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## Emerging World Order

- ♦ **World Order:** Arrangement of power and authority that provides the framework for the conduct of diplomacy and world politics on a global scale.
- ♦ **Factors behind New World Order:** Decline of Post-War Multilateralism; '**Global Polycrisis**' & Instability; Rise of Regional & Agenda-Specific Alliances; Shift to Multipolarity; Strategic Self-Help.



## India's Role as a Global Peace Maker

- ♦ **India's Contributions to Promoting International Peace:** India's role in peacekeeping **E.g.**, Contributed > 2, 53, 000 troops, the largest number from any country; Cultural diplomacy ('Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'), ITEC, Induction of AU in G20.
- ♦ **Way Forward for peace-building**
  - » **5-S Approach (Samman, Samvaad, Sahyog, Shanti, Samridhi):** Embodies India's independent, dialogue-driven foreign policy.
  - » **Capacity Building:** Establish dedicated peace teams in MEA (similar to Norway's peace unit in Oslo).



## India and the Global South

- ♦ **Global South**, refers to **technically and socially less developed countries** which are located in Southern Hemisphere, primarily in **Africa, Asia, and Latin America**.
- ♦ **India's Initiatives showcasing advocacy for Global South:** Social Impact Fund, Global South Young Diplomat Forum, Induction of African Union into G20, Vision of Aarogya Maitri.



## Rise of Minilaterals

- ♦ Minilaterals **are informal and targeted grouping with fewer states (usually 3 or 4)** which intends to **address specific threat, contingency or security issue** sharing the **same interest for resolving it** within **a finite period of time**.
- ♦ **Benefits of Minilaterals for India:** Strategic Autonomy & Multi-Alignment (QUAD); **Voice of the Global South (IBSA)**; **Co-opting partners with similar interests (INSTC)**, etc.



## Rise in Nuclear Weapons Arsenal

- ♦ **India's Nuclear Arsenal Growth**
  - » **Warhead Increase:** From 164 (2023) to 172 (2024) — now holds a two-warhead edge over Pakistan.
  - » **Modernization Drive:** Part of a global trend where 9 nuclear-armed states are upgrading arsenals (e.g., new delivery systems).
- ♦ **Global Nuclear Landscape**
  - » **Total Warheads:** 12,121 worldwide, with 2,100 on high alert (ready for launch).





## Indian Diaspora

- ♦ The Indian **government does not have a specific definition** for diaspora, but it generally includes **Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), and Overseas Citizens of India (OCI)**.
  - » In 2015, **Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)** and **OCI cardholders** were merged into one category, **OCI**.
- ♦ India's engagement with its diaspora is characterized under the rubric of **4Cs - Care, Connect, Celebrate & Contribute**.
- ♦ Government Initiatives: Emigration Act (1983), e-Migrate System, Migration & Mobility Pacts, etc.



## India-Indo Pacific

- ♦ **Indo Pacific Definition:** We consider Indo-Pacific as a region that extends from the **Eastern shores of Africa** to the **Western shores of America**.
- ♦ **Trade & Energy:**
  - » **50% of global trade** and **40% of oil passes** through IP.
  - » India's **90% trade** and **80% critical freight** traverse the region.



## Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI)

- ♦ It is a **non-treaty-based voluntary arrangement** that promotes cooperation for a **free and open Indo-Pacific** and **the rules-based regional order**.
- ♦ **Philosophy:** Builds upon India's '**Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR)**' initiative of 2015.



## QUAD

- ♦ Quad is a **Plurilateral framework of maritime democracies** and a **Global Force for Good** that delivers real, positive, and enduring impact for the Indo-Pacific.
- ♦ **Members:** Australia, India, Japan, US (diplomatic partnership, not military alliance).
- ♦ **Purpose:** Promote an **open, stable Indo-Pacific**.
- ♦ **Focus Areas:** Health, climate, tech, space, infrastructure, cyber.



## AUKUS

- ♦ It's a **trilateral strategic defence alliance** between **Australia, the UK, and the US**.
- ♦ **AUKUS** serves as a **platform for advancing defence technologies**.
- ♦ **Pillars of AUKUS**
  - » **Pillar I:** UK & US assisting Australia in acquiring nuclear-powered submarine.
  - » **Pillar II:** Focuses on joint development of cyber capabilities, AI, etc.



## BRICS

- ♦ **Major Initiatives of BRICS:** BRICS countries institutionalized the **New Development Bank (NDB)** in 2014; Contingency Reserve Arrangement; BRICS R&D centre for vaccines; In 2022, trade between BRICS countries totaled some \$162 billion.



## SCO

### ◆ SCO's Role in Global Multilateralism

- » **Geopolitical Reach:** Covers 80% of Eurasia and 42% of the world's population.
- » **Economic Influence:** Contributes ~25% of global GDP.
- » **On the sidelines of SCO, 2024, External Affairs Minister reiterated** the three mutuals – **mutual respect, mutual sensitivity and mutual interests.**



## ASEAN

### ◆ Importance of ASEAN for India:

- » **India's 4th largest trading partner** (Bilateral trade: \$122.67B during 2023–24).
- » **Indo-Pacific strategy:** ASEAN centrality in India's 'Act East' policy and stability in India's east (e.g., Myanmar).
- » **Connectivity with North East:** Example: Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project.
- » **Secure critical maritime routes:** Including the Malacca Strait.



## BIMSTEC

- ◆ **Genesis:** Formed in **1997** via the **Bangkok Declaration** with original **4 Members** as **BIST-EC** (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand).
- ◆ **Secretariat:** Dhaka, Bangladesh
- ◆ **Objective:** Promote **economic development, social progress, and regional peace** in **Bay of Bengal** region.
- ◆ **7 Priority Areas/Pillars** (led by each Member): **E.g. Security pillar is led by India.**



## India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor

- ◆ Established through a MoU at the **2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi.**
- ◆ Aims to develop **multi-modal connectivity infrastructure.**
- ◆ **Consists of two corridors:** Eastern (India to Gulf) and Northern (Gulf to Europe).
- ◆ Part of the **Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)**, a counter to China's BRI.



## G20

- ◆ Founded in **1999**, following the **Asian financial crisis.**
- ◆ **Annual summit:** G20 Summit held **annually**, under the **leadership of a rotating Presidency.**
- ◆ **About G20 Rio de Janeiro**
  - » Historic first inclusion of African Union (AU) as full member.
  - » **Third consecutive Global South host:** Brazil (2024), following Indonesia (2022) and India (2023).



## NATO

- ◆ NATO committed to **investing 5% of GDP in defence**, a significant jump from **previous 2% commitment.**
  - » **3.5% to core defence requirements** (e.g., procurement, etc.)
  - » **1.5% for defence- and security-related investments** (e.g., infrastructure, defence industry).



## India- China

### ♦ South China sea tensions

- » China claims almost the entire SCS based on historical rights dating back to the Western Han dynasty (1992 claim; marked by “nine-dash line”).
- » **Global Trade:** 1/3 of global maritime trade transits through the SCS (3.5 million sq km); 40% of globally traded petroleum products move via this route.
- » **Geostrategic Route:** Connects Pacific and Indian Oceans via Malacca Strait—crucial for global shipping lanes.
- » **Chinese Militarization:**
  - ♦ **Building of Artificial Island (2013–15):** ~3,000 acres developed on seven reefs in the Spratly Islands.
  - ♦ Full militarization of three islands.



## CPEC

- ♦ CPEC is a **3,000-km-long corridor** of infrastructure projects connecting **China's Xinjiang province** to the **Gwadar Port** in Balochistan, Pakistan.
- ♦ It is a **flagship project** under the **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, launched by China in 2015.
- ♦ CPEC passes through Pakistan occupied Kashmir (**PoK**) without India's consent.



## Indus Water Treaty

- ♦ **The term 'abeyance'** refers to a state of temporary disuse or suspension, but it is **not a legally recognized concept** under international treaty law.
- ♦ **Neither IWT** nor the **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 (VLC)** provides 'abeyance' as a basis for halting or suspending treaty obligations.
- ♦ **Signed:** 1960 by **India & Pakistan**, with **World Bank** as signatory.
- ♦ **Objective:** Share **Indus River system** waters.



## Shimla Agreement

- ♦ **Background** Signed in **1972** after **India–Pakistan 1971 War**, which led to the creation of **Bangladesh**.
- ♦ **Key Provisions of the Shimla Agreement**
  - » **United Nations Charter** shall govern the relations between the two countries.
  - » Settle differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon.
  - » The agreement converted the **1971 ceasefire** line into **the LoC**.
  - » Both sides pledged to respect each **other's sovereignty, territorial integrity**, and **political independence**



## India-Sri Lanka

- ♦ India extended **\$4 billion aid**.
- ♦ India's early assurance enabled **\$2.9 bn IMF package (2023)**.
- ♦ India is the largest trade partner and top **FDI contributor**.



## India-Afghanistan

- India has **not officially recognized Taliban**.
- Trade and commerce** between both countries is ongoing, including through the **Chabahar port**.
- The Salma Dam** for agriculture, **Zaranj-Delaram Highway** for trade, transmission projects for electricity, **Indian Embassy Complex**.



## India-Bangladesh

- India formally revoked transshipment facility for Bangladesh exports from India.
- Trade reached \$18 billion in 2021-22**, making Bangladesh 4th-largest export destination for India and India is Bangladesh's **largest trading partner** in South Asia.
- Bangladesh is a part of **BBIN**.
- Bangladesh's crackdown on Indian insurgent groups since 2009, effectively halting cross border insurgency.



## India-Maldives

- Act as **'toll gate'** western and **eastern Indian Ocean chokepoints**.
- Maldives** lies along **SLOCs**
- Ensure IOR Navigation freedom.
- Maldives location makes it a **strategic counterweight to China's expanding presence** in the IOR.



## India-Bhutan

- Robust Political Friendship**: Founded on the Treaty of Friendship.
- India supports Bhutan's 13th Five Year Plan (2024-29)**.
- BRO built most of Bhutan's roads under **Project 'DANTAK'**.



## Indian Ocean Region

- Economic**: Handles **1/3rd bulk cargo, 2/3rd oil shipments** globally.
- Geostrategic**: Central location controls **maritime chokepoints (SLOCs)**.
- Naval Strength**: Anti-piracy ops (Gulf of Aden), **Malabar exercises** (US, Japan, Australia).
- Defence Diplomacy**: Operates **Sittwe Port (Myanmar)**.
- Coastal radars in **Mauritius, Sri Lanka**.
- Minilaterals**: **Colombo Security Conclave**.



## India-West Asia

- 4th largest crude; 2nd largest LNG & LPG Provider**.
- Trade Relations**: Bilateral **\$85 bn**; UAE is the **3rd largest**.
- Remittances account for **19.2% of the total**.



## India-Japan

- ♦ **Japan's 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' (FOIP)** strategy.
- ♦ Both converge at the **Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC)** initiative.
- ♦ **Cooperation in Science & Technology missions:** E.g., Lunar Polar Exploration Mission (LUPEX).
- ♦ **Infrastructural development:** E.g., **Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project.**
- ♦ **Foreign Investment:** Target of 5 trillion-yen investment in India (2022-2027).



## India's Act East Policy

- ♦ **Look East Policy** solely focused on ASEAN; **AEP** focused on Indo-Pacific Region.
- ♦ **AEP in Action:**
  - » Partnership with **ASEAN, BIMSTEC, IORA**, etc
  - » Growing Institutional Collaboration: **India joined IPEF, SCRI**, etc.



## India-Africa

- ♦ India is **Africa's 4th largest trading partner**, with **\$85 billion in bilateral trade** and **\$75 billion in investments** (India was the **third-largest investor in Africa** by capital in 2022).
- ♦ **Development in Africa:** India Provides a **\$12 billion concessional credit.**
- ♦ India advocated for **African Union's permanent G20 membership** during India's presidency.



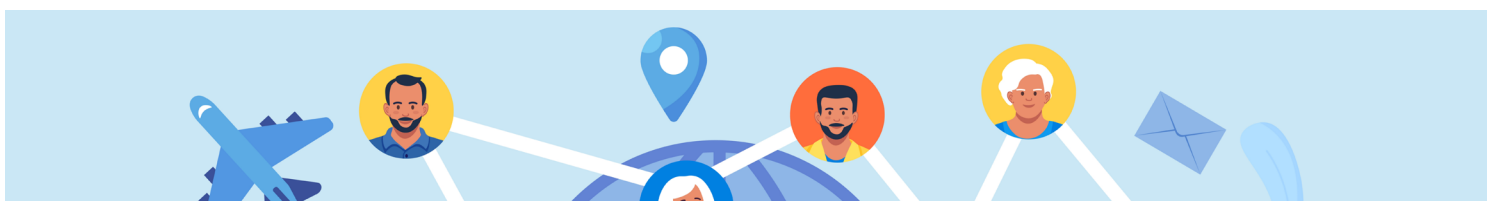
## India-U.S.A

- ♦ **Significance of a Robust India-US Relationship**
  - » **Defence:** Signed Security of Supplies Arrangement (SoSA).
  - » **Science and technology:** Launched iCET (2023).
  - » **Countering Terrorism:** US extradited of 26/11 accused Tahawwur Rana to India.
  - » **Industry: Autonomous Systems Industry Alliance (ASIA)** announced in 2025.
  - » **Culture:** First ever 'Cultural Property Agreement' signed on the side-lines of the 46th World Heritage Committee.



## India-France

- ♦ **France is India's 2nd largest arms supplier (33% share, SIPRI).**
- ♦ **Joint exercises:** VARUNA (naval), FRINJEX (army), and multilateral drills (La Perouse, ORION).
- ♦ **FRIND-X (France-India Defence Startup Excellence)** launched.
- ♦ **FDI:** France invested \$660 million (2022-23). Airbus-Tata to manufacture helicopters; Akasa Air-CFM deal for 300+ LEAP engines.





## India-Russia

- ◆ Set the **bilateral trade target** of **USD 100 billion by 2030**.
- ◆ Promote **bilateral settlement system** using national currencies.
- ◆ **Russia is India's top military supplier** accounting for 36% of total defense imports.
- ◆ **Russia became India's top crude oil supplier**.



## International Humanitarian Law

- ◆ **Important Principles of IHL**
  - » **Principle of distinction:** Distinguish at all times between civilians & combatants.
  - » **Principle of proportionality:** Requires parties to anticipate incidental harm provided that they are reasonably foreseeable.
  - » **Principle of precaution:** Requires parties to an armed conflict to take constant care to spare the civilian population.



## United Nation Security Council

- ◆ UNSC was established by the **UN Charter in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the UN**. Its primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security.
- ◆ The council has **5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members** elected for a two-year term.
- ◆ **India is a founding member of UN** and has served as a non-permanent member of UNSC **for 8 terms**.



## UN Peacekeeping

- ◆ **India's Contribution to UN Peacekeeping**
  - » India has contributed services of **approximately 287,000** troops to peacekeeping missions.
  - » First country to contribute to the **Trust Fund on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**, set up in 2016.
  - » Launched the '**Group of Friends**' to promote accountability for crimes against peacekeepers.
  - » Promoted the role of **women peacekeepers in countries such as Congo, Liberia, South Sudan, and Haiti**.
  - » Established the Centre for **UN Peacekeeping (CUNPK)** by the Indian Army to train over 12,000 troops per year.



## The International Criminal Court (ICC)

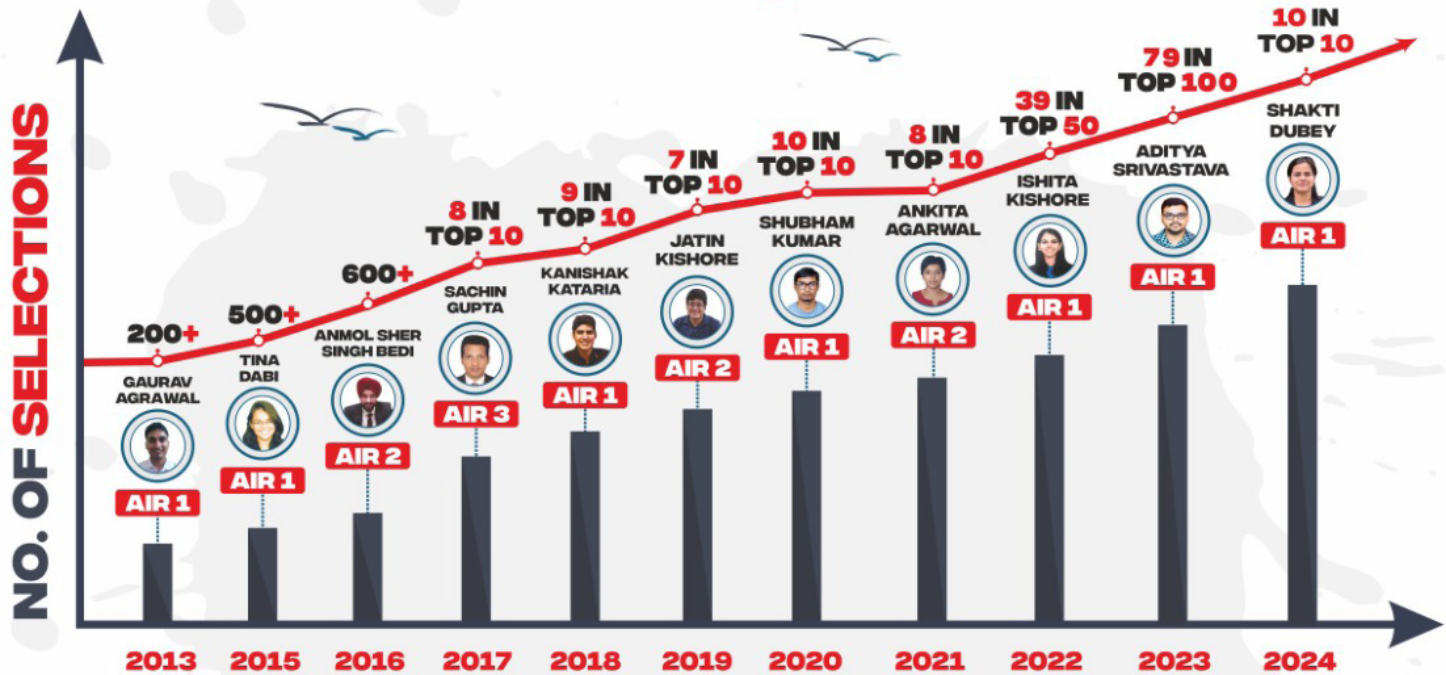
- ◆ **4 categories of Crime under ICC**
  - » **Genocide**
  - » **Crimes against humanity**
  - » **War crimes**
  - » **Crimes of aggression**



## Commonwealth

- ◆ **The British Commonwealth** of Nations began in **1926** when Britain and its Dominions agreed to **be equal members** under the British Crown, without UK rule.
- ◆ **In 1947**, India sought independence but wanted to remain in the Commonwealth as a republic.
- ◆ **Commonwealth Represents:** 14.5 trillion economy; 32% of World Population; More than 60% of population aged 29 or under.

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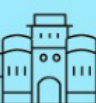
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