



# KAS

**Kerala Public Service Commission**

**Paper 2 – Volume 4**

IR, S&T & Environment



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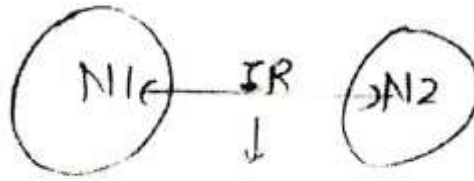
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# **International Relation**



## International Relation



- Economic, energy security (trade and commerce).
- Cultural, historical (Ex. Buddhism, Mansarovar yatra).
- Sharing of natural resources.



- Global governance – Climate change, terrorism, alienation of poverty implementation of SDG.

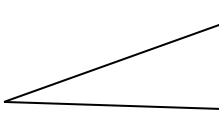
### **ON – WTO**

IR is the way in which two or more nations interact with and regard each other especially in context of political, economic or cultural relationship.

### **Why IR?**

- Trade and Commerce.
- Maintaining peace and harmony.
- To maintain cultural and historical aspect.
- Effective utilization of shared natural resources Without conflicts.
- Global governance.
- National Interest.

## TERMS

Sovereign State -  Territoriality –Particular marked area/territory.  
Sovereignty –Without any internal and external pressure.

**Power** – imposing will balance of power.

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

**NITI Aayog action plan** – Preserve culture,  
Modernize museums,  
Create cultural center in diff. countries.

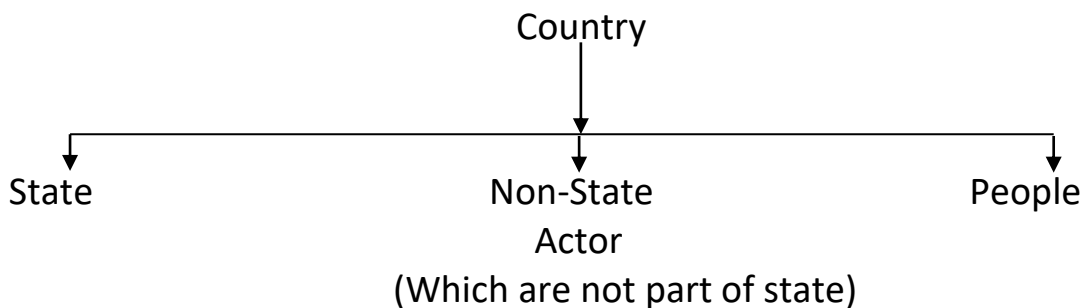
**Hard Power** – using economic power and military might

 Imposing will - coercive

**Soft State**: - attitude of state government

Lenient towards problems – poverty, tourism,  
internal security

**Diplomacy**: - managing international relation – How?



- Track – 1 diplomacy – relation between government of two nations.
- T-2 diplomacy – non – state actors are participating.
- T-1.5 diplomacy – both are working interacting like in climate change.
- T-3 diplomacy – people-to-people contact.
- Multi–track diplomacy – when all these tracks are interacting simultaneously.
- (T1+T2+T3+T-1.5)

### **Deterrence** – Threat

Helps in promoting harmony and peace in region.

### **Sovereign State**

A sovereign state has two major attributes –

- Territoriality – Every state has definite territory over which its role authority prevails.
- Sovereignty – State exercises complete and unrestrained authority.

### **Balance of Power**

It is process of matching power of some nation against those of other nation so that there is no up have or choose in relation power in Asia region.

### **Soft power**

It is ability of nation to shape preferences of others through appeal and attraction. A defining feature of soft power is that it is non – coercive.

Example- Yoga, Bollywood etc.

### **Hard Power**

It is used to define a country or pol. body's activity to use economic power or military strength to influence other nation's behavior or decisions.

### **Diplomacies**

- It refers to act of managing IR.
- T-1 diplomacy – official government diplomacy whereby comm. In addition, interaction is in between government
- T-2 diplomacy – unofficial interaction & intervention of non-state actors.
- T-1.5 diplomacy – It defines situation where both co-operate.



## **Soft State**

It means lenient attitude of state towards social deviance. Soft states do not take hard decisions even if situation demands. This weakness capacity of state in enforcing rule of law.

As per many international expert – India is moving away from its identity of soft state. It has taken tough decision in various issues like internal security, terrorism etc.

## **Deterrence**

Use of threat to inflict great harm in event of military attack.

## **Zero sum game**

It is representation of situation in which each participant gain or loss of utility is exactly balanced by losses or gains of utility of other participant. If total gains of participants are added up & total losses are subtracted they will sum to zero.

## **Variable sum game**

In this, sum of all players pay off differ depending on strategy they utilize.

Q. What is soft state?

- a. State, which is vulnerable to external action.
- b. State whose currency is not stable.
- c. State bound by external aggression.
- d. NOTA.

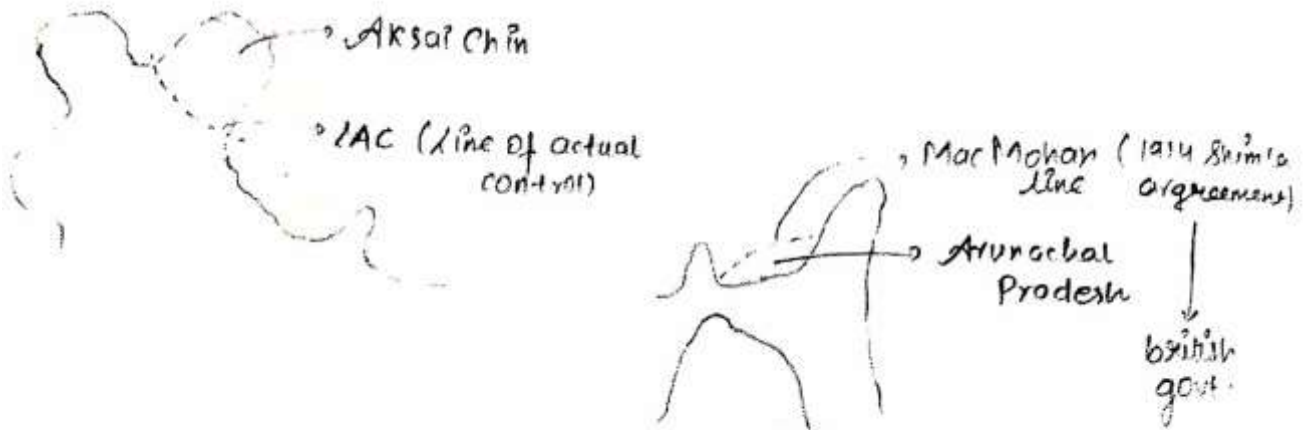
Q. Which of the following is used by nation as component of hard power?

- (a) Cultural
- (b) Political
- (c) Economic incentives
- (d) Technological

Q. To make 21st century as century of Asia, India and China need not to take their relation as zero sum game but as variable sum game?

Ans. India and China both are rising power of 21<sup>st</sup> century and thus competing among themselves. However, to maintain harmony and peace in the region, it is necessary that India and china must take their relation as variable sum game for both rising power, there is enough space for resources in the region like Indian Ocean region. It will help in balancing of power in region also. If they indulge in.

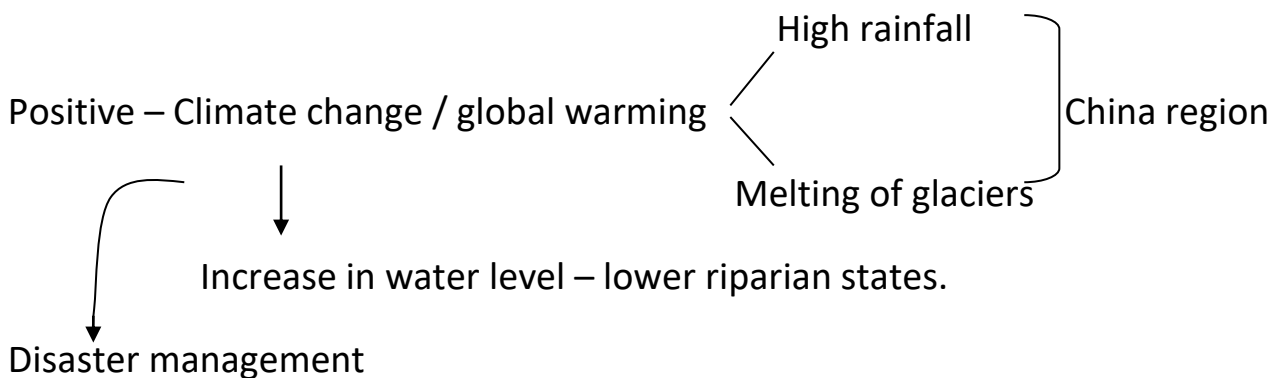
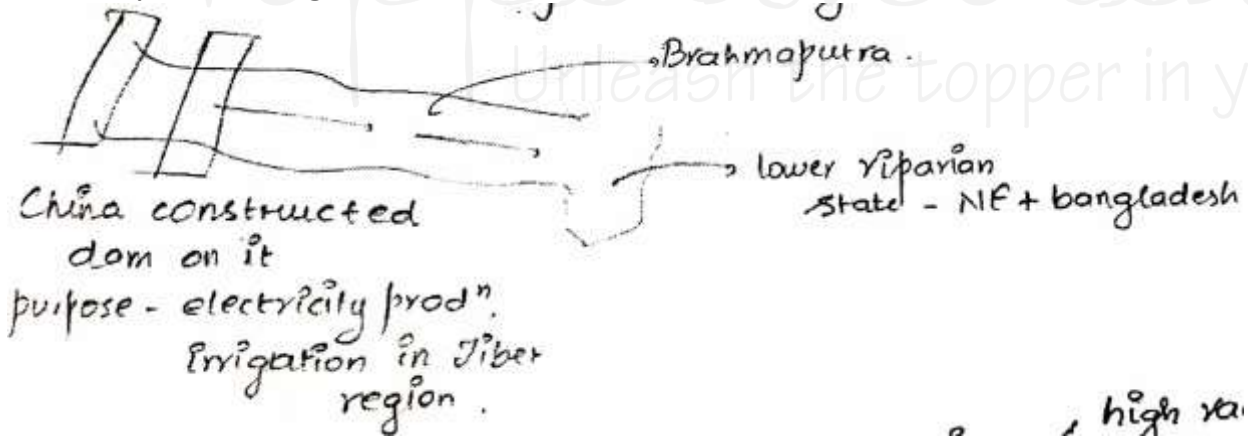
## INDIA – CHINA Border issue



China – want to construct dam  
On Mekong river (Arunachal Pradesh)

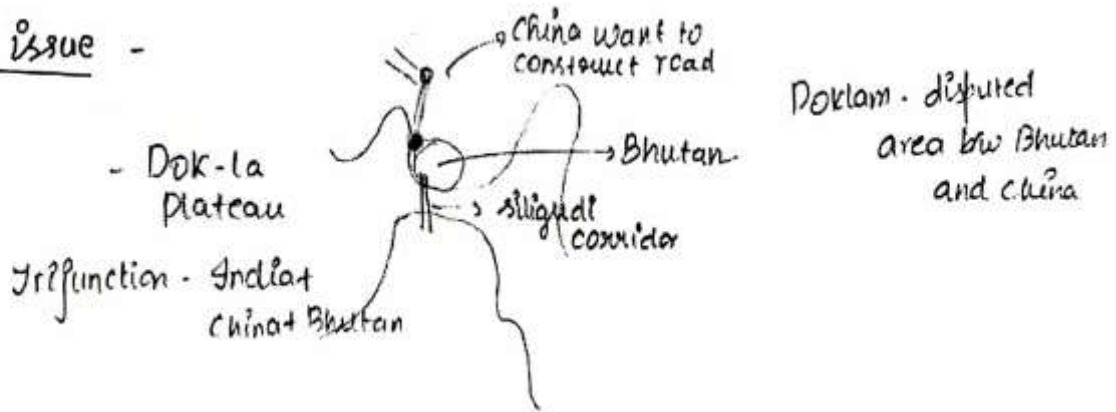
### Hydro – Diplomacy – water issue

India – rivers like Sutlej, Indus.  
Brahmaputra – originate from Tibet-China.



## Doklam Issue –

### Doklam issue -



## India – Bhutan – 2007 agreement

(Can interfere in each other issue if sovereignty of any nation hampers.)

In Doklam issue – sovereign of Bhutan is hampering so by using 2007 agreement. India pushed back the army of china.

## INDIA - CHINA

Border dispute – Western sector

→ water sharing

Middle sector

→ one china policy

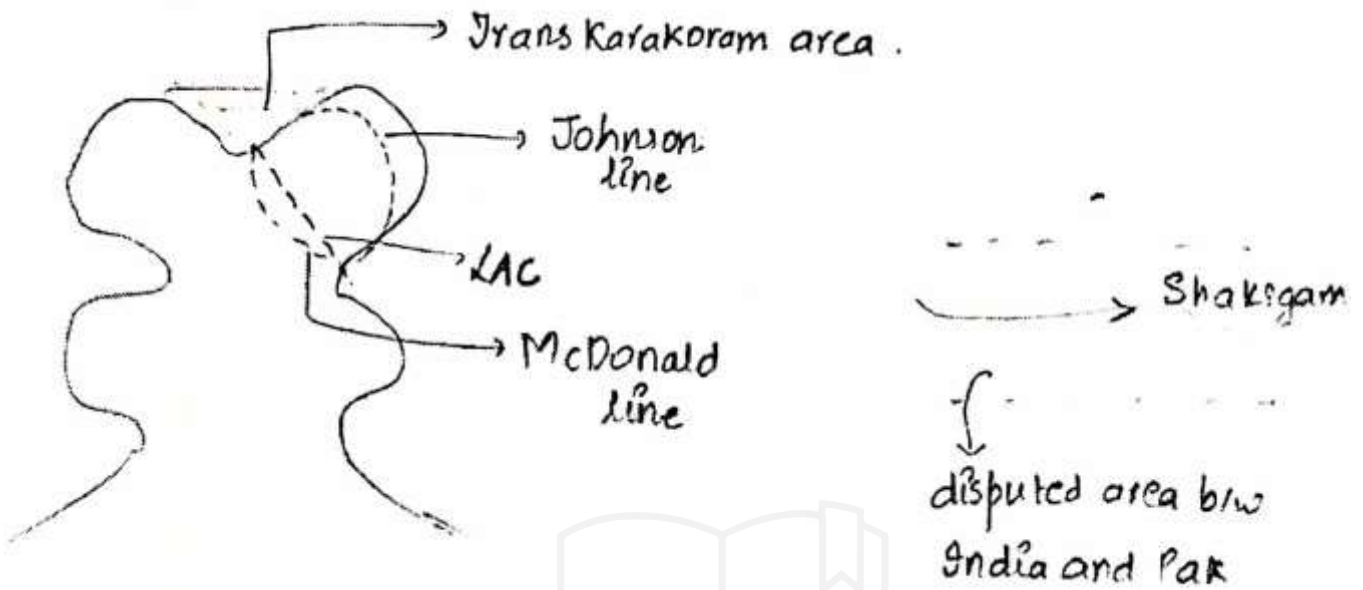
Eastern sector

→ one china principle

- String of pearls
- DBDR
- BCIM
- Economic relation

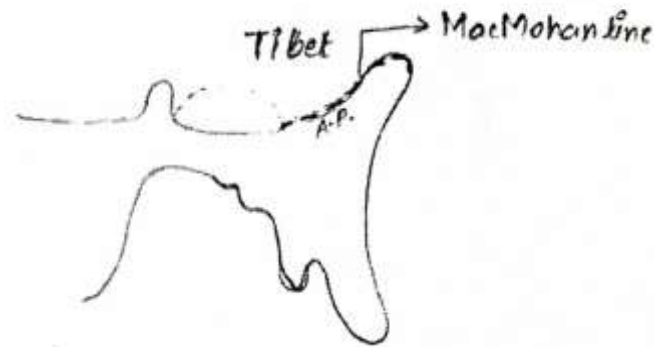
→ Differences – NSG  
UNSC 1267 resolution

## Border Dispute



- Western sector – Johnson line / McDonald line.
- Middle sector – Himachal / UK.
- Eastern sector – McMahan line.
- Trans – Karakoram area – Shaksgam River.
- China has not accepted Johnson line and proposed McDonald line.
- India consider Johnson line.
- If McDonald line is considered then Leh-Ladakh region will also be included in Aksai Chin.
- After 1962 India. China war, Pakistan gave the disputed area between Indian & Pakistan to China in 1963.
- China made this region as part of – Jiang province.

## Eastern Sector



- McMahon line – china is not accepting.
- 1914 – Shimla agreement – signed between British India & Tibet.
- China says it was not party in the agreement.
- Therefore, it will not accept this agreement.
- China – Tibet is extended to Tawang region of Arunachal Pradesh.

### **(Cultural and Historical Linkage)**

On 1 April 1950, India and China established diplomatic relation 2 countries also jointly signed panchsheel agreement in 1954. Relationship between India and China deteriorated after 1962 conflict.

Total disputed area between - 1,25,000 sqkm.

Area of Aksai chin, territories of HP and Uttarakhand & large part of AP.

## Western Sector

Along Ladakh border, India sticks mostly to boundary drawn by British civil servant W.H. Johnson in 1865, which showed Aksai chin as part of J & K.

Presently region is entirely administered by china as part of its XP-Jiang province. China acquired this region in 1962 war.

## Eastern Sector

- In NE India, India sticks to McMahon line. This is agreed representative of British Empire and Tibet at conference in Shimla in 1914.
- Chinese representative were present in conference but they did not agree to final detailed map.

- China claims that Tibet is not sovereign nation, thus, its approval has no legal standing.
- Beijing claims the Tawang region and other part of A.P as part of Tibet.
- India claims that AP is its geographical part and people of AP recognize themselves as Indian. Thus, there is no question of claim by China.

### **Trans – Karakoram Area**

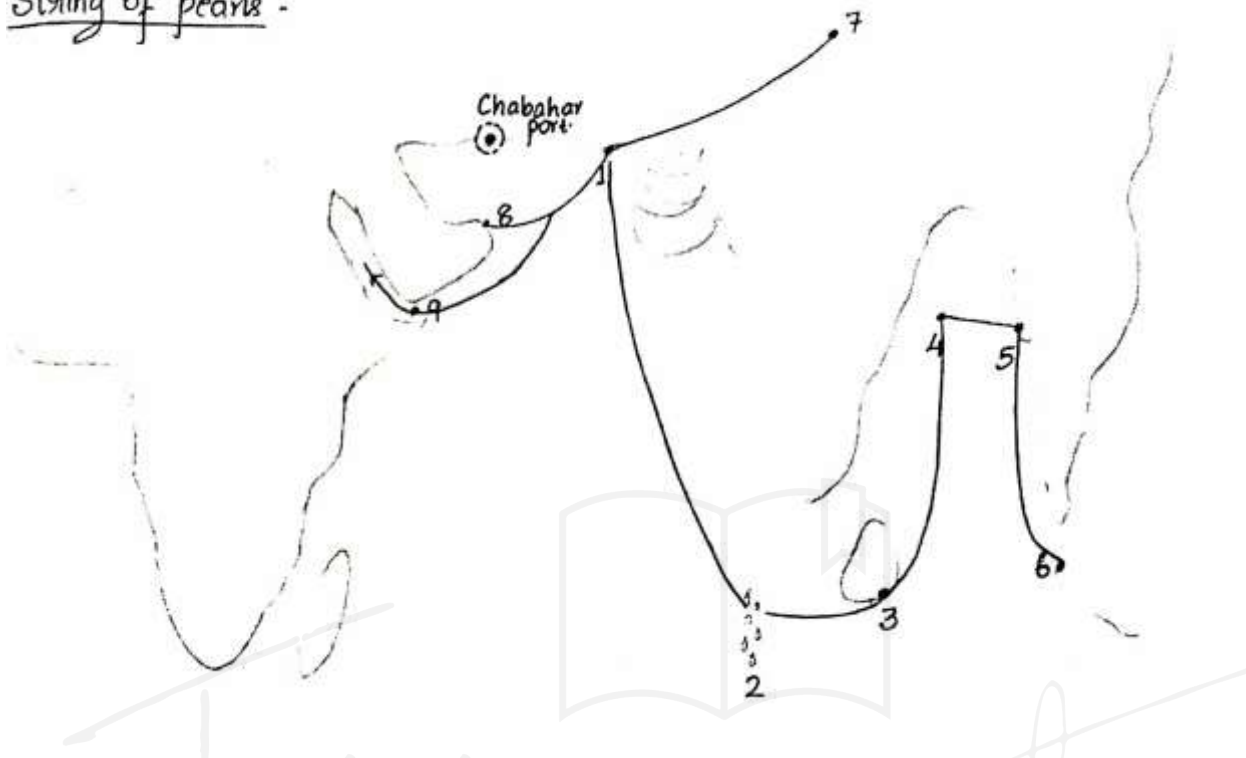
- It is an area of more than 9,900 kmsq. Along both sides of Shaksgam river and extending from Karakorum to Kunlun range. Region is entirely administered by china as part of X?-Jiang autonomous region.
- Pakistan claimed this region until 1963.
- It is still claimed by India as part of J & K. Pakistan gave up its claim under border agreement signed in 1963 with china.

### **Middle Sector**

- Middle sector along H.P. is almost settle with both sides not differing much. However, there are small territories in state of HP and Uttarakhand, which are, disputed both sides.
- To maintain its claim over disputed territories, China engages in certain activities as follows –
- China issues stapled visa to people from J & K and AP whereas it issues stamped visa to people of rest of the India.
- Chinese government has repeatedly shown resentment to visit of A.P. of India.
- Chinese government has repeatedly issued official statement against participation of AP in republic day parade.

## String of Pearls

String of pearls -



1. Gwadar Port
2. Maldives
3. Hambantota
4. Chittagong
5. Kyaukpyu
6. Malacca
7. Kashgar
8. Strait of Hormuz
9. Strait of Bab-et-Mandeb.

It is network of Chinese military and commercial facilities along major sea route China has also increased its presence in region of Indian Ocean.

Malabar exercise – India, Japan and USA:

- It extend from Chinese mainland to Africa.
- Sea routes run through important Maritime routes such as strait of mandeb, strait of Malacca, strait of Hormuz.
- At present, China established its presence in Myanmar, Bangladesh (Chittagong), Sri Lanka, Pakistan.

## Matter of concern

Chinese presence in Indian Ocean region will continuously challenge supremacy of Indian navy.

Most of the oil supplies of India come through Strait of Hormuz China already had presence in Gwadar port. Thus can easily disrupt oil supplies to India.

How India plans to counter this –

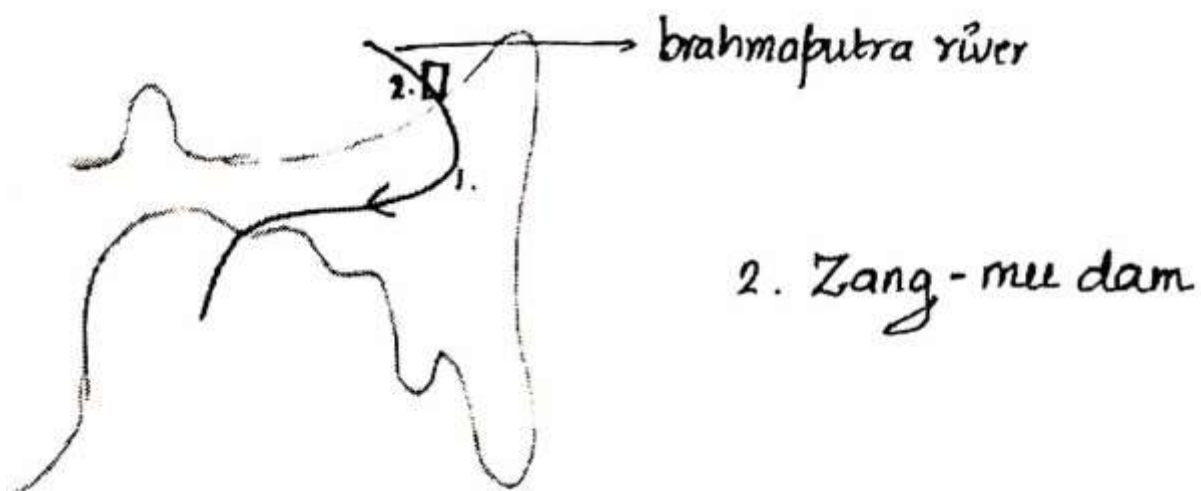
- India has taken contract for development of Chabahar port in Iran.

It is just 76 km away from Gwadar port. Thus, India would also be able to disrupt supply of China coming from Strait of Hormuz.

India is also engage in oil exploration in South China Sea On Behalf Of Vietnam.

- Large Part of China's trade passes through South China Sea. Thus, India's presence in South China Sea will be significant deterrence for China.
- Axis of democracy and Malabar exercise are initiative to enhance co-operation among democratic nation mainly between India, USA and Japan.

## Water Sharing



- There is not treaty like Indus treaty with China.
- India is lower riparian state and china is upper riparian state.
- China is under taking dam construction activity.



- Zang mu dam has already being constructed. Many others are either proposed or undergoing construction.
- India argued China might divert water through these dams.
- China claims it does not intend to do so. Moreover.
- Dams can be used to pressurize Indian government
- For Instance, during drought. China may block flow of river through dams, on contrary. It may increase flow of water during flood like conditions.

## **India and China – differences**

NSG - 48 Members

60% energy – coal / thermal.

3 % - Nuclear technology – Electricity

**Requirement** – Nuclear fuel + technology

**If India become member** – participate in decision-making.

**Challenge** – safety and maintenance of nuclear reactor skilled manpower.

**China's argument** – India is non – NPT member no special criteria for India.

## **UNSC – Resolution 1267**

- Azhar Masood – to be declared as terrorist.
- But china vetoed twice.

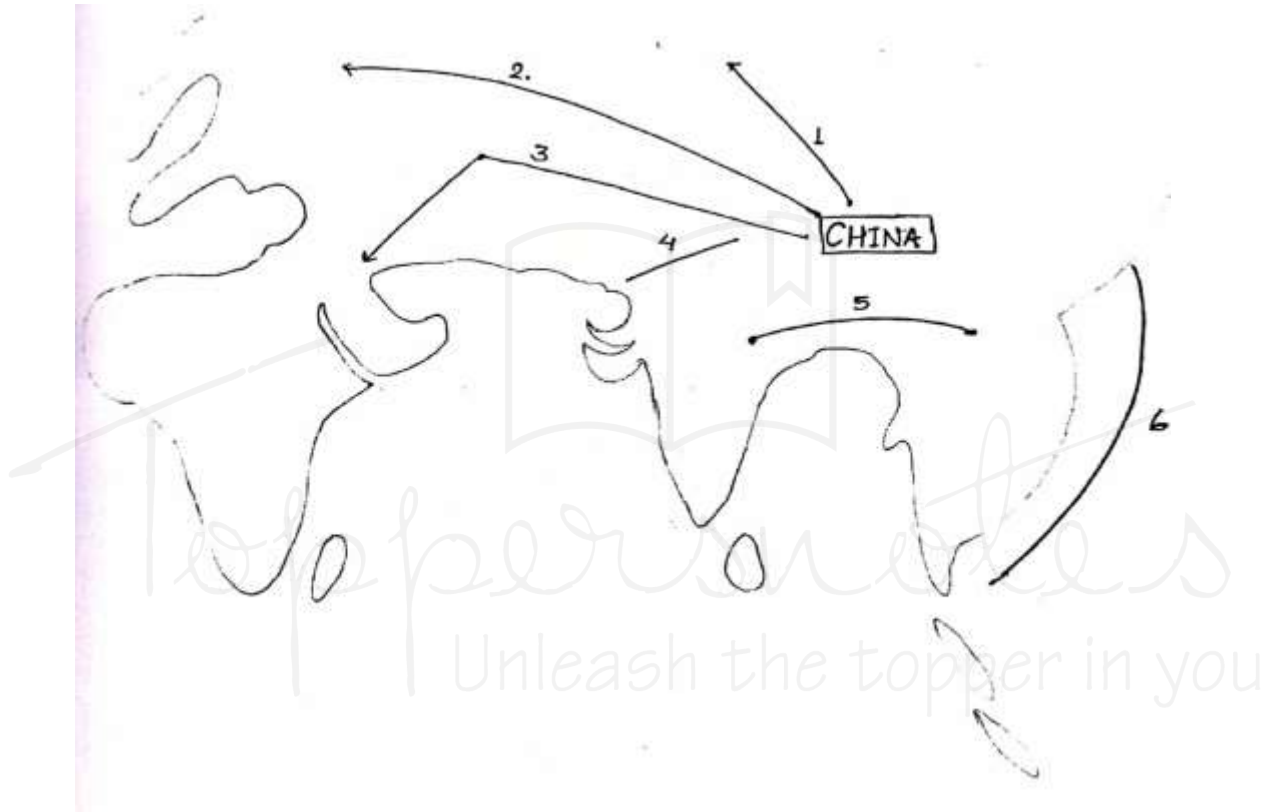
## **NSG**

- To be member of NSG, nation requires vote of all present 48 nations.
- China is not supporting India as member of NSG. China argues that India is not signatory to NPT, all other members of NSG are signatory to NPT.
- China further argues if non-NPT nations are made member of NSG then there should be particular criteria for admission & India should not be given unconditional favour.
- India is opposed to any such criteria because Pak, which is also seeking membership of NSG, may also be given membership along with India.
- China continues to veto India's attempt to list Masood Azhar and others emanating from Pakistan as designated terrorist in UNSC 1267 committee.

## UNSC 1267 Resolution

- UNSCR 1267 is resolution, which requires countries to immediately freeze funds. Financial assets or economic resources of individual and entities who are designated by UNSC based on such person/entity connection with terrorism and terrorist financing.
- UNSC 1267 committee adopts UNSC 1267 resolution.

## OBOR



1. Mongolia – Russia corridor
  2. Eurasia
  3. Central Asia and west Asia corridor
  4. China – Pakistan economic corridor
  5. BCIM corridor
  6. Indo China economic corridor
- China's economy – export oriented.
  - USA, Europe – started protectionist policy.
  - Therefore, China is exploring new market.
  - Internal – growth of middle class ↓

Dynamics of Consumption pattern changed.

## **China**

- Transformation/Challenge – Demographic, changes are required in some places.
- Basic infrastructure development.
- Belt and road initiative forum – Beijing.
- India skipped the meeting.
- India's argument – POK is disputed area & consent of India is required.
- After India, Bhutan was only country who did not participated in meeting.
- Arguments against → closing diplomatic channels.
- India's stand of SCO and AIIB gave sanction, India will have no option.
- OBOR initiative aims to connect Asia, Europe, Africa particularly developing East Asia economic circle at one end and developed European region at other end.
- The belt refers to Silk Road economic belt, which comprises 3 overland routes – Connecting China central Asia Russia and Europe.
- Connecting China with Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Sea through central and west Asia.
- Connecting China with SE Asia, South Asia and Indian Ocean.

OBOR refers to 21<sup>st</sup> century's Silk Road designed to push trade from China's coast to Europe through South China Sea & Indian ocean in one route and from china's coast 10 & China Sea to S. Pacific.

## **Why OBOR is so important For China**

Experts maintain that OBOR is China's strategy to begin 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of opening up. They say china needed another window to continue its economic expansion.

What change for China to adopt new technology?

China cut its GDP growth in 2016-17 to 6.5%, lowest in 25 yrs. With global slowdown. China needed new model of development. OBOR envisions large-scale infrastructure in China and OBOR linked countries which government hopes will keep economy of China ticking.

Shift in USA policy after Trump's victory and rise of protectionist policy in west has resulted in shrinking markets for Chinese products.

Experts also believe consumption in China has decreased with slower growth of middle class.

### What is needed for OBOR for getting going –

Several countries along Silk Road have not yet established market economic system and that domestic market need more regulations and infrastructure.

Railway highway and pipeline capacity along silk route has to be developed as to provide transport facility.

### Steps taken by China

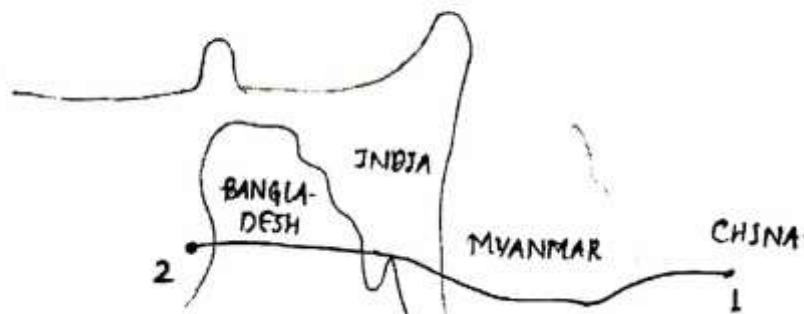
China has hosted BR forum in May 2017 at Beijing where high-level delegation gathered to discuss China's amb project.

India did not participate in forum.

BRI flagship project is CPEC which includes project in Gilgit, Balistan region passing through POK.

There is lack of transparency in China's agenda. New D believes BRI is not just an economic project but one that

BCIM -



1. Kunming
2. Kolkata

1980s - Kunming Initiative  
Now, BCIM .

1950s-Kunming initiative