



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 2020 PART 1: BASIC

Syllabus: International Relations : Neighbours, Non Neighbours, Institutions, Agreements

50 Marks: 800-1000 words

Pattern 1 : 800 words Generally 4 questions (150 W/ 10 M + 150 W /10M+ 250 W/ 15M+ 250 W/ 15M)

Pattern 1: 1000 words Generally 4 questions 250 Words * 4 = 12.5 Marks each

UpSC Question in Mains:

Type- Institutions :

- 1. What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'Trade War', especially keeping in mind the interest of India? (15)**
- 2. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these?**

Note : McBride report was about democratization and responsibility of global media.

- 3. 'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'.(10) UPSC 2019**

Please see notes for other type of questions pattern.

From 2019 to 2011 UPSC Mains Questions General Studies Paper 2

According to India Constitution:

Article 51 in The Constitution Of India

Promotion of international peace and security The State shall endeavour to

- (a) Promote international peace and security;**
- (b) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations;**
- (c) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.**

International Relations is an academic and a public policy field, it analyses and formulates the foreign policy of a given state.



Foreign Policy

Is an instrument available to a country to

- To protect and promote its National Interest
- To defend the country National Security
- To maximize economic benefits for its citizen's from International trade and commerce
- And to enhance the effectiveness of its Soft Power through Propagation of its Core Cultural assets.
- Democracy and Development are Twin Instrument of IFP.
- Three Pillars of IFP: Commerce, Culture and Connectivity.

Soft Power: Second Face of Power

- Soft Power is a term that entered foreign policy lexicon in the 1990s when Joseph Nye, an American scholar of Harvard University.
- "Soft power has been defined as the ability of nations to shape the preferences and influence the behaviour of other nations through appeal and attraction as opposed to coercion.
- It consists of three major categories --a nation's culture, its political values and its foreign policy.
- These categories affect the image and perception of the country with respect to the wider international community.
- It is New Framework in International Order

- Ex..From Yoga to Spirituality to Bollywood, Dance, and films, Bharatnatyam to Buddhism; Indian cuisine to tourism, fast food chains, Flood control program, educational exchange program and disaster Help Initiatives'.

According to Chanakya, if the neighbouring country is not our friend then his neighbor can be our friend. Such policy is adopted here. Ex Iran and Afghanistan relations with India checking Pakistan

The primary objective of the foreign policy:

- is the defence of the nation, HARD POWERSo

well- equipped defence system is necessary for

- not going through war, to remain safe from attacks and to create the obstacle for attacks.
- But , It is essential to keep the enemy under pressure.

Next , In Foreign Policy .. the element of economical ability is important for the world politics.

- The actual power of a nation is in economical elements. Therefore, it is essential for India to do his economical growth in the fast speed. It is essential to have foreign investment, industry, use of technology. Creation of employment for economic development.

Next, the foreign policy went on changing according to the changes in government.

Ex: Therefore, the foreign policies of each Prime Minister is separately seen from Pandit Nehru to Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Morarji Desai, P. V. Narasimha Rao, I. K. Gujral, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh and now Narendra Modi.

The Prime Minister of India have been playing very important role in deciding foreign policies of India

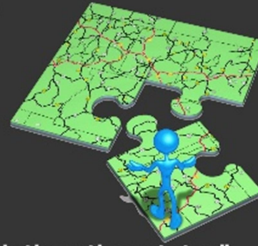


Two types of actors in IR

- 1. State Actor:

—
"The state actor as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications:

- a) a permanent population;
- b) a defined territory;
- c) government; and
- d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states"



Non State Actors are Non Sovereign entities that exercise Significant Economic, Political, Social, Power and Influence at national and International level

Types: of Non State Actors:

1. **Business Magnates: Influence National and International affairs, Ex Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos- Amazon**
2. **Corporation MNC: Apple, Toyota, Sony, Hundai, Google,**
3. **International Media Agencies: BBC, CNN, Reuters- London and Associated Press- NewYork, PTI.**
4. **NGO- Amnesty International, GreenPeace, WWF, Red Cross**
5. **Religion Group: ISIS, Taliban, Al qaeda**
6. **Transnational Community: Israeli Diaspora, Indian Diaspora**
7. **International Org: UN, UNESCO, WTO, EU,**

Determinants of Foreign Policy: divided into 'Internal Factors' and 'External Factors'.

- **Internal factors which influence a country's foreign policy:**

1. **Size of the Territory**
2. **Geographical Structure**
3. **Historical and Cultural Background**
4. **Economic Development**
5. **Technological Advancement**
6. **Military. Ability**
7. **Building of the Society**
8. **Role of Media**
9. **Political Organization of the Country**
10. **Political Accountability**
11. **Nature of the Public**

12. Leadership

- External factors which influence a country's foreign policy :

1. International Organization

2. International Interests

3. Power Structure

4. Global Opinion

5. Alliance

Salient Features of Indian Foreign Policy :

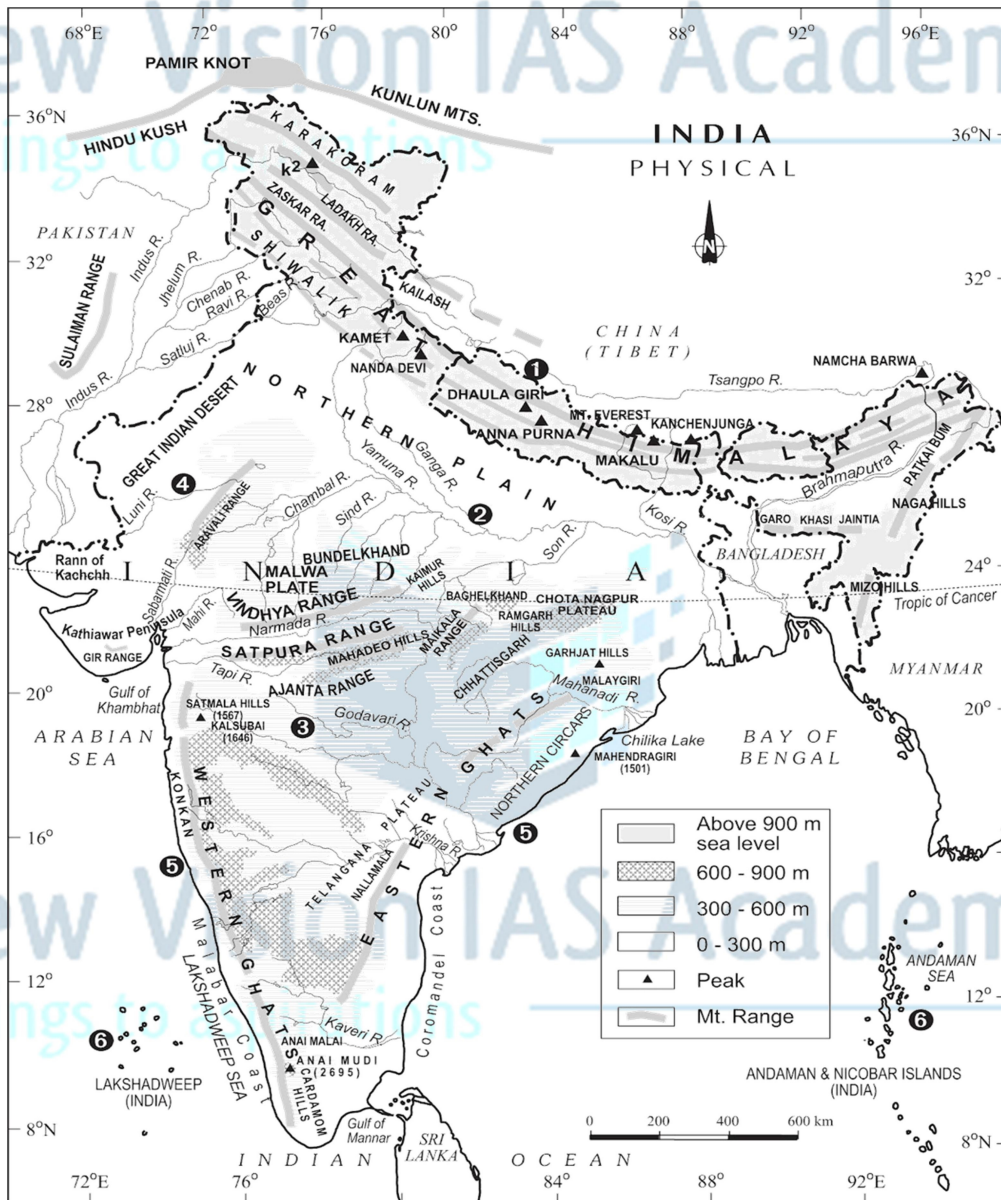
- ❖ Middle Path'. /Principle of non-alignment
- ❖ Stance Against Imperialism and Colonialism
- ❖ Support to Racial Equality
- ❖ *Panchasheel*
- ❖ Support to United Nations
- ❖ sympathetic towards Partition- suffering Countries
- ❖ Support to Commonwealth

IFP Goals

- Security and Protection of its Borders with Land and Maritime Boundaries
- Promotion of defence and security cooperation
- Promotion of trade, encouraging Inward and outward investment
- Ensuring energy security and Environmental security
- Ensuring Freedom of operation in Sea Lanes and Protecting SLOC.
- Securing Information and cyber Tech and exploring outerspace
- Forging enhanced people to people contact, and use of soft power
- Participating in Joint efforts aimed at combating International terrorism, Cyber Terr., Piracy and drug crime.



New Vision IAS Academy
....wings to aspirations



New Vision IAS Academy
....wings to aspirations

7 th largest country in the World..[Russia, Canada,USA, China , Brazil, Australia, India, Argentina, Kazakhstan and Algeria]

Total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres,

India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.

It has a land frontier of 15,106.7 km and a coastline of 7,516.6 km.

85% area is vulnerable to one or multiple disaster and about 57% in high seismic zone

Indian Borders: Name of the country Length of the Border(in kms)

Bangladesh: 4096.7

China 3,488

Pakistan 3,323

Nepal 1,751

Myanmar 1,643

Bhutan 699

Afghanistan 106

Total 15,106.7

Department of Border Management : Ministry of Home Affairs

Salient Features of India Coastline

- India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands with Bay of Bengal in the East,

the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West

- India has a coastline of 7,517 km, of which the mainland accounts for 5,422 km+ Island Territory: 2094km:
- The Lakshadweep coast extends for 132 km and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a coastline of 1,962 km
- Area of Continental Shelf: 372,424 Sq. km
- Territorial sea : 193,834 Sq.km ie apprx 22 km (1 Nautical miles: 1.852 Km)
- EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone: 2.02x106 million Sq km(200 NM: 370 km)

- There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh,
- Odisha and West Bengal and
- four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- situated on the coast
- Total Coastal district 66, and consist of apprx. 14.2 % India population

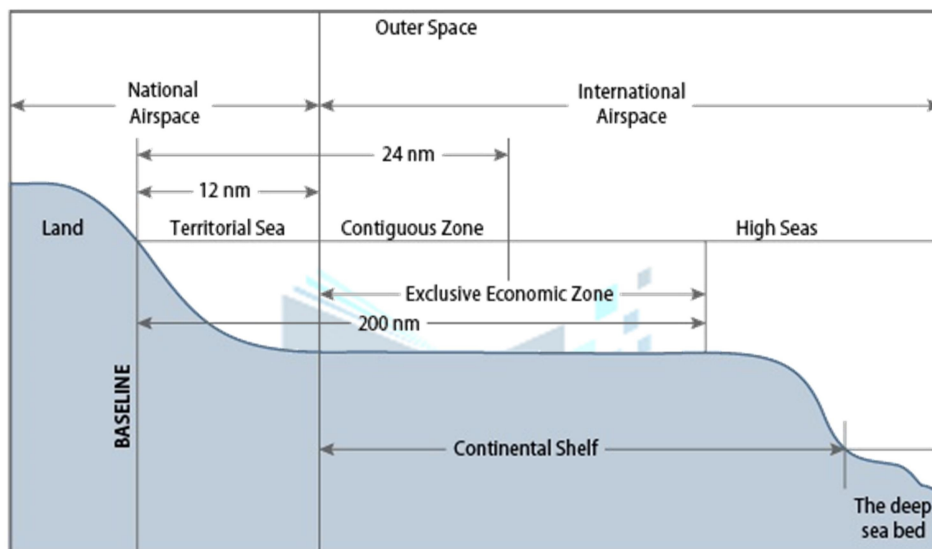
Fisherman about 4 Million Major Port 13 and apprx 200 Minor ports. Highest number of port in decreasing number wise :

**** Maharashtra , Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar, Andrapradesh,

UNCLOS Law of Sea

- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is considered the “constitution of the oceans”. It is also known as the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea treaty.
- The coastal areas are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal states and UTs, which have jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles (nm) from the coast. The ICG and the Indian Navy have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nm, including the 12 nm of territorial waters.

FIGURE 1
Maritime definitions in the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention



Note: nm = nautical mile
Source: U.S. Navy, *The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations* (2007).

UN Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS):

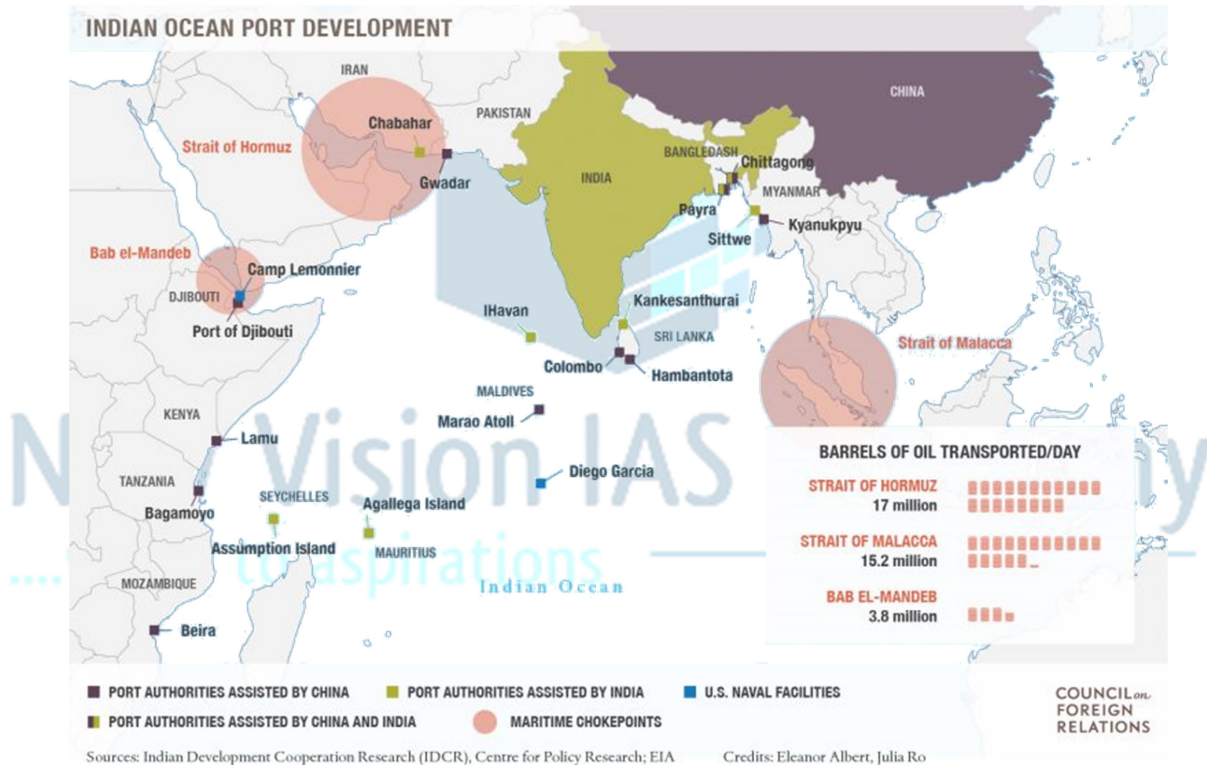
1. is the international agreement/ treaty that provides a regulatory framework for the use of the world's seas and oceans, to ensure the conservation and equitable usage of resources and the marine environment and to ensure the protection and preservation of the living resources of the sea.
2. 167 countries plus the UN Observer state Palestine, as well as the Cook Islands, Niue and the European

Union have joined in the Convention

3. UN has no direct operational role in the implementation of the Convention

4. the convention gives a clear definition on Internal Waters, Territorial Waters, Archipelagic Waters, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, and Continental Shelf

5. According to UNCLOS, Landlocked states are given a right of access to and from the sea, without taxation of traffic through transit states.



Geopolitics

- is the study of the effects of Earth's geography (human and physical) on politics and international relations
- Geopolitics focuses on political power linked to geographic space
- geopolitics is a method of studying foreign policy to understand, explain and predict international political behavior through geographical variables. These include area studies, climate, topography, demography, natural resources.
- Current Trends in Geopolitics of the World
- Rise of Asia, the Industrial Revolution accompanied by European naval expansion and colonialism contributed to the rise of the West, and now the balance is being restored aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis is the rise of Asia.
- Asian countries have also demonstrated greater agility in tackling the pandemic compared to the United States and Europe.
- Consequently, Asian economies will recover faster than those in the West.
- Decline of the US+ Weakening unity of the EU
- +Rise of china+ Failure of multinational institutions+ Instability in west Asia.