

General Studies Notes By

AIR 2, Animesh Pradhan

UPSC CSE 2023

International Relations

GS 2

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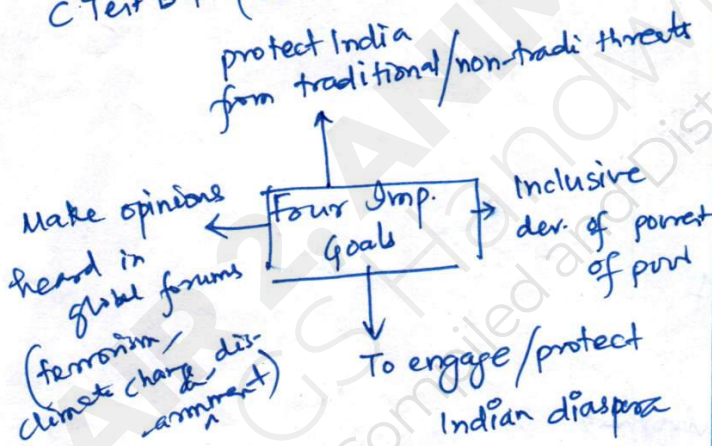
India's Foreign Policy

Principles

- 1) Promotion of world Peace (Art. 51)
- 2) Anti colonialism
- 3) Anti Racialism
- 4) Non alignment
 - a) Mutual respect for sovereignty and terr. integrity
- 5) Panchsheel
 - b) non aggression
 - c) non interference in internal affairs
 - d) equality & mutual benefit
 - e) peaceful coexistence

6) Afro-Asian Bias → Afo-Asian Conference at Bandung
 Group of 77/15, Indian Ocean Rim, SAARC, BIOTEC

- 7) Commonwealth
- 8) Support to WHO
- 9) Disarmament → not signed NPT, C Test BT (CTBT)



Evolution

- A) Phase of the cold war
 - 1) Navigating the cold war - The NAM way
 - 2) Leading the decolonizⁿ movt.
 - 3) India and China-Pak lanes (Afo-Asian)

- 4) Bangladesh war (liberⁿ - 1971)
- B) Post cold war phase
 - 1) The nuclear weapon test - 1998 test
 - 2) Neighbourhood first (Gujrat doctrine) → non reciprocal accommodatⁿ
 - 3) Connecⁿ to ASEAN - look east Policy (1992)
 - C) Post 2008 financial crisis
 - 1) Membership to BRICS
 - 2) US partnership growth - signing of the Indo-US Nuclear Agreement
 - D) Current phase (2014 - Till now)
 - 1) Balancing divergent coalitⁿ
 - 2) From non alignment to multi-alignment
 - 3) Soft Power projecⁿ - Yoga (June 21) Sports, 150 years of MK Gandhi's Birth anniversary, cultural prog, multiple temples opening worldwide
 - 4) Aid diplomacy - Vande Bharat (COVID returned), Operⁿ Gang (Ukraine) Operⁿ Suborn et alⁿ Kavsiⁿ
 - 5) Leadership role - ISA, Coalitⁿ for Disaster Resilient Infra,

India - China Relations

1950 - India 1st non socialist country to establish relaⁿ with china

✓ 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai'

Areas of Cooperaⁿ

1) Political Relations

1993 - Agreement on Maintenance of Peace & Tranquility along LAC

2008 - Extended strategic & military relaⁿ

2) Commercial/Eco. Relaⁿ

- Trade with US \$125 Bn (deficit of \$73 Bn)

- china will establish 2 Industrial parks

- Joint Economic Group led by Commerce Ministers - India evicta to chinese

3) Cultural

- co producⁿ of monies ✓

- Yoga (china - cosponsor to UN world designatory June 21 - Int. Day of Yoga) ✓

4) Educational

- Educaⁿ exchange Programme ✓

5) Indian Community

35,500 in china ✓

Latest Development

- claims to Arunachal Pradesh as South Tibet. Renamed 15 places in AP.

- Troops in Ladakh → Galwan clash

- Truce for SCO - 3rd round of troop disengagement & creaⁿ of another buffer zone in Siachen

Issues

- Belt Road Initiative ✓

- china's opposiⁿ to India's ^{permanent} membership in UNSC & NSG ✓

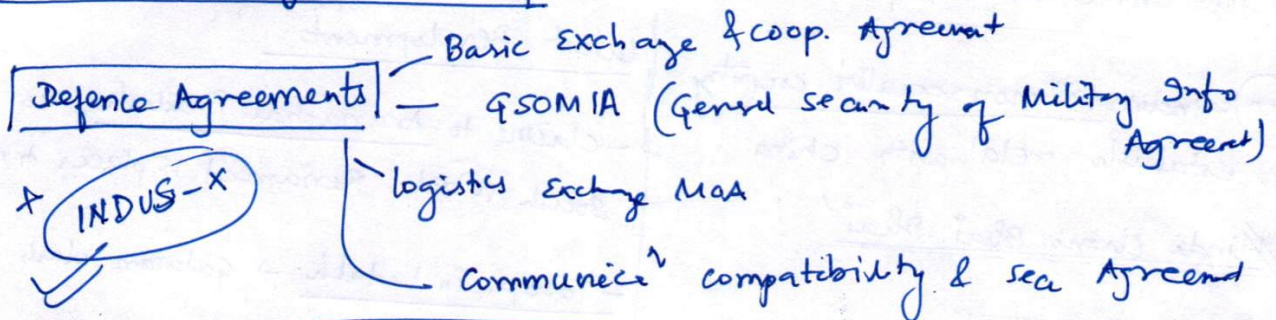
- Trade deficit ✓

- border dispute ✓

- China's relaⁿ with Pakistan

BRICS + SCO

India US Strategic Partnership



BECA, GSOMIA, LEMOA, COMCASA [rukh Abhyas, Vajra Praker, Malabar]

★ US \$ 191 Bn - trade

WTO dispute → India-US Trade Policy Forum

⑩ NASA-ISRO Collab - Artemis Record

⑩ Joint Indo-US Quantum Coord. Mech + India's Handsake
↳ ICET

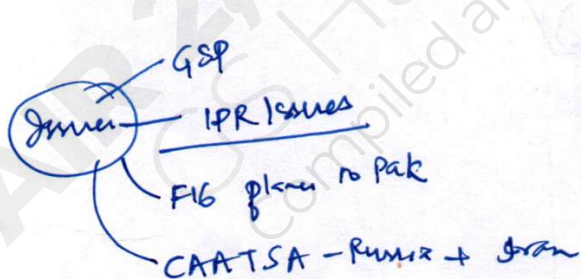
⑩ Joined Mineral security Partnership

⑩ Hydrogen Breakthrough Agenda

→ New consulates in Ahmedabad & Bhopal, visa remarks,

Vivekananda chair @ University of Chicago

Tamil studies " @ " Houston.



- P&I
- Eco
- Defence
- Strategic & Alliances
- Cultural
- S&T
- Space
- Climate & Env.

India - Bhutan

✓ Treaty of Friendship, 1949 → reinforced in 2007

Collaboration & Importance

→ Commercial

India is Bhutan's largest.

- Agreement on Trade, Commerce & Transit, 2016 - free trade regime b/w two countries

→ Energy

- establishment of hydro-meteorological & flood forecasting w/w ~~Teesta~~

→ Political

BBIN, BIMSTEC

- Buffer to china → ~~not job~~
BR1

→ Connectivity

✓ Chumbi valley - 500km away from
✓ chicken's neck in N. Bengal

→ security in NE - against insurgents

✓ Maitri Initiative - Co-located vaccine

✗

→ financial connectivity - launch of
Repay & BHIM Apps + UPI

→ start up ecosystem - linked
via structured workshop through
National Knowledge N/W & the
Druk - REN Connect.

→ E-library project ✓

Grievances

- suspicion over benefit on
hydropower projects

- Motor vehicles Agreement in BBIA

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India - Africa Relations

Background

- Maritime trade relations
- political connecⁿ - MR Gandhi, established Indian Natal Congress (1894)
- India - championed interests of the developing countries from Africa, through Bandung Declaration (1955), Group of 77, Non-Aligned Mot.

Significance of Africa to India

- Resource rich region
- Energy security: diversify oil supplies
- Strategic interests - especially Horn of Africa - connecting Indian Ocean & Suez Canal
- Huge potential market - GDP 2.5 trillion dollar, populⁿ 1 billion
- High eco. growth countries - Rwanda, Tanzania, Senegal
- Reform in global insti - (UNSC), WTO issues → 55 Bn (2020-21)

Areas of Cooperation

- 1) Economic - India 7th largest invest India 5th largest invest
 - 77 Bn (2016)
 - 63 Billion (2017-18)
 - Nigeria exports ↑ 33%
- 2) Peace keeping operⁿ - India largest contributor.

Killi Paul - Tanzania Tech. & Eco. Cooperⁿ

- 3) Medical - HIV, AIDS, COVID (Pan African e-N/A)
- 4) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor - India-Japan cooperⁿ
- 5) Indian Technical & Eco. Cooperⁿ - capacity building, skill dev, transfer of tech
- 6) Pan-African e-network - India + African Union for satellite connecti- vity, tele-educⁿ, tele-medicine
- 7) Cooperⁿ with African Development Bank (AfDB) & \$10 Bn line of credit
- 8) Supporting Indian Trade & Investment for Africa (SITA) - for increasing vol. of trade in east African nations
- 9) Techno-Economic Approach for Africa India Movt. (TEAM 9) - engaging underdeveloped resource-~~country~~ wealthy countries of west Africa.
- 10) Training Insti - 100 areas in agri, Rural dev, IT, vocational, food processing - etc.
- 11) India Africa Forum Summit - held every 3 years since 2008.
- 12) India - Africa Defence Dialogue (2022) - Gandhinagar Declarⁿ

Challenges

- 1) Political instability in Africa
- 2) Growing terrorism - al-Qaeda & ISIS
- 3) Attacks on Africans in India
- 4) China's strong presence in Africa
(Djibouti - military base)

ISA

\$200 million AU HQ in Addis Ababa

Mombasa - Nairobi rail
Eritrean ports in Red Sea

Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)
China - 67% of Kenya's bilateral debt

Way forward

- AfCFTA (African Continental FTA)
- Help AU Comm.
- Indian diaspora - 3 million

India - Sri Lanka

Areas of cooperation

→ Members of SAARC, BIMSTEC, S. Asian Eco. Union

1. Political Relations

- Regular Exchange: Pol. relations b/w the two countries have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals
- Bilateral cooperation - Joint statement of coop. 'Mitratva Mahatva' was issued.

2. Commercial Relations

→ Indo-SL Free Trade Agreement (2000)

- Merchandise trade of US \$ 3.6 Bn
- FDI of India → SL : US \$ 1.7 Bn (2005-2019)

3. Development Cooperation

- Grants → US \$ 3.5 Bn
- Indian Housing Project - Build 63,500 houses in SL
- Emergency Ambulance Service - US \$ 22.5 Mn, 300 ambulance
- Projects - Renovaⁿ of Palaly Airport, Cultural Center @ Jaffna, interconnecⁿ of electricity grids, construcⁿ of 150-bed hospital in Dickoya, Coal power plant @ Sampur

Palaly Airport
Dickoya
Sampur

4. Lines of credit

- Sectors - EXIM Bank - 11 LOC in 15 years (railway, defense, solar etc)
- Infra - supply of defense equipm^{ts}, upgradatⁿ of railway from Colombo to Matara, signalling & telecom. system
- Rehabilitatⁿ of Kanke santhurai harbour - US \$ 45.27 mn
- Solar Energy US \$ 100 mn roof top solar
- Security - US \$ 400 mn for dev and infra + US \$ 50 mn for security and counter-terrorism

5. Cultural Cooperation

- Cultural Cooperation Agreement
- Buddhism as link - India (2020)
- US \$ 15 mn grant for promⁿ

6. Tourism

- e-VISA scheme for SL tourists
- SL → among top 10 sources for Indian tourism market
- visa on arrival - in 2019

India - Switzerland 1948 - Treaty of friendship (75 years)

1) Economic

- 1) Trade - Switzerland 11th largest trading partner of India
- Signed Automatic Exchange of Info (AEOI) to prevent black money
 - Investment - US \$ 4.78 Bn (12th largest)
- 2) since 2000 - 1.07% of FDI

3) Science & Tech - Indo-Swiss Joint Research programme

4) Skill Training - Collaborated to impart ↑

- ex - Bharatiya Skill Dev Campus & Uni
- Indo Swiss Centre of Excellence, Pune
 - Vocational Training Center, Andhra Pradesh

4) Multi lateral cooperaⁿ - at UN SC

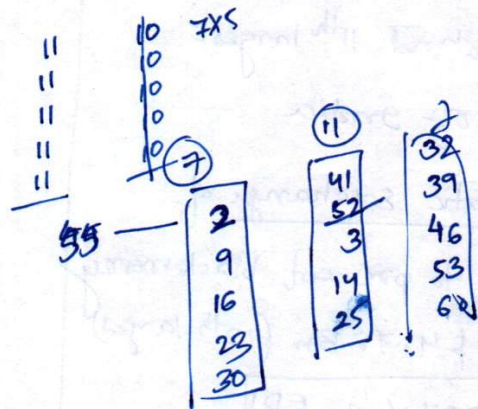
Way Forward

- extension of e-visa
- cooperaⁿ in the field of transport, energy, digitizeⁿ, vocational training
- climate policy

MS Swaminathan - SDG common binding factor

- Harness Swiss innovaⁿ for MSMEs

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Indian diaspora

India - largest country of origin of
Int. migrants - 31.2 Million diaspora

13 million - NRIs, 17 million PIOs

Remittance - US \$ 87 Bn (2021)

Significance

- 1) Global labour source - migratⁿ to Gulf & US, Canada
- 2) Influential positions - CEO Google - Sundar Pichai, CEO Microsoft - Satya Nadella, Har Gobind Khorana^{et} Parag Mehta (Twitter)
- 3) As a pressure group
- 4) Agents of change - enhancing investm^t - ent, accelerating industrial dev, boosting Int. trade & tourism
- 5) Soft power - Yoga, Bollywood, cuisine, Ayurveda
- 6) Humanitarian Assistance - largest contributors to CDRF
- 7) Political power - Kamala Harris (US) UK → Rishi Sunak, Alok Sharma, Priti Patel

Challenges

- 1) Heterogeneous - with varied expectaⁿ, Gulf (labour welfare), US (investment), Fiji/Mauritius (cultural connect)
 - 2) Anti-globalisaⁿ - suspected hate crimes
 - 3) West Asian crisis - labour losing jobs
 - 4) Regulatory cholestral - bottlenecks in collabⁿ, red tapism, multiple clearances etc.
 - 5) Negative fallout - negative campaigning & foreign funding (Khalistan mov^t)
- ## Govt. Initiatives
- 1) Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana - skill dev of emigrant Indian workers
 - 2) Scholarship Program for Diaspora Children - undergraduate courses
 - 3) Know India Program
 - 4) Under Minimum Referral Wages (MRW), India ↑ min. wages of Indian workers

Indo - France Relations

India and France have traditionally close & friendly relⁿ, in (1998) entered into Strategic Partnership

→ Support for permanent seat @ UNSC, India's stand on Kashmir, at 98 & 920 etc.

Key Areas

- 1) Defence - 2nd largest arms importer, 10x increase
- Varuna: naval exercise in Arabian Sea, Shakti (Army), Goruda (Air Force), ps
- Projects: Rafale aircraft, P-75 Scorpene

2) Civil Nuclear Cooperaⁿ

- landmark agreement in 2008: France construct 6 European Pressurised Reactors (EPR) and Taipur Nuclear Power plant

- Continuous supply of nuclear fuel to Taipur Nuclear plant after US declined
- only western country to commend India's (1974) peaceful nuclear test

3) Economic

- Bilateral trade at US \$ 7.85 Billion
- FDI of US \$ 9.83 billion (2000-21)
- ✓ 11th largest

- 1000 French businesses in India in various sectors, 150 Indian companies in France

4) Developmental Cooperaⁿ

- Three Smart Cities: Chandigarh, Nagpur, Puducherry → €100 million
- Permanent Indo-French Railway Forum

5) Indian Diaspora

- 5 lakh Indian diaspora
- 10,000 students

6) Indian Ocean Region

- 2018: Joint strategic vision of Indo-France Cooperaⁿ in IOR
- French liaison officer in Informaⁿ Fusion Centre-IOR in Gurnagum
- France contributes to Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (2020-22)
- Mutual Logistics Support Agreement

7) Cultural Cooperaⁿ

- Vivekananda Cultural Centre, Paris
- Int. Day of Yoga since 2016
- Cultural Exchange Programme - scholarship to study Sanskrit

8) S & T

- Indo-French Centre for the Promoⁿ of Advanced Research, 1987
- launch 8-10 satellites for maritime surveillance in IOR
- Helped in training & bioastronautics for Gaganyaan

India - Gulf Relations

1) Political

- PM received 'Order of Zayed' highest civilian order of UAE
- Saudi, UAE not hostile for removing special status for J & K under Art. 370.

2) Economic

- Total trade of US \$189 Billion
- UAE & Saudi 3rd & 4th largest trading partners
- 2019-20 : India's hydrocarbon trade \$62 Bn - 36% ✓
- India - global pharmacy
- FTA : India UAE

3) Security

India & GCC → Financial & Tax free

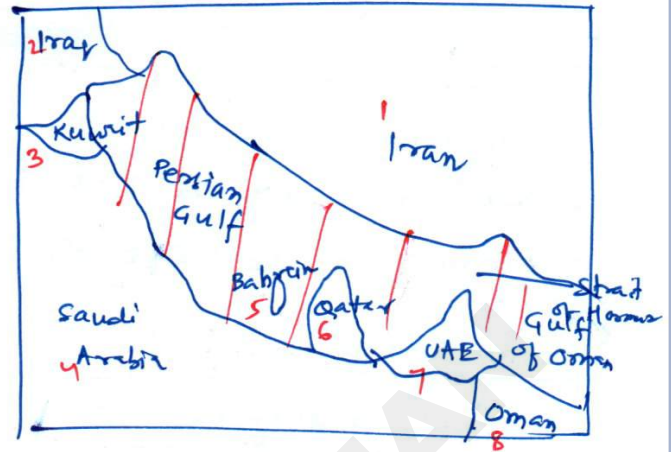
- Many gulf countries → Milan Exercise
- Oman naval base → Dugem Port

4) Cultural relation

- Migrants
- students

5) Energy

- $\frac{1}{3}$ of oil imports from GCC
- Nat. oil companies of Saudi & UAE → \$44 Bn investment in Ratnagiri oil refinery
- Qatar - leading supplier of LNG



6) Remittances

- 13.5 million Indian citizens are NRIs ⇒ $\frac{1}{2}$ in UAE, Saudi & Kuwait
- India largest recipient of remittance in 2020 → \$83.15 Bn (27% UAE, Saudi - 11.6%)

Way Forward

- Protecⁿ of Indian expats in gulf countries
- focus beyond oil
- "Khaleeji Capitalism" - build ports, investment, infra.
- Indian Ocean - UAE chairs Indian Ocean Rim Assocⁿ
- leverage Gulf-Israel Normalisⁿ
- UAE - Bahrain normalised relⁿ with Israel → opportunity for India to increase engagement with Israel.

India - Bangladesh Relations 50 years

Areas of cooperation

- 1) Geopolitics
 - Help in realizing 'Act East Policy'
 - Cooperation in BBIN & BIMTEC
- 2) Connectivity
 - Access to Chittagong Port
 - Protocol on Inland Water Transit & Trade (PIWTT)
 - Railway links for trade & travel (Maitri and Bandhan Express)
 - Bus links (Kolkata - Dhaka - Agartala)
- 3) Security (NSCN & ULFA)
 - for insurgency in NE
 - prevent it from joining China's Sampatti
- 4) Trade
 - Bangladesh largest trading partner in South Asia (US \$ 18.8 Bn)
 - duty free access to Bangladeshi product, low Non-Tariff Barriers
- 5) Financial assistance
 - line of credit : US \$ 10 Billion
 - 1.5 million visas to Bangladesh in 2019
 - COVID help (30 million doses of vaccine)
- 6) Land Boundary agreement - transfer of 111 enclaves from India to Bangladesh @ (119th CAT)
- 7) Tourism Culture
 - Shared Bengali culture
 - Tourism
 - Movies, cuisine, medical tourism

Irritants

- Illegal migration & smuggling of cocaine (US \$ 24 Bn)
- China issue - Belt & Road Initiative
- China largest trading partner of Bangladesh
- NRC Conundrum which puts 1.9 million Assamese as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh post 1971 war.
- Rohingya issue
- River dispute over Teesta, Manu, Muhuri, Gumti etc.

Way Forward

- strengthening military ties
- check arm smuggling
- India offering Brahmos missiles, naval ships
- China policy
- larger economic trade (with CEPA)
- River water dispute
- India - Bangladesh Friendship pipeline
- Refugee

Conclusion

To make the recent gains irreversible, both countries need to continue working on three Cs - cooperation, collaboration & consolidation.

8) Sharing of River water
 - 54 common rivers
 - Ganga water Treaty (1996)
 - Kushiyara pact

India - Vietnam relations

Recent 1) 20 Year Joint vision Statement on India - Vietnam Defence Partnership towards 2030.

- 2) MoU on Mutual logistics support
 3) Defence LoC US \$ 500 million to Vietnam

Areas of Cooperation

~~2016~~ : Comprehensive Strategic Partnership

1) Economic

- India grants MFN status to Vietnam (1975)
- \$11.12 Billion (India net imports)

2) Development partnership

- Mekong Ganga Coop. (MGC) → community infra

(MGC) - India + Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand + Vietnam + Laos (2008)

3) Defence

- India's 'Act East Policy', 'Indo-Pacific' Vision

- Vietnam interested in India's Akash surface-to-air systems and Shreel advanced light helicopters and Brahmos Missiles.

- India handed over 12 high-speed guard boats

4) Energy

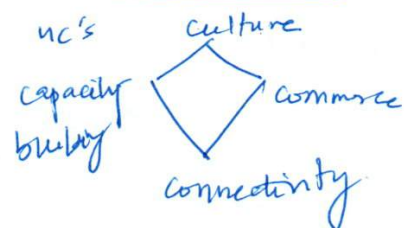
- Vietnam has rich hydrocarbon reserves

5) Cultural Buddhism

Way forward

- Anti-china sentiments
- Learn from Vietnam's open trade policy that increased Vietnam's exports by 240% in 8 years.

Act East Policy



collaboratⁿ + cooperatⁿ + consolidatⁿ.

India - ASEAN

- 10 member states : Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand & Vietnam

Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Philippines, Indo, Mly, Singapore, Vietnam Myanmar

Background

- Look East Policy (1992)
 - FTA (2003) - now at US \$ 76 Bn

Significance

● Policies of 'Act East', Indo-Pacific, SAGAR

- 4th most popular investment destination
 - Low manu. cost

- Countering china
 - NE development - Connectivity & insurgency

- Maritime security - Indian Ocean carries 90% of India's trade & its energy sources.

- Indian diaspora - 9.8% of pop. in Malaysia & Singapore - PIO, in Myanmar - 4%, Indonesia - 0.5%.

Areas of cooperation

1) Economic - US \$ 76 Bn
 - 4th largest trading partner.
 - Comp. Eco. Coop. Agreement (CECA)

2) Political - ASEAN-India Centre Summit
 - Delhi Dialogue Annual Track

3) Financial assistance from India to ASEAN - ASEAN-India

Cooperatⁿ fund, ASEAN-India s&T Dev. fund, Green fund

4) Connectivity - Kaladan Multimodal Proj. (with Myanmar) ; Asian Trilateral Highway (Ind. - Mya. Thai)

- Railway link Delhi to Hanoi
 - establish Maritime Transport

5) Socio-cult. - Samudra Shakti, Garuda Shakti, Harina Shakti - Indo - gndo - gndo - Harina Shakti - Maly

6) Defence & Maritime Coop. \$ 375 mn
 Philippines Brahmas Agni War - military exercise, India developing deep sea port in Sabang port in Indonesia

Challenges

- 1) China factor
- 2) Economic challenges - high trade deficit US \$ 24 Bn.
- 3) RCEP deal
- 4) Delayed projects - Palm oil + Rubber

Way forward

- Alternative economic corridor - Mekong-India Eco. Corridor
 - China has 3x more commercial flight to SE Asia, Increase India's

- ASEAN - India N/W of Universities (AINU)

- Military alliance

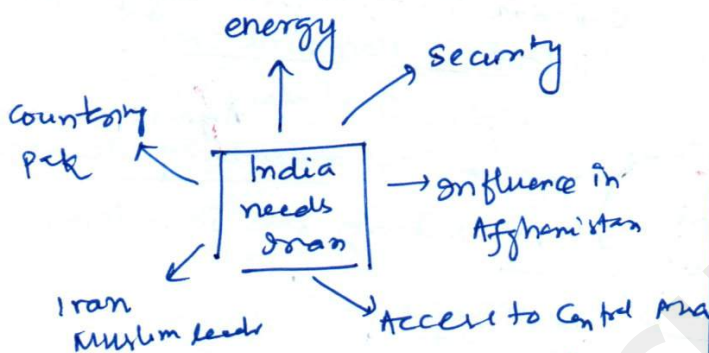
- QUAD+
 - Digital Tech
 - Tourism

Mekong Ganga

India - Iran

Background

- shared border till 1947
- Treaty of Friendship & Perpetual Peace (1950) ✓
- Delhi & Tehran Declaration 1990s for equitable, pluralistic & cooperative int. order.



Other

- INSTC
- Alternative Caspian sea Route
- Chabahar port ✓

Issues

- India's Relatⁿ with Saudi, US, Israel
- Iran - Pak - China ties
- Sluggish Chabahar port dev.
- China - Iran strategic partnership
- Chinese investment of \$400 Bn in Iran in 25 years
- Iran's support against abrogation of APT 370
- US sancⁿ leading to dampening India-Iran eco. ties.

India - S. Korea

PM visit in 2015, relationship elevated to Special Strategic Partnership

Political

- special strategic Partnership
- major players in Act East Policy

Economic

- US \$ 21 Billion
- CEPA - 2010
- 'Korea Plus' Initiative to augment Korean investments

Diplomatic

- against china's expansion in SE Asian countries

Cultural

- Korean Buddhist monk Hong Jiao visited (Pilgrimage to the 5 Kingdoms of India)
- RN Tagore - 'Lamp of the East', 1929

Challenges

- stagnation in Eco. relationships stuck at US \$ 22 Billion, defence partnership stale
- No major inflow of S. Korean investments
- No upgrade in CEPA
- cultural prejudice - racial attacks
- Inadequate acknowledgement of Korean culture - diff. b/w Japanese/Chinese
- Unfulfilled potential of Cultural Centres

Indian Council Centre (ICC) in S. Korea

- Chinese pressure
- Tension with N. Korea

Way forward (opportunities)

- larger collaboration - public health, green growth, digital connectivity, cyber security, space

→ Defence cooperation - Defence Industries Cooperation - (DIC)

India - Korea in 2020

- Maritime security
- Annual Malabar, Quad
- Strategic partnership - 4th pillar in India's Indo-Pacific along with Japan, Vietnam & Australia

Conclusion

An independent, strong & democratic S. Korea can be a long term partner with India will add significant value to India's Indo-Pacific strategy.

India- Israel - 50 years - Narasimha Rao diplomatic ties in 1992

Reasons for India prioritizing Israel

- 1) India's exclusion from OIC
(Org. of Islamic coop)
- 2) Backlog of Kashmir - No Arab country support
- 3) support in crucial wars
- 4) India's US allegiance
- 5) support at global forums - UNSC
- 6) Technology - R&D, Higher ed. collaborations

1) Military - against threat of rising racial terrorism & separatism. Barak's missile for Indian Navy/Air force. security, R&D

2) Political - frequent visits by two leaders

3) Agriculture - Israel as a strategic partner (92%) in field of agri. (IIAP)
Indo-Israel Agricultural Project

Eco. survey 2016-17 : Indo-Israel cooperⁿ in drip-irrigation tech

4) Economic → Trade \$7.86 Bn (2021-22)
- Israel 3rd largest partner in Asia after China & Hong Kong from \$200 Mn (1992)

- Bilateral trade to pharma, agri, IT & telecom

- US \$ 6.3 Billion

- resume FTA talks ✓

5) Diplomatic - 1202 challenges

- Bilateral Trade - low, not diversified much beyond diamonds & chemicals

- Connectivity - 1 direct flight from Mumbai only

- Palestine ✓

- limited people to people ties & cultural differences

India - Latin America Relations

India's Interests in Latin America

1) Economic - LA rich in copper, Li, Fe ore, Ag & Au.

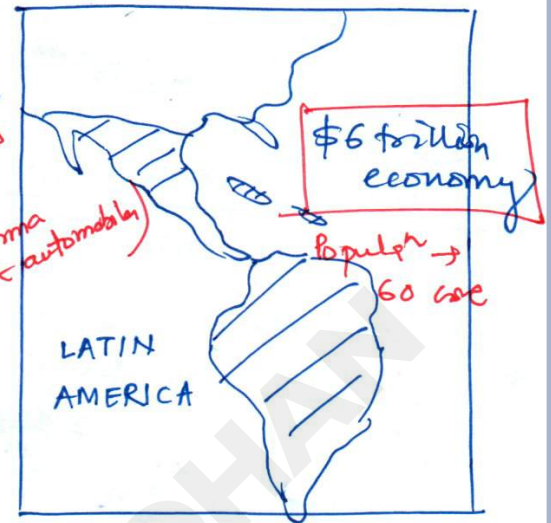
India's exports to LA increased by 9.6%.

in 2018-19 (\$13.16 Billion) from \$12 Billion in 2017-18

3 G20 countries: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina

2) Strategic

- Help in global ambitions like permanent membership in UNSC



- Collaboration of DRDO with Brazilian Min. of Defense for developing airborne radar platform

3) Energy Security

- 20% of crude oil from LAC

- Partner in Int. Solar Alliance

4) Food security

- 5 times larger than India with 1/2 population

- Agri-research collab with Brazil & Argentina

5) Export destination

- \$6 trillion economy

- suitable market for pharmaceutical, IT, automobiles

- 35,000 Latin Americans in Indian IT companies

Challenges

- geographical limits
- china's expansion policy

→ low people to people contact

→ no direct shipping service

→ india has high tariffs

Way Forward

- Commerce Ministry's Focus: LAC
- Preferential trade agreements & FTAs
- business & people to people n/a
- Latin American languages promote to incentivise Indians to take up jobs in these countries

BRICS

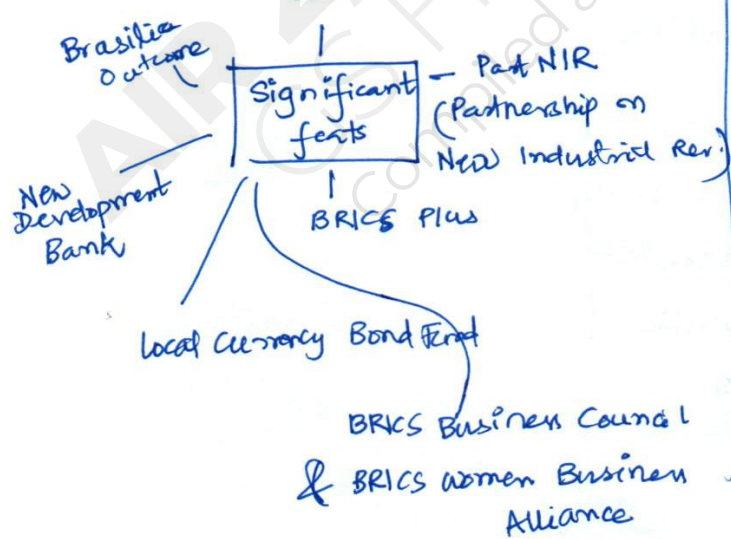
- 3.6 billion total population (49% of world population (26% of land))
- 22% of world economy (17 trillion)
- 16% of global exports of goods & services
- Future power centre
- More democratic order in int. org → \$75 Billion to IMF changing voting rights
- New Development Bank (2015) - \$100 Billion (lending \$12.4 Bn, 44 projects)
- Contingent Reserve Agreement → rival of IMF
- Assuring global peace & security
- Bridge b/w North & South
- Sustainability & climate change
- Poverty reduction

Challenges

- ✓ Heterogeneity
- ✓ China centric
- ✓ Not been effective (not assist global South to win support)

Indo china
Rupee-Ruble crisis
currency parity
sanctions on Russia / Brazil
political instability

Johannes Wimmer (2018)



Importance for India

- 1) Geopolitical balance Russia-china axis
- 2) Global Economic order
- 3) Voice of developing nations
- 4) Terrorism
- 5) Global grouping - membership for UNSC & Nuclear Supply Group (NSG)

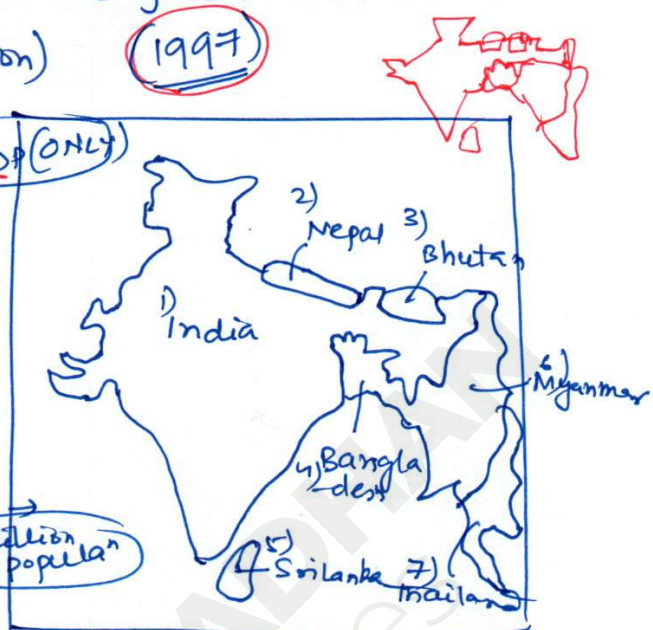
Way Forward

- 1) Reform of multilateral insti (WB, MF, WHO, WTO etc.)
- 2) Resolve to combat terrorism 'BRICS Counter Terrorism Action Plan'
- 3) Promote digital SDG
- 4) Expanding people-to-people cooperation

"BRICS can contribute significantly in maintaining international stability and ensuring global eco. growth & becoming united center of the multipolar world".

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation) 1997 → 6% trade growth in a decade

- 22% of world's population → 4% of GDP (ONLY)
- combined \$ 2.7 trillion GDP
- 1/4th of trade passes through Bay



Potential 1) Bridge b/w South & South East Asia and intra-regional cooperation b/w SAARC & ASEAN. Bay of Bengal states → 300 million population

- Kaladan Multimodal Proj - India + Myanmar
- Asian Trilateral Highway - connecting India & Thailand through Myanmar (2) Disasters \$269 \$126 Bn
- Bangladesh - Bhutan - India - Nepal (BBIN) Motor vehicles Agreement

Significance for India

- Engage with partners when SAARC is dysfunctional
- Act East Policy
- Neighbourhood First
- contain China

Achievement of Colombo Chapter

- 1) Adoption of charter - presents it as an intergovernmental org with legal personality.
- 2) Reduction in sector of cooperation 14 to manageable 7 (each one) (security including energy - trade)
- 3) Adoption of the Master Plan for Transport Connectivity - 264
- 4) strengthened secretariat

projects, \$126 Bn

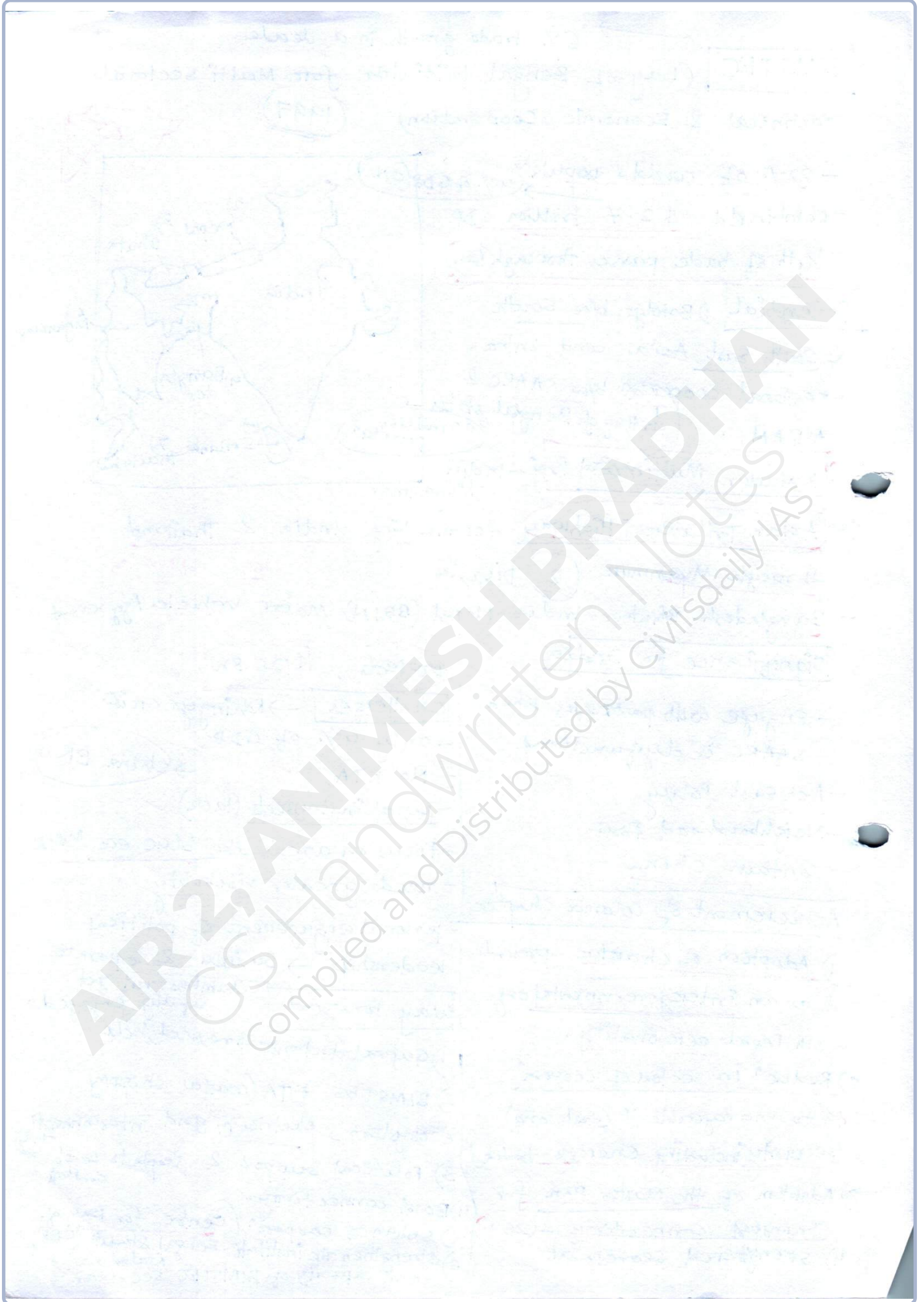
Challenges

- only 4% of GDP ✓ → Rohingya crisis
- No FTA ✓ → China BRIC
- Legal instruments (lack) ✓
- Focus on areas like blue eco MORE
- needs greater visibility

personal engagement of political leadership → Business & Corporate

Way Forward

- Chambers not yet fully engaged.
- 1) Gujarat doctrine → respect, help.
- 2) BIMSTEC FTA (coastal shipping ecosystem, electricity grid interconnectivity)
- 3) Political support & People to people contact
- 4) Boost connectivity ✓
- 5) Enhance cooperation (Centre for Bay of Bengal Studies (CBS))
- 6) strengthen the institute (Nalanda) - onal capacity of BIMSTEC secretariat



India - Russia Ties

Political → Annual Summit of PM and Prez Putin (Sochi)

Two Inter Govt. Commission

2+2 Summit

Economic \$10-11 Bn in 2019, expected to increase investment to \$50 Bn & bilateral trade US \$30 Bn by 2025

Defence Partnership (US) of India's defence imports from Russia

- Tri services exercise INDRA (2017) took place in Vladivostok
- Other collaborations - BrahMos, Sukhoi & Tactical Transport Aircraft.

Energy Security - Kuzdankum by Russian cooperatⁿ

- Reliance + Russia's Siber

Space Tech - Angabhatta & Bhaskar (Chandrayaan)

- Joint lunar exploratⁿ (Gag)
- Gaganyaan

Global Partnership - supported for permanent seat at UNSC, cooperatⁿ in BRICS, SCO, G20 etc.

Cultural Cooperatⁿ - Yoga, educaⁿ, people to people contacts

\$1 Billion → Loc India to Russia

Deterrents

- Russia's inclinⁿ to Pakistan
- High dependences of India for military equipments & indigenisaⁿ and diversificaⁿ
- India US ties
- Limited basket of trade
- Limit in people to people contacts
- Connectivity : develop INSTC

Eco + BRICS + INSTC + Space + Military (INDRA) + Energy

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India - Australia Ties

Dimensions

- Political** - Both members of G-20, ASEAN Regional Forum, Commonwealth, IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association), East Asia Summit, Commonwealth.
- Trade** - India Australia's 9th largest trade partners (India 17th). ~~\$18.3~~ Billion trade (27.5). Merchandise exports 135% ↑ from 2019 to 2022.
- Cultural ties** 1,05,000 students studying in Australia. Tourism, sports, people to people ties.
- Strategic** - Joint Declaration on security cooperation (2009), **Makassar** Mutual Logistics Support Agreement, bilateral maritime exercise of **AUSINDEX**, 2+2 foreign & defence meets, **Quad**.



Significance of ties

- COVID Management
- STEM
- Natural resources (Lithium, Uranium, Australia)
- Alliance with US
- Affinity with ASEAN
- containing China
- Support at UNSC
- APEC (Asia Pacific Eco. Coop.)

Irritants

- India's growing trade deficits due to FTA
- High tariff on agri products in India
- Non tariff barriers in Australia
- Visa Policy
- Fictive of Quad
- Nuclear Reluctance - consensus on non nuclear proliferation & disarmament
- Racism against Indians
- Trade deficit → disputes at WTO

Economic Cooperation & Trade Agreement (ECTA)

- double bilateral trade to US \$50 Bn in 5 years

Benefits

- **Zero Duty Access** Aus. will provide zero duty access to 96% of India's exports (engineering goods, jewellery, textiles, leather)
- India give 85% (coals, sheep meat, wool, wine, fruits)

- **Service Sector Benefits** post study work visa of 2-4 years for Indians on reciprocal basis

Compulsory Review Mechanism

after 15 years.

→ Upgrade 2+2 to Ministerial level
Uranium export (2016)

→ AUS/US Agreement (benefit sharing) Amendment to Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (AW)

Bachchandra Mangar

India - Japan Ties

Backgrounders

- Bodhisena, Indian monk visited Japan in 752 AD
- Subhash Ch. Bose used Japanese sponsorship to form Azad Hind Fauj.

Major developments - QUAD

- 1) India - Italy - Japan trilateral partnership
- 2) 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue - Foreign & Defense ministerial dialogue
- 3) Supply chain initiative by India, Australia & Japan to counter China's dominance in supply chain.
- 4) Quadrilateral Security Dialogue
- 5) Other measures like promoting Japanese language in NE, capacity building in bamboo value chain development & India - Japan space Dialogue.

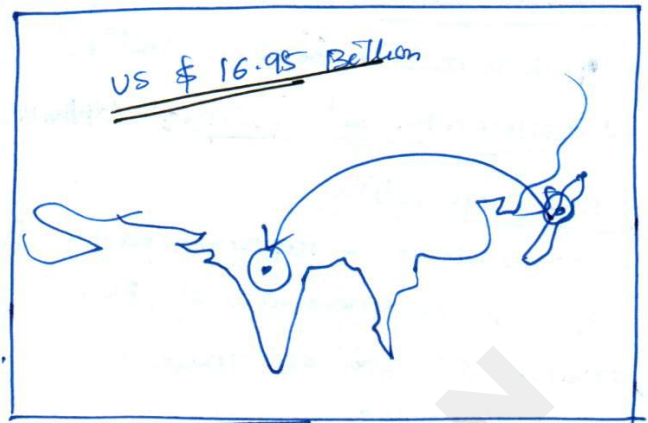
5) Disasters Risk Reduction

- Earthquake Disaster Prevention signed b/w Fujita Corporaⁿ & IIT - Roorkee

6) Skill Development

- India - Japan MoC (2016) to train 30,000 shop floor leaders contribute to skill India & Make In India.
- Japanese companies have established 13 Japan - India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) in India & 5 Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC) in Indian Engineering Colleges.

Nikhay Pathan



Areas of Cooperation

- 1) Economic Bilateral trade US\$ 16.95 Billion.
 We export - Petroleum products, chemicals, fish & fish prep, clothing, elements etc.
 We import - machinery, electrical equip, plastic materials, non ferrous metals etc.
- 2) Investment and official Development Assistance (ODA)
 From 2000 to 2020 → Japanese investments US\$ 34.152 Billion. (Japan ranks 5th)
 - FDI increased from \$2.96 Billion (2018-19) to \$3.226 Billion (2019-20)
 - Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail, Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) cooperation.
- 3) Security & Defence
 - QUAD - Exercise (Malabar)
- 4) India - Japan Digital Partnership (IJDP) & Start Up Hub
 - envisages cooperation in 5 sub areas:
 - 1) Start up initiative
 - 2) Corporate Partners
 - 3) ESDM promotion
 - 4) Digital talent exchange
 - 5) R&D cooperation
- 5) security related strategic collaboraⁿ

7) Healthcare

synchronization between India's
AYUSHMAN Bharat & Japan's ASHWINI

8) HRD Cooperation

- 300 academic & research partnerships
b/w > 70 universities of Japan &
around 105 uni of India.

9) S&T Cooperation

- In the field of AI, IoT & Big Data
with fellowship prog. for the
young researchers

10) Energy

started an 'energy dialogue',
substantive agreement on cooperation in
the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Significance of Japan for India

- Technological advancement
- Big stature in int. community
- Indo-pacific
- Indian diaspora
- Infrastructure boost
- Natural ally with no vested interest
- China factor → 3rd largest economy

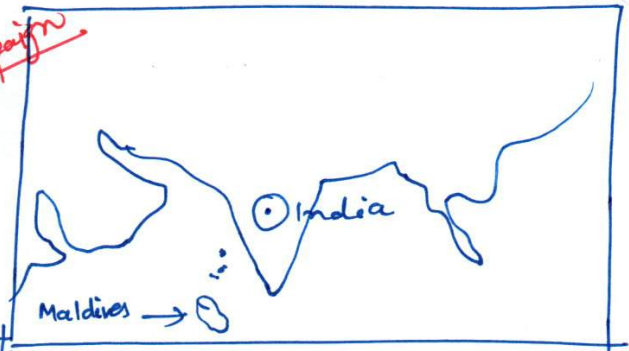
Why Japan needs India?

- A distant friend & economic partner
- Maintain neutrality
- Balancing china
- Strategically important locⁿ
- Geographical potential as a security
provider - we provide naval capability

India-Maldives Relations

India was among first to recognize Maldives after its independence in 1965 & establish diplomatic relations.

India out campaign



Significance

- 1) Geostrategic - proximity to west coast & potential to allow a third country's naval base. Important member of India's 'Neighbourhood first' & 'Sagars' policy
- 2) Geopolitical - counter china's expansion via 'Belt & Road Initiative'
- 3) Geoconomics - SAARC member sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) in Maldives vicinity, 50% of India's external trade & 80% of energy imports transit through westwards SLOCs in Arabian sea
- 4) India's credential as first responder - Assist in 2004 Tsunami, help in water crisis in Male in 2014, 30,000 doses of measles vaccine in Jan, COVID vaccine help
- 5) India acts as net security provider in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

Areas of engagement

- Bilateral trade of \$2.5 Billion in 2020. India is Maldives' 2nd largest trading partner
- India's assistance of \$1 Billion grant to Greater Male Connectivity Project.
- Security & Defence cooperation: India provides 70% of defence training req. to Maldives.
- Development Cooperation: Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Maldives Polytechnic, Technology Adopⁿ Program.
- Tourism: India was 2nd largest source of tourist arrivals
- Culture: Indian Cultural Centre (in Male) inaugurated in 2011
- About 25% of doctors, dentists & teachers in Maldives are Indian nationals.
- India destination for educaⁿ, medical tourism, recreaⁿ & business.

Challenges

- 1) Domestic Factors - "India out" protests supported by Mohd. Hanan & Abdulla Yameen
 - 2) Growing Chinese influence
 - 3) Presence of Indian military personnel opposed in Maldives.
 - 4) Increasing radicalization: Maldivians drawn to IS and other groups.
- Way Forward
- 1) Deepening security cooperation
 - 'Colombo security conclave': India, Sri Lanka & Maldives for maritime security
 - ii) cybersecurity iii) human trafficking iv) counter-terrorism
 - 2) Gujral doctrine of no-reciprocal help; non interference in internal matters, respect territorial integrity & sovereignty sovereignty.

India-UAE Relations ^{into} \$52 Billion - merchandise trade FY 21
(UAE third largest partner after China & US)

Post 2017, the relations have gained momentum due to India-UAE comprehensive economic partnership agreement (CEPA)

◉ Economic Significance

- India is 2nd largest trading partner of UAE & UAE is the largest trading partner of India in West Asia.

- UAE is the 5th largest supplier of crude oil to India (8% of total imports)
→ 2nd largest for India after US (\$30 billion)

- Attractive export destination for automobiles, electronic goods, pharma etc.

UAE is 9th biggest investor with US \$11.67 Billion investment

- Strategic location: Under GAFTA agreement, UAE has free trade access to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar etc.

- 3.3 million Indian diaspora in UAE. → Remittance of \$14 Billion/year

◉ Advanced Technology - Golden VISA for 10 years to doctors, engineers, PhD in high-end tech. fields. Nayif

◉ Space Cooperation - ISRO & UAE space Agency tie up with nano-satellite
Nayif-1 & Red Planet Mission
Desert Eagle
Gulf Star

◉ Security & defence cooperation - Convergence against terrorism,
Desert Eagle II - joint air combat exercise, joint naval exercise (Gulf Star 1)

Challenges

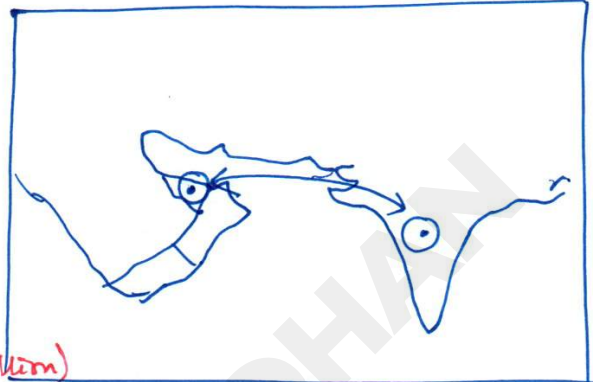
- UAE Tariff structure bound with GCC with avg. rate 5%.

- UAE has 451 Sanitary & Phytosanitary restrictions & other Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

- Treatment of Indian labour
Way Forward

- Diversify trade bracket to defence, renewable, tourism.

- Leverage UAE to West Asia & African markets (West Asia Policy)



- Boost export of India

- Solving issues of SPS & NTB

- enhance defence engagement

- promote medical tourism

Conclusion

FTA will help in fulfilling the target of merchandise trade of

\$100 Billion & service trade

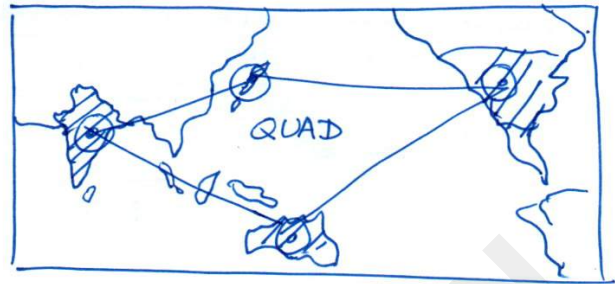
trade of \$15 Billion in 5 years.

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QUAD is an informal strategic forum between US, Japan, India and Australia maintained by semiregular summits, information exchanges & military drills.

Evolution

- informal origins since 2004
- In the wake of Indian Ocean Tsunami, set up humanitarian assistance & disaster relief (HADR) mission



- formally initiated in 2017 by Japan PM Shinzo Abe
- 2020: Malabar exercise

Opportunities

- checkmating china
- channelizing geopolitics
- Maritime domain for India

vaccine
crime
climate

a) Quad Vaccine Partnership

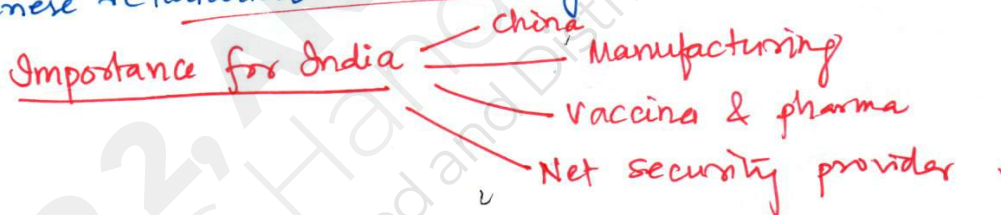
b) Quad Climate working group

c) Quad Critical & Emerging Tech w.g.

Issues

- structural issues : objective pivots around US
- Nature of alliance : no defined strategic mission
- Economic alliance not feasible
- over emphasis on Maritime domain : No plan for Asian mainland
- Indian borders go vulnerable
- Chinese retaliation can be dangerous

china's closeness to ASEAN
different approach of QUAD members

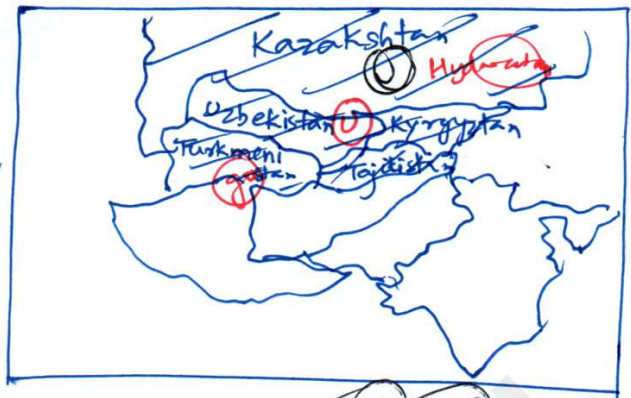


Initiatives

- Quad Vaccine Initiative
- diversification of SG
- climate

India - Central Asia

CAR : Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan



Historical background

- silk route
- roots in Ancient, medieval : Kushanas & Mughals

Importance

a) Mineral & Energy : oil, coal, natural gas. Uzbekistan largest producer of uranium. Kazakhstan - hydrocarbon reserves, Turkmenistan - enormous gas reserves

b) Security : Terrorism, drug trafficking & radicalizaⁿ

c) Geopolitical significance : Counters china's expansionist policy

d) EU Market Access

e) Consolidate Afghanistan policy & counters China-Taliban-Pak nexus

Initiatives

1) Connectivity : a) International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC)
72000 km multimodal project

b) Chabahar port

c) Ashgabat Agreement - transport & transit corridors b/w Central Asian + Persian Gulf
d) Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pak - India (TAPI) gas pipeline

2) Technological & Human Resource

- Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) → invest in CAR's IT, management, banking etc.

- Connect Central Asia Policy, 2012

3) Defence

- Strategic Partnership Agreements (SPA) with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan & Tajikistan

- Multilateral org. like Shanghai Cooperation Org. (SCO) & Conference on Interaction & Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

Constraints

a) landlocked region

b) Connectivity

c) China's presence - China's Belt & Road Initiative

d) Taliban's presence

e) Trade & commercial bonds
\$2 billion staggered

Ashgabat
SCO
TAPI
INSTC
Chabahar
Port
Policy

Way Forward

- Air & digital connectivity

- leverage soft power

- diversify economic bonds in tourism, entertainment, IT, pharma

- Intensify Connect Central Asia Policy

- Strategic visits

- People to People interaction.

Rhinar
Kyrgyz
Pravil
Dostyk
(Kazak)
KAZIND

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India - Denmark Relations

India - Denmark share a cordial and friendly bilateral relationship, based on cooperation in political, economic, academic and research fields.

History

- Danish colony established in ¹⁶²⁰ ~~1920~~ TN (17th century)
- started in 1949
- 2010 Joint Working Group on
 - i) Biotech
 - ii) New & Renewable Energy
 - iii) Labour mobility

Areas of cooperation

1) Economic

- Danish investments in harbor/port modernizaⁿ, beer breweries, wind turbine manufacturing, agro-intermediates, insecticides, engineering products etc.
- Export items - textile, apparels, yarn, metals, iron, chemical products etc.
- 2) Cultural ties
 - Adoption of Yoga, Ayurveda
 - 6000+ Indian origin people

3) sustainability

Omoraⁿ in clean energy
green tech & educaⁿ

India-EU Ties

EU Strategy on India, 2018 → India - EU should take their relationship beyond trade lens.

EU Prez - 'World watches when Indians cast their vote'

- EU established by Maastricht Treaty (1993) (27 countries)

Background

- 60 years to India accrediting its 1st ambassador to European Eco Community

- 1994 EU-India Cooperaⁿ Agreement

- Strategic Partnership in 2004

1) Political

- Cooperaⁿ Agreement (1994)
- Strategic Partnership - 2004
- India-EU Summit since 2000
- EU major reference for India's legislaⁿ on Data security & privacy

2) Economic

- Bilateral trade - EU is India's 3rd largest trading partner (11.8%), 2nd largest export dest. after USA.
- EU FDI (2000-20) → \$88.32 Billion
- Job Creaⁿ → 6.7 million jobs by 6000 EU companies in India
- Preferential treatment under EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)

- Energy - European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) €150 million

- Development cooperⁿ - €150 million worth projects by EU, European Inv. Bank loans for Lucknow, Bangalore Pune metro projects

3) Defence & Security

counterterrorism, maritime security & nuclear non-proliferation

4) Climate Change

- effective implementⁿ of Paris Agreement

- India-EU Clean Energy & Climate Partnership

- India Nordic Summit → green tech

- Energy cooperⁿ in smart grids, energy efficiency, offshore wind & solar infra, R & D

- Clean Ganga initiative

R & D

- India-EU S & T steering Com

- ERO contributed to EU's satellite nav. system (Galileo)

- Digital com, 5G tech, Biotech, AI

Challenges → Deadlock over BITA (Broadbased Bilateral Trade & Investment Agree)

→ Export Hurdles - Sanitary & phytosanitary India's tariff rates

→ Chinese influence - BRP, India (13.8%) accounts for (1.9%) of EU trade, China (13.8%)

→ Visa requirements & work permits

→ Restrictions on transfer of personal data - India demands 'Data secure' status

→ Majorly a trade bloc

→ Establishing a Trade & Tech Council that could strengthen digital trade b/w India & EU.

India - Germany relations

PM visit for 6th Indo-German Inter-Gov. Consultⁿ (IGC)

- India one of the first countries to establish ties after WWII

Political

- Strategic Partnership 2001
- Inter Gov. Consultⁿ (IGC) at level of head of govt.

Both nations member of G20, G4 etc.
Indo-German Parliamentary Friendship Group

Economic

- Germany largest trading partner in India (21%)
- Nov. 2019: € 19.35 Billion
- German FDI (7th) ⇒ US \$ 11.9 Bn
- A Fast-Track system for German companies
- Indian Embassy runs - Make In India Mittelstand (Medium sized Comp.) Mittelstand stand
→ 135 comp. in India (MSMEs)

Science & Tech

- Indo-German S&T Coop. Agreement (1971 & 1974)
- 150 joint S&T research projects, 70 Universities projects
- High Technology Partnership Group (HTPG)
→ AI & Digital Transformⁿ

Culture

- Max Mueller → translated Upanishads & Rigveda
- first chair of Indology in Bonn (1818)
- Berlin Int. Film Festival
- Indian language in German edu
- Indian dance, music, lit.

Development Cooperaⁿ

- Energy, sustainability environment, sustainable urban development,
- Nat. Mission for Clean Ganga
- US \$ 10 Billion for green projects under PPP.

Indian Diaspora

- 7 lakh Indians & Indian orgs
- 17,500 Indian students

Defence

- Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism, Cyber Policy
- Indo German Defence Coop. Agreement (2006)

Others

- Triangular Development Coop. (assistance to African countries)
- Green Hydrogen Task Force

Challenges

- tariff rates
- technical issues of testing requirement

Way Forward

- German companies encouraged to use liberalized PLI scheme
- Africa vaccine producⁿ facility similar to Covid.
- Encourage Germany for Int. Solar Alliance

India - UK Relations 2021 → Comprehensive Strategic Partnership

1) Economic
 - \$15.45 Bn (India favours) *merchandise \$35 Bn → services*
 - India's 7th largest export destination & 5th largest FDI source *100 Bn by 2030*

2) Defence
 Signed Defence & International Security Partnership (DISP) in Nov. 2015
 → 70 companies in UK supply goods for ~~air~~ aircraft & related equipm-ent besides supporting platforms like Jaguar, Mirage & Kiran aircraft.

3) Indian diaspora - (1.5 million people)
 15 MPs, 3 in Cabinet
 → Totalizaⁿ agreement: *Permitting Indian legal services for UK*

4) Educaⁿ
 UK-India Educaⁿ & Research Initiative

5) Health
 COVID19 vaccine - Research → AstraZeneca & Serum Int. of India
 - Digital Health, Ayurveda, health worker mobility

6) Strategic
 Multilateralism, Indo-Pacific, UNSC, G20, Commonwealth

7) Climate change
 - Paris and Glasgow climate pact
 - One sun | One world | One goal - ISA

✓ IRIS platform under CDRI signed by India-UK COP 26

8) Supporting 3rd world countries
Global Innovaⁿ Partnership (GIP)
 → 75 million

Challenges

1) Brexit - impact on diaspora & Indian companies

2) Immigrⁿ - 1 lakh illegal immigrants in UK
 - Visas for Indian students & professionals

3) Totalizaⁿ agreement with UK would exempt Indian professionals who are working for certain time in UK from paying such social security taxes if paying in India

Way forward

→ PTA - *Non tariff barriers*
 - *Rule of origin*
 - *IPR*

India - Mauritius

SAGAR (Security & Growth for All)

68% of Mauritian population comprise of Indian origin.

SignificanceAgalega1) Geostrategic

- Eight Indian-controlled coastal surveillance radar stations

- India's secret naval base in Agalega Islands

- net security provider

2) Economic

- ① Largest source of FDI

- Comprehensive Economic Partnership and Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in 2021

3) Geo-economic

For Mauritius, India largest trading partner; largest exporter

- Mauritius is member of African Union, Indian Ocean Rim Association & Indian Ocean Commission.

4) Diaspora

- 11,000 Indian nationals in Mauritius

- Above 4000 OCI/PIO Card holders

- Visa free regime

5) Institute Collaboraⁿ

- Mahatma Gandhi Institute,
- Rabindranath Tagore Institute &
- World Hindi Secretariat.

Challenges

- Climate change - WB Report (2018),

Mauritius 16th highest disaster risk country, vulnerable to climate change

- Blue economy
- Sustainability

- Gujral doctrine

India - Nepal

With a relation of 'Roti-Beti Ka Rishta', India - Nepal alliance spreads out culturally, economically along with security alliance.

Historical - Treaty of Peace & Friendship of 1950

Economy - India is Nepal's largest trading partner \$7Bn (FY 2020)
land waterways India 2nd largest FDI country

Connectivity Recent cross-border rail link Jaynagar (Bihar) to Kurtha (Nepal).

- Inland waterways framework: linking Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) to Sagar (Indian Ocean)

Defence

= Gorkha Regiments from hill dist. of Nepal

- Joint military exercise: Surya Kiran

Cultural

3 sister city arrangements: Kathmandu - Varanasi, Lumbini - Bodhgaya, Janakpur - Ayodhya.

Humanitarian Assistance

Multilateral Partnership - BBIN, BIMS TEC, Non Aligned Movement, SAARC

Challenges

- China's Intervention - ^{BR1} ~~BR2~~
- Border Dispute of 2019 (Kapurthala)
- Nepali nationalism & Anti-India sentiments
- India ignored the changing political narrative for long
- Open Border
- Madhesi Issue
- Floods in Bihar & Nepal - Kosi, Gandaki & Karnali

Sher Bahadur Deuba

Trust Based Seti

Energy - Motihari - Aulekhgarh pipeline for oil

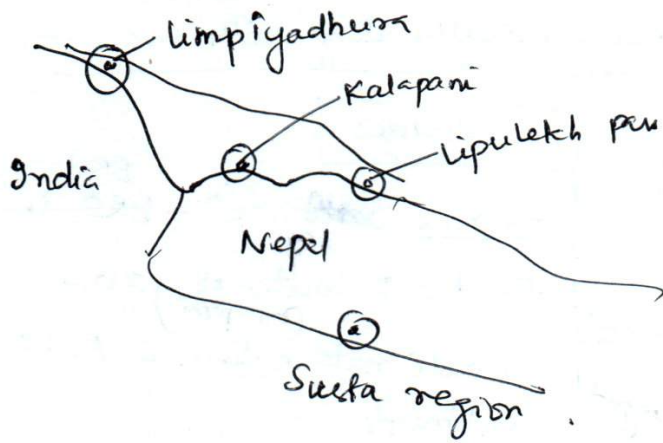
- Lower Anur Hydropower project Karnali projects

- Export of 40 MW power to Bangladesh through India

IPM - "India Nepal border should not be a barrier but a bridge to bring prosperity".

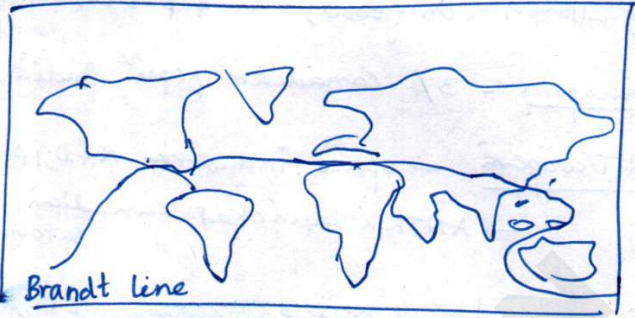
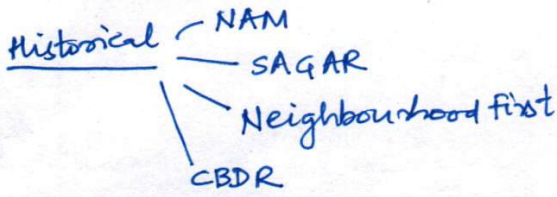
"Himalayan Rhythms" + Geopolitical Role

Border dispute (India - Nepal)



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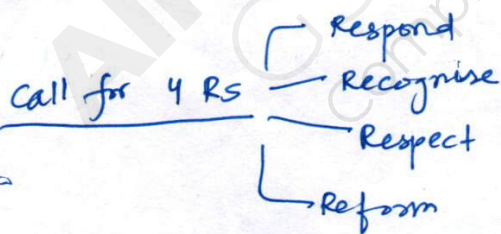
India : The Voice of Global South



Recent

- 1) TRIPS Waiver with South Africa

- 2) LIFE
- 3) Inclusion of AU in G20
- 4) Vaccine Maitri
- 5) Lobby for UNSC reform (Group of 77)
- 6) BRICS + IBSA
- 7) MAHARISHI → Millets & food security
- 8) Global South COE to conduct research
- 9) Global south S&T initiative (space & nuclear)
- 10) G1. S. Young Diplomats Forum
- 11) G1. S. Scholarships
- 12) G20 satellite mission for env & climate
- 13) One Future Alliance → DPI in low & low middle income countries + Global Digital Public Infra Repo (GDPIR)



India-Canada

- ⊙ Eco - US \$ 9.9 Bn goods, US \$ 6.5 Bn services
- Diaspora - 3% Canadian popⁿ Indians
- S&T cooperⁿ - space, industrial R&D, IP
 - ↳ ANTRIX launched Canadian satellite
- Energy → civil nuclear agreement - 2010
(Canada sends uranium) +
Ioc 10% interest in LNG project in British Columbia
- strategic cooperⁿ

Challenges

- Historical - Canada endorsed plebiscite in Kashmir + post nuclear test in India (1998)
- Canada's immigraⁿ system
- Domestic pol. factors
- CEPA pendg since 2010

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