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PRE+ MAINS

General Study paper - 2

Part – 2 International Relations



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**UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
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GENERAL STUDY PAPER – 2

Part – 2 International Relations

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, Presented Notes "**UPSC – CSE (PRE + MAINS)**" have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and toppers who are expert in various subjects.

These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination Of Civil Services conducted by the **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (UPSC)**.

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- *Basic and Backgrounds*
- *Members*

- *Principal*
- *Work*
- *Control list*
- *India's entry*
- *Significance*
- *Other nuclear groups*

Non Proliferation Treaty

- *Basic and Backgrounds*
- *Three pillars of the Treaty*
- *Members*
- *Objective*
- *Implications*
- *Key Provisions*
- *Role of states*
- *IAEA*
- *LIMITATIONS*
- *Peaceful nuclear explosions*
- *Post-Cold war challenges*
- *Way Forward*

Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG)

- *Basic and Backgrounds*
- *Objective*
- *Membership*
- *Benefits*
- *MTCR*
- *Wassenaar arrangements*
- *Australia group*
- *India's quest for NSG membership*
- *Importance*
- *India's nuclear DOCTRINE*
- *Impediments*
- *Response*
- *Way Forward*

Hague Code Of Conduct (HCoC)

- *Basic and Backgrounds*
- *Ballistic missile*
- *Objective*
- *Relevance*
- *India join the Hague*

United Nations Convention Of The Law Of The Sea (UNCLOS)

- *Basic and Backgrounds*
- *Features*
- *International whaling commission*
- *Maritime zones*
- *Nautical mile*
- *Enrica Lexie case*
- *International tribunal for the law of the sea*
- *Philippines decided to resume oil exploration in its EEZ*
- *South China sea*
- *Claims of different countries*
- *Importance*
- *Trade and development*

India China Border Dispute (Doklam Issue)

- *Border dispute India and China*
- *Johnson line vs McDonald line*
- *India China war of 1962*
- *India China border conflict after the war*
- *Agreement and initiatives*
- *Recent Doklam issue*
- *Challenge*
- *Negatives*
- *Positive*
- *Other issues*
- *Way Forward*

Teesta River Dispute India And Bangladesh

- *Teesta river State it pass through*

- Importance
- Timeline
- Note
- Federal angle of the issue
- West Bengal objection
- Alternative solution
- Bangladesh stand
- Political angle
- Conclusion

Rohingya Refugee Crisis

- Rohingyas
- Timeline of Crisis
- Legal status
- Handle
- Un response
- ASEAN response
- Bangladesh
- United States
- India's response
- Affects

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

- Basic and Backgrounds
- Goals
- Present members
- Observer States
- Dialogue partners
- India and Shanghai
- Challenge
- Way Forward

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- What is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?
- Why was NATO formed

- *Pre and Post Cold War Impact*
- *NATO Members*
- *NATO – Latest Updates (2020-2021)*

Eurasian Economic Union

- *Introduction, Different Bodies, Structural Evolution. List of 5 Member, States Economy, Economic partners, Trade with East Asia, Free Trade Agreement*

One Belt One Road (OBOR) By China – Should India Join It

- *What is “One Belt, One Road” or OBOR?*
- *Objectives of China behind the One Belt One Road*
- *Which countries are involved?*
- *China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)*
- *Geostrategic aspect in CPEC*
- *India’s position regarding One Belt One Road*
- *Should India join One Belt One Road?*
- *Advantages of joining OBOR*
- *Disadvantages of joining OBOR*
- *What should India do to counter One Belt One Road?*

Indus Water Treaty: Everything You Need To Know

CHAPTER - 1

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

BASICS OF FOREIGN POLICY

foreign policy, general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs. Leopold von Ranke emphasized the primacy of geography and external threats in shaping foreign policy, but later writers emphasized domestic factors. Diplomacy is the tool of foreign policy, and war, alliances, and international trade may all be manifestations of it.

INTRODUCTION TO INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- At the world level, the situation around the world in general was very grim. The world had just witnessed the devastating World War II, attempt of creating a new international body for peace, emergence of new nations with the collapse of colonialism, twin challenges faced by new countries; welfare and democracy for all.
- In the Indian context, the partition, the legacy of British India left behind many difficult challenges. India's efforts to pursue an independent foreign policy were highlights of post 1947 politics.
- Nehru used foreign policy as an instrument to defend and strengthen India's

independence and to safeguard her national interests, to develop the self-reliance, self-confidence and pride of the masses while serving the cause of world peace and anti-colonialism.

- India decided to conduct its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.
- This aim finds an echo in the Directive principles of state Policy, in the Article 51 of constitution: "Promotion of international peace and security."

The state shall Endeavour to:

- Promote international peace and security
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.
- Encourage settlement or international disputes by arbitration.

Panchsheel: Nehru outlined the five principles of peaceful coexistence or Panchsheel for conducting relations among countries. These were mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA UNDER NEHRU

Basic Parameters of Nehru's Foreign Policy

- Independent Foreign Policy
- Non-Alignment Movement
- Support to Colonial & Ex-colonial Countries
- Peaceful Co-existence with neighbours & other countries
- To protect Indian Economic Interest
- Security of India

Overview of Nehru's Foreign Policy-

International Role-

Korean War (1950-53)-

- After the end of the Second World War, Korea was divided between a Communist North Korea (controlled by Socialist camp led by the USSR) and South Korea (dominated by Western powers led by the USA).
- When North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950, India supported US in the UN Security Council and condemned North Korea as
- But, India's main concern was to prevent entry of outside powers into the conflict.
- The Korean war tested India's faith in non-alignment and commitment to peace.
- India continued to press the UN to recognize and give a seat to Communist China in the Security Council.
- India faced Chinese and Soviet hostility because it declared North Korea as the initial aggressor.
- India also faced American hostility for refusing to go with Western intervention in

the war, and for refusing to declare China as the aggressor.

Indo-China

- India tried to prevent internationalization of Indo-Chinese conflict.
- India got guarantee from China for neutralization of Laos and Cambodia.
- India also got assurances from Great Britain and France to China that they would not allow the US to have bases in Laos and Cambodia.
- India was appointed Chairman of the International Control Commission and its work included supervision of imports of foreign armaments into Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Suez Canal-

- There was an Anglo-American withdrawal of the promised financial aid for building the Aswan Dam on river Nile.
- Then, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal.
- The users of Suez Canal (Britain and France particularly) demanded international control over it.
- India was a user as well and it recognized that Suez Canal was an integral part of Egypt.
- India condemned the attack by France and Britain on Egypt.
- Finally, the withdrawal took place under UN supervision and Indian troops participated in large numbers in the peace-keeping force.

Hungary-

- The Soviet Union's intrusion in Hungary in 1956 to crush a rebellion aimed at taking Hungary out of the Soviet bloc. It was severely condemned by the UN and it demanded withdrawal.
- India abstained from joining in the formal condemnation and received a lot of criticism from the West.
- Nehru criticized the Soviet action and did not send an ambassador to Budapest for two years to show unhappiness. Soviets reciprocated by abstaining when Kashmir came up in the UN Security Council.
- Later, they reverted to their usual practice of vetoing resolutions that were against Indian interests.
- India withstood considerable pressure from both sides and did not flip in either direction.

Congo-

- A major achievement of Indian foreign policy was to maintain the integrity and independence of Congo.
- Congo had just gained independence from Belgium in 1960. Its copper-rich province of Katanga announced its independence from Congo immediately, backed by Belgium.
- Nehru demanded that the UN play a more decisive part, get rid of foreign troops, stop the civil war, convene the parliament and form a new government, and that India was ready to commit troops.
- The Security Council adopted a resolution on 1961 and Indian armed forces successfully brought the civil war to a close and restored the government's authority over

- It was one of the finest moments for India's policy of non-alignment. It helped strengthen the role of multilateral bodies like the UN.

USA

- India needed technology, machines, and aid for its development effort, food for its people, and moral support for its nation-building and democratic efforts from the US.
- The US stand on Kashmir disturbed the hope of friendship.
- The UN Security Council (dominated by the US and its allies) evaded a decision on Indian charges of Pakistani aggression even after the UN Commission reported the presence of Pakistani troops in Kashmir.
- The US did not appreciate India's recognition of Communist China in 1950.
- Nehru expressed his unhappiness at the Cold War being brought to the Indian subcontinent by the inclusion of Pakistan in CENTO, SEATO.
- Though, economic ties grew as the US was the source of technology and machines.

Soviet Union

- Communist ambivalence towards the Indian freedom struggle was transferred to Nehru's government.
- The Soviet Union sent food shipments to tide over the drought in India, at a time when the US was not helping India.
- From 1955, USSR gave full support to Indian position on Kashmir, and from 1956 used its veto in the UN Security Council to stall resolutions unfavourable to India on Kashmir.

Regional Environment

- Regional events also play a role in determining foreign policy. For example, in 1971, the alliance of China, the United States, and Pakistan created a crisis situation for India, which prompted India to turn toward Russia.
- At the moment, China's growing dominance is another reason for the intensification of India-US relations. With Look East to Act East policies and China's rise in ASEAN, India has increased its capacity and power.

Global Environment

- Global factors became important in determining foreign policy after globalization when the entire world became interconnected.
- Even if India and America cooperate on environmental issues, India may oppose the move to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. This is also an example of India's desire for a democratic government in Afghanistan in order to combat terrorism.
- The world order has changed dramatically since World War II, with India attempting to reform the United Nations Security Council.

Military Power

- Today, India ranks third in the Army, fourth in the Air Force, and sixth in the Navy. At the same time, India has an abundance of nuclear power.
- Everyone is aware of India's dominance in space. In such a situation, they play an

important role in India's foreign policy formulation.

Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

- **Preservation of India's territorial Integrity:** The core interest of a nation is territorial integrity and the protection of national borders from foreign aggression. After a long period of struggle, India achieved hard-won independence from foreign rule. As a result, it was natural for her to place a premium on foreign policy independence.
- **Independence of Foreign Policy:** In this light, India's efforts to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity, endorsement of non-interference principles in the internal affairs of other nations, and finally the adoption of a nonalignment policy should be viewed.
- **Promoting International Peace and Security:** India, as a "newly independent and developing country," correctly recognized the link between international peace and development. Her emphasis on disarmament, as well as her policy of avoiding military alliances, is intended to promote global peace.
- **Economic Development of India:** At the time of independence, India's primary requirement was the rapid development of the country. It was also necessary to strengthen the country's democracy and freedom. India opted out of power block politics, which was a defining feature of cold war international politics, in order to gain financial resources and technology from both blocks and to focus her energy on development.

Basic Principles

While keeping the fundamental objectives of India's foreign policy in mind, the country has adopted and pursued certain principles to achieve these goals. Some of these principles are outlined in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution's Directive Principles of Policy.

Panchsheel

- Indian policymakers recognized the link between peace, development, and humanity's survival. Given the devastation caused by two world wars, they realized that lasting world peace was required for a nation's progress. Without global peace, social and economic development are likely to fall to the wayside.
- Thus, Nehru, the father of Indian foreign policy, prioritized world peace in his policy planning. According to him, India desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the major powers and neighboring countries.
- Panchsheel was signed on April 28, 1954, and has since become a guiding principle in India's bilateral relations with other countries.
- Panchsheel includes the five foreign policy principles listed below:
 - Mutual respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other.
 - Non-aggression towards one another.
 - Non-Interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - Equality and mutual benefit
 - Coexistence in peace.

The policy of Non-alignment

- The most important aspect of India's foreign policy is non-alignment. Its central tenet is to maintain independence in foreign affairs by refusing to join any military alliance formed by the United States and the Soviet Union, which emerged as an important aspect of cold war politics following World War II.
- Non-alignment is not the same as neutrality, non-involvement in international affairs, or isolationism. Keeping away from military alliances and superpower blocs was thus a necessary condition for foreign policy independence.
- India was instrumental in popularising and consolidating the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). In 1947, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi, led by Nehru, to forge the concept of Asian solidarity.

The policy of resisting Colonialism, Imperialism, and Racism

- As a victim of colonialism and racism, India was vehemently opposed to these evils in any form. Colonialism and imperialism are viewed as threats to international peace and security by India.
- In 1946, India was the first country to raise the issue of apartheid at the United Nations. India advocated for Indonesia's independence and organized the Asian Relations Conference to that end.
- 14 African countries were liberated from the yoke of colonialism in 1964 as a result of India's consistent efforts through NAM and other international forums. India made sincere efforts to put an end to South

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CHAPTER - 2

INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

• India- Nepal Relations:

India – Nepal Relations – Latest Updates

1. Recently, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal visited New Delhi for the sixth meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Commission. Nepal's Prime Minister dissolved the House of Representatives in late December 2020, the move was termed 'unconstitutional' by the experts and the country's Supreme Court is hearing writ petitions against the move.
2. As a unique characteristic, Nepal's internal political fundamentals continue to shape its foreign policy choices. In such a scenario, any inbound or outbound delegation is seen from a different prism.
3. The Nepal government referring to the Treaty of Sugauli, 1816, took a decision to adopt a new political map that claims Indian territory of Lipulekh, Kalapani and other areas, as a part of Nepal.
4. India Indian Army Chief's contention that Nepal raised the dispute at the "behest of an external force", namely China. These developments over the Kalapani territorial issue appear to threaten the basis of their special relationship, which has nurtured open borders and the free movement of people.

Background of India-Nepal relations

There has been a long tradition of free movement of people across the borders. Nepal has an area of 147,181 sq. Km. and a population of 29 million. It shares a border of over 1850 km to the south with five

Indian States – Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand and in the north with the Tibet autonomous region of the People's Republic of China. India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950 is the bedrock of the special relations that exist between India and Nepal. Both nations are also members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty

Under the provisions of the treaty, Nepalese citizens have enjoyed unparalleled advantages in India, availing the facilities and opportunities at par with Indian citizens. The Treaty has enabled Nepal to overcome the disadvantages of being a land-locked country. Over time, many regimes in Nepal have raised the issue of revision of the treaty. India has maintained that it is willing to examine all bilateral arrangements to further strengthen our relations. Specific suggestions from the Nepalese side have not been forthcoming. Beginning with the 12-Point Understanding reached between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Maoists in Delhi in November 2005.

Government of India welcomed the roadmap laid down by the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement of November 2006 towards political stabilisation in Nepal through peaceful reconciliation and inclusive democratic processes, India has consistently responded with a sense of urgency to the needs of the people and Government of Nepal in ensuring the success of the peace process and institutionalisation of multi-party democracy through the framing of the new Constitution of India by a duly elected Constituent Assembly. India contributes to the development efforts of the Government of Nepal (GoN) by undertaking various development projects in the areas of

infrastructure, health, rural and community development, education, etc.

India-Nepal Trade Relations

The grant assistance extended to Nepal during 2009-10 under 'Aid to Nepal' budget was 161 crores. Besides, GOI has extended considerable economic assistance to the ongoing peace process in Nepal. The overall quantum of India's assistance to Nepal is approx. 3600 crores which includes the Small Development Projects scheme offered by the Embassy of India delivers development assistance at the grass-roots level in sectors identified with the local population. It now covers over 370 projects with an outlay of approx. ` 402 crores. As part of India's effort to assist with capacity building and development of Human Resources in Nepal, over 1500 scholarships are offered annually for Nepalese students to pursue various courses in India and Nepal.

India continues to be Nepal's largest trade partner, source of foreign investment and tourist arrivals. Bilateral trade between India and Nepal has increased substantially since the signing of the Trade Treaty in 1996 and received a further impetus after the signing of the revised Trade treaty in 2009 which has provisions that allow Nepal greater access to the Indian market. According to figures for the Nepalese fiscal year 2066 (July 2010), bilateral trade with India stood at ` 16129.7 crores which accounted for 58.7% of Nepalese total external trade.

India-Nepal Military Relations

India had played a leading role in helping the Nepal Army (NA) in its modernization through the provision of equipment and training. More than 180 training slots are

provided every year for training of NA personnel in various Indian Army training institutions. The Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army is given the honorary rank of a General in the Nepal Army and a reciprocal honour is conferred on the Chief of the Nepal Army. India has always been proud to have Nepalese as soldiers in her Forces and has made every effort to ensure that they are looked after and cared for in their twilight years. As of now, we have over 1.23 Lakh ex-servicemen residing in Nepal. In 2010-11 the payments of pensions to the Indian ex-servicemen in Nepal amounted to ₹ 1100 crores.

Latest Developments in India-Nepal Relations.

PM Narendra Modi's Visit To Nepal (2014)
Prime Minister Narendra Modi made every effort to be seen as Nepal's best friend — a commoner, a pilgrim, the guardian of a Nepali in need, and less of a prime minister of a big country. By the time he left Nepal, he had won the hearts and minds of the Nepalese, imprinting deeply the idea that he alone has the will and ability to transform Nepal into a prosperous country. His repeated emphasis on India's respect for Nepal's sovereignty, and the message that missed opportunities of the past and failed promises should not act as speed-breakers in "our future journey to prosperity together", were perhaps aimed at looking ahead at the future, not harping on the past.

By all accounts, many across the border were enthused by the PM's promise of befriending neighbours. Modi did not disappoint. With a speech to Kathmandu's parliament and constituent assembly, widely described in Nepal as "magical", and by wading into welcoming crowds in Kathmandu, Modi may have taken away much of the recently accumulated poison in

an old relationship. By emphasising the absolute sovereignty of Kathmandu and affirming that Delhi will not interfere in its internal affairs, Modi tried to address one of the main concerns that animate Nepal's elites — the deep fear of India. While not uncommon among small countries that live next to a large nation, Delhi had found it hard all these decades to overcome the entrenched suspicion of India in Kathmandu. Modi confronted this central problem head-on by offering to revise the 1950 India-Nepal Friendship Treaty — for many in Kathmandu, the very symbol of an unequal relationship. Modi complimented the new political emphasis on sovereign equality with a persuasive vision for shared economic prosperity through the development of transborder connectivity, agriculture, tourism, and hydroelectric power.

Due to the long-standing Kalapani issue, Indian-Nepali Relations have taken a turn for the worse as of June 2020. Kalapani is a patch of land near the India-Nepal border, close to the Lipulekh Pass on the India-China border, which is one of the approved points for border trade and the route for the Kailash-Mansarovar yatra in Tibet. The issue has been a thorn in Indo-Nepal relations since independence.

On June 13, 2020, the parliament of Nepal voted unanimously to amend the Constitution to redraw the country's new political map, laying claim over the strategically key areas of Lipulekh, Kalapani, and Limpiadhora along the border with India. The Home Minister of Nepal also announced that 100 more border posts will be built along the new line as the dispute still rages on. At present, the Indian Government has invited Nepal for talks to resolve this long-standing border issue through diplomatic means.

● **India-Pakistan Relations – Terrorism, Kashmir, and Recent Issues**

The India-Pakistan relationship, since the creation of both the nations in 1947 has been rocky, where the nations have been involved in four wars.

Kashmir has been the bedrock issue between both the nations and has been an unresolved boundary dispute.

Terrorism, particularly targeting India which is bred on Pakistani soil is yet another major issue which has mired the relationship.

Despite many positive initiatives taken, the India-Pakistan relationship in recent times has reached an all-time low with some sore issues sticking out. Here we are analysing the core issues in the India-Pakistan relationship.

Present Context and the Issues in India-Pakistan Relationship

- With the regime change in India, there was a perception that a hard line and staunch policy towards Pakistan would be followed. However, the current Prime Minister (PM) of India put forward the idea of 'Neighborhood First', which was particularly aimed at improving relationships within the Indian Subcontinent.
- There were initiatives taken by the government, for example, inviting the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the swearing-in ceremony of the new PM of India, an unscheduled visit to Lahore by the Indian PM to the residence of the PM of Pakistan, which showed some signs of positive development.

- However, with the attack on the Indian Air Force Base in 2016 (Pathankot) January, just a few days after the Indian PM visited the Pakistani counterpart, events thereafter haven't been really encouraging. There has been a complete stoppage of talks at all levels in between the nations. Speculations, however, run that back-channel talks exist.
- With rising discontent and a volatile situation once again in Kashmir from mid-2016, India has accused Pakistan of adding fuel to the unrest and glorifying terrorists by declaring them, martyrs.
- Terrorist attacks on security forces since have increased and the attack on the Uri Army base camp in September 2016, where 19 Indian soldiers were killed, was also carried by an organization, which has its roots in Pakistan. (Lashkar-e-Taiba, also responsible for 26/11 attacks)
- The case of Kulbushan Jadhav, a retired Indian Naval officer arrested near the Iran-Pakistan border in Baluchistan region by the Pakistani establishment and accused of espionage by Pakistan.
- On 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying security personnel on the Jammu Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle-borne suicide bomber in the Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir. The attack resulted in the deaths of 40 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel and the attacker.

Changing Political Scenario in Pakistan

- For quite a while, the Panama Papers issue was being raked up in Pakistan and the then PM Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan was alleged to have received unaccounted money from abroad. The Supreme Court of Pakistan recently disqualified the PM from office, making him the second PM in the history of Pakistan to be disqualified from office.

- This backdrop comes at a time when the already existing India-Pakistan relations are at a low and with the disqualified PM being perceived as someone who has always wanted to improve the relationship with India, it is not good news for India in a way.
- In the ouster, surprisingly, the Pakistani Army has remained silent publicly on the issue. However, in the Joint Investigation Team created by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, there was the presence of a Military Intelligence Official and an Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) Official, which shows that the influence of the military establishment still continues to have a stronghold in Pakistan.
- Some people perceive the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, as being politically motivated, with some saying there was a judicial overreach by the Court. Also, the court has directed the National Accountability Bureau to further investigate cases related to Panama papers.
- However, there are also reports that the developments are a sort of deepening of the roots of democracy in Pakistan because the due process of law was followed.

Pakistan Politics and the Impact on India-Pakistan relationship

- The disqualified PM was seen as someone who tried to pursue a better relationship with India. Thus, his ouster can have implications with the incoming new PM of Pakistan.
- This can be a cause of concern because of the background scenario with the relationship between both countries already fraught and the Pakistan Army indirectly flexing its muscle in the process of the ouster of the PM. The future thus remains uncertain.

Terrorism and Kashmir – The never-ending issues



- Cross border terrorism has always been an issue.
- Some analysts go to the extent of saying that both nations are always in a perpetual state of war.
- Despite the fact that after the Kargil conflict, there was a Ceasefire Agreement signed in 2003, there have been regular cross border ceasefire violations from the Pakistan side of the border with the trend being as such that since 2009 onwards, there has been a rise in the violations (with the exception of 2014). It has killed and injured security forces as well as civilians on both sides.

camp in September 2016 in which 19 Indian soldiers were killed made the Indian PM declare the statement that 'talks and terrorism' cannot go hand in hand.

- This was followed by surgical strikes carried out by the Indian Army across the LOC targeting the terror infrastructure in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK). They were carried out at the end of September.
- At first, India tinkered with the Indus Water Treaty, a Treaty which has stood the test of time and the bitter sour relationship for more than 55 years and was pondering with the fact to fully exploit the water potential of the West flowing rivers over which Pakistan has control.
- Thus, the fact trickles down to the point that India has its stand that until Pakistan doesn't do enough to tackle the terrorism menace, there can be no talks held in between the nations.
- On the other hand, Pakistan is ready for a dialogue with India but it wants the inclusion and discussion of the Kashmir issue which it keeps waking up to every time.

The Curious Case of Kulbushan Jadhav

- The case of Kulbushan Jadhav, a retired Naval officer arrested nears the Iran-Pakistan border in Baluchistan region by the Pakistani establishment.
- He has been accused by Pakistan of espionage and spying and has been sentenced to death by a military court in Pakistan.
- India, on many previous occasions, demanded consular access to Jadhav, a demand consistently rejected by Pakistan citing national security issues.
- India says that Jadhav was a retired Naval officer who was a businessman working in

Iran and has been falsely framed by the Pakistani establishment.

- As there were repeated denials of the Consular Access, India approached the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at Hague where it put forward the argument that the Vienna Convention was being violated as the Consular Access was denied.
- The ICJ has asked Pakistan to stay the execution of Jadhav and the matter is sub judice.

Future of India-Pakistan relationship

- India and Pakistan are neighbours. Neighbours can't be changed. Thus, it is in the better of interest of both the nations that they bring all the issues on the drawing board and resolve them amicably.
- India wants Pakistan to act more strongly on the terrorism being sponsored from its soil.
- Also, India wants Pakistan to conclude the trial of 26/11 sooner so that the victims are brought to justice and the conspirators meted out proper punishment.
- India has genuine concerns, as there are internationally declared terrorists roaming freely in Pakistan and preaching hate sermons as well as instigating terror attacks.
- With the international community accusing Pakistan of breeding terrorism on its soil, Pakistan cannot remain in denial state and thus, needs to act tougher on terrorism-related issues.
- In 2018, Imran Khan became the 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan. PM Imran Khan received a lot of praise for releasing the IAF pilot Abhinandan who was captured in Pakistan during the counter-terrorism operations (after the Pulwama attack) in 2019.

नोट - प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नहीं दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी “UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)” की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप “INFUSION NOTES” के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

संपर्क करें - 9887809083, 8233195718, 9694804063, 8504091672

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे विभिन्न नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम -

<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

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CHAPTER - 14

INDIA-RUSSIA BILATERAL RELATIONS

Basics and Background

- Russia has been a longstanding and time-tested partner for India.
- The development of India-Russia relations has been a key pillar of India's foreign policy.
- India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since **1947** wherein Russia helped India in attaining its goal of economic self-sufficiency through investment in areas of heavy machine-building, mining, energy production and steel plants.
- Later India and the Soviet Union signed the **Treaty of Peace and Friendship in August 1971** which was the manifestation of shared goals of the two nations as well as a blueprint for the strengthening of regional and global peace and security.
- After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, India and Russia entered into a **new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in January 1993** and a **bilateral Military-Technical Cooperation agreement in 1994**.
- Since the signing of the "Declaration on the India-Russia Strategic Partnership" in October 2000 (during the visit of President Putin), India-Russia ties have acquired a qualitatively new character with enhanced levels of cooperation in almost all areas of the bilateral relationship including **political, security, defense, trade and economy, science and technology, and culture**.
- Under the Strategic Partnership, several institutionalized dialogue mechanisms operate at both political and official levels to ensure regular interaction and follow up on cooperation activities.

- During the visit of the Russian President to India in December 2010, the Strategic Partnership was elevated to the level of a **"Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership."**
- Russia assumed the BRICS Presidency in April 2015, and since then, it has been organizing a number of events and meetings under the **BRICS format**.

Political

- New Delhi needs Moscow's support in the former's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council
- The Russians have backed the Indian position on Kashmir
- India and Russia are engaged in several multilateral efforts that are greatly favored by Russia such as the BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- Annual Summit meeting is the highest institutionalized dialogue mechanism under the **Strategic Partnership**.

International/Multilateral Organizations and Connectivity Projects

BRICS

- Under the chairmanship of South Africa, EAMs attended the 2nd BRICS Foreign Ministers meeting in Pretoria on 4th June 2018.
- NSA participated in the meeting of BRICS National Security Advisors from 28- 29th June 2019 in Durban.
- PM participated in the BRICS summit in Johannesburg in July 2018 where he also met President Putin on the side lines.

- Electrical Machinery
- Nuclear reactors, boilers, etc.
- Organic Chemicals
- Vehicles other than railway and tramway rolling stock

International North South Transport Corridor

- India, Iran and Russia had in September 2000 signed the **INSTC agreement** to build a corridor to provide the shortest multi-model transportation route linking the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea via Iran and St Petersburg.
- From St Petersburg, North Europe is within easy reach via the Russian Federation.
- The estimated capacity of the corridor is 20-30 million tonnes of goods per year.
- The route primarily involves moving freight from India, Iran, Azerbaijan and Russia via ship, rail and road. The objective of the corridor is to increase trade connectivity between major cities such as Mumbai, Moscow, Tehran, Baku, Bandar Abbas, Astrakhan, Bandar Anzali etc.
- INSTC will not only help cut down on costs and time taken for transfer of goods from India to Russia and Europe via Iran but also provide an alternative connectivity initiative to countries in the Eurasian region. It will be India's second corridor after the Chabahar Port to access resource rich Central Asia and its market.

Energy Ties

- According to the International Energy Agency, India will surpass Japan as the world's third largest oil user this year, and is expected to have the highest rate of growth of crude demand globally through 2040.

- The Russia-India investments in the oil and gas sector and exports to third countries need to be energized.
- Russia is an important partner in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and it recognizes India as a country with advanced nuclear technology with an impeccable non-proliferation record.
- **Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)** is being built in India with Russian cooperation.
- DAE signed a **trilateral MoU** on cooperation in the implementation of the Rooppur NPP construction project in Bangladesh along with the Ministry of Science and Technology of Bangladesh and Rosatom.

Defense Ties

- India's defense ties with the erstwhile Soviet Union and later with Russia were a major pillar of bilateral ties.
- **India-Russia military technical cooperation has evolved from a buyer – seller framework to one involving joint research, development and production of advanced defense technologies and systems.**
- **BrahMos Missile System** as well as the licensed production in India of **SU-30 aircraft and T-90 tanks**, are examples of such flagship cooperation.
- The Indian government recently announced the purchase of five **S-400 supersonic air defense systems** from Russia, costing around \$6 billion, despite threats of sanctions by the US under the **Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA)**.

Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act (CAATSA)

- It is a USA Act which aims to counter the aggression by Iran, Russia and North Korea through punitive measures.
- Under the Act, the Department of State has notified almost all major **39 Russian entities** from the defense and intelligence sector, dealings with which could make third parties liable to sanctions.
- Two sides agreed that the Kamov **226 helicopter** would be manufactured in India.
- Recent defense agreements have sent a strong message that New Delhi continues to view relations with Moscow an indispensable element of India's foreign policy
- India and Russia agreed to strengthen the **defense partnership in line with the "Make in India" program.**
- The two countries also hold exchanges and training exercises between their armed forces annually.
- The first-ever Tri-Services exercise – '**INDRA 2017**' took place in Vladivostok from October 19 to 29, 2017.
- The bilateral Russian-Indian naval exercise **Indra Navy-2018** was held in the Bay of Bengal. Joint Tri-Services Exercise '**INDRA 2019**' between India and Russia was carried out simultaneously in Babina, Pune, and Goa from 8 10th -19th December 2019.
- Representatives from the Armed Forces of the Republic of India and the Eastern Command of the Russian Federation participated in the exercises, to strengthen field, marine and flight skills as well as improve cooperation between Russia and India's armed forces.
- The new initiatives will encourage joint manufacturing of defense products in India and motivate the private sector in

developing a strong defense manufacturing base in India

- The boost to defense engagement will also help India contain the growing engagement between Russia and Pakistan.

Counter Terrorism

- Counter terrorism is another area where both countries find a convergence of interest
- Both countries strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms, stressing the need for an effective global effort in dealing with the terrorist menace.
- They also called for the elimination, once and for all, of all terrorist "**safe havens,**" presumably referring to Pakistan.
- India and Russia also share concerns about the aggravation of the security situation in **Afghanistan**, including along its borders.
- India openly shared Russia's concerns over developments in Syria
- India's stance on Syria will certainly help cement its ties with Russia countering the earlier feeling that India was not coming forward to support Russia in difficult times.

Science & Technology

- The Working Group on Science and Technology functioning under **IRIGC-TEC**, the Integrated Long Term Programme (**ILTP**) and the Basic Science Cooperation Programme are the three main institutional mechanisms for bilateral Science and Technology cooperation, while the Science Academies of the two countries promote inter academy exchanges.
- A number of new initiatives in this sphere include India-Russia Bridge to Innovation, cooperation in telemedicine, creation of a Traditional Knowledge Digital **Library**

backed by Russia would mean a huge challenge to India's position in the South Asian region. The allegation however, cannot be ignored either.

- In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the third meeting of Pak-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Moscow, both, Pakistan and Russia, hoped to collaborate in trade, economy, science, technology, agriculture, education, and culture.
- The growing closeness between Russia and Pakistan is seen as a **threat to India's strategic defense moves**.

India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue

- The second India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue (**IRSED**) was recently held in New Delhi.
- The India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue (**IRSED**) was established by a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding between NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation during the 19th edition of the Annual India-Russia Bilateral Summit in New Delhi.
- The First India-Russia Strategic Economic Dialogue was held in Petersburg in 2018.
- The Second meeting of the IRSED focussed on **six core areas of cooperation**:
 1. Development of Transport Infrastructure and Technologies
 2. Development of Agriculture and Agro-Processing sector
 3. Small and Medium Business support
 4. Digital Transformation and Frontier Technologies
 5. Cooperation in Trade, Banking, Finance, and Industry

6. Tourism & Connectivity

Russian FAR EAST

- The 20th India-Russia annual summit and the fifth meeting of the Eastern Economic Forum (**EEF**) were recently held in Vladivostok, Russia.
- The focus of the visit was on the development of the Russian Far East for which India has extended a \$1 billion line of credit.
- The Eastern Economic Forum (EEF), established in 2015 aims to support the economic development of Russia's Far East, and to expand international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Among the participants in this fifth Summit were India, Malaysia, Japan, Australia, and South Korea.
- Earlier, a proposal for a maritime route between Chennai and Vladivostok was made. It will bypass Europe, which would enable it to transfer cargo between Chennai and Vladivostok in 24 days in comparison to over 40 days currently taken to transport goods from India to Far East Russia via Europe.
- Also, recently, India and Russia have finalized a roadmap for a government-to-government agreement for long-term import of crude oil by India from Russia's Far East region.
- The pact was part of a five-year road map for cooperation in the hydrocarbons sector (2019-24).

Concern

- The first concerns the rapidly expanding ties between India and USA, which started with the India-US nuclear deal in 2008.

CHAPTER - 15

RUSSIA - UKRAINE CONFLICT

Latest Developments in Russia - Ukraine Conflict

On Feb 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-fledged invasion of Ukraine. Know more about this in the link given. This page gives a background of the issue with an analysis of the developments before the invasion.

The tensions on Ukraine's border with Russia are at their highest in years. Fearing a potential invasion by Russia, the US and NATO are stepping up support for Ukraine.

Russia - Ukraine Conflict Background

Post the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Ukraine gained independence in 1991.

- Ukraine was a member of the Soviet Union until 1991 when it disintegrated, and Russia has tried to maintain the country in its orbit since then.
- In 2014, a separatist insurgency started in Ukraine's eastern industrial heartland, Donetsk Basin, also known as,
- Russia further gained a maritime advantage in the region due to its invasion and annexation of Crimea.
- As a result, both the US and the EU have pledged to safeguard the integrity of Ukraine's borders.



Image Source: Al Jazeera

Importance of Ukraine to Russia

- Ukraine and Russia have shared cultural and linguistic ties for hundreds of years.
- Ukraine was the most powerful country in the Soviet Union after Russia.
- Ukraine has been a hub for commercial industries, factories and defence manufacturing.
- Ukraine also provides Russia with access to the Black Sea and crucial connectivity to the Mediterranean Sea.

Reasons for Russian Aggression

The chief reasons for Russian aggression are discussed below.

Economic Factors

- Russia, considering the economic significance of Ukraine, sought Ukraine's membership in the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC), which is a free trade agreement that came into being in 2015.
- With its huge market and advanced agriculture and industrial output, Ukraine was supposed to play an important role. But Ukraine refused to join the agreement.

Geo-Political and Strategic Factors

- Russia claims that the eastward expansion by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which they call “enlargement”, has threatened Russia’s interests and has asked for written security guarantees from NATO.
- NATO, led by the U.S., has planned to install missile defence systems in eastern Europe in countries like Poland and the Czech Republic to counter Russia’s intercontinental-range missiles.

Enlargement of NATO

- NATO is a military alliance of twenty-eight European and two North American countries that constitutes a system of collective defense.
- Enlargement of NATO is the process of including new member states in NATO.
- Since the German unification in 1990, NATO has added new members five times.
- The alliance had 12 founding members in 1949, which currently has 30 members.
- Members include three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that share borders with Russia.
- Members also include Hungary, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, all of them a part of the former Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

Russia – Ukraine Latest Developments

Russia has been indulging in military build-up along its border with Ukraine, an aspiring NATO member. Russia has stated that its troop deployment is in response to NATO’s steady eastward expansion. Russia argues that its moves are aimed at protecting its own security considerations.

- Russia has mobilised around 1,00,000 troops on its border with Ukraine.
- Russia seeks assurance from the US that Ukraine shall not be inducted into NATO.
- This has resulted in tensions between Russia and the West which have been supportive of Ukraine. The U.S. has assured Ukraine that it will “respond decisively” in case of an invasion by Russia.

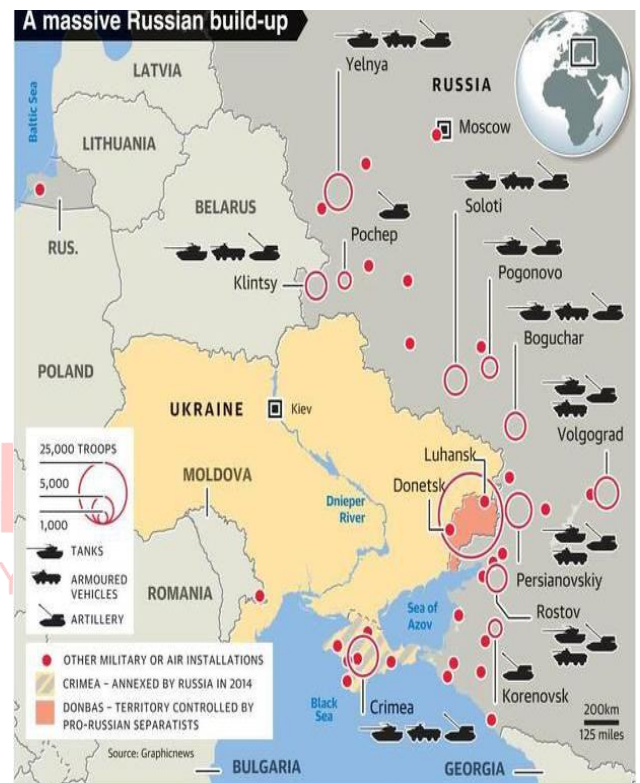


Image Source: The Hindu

Russia’s demands

- Russia has demanded a ban on further expansion of NATO that includes countries like Ukraine and Georgia that share Russia’s borders.
- Russia asked NATO to pull back its military deployments to the 1990s level and prohibit the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the bordering areas.

- Further, Russia asked NATO to curb its military cooperation with Ukraine and other former Soviet republics.

The response from the West

- The U.S. has ruled out changing NATO's "open-door policy" which means, NATO would continue to induct more members.
- The U.S. also says it would continue to offer training and weapons to Ukraine.
- The U.S. is said to be open to a discussion regarding missile deployment and a mutual reduction in military exercises in Eastern Europe.
- Germany has also warned Russia that the Nord Stream 2 pipeline would be stopped if Russia were to invade Ukraine.
- The U.S. threatens Russia by imposing new economic sanctions in case of attempts of invasion against Ukraine.

Russia – Ukraine Crisis: Implications on India

What implications does the Russia – Ukraine crisis have on India? This is discussed in this section.

- An invasion by Russia would put pressure on India to choose between the Western alliance and Russia.
- Maintaining strong relations with Russia serves India's national interests. India has to retain a strong strategic alliance with Russia as a result, India cannot join any Western strategy aimed at isolating Russia.
- There is a possibility of CAATSA sanctions on India by the U.S. as a result of the S-400
- A pact between the US and Russia might affect Russia's relations with China. This might allow India to expand on its efforts to re-establish ties with Russia.

- The issue with Ukraine is that the world is becoming increasingly economically and geopolitically interconnected. Any improvement in Russia-China ties has ramifications for India.
- There is also an impact on the strong Indian diaspora present in the region, threatening the lives of thousands of Indian students.

India's stand

- India called for "a peaceful resolution of the situation through sustained diplomatic efforts for long-term peace and stability in the region and beyond".
- Immediately after the annexation, India abstained from voting in the UN General Assembly on a resolution that sought to condemn Russia.
- In 2020, India voted against a Ukraine-sponsored resolution in the UN General Assembly that sought to condemn alleged human rights violations in Crimea.
- India's position is largely rooted in neutrality and has adapted itself to the post-2014 status quo on Ukraine.

Way forward

- The US along with other western countries is expected to revive the peace process through diplomatic channels in mitigating the tensions between Ukraine and Russia which would be a time-consuming process.
- Experts recommend more dialogues between the west and Russia that exert emphasis on the issue surrounding Ukraine.
- Ukraine should approach and focus on working with its Normandy Format allies, France and Germany, to persuade the Russian government to withdraw assistance for its proxies and allow for the region's gradual safe reintegration into Ukraine.

- India, as it did in the UNSC meeting, abstained from voting against Russia in the United Nations General Assembly.
- India said that the safe exit of Indian citizens from the region is India's highest priority.
- India launched "Operation Ganga", to evacuate stranded Indians in Ukraine.
- The Indian Prime Minister appealed for an immediate ceasefire and a return to dialogue in a telephonic conversation with the Russian President.
- Though India has not yet spoken against Russia directly, the usage of statements like "sovereignty and territorial integrity of states" suggests that India is growing tougher on Russia.

Impact on India

- **Economy** – Following the attacks, India's benchmark S&P BSE Sensex dropped by about 2,700 points, the highest drop in two years.
- **Rise in oil prices** – India relies on imports for 85% of its fuel requirements.
- **Indian tea and coffee exports** – Russia and Ukraine are major importers of Indian tea and coffee.
- **Defense imports** – Russia has been a military and technology supplier for India and India has signed a separate deal with Ukraine for Zorya-Mashproekt gas turbine engines and four other agreements worth \$70 million, which includes the sale of new weapons.

Challenges for India

- Western countries are said to be unhappy and disappointed with India's move.
- India is in a difficult situation with its growing relationship with the US on one

hand and Russia on the other hand with which it has a time tested friendship and historic ties.

- Moreover, Russia is the primary source of military hardware and technology for India and has backed India's security concerns at many events in the UN.
- Further, India's weak response on the issue will reduce India's ability to be a "swing state" or a "leading power".
- It is envisaged that in the upcoming days, India will need considerable support from Russia on the issue of Kashmir that can be introduced in the world organisation by Pakistan receiving full encouragement from China.

Way Forward for India

- India needs friends and collaborators but without bowing before any country.
- India's neutral stance on the invasion of Ukraine by Russia has been appreciated and necessitated on the grounds of national security and territorial integrity.
- India must take a stand by suggesting Russia withdraw its armed forces from Ukraine.
- India also needs to restructure the objectives and the priorities of the Quad and other, multilateral groupings that it is part of.

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<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
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CHAPTER – 31

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL GROUP

• ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

Basics and Backgrounds

- The forum initially started as an informal dialogue of economic leaders in 1989 in Canberra, Australia to leverage the growing interdependence of the Asia-Pacific.
- It was formally established in 1993 with 12 members.
- Currently, APEC has 21 member economies of the Pacific Rim.
- India was invited to be an observer for the first time in November 2011. India is not in the grouping and has applied for membership.

Member Countries

- The founding members of APEC were Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and the United States.
- China; Hong Kong, China; and Chinese Taipei joined APEC in
- Mexico and Papua New Guinea joined in 1993.
- Chile acceded in 1994.
- And in 1998, Peru; Russia; and Viet Nam.

Goals and Objective

- The primary goal of APEC is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

• Objective –

1. Free and open trade and investment
2. Accelerate regional economic integration
3. Encourage economic and technical cooperation
4. Enhance human security
5. Facilitate a favourable and sustainable business environment.

Objective

1. Promote free and open trade and investment
2. Promote and accelerate regional economic integration
3. Encourage economic and technical cooperation,
4. Enhance human security,
5. Facilitate a favorable and sustainable business environment.

Quick Facts

- The member countries collectively account for nearly 50% of the world's trade and about 57% of world's GDP.
- The creation of APEC was primarily in response to the increasing interdependence of Asia-Pacific economies.
- Also, the proliferation of regional economic blocs, such as the European Union (EU) and the now defunct North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), encouraged its formation.
- In 1994 during the Bogor, Indonesia summit, APEC set the Bogor Goals of "free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for industrialized economies and 2020 for developing economies."

Bogor Goals

In 1994, APEC Leaders committed to achieving the 'Bogor Goals' of free and open trade and investment by 2020 through reducing trade barriers in the region and promoting the free flow of goods, services and capital among APEC economies. Since then, members have made measurable progress in achieving these goals.

Functions

- APEC works to help all residents of the Asia-Pacific participate in the growing economy.
- APEC projects provide digital skills training for rural communities and help indigenous women export their products abroad.
- Recognizing the impacts of climate change, APEC members also implement initiatives to increase energy efficiency and promote sustainable management of forest and marine resources.
- The forum adapts to allow members to deal with important new challenges to the region's economic well-being. This includes ensuring disaster resilience, planning for pandemics, and addressing terrorism.

Achievements of APEC

Growth and Development of the Region

- As a result of APEC's work, there has been a surge in growth in the region, with real GDP increasing from USD 19 trillion in 1989 to USD 42 trillion in 2015.
- Further, per capita income in the region rose by 74%.

Promotion of regional economic integration and trade:

- The APEC removed trade barriers between members, harmonized standards and regulations, and streamlined customs procedures which have enabled goods to move more easily across borders.
- To improve behind-the-border barriers to trade, APEC has been working to foster transparency, competition and better functioning markets in the Asia-Pacific through regulatory reform, improving public sector and corporate governance, and strengthening the legal infrastructure.
- Average tariffs fell from 17% in 1989 to 5.2% in 2012.
- APEC region's total trade increased over seven times outpacing the rest of the world with two-thirds of this trade occurring between member economies.

Ease of Doing Business

- APEC launched its **Ease of Doing Action Plan in 2009** with an aim of making it cheaper, easier and faster to do business in the region.
- Between 2009 and 2015, member countries improved ease of doing business in the Asia-Pacific by 14.8% across all areas of the initiative.

Initiatives for a cleaner environment

- APEC has been encouraging the development of clean technologies and greener growth across the region by lower tariffs on environmental goods.
- APEC has helped urban planners develop low-carbon model town plans for a series of cities throughout the Asia-Pacific.
- These cities are reducing their carbon footprint by adopting a set of carbon emission reduction targets and energy

efficient initiatives from solar panels to electric vehicles.

Inclusive growth

- APEC has launched a wide variety of initiatives that have helped foster SME development in the Asia-Pacific region.
- In 2005, the APEC SME Innovation Center was established in Korea to help improve the competitiveness of SMEs in the region through hands-on business consulting.
- In 2013, The APEC Start-up Accelerator Network was launched to promote entrepreneurship and innovation by connecting technology start-ups with funding and mentors.

Cooperation and Consensus

- APEC operates as a cooperative, multilateral economic and trade forum.
- Member economies participate on the basis of open dialogue and respect for views of all participants.
- In APEC, all economies have an equal say and decision-making is reached by consensus.
- There are no binding commitments or treaty obligations. Commitments are undertaken on a voluntary basis and capacity building projects help members implement APEC initiatives.
- APEC's structure is based on both a "bottom-up" and "top-down"
- Four core committees and their respective working groups provide strategic policy recommendations to APEC Leaders and Ministers who annually set the vision for overarching goals and initiatives.
- The working groups are then tasked with implementing these initiatives through a variety of APEC-funded projects.

- Members also take individual and collective actions to carry out APEC initiatives in their individual economies with the assistance of APEC capacity building projects.

Issues and challenges

- Trade War
- Shrinking Economy due to Covid
- Rising Unemployment
- Creation of Sub-Regional Agreements

Trade War – APEC members have conflicting aims and objectives towards world trade. Rising protectionism and US-China Trade war, threatens economic growth in the region. The 2018 APEC Summit, to produce a joint communique because of tensions between the US and China over trade and security issues.

Creation of Sub-Regional Agreements – Many APEC economies seek to reach sub-regional free trade agreements has a negative impact on the roles APEC was originally expected to play in the region. The negotiations over Trans-Pacific Partnership and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) had further undercut the importance of APEC.

Shrinking Economy due to Covid – The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) region is expected to post a 7 per cent economic decline in 2020 due to the impact of Covid-19.

- **Rising Unemployment** – The region's unemployment rate is projected to rise to 5.4 per cent in 2020 from 8 per cent in 2019, or an additional 23.5 million workers being unemployed in 2020.

India and APEC

- For several years, India has aspired to become a member of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organisation (APEC).
- However, India's request for becoming a formal member of the group, first made in 1993 and then in 2007 is yet to be accepted.

Why has no membership in APEC ?

- India was denied APEC membership in 2007 on the ground that its economy was not integrated into the global system.
- Lack of consensus on including any new member
- Fears of disrupting consensus procedures
- Extra-regional status of India might undermine APEC's geographic net beyond the Pacific Rim.
- large trade deficit of India
- APEC members do not view India's politics and policies as supportive of wide regional integration and wider trade options.

Why does APEC need India ?

- India is the region's third largest and now fastest growing major economy. APEC economies, which account for 60 percent of global GDP, are experiencing sluggish growth and must look for opportunities to bring new markets
- India is also projected to be the world's third largest economy by 2030 and will need well over \$1 trillion of investment in infrastructure over the next decade.
- With the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade agreement becoming a reality APEC needs to reinvent itself.
- On the supply side, India's labor force, which will be the largest in the world by 2030, will help offset the impact of aging

populations and shrinking work forces in APEC economies.

- India's trade with APEC economies, which has grown rapidly over the last fifteen years, will grow further once it joins APEC.
- A forward-looking commitment to India's economic future is precisely the kind of bold initiative needed to boost stubbornly sluggish regional and global growth.

Advantages for India

- Membership in APEC would allow India to negotiate trade, integrate with the global economy, and help boost growth.
- India's inclusion in APEC will give a boost to its 'Act East Policy' and will further integrate the Indian economy into the Asia-Pacific economic milieu.
- Apart from facilitating greater regional economic integration, APEC promotes the development of small and medium enterprises in the member countries by removing hurdles for trading across borders.
- APEC mechanisms and best practices will help Indian officials and businesses become more competitive and better prepared for the changing global economy.
- Inclusion of India in APEC will act as catalyst for further economic reforms in the country.

Way Forward

- The APEC member countries should work together to ensure their collective and individual interests are best represented.
- At a time of global and regional geopolitical disturbances, Covid pandemic situation and domestic challenges, it is of immense importance to find wise solutions that are designed to promote sustainable and equitable growth and development according

नोट - प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नहीं दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी “UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)” की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप “INFUSION NOTES” के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

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<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
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RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	95 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)

& Many More Exams

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VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s>

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Part - 3 Modern History of India

Part - 4 Art and Culture

Part - 5 Society, World History and Post-Independence India

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Part - 2 International Relations

Part - 3 Social Justice and Welfare Schemes

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Part - 2 Economics Part - 2

Part - 3 Science and Technology

Part - 4 Environment, Ecology and Biodiversity

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