAK's failure of Govt. as it will increase problems to INDIA too.

Destabilisation of any neighbour is not good for us.

None can be isolated shining star amidst chaotic neighbours.

Objective: To have strategically secure, politically stable, harmonious & Economically co-operative Neighbourhood.

"You can change your friends but can never change your neighbours" — VASPAYEE

Example from daily life:

A bad/harmful room-mate is bad for us too.

MODI - N. SINGH - VASPAYEE

Despite robust domestic criticism, all three tried to solve problems with Pakistan. They may vary on public vocals but they actually understood & tried to resolve issues with PAK.

Ex: MODI's visit to NAWAZ SHERIF's family marriage.

VASPAYEE — Agra summit, other summits + Bus Yatra

N. SINGH — Various summits.

⇒ From 1990s change started.

i) I. K. GUJARATI: Principle of Non-reciprocity

(i-e) India will not expect reciprocal behaviour when it helps neighbours.

ii) LOOK East → Act East ↓

'Indo-Pacific' Region included

iii) MODI - "Neighbourhood First" policy:

→ All HOs of neighbourhood countries (SAARC) invited for his oath taking ceremony

→ Unprecedented goodwill gesture

→ 1st set of foreign trips to neighbours - NEPAL

→ BIMSTEC summit at Kathmandu

"Meeting point of Neighbourhood 1st & Act East is BIMSTEC"
—MODI

ANSWER WRITING:

✓ Include Govt. policies as foundations & anchors.

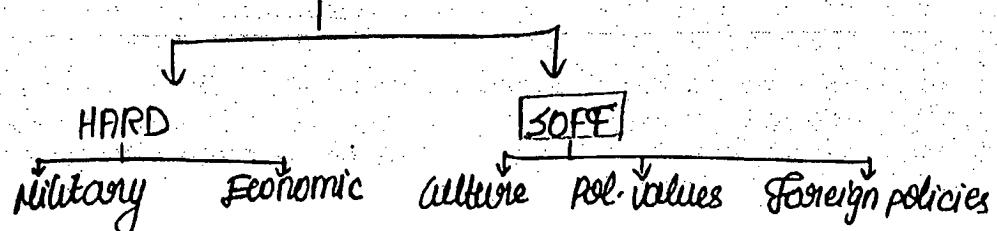
ACT EAST ; NEIGHBOURHOOD 1st, etc..

✓ Have nuanced & mature opinions - developed by reading & avoid knee-jerk reactions.

✓ Criticism must be expressed as CHALLENGES & also give a WAY FORWARD at end. —Bureaucrat is essentially expected to be a PROBLEM SOLVER - so give plausible solns. after criticism.

What can India do to achieve its objective?

→ India must have **POWER**



Balance of power: rough equilibrium of power among countries for a stable world to solve problem of INSECURITY.

If countries feel insecure - they will try to restore balance.

How to Restore power / Balance?

- i) Increase own power
- ii) Align with powers.
- (iii) - WAR - But that is not the point.

→ But smaller neighbours always feel INSECURE of big neighbours

Ex: SOUTH ASIA

INDIA vs Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, even PAK.

↳ Elder / Big brother behaviour - Image of a Bully.

⇒ In this backdrop, if India uses HARD power - military to crush or Economy to crash - to threaten them; the worst fears of Neighbours would come true & they will resort to RESTORE BALANCE.

⇒ And they will by default go for ALLIANCE with greater powers (as on own they can't match up) - that is India's competitor - CHINA

↳ This is what happening actually now - India's neighbours are tilting towards CHINA.

↳ We need to check this tendency. In this context, "Neighbourhood 1st" policy is of paramount importance.

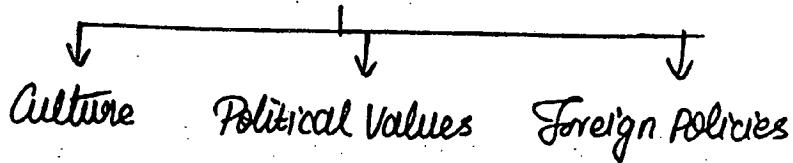
↳ Some countries even try to balance India with China and China with India card. Ex: NEPAL.

JOSEPH NYE:

"Soft power is power of Attraction"

Hard power is power of Coercion.

SOFT POWER



CULTURE:

- 'International Yoga day' - June 21 - Increases India's cult. image.
- Movies, songs - Bollywood gives us attraction.
- ↳ AMERICA's POP CULTURE (soft power) is attracting the world such that intellect Indians rush to USA - USA doesn't use coercion to achieve this but soft power.

POLITICAL VALUES:

- Rights to people; No discrimination & depuration to citizens will attract people from world.
- 'Make in India' requires a LIBERAL DEMOCRACY, ease of investment, law & order.
- India - largest democracy - gives great legitimacy

FOREIGN POLICIES:

- 'NAM' - India attracted 3rd world countries.
- Accommodation, co-operation - values of good foreign policy
- 'Neighbourhood 1st' - Kathmandu BIMSTEC - India's rise is not a threat but an opportunity for neighbours too.
- TRUMP now has very unattractive foreign policy.

→ 2002: 'Incredible India' campaign.

To create an image brand for ourselves

→ 2006: 'Public Diplomacy Division' in NEA.

↳ goal to have soft power

↳ Engage with foreign population - later leaders too will reciprocate

↳ USA is master of this - RADIO; American centres - Connaught place - access to such resources of library, talks, etc. ... to engage with Indian youth.

→ 'Project MAUSAM' of Ministry of culture

India wants to revive all cultural links with countries that were trading with us in ancient times + those depending upon monsoon / trade winds.

UNIQUE for INDIA: Monsoonal wind circulation which is diff. from Trade winds.

→ 'SPICE ROUTE'

similar to CHINA's 'Silk Route'.

→ PM's interaction with Indian Diaspora

They are huge untapped potential.

Our diaspora is so robust & they are literally everywhere. We can try to make them invest back on India.

'Paravasi Bhaumti Divas'

→ Soft Power Metrics to be developed by NEA

To measure the soft power of India's impacts.

But, soft power is intangible unlike Hard power.

Why Soft Power is important?

- ✓ We already share civilizational ties, cultural links, trade etc.^P historically with our neighbours.
- ✓ So we just need to USE this to our advantage.
(CHINA does not have this)

→ 'Global Buddhist Conclave' to be held in 2020 with invitation to all BIMSTEC countries.

↳ Buddhism originated here & is our culture - gives us link to develop close relationship with neighbours.

↳ 'Revival of Nalanda University' for the same reason.

But, Hard power too must not be ignored.

Soft power is good but not at the cost of Hard power.

Many are critical of over reliance of India on soft power.

Ideally, there should be a mix of HARD & SOFT.

SMART POWER

↳ To use Hard / soft wherever which is required. ↳

I 1) INDIA & AFGHANISTAN

We cannot understand present without past.

PAST:

Afghan was attacked by Soviet Union in 1979 to support communist parties in Afghan.

US tried to counter this attack by 'PROXY WAR'. They supported 'MUTAHIDEENS' motivated by radical ideologies & used violence to achieve political objectives - US supported them militarily & eco. This was facilitated by PAKISTAN.

By 1989, Soviet started retreating & later on split. So this was a success of US but Afghanistan started as a VICTIM of this proxy war.

Even after proxy war ended, CIVIL WAR started.

1996 - TALIBAN formed Govt. in Afghan.

It was a very repressive rule. Imposed archaic ancient rules on people. Ex: No education for women; women not out w/o male company; Banned entertainment; Bombed largest Buddhist site.

This led to Radicalisation of Afghan society.

India supported those fighting against TALIBAN

Impact on India:

'KANDAHAR PLANE ATTACK' - MAZOOD AZHAR's release

9/11 - 2001 attacks : Al Qaeda-Osama ; they were operating out of Afghan - Taliban gave them a safe haven for operation

AMERICA launched war on terror : US led NATO forces attacked Afghan : ISAF (Int'l Security Assistance Force) & overthrew the Govt. of Taliban & replaced by HAMID KARZAI USA also tried to bring Democracy thru - Elections - 2 terms. Recently too, elections were held. But one who lost prez. election refused & told elections were rigged - based on Democracy.

USA now came out with COMPROMISE POWER SHARING FORMULA ASHRAF GHANI app. as PRESIDENT ; } NATIONAL UNITY GOVT.
ABDULLAH² app. as CEO ; } of Afghanistan

Very fragile govt → Poor governance.

⇒ US forces came in 2001 & are still stationed in Afghan

why ? Taliban has not ended yet though they are not in Govt. unofficially still 40% territory under their control. They are reasons for Terrorism & chaos.

→ Till 2014, ISAF was there.

PRESENT STATUS
In 2015, OPERATION RESOLUTE SUPPORT (ORS)
In Old, ISAF was fighting Taliban
ORS, is assisting Govt. to fight Taliban by training forces..

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH AFGHANISTAN:

- Lot of invaders from India & Afghan into each other.
Civilisational, cultural links.
- Afghan located at SOUTH ASIA & CENTRAL ASIA - crossroads
CENTRAL ASIA → 5 countries b/w Afghan & Russia, earlier 'Rich in resources' part of USSR. - TAPI pipeline
- Also at crossroad of WEST ASIA & SOUTH ASIA -
- Afghanistan itself is rich in resources
- Our objective is to create an AFGHANISTAN :
sovereign, stable, united & free from foreign influences
why? → Bcs we don't want Afghan to revert back to centre of Radical ideologies & violence which is not in best interests of India (Insurgency, terrorism is supported by Taliban like groups).
D we also want to reduce PAK's influence in Afghan.

INDIA'S EFFORTS:

India recommended Afghanistan into SAARC

2005 : Afghanistan became SAARC member

2011 : 'Strategic partnership Agreement' (short of military agree)

India is the 1st country to do so with Afghan.

Strategic : A broad based concept to achieve Security

Eco, cult, military, political, territorial...etc.

Long term based

2 promises under strategic partnership. Agree:

i) → We will help in Reconstruction & Constitution Building

\$ 2 Bn already invested so far in this area + \$ 1 Bn in future

(Since, 1997 it had devastated by war)

Flagship programmes completed:

- * Zaranj - Delaram Highway 218 km

- * Salma Dam / Friendship Dam in HERAT province

- * Afghan parliament

ii) → We will help them fight Taliban by equipping their security forces via training, materials etc

- * Donated 4 Mi-25 Helicopters

⇒ Modi was honoured with Highest Civilian Award of Afghanistan
‘Amir Amanullah Khan’.

INDIA'S AIM:

Huge untapped trade potential.

India - 2nd destination of Afghan's export.

2016-2017: Trade of \$800 Mn → to be ↑ \$2 Bn dollars.

PROBLEM:

Lack of Access to Afghan - land locked country.

Very small border with ~~AFGHANISTAN~~ AFGH on atlas but actually

it is part of POK.

APTTA

PAK & AFGHAN to use each other's territory to trade with other countries but not allow 3rd country.

Afghan trucks reach till WAZIRAH but not allowed to take INDIAN goods.

So, India wants to join APTTA treaty but PAK refused.

Alternative to access Afghan:

* A dedicated AIR FREIGHT CORRIDOR with Afghan.

↳ Regular cargo flights b/w KABUL $\xleftarrow{\text{NUNBAI}}$ DELHI

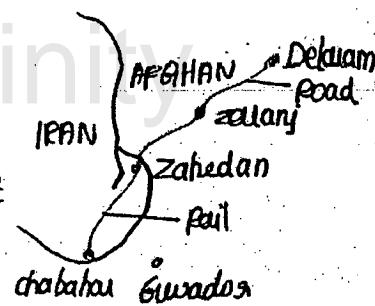
* Trilateral Trade & Transit Agreement, 2016

INDIA-IRAN-IRAN - to bypass PAK.

CHABAHAR PORT?

↳ From here a Rail corridor to connect

ZAHEDAN
ZARANJ
DELARAN



↳ It is connected to

PART - KANDLA
PORT -

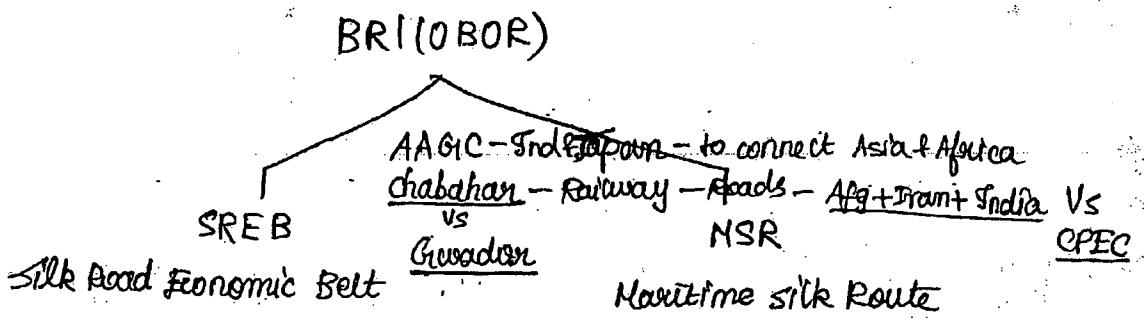
↳ Gateway to reach Central Asia for India; Also opens Afghan to world

↳ Counter to CHINA's Gwadar port (as part of CPEC) in PAKISTAN.

↳ A part of Chabahar already inaugurated & 1st
WHEAT consignment successfully traded - Roads already exist.
Rail corridor still under construction.

PEACE PROCESSES IN AFGHANISTAN:

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ALTERNATIVES

- ① **AAGIC** - (Port connectivity) - Economic Co-op agreement b/w S, I, P, A
- ② **Chabahar** + Rail & Road with **Afg + Iran + India**

③ **Spice Route**

Cotton Route

④ **Mausam Project**

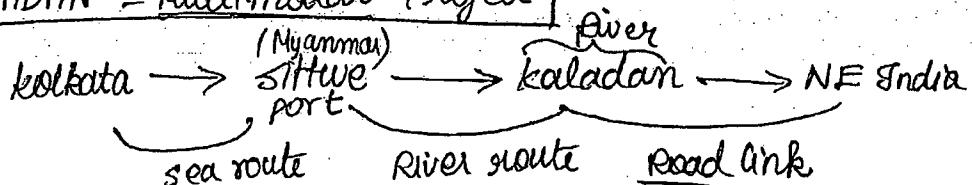
- Climate (monsoon) to link with other countries.

⑤ **BBIN** - Bhutan-Bangladesh-India-Nepal Corridor - Bhutan now out

⑥ **IMT** (India-Myanmar-Thailand) - Trilateral highway

Norway - NE India to Nyaung-U - Myanma - Thailand

⑦ **KALADAN - multimodal Project**



Open NE to sea part as alternative to chicken neck

to reach NE.

⑧ **[TAPD]** (Trans Asian Railway Southern Corridor)

→ Various countries with railway line.

→ Capital cities of various countries:

Istanbul — Tehran — Pak — Delhi — Kolkata — Dhaka
Turkey Iran Pakistan India Bangladesh /
Yangon
Myanmar

→ Asia Pacific Regional commission of ECOSOC is co-ordinating this project.

→ India & Indian Railways is very keen & invest & participate.

⑨ **[TAPI]** — Turkmenistan-Afgh-Pak-India

⑩ **[INSTC]** — Int'l N-S Transport Corridor

→ India & Russia connectivity

Now, Bombay to Moscow

Suez Canal → Red Sea → Black Sea / around Europe → Moscow
Gibraltar

* Target = Bombay → Iran → Central Asia → Russia.

PUTIN & MODI implementing it now.

Alternative to BRI.

Just boycotting & objecting - not sufficient,
Such alternatives required.

Issues/Challenges:

- Operational delays
- Coordination & co-operation fluctuating
 - (BBIN - Bhutan issue); (TAPI - Pak no coop)
- No good blueprints or plans
 - (Spice & cotton route)

Good

- Chabahar ✓
- IMT ✓

Upcoming

- AAGC (Japan-Greece)*
- Kaladham

TIBET ISSUE

1959 - Dalai Lama in India.

Indian approach:

Use Dalai Lama to pressure China in int'l forums.

But, needs rethinking:

- Tibet of 21st century not same as that of 1959.
- Transformations in Tibet:

a) Huge Infra development

Railway (Beijing - Lhasa (cap of Tibet))

↳ Integrated mainland China with Tibet.

↳ Engineering miracle - Highest plateau of world -

Geog. challenges - PERMAFROST (Exp + Contraction)
(frozen soil)

b) Demographic Shift

China deliberately encouraged Han community to move to Tibet & settle there.

Dalai Lama represents one sect of Buddhism. There is another sect - KAGYU sect - It is pro-China. So China deliberately supports & improved Kagyu sect & even tells head of Kagyu sect is the real Dalai Lama.

c) Decline of Tibetan Refugees to India

So, Tibetans are happily living there & find no need to come to India.

So, India also needs rethinking.
Thank You India, 2018

Even Trump has softened his approach on China

Tibetan community in India organised it to mark 60th anniversary of Lamas arrival on India. But Indian govt stayed away from it.

China's amendment to constitution.

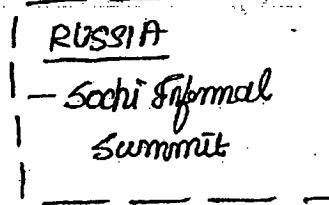
- Scrapped term limit.
- National People's Congress (China's legislature)
- To facilitate Xi Jinping, current PM of China.
- No limit on his tenure.
- Constitution now also has his own ideas, brought & constitution - only after Mao.

see
Name of legislatures
of diff. countries

WUHAN INFORMAL SUMMIT (WIS)

Normal Summit:

- Negotiation with Protocols & pre-decided agenda & objectives.
- BG work & all else is finalised b4r meeting.
- PUTIN → 7-8 agreements with India during recent visit of 2d hrs. (3-400 Nu-missiles) — All pre-decided.



Informal summit:

- ✓ No agenda & pre-decided objectives.
- ✓ No protocols for & leaders.
- ✓ For candid & free exchange of views b/w leaders.

3 benefits (as per NEA):

- Mutual understanding
- Mutual comfort
- Mutual trust

Wuhan Spirit
(+vity & friendly attitude)

2018 WIS:

Successful.

Beautiful summary of all issues of Ind-China

Outcome of WIS:

① Border dispute:

Mechanism of talks b/w special Representatives will be continued in future too to amicably resolve dispute.

India's representative is always NSA - (Ajit Doval)

- All areas of India-China border region - Now Acknowledgement of China of Doklam
- All areas on India-China border - Earlier

② Trade Deficit:

→ \$ 52 bn - Now

→ China benefits more as we import more than export.

Huge manufacturing capability

→ INDIA → Primary Secondary Tertiary

Discussed in WIS ✓ (Manufact) bypassed it - Hence, now only M.I.T..

✓ Encourage Agri & Pharmaceutical to export to China

✓ Try to enhance Manufacturing sector too

③ Terrorism:

Common threat - Both will address.

Hopefully Masood Azhar issue to be resolved.

④ Afghanistan :

Joint economic project by India + China in Afghanistan.
Pak. would have heart-ache over it.

⑤ Global challenges :

- ▷ Decision to cooperate to tackle global challenges.
- ▷ CC & Sustainable devt.
- ▷ To reform multilateral financial, & political institutions.
(IMF & WB) (UN)
[Quota system (diff. vote share) - US alone 17%]

⑥ Collaborate to save Globalisation & Defend WTO:

Protectionism, Trade Wars — vs - Free Trade

By US, UK - Western Countries.

Trump coming out of FTA;

✗ Imposing sanctions

✗ Discourage BPO outsourcing

✗ H-1B visa - discouraged

✗ Banned entry from Islamic countries.

✗ Trade war with China

✗ WTO as horrible

UK

✗ Brexit - Not willing to be part of EU.

China
Debt trap
South China Sea
UN rules

Earlier - Western countries fervently advocated Globalisation & Liberalisation - hugely benefitted from it too.

Now - They think emerging economies esp. BRICS have started moving away from LPG & started moving away to block it.

⑦ Strategic Guidelines / Guidance:

To strengthen communication & trust b/w India & Chinese military, to prevent Doklam like situations.

⑧ Unresolved Issues:

NSG, BRI; Masood Azad.

Strengthen the existing mechanisms of dialogue to resolve unresolved issues.

⑨ To have 1 informal summit in 2019 in India:

2018 - In China - Wuhan

2019 - In India

XI JINPING 5.

MODI - 5 principles for Ind-China Relationship

- NEW PANCHASHEEL (by few experts) -

<u>Soch</u>	<u>Sampak</u>	<u>Sahyog</u>	<u>Sankalp</u>	<u>Sapne</u>
Thought ↓ Shared vision	Contact ↓ Better comm.	Co-opera ↓ Strong Reln.	Determination ↓ Shared determination	Dreams ↓ Shared Resolve

STRENGTH

INDIA & CHINA IN AFRICA

INDIA

i) \$ 62.66 Bn - Annual trade

- o Skills & knowledge

- o Small & Medium SE

ii) Projects:

> Consultative in nature

To encourage ppl-ppl connectivity

With local stakeholders - talkies

before implementing such projects.

Security & Defence Co-operation

iii) ✓ Anti-piracy operations

✓ Joint naval patrolling

✓ UN peace keeping missions

iii) ✓ Equipments to African Military

✓ Technology transfer.

✓ Building independent capacity

* CHINA-AFRICA Defence & Security

Forum

→ Less Aggressive

Economic handicaps

→ Much More Aggressive

Economic might

India China Bangladesh
BRAHMAPUTRA / SANGPO / TANUNA RIVER

- X No water sharing treaty b/w India - China.
 - X China building lot of dams.
 - X Plans to divert its water to North China (water scarce areas)
 - X India - fear of flow of water to India
 - X Industrial dumping of China into it near India.
 - No discussions / decisions to resolve it — Smugging dispute

Conclusion:

So, India & China are not enemy states.

Co-operation — Trade — Defence — Talking spirit.

- * AII B
 - * SCO
 - * BRICS-NDB
 - * WTO
 - * Afghanistan

} India & China
co-operation areas

But, India & China neither are friends - Competition

- conflicts

 - INDIA
 - X BRI
 - X Quad Not Anti-china
 - X Malabar exercises
(India+Japan+US)
 - suggestion to join AUS too
 - CHINA
 - X String of pearls
 - X Enforcement policy
 - X Doklam
 - X POK investments
 - X Supports PAK
 - X UNSC problems
 - X NSG membership

(Shangri-la Dialogue)

A unique relationship (of periodic recurrence)
of conflicts & co-operation.

There are agreements as well as disagreements.

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PAKISTAN

- ✗ 1948 - war
- ✗ 1965 - war
- ✗ 1971 - war
- ✗ 1999 - Conflict

Partition:

Artificial displacement of ppl - one of biggest ever communal riots.

1948 - 1st Kashmir War

- J&K - princely state - choice to join either or independent
- Hari Singh - undecided
- Pak attacked J&K in 1948
- HS signed MoA with India.
- India sent troops to J&K to counter Pak.
- Ended in ceasefire - KARACHI CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT
(LOC) now called
 - ↳ CFL - Cease Fire Line - decided to demarcate POK.
 - ↳ Accepted by UN too : UN-observer mission to J&K.

1965

- > Pak launched by attacking Kashmir.
- > 1964 - Nehru's death ; Shastri considered weak (by Pak)
- > But Shastri showed exemplary resilience.
- > - Tariq Aman, Tariq Khan -
- > India opened 2nd front in Punjab & tackled by separating their troops, weakening in Kashmir.

- > India won. TASHKENT Ceasefire Agreement
- > Brokered by USSR.
 - ↳ India will come back & Pak will go back to old positions.
 - ↳ Shastri died there - Conspiracy theories - but natural reasons.

1971

East Pakistan - dominated by Bengali muslims - population
 But, politics - dominated by Punjabi muslims - They discriminated Bengali muslims as inferior.

- 1971- Elections in Pak - Sheikh Mujibur Rahman -
 Won by majority - But he was denied his right.
 Pak arrested him followed by greater protests.
 Pak → Brutal suppression of rebellion.
- OPERATION SEARCH LIGHT by E. Pak army - killed own ppl.
 So, these ppl started coming into India as refugees.
 1 lakh / day in India. (5-10 mn avg.)
 Huge burden on India.

S. Gandhi tried for int'l help to tackle this situation
 but nobody took any action on Pak as it was US's friend then.
 India signed FRIENDSHIP TREATY with USSR.

Before India could attack, Pak attacked Punjab & Rajasthan. But India capably countered & won the war forcing the army to surrender - Prisoners of War.

1st PM of Bangladesh - Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Some reports say Indian RAW supported rebels.

1972 - Treaty of Peace & Friendship - SHIMLA TREATY / Agreement

- PoW released.
- Bangladesh belliger accepted by Pak.
- Decision not to internationalise India-Pak problems, & solve only BILATERALLY. (continues till date)

So, PAK realised war is futile as India is a better military might. So since then no war strategy directly. They moved to PROXY WAR STRATEGY

(US on Afgh - Supp. Mujahideens.)

→ PAK → Gross border Terrorism - terror for political objectives.

Insurgency - home grown by own ppl for autonomy, independence.

i) Khalistan Movement

- Supp. by Pak.
- Operation BLUE STAR.
- G. Gandhi assassinated.
- 1984 Communal riots.

ii) Kashmiri Insurgency (1987-starts)

- Earlier happy place.
- 1987 - started by electoral issues

- JRLF, Hizbul Mujahideen — Sup. by Pak.
- Totally destabilised S_{JK}.
- Counter-Terrorism operations by Ind. Army.
- AFSPA — to enable it.

Q & K STRATEGY OF PAK

^{Kashmiri}

^{Kalistan}

- 1000 cuts to India for it to bleed to death rather than direct war — Pak.

Dialogue Process

J VASPAEE

- Bus diplomacy → Lahore → Negotiations: Nawaz Sharif.
- KARGIL: 1999. — High altitude area of LOC — Leh, Ladakh
Agreement to both come down — India obeyed but Pak violated the mutual understanding & India had to retake Kargil ht positions — amidst negotiations Pak did this — But Pak completely disowned Kargil & blamed it on Muzahideen.
Hence Kargil is generally not called a war but conflict.
Bofors gun played an ~~role~~ role in its winning.
- Bcos of this Peace negotiations broke.
- Then Vajpayee again started it with AGRA SUMMIT — Musharaff (Mil. Gen) — but no statement signed — abruptly off.
- Parliament attacks — again derailed the process

2) MANMOHAN SINGH

→ Composite Dialogue Process - All issues discussed.

All were going good but then:

→ 2008 Mumbai attacks - derailed everything

3) MODI

→ Nawaz to Oath ceremony.

→ Modi's informal summit visit to PAK while back from Kabul - surprise visit - unscheduled - to Navratri function.

Appreciated all over the world - 1st step of India for peace.

→ Talks b/w Foreign Secretaries decided. But, then:

→ Uri & Pathankot - Surgical strikes on POK - again derailed.

Today:

> Position similar to post parl. & Mumbai attacks.

> No dialogue until PAK stops harbouring terrorism & takes action against resp. terrorists.

> IMRAN KHAN tried to engage - UNGA, New York - but India refused.

Vicious Circle - Comedy of Errors

Peace talks → Terror attacks

↓
Derailment

why? NSA on PAK + PAK Military → vested interests to keep both countries in conflict

PAK Military → Huge Budget; extremely powerful & popular

than political class. Why so? They've created a false narrative & false threat - from India - existential threat.
→ 1971-War narrative.

Bcos of this ARTIFICIAL THREAT PERCEPTION - Pak military has power & legitimacy. Pak military will lose it if both countries become friends. So it does things via [ISI] - to derail peace.

Even pak civilian govt doesn't have power to overrule military - every decision has to be agreed by military. Otherwise it does MILITARY COUP - kill/replace elected PM & become Ayaz Ramzan

Ex: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto killed

Nawaz had no due of MI's action in Kargil & ordered flogging of Musharraf but he became prez. himself & Nawaz escaped to UAE to save his life.

Hence PAK MILITARY is called 'Deep State' - (i.e.) the actual state is military & not civilian govt.

So, rather than talking to 'ISLAMABAD', India must talk to 'RAWALPINDI' - Experts suggest but India had not done it.

Hence, Pak-Ind process is complex & critical.

IND-PAK ISSUES

I. BORDER DISPUTES

① Siachen Glacier

'Bed of Roses' - literal translation

Highest battlefield of the world

BRO maintains Leh-Ladakh highway.

Very imp. strategically for India.

i) Siachen - strategic foothold b/w POK & Aksai Chin.

ii) LOC drawn only till NJ 9842, just before

Siachen glacier: "Frome North to the glacier" is border

its importance was realised not in 1949. The interpretation
of this is reason for dispute. India $\xrightarrow{\text{Hill}}$ Shakesam valley
Pakistan $\xrightarrow{\text{till}}$ Kaukarom pass.

iii) 1984: India's pre-emptive Operation Meghdoot - 1st military control over Siachen - by India.

Since 1984 - 2000 casualties on both sides in Siachen.

But majority deaths due to harsh climate, diff. geo & terrain + Avalanches
impossible for humans to survive w/o artificial help.

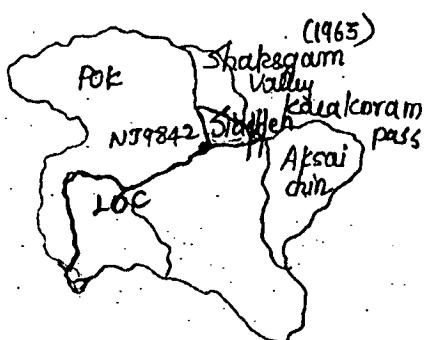
India spends \approx 8 Crore/day to just keep them alive.

2017: Huge avalanche in Siachen - 1 rescued, then died.

Experts: Advocate to DEMILITARISE SIACHEN.

Also troops are damaging gliders: fresh water river source -
不可reversible damage to nature. India

POK
 $\text{CFL} \rightarrow \text{LOC}$:
 (1949)



India's position: OK if Pak accepts in written agreement the AGPL (Actual Ground Position Line). Bcoz. India is very cautious after Kargil violation.

Pak's stand: status quo before 1984 must be restored & no AGPL.

② Sino-Greek Dispute

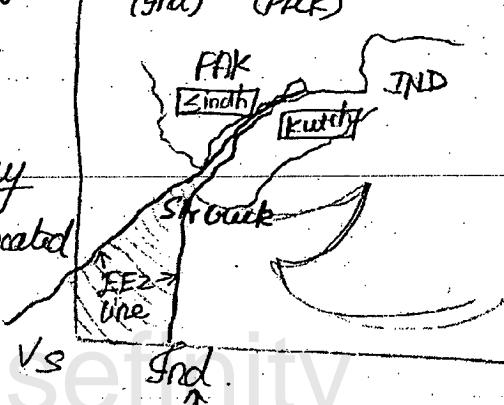
Sino-Greek: 96 km long Tidal Estuary b/w Kutch & Sindh (IND) (PAK)

> 1902 → over collection of firewood dispute

> 1914 → resolved this issue: Bombay province Govt did it: Resolution advocated 2 diff solutions

a) Eastern border (or) → Pak vs IND

b) Rule of Thalweg - Part of Int'l law - Mid channel Border



Relevance:

No intrinsic value.

Marshy land; No vegetation.

No significant difference either way.

Then why?

0-12 nm - Territorial; 0-200 nm - EEZ; >200 nm - Int'l waters

250² miles loss for India in eastern border: EEZ line.

The sea bed is crucial for natural resources

Problems :

- Huge misery for fishermen crossing it.
- Security loopholes exploited by terrorists.
Mumbai terror attack: Boat hijacked here.
- Drug trafficking

Experts → Consider it "LOW HANGING FRUIT" - easy to resolve
since it is not in public view/political colour. Ind & Pak should
try & resolve it → it will create trust. MARITIME PARK to be
administered by both S & P: suggestion.

II. INDUS WATER TREATY (1960)

- ✓ Successfully implemented despite wars & attacks.
- ✓ Diplomatic victory - endured all problems.

> Eastern tributaries: Ravi, Beas, Sutlej → To India.

> Western tributaries: Chenab, Jhelum, Indus → To Pak.

• 20% of these 3. can also be used by India:

Governance, Navigation, Power generation

- ✓ Brokered by WORLD BANK.

> PIC - Permanent Indus Commission with Pak & Ind members
water data, planning, division of waters. Regular meets are held ✓

> Dispute resolution mechanism: o can be done through PIC.

o Technical differences through ^(Admin') NEUTRAL EXPERTS.

o Overall dispute of treaty → PCA (Permanent Court of Arbitration)

PAK used PCA against India

→ Kishan Ganga hydroelectric project on J&K.

↳ 2018 - Inaugurated

But PCA favoured India.

Only Run of the River dams allowed. So PCA fav. India.

No diversion/Block

→ 2018: 114th meeting of PIC

PAK: Allegations on R. Chenab hydroelectric projects

o Lower Kalsai o Ratle o Palkal Dul

✓ IWT - has been very beneficial to PAK as India is an upstream country & could've done anything yet India didn't misuse & gave a good deal to Pak.

X But after Uri attacks, talks are happening to review IWT to pressure PAK. But Indian cabinet rejected review of IWT: it will be seen as violation of international law - no provision to withdraw from voluntary signed agreement.

X PAK → may go to ICT, PCA

X May lead to WATER WAR on South Asia

Brahmaputra - China may withdraw

X ↓ the credibility of India

⇒ India has not even utilised the given 20%, then what will India do with additional waters -

✓ wise not to make dams on sensitive Himalayas

✓ J&K is not water deficient.

✓ Some suggest diverting waters to Rajasthan - But the Interlinking of Rivers itself has not yet been done (Vajpayee initiated it) - Not feasible

✓ Steps to maximise the utilisation of the 20Y. 1st

III. BALOCHISTAN

Largest province of Pakistan; Least Developed.

Separationist movt. against PAK - separate state.

It was a princely state: wanted to remain independent but forced at gun point to join Pak.

It alleges of discrimination by Pak & favoured to PUNJAB, PAK.

BLA: Balochistan Liberation Army

- Declared as terrorist org. by Pak Military

- Now CPEC risk factor. So China pressures Pak to resolve it.

- Pak alleges RAW of supporting it.

- India changed its stand after Pak Uri & Pathankot attacks.

PM told Baloch & Gilgit-Baltistan ppl have asked him for help

↳ change: 1st time Bal. used as diplomatic issue ↳

Kulbhushan Jadhav

Pak claims to have arrested him in Balochistan & he was espionage - former navy officer - Military Tribunal: Death.

Ind → former naval officer: VRS

Pvt. business in CHABAHAR.

Abducted by Pak & taken to Balochistan to false story.

TOOK it to ICS: Vienna Convention on Consular relations

1963

Both Ind & Pak are signatories.

* Every person has right to consular access

- KT was denied this during trial by PAKISTAN.
- Violation of Vienna Convention.
- fake trial: hence denied access.

Pak: No consular access to spies: Refused by ICT.

ICT stayed the death penalty

Now access granted to him again trial.

IV. GILGIT-BALTISTAN (POK)

Always directly controlled by Islamabad & not included as Federal structure. No elected representatives from here.

UN suggested plebiscite which had not happened yet.

2018 order of PAK: Legally & administration wise GB will be integrated with Federal structure as 5th province.

But, ppl protested & awaiting for plebiscite

India too protests as it is claimed by India - some seats still vacant in our parliament for them.

But, Pak is implementing it on China's pressure bcoz of CPEC passage (clarity on GB required)

IV. FATF Issue

FATF, 1989

- Intergovernmental body.
- India is a member: 37 members recently
- Purpose: Regulatory mechanisms & legislations to prevent:
 - o Money laundering
 - o Terror financing
- It keeps check on transactions & in case of violations, the countries are put in Grey List & asked to take actions & even after if violated, put in Black List

GL { Increased scrutiny (financial) by int'l agencies.
Problems to access int'l market

BL { End all financial relations with Black listed country by Members atleast.

Only: IRAN & NK in BL.

PAK in GL

Fatig agencies will downgrade Pak & make it diff to get int'l loans.

Pak alleges of conspiracy:

- 2012: also in GL } Benefit of US Aid
- 2015: Removed from GL } - Launch of aid + BOP crisis
- 2018: Again in GL } Bailout package from IMF } ISO

PAK
- 26 pt Action plan to FATF (to be implemented in 15 mnts)

- If not, put into BL

US

VI. Special watchlist of countries : Violation of Rel. Liberties

2018: Pak put into it

of minorities

Hence India's New Citizenship Bill allows minorities from Pak.

ASIA BIBI

Blasphemy - Insult of religion

Pak has Blasphemy Laws - death penalty for it

Very few countries have it - Based, Misused

→ She had an argument with woman neighbour (muslim).

She put Blasphemy allegations on Bibi. Lower court gave death penalty to her for simple quarrel. SC acquitted her. But PAK burned - wanted to kill her.

But, this is one of very few cases coming to public view.

Still lot more lynched inside Pak - minorities suffering

Husband ^{accusation} Rape allegations: Only after a woman proves it was an unwilling act of her, can she file rape allegation.

\$ 1.15 bn - suspended aid by US.

Imran Khan - Austerity measures

He went to Beijing - 'Begging' 😊 in News channel.

TRACK-II (Neemrana) DIALOGUE PROCESS

"BACK CHANNEL NEGOTIATIONS"

By: Informal/Non-official - Academics, Artists, Citizens

Demerits: Diff. to implement decisions; Merit: No pol. colour/pressure.

1991-92 → 1st happened

2018 → last happened - Renewal

KARTARPUR CORRIDOR : SIKH SHRINE

→ R. Ravi itself is the border b/w Ind & Pak.

→ It is located on R. Ravi bank on Pak side.

→ Long pending demand of Sikh ppl.

* Inam Khan → Goodwill gesture & agreed by India.

* Bridge on River to connect both sides.

* Construction started on both side.

Confidence Building Measure (CBM)

✓ might give way to VISA free travel to Gurdwara alone.

MFN STATUS

Negligible trade b/w Ind & Pak - Formal trade

But lot of Informal trade - via Dubai.

Experts: Strengthen Economic relationship to normalise other areas of relationship.

WTO Treaty: MFN status to all trading partners.

No discrimination in trade as compared to other trading partners.

India: Has given MFN status to all its trading partners.

PAK: But PAK didn't reciprocate it.

After Uri attacks, call to withdraw from it.

But, there is No trade in the 1st place to put tax on it,
so no scope or use by taking back MFN status.

PAK-Russia Proximity

Recently happening.

Selling weapons now - Earlier banned as US ally.

Joint mil. exercises: DROVZBHA - 'Friendship'

All weather friend of India - need to be balanced.

TRICATERAL: Russ + PAK + China. ^{Theme} Anti-Terrorism

Emerging ↗ Concern for India.

[S-400 missiles - we buy despite US sanctions]

Nuclear

IND → NFUP

PAK → First strike Policy

No relations b/w both.

In Arms Race.

PAK: Twin War

Terrorists

against

India

Supporting

against PAK

Fighting

Also, TALIBAN factions fighting.

Mujahideens - (during Afghan war)

BHUTAN

* Friendship Treaty, 1949.

Signed with Monarchy

Now: Parl. Democracy + Constitutional Monarchy

India will guide Bhutan's FP: old treaty.

2006 - Transition; Aspiration to review this treaty for Sovereignty.

* New Treaty of Friendship, 2007

Ended India's guidance on its FP.

Closely engage to protect national interest.

Not allow use of territories for any acts threatening National security.

Because of this territory, India was able to enter into DOKLAM.

→ Bhutan - Only neighbour boycotting BRI

No diplomatic relations with CHINA.

No division of opinion on Bhutan b/w S & C.

→ All govt. have been Pro-India

→ Entirely dependent of India for Trade - Landlocked.

* Trade, Commerce & Transit Agreement, 2016

Free Trade regime b/w both countries

India also forms $> 79\%$ of Bhutan's total Imports.

$> 90\%$ of Bhutan's total Exports.

↙ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd export is Hydroelectricity

India-Bhutan joint devt. Hydropower projects

+ Chuka

+ Kawichhu

+ Tala

* 2008: India agreed for 10 more such dams which will create 10,000 more MWs by 2020.

Ran of the River Dams forms bedrock of India-Bhutan relationship.

⇒ India - assistance to SYP since 2001 to Bhutan.

⇒ Porous boundary b/w I & B. Hence important for India to tackle insurgency in NE, at times they operate from Bhutan.

BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement

✓ Facilitate & regulate free vehicular traffic b/w these countries

✓ All 4 signed it. But, Bhutan refused to Ratify it.

o National assembly (lower house) - Passed it

o National Council (upper house) - Rejected it.

why? Growing concern of ↑ traffic \rightarrow Pollution \rightarrow Ecosystem

HDI is sensitive to Bhutan.

Need to wait for a year if need to reconsider the rejected bill - Bhutan case.

So India is implementing it on other countries b/c Bhutan ends their review time.

New PM: Jotay Tshering: Recent developments

> Nov 2018 - Oct 2023: Financial package of ₹4500 Cr (12th FYP of Bhutan)

> Transitional trade support facility worth ₹400 Cr.

Chinese efforts to get close to Bhutan

Territory Swap agreement: proposed by Chinese ambassador for India to Bhutan. (Give Doklam)

MALDIVES

Independence - 1965

Ibrahim Mohd. Solih

Diplomatic r/p - 1972

Mohamed Nasheed

Operation CACTUS - 1988

Yameen

→ 1200 coral islands; pop: 4 lakhs but 25k Indians work there.

→ Strategic location near key shipping lanes crucial for transporting oil to E. Asia.

→ Indian aspiration - to act as "NET SECURITY PROVIDER" - so we need to have good r/p with strat-located countries.

→ It is going through a phase of Islamic Radicalisation.
Concern for India w.r.t. Security.

In per capita terms, the no. of youth joining radical orgns,
is the highest - Maldives. (ISIS, ...)

Under YAMEEN Pres. this has happened.

→ Geopolitical tussle b/w IND-CHINA to influence Maldives.

Under Yameen - shift towards China.

Checking expanding Chinese economic footprint is a challenge for us.

* Independence - 1965 - from British. India was one of
the 1st countries to recognise it. Dip 91/p - 1972.

* OPERATION CACTUS, 1988

supported
LTTE rebels attacked Maldives & attempted a coup.

India military aid - 1800 soldiers - on req. of Mal. govt.
Successful operation.

→ Development Co-operation

India - leading dev-coop partner of Maldives

- a) INDIRA GANDHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
 - b) Faculty of Engineering Technology
 - c) Faculty of Hospitality & Tourism studies.
- } Built with India's assistance.

→ Stand-by credit facility: \$100 mn - general

→ Line of Credit: \$40 mn. - for specific purposes.

⇒ 1981 - Trade Agreement

Not FTA. But for export of essential commodities from I → M.
Significant bilateral trade. India-one of its largest trading partners
In recent yrs, Chinese trade on surge.

⇒ Defence R/P:

2009 → Maldives request - India maintains Naval ^{presence} base
with permanent Helicopters - TCG & Navy [Dhruv]

2011 → Trilateral Maritime Security Co-op Initiative

INDIA + MALDIVES + SL.

2016 → Indo-Maldivian Action plan for Defence

@ level of Defence Secretaries.

Bilateral defence co-op strengthened.

⇒ 2014 : A big freshwater plant destroyed in fire - So India sent water aid to Maldives.

• Phase of Transition in last 7-8 years

2009-10 : 1st Democratic Pres elected - Mohd. Nasheed

2012 : He resigned on alleg. of Corruption.

But later found he was forced to resign on gun point.

2013 : He was replaced by Yameen as Pres.

He diluted democratic institutions - DICTATORIAL

Harassed all his political opponents - Imprisoned also.

Nasheed fled to Ing & SL due to life imprisonment.

India 1st → Pro-China.

China made huge investments during his time.

2018 → SC of Maldives: Free all pol-prisoners & release Nasheed from all charges. Democratic Giris

Yameen arrested the SC judges & declared Emergency.

↳ Demands were there for India to intervene as like it had done in 1988. But India cautiously didn't interfere physically. After 2 months Re-election finally came.

But he was always backed by CHINA, also financially.

Unanimous candidate of Opposition - SOLIH & he won.

Finally after international pressure Yameen gave up & SOLIH took oath on [Nov. 2018]. - MODI was present.

[2015 - at last moment PM MODI cancelled his trip to Maldives while he went to Réunion Islands, Seychelles & Mauritius due to unfriendly Yameen]

What is its shift towards CHINA

> Maldives - an important Pearl on string of pearls.

> 2014 - Xi went there & Maldives joined BRI as part of Maritime Silk Route.

> Ibrahim Nasir Int'l Airport : Its contract was given to Indian company OMR during Nasheed. But Yameen gave it to Chinese for \$200 mn.

- > Grant & Loan assistance for building bridge b/w its capital (Mal) & Airport: China-Maldives Fship Bridge.
- > Dec, 2017: Maldives - China STA signed; India still waiting.
- > 70% of its external debt is from China; Total debt: \$ 1.3 bn
(25% of its GDP)

SOLIH'S VISIT TO INDIA, Dec 2018

- His 1st int'l visit.
- Reiterated "INDIA 1st Policy"
- Closest friends of each other
- Financial assistance package - \$ 1.4 bn
[Credit line + Budgetary support]
loan aid/grant
- Strengthen Maritime Security Co-op on IOR by:
 - o Coordinated Patrols
 - o Aerial Surveillance

SRI LANKA

Majority community - Sinhalese (70%) - Buddhists.

Ashokan messengers sent to spread Buddhism.

Hindu mythology - Ram Sethu Canal.

Tamil population - Northern parts - come from India.

→ shared cultural, religious, civilisational, linguistic, historical relationship.

⇒ Historical discrimination

against Tamils. In 1956, it was institutionalised by S-Only Act.

⇒ LTTE armed struggle from 1983.
Speculations of RAU support them.

⇒ RAM GANDHI - India-SL Accord, 1987: Ceasefire b/w LTTE & govt. in return for amendment in costn (13th CAA) to abolish discrimination & give equal status to Tamils.

But LTTE refused to abide by it & didn't give up arms. So IPKF sent in 1987 with Operation PAVAN objective to enforce disarmament of LTTE & take control of LTTE strongholds like JAFFNA. Failure, 1200 soldiers killed. Called back in 1990.

KEY

Sinhala-Only Act (1956)

LTTE (1976-83)

India-SL Accord (1987)

IPKF (1987-90)

Operation PAVAN

Mahinda Rajapaksa

Susanna

Ramil Wickramasingha

Hambantota Port

Colombo Port City

Muttala Rajapaksa int'l

Colombo Port Terminal

Troonmallee

⇒ 1991 - R. Gandhi assassination

* 1998 - FTA - 2000 (implemented)

India is SL's largest trading partner globally ⇒ \$ 4.7 bn trade

* Development Co-operation \$ 4.1 bn - Ind's Exports.

Ind is one of the leading development partners of SL.

In 2009 - Under Rajapaksa PRABAKARAN killed & End of Civil War.
But a lot of HR violation allegations - UNHRC enquiries are supported by India.

2004 Tsunami - India extended help.

> India helps IDPs (Internally displaced Persons)

> 50,000 housing units

> To rehabilitate Northern Railway lines - India's assistance

> Cultural centre in Jaffna - by India.

> Restoration of Thiruketheeswaran temple.

> Repaired & upgraded with India's help - Colombo-Natara Rail line.

Tilt towards CHINA

→ Rajapaksa - Pro CHINA (~ Yamun)

→ Debt burden / Tax - \$ 301 mn for Hambantota port.

India - LOC interest rate ≤ 1%

WB - 0.25 - 3%.

CHINA - 6.3% for Hambantota port.

o But the port is in loss & China offered a deal:

\$ 1.2 bn debt to Equity swap agreement: 70% stake on port.

- Neo-Colonialism
- China has acquired the port on lease for 99 years.
 - \$190 mn - for airport in Hambantota : Mattala Rajapaksa Int'l airport.
 - Hambantota - emptiest airport of the world - again debt trap.
 - Colombo Port City - also developed by China.
 - Total debt - \$ 8 bn | China may use it militarily in future.

Now, Perez-Sousa ; PM - Wickramasinghe

Recently visited India in Nov, 2018.

Deals signed

- i) India convinced SL to manage Mattala-Raj. Int'l airport.
SL PM announced - It will be India & SL Joint venture - still not finalised though -
- ii) India to build container facility on Colombo port terminal
- iii) India will help develop Tuncomalee harbour - NE coast of SL - used by oil vessels
- iv) Assistance to build 12,000 houses in Hambantota.
- v) India to help even more IDP's.

Democratic Crisis

Sousa removed PM Wickram. Patel supported PM but Perez violated constitution & appointed Ranapaksha.

2 ppl were PM at the same time.

Finally this ended with SC declaring PM Wickram to be legitimate - formally reappointed after 7 weeks of fuddle.

Fishermen dispute

Ancient fishing practise by Indian fishermen: BOTTOM TRAWLING
(Heavy weights to fishnets & take away all corals, seaweeds, etc.).

It damages marine ecosystem & fish count is decreasing.
Shallow waters in PALK STRAIT.

SL fishermen have got new tech: DEEP SEA FISHING,
more catch & damaging ecosystem.

SL govt. has banned Bottom trawling - so whenever
Indians do it they are captured by SL.

2016 - Joint Working Group to address fishing dispute.

India's commitment to phase out bottom trawling but until
it is done Joint working group should be used to deal with it.

challenges in FP

India - Reactive & need to become proactive.

Financial Handicaps to give more money.

| Raj-sabha replaced in uprisings

| New constitution

| 2019-Elections upcoming

NEPAL

Historical, Civilizational, Cultural ties

Hindu & Buddhist sites in Nepal

Porous borders - no need for travel documents.

Nepalese → Gurkha segment of Indian army

Allowed for UPSC CSE (except IAS, IPS, IFS)

1950 - Friendship Treaty: signed by Monarchy

They can work in India; Do business; travel easily.

6,00,000 ~~lakhs~~ nepalese working in India

Nepal can never sign any defence deals nor buy weapons from other countries w/o India's permission

Security

Buffer zone b/w India & China.

Def. of Indian border states also depends on India-Nepal R/P.

Water

250 small & large rivers we share with Nepal.

(Ganga Basin)

They also cause excessive flooding - BIHAR, UK
(*kosi*)

→ Maoism in Nepal - it is necessary to check they don't connect with Indian maoists.

Transition to Democracy

Timetaken, Painful transition.

20-25 yrs struggle.

New Constitution

New PM elected.

1990s - First Tamadolan

1st new constitution, 1st election.

But not fully democratic - strong powers still with king.

Also Maoist Insurgency Breakout - Extremist ag. Monarchy

lot of Bloodshed & civil war.

Again election but yet not democratic.

Suddenly one day Prince killed entire Royal family & himself.
This weakened Monarchy. King's brother was weak & couldn't perform. Push to democratic movement.

2005 - Maoist Accord with mainstream pol. parties.

2008 - Constituent Assembly (601 members) for a fully democratic Constitution. They missed deadlines 4 times as they couldn't agree with each other.

2012 - CA dissolved by SC or lapsed.

2015 - New CA. Again failed.

Why? Multiple parties couldn't agree.

Since 1990s - 25 to 26 PM - so unstable

2015 Earthquake

Disastrous. Ppl blamed it on failure of CA; failure of DM as no proper working govt/ proper political structure.

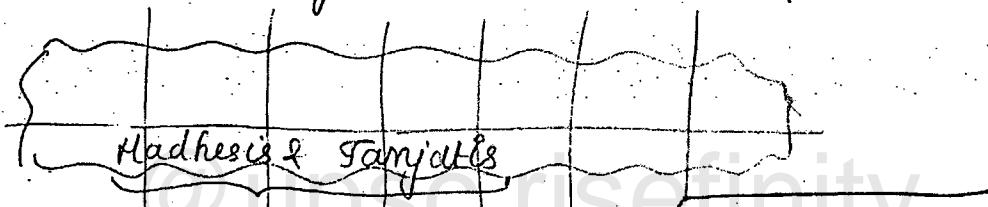
World community gave \$4.4 bn on condition of a definite new constitution.

Finally new democratic constⁿ adopted.

But bigger crisis as many communities didn't like it.

Federation with 7 provinces/constituencies

Nadhesis & Tamang - in southern part / Terai belt



made minority in each constituency. **GERRYMANDING**

They did complete blockade to cut essential supplies from India. Indian Secetary sympathised with

protestors & asked govt to do the needful. This angered the govt & he signed Transit Agreement with CHINA to replace HALDIA port with TIANJIN port.

India has now softened its approach on protestors & has asked to adopt electoral practices.

India sympathised with protestors so as to prevent instability on Indian border but Nepal thought of it to be a bullying act & went to China.

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