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2. India and UNO
3. Security & Challenges

Books for Reference:

1. **B.N.Pandey** : South and East Asia (1945-1979) Prob
2. **Pramod K Mishra** : South Asia in International politics
3. **B.R.Nanda** : India's Foreign Policy the Nehru (New
4. **Rajjayan** : History of Tamilnadu
5. **U.R.Ghai** : Foreign policy of India

UNIT – IV

TOPIC-1

INDIA AND MYANMAR

Background of India Myanmar Relations

1. India-Myanmar relations are rooted in shared historical, ethnic, cultural, and religious ties. As the land of Lord Buddha, India is a country of pilgrimage for the people of Myanmar. India and Myanmar relations have stood the test of time. The geographical proximity of the two countries has helped develop and sustain cordial relations and facilitated people-to-people contact. India and Myanmar share a long land border of over 1600 km and a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal. A large population of Indian origin (according to some estimates about 2.5 million) lives in Myanmar.
2. India and Myanmar signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1951. The visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987 laid the foundations for a stronger relationship between India and Myanmar. A number of agreements enhancing bilateral Cooperation have been signed between the two countries. Institutional mechanisms for facilitating regular dialogue on a range of issues of bilateral interest have also been established.
3. During 2002, the Indian Consulate General in Mandalay was re-opened and the Consulate General of Myanmar was set up in Kolkata. Following the cataclysmic cyclone ‘Nargis’ which hit Myanmar in May 2008, India responded immediately with relief materials and offers of assistance. India also provided assistance of US \$1 million for humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in the areas affected by the severe earthquake in Shan State in March 2011.

Why is Myanmar important to India?

1. Myanmar is important to India from a geopolitical point of view as it geographically stands at the crossroads of India-Southeast relations. Myanmar is the only Southeast Asian country that shares a land border with northeastern India, stretching some 1,624 kilometers. The neighbors also share a 725-km maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

2. Being the only country that sits at the intersection of India's "Neighborhood First" policy and its "Look East" policy, Myanmar is an essential element in India's practice of regional diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific and serves as a land bridge to connect South Asia and Southeast Asia. In recognition of this importance, Myanmar was given the status of observer in SAARC in August 2008.
3. It is therefore in India's interest to see Myanmar prevail as a stable and autonomous country, thereby making possible greater bilateral engagement in India-Myanmar relations.
4. **The 5 B's** : A bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia, Myanmar has loomed large on India's diplomatic horizon. Blending business, culture, and diplomacy, there is a strong connection between the two countries. Buddhism, Business, Bollywood, Bharathanatyam, and Burma teak— these are the five Bs that frame India-Myanmar relations in the popular imagination. Moving beyond this rich configuration, the relations are now acquiring greater economic weight and strategic orientation. The talks in Nay Pyi Taw, the new capital of Myanmar, has set the stage for Prime Minister Modi's visit to the Southeast Asian country in November for the INDIA- ASEAN summit and East Asia Summit. The importance of Myanmar for India is all-too-obvious: India and Myanmar share a long land border of over 1600 km and a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

Cooperation between India and Myanmar

Myanmar became a member of ASEAN in July 1997. As the only ASEAN country which shares a land border with India, Myanmar is a bridge between India and ASEAN. A few proposals for cooperation have been implemented and some are under discussions with Myanmar within the framework of ASEAN'S IAI program.

BIMSTEC : Myanmar became a member of BIMSTEC in December 1997. Myanmar is a signatory to the BIMSTEC Free Trade Agreement. Myanmar is the lead country for the energy sector. Myanmar trades mostly with Thailand and India in the BIMSTEC region. Myanmar's major exports to India are agricultural products like beans, pulses and maize and forest products such as teak and hardwoods. Its imports from India include chemical products, pharmaceuticals, electrical appliances, and transport equipment. The 13th BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting was held in Myanmar in January 2011.

Mekong Ganga Cooperation : Myanmar has been a member of the Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) since its inception in November 2000. MGC is an initiative by six countries – India and five ASEAN countries namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam – for cooperation in the fields of tourism, education, culture, transport, and communication. The chairmanship of MGC is assumed by member countries in alphabetical order.

UNIT-IV

TOPIC-2

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the **SAARC Charter** in Dhaka on 8 December 1985.

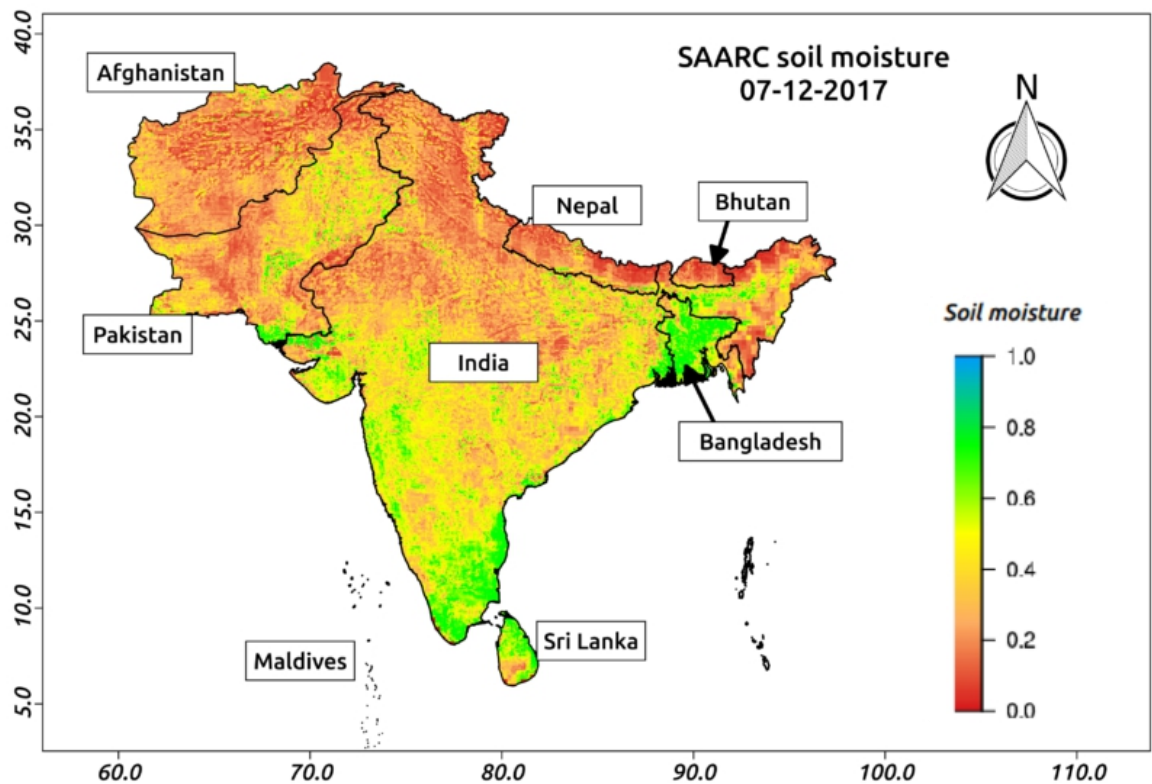
- The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first raised in November 1980. After consultations, the foreign secretaries of the seven founding countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.
 - Afghanistan became the newest member of SAARC at the 13th annual summit in 2005.
 - The **Headquarters and Secretariat** of the Association are at **Kathmandu, Nepal**.

Principles

- Cooperation within the framework of the SAARC shall be based on:
 - Respect for the principles of **sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference** in the internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit.
 - Such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them.
 - Such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

Members of SAARC

- SAARC comprises of eight member States:



- Afghanistan
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Maldives
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
- There are currently nine Observers to SAARC, namely: (i) Australia; (ii) China; (iii) the European Union; (iv) Iran; (v) Japan; (vi) the Republic of Korea; (vii) Mauritius; (viii) Myanmar; and (ix) the United States of America.

Areas of Cooperation

- Human Resource Development and Tourism
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Environment, Natural Disasters and Biotechnology
- Economic, Trade and Finance
- Social Affairs

- Information and Poverty Alleviation
- Energy, Transport, Science and Technology
- Education, Security and Culture and Others

The Objectives of the SAARC

- To **promote the welfare** of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
- To **accelerate economic growth**, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials.
- To **promote and strengthen collective self-reliance** among the countries of South Asia.
- To **contribute to mutual trust**, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems..
- To **promote active collaboration** and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.
- **To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.**
- To **strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums** on matters of common interests; and
- To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Principal Organs

- **Meeting of Heads of State or Government**
 - Meetings are held at the Summit level, usually on an annual basis.
- **Standing Committee of Foreign Secretaries**
 - The Committee provides overall monitoring and coordination, determines priorities, mobilizes resources, and approves projects and financing.
- **Secretariat**
 - The SAARC Secretariat was established in Kathmandu on 16 January 1987. Its role is to coordinate and monitor the implementation of SAARC activities, service the meetings of the association and serve as a channel of communication between SAARC and other international organizations.
 - The Secretariat comprises the secretary-general, seven directors, and the general services staff. The secretary-general is appointed by the Council of Ministers on the principle of rotation, for a non-renewable tenure of three years.

SAARC Specialized Bodies

- **SAARC Development Fund (SDF):** Its primary objective is funding of project-based collaboration in social sectors such as poverty alleviation, development, etc.

- SDF is governed by a Board consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Finance of the Member States. The Governing Council of SDF (Finance Ministers of MSs) oversees the functioning of the Board.
- **South Asian University**
 - **South Asian University (SAU)** is an international university, located in India. Degrees and Certificates awarded by the SAU are at par with the respective Degrees and Certificates awarded by the National Universities/ Institutions.
- **South Asian Regional Standards Organization**
 - **South Asian Regional Standards Organization (SARSO)** has its Secretariat at **Dhaka, Bangladesh**.
 - It was established **to achieve and enhance coordination and cooperation among SAARC member states** in the fields of standardization and conformity assessment and is aimed to develop harmonized Standards for the region to facilitate intra-regional trade and to have access in the global market.
- **SAARC Arbitration Council**
 - It is an **inter-governmental body** having its office in **Pakistan** is mandated to provide a legal framework/forum within the region for fair and efficient settlement of commercial, industrial, trade, banking, investment and such other disputes, as may be referred to it by the member states and their people.

SAARC and its Importance

- **SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 3.8% (US\$2.9 trillion) of the global economy.**
- **Creating synergies:** It is the world's most densely populated region and one of the most fertile areas. SAARC countries have common tradition, dress, food and culture and political aspects thereby synergizing their actions.
- **Common solutions:** All the SAARC countries have common problems and issues like poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, natural disasters, internal conflicts, industrial and technological backwardness, low GDP and poor socio-economic condition and uplift their living standards thereby creating common areas of development and progress having common solutions.

SAARC Achievements

- **Free Trade Area (FTA):** SAARC is comparatively a new organization in the global arena. The member countries have established a **Free Trade Area (FTA)** which will increase their internal trade and lessen the trade gap of some states considerably.
- **SAPTA: South Asia Preferential Trading Agreement** for promoting trade amongst the member countries came into effect in 1995.

- **SAFTA: A Free Trade Agreement** confined to goods, but excluding all services like information technology. Agreement was signed to reduce customs duties of all traded goods to zero by the year 2016.
- **SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS):** SATIS is following the GATS-plus 'positive list' approach for trade in services liberalization.
- **SAARC University:** Establish a SAARC university in India, a food bank and also an energy reserve in Pakistan.

Significance for India

- **Neighbourhood first:** Primacy to the country's immediate neighbours.
- **Geostrategic significance:** Can counter China (OBOR initiative) through engaging Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka in development process and economic cooperation.
- **Regional stability:** SAARC can help in creation of mutual trust and peace within the region.
- **Global leadership role:** It offers India a platform to showcase its leadership in the region by taking up extra responsibilities.
- **Game changer for India's Act East Policy:** by linking South Asian economies with South East Asian will bring further economic integration and prosperity to India mainly in the Services Sector.

Challenges

- **Low frequency of meetings:** More engagement is required by the member states and instead of meeting biennial meetings should be held annually.
- **Broad area of cooperation** leads to diversion of energy and resources.
- **Limitation in SAFTA:** The implementation of SAFTA has not been satisfactory a Free Trade Agreement confined to goods, excluding all services like information technology.
- **Indo-Pak Relations:** Escalated tension and conflict between India and Pakistan have severely hampered the prospects of SAARC.

Way Forward

- In a region increasingly targeted by Chinese investment and loans, SAARC could be a common platform to demand more sustainable alternatives for development, or to oppose trade tariffs together, or to demand better terms for South Asian labour around the world.
- SAARC, as an organisation, reflects the South Asian identity of the countries, historically and contemporarily. This is a naturally made geographical identity. Equally, there is a cultural, linguistic, religious and culinary affinity that defines South Asia.
- The potential of organisation to maintain peace and stability in the region should be explored by all the member countries.
- SAARC should be allowed to progress naturally and the people of South Asia, who make up a quarter of the world's population should be offered more people-to-people contact.

UNIT-IV

TOPIC--3

IMPACT OF TERRORISM

TYPES OF TERRORISM IN INDIA

The terrorism in India is divided into four groups, which are Ethno-Nationalist terrorism, Religious terrorism, Left-wing terrorism, Narco Terrorism. Let's see every group in detail.

Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism

- In this form of terrorism, the focus is on emphasizing the views of one ethnic group against another and creating a separate State within India or in a neighbouring country.

Religious Terrorism

- As the name suggests this kind of terrorism focuses on creating conflicts about religions. Mumbai 26/11 terror attack in 2008 from an Islamic group in Pakistan is an example of religious terrorism in India.

Left-Wing Terrorism

- Left-wing terrorism focuses on overthrowing the conservative or capitalist systems and replace them with communist or socialist societies. Maoist violence in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are examples of left-wing terrorism in India.

Narco - Terrorism

- This type of terrorism focuses on creating illegal narcotics traffic zones. Drug violence in northwest India is an example of Narco-Terrorism in India.

Cyber Terrorism

- This type of terrorism takes place on the Internet. This type of terrorism, government websites are hacked, confidential information is accessed and leaked, government databases are accessed and modified etc

Impacts of Terrorism in India

Terrorism lives the long-lasting effect on any country. Following are the impacts or effects of terrorism in India.

Human Injuries, deaths, and Trauma

- The objective of the terrorists is to fulfil their goals by creating chaos and by killing people. They usually choose crowded places to attack so that they can hurt the maximum number of people. Terrorist attacks cause a huge number of deaths, injuries to victims and the post-traumatic stress happens in the victim's mind by witnessing such a terror.

Loss of Infrastructure

- Terrorists use explosives to destroy the places and that creates huge damage to the buildings and infrastructure. Such kind of terrorist attacks leaves a severe impact on the economy.

Economic Effects

- Terrorist attacks affect the reputation of any country. It discourages foreign investors from investing in businesses in India. The budget spent on defence and security purposes also increase. The tourism industry is also affected by the terrorist attacks as travellers feel unsafe in India.

Social and Political Instability

- Terrorist attacks leave long-lasting effects on people as well as the government. Political stability is hampered because of the chaos caused by the terrorist attack. People's minds are induced by the fear and unreliability of the government.

Terrorist Attacks in India

- There are so many incidents of terrorism have happened in India. Some of the well-known and infamous terrorist attacks are 1993 Bombay bombings, 26/11 terrorist attack in Mumbai, 2016 Uri attack, Mumbai train bombings in 2006, attack on Red Fort in 2000 and much more. The list can be seen here.

Global Terrorism

- Almost every country in the world has been affected by terrorism. Iraq, Syria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Nigeria are the countries which are the most affected by terrorism. The

terrorist organization ISIS is the reason behind the rising terrorism in the middle east regions. ISIS/ISIL, AL-QAEDA, Taliban, Boko Haram, Lashkar-E-Toiba, Naxalites these are some of the major terrorist organizations in the world.

- The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a report published annually which consists of a comprehensive summary of the key global trends and patterns in terrorism since 2000. According to the Global Terrorism Index, global terrorism is losing its power. The number of deaths caused by terrorist activities is decreasing from last two years. But the number of countries affected by terrorism is increased.