



BPSC

BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



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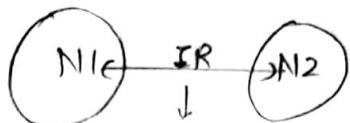
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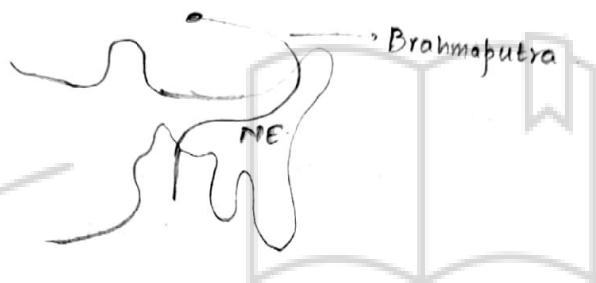
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unleash the topper in you

INTERNATIONAL RELATION -



- 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
- ON - 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

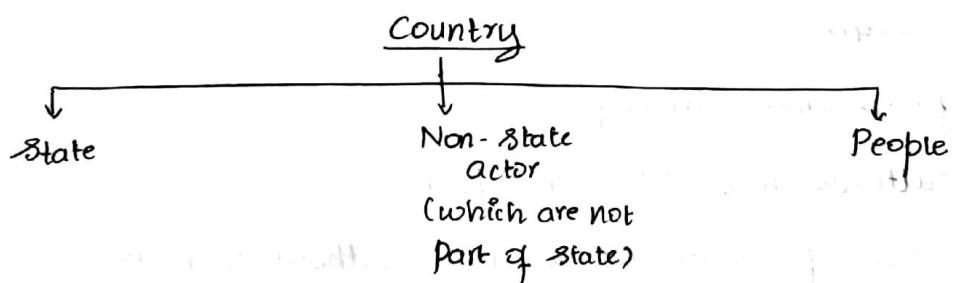
↓
imposing will - coercive

Soft State - attitude of state → govt.

lenient towards problems - poverty, terrorism

Internal security

Diplomacy - managing international relations - How ??



Track-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

J-3 diplomacy - people to people contact.

Multi-track diplomacy - when all these tracks are interacting simultaneously.
(T1 + T2 + T3 + T-1.5)

Deterrence - threat

helps in promoting harmony and peace in region.

Sovereign State -

A Sovereign State has 2 major attributes -

- Territoriality - Every state has definite territory over which its sole authority prevails.
- Sovereignty - State exercises complete and unrestrained authority.

Balance of power -

It is process of matching power of some nation against those of

other nation so that there is no upheaval or chaos in region among nation.

India has risen as powerful country to balance China's power in Asia region.

Soft power -

It is ability of nation to shape preferences of others through appeal and attraction.

A defining feature of soft power is that it is non-coercive.

Ex: Yoga, bollywood etc.

Hard power

It is used to define a country or pol. body's activity to use economic power or military strength to influence other nations behaviour or decisions.

Diplomacy

It refers to act of managing IR.

T-1 diplomacy - official govt. diplomacy whereby comm and interaction is in b/w govt.

T-2 diplomacy - unofficial interaction & intervention of non state actors.

T-1.5 diplomacy - It defines situation where both co-operate.

Soft state

It means lenient attitude of state towards social deviance.

Soft states do not take hard decisions even if situation demands.

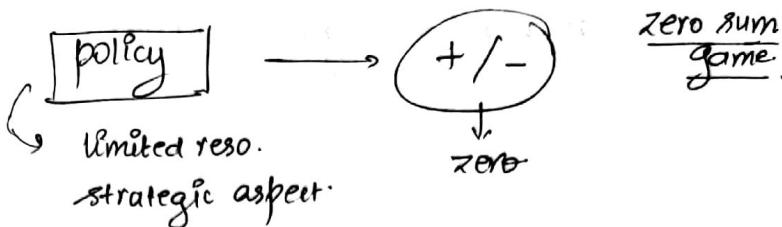
This weakens capacity of state in enforcing rule of law.

As per many international experts - India is moving away from its identity of soft state. It has taken tough decisions in various issues like Internal Security, terrorism etc.

Deterrence

Use of threat to inflict great harm in event of military attack.

Zero Sum game and Variable sum game -



Variable sum game - positive → physical space → which can be used in country's growth and development.

Zero sum game -

It is representation of situation in which each participant gain or loss of utility is exactly balanced by losses or gains of utility of other participant. If total gains of participants are added up & total losses are subtracted they will sum to zero.

Variable sum game -

In this, sum of all players payoff differ depending on strategy they utilize.

Q) What is soft state?

- State which is vulnerable to external action.
- State whose currency is not stable.
- State bound by external aggression.

Ans NOTA.

Q) Which of the following is used by nation as component of hard power -

- Cultural
- Political
- Economic incentives
- Technological

Q To make 21st cent. as century of Asia, India and China need not to take their relation as zero sum game but as variable sum game.

Ans India and China both are rising power of 21st century and thus competing among themselves. But to maintain harmony and peace in the region, it is necessary that India and China must take their relation as variable sum game. For both rising power, there is enough space for resources in the region like Indian ocean region. It will help in balancing of power in region also. If they indulge in

climate change

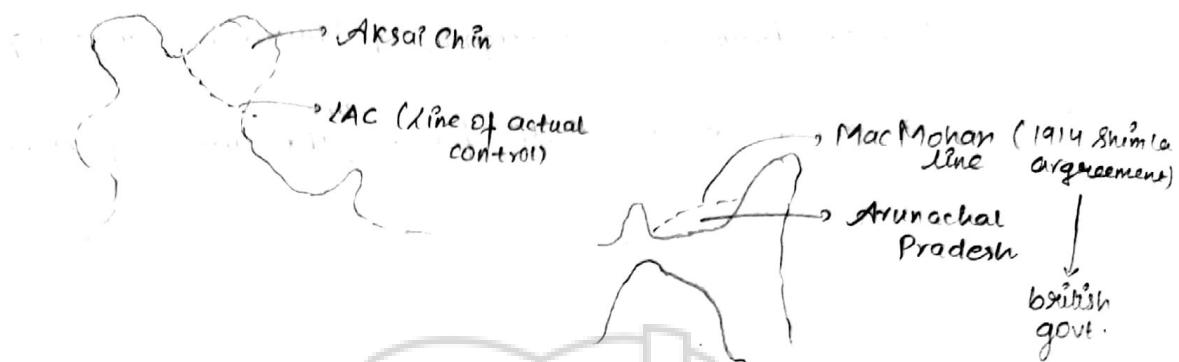
Example

Topper's Notes
Unleash the topper in you

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INDIA - CHINA

Border issue -

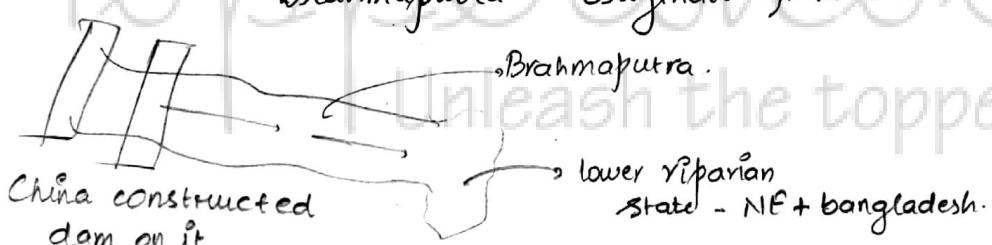


China - want to construct dam
on Mekong River (Arunachal Pradesh)

Hydro-diplomacy - water issue

India - rivers like Sutlej, Indus,

Brahmaputra - originate from Tibet - China

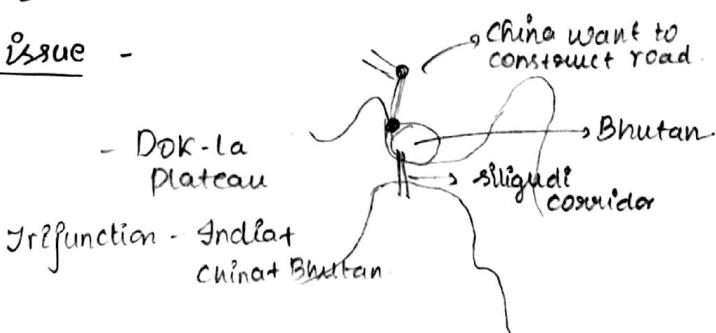


Purpose - electricity prodn,
irrigation in Tibet
region.

Positive - climate change / global warming
↓
high rainfall
melting of glaciers] China region
Increase in water level → lower riparian states.

Disaster management -

Doklam issue -



Doklam - disputed area b/w Bhutan and China

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

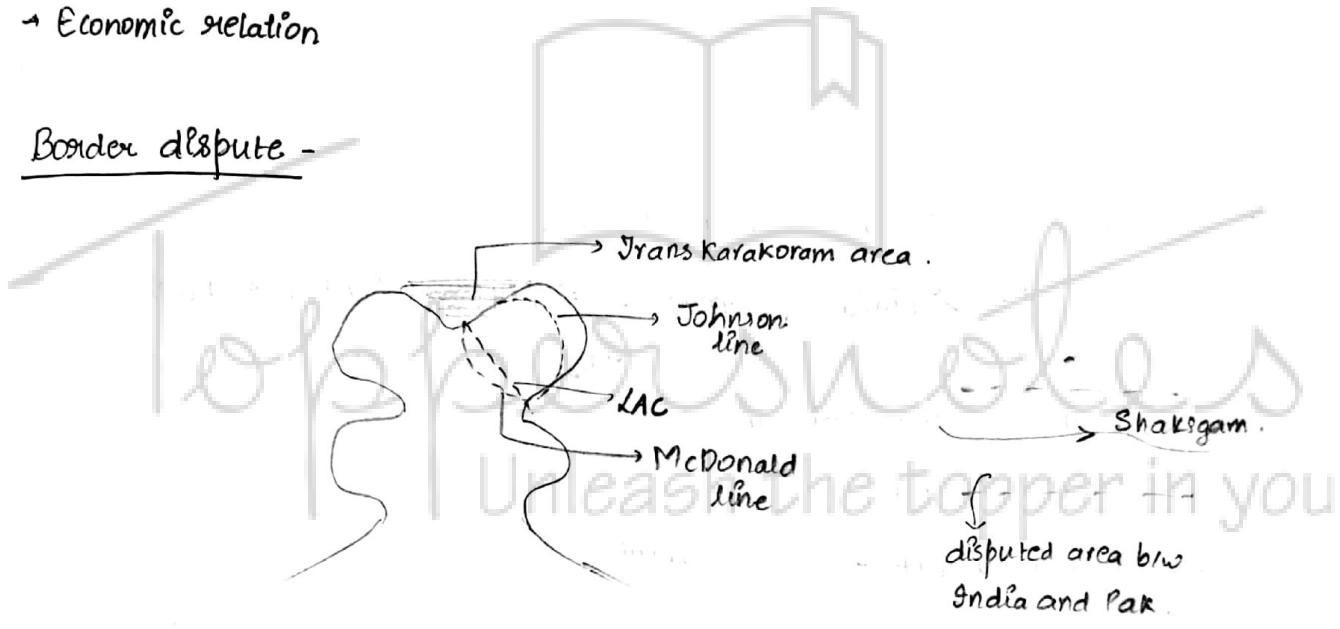


Topper's Notes
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INDIA - CHINA

- Border dispute - Western sector
 - Middle sector
 - Eastern sector
- String of pearls
- OBOR
- BCIM
- Economic relation
- Water sharing
- One China policy
- One China principle.
- Differences - NSG
UNSC 1267 resolution

Border dispute -



Western sector - Johnson line / McDonald line

Middle sector - Himachal / UK

Eastern sector - MacMohan line

Trans - Karakoram area - Shaksgam river.

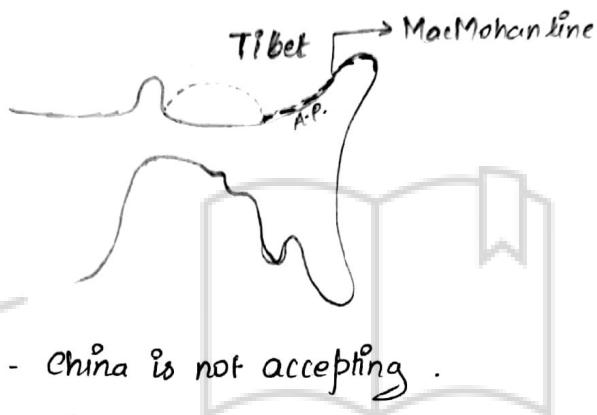
China has not accepted Johnson line and proposed McDonald line.
India consider Johnson line.

If McDonald line is considered then Leh - Ladakh region will also be included in Aksai Chin.

After 1962 India-China war, Pak gave the disputed area b/w India & Pak to China in 1963.

China made this region as part of Xizang province.

Eastern sector -



MacMohan line - China is not accepting.

1914 - Shimla agreement - signed b/w British India & Tibet.

China says it was not party in the agreement.

So, it will not accept this agreement.

China - Tibet is extended to Jawang region of Arunachal Pradesh.

(cultural and historical linkage).

On 1 April 1950, India and China established diplomatic relation.

2 countries also jointly signed Panchsheel agreement in 1954.

Relationship b/w India and China deteriorated after 1962 conflict.

Total disputed area b/w - Hatch 25

1,25,000 Sqkm.

Area of Aksai Chin, territories of MP and Uttarakhand & large part of AP.

Western Sector

Along Ladakh border, India sticks mostly to boundary drawn by British civil servant W.H. Johnson in 1865 which showed Aksai Chin as part of J&K.

Presently, region is entirely administered by China as part of its Xizang province. China acquired this region in 1962 war.

Eastern Sector

In NE India, India sticks to McMahon Line. This is agreed representative of British empire and Tibet at conference in Shimla in 1914.

Chinese representative were present in conference but they didn't agree to final detailed map.

China claims that Tibet is not sovereign nation, thus, its approval has no legal standing.

Beijing claims the Tawang region and other part of A.P. as part of Tibet

India claims that AP is its geographical part and people of AP recognize themselves as Indian. Thus, there is no question of claim by China.

Trans-Karakoram area

It is an area of more than 9,900 km² along both sides of Shakesum river and extending from Karakoram to Kullun range.

Region is entirely administered by China as part of Xizang autonomous region.

This region was claimed by Pak till 1963.

It is still claimed by India as part of J&K. Pak gave up its claim under border agreement signed in 1963 with China.

Middle sector -

Middle sector along H.P. is almost settled with both sides not differing much. However, there are small territories in state of HP and Uttarakhand which are disputed both sides.

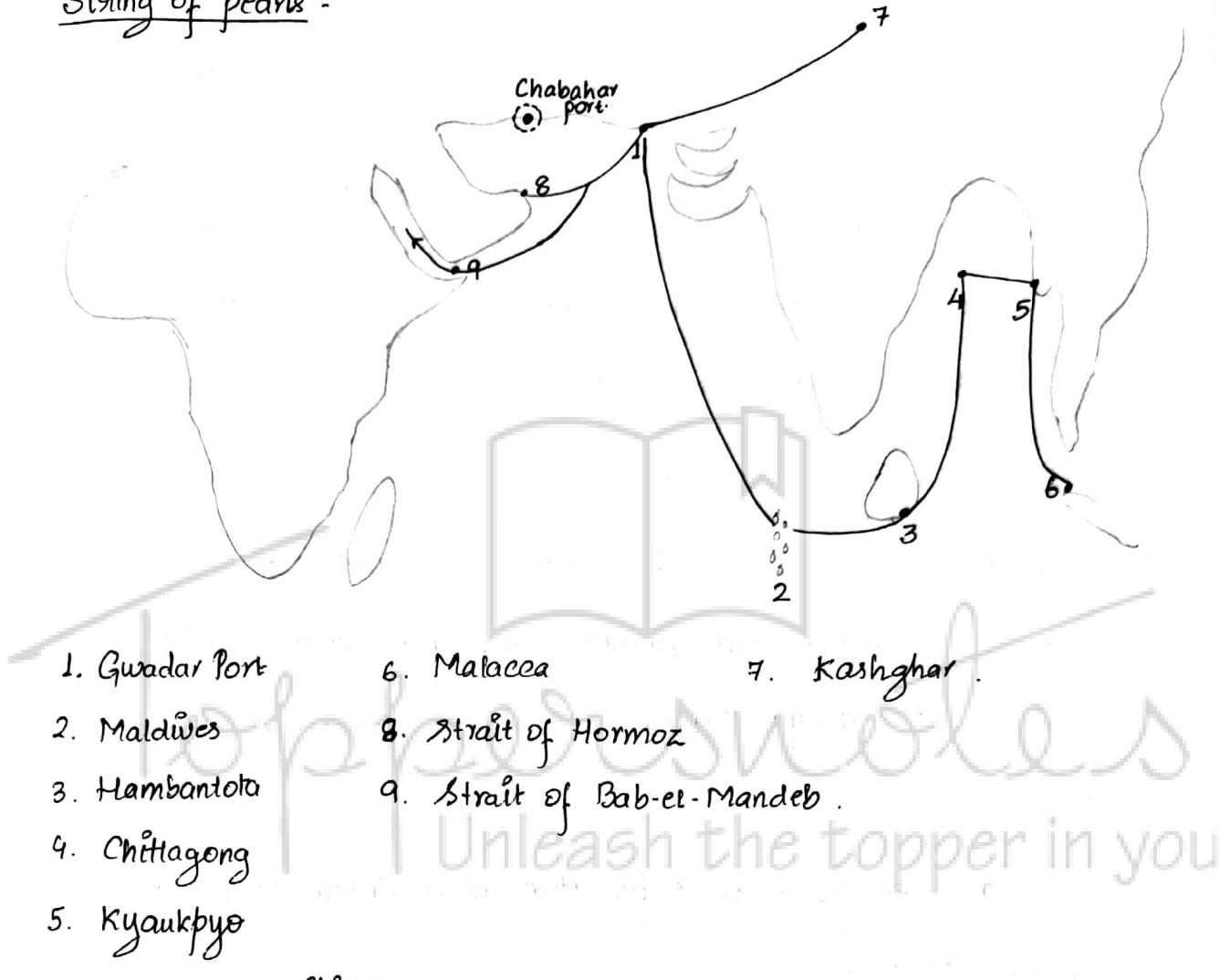
To maintain its claim over disputed territories, China engages in certain activities as follows -

China issues stamped visa to people from J&K and AP whereas it issues stamped visa to people of rest of the India.

Chinese govt. has repeatedly shown resentment to visit of Indian PM.

- Chinese govt. has repeatedly issued official statement against participation of AP in republic day parade.

String of pearls -



^{Chinese}
 It is network of military and commercial facilities along major sea route
 China has also increased its presence in region of Indian ocean.

Malabar exercise - India, Japan and USA .

It extend from Chinese mainland to Africa .

Sea routes run through imp. maritime routes such as Strait of Mandeb , Strait of Malacca , Strait of Hormoz .

At present , China established its presence in Myanmar (Kyaukpyo),
 Bangladesh (Chittagong) . Sri Lanka , Pak .

Matter of concern -

Chinese presence in Indian ocean region will continuously challenge supremacy of Indian navy.

Most of the oil supplies of India come through Strait of Hormuz

China already had presence in Gwadar port and thus can easily disrupt oil supplies to India.

How India plans to counter this -

→ India has taken contract for development of Chabahar port in Iran.

It is just 76 km away from Gwadar port. Thus India would also be able to disrupt supply of China coming from Strait of Hormuz.

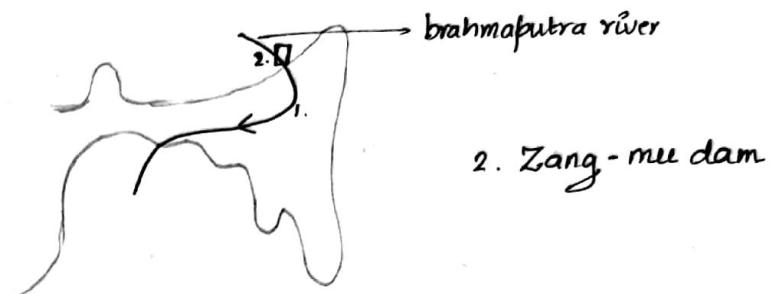
India is also engage in oil exploration in S. China sea on behalf of Vietnam.

→ Large part of China's trade passes through South China sea.

Thus, India's presence in S. China sea will be significant deterrence for China.

→ Axis of democracy and Malabar exercise are initiative to enhance co-operation among democratic nation mainly b/w India, USA and Japan.

Water sharing -



There is no treaty like Indus treaty with China.

India is lower riparian state and China is upper riparian state.

Mer China is ^{under} taking dam construction activity.

Zangmu dam has already being constructed. Many others are either proposed or undergoing construction.

India alleged China might divert water through these dams.

China claims it does not intent to do so. Moreover, dams

can be used to pressurize Indian govt.

for instance, during drought, China may block flow of river through dams, on contrary, it may increase flow of water during flood like conditions.

India and China - differences

1. NSG

48 Members

60% energy - Coal / thermal.

3% - Nuclear technology. - Electricity

Requirement - Nuclear fuel + technology