



RAS

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-III

Volume-I

POLITY



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Topic-1 - SCO (Shanghai Co-operation Organisation)

Q India can use platform of SCO to meet goals of national manufacturing policy. Analyse.

Ans

SCO

→

NMP

Startup India, Skill India policies.

↓
↓ Make in India
 Economy → Manufacturing sector - GDP = 16% - 25%

China, BRICS - 30%.

In India - 50% → below 25 yrs.

15-24 yrs - 27%.

25 yrs → employment requirement-

Agriculture - 45-6%

↳ disguised unemployment.

Employment {

 MSME
 food processing industry
 Iron and steel industry, etc.

For this, market, is required and that is provided by SCO.
energy security

Toppersnotes
Unleash the topper in you
Rohingya Issue

?? Rohingya - muslim community residing in Rakhine state.
minority.



Majority - Buddhist.

Social aspect - clash / dispute b/w Rohingya and Buddhist
difference in their value system.
derived from religious rituals

Social change → political
repercussion

↓
Citizen^{ship} Act 1982 - Rohingya are not the
citizen of Myanmar.

As per Rohingya, they created a salvation army to protect
their interests - ARSA
(Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army)

As per Myanmar govt. - ARSA is terrorist organisation

ARSA - insurgent / terrorist
↓ setting with community
settlement + community

So to save their life, they are migrating to nearby safe areas like Bangladesh, S-E Asian countries, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and also to Australia.

Structure of Myanmar govt. - dominance of army

In India, army has very limited role in civil affairs.

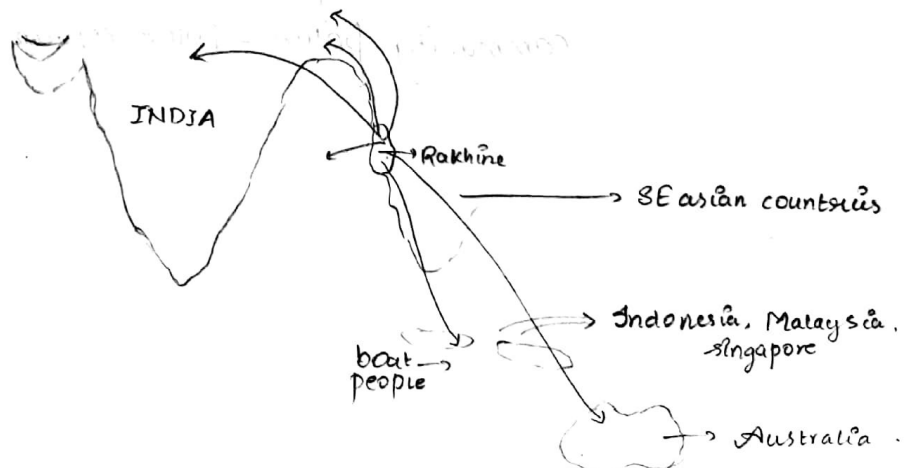
decision making relating to any policies.

In 2008, Constitutional amendment in Myanmar

- All imp. ~~de~~ positions like MHA will be occupied by army personnel

Sustainable soln - providing citizenship to Rohingya.

Migration pattern -
(paper-3)



Organised crime → Internal Security
 moving people to diff. countries
 paper-3

Solutions -

- Amending citizenship act 1982.
- UN Intervention - to bring political soln to manage refugee crisis
- ASEAN (Association of South East Asian nation)
- Rehabilitation fund - UN
- Maintaining social peace and harmony, emphasis on inclusive growth.
- Promoting vibrant civil society / religious group to create tolerance in the society.

These solution will be categorize in following manner -

- At the International level.
- At the level of myanmar
 - political level - CA (2008 - giving more representation in govt bureaucracy).
 - social level.

In respect to India - Border management - Scientific (unman border)
 curb social tension in region like Assam & N-E states
 take leadership role
 community police - police reform.

Questions :

1. To resolve the issue of Rohingya, there is need to opt for Gandhian Ideas of trusteeship and Sarvodaya state.
 2. If the problem of Rohingya is not resolved then it can transform migration pattern in SE Asian countries. Analyze.
- As the Rohingyas are moving in SE Asian countries, Malaysia, Indonesia, it is creating an internal security issues in these regions. If the problem of Rohingyas is not resolved in Myanmar then it will increase the number of refugees in all these countries which in turn will result in security issue and it will be a challenge for these countries to maintain peace and harmony among their population and these refugees. A large number of Rohingyas moving in the SE Asian countries will affect the country's growth also as they are the unemployed population. This unemployment may result in crime practices, and internal law and order of country will get disturbed. There is suspicion that ARSA has links with ISIS, so it is another threat to the country's security.

8% of India's land area and 4% of popⁿ.

16 kms - movement is allowed near border - free movement zone
(b/w Myanmar and India)

Cultural similarities b/w NE states and SE Asian countries.

↳ will create demand → supply. (exports of commodities)

For such kind of connectivity, BIMSTEC is a platform.

Promotion of eco-tourism

↓
employment - youth NE

↓
help to curb
insurgency

→ peace in
region

→ skilling
youth

→ NE
development

→ food-processing

Challenges :-

→ Priority of India $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{ASEAN} \\ \searrow \text{SAARC} \end{matrix}$

BIMSTEC - leadership crisis

→ Coming^{up} of BCIM (Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar) -

India - focus on BIMSTEC China - focus on BCIM.

Insurgency → Naga tribes - Nagaland, Manipur

↓
demanding for greater nagaland → nagalism.

But other tribes living there are revolting -

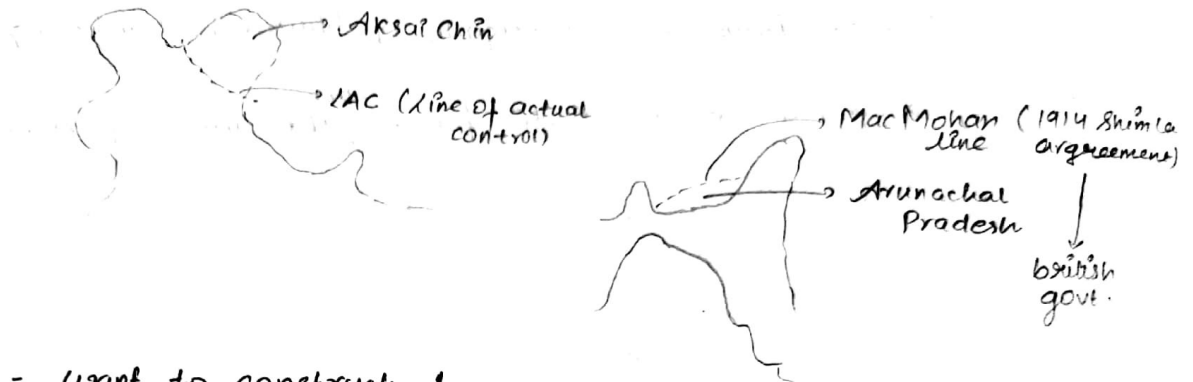
NSCN (IM) - India's side Naga

NSCN (K) - Myanmar → attack on
army

- Q What role BIMSTEC can play in development of NE region.
- Q It is said that BIMSTEC is more of a diplomatic tool to counter balance Pakistan. Critically Analyse. (criticize and give solⁿ)

INDIA - CHINA

1. Border issue -

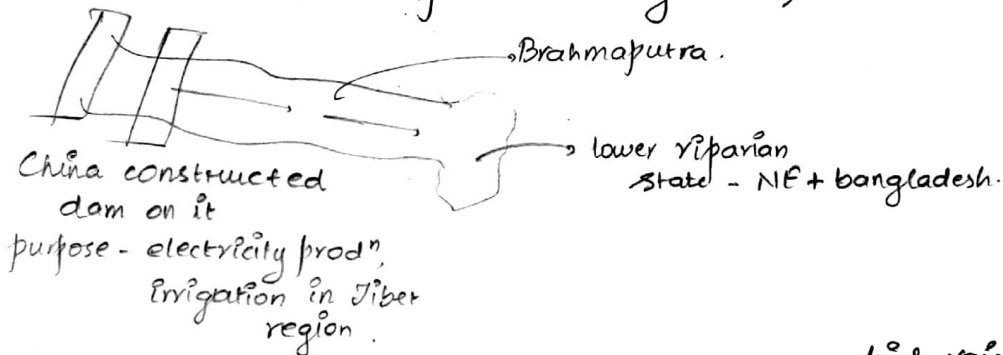


China - want to construct dam
on Mekong river (Arunachal Pradesh)

2. Hydro-diplomacy - water issue

India - rivers like Sutluj, Indus,

Brahmaputra - originate from Tibet - China

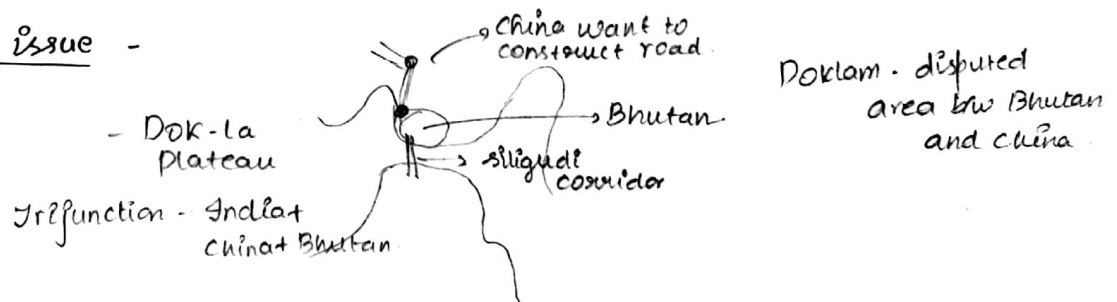


Positive - climate change / global warming
 { high rainfall
melting of glaciers } China region

 ↓
 Increase in water level → lower riparian states.

Disaster management:

3. Doklam issue -



India - Bhutan - 2007 agreement

(Can interfere in each other issue if sovereignty of any nation hampers.)

In Doklam issue - Sovereignty of Bhutan is hampering.

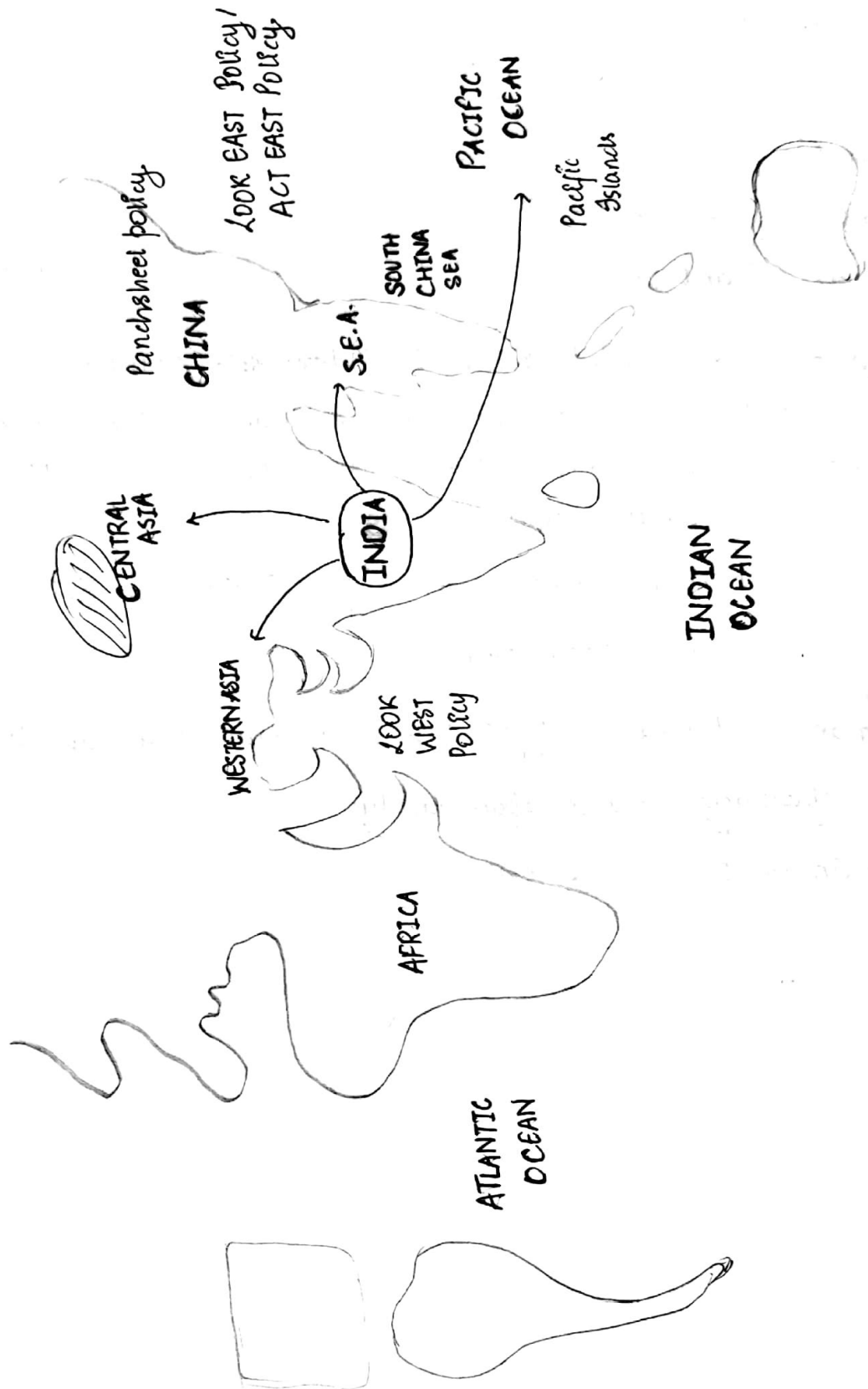
So by using 2007 agreement, India pushed ^{back} the army of China

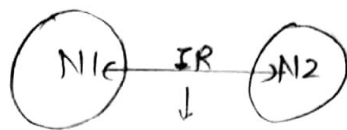
Some terms imp. in IR :-

- Sovereign state
- Deterrence
- Balance of power
- Diplomacy - T-1, T-2, T-1.5
- Soft power / Hard power
- Regions - South Asia / S-E Asia, West Asia / Middle East, Central Asia, Indian Ocean region - SAGAR approach.
- Grouping - ASEAN, SAARC, BBIN, BIMSTEC, CPEC, BCIM, Kaladan Multi-modal project, I-M-T-H, OBOR, SCO, SOARC
- Pacific Ocean region - Pacific Islands, FIPIC
- South China Sea
- Disarmament treaties - ~~NBT~~ CTBT, Australian group, Wassenaar group, NPT
- Space diplomacy - Outer space treaty
- MIS - India-EU, EU-Brexit

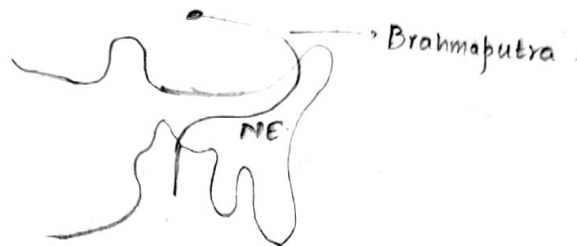
→ Bilateral relⁿ - India and ^{its} neighbourhood
 ↓
 Maldives
 China
 Pak
 Myanmar
 India and USA, Japan etc.

- Neighbourhood first, gulfar doctrine.
- Panchsheel policy
- Border management, Internal Security
- Maritime Security





- Economic, energy security (trade and commerce)
- Cultural, historical (Ex. Buddhism, Manasarovar yatra)
- Sharing of natural resources.



- Global governance - Climate change, terrorism, alienation of poverty, implementation of SDG.

UN - WTO

IR is the way in which 2 or more nations interact with and regard each other especially in context of political, economic or cultural relationship.

Why IR?

- Trade and commerce.
- Maintaining peace and harmony.
- To maintain cultural and historical aspect.
- Effective utilization of shared natural reso. without conflicts.
- Global governance.
- National Interest.

TERMS

→ Sovereign State -

- territoriality - particular marked area / territory.
- sovereignty - without any internal and external pressure.

Power - imposing will

Balance of power

Soft power - human relation (touching psychology)
people to people contact.

NITI Aayog action plan - Preserve culture,
Modernize museums,
Create cultural centre in diff. countries.

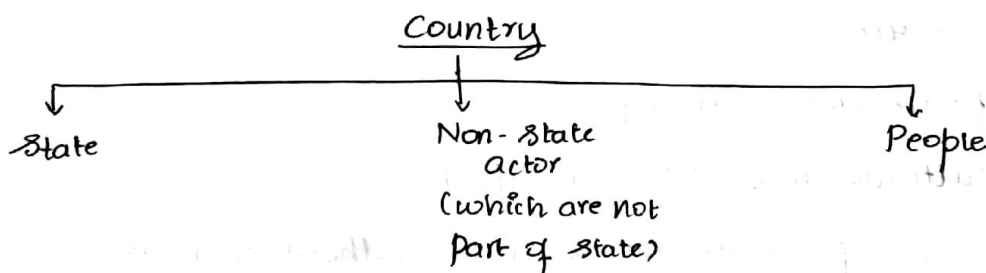
Hard power - using economic power and military might

↓
imposing will - coercive

Soft state - attitude of state → govt.

↓
lenient towards problems - poverty, terrorism
Internal security

Diplomacy - managing international relations - How??



T-1 diplomacy - reln b/w govt. of 2 nations.

T-2 diplomacy - non-state actors are participating.

T-1-5 diplomacy - both are working, like in climate change
interacting