



RAS

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-III

Volume-II

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES & RELATIONS
SPORTS & YOGA | BEHAVIOUR



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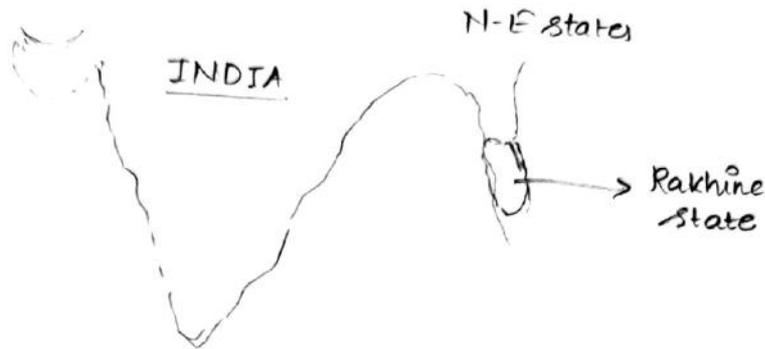
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Toppersnotes
Unleash the topper in you

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

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

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.

BIMSTEC

(Bay of Bengal initiative for multi-sectoral, technical and economic cooperation)

7 countries

1997 - BIST-EC



Recently, BRICS + BIMSTEC summit held together at Goa. headed by India

Reason - ① To counter Pakistan
(Main purpose)

SAARC - Pakistan = BIMSTEC

India is trying - Multi-vehicle agreement (MVA)
by using platform of SAARC

SAARC - If any one member denies, then agreement is not accepted.

If any decision is to be taken - interest of region

↓
BIMSTEC is a platform for India.

② To promote economic activities and trade.

③ Development of N-E states. (Indian context)



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

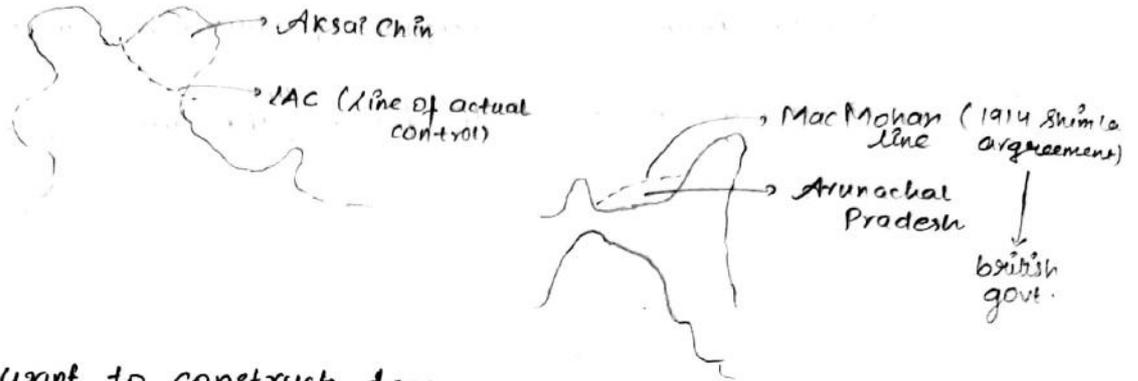
→ attack on
army

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 -

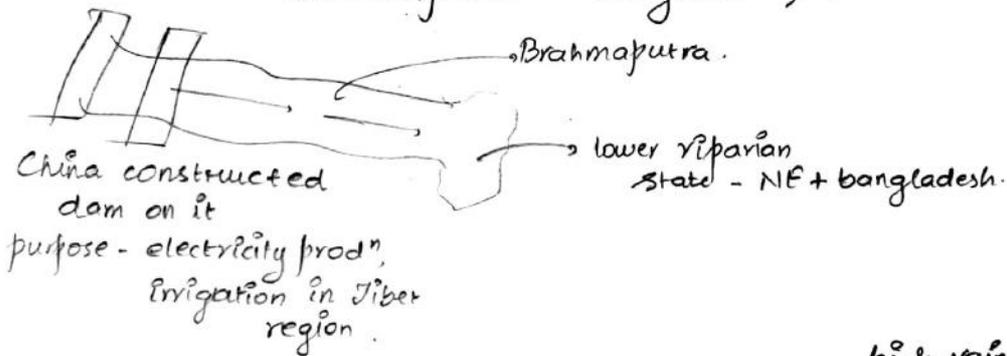


China - want to construct dam on Mekon river (Arunachal Pradesh)

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.)

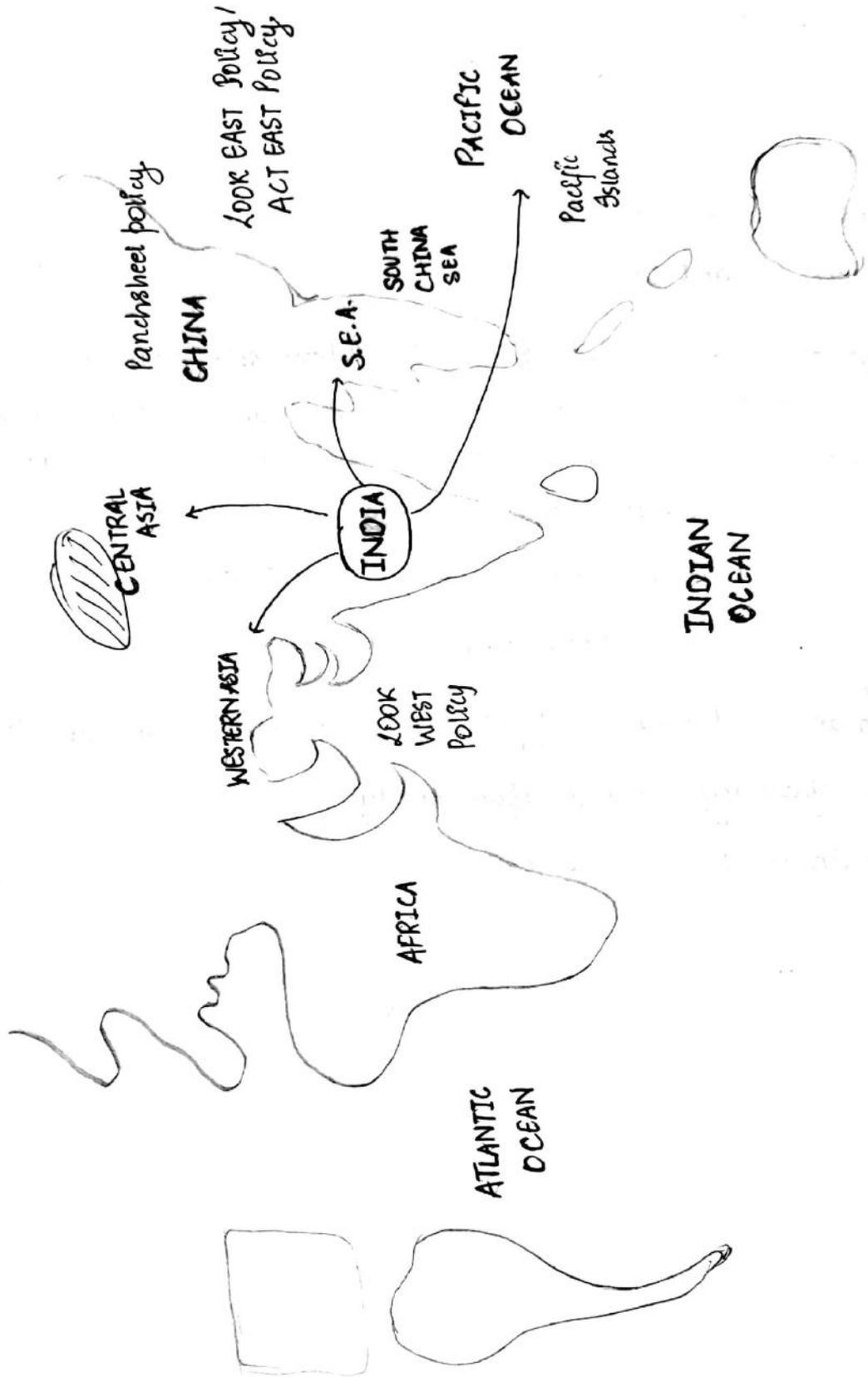
In Doklam issue - Sovereignty of Bhutan is hampering.

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

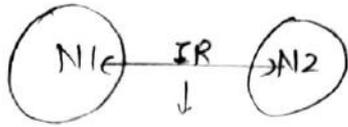
Some terms imp. in IR :-

- Sovereign state → Bilateral relⁿ - India and ^{its} neighbourhood
 - ↓
 - Maldives
 - China
 - Pak
 - Myanmar
- Deterrence
- Balance of power
- Diplomacy - T-1, T-2, T-1.5
- Soft power / Hard power → India and USA, Japan etc.
- Regions - South Asia / S-E Asia, West Asia / Middle East, Central Asia, Indian Ocean region - SAGAR approach.
- Grouping - ASEAN, SAARC, BBJN, BIMSTEC, CPEC, BCIM, Kaladan Multimodal 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
- M.S. - India - EU, EU - Brexit

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



INTERNATIONAL RELATION -



- Economic, energy security (trade and commerce)
- Cultural, historical (Ex. Buddhism, Man Sarovar 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

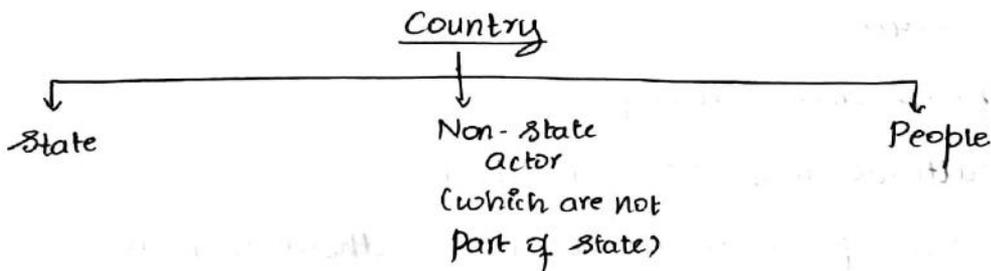
Soft power - human relation (touching psychology)
people to people contact.

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-1-1 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 intern 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.