



**INFUSION NOTES**  
WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO

# **UPSC-CSE**

**PRELIMS+MAINS**  
ENGLISH MEDIUM

**General Study Paper-2**  
Part -2

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

## PREFACE

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## 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.

- Both countries took a common stand against colonialism.
- In the UN, the USSR supported India on the integration of Goa in opposition to the US.
- The path of economic development based on planning and the role of the public sector in industrialization brought India closer to the USSR.
- In 1962, an agreement permitted India to manufacture MiG aircraft.
- During the Chinese attack on India in 1962, the USSR maintained complete neutrality.
- Also, India was an important entry point to Afro-Asian world of newly independent nations who did not want to become US allies and preferred the USSR instead. This helped the USSR in the Cold War as well.

### **Evolution of India's Foreign Policy -**

Since Independence, India's foreign policy has evolved from being pro-Soviet and antithetical to Western interests to now being an important Western strategic partner and providing a counterweight to China. Over the last six and a half decades, India has dramatically increased its global influence, primarily through diplomacy and trade, establishing it as a major player in global politics. Many factors have played an important role in determining India's foreign policy over time.

### **Determinants of India's Foreign Policy**

#### **Historical Factors**

- The long and rich but complicated history experience of the people of India has been a conditioning factor of Indian Foreign Policy.
- Having experienced the exploitation and sufferings under the yoke of British imperialism, Indian foreign policy stands totally committed to fighting against Imperialism, Colonialism, and Racialism.
- The support for solidarity with Asian and African countries too springs from India's opposition to imperialism and colonialism.
- The historical links with Britain and other countries of the Commonwealth have been positive factors in the maintenance and development of relations with the Commonwealth countries.
- The impact of British Culture and tradition is again visible in the operations of Indian diplomacy.
- The history of a national movement, ideals, and principles that governed towards freedom, the

history of India's pre-independence foreign relations, and the unfortunate effects of the partition of India have been influential factors in the making of Indian Foreign Policy.

#### **Political Factors**

- Indian political tradition has been an influential factor of Indian Foreign Policy.
- The experience of Indians during British rule has been its significant element.
- The quasi-independent international entity status of India tacitly recognized by the British Government, particularly after 1919, helped the process of origin of Indian foreign policy.
- Further, India's spiritualistic view of politics and power as reflected in the ideas of Gandhiji, Aurobindo, and Rabindranath Tagore, has been instrumental in making Indian foreign policy adopt world peace, remaining aloof from power-politics, cold war, and military alliances as the ideals.
- Internationalism as an objective of Indian Foreign Policy too bears the influence of Indian political thought.

#### **Geographical Factors**

- Geopolitics refers to the importance of geographical factors in determining foreign policy.
- India is centrally located in Asia and has the largest land area in South Asia.
- In such a situation, any major incident in Asia has an impact on India.
- The Himalayas serve as sentinels for India, influencing relations with other Himalayan countries such as Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar.
- However, China's desire to maintain its dominance in the region since 1962 has had a clear impact on India's foreign policy, which has recently shown a shift in relations with Nepal.
- India's dominance over the Indian Ocean is required for India to become a major power in the Indian-Pacific region.
- The Indian Ocean region is now an important trade and communication route for the entire world.
- As a result, it also plays an important role in determining India's foreign policy.

#### **Population**

- India is currently the world's second-most populous and youngest country, so it is becoming a consumption-oriented country, which will fill the

need for a large market for all producing nations, which is a determinant of foreign policy. However, with such a large population, issues such as hunger and poverty are visible in India's foreign policy.

- Many times, India and America have clashed in the World Trade Union over the government's intervention in agricultural subsidies.

### **Government System**

- India has a democratic governance system that inspires many countries around the world to accept Indian ideology; for example, ASEAN countries besieged by China look to India because India's democracy adheres to the principle of peaceful coexistence.
- However, in the parliamentary system, the role of state governments in determining foreign policy is often important, and it becomes even more important if there is a coalition government at the center, as demonstrated by the Tamil issue in Sri Lanka and the 2005 US Nuclear Deal.

### **Economic Development**

- Economic sovereignty is critical in determining foreign policy. India, like its policy, had to open its markets in 1991, but since then, India has become a financial powerhouse.
- Many countries have expressed interest in India's economic growth. Today, India is a significant energy consumer, with countries such as Turkmenistan, Iran, and Russia forming economic alliances with it.

### **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.

## 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

companies, security companies, universities, Govt. of India sponsored projects, Govt. of Afghanistan and UN Missions.

- **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

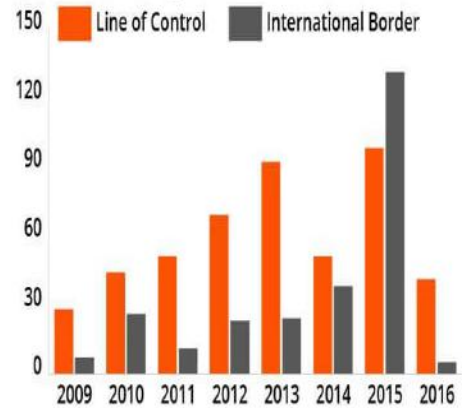
- The disqualified PM was seen as someone who tried to pursue a better relationship with India. Thus, his ouster can have implications with the incoming new PM of Pakistan.
- This can be a cause of concern because of the background scenario with the relationship between both countries already fraught 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

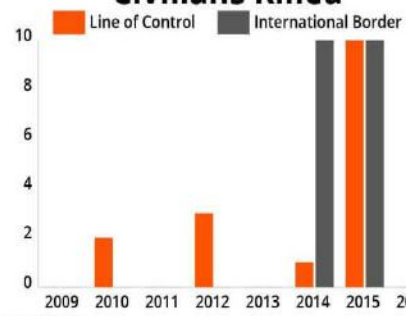


- Cross border terrorism has always been an issue.
- Some analysts go to the extent of saying that both nations are always in a perpetual state of war.
- Despite the fact that after the Kargil conflict, there was a Ceasefire Agreement signed in 2003, there have been regular cross border ceasefire violations 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.

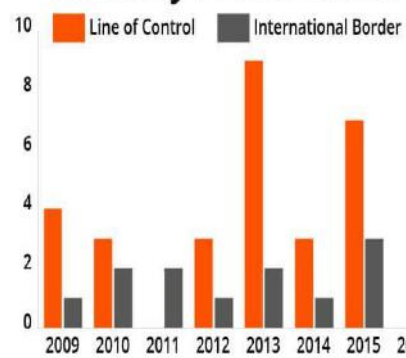
## Ceasefire Agreement Violations



## Civilians Killed



## Security Forces Killed



- With the regime change in India, there has been a different approach to the violations. With the hardline policy of the new government, there has been massive retaliation to the unprovoked firing.
- Thus, out of desperation, there has been a rise in the number of infiltrations of terrorists from across the Line of Control (LOC), which has been routine for quite a while now.
- With the void in between the Kashmiri people and the establishment increasing after the devastating floods of 2014, there was rising discontent again in the valley. The trigger to the events was the killing of the militant commander of the terrorist organization Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Burhan Wani,



which led to widespread protests in the valley and the situation has been highly volatile ever since with almost daily scenes of protests and stone pelting in the valley.

- Pakistan has taken advantage of the situation and has fuelled the protests by providing the elements fighting against the Indian establishment and Forces in the state with all sorts of possible support. The PM of Pakistan, in fact, went a step ahead and during the United Nations General Assembly meeting of 2016, declared Wani as a martyr and the struggle of the people of Kashmir as an Intifada.
- This is in sync with the stand Pakistan holds on Kashmir i.e., to internationalize the issue of Kashmir and asking for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir under Indian administration to decide the fate of Kashmiri people. The stand has been rejected by India as it says it is in direct violation of the Shimla Agreement of 1972, which clearly mentions that peaceful resolution to all issues will be through a bilateral approach.
- After the attack at the Pathankot base in 2016 January, there was again a thaw in the relationship, especially when seen in the context that the Indian PM paid an unscheduled visit to Pakistan to meet his Pakistani counterpart. With Kashmir already on the boil and Pakistan adding fuel to fire to the situation, the attack on Uri Army 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-

## CHAPTER - 9

### INDIA-FRANCE BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### **Basics and Backgrounds**

- As early as the 1980s, France wished to give greater scope to its relations with India. France bet on India's strategic, diplomatic and economic emergence, and steadfastly supported India's requests in several strategic matters: a permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council, better participation in the decisions taken at international fora (such as the expanded G8 and G20), access to civil nuclear cooperation.
- India and France have traditionally had close and friendly relations. In 1998, the two countries entered into Strategic Partnership which is emblematic of their convergence of views on a range of International issues apart from a close and growing bilateral relationship.
- The areas of Defense & Security cooperation, Space cooperation and Civil nuclear cooperation constitute the principal pillars of our Strategic Partnership with France. India and France are increasingly engaged in new areas of cooperation like security in the Indian Ocean region, climate change including the International Solar Alliance, and sustainable growth and development among others.
- India and France share a close degree of convergence on a range of regional and global issues. In the economic domain, while there exists vast potential, French economic capacities, its business and industry, its capital and technologies have forged linkages with the Indian economy and India's developmental goals.
- There exist vibrant bilateral cultural and educational linkages as also growing people-to-people contacts. The Indian diaspora also has a sizable presence in France and in its overseas territories.

#### **Area of Cooperation**

- Political
- Defense
- Digital Space
- Science & Tech
- Bilateral Trade
- Space Cooperation
- Energy

- **Cultural Cooperation**
- **Political**
- Political cooperation between India and France is relatively new.
- It began with French support for India in limiting international sanctions on Delhi after its 1998 nuclear tests.
- Today, France has emerged as India's most reliable partner on issues relating to terrorism and Kashmir; taking this forward would be crucial now.

#### **Bilateral Trade**

- Both India and France have important bilateral investments & trade and commercial cooperation.
- France has emerged as a major source of FDI for India with more than 1,000 French establishments already present in India with a total turnover of US \$ 20 billion and employing around 300,000 persons.
- France is the 9th largest foreign investor in India with a cumulative investment of USD 6.59 billion from April 2000 to December 2018.
- There are more than 150 Indian companies operating in France (including sub-subsidiaries), employing more than 7,000 persons.
- The nations also reaffirmed that the India-France Administrative Economic and Trade Committee (AETC) provides an appropriate framework to assess and find ways to further promote bilateral trade and investment as well as to speed up the resolution of market access issues to the benefit of economic operators.
- The two leaders decided to further jointly strengthen work on solving trade and investment issues of concern for both French and Indian companies, including by additional ways and mechanisms.
- The two leaders jointly agreed that the high-level France-India economic and financial dialogue should be reactivated as quickly as possible.

#### **Defense Cooperation**

- India and France are determined to further strengthen the cooperation between their armed forces and in this connection are working towards increased interoperability as well as pursuing deliberations to develop joint forces cooperation.
- They welcomed the signing of an agreement regarding the Provision of Reciprocal Logistics Support.

- Defense industrial cooperation has been one of the mainstays of the strategic partnership between India and France.
- Both PM Modi and the French President commended the progress made in the implementation of agreements signed previously, particularly the delivery of the first Rafael fighter jet earlier this year.
- The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthen cooperation in the defense industry field and extended their support to existing and upcoming partnerships between the defense companies of the two countries in the spirit of “Make in India” and for the mutual benefit of both countries.

### **MAJOR ON-GOING DEFENSE-RELATED PROJECTS**

#### **Purchase of Rafale aircraft:**

- The Inter-governmental agreement for purchase of 36 Rafale jets by India in flyaway condition was signed in New Delhi on 23 September 2016 by Raksha Mantri Manohar Parrikar and French Defense Minister Le Drian.
- Project implementation is underway.

#### **P-75 Scorpene Project:**

- The contract for six Scorpene submarines from M/s DCNS was signed in October 2006.
- All six vessels are to be built under technology transfer at the Mazagaon Docks Ltd. Project implementation is underway. The first submarine INS Kalvari was commissioned in October 2017.

#### **Space Cooperation**

- India and France expressed their desire to deepen their space cooperation to meet new challenges in space exploration together, whether it concerns planetary exploration or human spaceflight.
- Both PM Modi and Emmanuel Macron welcomed the decision to train medical support personnel for Indian astronauts, who will be part of India’s manned space mission by 2022. The training will be carried out both in France and in India.
- The leaders further welcomed the signing of an Implementing Arrangement for the establishment of a framework for the realization of joint maritime domain awareness mission. They also welcomed the launch of a Space Climate Observatory that further enhances Indo-French cooperation on combating

climate change, besides TRISHNA joint mission and accommodating Argos in Oceansat 3.

- The two nations also resolved to act together at the international level to promote norms and best practices necessary for guaranteeing the safety of space missions.

#### **Digital Space**

- The two leaders adopted a cyber security and digital technology road map aimed at expanding Indo-French bilateral cooperation, particularly in the strategic sectors of high-performance computing and Artificial Intelligence, with the target of bringing the start-up ecosystems in both the nations closer to each other.
- In a recent visit, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Center for Development of Advanced Computing and Atos (a France based IT company) for developing cooperation in fields of quantum computing, Artificial Intelligence and exascale supercomputing.

#### **Energy**

- PM Modi and Emmanuel Macron expressed satisfaction at the progress in negotiations between NPCIL and EDF since the conclusion of the Industrial Way Forward Agreement between the two parties in 2018 for the construction of six nuclear power reactors in Jaitapur, Maharashtra.
- The leaders also noted that discussions are underway on the Techno-Commercial Offer and the financing of the project as well as on how to increase localization through manufacturing in India and enhance common understanding on the CLND Act between the two sides.

#### **Civil Nuclear Cooperation**

- An agreement on civil nuclear cooperation was signed between India and France on 30 September 2008 during the visit of the then PM to France. Subsequently, during the visit of then French President Nicolas Sarkozy to India in December 2010, the General Framework Agreement and the Early Works Agreement between NPCIL and M/s AREVA for the implementation of EPR for the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP) were signed.
- Following M/s AREVA’s restructuring, French utility EDF has now been designated as the lead agency from the French side for negotiations and implementation of the JNPP.

## Indian Diaspora

- It is estimated that the Indian community, including NRIs in mainland France number around 109,000, largely originating from French enclaves of Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore.
- A Sizable number of Indian origin population lives in the French Overseas Territories of the Reunion Island (280,000), Guadeloupe (60,000), Martinique (6,000) and Saint Martin (300).
- There are more than 50 Indian community organizations active in France. Major communities constituting the Indian origin population originate from Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Punjab. 20.
- The two sides signed a Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreement which aims to facilitate temporary circular migration based on mobility and the encouragement for a return of skills to the home country.

## Global Agendas

- Climate change, biodiversity, renewable energy, terrorism, cyber security and digital technology, etc:
- There have been joint efforts to limit climate change and develop the Solar Alliance
- Both countries have agreed on a road map on cyber security and digital technology.

## French presence in the Indo-Pacific

- Islands of Réunion and Mayotte (Mozambique channel) in the Indian Ocean and New Caledonia and French Polynesia in the South Pacific.
- France has the largest EEZ in the world (11 million sq. km.)—62 % of which is in the Pacific and 24 % in the Indian Ocean.
- Military presence in Djibouti and Abu Dhabi.

## UNSC reforms: France supports India's permanent membership

- India and France jointly call for reform of the United Nations Security Council that would enable India to gain a permanent seat on it.
- They also reaffirmed their commitment to working expeditiously and constructively, together and with others towards the modernisation of the World Trade Organization, including in the lead-up to the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2020.
- Further, the two nations reaffirmed their determination to deepen the relations between the

EU and India on strategic and multilateral issues as well as in trade, investment and innovation.

## Mutual benefits

- Indo-French naval cooperation is aimed at securing the critical sea lanes, the need to effectively combat security threats piracy, trans-national crime and terrorism and also to build security capacities in the Indian Ocean.
  - The more substantive pay-off of a nautical pact with France for India is a potential expansion of the Indian Navy's operational footprint across the Indo-Pacific region.
  - Future discussions might result in the signing of a reciprocal agreement granting French naval vessels access to Indian ports for repair and resupply, and Indian vessels the right to routinely use France's Indian Ocean military bases like Djibouti where China has a base.
  - French facilities are likely to add to India's network of nautical outposts in the IOR, including in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Seychelles, where India plans to build and operate a military base.
  - French companies, such as Dassault Aviation etc. are extremely competitive and the country's defense industry has a reliable record of production and supply with firms having particular expertise in navigating India's defense market for instance the contracts for the Rafale aircraft and Scorpene Class Submarines (Project-75).
  - A nautical pact with France sends a strong message to India's geopolitical antagonists in maritime Asia. India will be hoping for a closer engagement in the Western Indian Ocean, where France has one of the most forward-deployed armed forces in the world.
  - India's naval leadership would be keen to expand the scope and complexity of the Indo-French bilateral naval exercise VARUNA
  - A partnership with the French navy in littoral South-East Asia would allow the Indian Navy to influence the security-dynamic of the Pacific, even extending operations to the Southern Pacific Islands.
- ## Concerns
- While the governments share a robust relationship, the business relationships are weak. Bilateral trade is less than half of India's trade with Germany.

manufacturing bases primed for exports, while India's export sector remains weak and the government's focus has shifted to boosting manufacturing domestically.

- India's capacity to provide development assistance, market access and security guarantees remains limited.

### Way Forward

- ASEAN must put in extra efforts to sustain and enhance its existing successes and achievements. The bloc has been regarded as a catalyst for peace; therefore, it is vital that ASEAN increase its strengths and step up to promote rule of law in the region.
- ASEAN must also promote transparency and work to reduce corruption. At the same time, this association needs to enhance closer coordination and regional connectivity.
- More collective efforts are required to address the development gap, especially regarding health care, education, technology adoption, and infrastructure development.
- More importantly, ASEAN must work hard to enhance the development of good governance, inclusive growth, sustainable development, and democracy, which is in decline. It needs to work together to help less developed members to catch up with others in the region.
- Closer attention and investment should be placed on the development of the knowledge-based and digital economy.
- ASEAN needs to work collaboratively rather than individually, particularly with regard to a regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ASEAN must support and embrace regionalism and multilateralism by constructively and genuinely working together to achieve common goals and realize the ASEAN Community Vision.

### ● BRICS

#### Basics and Backgrounds

- BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
- The BRICS members are known for their significant influence on regional affairs.
- Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits.

- Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC" before the induction of South Africa in
- Brazil hosted the most recent 11th BRICS summit on 13–14 November 2019.

#### Member Countries

- Founding Members were Brazil, Russia, India & China.
- Later South Africa joined the group in 2010.

#### Evolution of BRICS

- The acronym "BRICS" was initially formulated in 2001 by economist Jim O'Neill, of Goldman Sachs, in a report on growth prospects for the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China – which together represented a significant share of the world's production and population.
- In 2006, the four countries initiated a regular informal diplomatic coordination, with annual meetings of Foreign Ministers at the margins of the General Debate of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).
- This successful interaction led to the decision that the dialogue was to be carried out at the level of Heads of State and Government in annual Summits.
- The first BRIC Summit took place in 2009 in the Russian Federation and focused on issues such as reform of the global financial architecture.
- South Africa was invited to join BRIC in December 2010, after which the group adopted the acronym BRICS.
- South Africa subsequently attended the Third BRICS Summit in Sanya, China, in March 2011.

#### Salient Features

- An estimated total population of about 21 billion, or about 27% of the world land surface and 41% of the world population.
- These five nations had a combined nominal GDP of US\$18.6 trillion, about 2% of the gross world product, a combined GDP (PPP) of around US\$40.55 trillion (32% of World's GDP PPP), and an estimated US\$4.46 trillion in combined foreign reserves.
- It's an emerging investment market and global power bloc.

#### Goals and Objective

- The BRICS seeks to deepen, broaden and intensify cooperation within the grouping and among the individual countries for more sustainable, equitable and mutually beneficial development.

- BRICS takes into consideration each member's growth, development and poverty objectives to ensure relations are built on the respective country's economic strengths and to avoid competition where possible.
- BRICS is emerging as a new and promising political-diplomatic entity with diverse objectives, far beyond the original objective of reforming global financial institutions.

#### **Areas of Cooperation**

- Economic Corporation
- People To People Exchange
- Political And Cooperation
- Cooperation Mechanism
- **Economic Cooperation**
- There are rapidly growing trade and investment flows between BRICS countries as well as economic cooperation activities across a range of sectors.
- Agreements have been concluded in the areas of Economic and Trade Cooperation; Innovation Cooperation, Customs Cooperation; strategic cooperation between the BRICS Business Council, Contingent Reserve Agreement and the New Development Bank.
- These agreements contribute to realization of the shared objectives of deepening economic cooperation and fostering integrated trade and investment markets.
- **People-to-People exchange**
- BRICS members have recognized the need for strengthening People-to-People exchanges and to foster closer cooperation in the areas of culture, sport, education, film and youth.
- People-to-People exchanges seek to forge new friendships; deepen relations and mutual understanding between BRICS peoples in the spirit of openness, inclusiveness, diversity and mutual learning.
- Such People to people exchanges include the Young Diplomats Forum, Parliamentary Forum, Trade Union Forum, Civil BRICS as well as the Media Forum.
- **Political and Security Cooperation**
- BRICS member political and security cooperation is aimed at achieving peace, security, development and cooperation for a more equitable and fair world.
- BRICS provides opportunities for sharing policy advice and exchanges of best practices in terms of

domestic and regional challenges as well as advancing the restructuring of the global political architecture so that it is more balanced, resting on the pillar of multilateralism.

- BRICS is utilised as a driver for South Africa's foreign policy priorities including the pursuit of the African Agenda and South-South Cooperation.

#### **Cooperation Mechanism**

Cooperation among members is achieved through:

- **Track I:** Formal diplomatic engagement between the national governments.
- **Track II:** Engagement through government-affiliated institutions, e.g. state-owned enterprises and business councils.
- **Track III:** Civil society and People-to-People engagement.

#### **Impact of BRICS on Institutional Reforms**

- The main reason for co-operation to start among the BRICs nation was the financial crises of 2008. The crises raised doubts over sustainability of the dollar-dominated monetary system.
- The BRICs called for the "the reform of multilateral institutions in order that they reflect the structural changes in the world economy and the increasingly central role that emerging markets now play".
- BRICS managed to push for institutional reform which led to International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota reform in 2010. Thus the financial crises had momentarily reduced western legitimacy and briefly let the BRICs countries become "agenda setters" in multilateral institutions.

#### **New Development Bank**

- NDB is headquartered in Shanghai.
- At the Fourth BRICS Summit in New Delhi (2012) the possibility of setting up a New Development Bank was considered to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies, as well as in developing countries.
- During the Sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza (2014) the leaders signed the Agreement establishing the New Development Bank (NDB).
- The Fortaleza Declaration stressed that the NDB will strengthen cooperation among BRICS and will supplement the efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global development thus contributing to sustainable and balanced growth.

- NDB's key areas of operation are clean energy, transport infrastructure, irrigation, sustainable urban development and economic cooperation among the member countries.

- The NDB functions on a consultative mechanism among the BRICS members with all the member countries possessing equal rights.

#### **Contingent Reserve Arrangement**

- Considering the increasing instances of global financial crisis, BRICS nations signed BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) in 2014 as part of Fortaleza Declaration at Sixth BRICS

- The BRICS CRA aims to provide short-term liquidity support to the members through currency swaps to help mitigate the BOP crisis situation and further strengthen financial stability.

- The initial total committed resources of the CRA shall be one hundred billion dollars of the United States of America (USD 100 billion).

- It would also contribute to strengthening the global financial safety net and complement existing international arrangements (IMF).

- **Interbank Local Currency Credit Line Agreement:** It is a **non-binding umbrella agreement** which would serve as an enabler to enter into bilateral agreements with member banks subject to national laws, regulations and internal policies of the signatories.

**Local currencies usage will promote mutually beneficial economic cooperation, mitigate currency risks, increase trade, and facilitate companies in accessing the BRICS markets.**

- **Johannesburg Declaration:**

- **Importance of 4th Industrial Revolution:** It recommends the establishment of BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR).

- **'BRICS outreach to Africa' and 'BRICS Plus' formats:** BRICS plus format initiated at Xiamen Summit in 2017 by inviting a few countries from different regions was carried forward in Johannesburg Summit also.

#### **Importance for India**

- India can benefit from collective strength of BRICS by way of consultation and cooperation on economic issues of mutual interests, as well as topical global issues, such as, international

terrorism, climate change, food and energy security, reforms of global governance institutions, etc.

- India remains engaged with the other BRICS countries on its NSG membership.

- BRICS is an integral part of India's grand strategy, and a vehicle in India's journey from being a norm taker to a norm shaper.

- It offers greater bargaining space as India seeks to gain more prominence in institutions of global governance, and shape them in the liberal international tradition with a southern ethos.

- The NDB will help India to raise and avail resources for their infrastructure and sustainable development projects. The NDB has approved its first set of loans, which included a loan of US\$ 250 million in respect of India for the Multitranch Financing Facility for Renewable Energy Financing Scheme'.

#### **Role of BRICS in Multi-Polar World**

- BRICS needs to acquire weight in the international space so as to respond to contemporary realities. It needs the engagement of all the stakeholders

- The economic-financial sphere stands out as one of the most promising areas of activity for the BRICS.

- High growth rate, economic potential and demographic development are putting the BRICS increasingly in a leading position in setting the global agenda and having a greater say in global governance.

- Also, BRICS as a group are expected to step up their role and extend to pressing peace and security challenges, from terrorism, piracy and nuclear non-proliferation to regional security in North Africa and the Middle East.

- In areas of Climate change BRICS as a grouping works on common agreed principles.

- Hearing voices from 40% of the world is a step towards equality.

#### **Johannesburg Declaration**

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- **'BRICS outreach to Africa' and 'BRICS Plus' formats:** BRICS plus format initiated at Xiamen Summit in 2017 by inviting a few countries from

biodiversity and other issues related to the environment were discussed among South Asian Member countries.

## ● **INDIA-BRAZIL-SOUTH AFRICA (IBSA)**

### **Basics and Backgrounds**

- IBSA is a unique Forum which was formalised by the Brasilia Declaration of 6 June 2003 and brings together India, Brazil and South Africa, three large democracies and major economies from three different continents, facing similar challenges.
- All three partners are developing, pluralistic, multicultural, multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi-religious nations.
- Established in June 2003, IBSA is a coordinating mechanism amongst three emerging countries, three multi ethnic and multicultural democracies.

### **Objective**

- Contribute to the construction of a new international architecture
- Bring their voice together on global issues
- Deepen their ties in various areas
- IBSA also opens itself to concrete projects of cooperation and partnership with less developed countries.

### **Principles**

- The principles, norms and values underpinning the IBSA Dialogue Forum are participatory democracy, respect for human rights and the Rule of Law.
- The strength of IBSA is the shared vision of the three countries that democracy and development are mutually reinforcing and key to sustainable peace and stability.

### **Structure**

- IBSA keeps an open and flexible structure.
- IBSA does not have a headquarters or a permanent executive secretariat.
- At the highest level, it counts on the Summits of Heads of State and Government.

### **IBSA Summits**

- 1st: In New Delhi (2004)
- 2nd: In Cape Town (2005)
- 3rd: In Rio de Janeiro (2006)
- 4th: In New Delhi (2007)
- 5th: In Somerset West (2008)
- 6th: In Brasília (2009)
- 7th: In New Delhi (2011)
- 8th: In Durban (2017)

## ● 9th: In New York (2018)

### **Initiatives of IBSA**

- IBSA fund has formed various developing projects in needy countries like- Vietnam, Cambodia, Burundi and so on.
- The external ministries of the three countries are actively supporting each other for a coordinated grouping.
- India has been coordinating the IBSA Visiting Fellows Programme through the Delhi-based Research and Information System for Developing Countries.

### **Cooperation of IBSA Countries**

- Political Coordination
- Sector Cooperation, through 14 Working Groups
- IBSA Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund)
- People-to-People fora (Involvement of other actors beyond the Executive, e.g. civil society).

### **IBS A's Declaration on South South Cooperation**

- **SSC as a common endeavour** of peoples and countries of the South. It notes the shared histories, understanding and beliefs and developmental experiences of the global south.
- **Developing Countries as developing Partners:** Developing countries engaged in SSC are not donors and recipients but developing partners.
- Solidarity and the spirit of sharing are the primary motivations for SSC.
- **Voluntary in nature:** SSC is voluntary in nature and not obligatory like Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- **Demand driven process:** Partner countries determine the priorities in the SSC projects. Primary responsibility towards development rests with the States themselves under their ownership and leadership.
- **Respect for national sovereignty is at the core of SSC.** It is guided by principles of respect for national sovereignty; national ownership and independence; equality; non-conditionality; non-interference in domestic affairs; and mutual benefit.
- **Complements North-South Cooperation:** South-South Cooperation serves as a complement to and not as a substitute for North-South cooperation, in supporting the acceleration of the development agenda. It calls upon the global North to honour its



ODA commitments fully, scale up existing resources and commit additional resources to provide the necessary means to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as well as implementing SDGs.

### **INDIA-BRAZIL-SOUTH AFRICA (IBSA) Dialogue Forum**

- IBSA Dialogue Forum is an international tripartite grouping for promoting international cooperation between India, Brazil and South Africa.
- IBSA was formally established by the Brasilia Declaration of 6 June 2003 by external affairs ministers of India, Brazil and South Africa.
- It represents three important poles for galvanizing South-South cooperation and greater understanding between three important continents of the developing world namely, Africa, Asia and South America, facing similar challenges.

### **IBSA Mechanism for Development Cooperation – IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger**

- It was set up with the objective of facilitating the execution of human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger in developing countries.
- Each member country contributes \$1 Million annually to this fund.
- The IBSA Fund is managed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).
- With a cumulative contribution of \$35mn, IBSA Fund has thus far partnered 19 countries from the Global South for implementing 26 projects over the last decade. 62.4 percent of the IBSA Fund has been devoted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

### **Relevance of IBSA vis-à-vis BRICS**

- Although IBSA's visibility in international affairs pales against that of the yearly BRICS Summits, the three IBSA members have identified themselves as partners because they share a set of fundamental notions about global order.
- All three IBSA members are multiparty democracies and are thus able to freely debate how to implement difficult reforms necessary to boost growth in a messy and complex political context. These matters cannot be discussed openly at BRICS Summits.
- In the same way, issues related to human rights and civil society are not mentioned when the

BRICS meet. During the 2011 IBSA Summit, the Brazilian President succeeded in including the “Responsibility While Protecting” (a concept that seeks to qualify and refine the “Responsibility to Protect” concept) into the final declaration, something which it promptly failed to do several months later at the 4th BRICS Summit due to Chinese and Russian opposition.

- As emerging countries that are not yet fully integrated in today's international structures, they all consider current structures to be unjust and in need of reform. While the degree of rejection of some institutions differs – for example, India is far more hostile towards the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) than Brazil – all three agree that they deserve more institutional responsibility, including permanent seats on the UN Security Council.
- IBSA provides an intimate setting undisturbed by at times strained bilateral ties – after all, relations between India, Brazil and South Africa are simply too incipient to hit any meaningful roadblocks or clashes of interest.

### **Way Forward**

- Strengthening IBSA is a positive step for the BRICS perspective also.
- It will then strengthen the voice of BRICS in other international institutions and forums.
- As IBSA's main aims are to contribute to the construction of a new international architecture, bring their voice together in the world and to deepen their ties in various areas; IBSA has definitely its unique importance in the global south.

### **● GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)**

#### **Basics and Backgrounds**

- The Kuwait government formulated a proposal for an organisation to link the six Arabian Gulf States which have special cultural and historical ties.
- Accordingly, the Riyadh Agreement was issued which proposed cooperative efforts in cultural, social, economic, and financial affairs.
- A Constitution was initiated in March 1981 and was signed by the Gulf Heads of State (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE) on May 25-26, 1981 at Abu Dhabi, the UAE. Consequently, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) came into existence.
- The GCC is a political and economic alliance of countries in the Arabian Peninsula.

**China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** is expected to connect Kashgar in Xinjiang in China's far west with the Port of Gwadar in the province of Baluchistan via a network of highways, railways, and pipelines. This project would allow China to transport energy resources such as petroleum from Middle Eastern countries to China via a land route through Pakistan. China signed 51 MoUs with Pakistan worth \$46 billion as part of this project in April 2015. This corridor is an extension of China's Silk Road initiative. This project will provide economic growth to Pakistan and will help in boosting infrastructure development with the help of China.

### Geostrategic aspect in CPEC

- Energy security is a key concern for China and oil pipelines through Pakistan would cut about 16,000 kilometers from the distance traveled by goods traded between China and the Middle East. China plans to build oil storage facilities and a refinery at Gwadar Port, with oil transported to its Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region via road and pipeline. This will let it move energy and goods to inland China without going through the Strait of Malacca, which could be blocked by the US or India should hostilities break out in the region.
- This project will lead to development in Western China where tensions are simmering from activities by radical separatists due to closeness with Pakistan and Afghanistan. Ideally, this project would promote growth in Pakistan, weaken the extremists and encourage the Pakistan army to support peace efforts in Afghanistan.
- **Implications for India:** CPEC will provide China strategic access to the Arabian Sea and enhance its presence in the region. It would enable China to wield much more powerful influence in the Indian Ocean. Once completed, the CPEC project would mean that the Chinese presence in entire Pakistan including Pakistan Occupied Kashmir becomes all pervasive and powerful. The route of CPEC passes through POK and makes China an indirect stakeholder in the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan.

### India's position regarding One Belt One Road

India is opposed to the Chinese One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative since the China-Pakistan

Economic Corridor (CPEC) passes through the Indian territory. The Indian government stated that the connectivity cannot undermine the sovereignty of other nations. India has also refused to attend the 1st Belt and Road Summit which is going to happen in China in May 2017.

### Should India join One Belt One Road?



### Advantages of joining OBOR

- India will not be able to stop China in carrying on this initiative nor can it stop its neighbours from joining this initiative. So whether India joins this initiative or not, the project will take place and not joining may harm India's interests.
- India may become isolated in this region since all of its neighbours (except Bhutan) have joined One Belt One Road. Leaving any regional platform may hamper India's credentials and may hasten the end of its regional hegemony.
- Some analysts say that this initiative will be a win-win situation for India since it will increase the connectivity of the region. There may emerge mutually beneficial swap where India protects Chinese interests in the Indian Ocean and China secures India's essential undertakings in their part of the waters.

**प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें - ↓ (Proof Video Link)**

**RAS PRE. 2021 - <https://shorturl.at/qBJ18> (74 प्रश्न, 150 में से)**

**RAS Pre 2023 - <https://shorturl.at/tGHRT> (96 प्रश्न, 150 में से)**

**UP Police Constable 2024 - <http://surl.li/rbfyn> (98 प्रश्न, 150 में से)**

**Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - <https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0>**

**Rajasthan CET 12th Level - <https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A>**

**RPSC EO / RO - <https://youtu.be/b9PKj14nSxE>**

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

**Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s>**

**PTI 3<sup>rd</sup> grade - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA\\_MemKKgEk&t=5s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s)**

**SSC GD - 2021 - <https://youtu.be/2gzzfJyt6vl>**

<b>EXAM (परीक्षा)</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या</b>
<b>MPPSC Prelims 2023</b>	<b>17 दिसम्बर</b>	<b>63 प्रश्न (100 में से)</b>
<b>RAS PRE. 2021</b>	<b>27 अक्टूबर</b>	<b>74 प्रश्न आये</b>
<b>RAS Mains 2021</b>	<b>October 2021</b>	<b>52% प्रश्न आये</b>





**whatsapp - <https://wa.link/v3yx0t> 1 web.- <https://shorturl.at/JLQRY>**

<b>RAS Pre. 2023</b>	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 में से)
<b>SSC GD 2021</b>	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
<b>SSC GD 2021</b>	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
<b>RPSC EO/RO</b>	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
<b>राजस्थान S.I. 2021</b>	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
<b>राजस्थान S.I. 2021</b>	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021</b>	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021</b>	23 अक्टूबर (2 <sup>nd</sup> शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021</b>	24 अक्टूबर (2 <sup>nd</sup> शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN VDO 2021</b>	27 दिसम्बर (1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN VDO 2021</b>	27 दिसम्बर (2 <sup>nd</sup> शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
<b>RAJASTHAN VDO 2021</b>	28 दिसम्बर (2 <sup>nd</sup> शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
<b>U.P. SI 2021</b>	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
<b>U.P. SI 2021</b>	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
<b>Raj. CET Graduation level</b>	07 January 2023 (1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
<b>Raj. CET 12<sup>th</sup> level</b>	04 February 2023 (1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
<b>UP Police Constable</b>	17 February 2024 (1 <sup>st</sup> शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)





**& Many More Exams like UPSC, SSC, Bank Etc.**

# Our Selected Students

Approx. 483+ students selected in different exams. Some of them are given below -

Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	<b>Mohan Sharma</b> S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	11419512037002 2	PratapNag ar Jaipur
	<b>Mahaveer singh</b>	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	<b>Sonu Kumar Prajapati</b> S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier- 1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	<b>Mahender Singh</b>	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumang arh
	<b>Lal singh</b>	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	<b>Mangilal Siyag</b>	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

	<b>MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD</b>	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	<b>Mukesh ji</b>	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	<b>Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh</b>	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	<b>Govinda Jangir</b>	RAS	1231450	Hanumang arh
N.A	<b>Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma</b>	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	<b>DEEPAK SINGH</b>	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawa la
N.A	<b>LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL</b>	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	<b>Ramchandra Pediwal</b>	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

	<b>Monika jangir</b>	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	<b>Mahaveer</b>	RAS	1616428	village- gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A.	<b>OM PARKSH</b>	RAS	N.A.	Teshil- mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A.	<b>Sikha Yadav</b>	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	<b>Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel</b>	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A.	<b>mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar</b>	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUN U
N.A.	<b>Rinku</b>	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	<b>Rupnarayan Gurjar</b>	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	<b>Govind</b>	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	<b>Jagdish Jogi</b>	EO/RO Marks)	(84 N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	<b>Vidhya dadhich</b>	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	<b>Sanjay</b>	Haryana PCS	96379 	Jind (Haryana)

And many others.....

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