



UGC-NET JUNE 2026 EXAM



DEFENCE & STRATEGIC STUDIES



TOPIC-WISE RAPID REVISION E-BOOK

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From the Editor's Desk

Dear Aspirants,

We are delighted to present the **Chapter-Wise Quick Revision Notes for Defence and Strategic Studies (Subject Code: 011)** for the **UGC-NET June 2026 Examination** in a renewed and enriched format. This edition has been prepared with a fresh outlook by bringing together contemporary defence developments, key theoretical aspects of the subject and important national and international defence events across a range of themes. The content has been carefully organised through a comprehensive analytical approach while maintaining a quick-revision format to support effective preparation and strengthen conceptual understanding.

For the preparation above Chapter-Wise Quick Revision Notes, we have relied on a wide range of authentic and credible sources. These include official press releases issued by various departments of the Government of India, such as the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, and Ministry of Science and Technology. We have also referred to primary reports and information published by the Press Information Bureau (PIB), Press Trust of India (PTI), News on Air and other reliable platforms. In addition, relevant inputs from websites related to various defence service examinations have been incorporated to enrich the content.

To make the material easy to understand, we have used simple, concise, and student-friendly language while including useful insights that may prove valuable from an examination perspective. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information presented. Nevertheless, if you notice any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in these revision notes, we would be grateful if you could share your feedback with us at contact@dgdss.in or contact us at **+91 77708 09100**. Your suggestions and observations will help us improve and further enhance future editions.

With the same hope and confidence that these revision notes have inspired in previous years, we dedicate this edition to all UGC-NET June 2026 aspirants. We sincerely believe that it will once again serve as a valuable companion in your academic journey and contribute meaningfully to your success.

With Best Wishes, Jai Hind

Date : **05th June 2026**



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“Transforming Aspirants into Scholars and Strategic Thinkers”

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Happy Learning...Jai Hind 

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Arms Control & Disarmament Efforts (1648-1945)

Disarmament Efforts	Detail Descriptions
Treaty of Westfalia (1648)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Treaty of Westfalia of 1648 was the first effort towards disarmament. Established a balance of power in Europe, aimed to prevent future large-scale wars.
Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the first systematic effort towards disarmament which was collectively accepted by Britain and USA. Rush-Bagot Agreement was agreed to demilitarize the Canada-USA frontier.
Saint Petersburg Treaty (1868)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It banned explosive projectiles under 400 grams. The agreement aimed to limit weapons causing unnecessary suffering, which later applied to dumdum bullets as well.
Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This conference was held in Washington from November 12, 1921 to February 6, 1922. Conference aimed at naval disarmament resulting in the Washington Naval Treaty, limiting naval armaments. The United States, despite not being a member of the League of Nations, also participated along with Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, China and Japan.
First Hague Conference (1899)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 was a significant diplomatic event aimed at promoting peace and disarmament among nations. First Hague Peace Conference banned the firing of air-launched weapons. Its done better work towards the reduction of arms for human welfare and world peace. While it did not result in extensive disarmament measures, it did lay the groundwork for future efforts in arms control and international law.
Second Hague Conference (1907)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meaningful effort for collective disarmament was made in the Second Hague Conference. In this conference, a proposal was brought to cut military expenditure.
Treaty of Versailles (1919)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Treaty of Versailles (1919) placed heavy disarmament restrictions on Germany, aimed at preventing them from ever again threatening the peace of Europe.
Permanent Consultative Commission (1920)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The League of Nations established a Permanent Consultative Commission in January 1920 to present disarmament proposals. Being a military organization, it could not seriously consider the problems of disarmament. Therefore, in November 1920, it was converted into a temporary mixed commission by including 6 civilian members.
Temporary Mixed Commission (1921)	<p>League of Nations established the Temporary Mixed Commission in 1921. This commission made 4 efforts which are as follows -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made an unsuccessful attempt to determine the ground forces as per the requirements. Apply the principles of the Washington Conference Treaty of 1922 to the powers that did not sign that treaty. Drafted its own aid treaty, which was an attempt to reduce armaments, but it was not accepted by the nations. Proposed imposing sanctions against the aggressor states through the Geneva Protocol, this was also not accepted.

Washington Naval Conference (1921-22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This conference was held in Washington from November 12, 1921 to February 6, 1922. The United States, despite not being a member of the League of Nations, also participated along with Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, China and Japan.
Preparatory Commission (1925)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This commission made following efforts toward the disarmament - Controlled the material budget of the land warfare, Control of the number of soldiers, The compulsory military service should be reduced, naval disarmament should be implemented, Air weapons should be controlled, Chemical and biological wars should be stopped and a permanent Disarmament Commission should be created.
Armistice Commission (1924)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the Temporary Mixed Commission ceased to function in 1924, the League of Nations established the Armistice Commission in its place. Its function was to prepare for the Disarmament Conference. This commission made no significant achievements in resolving disarmament differences until 1930.
Geneva Protocol (1925)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was signed in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1925 and came into effect in 1928. India joined on April 4, 1930. Also known as the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. The protocol prohibits the use of chemical and biological weapons in warfare but does not ban their development, production, or stockpiling.
Geneva Naval Conference (1927)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naval disarmament efforts after the Washington Naval Treaty. This conference was limited to discussions between USA, Japan and UK. France and Italy did not participate in it. Countries not consensus each other hence could be reached among themselves.
London Naval Conference (1930)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the failure of the Geneva Conference of 1927, the first London Naval Conference started on 21 January 1930. In this conference, all the countries were asked to reduce their naval power on the basis of equivalence. Italy considered reducing counterbalancing power with France, Japan with UK and USA. The five superpowers prohibited the construction of new battleships until 1936.
League of Nations Disarmament Conference (1932-1934)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The League of Nations Disarmament Conference, held from 1932 to 1934, was one of the most ambitious international efforts to achieve general disarmament between the two World Wars. It was attended by 61 states, most of which were members of the League of Nations, but the United States also participated in it. The conference addressed a wide range of disarmament issues, including the reduction of military budgets, limitations on the size and capabilities of armed forces, the prohibition of certain types of weapons, and the establishment of international controls and inspections to ensure compliance with disarmament agreements.
Second London Naval Conference (1935-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This conference started from December 9, 1935 and continued till March 25, 1936. All the superpowers participated in this conference. In this conference, Japan demanded to have a navy equal to that of UK and USA. Italy also demanded parity of naval power with France. Thus, Japan and Italy did not give any cooperation in this. France, UK and USA signed this treaty. But without the cooperation of Japan and Italy this conference was not very successful.

Arms Control & Disarmament Efforts (1925-2025)

Treaty Name	Sign on	Into Force	India's Status	Abbreviation	Member States	Other Details
Geneva Protocol	17 JUN 1925	08 FEB 1928	Ratified in 1930 under the British rule.	----	146 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1925 and came into effect in 1928. India signed the Geneva Protocol on April 4, 1930. The Geneva Protocol, also known as the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. The protocol prohibits the use of chemical and biological weapons in warfare but does not ban their development, production, or stockpiling.
Antarctic Treaty	1 DEC 1959	23 JUN 1961	India ratified the treaty in 1983.	----	54 nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 by the twelve nations (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and USSR). was the first arms control agreement of the Cold War. It designates Antarctica as a scientific preserve, allowing for freedom of scientific research while prohibiting military activities. The Indian Antarctic Program started in 1981 with stations like Dakshin Gangotri (1983), Maitri (1989) and Bharati (2012).
Partial Test Ban Treaty	5 AUG 1963	10 OCT 1963	India ratified the treaty in 1983.	PTBT LTBT NTBT	126 Parties (10 signed but not ratified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PTBT was signed in Moscow by the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and United States. It bans nuclear tests in atmosphere, outer space, and underwater, but allows underground tests. It prohibits explosions that create debris outside the responsible state territory. It is also abbreviated as the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) and Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (NTBT).
Outer Space Treaty	27 JAN 1967	10 OCT 1967	India ratified the treaty in 1982	----	115 Parties (23 have signed but not ratified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US, UK, and USSR signed the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in Outer Space." It bans placing nuclear or mass destruction weapons in Earth's orbit, on celestial bodies, or in outer space. The treaty mandates using the moon and celestial bodies for peaceful purposes only. The Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS) is a UN resolution that advocates for a ban on the weaponization of space.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	1 JULY 1968	5 MAR 1970	Not Sign	NPT	191 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NPT limits nuclear weapons spread through non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. 191 states are parties to the NPT, North Korea withdrew in 2003. Four UN member states never accepted : India, Israel, Pakistan, and South Sudan. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. Articles I & II: Non-proliferation focus. Nuclear-weapon states can't share, non-nuclear-weapon states can't develop or acquire. Article III: Inspection by IAEA for compliance. Article IV: Right to peaceful nuclear energy development. Article VI: Commitment to disarmament negotiations and treaty for nuclear disarmament.
Seabed Treaty	11 FEB 1971	18 MAY 1972	India Accession in the treaty in 1973.	----	94 Parties (22 rectification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its aimed to prevent the deployment of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor, as well as in their subsoil. This treaty banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction on the ocean floor beyond a 12-mile (22.2 km) coastal zone. It allows signatories to observe all seabed "activities" of any other signatory beyond the 12-mile zone to ensure compliance.
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks 1	26MAY 1972	03 OCT 1972	----	SALT-I	United States and the Soviet Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SALT-I Treaty between the US and the Soviet Union to curb the nuclear arms race during the Cold War. It limited ICBMs and SLBMs and established the ABM Treaty. It was a key step in nuclear arms control and the first attempt at mutual limits on strategic nuclear arsenals.
Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty	26MAY 1972	03 OCT 1972	----	ABM Treaty	United States and the Soviet Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty limited the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems used in defending areas against ballistic missile-delivered nuclear weapons. Under the terms United States and the Soviet Union to restrict and locate only two ABM deployment areas in such a nature that they cannot become the basis for developing a nationwide ABM defence. In June 2002, the USA unilaterally withdrew from the ABM treaty.
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	10 APR 1972	26 MAR 1975	India ratified this treaty in 1974.	BWC	183 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BWC was the first multilateral disarmament treaty to ban the production of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. The BWC was designed to ban biological weapons by prohibiting the development, production, and stockpiling of biological agents as well as related equipment and delivery systems that are intended for hostile use. Ten states have neither signed nor ratified the BWC: Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Israel, Kiribati, Micronesia, Namibia, South Sudan, and Tuvalu.

Threshold Test Ban Treaty	3 JULY 1974	11 DEC 1990	----	TTBT	United States and the Soviet Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also known as the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, was a bilateral agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. TTBT establishes a nuclear threshold through the prohibition of nuclear tests that exceed 150 kilotons. The threshold prevents the testing of new or existing nuclear weapons that exceed the fractional-megaton range.
Nuclear Suppliers Group	1974	First met in London in 1975	In 2016 India applied for NSG due to China Factor still not get.	NSG	48 states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSG is a multilateral export control regime and a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to preventing nuclear proliferation by controlling exports of nuclear materials, founded after India's 1974 nuclear tests. Started with 7 countries, now has 48 members. First met in London in 1975, known as "London Club." India not part due to not signing NPT. Since 2008, India has been trying to join the group. India was granted a waiver from NSG on 6 September 2008.
Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty	28 MAY 1976	11 DEC 1990	----	PNET	----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNET are non-military nuclear explosions, a US-USSR agreement banning peaceful nuclear explosions exceeding 150 kilotons. The Treaty allows peaceful nuclear explosions in another state, with yield limits and compliance with the Nonproliferation Treaty. PNET and TTBT have strict regulations, and withdrawal is not permitted until TTBT expires after five years.
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks 2	18 JUN 1979	Never	----	SALT-II	USA and USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SALT II was a follow-up to SALT I, another arms control agreement between the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It was never ratified by the United States Senate due to geopolitical tensions, including the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It paved the way for later treaties like START .
Australia Group	1985	1985	India got membership in January 2018	AG	43 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia Group (AG) is an informal group of countries to help member countries identify those exports which need to be controlled, making sure that they do not contribute to the spread of chemical and biological weapons. It was prompted by Iraq's use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). It has 43 members (including the European union). India joined the Australia Group (AG) on 19 January 2018. India has been admitted as 43rd member to Australia group. The entry was expected to strengthen India's concerted bid for membership of Nuclear Supplier Group.

<p>Missile Technology Control Regime</p>	<p>16 APR 1987</p>	<p>16 APR 1987</p>	<p>India got membership in January 2016</p>	<p>MTCR</p>	<p>35 States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is a multilateral export control regime established in 1987 after emerging concerns about the proliferation of missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads. • The initial membership included the G-7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States), but has since grown to 35 member states. • The regime generally defines WMD-capable missiles as capable for carrying a 500-kilogram payload over 300 kilometers.
<p>Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty</p>	<p>8 DEC 1987</p>	<p>1 JUNE 1988</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>INF Treaty</p>	<p>United States and the Soviet Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the INF Treaty, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. agreed to eliminate within three years all ground-launched-missiles of 500-5,500 km range and not to develop, produce or deploy these in future. • The U.S. destroyed 846 Pershing IIs and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCMs) and the U.S.S.R., 1,846 missiles (SS-4s, SS-5s and SS-20s), along with its support facilities. • The US formally withdrew from the treaty on 2 August 2019.
<p>Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 1</p>	<p>31 JUL 1991</p>	<p>5 DEC 1994</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>START I</p>	<p>United States and the Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), signed in 1991, was a bilateral arms control treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. • The result of the agreement was the first significant reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons in both the U.S. and the Soviet stockpiles. • It entered into force in 1994, after the Soviet Union's dissolution, and eventually expired in 2009. • The treaty is considered one of the most successful arms control agreements because by the time of its full implementation in 2001, 80 percent of all the world's strategic nuclear weapons were dismantled.
<p>Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 2</p>	<p>3 JAN 1993</p>	<p>Never</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>START II</p>	<p>United States and the Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) was an agreement on the reduction and limitation of offensive arms signed by U.S. President George H.W. Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in 1993. • Though the convention never came into force, it would have banned the use of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). • The demise of the treaty came from a Russian withdrawal after the United States withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. • START II was eventually replaced by the Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT).

Chemical Weapons Convention	13 JAN 1993	29 APR 1997	India ratified this treaty in 1997.	CWC	193 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is a multilateral treaty that bans chemical weapons and requires their destruction within a specified period of time. Its a first multilateral framework that seeks to eliminate chemical weapons as a category of weapons of mass destruction. The treaty is of unlimited duration and is far more comprehensive than the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which outlaws the use but not the possession of chemical weapons. CWC negotiations started in 1980 in the UN Conference on Disarmament. The convention opened for signature on January 13, 1993, and entered into force on April 29, 1997. Treaty prohibits the production, acquisition, stockpiling, and use of CWs.
Wassenaar Arrangement	JULY 1996	JULY 1996	India got membership in December 2017	WA	42 Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wassenaar Arrangement has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies. Its Secretariat is in Vienna, Austria. India became a member of the Arrangement in 2017.
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty	24 SEPT 1996	Pending	India had not Signed	CTBT	187 Parties (178 Retified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) prohibits “any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion” anywhere in the world. The treaty was opened for signature in September 1996, and has been signed by 187 nations and ratified by 178. The treaty cannot formally enter into force until it is ratified by 44 specific nations, nine of which must still do so: China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, Israel, Iran, Egypt, Russia and the United States. Although Russia ratified the CTBT in 2000, it withdrew its ratification of the CTBT in 2023. CTBT achieved its primary goal: ending nuclear weapon test explosions.
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty or Ottawa Treaty	3 DEC 1997	01 MAR 1999	India had not Signed	APM Convention	164 Parties signed by 133 State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mine Ban Treaty is officially titled the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. Also known as Ottawa Treaty. It bans antipersonnel mines and stockpiles, and prohibits states from producing or transferring them. It also obligates states to conduct mine risk education, and provide assistance to other state parties and for the care and rehabilitation of survivors.

<p>Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty</p>	<p>24MAY 2002</p>	<p>1 JUNE 2003</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>SORT</p>	<p>United States and the Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. President George W. Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), also known as the Moscow Treaty, on May 24, 2002. The treaty's main provision was a ten-year commitment to reduce both countries' operational strategic nuclear arsenals from 3,200 to 1,700 warheads.
<p>New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty or Prague Treaty</p>	<p>08 APR 2010</p>	<p>05 FEB 2011</p>	<p>----</p>	<p>New START Treaty</p>	<p>United States and the Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) was signed April 8, 2010, in Prague by the United States and Russia and entered into force on Feb. 5, 2011. New START replaced the 1991 START I treaty, which expired December 2009, and superseded the 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), which terminated when New START entered into force. It continues the bipartisan process of verifiably reducing U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals by limiting both sides to 700 strategic launchers and 1,550 operational warheads. The United States and Russia agreed on Feb. 3, 2021, to extend New START by five years, as allowed by the treaty text, until Feb. 5, 2026. But in Feb. 2023 Russia has announced to suspend its participation in the New START
<p>Convention on Cluster Munitions</p>	<p>03 DEC 2008</p>	<p>01 AUG 2010</p>	<p>India had not Signed</p>	<p>CCM</p>	<p>110 Parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Cluster Munitions outlaws the use, production, transfer, and stockpiling of these weapons due to their indiscriminate and long-lasting effects on civilian populations. It was adopted in Dublin by 107 States on 30 May 2008 and signed in Oslo on 3 December 2008. The Convention became binding international law when it entered into force on 1 August 2010. The convention remains unsigned by several nations, including India, the United States, Russia, Ukraine, Pakistan and Israel.
<p>Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons</p>	<p>20 SEP 2017</p>	<p>22 JAN 2021</p>	<p>India had not Signed</p>	<p>TPNW</p>	<p>86 Signatories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty or the TPNW, is the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal being their total elimination. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons or the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty is the first treaty of its kind against nuclear armament. This treaty looks at prohibiting the use of atomic weapons, aiming to eliminate them. This treaty was adopted on 7th July 2017, and was opened for signatures on 20th September 2017. It entered into force on 22th January 2021.

Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty

Name of the Treaty	Year	Enter Into Force	Region	Member States	Other Details
Treaty of Tlatelolco	1967	1969	Latin America	33 States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Tlatelolco prohibits Latin American parties from acquiring or possessing nuclear weapons and storing and deploying weapons from other states on their territory. The Treaty also prohibits states who encourage other states to break components of the Treaty. The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) performs inspections to ensure compliance.
Treaty of Rarotonga	1985	1986	South Pacific	13 States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Rarotonga, prohibits states from manufacturing or controlling nuclear explosive devices anywhere inside or outside the Treaty zone. States cannot receive assistance or assist other states in endeavors to acquire or manufacture nuclear explosive devices. Also, states cannot provide sources or equipment to both non-nuclear weapon and nuclear weapon states, unless it is approved by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Testing, stationing, or dumping is prohibited.
Treaty of Bangkok	1995	1997	Southeast Asia	10 Southeast Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Protocol each State Party undertakes not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any State Party to the Treaty, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons within the Zone.
Treaty of Pelindaba	1996	2009	Africa	47 of the continent 53 states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibits states from conducting research on, developing, manufacturing, stockpiling, acquiring, possessing, or having control over any nuclear explosive device. Parties are also banned from receiving assistance on research or development, and cannot station any nuclear explosive device on their territory. The treaty does not prohibit from peaceful nuclear activities but states are obligated to undergo verification by the IAEA.
Treaty of Semipalati nsk	2006	2009	Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan & Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the treaty, Central Asian states undertake not to research, develop, manufacture, stockpile, acquire, possess, or have any control over any nuclear weapon. The receipt, storage, stockpiling, installation, or other form of possession of any nuclear weapon or nuclear explosive device on the territory of the member states is not allowed. Member states agree to conclude with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ACTIVE TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

List of Terrorist Organisations

1. Indian Subcontinent

Organisations	Formed	Details Description
The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 1976 by Velupillai Prabhakaran. The goal of the organisation was creating an independent Tamil state out of Sri Lanka. With this motive, the LTTE constantly clashed with the Sri Lankan military. Declare terrorist organisation by 32 countries, including the EU, Canada, the United States, and India.
The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)	1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a banned terrorist organisation that was formed in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh in April 1977. The SIMI, declared Jihad against India, the aim of which is to establish Dar-ul-Islam (land of Islam) by either forcefully converting everyone to Islam or by violence. The Indian government banned it in 2001, shortly after the 9/11 attacks.
The United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)	1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was founded in 1979 by Paresh Baruah. Current leaders – Arabinda Rajkhowa and Paresh Baruah. It is operating in the Indian state of Assam. It seeks to establish an independent state of Assam with armed struggle. The Government of India banned the organisation in 1990 citing it as a terrorist organisation.
Harakat-ul Jihad Islami (HUJI)	1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HuJI or HJI was formed in 1984, during the Soviet–Afghan War, by Fazlur Rehman Khalil. Initially it was formed to fight the soviet army, however after 1989, it redirected its efforts toward India, although it did supply fighters to the Afghan Taliban. Today operates in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh & India, and seeks annexation of Kashmir into Pakistan.
Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM)	1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HuM was originally formed in 1985, to participate in the Jihad against Soviet forces protecting the Communist regime in Afghanistan. It was a formed by a group that walked out of another jihadi group, the Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami. It operates mainly from Pak-Occupied Kashmir and from some Pakistani cities.
Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET)	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an Islamist militant jihadist organization in Pakistan. It was founded in 1987 by Hafiz Saeed, Abdullah Azzam and Zafar Iqbal with funding from Osama bin Laden. The UK, India, Australia Declared Terrorist Organisation. Lashkar-e-Taiba has attacked military and civilian targets in India, most notably the 2001 Indian Parliament attack, the 2008 Mumbai attacks and the 2019 Pulwama attack on Armed Forces.
Khalistan Zindabad Force	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a militant group and is part of the Khalistan movement to create a Sikh homeland called Khalistan via armed struggle. founded in 1988 by Ranjit Singh Neeta, a native of Jammu and Kashmir. The Govt of India and the European Union have declared and banned KZF as a terrorist organisation.

Hizbul Mujahideen	1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hizbul Mujahideen is one of the largest and oldest terrorist groups operating in Kashmir. • It was started in 1989 by Muhammad Ahsan Dar as Kashmiri separatist group and holds pro-Pakistan ideology. • Its goal is to separate Kashmir from India and merge it with Pakistan. The group has claimed for multiple terror attacks in India. designated as a terrorist group by the European Union, India, Canada, and the United States.
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literally "The Army of Muhammad", is a Pakistan-based Jihadist Mujahideen group active in Kashmir which is widely considered as a terrorist group. Main Leader - Maulana Masood Azhar. • The group's primary motive is to separate Kashmir from India and merge it into Pakistan. • Responsible for the parliament attack, among other attacks. It has openly declared war on the United States.
Indian Mujahideen	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic terrorist group led by Abdul Subhan Qureshi who is now in Delhi Police custody. • The Indian Mujahideen was declared a terrorist organisation on 4 June 2010 and banned by the Government of India. New Zealand, the United States, Canada, UAE also banned this terrorist group.
The Ansarullah Bangla Team	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ansarullah Bangla Team (ABT), also called Ansar Bangla is an Islamic Jihadi organization in Bangladesh, implicated in crimes including some brutal attacks and murders of atheist bloggers from 2013 to 2015. • Main Leader - Ayman al-Zawahiri.

2. Middle East

Organisation	Formed	Details Description
Kurdistan Workers Party	1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Kurdish militant political organization and armed guerrilla movement, which has historically operated throughout Greater Kurdistan but is now primarily based in the mountainous Kurdish-majority regions of southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq. • Since 1984, the PKK has been involved in the Kurdish–Turkish conflict utilizing asymmetric warfare to seek various goals an independent Kurdish state, autonomy and increased human rights for Kurds within Turkey.
Hezbollah	1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hezbollah, meaning ‘Party of God’ a Shia Islamist political party that is based in Lebanon. Founded in 1985. • Since 1992, Hassan Nasrallah has been the Secretary-General of Hezbollah. • Inspired by the Iranian Islamic Revolution (1979) and supported by Iran’s funds and training.
Hamas	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamas is a Palestinian Sunni-Islamic fundamentalist, militant, and nationalist organization founded in 1987. • It seeks to replace Israel with a Palestinian state. It also governs Gaza independently of the Palestinian Authority. • Founders: Ahmed Yassin, Leadership: Ismail Haniyeh • It won the 2006 Palestinian legislative election and became the de facto governing authority of the Gaza Strip.
Al-Qaeda	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al-Qaeda is a militant Sunni Islamist multi-national terrorist organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet-Afghan War. • Operates primarily from former Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Karachi, and Afghanistan.
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an Islamist militant jihadist group and former unrecognized quasi-state that follows a Salafi jihadist doctrine based on the Sunni branch of Islam. • ISIS also known as the The Islamic State (IS) and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). • It was founded by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in 1999 and gained global prominence in 2014. • ISIS claimed the establishment of a “province” in India called “Wilayah of Hind”.

- The group has been designated as a terrorist organisation by the United Nations.

3. Central Asia

Organisation	Formed	Details Description
Turkistan Islamic Party	1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP) or the Turkistan Islamic Movement (TIM), formerly known as the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and other names, is an Uyghur Islamic extremist organization. • Its stated goals are to establish an independent state called East Turkestan replacing Xinjiang. • United Nations, European Union Argentina Bahrain, Canada, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a group of militants from Uzbekistan, other Central Asian states and Europe, and comprises approximately 500 members. Formed in 1998 by Islamic ideologue Tahir Yuldashev. • IMU has also been active in terrorist operations in Central Asia. IMU was responsible for explosions in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in December 2002, and Osh, Kyrgyzstan, in May 2003 that killed eight people. • Australia, Canada, Russia, the United Kingdom, European Union, the United States, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates Declared as Terrorist Organisation.
Taliban	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Taliban is a Sunni fundamentalist organisation that is involved in Afghan politics. • It is also a military group that is involved in an insurgency against the currently elected government in Afghanistan. • The current head of the Taliban is Hibatullah Akhundzada. Mullah Omar and Abdul Ghani Baradar is regarded as the founder of the Taliban. • Officially refers to itself as the 'Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan'. The word 'Taliban' in Pashto means 'students'.

4. Africa

Organisation	Formed	Details Description
Boko Haram	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boko Haram means "Western education is forbidden." The group was founded in 2002. Founded by Mohammed Yusuf. • It is a Salafi terrorist organization based in northeastern Nigeria, which is also active in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon. The group has been known for its brutality, and since the insurgency started in Nigeria in 2009, Boko Haram has killed tens of thousands of people. • United Nations, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Iraq, Malaysia, New Zealand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States Declared as Terrorist Organisation.
Armed Islamic Group of Algeria	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was active in Algeria between 1992 and 1998, was one of the most violent Islamic terrorist groups, and is thought to have takfired the Muslim population of Algeria. Its campaign to overthrow the Algerian government included civilian massacres, sometimes wiping out entire villages in its area of operation.
Al-Shabaab		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as Party of the Youth Formed in 2006 by Aden Ayro. It is a militant jihadist terrorist group based in East Africa, which emerged in 2006 as the youth wing of the Islamic Courts Union.

BRIEF BILETERAL RELATIONS

Bilateral Relations (Current Geopolitical Senerio)

Country	Brief Bileteral Description
India and Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In January 1950, a Treaty of Friendship was signed marked the beginning of friendly relations between the two countries. ● In 2005, India proposed Afghanistan’s membership in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). ● Strategic Partnership Agreement was signed in October 2011, further solidifying the bond between India and Afghanistan. ● In December 2015, India donated three Mi-25 attack helicopters. ● India is still yet to recognize the Taliban regime in Afghanistan also re-established its diplomatic presence in Kabul in June 2022. ● Indians have constructed major projects like the Parliament Building in Kabul, the Zaranj Delaram highway project connecting western Afghanistan with the strategic Chabahar port in Iran and the Salma Dam Project (Afghan-India Friendship Dam) which includes a power transmission line. ● India has been providing humanitarian aid to Afghanistan, including 40,000 metric tonnes of wheat, 60 tonnes of medicines, 5,00,000 Covid vaccines, winter clothing, and 28 tonnes of disaster relief. India has also granted scholarships to 2,260 Afghan students, including 300 girls, over the past two years.
India and Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Established diplomatic relations in the pre-Independence period, with the establishment of India Trade Office in Sydney in 1941. ● Both upgraded bilateral relationship from ‘Strategic Partnership’ in 2009 to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2020. ● India-Australia relations touched a historic low when the Australian Government condemned India’s 1998 nuclear tests. ● A Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement signed in September 2014 and came into force from 13 November 2015. ● The Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA) was signed in June 2020 to enhance defence cooperation. ● The 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue took place in September 2021. ● A joint naval exercise called AUSINDEX is carried out between India and Australia every year. ● Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is also in the works and Australia has agreed to post a Liaison Officer at the Indian Navy’s Information Fusion Centre – Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR) at Gurugram. ● Both are members of the Quad, Commonwealth, Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), ASEAN Regional Forum, Asia Pacific Partnership on Climate and Clean Development, and have participated in the East Asia Summits.
India and Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The two nations forged diplomatic ties in December 1971. ● Share 4096.7 km longest land border. Assam, West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura share borders with Bangladesh. ● The two also conduct Joint Exercises - Army (Exercise Sampriti) and Navy (Exercise Bongo Sagar). ● Since 2010, India has extended Lines of Credit to Bangladesh worth over USD 7 billion. ● Both have successfully resolved like the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) in 2015 and a maritime dispute over territorial waters. ● In 2018, Russia, Bangladesh and India signed a memorandum on cooperation in the implementation of the Rooppur Nuclear power

	<p>plant project, Bangladesh's first nuclear power reactor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2022, both nations concluded a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). ● In 2023 inaugurated the Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link that connects Bangladesh and the northeast through Tripura. ● Both are also engaged in regional cooperation through multilateral forums such as SAARC, BIMSTEC and IORA. ● India launched "Operation Insaniyat" to provide relief assistance for the refugee camps in Bangladesh.
India and Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signed a Treaty of Friendship on August 8, 1949 which was renewed in February 2007. The new treaty replaced the provision requiring Bhutan to take India's guidance on foreign policy and not requiring India's permission to obtain arms. ● Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim with a length of 699 km and serve as a buffer between India and China. ● Formal diplomatic relations established in 1968. ● India has constructed three Hydroelectric Projects in Bhutan: Chukha, Kurichhu, Tala including the Mangdechhu, Punatsangchhu-1 & Punatsangchhu-2. ● The trade between the two countries is governed by the Trade and Transit Agreement 1972. ● Bhutan is the first country to receive the Covishield vaccines under India's Vaccine Maitri Initiative. ● India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy is reflected in the largest share of aid portfolio granted to Bhutan.
India and China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1914 : Shimla Conference McMahon Line was proposed between British India and Tibet. ● 1950: India recognizes the PRC, and establishes diplomatic relations. ● 1954: Signing of Panchsheel Agreement emphasizing peaceful coexistence. ● 1959 : Introduction of Line of Actual Control. ● 1962: Sino-Indian War over border disputes, China wins decisively. China seizing territory in Aksai Chin. ● 1988 : Rajiv Gandhi's was PM visit to China. ● 1993 : Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement. ● 1996 : CBMs along the Line of Actual Control. ● 2013 : Agreement on Border Defence Cooperation. ● Hand in Hand Exercise.
India and France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1947 : establishes diplomatic relations. ● 1956 : Treaty of Cession signed, France agrees to cede its Indian territories. ● 1962 : Puducherry and other French territories officially integrated into India. ● 1998 : First-ever strategic partnership agreement. ● 2008 : Landmark civil nuclear cooperation agreement signed. ● 2018 : Joint Vision for Space Cooperation. ● 2023 : 25 Year of Strategic Partnership ● The three main pillars of this strategic alliance are Military cooperation, Space cooperation, and Civil nuclear cooperation. ● Defence : 36 Rafale jets to the Indian Air Force and completed the P-75 program for six Scorpene submarines. ● Military Exercises : Shakti (Army), Varuna (Navy), Garuda (Air Force). ● Launch Horizon 2047 for next 25 year partnership.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1947 : India votes against the UN Partition Plan for Palestine. ● 1950 : India recognizes the State of Israel.

<p>India and Israel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992 : Full diplomatic relations established. • 1993 : S&T Cooperation Agreement. • 2017 : Relations was upgraded to a strategic partners. • 2021 : India joins the I2U2 Group with Israel, the United States, and the United Arab Emirates. • Defence : Phalcon AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control Systems), and Heron drones to Barak anti-missile defence systems.
<p>India and Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1952 : Establishing diplomatic relations. • 1952 : Sign a peace treaty, one of the first peace treaty Japan signed after World War II. • 2000 : Relations were elevated to Global Partnership. • 2006 : The Strategic and Global Partnership is established. • 2008 : Defence and Security Partnership • 2010 : 2+2 Defence and Foreign Secretary Level. • 2011 : Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). • 2014 : Special Strategic and Global Partnership. • 2019 : 2+2 Upgraded to Defence and Foreign Minister Level . • 2022 : Partnership for a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous Post-COVID World. • Military Exercise : Malabar, Dharma Guardian, Shinyuu Maitri and JIMEX.
<p>India and Nepal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1815 : Treaty of Sugauli. • 1950 : Signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. • 2011 : Surya Kiran Exercise. • Two countries share an open border also have close bonds through marriages and familial ties, popularly known as Roti-Beti ka Rishta. • Multilateral Partnership: BBIN, BIMSTEC, Non Aligned Movement, and SAARC. • Territorial Disputes : Kalapani, Limpiyadhura and Lipulekh.
<p>India and Myanmar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1948 : Established diplomatic relations. • 1951: Treaty of Friendship. • 1967 : Land Border Agreement. • 1986 : Maritime Border Agreement. • 1993 : The Indo-Myanmar border was formalized • 2004 : Signed a Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project. • 2001 : Indo-Myanmar Friendship Road. • 2008 : Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). • 2012 : Establish two operational border trade points. • 2018 : Free Movement Regime (FMR) Implemented. • 2024 : Suspansion of Free Movement Regime (FMR). • Shared 1,643 km border states such as Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. • Multilateral Engagement : ASEAN, BIMSTEC and Mekong Ganga Cooperation. Defence Partnership : IMBEX Exercise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1947-48 : The First Kashmir War. • 1949 : Karachi Agreement.

<p>India and Pakistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1960 : Indus Water Treaty. ● 1965 : The Second Indo-Pakistani War. ● 1966 : Tashkent Agreement ● 1971 : The Bangladesh Liberation War. ● 1972 : Simla Agreement. ● 1972 : LoC Created. ● 1999 : The Kargil Conflict. ● 1999 : Agra Summit. ● 2001 : Attack on the Indian Parliament ● 2003 : Ceasefire agreement on the LoC. ● 2008 : Mumbai terror attack. ● 2016 : Uri attack. 2019 : Pulwama attack. 2019 : Balakot Air Strick. 2025 : Pahalgam Attack 2025 : Operation Sindoor ● Borderline that separated India from Pakistan, known as the Radcliffe Line.
<p>India and Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1947 : Established a diplomatic relations. ● 1971 : Treaty of Peace and Friendship ● 1993 : Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration signed. ● 1994 : Military-Technical Cooperation pact. ● 2000 : Strategic Partnership. ● 2010 : Strategic Partnership upgraded to a Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership. ● Tri-Services exercise 'INDRA'. ● Previously, India's 60% Defence Export depends on Russia.
<p>India and UK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1947 : India gains independence from British rule. ● 2004 : Strategic Partnership. ● 2010 : Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement signed ● 2021 : Comprehensive Partners A Roadmap to 2030.
<p>India and USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2004 : Next Steps in Strategic Partnership ● 2008 : Civil Nuclear Agreement ● 2016 : Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA). ● 2018 : 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue. ● 2018 : Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA). ● 2019 : Industrial Security Annex (ISA). ● 2020 : Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership. ● 2020 : Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA). ● 2023 : Critical and Emerging Technology.

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**~Hitesh Patel
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