

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**

**MASTER OF ARTS-POLITICAL SCIENCE  
SEMESTER -II**

**INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY  
ELECTIVE-204  
BLOCK-2**

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ENLIGHTENMENT TO PERFECTION

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## **FOREWORD**

The Self Learning Material (SLM) is written with the aim of providing simple and organized study content to all the learners. The SLMs are prepared on the framework of being mutually cohesive, internally consistent and structured as per the university's syllabi. It is a humble attempt to give glimpses of the various approaches and dimensions to the topic of study and to kindle the learner's interest to the subject

We have tried to put together information from various sources into this book that has been written in an engaging style with interesting and relevant examples. It introduces you to the insights of subject concepts and theories and presents them in a way that is easy to understand and comprehend.

We always believe in continuous improvement and would periodically update the content in the very interest of the learners. It may be added that despite enormous efforts and coordination, there is every possibility for some omission or inadequacy in few areas or topics, which would definitely be rectified in future.

We hope you enjoy learning from this book and the experience truly enrich your learning and help you to advance in your career and future endeavours.

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# INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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## BLOCK – 1

- Unit 1 - Foreign Policy: Major Approaches & Theories
- Unit 2 – India’s Foreign Policy
- Unit 3 – India with SAARC & ASEAN
- Unit 4 – Bilateral Relations: US, Japan, Bangladesh
- Unit 5 – Bilateral Relations of India: China & Russia
- Unit 6 – India & Global Issues: Power & Security
- Unit 7 - India & Global Issues: Nuclear Non-Proliferation

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# **BLOCK 2 INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

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## **Introduction to the Block**

This block focuses on the emergence of New World Order and its consequence. It goes on to discuss important topics of discussion that are actively pursued on the international stage like Information Security. It also introduces us to concepts such as soft power, coercion, & diplomacy which has driven international relations for so long. It then talks about the much-hyped India-Pakistan issue and concludes with discussion on the modern form of armed conflicts across the world along with the Global Environment Change that is happening and needed.

Unit 8 – New World Order – Talks about the emergence of the New World Order and how it affects international relations.

Unit 9 – Information Security – Discusses the issue of Information Security on the global platform and India's role in the same

Unit 10 – Revolution & Soft Power – Discusses revolution & soft power as major factors affecting current international political landscape

Unit 11 – Coercion, Diplomacy & Intervention – Discusses how coercion, diplomacy and intervention works out and affects how countries act on different issues.

Unit 12 – India & Pakistan – Gives us an overview of the India-Pakistan issue and what the future holds for them.

Unit 13 – 21<sup>st</sup> Century Armed Conflict: Civil War, Terrorism Nationalist & Ethnic Conflict – Explains us the new form of conflicts prevalent around the world and what it means for all of us.

Unit 14 – Global Environmental Change, Environmental Governance & Energy Security – Explains how all international politics in future will be governed/affected by Global environmental change and how Environmental governance will be one of the major issues of discussion.

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# UNIT- 8 NEW WORLD ORDER

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## STRUCTURE

8.0 Objectives

8.1 Introduction

8.2 What should India be doing?

8.3 The effects of the new American universe

8.3.1 How can India maximize its national interest?

8.4 The impacts of rush hours on India

8.4.1 How can India maximize its national interest?

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8.6.1 How can India maximize its national interest?

8.7 Negative Global Growth

8.8 Economic, political and other matters in the new world order of India

8.9 The New Cold War

8.10 Let us sum up

8.11 Keywords

8.12 Questions for Review

8.13 Suggested Readings

8.14 Answers to Check your progress

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## 8.0 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you should be able to

- To understand how the new world order of India
- To point out the various contributions of other countries with India for the new world order
- To understand the relationship between India, China, Russia and the USA in the case of new world order

## Notes

- To identify the national interests of India
- To Get to know the economic conditions of India for the new world order and its impact on other countries

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## 8.1 INTRODUCTION

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The term “new world order” has been mentioned by victorious powers in the past to enforce their hegemonic summons on the world through economic, political, ideological diplomatic and legislative ways.

This term initially came into being after the first world war while president of the US, Woodrow Wilson used its variant “the new order of the world.” He proposed the creation of first global political organization names as the league of nations and its purpose was to end all wars and get united the victories of his European allies for the title of democracy and collective security.

While seeking retribution, Adolf Hitler gave the title of his second book as new world order 1928” and championed a fascist “new order of Europe” that triggered the second world war. The victors of second world war has humiliated by collapse of league of nations that have used the term “new world order,” but some of the politicians in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century used this term with reference to the creation of several global institutions e.g.) united nations(UN), international monetary fund (IMF), the world bank and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which basically gave a path to international court of justice (ICJ) world trade organization9 WTO) and), Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), etc.

Recently the term new world order ties being associated and linked with the US-led neoliberal order of free-trade globalization which followed the failure of the Soviet Union.



Today the globalized western order on the international stage is confronting some severe crises by the rise of Russia, China, and India. In the wake of the great recession (2008) the trade wars are started by Trump administration and the unraveling of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

In this chapter, an analytical framework is established to visualize some of the possible New World Orders at the intersection of two axes. The first axis is going to represent five likely geopolitical trends that are organized by the degree of global polarity. The second axis represents four geo-economics trends on the degree of automation, growth, labor movements, and trade.

Each of the scenarios needs to determine the proposed strategies to maximize India's national interest. In this case, regardless of how the world shapes up the most frequently-occurring strategies are used to progress an agenda that will hold India in good stead.

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## **8.2 WHAT SHOULD INDIA BE DOING?**

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On the Domestic Economic reforms, India is doing the following things:

1. Liberalizing the significant sectors, implementing labor, and factor market reforms and becoming an attractive destination for FDI.
2. It is also focusing on the employment elasticity of growth and struggling hard for its economic growth with the joining hands with foreign universities for skilling the workers.
3. It is building up a social security net to cope up with unemployment, inequality, unemployment, skill obsolescence, and growing population.

**Reforms for India's engagement with the world at large has the following things**

- There is a need for three critical military shifts from land to sea, from the physical to the virtual and from human resources to firepower.

## Notes

- Champion the cause of globalization is the movement of goods and services and its labor that is most critical for the growth of India
- Retaining total flexibility in terms of alignment, to be open up into the more extensive partnerships and global projects, as well as a unilateral action.
- To build up partnerships with other middle powers, especially those linked by the G2 dominance.

### Check your progress 1

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

- 1) What is the term “new world order” mean according to the successful powers?

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- 2) Discuss about the Reforms for India’s engagement with the world at large has the following things.

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## 8.3 THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW AMERICAN UNIVERSE

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The US is dominating the military sector and American technology businesses that are dominating the economy. The US aligned states are got favorable technology transferring methods, and globally, its regulatory body is shaping and controlling by the US dominate the marketplace. US-aligned states get convenient tech transfers. The US has managed the global regulatory body for new technology. Even though that perfect energy turns out to be to a lesser extent to a need, there is massive investment has been done in environmental change management. The board innovation, for example, greenhouse cultivation. All around the world, the conventional conflicts have become irrelevant but asymmetric warfare amplified, global, and much more efficient, primarily directed against perceived American imperialism.

The Indian economy has fundamentally reshaped and accessed in learning practices, and knowledge and markets become crucial, meanwhile rising disparity turns into a significant issue such as few areas of Indian industry are well-set as far as access to information, while others face a jobless circumstance. There is a reaction against "the West," and globalized elites. The US is Political, insensitive even from a pessimistic standpoint and devious in Indian's concerns.

### **8.3.1 How can India maximize its national interest?**

Tie up with other rising and center powers, and exchange policies access to business sectors for participation in the club that deals with the technology all around the world. A lot of industries ought to be liberalized to get FDI to encourage this procedure, including the defense system. India needs to put investment in weaponry to take advantage of the disturbance. Factors of market reforms are expected to ensure that organizations can be adaptable and flexible enough to manage that disturbance while slowing down its move towards automation that eventually can keep unemployment under the control. A human resource approach to deal with government-led savings should likewise be created to address inequality concerns and emerging

populations. Putting intensely in research and development, set-up world-class science universities, and work together with the outclass universities.

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## 8.4 THE IMPACTS OF RUSH HOUR ON INDIA

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G2 maintained the international order and its predominance of worldwide organizations. Ranges of authority overwhelmed by the financial arrangement of every superpower emerge, leading to prompts a decrease in the significance of the G20. Relatively economic thriving and no presence of unilateral actions have lower down the conflicts and clash. On global issues, for example, environmental changes, there are some activities that are, tempered by American and Chinese interests.

With the economic rise, the white-collar class is enormous, optimistic, and self-assured concerning inequality and India's situation on the worldwide stage is present, mainly because of the sidelining of the G20. Since both China and the US need to access India and other leading markets, there is an open door for India to conduct a market-sharing alliance of non-G2 States. Fare driven development turns into a strong possibility. The US is probably not going to build a closer vital relationship with India, and China proceeding with its procedure of regulation that implies India should forcefully propel its interests or hazard on its side.

### 8.4.1 How can India maximize its national interest?

A global strategy must be trade-oriented upheld by a larger diplomatic corps, naval forces and progressively respective ties. A sovereign fund should have formed, and migration strategies consulted with SE Asia and East African nations. Islands in the Indian Ocean need likewise to be brought definitively into India's range of authority, with more significant maritime closeness in the Andamans and successful control of the ocean paths to offset the intensity of G2. A defensive association with other center powers, for example, Iran and Russia need to be considered as well. Domestically the

social reforms like an investment in healthcare services, and training, and institutional readiness to exploit FDI and FII streams, are essentials.

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## **8.5 THE IMPACTS OF WASHINGTON CONSENSUS 2.0 ON INDIA**

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Washington consensus 2.0 is a US-dominated consensus that supervises global capitalist systems maintained by American guarantees and interests. Powerful corporations have great importance in global affairs. The sources of such power lie responsible for resources, knowledge, and information. There is a continued dependence on conventional fuels resulting in severe environmental issues, but there is massive investment in climate change mitigation technologies. There are lower conflicts expects of when in American have any interests, and this would be a fundamentally ordinary clash, with certain actors depending on unbalanced warfare.

Washington consensus 2.0 leaves a significant effect on India .it has generated ways in which Improvement keeps on outstanding the critical topic for government policies. The middle class is vast, decisive and developing, with an undeniably Westernized/globalized viewpoint. The US needs access to Indian markets for development, taking into consideration the odds of regional initiative obliged by US premiums. In an American worldwide exchanging request, however, the indigenous industry is in danger ad this is a chance to team up with a debilitated China both politically and financially.

### **How can India maximize its national interest?**

India ought to forcefully position for export-led development to exploit Western assembling and venture. It calls for colossal market changes, mainly in factor markets land and works, alongside the production of SEZs. China's diminished importance could take into consideration the resolution

of border disputes. Indian presence in activities, for example, the RCEP. India could likewise make an Asian monetary alliance to arrange concurrences with US-drove coalitions. Military spending can be confined to modernization and capital obtaining, as the US would ensure exchange security. There is a chance to put vigorously on healthcare, training, education, and skilling to address imbalance concerns.

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## **8.6 THE IMPACTS OF “OBAMA REPRISÉ” ON INDIA**

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Us dominance institutions have kept maintained the order. Some degree of worldwide trade progression happens, and expansionary fiscal policies are implemented in the US and EU. Some level of protectionism and development of smaller free trade alliances has happened. Additionally, the rivalry is over favorable trade and /venture dealings. The Ordinary conflict is nonexistent, and deviated fighting is available to a low degree.

With some of the redistributive demands, India has remained advancement oriented. Unemployment and inequality lead to calls for social equity and justice. Expansionary money related approaches abroad give liquidity, and India's enormous market is an excellent opportunity for FDI and allows it to takes into consideration trading agreements. There is expanded attachment trade matters among individuals from regional alliances and more arrangements to collaborate come into power. However, The US anticipates special treatment. China is debilitated further in this situation, clearing the path for an understanding.

### **8.6.1 How can India maximize its national interest?**

India must be open to trade and FDI by using its market power to get ideal deals. Domestic investment and utilization ought to be invigorated by embracing structural reforms. India should line up with the US to amplify its projection of economic strength, just as being a part of territorial free trade

blocs. American support should be used in a way to secure harmony in the area. In the long term, the US would not enable India to turn out to be excessively incredible, and this could be balanced by going into a concurrence with China, settling out border disputes, leaving on joint activities, or splitting Southeast Asia into Indian and Chinese economic circles.

**Check your progress -2**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. Discuss the impact of the new American universe

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2. Explain the impacts of Washington consensus

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3. Explain the impacts of rush hour on India

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4. Explain the effects of Obama reprise on India

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## **8.7 NEGATIVE GLOBAL GROWTH**

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Order for the maintenance of global institutions was dominated by United Nations. They were handling the favorable trade and investment competition, which was going worldwide. The trade war was occurring at some degrees. Low rate of migration, high rate of unemployment and American resource policy of increasing nation's power had resulted in process causing the adaptation of radical decisions based on political issues. This situation had negative impact on India.

### **Effect of Negative Global Growth on India**

The social justice was demanded on the basis of unemployment, inequality and lack of job opportunities. Redistribution and Populism were the major themes occupying most their role in the state affairs. India had large trading market, where it permitted the Foreign Direct Investment and agreements in relation to trade. In return of that, United Nations had some power over their trading regulations. But, on the positive side they were allowed exportation of goods, while on the contrary China was weak and vulnerable, which was particularly best opportunity for India and United Nations to grow and expand.

It had become necessary for India to tie-up with US for getting the support of their military campaigns. They were to get aligned with them regarding most the issues relating to political and social problems. It was the perfect decision for solving out the dispute between them and China. They sorted the dispute by supporting in the freedom of Xinjiang and Tibet and then formerly made their way into those areas that were under the influence of



China. It was a major step of India by being into the regional hegemony under the control of United States. All the three sectors, that is primary, secondary and tertiary sectors were fully opened for Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Institutional Investors. Also, the macroeconomic fundamental issues were majorly considered as major focal point. There was high rate of consumption of domestic goods. It led to high growth and connections with strong and vital institutions. With decline in global consumption, the taxes are supposed to be reduced in addition to imposing fewer regulations.

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## **8.8 ECONOMICAL, POLITICAL AND OTHER MATTERS IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER OF INDIA**

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Democratic India has embraced the economic liberalization in the era of post-cold war that leads to the improvised relationship of western countries with each other, mainly the US and never aligned itself with the neo-liberal globalized order. Infected by its idea about the future world order has polycentric construct wherein the absence of hegemonic polarities, multiple actors and participants of the political system along with cultural and economic interests has forged the independent relationships. In this way India has got a policy of building the various multiple alignments to seek a permanent seat at the security council of UN. Those alignments were of the G20, Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa),

To make IMF and world bank more reflective and relevant in the 20th century's economic and political realities, India has called for the reforms of these global institutions, and this has played an essential role in residing some nonwestern institutions e.g.) Asia Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB). In this way, India seeks the partnership will consist of the actors in the world. In the

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meanwhile it has avoided a tie with some other big powers. India has believed in forging some de-hyphenated relations among the opposing countries and strategic groupings, even in the most fraught and conflict-ridden regions of the world, such as West Asia.

With passing years India has tried to make an incredible mark on the world economy as well its political system. Together with the help of China in 2008, India has blocked a deal in the world trade organization conversations and made it possible to raise an issue of their downfall. Covering the previous losses, India has bought the two biggest steelmakers: Arcelor and Corus. In Europe over the past two years. Many American and Europe's information technology firms have shifted branches on the most significant part of their operations in India. It is found that Indian diplomacy is active in Africa, Southeast Asia, and central Asia. India has increased its global influence by boosting up its economic growth. But India must need to overcome some of its critical challenges such as poor outcomes in both education and health systems, its infrastructure, and most importantly, its rural poverty. It is to be assumed that political experts in India have made some enough right decisions regarding these challenges than it will be easy for them to ensure that India stills remain a rising powering and its impact on the world's economic and political system will be on stake. Some of the lenders of this country had proclaimed their full support for the principles of multilateral, but in reality, they fail to do so. As today most of the great powers in the world India is capable of being act unilaterally, multilaterally or bilaterally. India's equation in the united nation has to be one of the less constructive members, and it has sometimes reacted in a negative manner and fail to initiate. Indian has denied a permanent seat on the un security council and its officials made an excuse for taking the UN less severe. India didn't have any regret about acting unilaterally, as it did when it sent forces into) and Sri Lanka (in the 1980s, Sikkim and Goa (both now part of India, in the 1960s), and Bangladesh (in the 1970s).

Today government of India has its very own policies on Myanmar, to be specific to support Indian impact in the nation and not to condemn the system, and it isn't energetic about handling the issues of Myanmar in a multilateral structure. Some US analysts, like to Robert Kagan, foresee that the world's majority rule governments will collaborate to stand up to the more tyrant nations like China and Russia. India wouldn't like to be a part of an enemy of China alliance or an association of majority rule systems. To be sure, it has only here and there enabled just political framework to impact its international strategy. On the off chance that India has a natural inclination in universal relations, it is to manage different powers reciprocally. The way that India is enormous gives it weight in its two-sided relationships, strikingly with China, Russia, and the US. Even though India wouldn't like to be a part of its democracy systems, the most critical move in its foreign policy in recent decades has been the rapprochement with the United States.

The focus of the foreign policy of India was non-alignment t, however, a non-alignment that left it a lot nearer to the Soviet Union and its partners than the US. A few components clarify the more exceptional warmth towards Washington:

- The breakdown of the Soviet Union and the general shortcoming of Russia from
- Growing significant financial and economic raising ties between the US and India, especially in the IT ventures
- The expanding instructive and familial connections between the two nations; numerous brilliant youthful Indians seek to learn at US colleges, and a portion of the individuals who remain; and
- Growing stresses in India over the ascent of Chinese power; accordingly, many Indian heads support nearer ties with the US.

Thickening ties between the US and Indian political and security foundations prompted the atomic deal between the governments of Manmohan Singh and George W Bush, which at the moment of writing appears to go through, following quite a while's deferral (it has passed the

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Indian parliament, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, yet not yet the US Congress). This deal will clear out some different assents against India's nuclear industry and enable India to import uranium for peaceful purposes; consequently, India will put its non-military personnel atomic offices under international inspection. The Indian left had since long opposed this deal because it would give outsiders power over nuclear offices and make India reliant on the US. The primary resistance, the BJP, additionally restricted it, yet for strategic as opposed to substantive reasons. However, when the Nuclear Suppliers Group has approved the deal in September, it set off a flood of national pride: India was getting special arrangements of action that no other atomic power that had would not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had ever been granted or was probably going to be allowed. The Indians saw because of the fact that their nation was incredible developing power, they were getting outstanding treatment. Hostile to Americanism stays a great power in India, inside the Communist gatherings as well as in the left-wing intelligentsia and few universities. The opinion of the public, in general, has tended to be comprehensively pro American, as the political pioneers of the two principal parties, Congress and the BJP, the governing parties in the meantime in the US, the leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties has both support close ties with India. Barely any Indians need to be utilized as a pawn by the US with an end goal to 'contain' China.

It is assumed that since India is a democratic state, it should agree with different popular governments against absolutisms. However, the well-disposed relations with Washington have influenced India's ties with China. At the degree of political and business leaders, Indians talk up a dialogue with China, focusing on the developing exchange ties between the two nations. In any case, in the Indian military foundation and among outside issues analysts, and specific segments of the overall population, there are growing concerns about the ascent of China. In 'Opponents,' a recent book on the triangular connection between India, China, and Japan, Bill Emmott sees that without precedent for its history, Asia contains three ground-

breaking and confident states simultaneously. "Another power game is in progress, in which all must look to be as cordial as conceivable to all, because of a paranoid fear of the outcomes if that they are not, however in which the kinship is quite shallow." Indians are worried about the progression of unresolved issues with their largest neighbors. China involves a few parts of what India cases are its domain.

Moreover, China asserts an entire territory of India – Arunachal Pradesh – as its own. This series of debates and disputes was supposed to be settled down during a visit to Delhi by President Hu Jintao in 2006. But something has turned out wrong, and a great arrangement on border disputes was not signed. Each side says the other was reluctant to settle and is not compromising for each other. Since then China has criticized the Singh community of India for visiting Arunachal Pradesh and refuse giving visas to their government officials born in the state. Whatever the truth was about the diplomacy about the border dispute, the perception of Indians is China has taken a tough line on the border. Some of the analysts of Delhi believed that India is paying the cost of being closing its relationship with Washington and if this is the case the strategies of China may be ineffective since they are strengthening fears of Beijing in Delhi.

On a visit to the Indian capital in 2008, the rise of China had developed since his last visit, in late 2005. The Indians who stress most over China are military pioneers and key masterminds. They note it is taking off military spending plans, its deadly implements projects and its desire to create space weapons. What's more, they are also on edge about China's nearby relations with India's neighbors, with whom India tends to get on rather severely. Some Indian strategists dread 'encirclement' by China, through its close ties with countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar, Pakistan. Such concerns have shown efforts of India to make close relationships with Singapore, Australia and Japan, Australia (these three nations, jointly with the US and India, have arranged joint military activities). They also have explained its appeal hostile in South East Asia, to avoid domination of Chinese in the area. They have represented a portion of ambition of India in

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Africa, where it stresses that Chinese companies will, in general, outbid Indian ones to make a victory on contracts to misuse natural resources.

In April 2008, India facilitated a summit for African leaders in New Delhi, but after 18 months China had hosted a get together in Beijing. Trade among India and China keeps on growing; however, the general level (\$36 billion of every 2007) is not as much as that among India and the EU (\$56 billion out of 2007) and significantly less than that among China and the EU (\$301 billion out of 2007). Trade between India and China began to the shortfall and reached \$9 billion, and a few Indians are progressively worried that while China exports products to India and this exploration to China include less value about a portion of India's fares to China are iron metal).

Tensions among Beijing and Delhi are not likely to reduce, except if they can find some way or another suitable convenience and accommodation on their border debates. India is expected to maintain a benevolent relation with Washington, and that will keep on causing worry in Beijing. However, if China took a more positive and uplifting attitude to reform of the UN Security Council, with a goal that Japan and India could become permanent members, it would help to create a positive climate in India-China relations relationship between Russia and India has significantly grown less than it was during the Cold War. There is little non-military exchange between these two. Countries India keeps on purchasing Russian weapons; however, the military ties appear to be decline. India now and again needs US weapons more rather than to those which are offered by Russia, which doesn't go down well in Moscow, and the different sides have been fighting over the cost of the aircraft carrier that Russia is due to sell to India. One of the issues for economic relationships is the absence of some routes for trade between them (where Pakistan doesn't permit to travel).

In a political view, relations among India and Russia are entirely to remain very high. Some of the Indian strategic thinkers consider Russia to be a potential component in their system for anticipating Chinese predominance of Asia.as a strategic partnership with each other the delights of India with

the EU have been centered around the prospering and growing investment and trade relationship. In any case, very few Indians consider the EU to be a strategic accomplice to a great extent because of its failure to arrive at a unified situation on the issues that matter to India a lot, for example, reforms of the UNSC and the India-US nuclear and atomic deals. Until this point, the diplomacy of Indian has been substantially more concerned with these essential reciprocal connections than with the multilateral systems. India has not yet shown any willingness to join to a quantitative decrease in carbon discharges in the post-Kyoto order that is probably going to rise after 2012, as of now commented, India has added to the destruction of the Doha round of WTO discussions by opposing a decrease of taxes and homestead insurance. Like Russia and China, India is a solid supporter of the head of non-interference, and hesitant to grasp the idea of compassionate intercession. India has not been dynamic in attempting to reshape worldwide institutions, for example, the UN, the World Bank, the IMF, and the G8. In any case, India is perhaps the most excellent provider of peacekeepers to the UN. Maybe, when India as it must be, at some point take greater responsibility to the UNSC and the body that replaces the G8, it will begin to take on more awareness of other's expectations for governance. Over the long haul, India would benefit by more grounded and progressively viable guidelines based on international systems.

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## **8.9 THE NEW COLD WAR**

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The New Cold war was the great disruption that had led to uneven growth of the world. It was high automation were everything was happening on its own without any control. Within the blocs there was high rate of trading, but in between those blocs was low rate of trading. Capital and knowledge was major theme between blocs. The resourceful demands were shifting to rare needs of the people. The rate of labor mobilization was decreased.

### **New Technology Race**

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The internet technology had dominated globally when there was division of United Nations alliances. UN was no longer relevant to access its authority over world. By the time, internet had been so powerful to gain control globally. Sovereignty of United Nations was eroded and non-colonialism has emerged slowly. Trading was going within the alliances in rapid speed. The weather of country was coming under pressure of economical arms races. Those were cyber warfare, proxy wars, terrorism, and propaganda espionage. In addition to this, drone warfare and biological weaponry were also occurred.

### **Shaping India's Society and Economy**

The disruption of the world led to the radical alterations in the society and economy of the India. Being a sovereign state, we are critically accessible to the knowledge and trade market for our survival. Till then, the inequality was booming with backlash of superpower with technological and economical authority or dominance. The powerful countries were taking much interest in getting tied-up with India to access trade marketing. It was not much easier as it is, when this thing would be said, because India could grant the access either to technological dominance or the global marketing. On the basis of this, we can say that, India was fragile and needed to align with its neighborly countries to manage its economic growth and power. During the pragmatic competition, there were some of the institutions who were working globally. They were dominated by technology and trading market. In India, inequality and unemployment had increased. It had its fine image for accessing the knowledge but disruption in the radical alterations of India would be stable by the passing time.

### **India Avoids Economic Backlash**

India had aligned with the American blocs. It had made partnership with the United Nations technological giant institutions. It had made its contribution in supporting the independency of Tibet and Xinjiang to get access of the control of the areas under China's authority. There was "Look West" policy



that was decided for adapting the elimination of Middle East countries. These countries were befriended for the investment and developing of naval chokehold on the Arabian Sea to encounter the control of China in the parts of South East. The Indian Corporation companies were performing mining activities on the African lands. It was permitted under the allowance of United States. The existing technological powers of India were transformed into the technological power. It was especially done in the unconventional warfare.

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## **8.10 LET US SUM UP**

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- This term initially came into being after the first world war while president of US, Woodrow Wilson used its variant “the new order of the world
- Regardless of how the world came up to shape an agenda of what will hold India in great stead for the next quarter
- The US is dominating the world in militarily, and American technology businesses that are dominating the economy
- The Indian economy has fundamentally reshaped, and access to learning practices and knowledge and markets become crucial
- With the economic rise, the white-collar class is enormous, optimistic, and self-assured concerning
- Effect of the negative global growth due to low migration, high unemployment that led to the radical actions on the issues that were running politically and socially around the world
- Ties between the US and Indian political and security foundations prompted the atomic deal between the governments of Manmohan Singh and George W Bush
- Disruptions of alliances that led to uneven growth. The internet technology emerged with shifting aside the relevancy of United Nations dominance over the world. India was converted from powerful to technological during warfare.

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## 8.11 KEYWORDS

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- 1) **New world order:** The term "new world order" has been used to refer to any new period of history evidencing a dramatic change in world political thought and the balance of power
- 2) **Economic systems:** An economic system, or economic order, is a system of production, resource allocation and distribution of goods and services within a society or a given geographic area
- 3) **Political reforms:** it means the improvement or amendment of what is wrong, corrupt, unsatisfactory, etc.
- 4) **Strategic alliances:** A strategic alliance is an agreement between two or more parties to pursue a set of agreed-upon objectives needed while remaining independent organizations
- 5) **international institutions:** International institutions can be defined as “behavioral regularities associated with a set of rules, norms, and routines

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## 8.12 SUGGESTED READINGS

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- 1.) Chapter 1: China, India, and the New World Order by Christopher Flavin and Gary Gardner
- 2) Takshashila Discussion Document Deriving India’s Strategies for a New World Order Discussion Document 2018-02 July 9, 2018, By Anirudh Kanisetti | Pranay Kotasthane | Anupam Ma
- 3) New Powers for Global Change? India’s Role in the Emerging World Order UMMU SALMA BAVA
- 4) Ashley J. Tellis New Global Power AN ACTION AGENDA FOR THE UNITED STATES I

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## 8.13 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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1. Discuss the role of the INDIA in the new world order?

2. Discuss the economic, and political contributions of India in the formation of a new world order system?
3. What impact has on India after the Obama reprise of the new world order system?
4. How India has maximized its national interest in all means?

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## 8.14 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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### Check your progress 1

- 1) The term “new world order” has been mentioned by victorious powers in history to enforce their hegemonic summons on the world through economic, political, ideological diplomatic and legislative ways. (See section 8.1)
- 2) There is a need for Three critical military shifts from land to sea, from the physical to the virtual and from workforce to firepower.
  - Champion the cause of globalization is the movement of goods and services and its labor that is most critical for the growth of India
  - Retaining total flexibility in terms of alignment, to be open up into the more extensive partnerships and global projects, as well as a unilateral action.
  - Building up Partnerships with other middle powers, especially those linked by G2 dominance.

(See section 8.2)

### Check your progress 2

## Notes

- 1) The Indian economy has fundamentally reshaped. Access to learning practices and knowledge and markets become crucial, yet rising disparity turns into a significant issue like a few areas of Indian industry are well-set as far as access to information, while others face a jobless circumstance. There is a reaction against 'the West,' and globalized elites. Politically, the US is unsympathetic even from a pessimistic standpoint and untrustworthy in this case concerning all concerns of Indians. (See section 8.3)
- 2) India ought to forcefully position for export-led development to exploit Western assembling and venture that calls for colossal market changes, mainly in factor markets land and work, alongside the production of SEZs. China's diminished importance could take into consideration the resolution of border disputes. Indian presence in activities, for example, the RCEP. India could likewise make an Asian monetary alliance to arrange concurrences with US-drove coalitions. Military spending can be confined to modernization and capital obtaining, as the US would ensure exchange security. There is a chance to put vigorously on healthcare, training, education, and skilling to address imbalance concerns (See section 8.5)
- 3) With some of the redistributive demands, India has remained advancement oriented. Unemployment and inequality lead to calls for social equity and justice. Expansionary money related approaches abroad give liquidity, and India's enormous market is an excellent opportunity for FDI and allows it to takes into consideration of an ideal trading agreement (See section 8.4)
- 4) With some of the redistributive demands, India has remained advancement oriented. Unemployment and inequality lead to calls for social equity and justice. Expansionary money related approaches abroad give liquidity, and India's enormous market is an excellent opportunity for FDI and allows it to takes into consideration of an ideal trading agreement (See section 8.6)

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# UNIT – 9 INFORMATION SECURITY

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## STRUCTURE

- 9.0 Objectives
- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 Philosophy of Information Security in Indian Foreign Policy
  - 9.2.1 Main Definition of Information Security
  - 9.2.2 Basic Principles of Information Security
  - 9.2.3 Risk Management
  - 9.2.4 Classification of information Security
    - 9.2.4.1 Access control
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    - 9.2.4.4 Authorization
  - 9.2.5 Information Security Culture
- 9.3 Let Us Sum Up
- 9.4 Keywords
- 9.5 Suggested Readings
- 9.6 Questions for Review
- 9.7 Answers to Check Your Progress

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## 9.0 OBJECTIVES

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In this segment, you are going to analyze the philosophy of Information Security in Indian foreign policy. The objective of managing information security is to ensure business continuity and minimize damage by preventing and reducing the impact of security incidents. The purpose of this policy is to protect both Infopro Learning and its customer assets from threats, whether internal or external, deliberate or accidental. Protection to information is set out in terms of:

- **Confidentiality:** ensures that only authorized people have access to information.
- **Integrity:** ensures purity, accuracy, and completeness of the information.
- **Availability:** ensures that only authorized people have access to information, associated assets, and systems when required.
- **Regulatory:** Includes regulations, laws, and codes of practices applicable to each country where it operates as a minimum standard in its information security management standard. Ensure that its management and employees comply with the requirements of the security policy. Define a systematic approach to risk assessment by identifying a method that suits ISMS, the identified business information security, legal, and regulatory requirements. Minimize risk to company assets, information, reputation, hardware, software, or data. Set policy and objectives for ISMS to reduce risk to acceptable levels and determine criteria for accepting the residual risks. Ensure Continual Improvement of the established, Documented, and Implemented ISMS. All Administrators are directly accountable for executing the system within their business areas, and for adherence by their team members.

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## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

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**Information security**, sometimes abbreviated to **InfoSec**, is the practice of preserving data by alleviating information risks. It is the role of information risk administration. It typically involves limiting or at least reducing the possibility of illegal/inappropriate admittance, use, declaration, disruption, destruction, crime, modification, investigation, recounting or devaluation, although it may also include reducing the unpropitious impacts of conflicts. Information may need any kind, e.g., electronic or mechanical. Tangible (i.e., paperwork) or intangible. It is costs achieved within a structured risk management manner that comprises:

- Identifying data and similar assets, plus implied threats, vulnerabilities, and effects
- Evaluating the uncertainties
- Deciding how to approach or treat the hazards, i.e., to withdraw, mitigate, share or acquire them
- Where risk moderation is required, selecting or creating appropriate safety controls and fulfilling them
- Observing the activities, making arrangements as necessary to direct any issues, modifications, and excellent opportunities.

To regulate this system, academics and experts collaborate to grant direction, policies, and capital standards on password, antivirus software, firewall, encryption software, legal contract, security recognition and training, and so forth. This uniformity may change by a wide diversity of laws and directions that affect how information is accessed, prepared, stored, assigned, and consumed. However, the implementation of any criteria and guidance within an article may have confined effect if a practice of continual enhancement isn't adopted. At the essence of information, preservation is the data assurance, the order of managing the confidentiality, sincerity, and availability (CIA) of data. These results not restricted to natural hazards, computer/server breakdown, and material theft. While paper-based marketing operations are still widespread, requiring their set of data security applications, digital engagement actions are increasingly being maintained. With information support now typically being traded with by information technology (IT) security professionals. These specialists apply data security to technology (most frequently some computer operation). It is essential to perceive that a computer does not certainly indicate a home desktop. A network is any design, including a processor and a memory. Such devices can vary from the non-networked standalone tool as easy as calculators, to networked mobile computing gadgets such as smartphones and tablet processors. IT security professionals are almost seen continuously in any significant enterprise due to the quality and utility of the information

within more substantial firms. They are accountable for managing all of the technology inside the corporation secure from spiteful attacks that often attempt to acquire critical private information or gain control of the internal systems.

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## **9.2 PHILOSOPHY OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

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The range of data security has developed and expanded significantly in recent years. It offers many fields for specialization, including guarding networks and allied support, ensuring uses and databases, security trial, information operation auditing. Trade continuation planning, computerized record detection, and digital forensics. Information security experts are steadfast in their profession. As of 2013 more than eighty percent of experts had no variation in management or worked over a year, and the number of professionals is projected to continuously grow more than 11 percent annually from 2014 to 2019. In the mid-nineteenth century, more sophisticated analysis systems were produced to allow authorities to manage their data according to the level of subtlety. For example, the British Government arrange this, to some degree, with the writing of the Official Secrets Act in 1889. By the time of the primary warfare, multi-tier classification systems want to communicate into and from numerous fronts that inspired more prominent use of code creating and breaking sections in diplomatic and military headquarters. Encoding became a lot of refined between the wars as machines were utilized to scramble and unscramble info. The volume of knowledge shared by the Allied countries throughout the Second warfare necessitated formal alignment of classification systems and procedural controls. An esoteric vary of markings evolved to point WHO might handle documents (usual officers instead of non-commissioned troops) and where they ought to behold on as progressively advanced safes and accommodation facilities developed. The Enigma Machine that was used by the Germans to code the information of warfare was with success



decrypted by a mathematician may be thought to be a putting example of creating and using secured information. Procedures evolved to ensure documents correctly destroyed, and it was the failure to follow these procedures, which led to some of the highest data tactics of the war.

The end of the 20th century and therefore the early years of the 21st century saw speedy advancements in telecommunications, computing hardware and software system, and encryption.

The availability of smaller, a lot of convincing, and fewer costly computing instrumentality created electronic processing within sight of tiny business and therefore, the home user.

These processors quickly became interconnected through the Internet. The ascent and widespread use of electronic processing and electronic business conducted through the net, at the side of varied occurrences of terrorism, burning the necessity for higher strategies of protective the computers and therefore the data they store, method and transfer.

The academic disciplines of processor stability and information assurance developed along with numerous professional organizations, all sharing the common goals of ensuring the safety and reliability of information system

### **9.2.1 Main Definition of Information Security**

The certainty of information and data operations from illegal access, usage, disclosure, modification, or destruction to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Guarantees that solely authorized users to have access to accurate and complete information (integrity) when required."

### **9.2.2 Basic Principles of Information Security**

In data security, confidentiality "is the property, that info isn't created accessible or disclosed to unauthorized people, entities, or processes."While kind of like "privacy," the two words are not interchangeable. Instead, confidentiality is a component of privacy that implements to protect our data from unauthorized viewers. Examples of privacy of electronic data

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compromised include laptop theft, password theft, or sensitive emails sent to the incorrect individuals.

The CIA triad of confidentiality, integrity, and availability is at the core of information safety. (The segments of the traditional InfoSec triad—confidentiality, integrity, and availability—are mutually referred to within the literature as security attributes, properties, security goals, elementary aspects, info criteria, crucial info characteristics, and basic building blocks. However, the dialogue continues regarding whether or not this CIA triad is enough to deal with dynamical technology and business necessities, with recommendations to contemplate the increasing intersections between convenience and confidentiality. Similarly, because of the relationship between security and privacy. Other principles, like "accountability," have typically been proposed. It recognized that such topics as non-repudiation don't work well at intervals the three core ideas.

In 1992 and updated in 2002, the OECD's pointers for the protection of data Systems and Networks projected the nine usually accepted policies: awareness, accountability, response, ethics, democracy, risk evaluation, security design, and implementation, security administration, and reassessment. Fabricating upon those, in 2004, the NIST's Engineering Principles for info Technology Security projected thirty-three principles. From each of these derived guidelines and systems.

In 1998, Donn Parker projected another model for the classic United States intelligence agency triad that he referred to as the six atomic components of knowledge. The details are confidentiality, possession, integrity, authenticity, availability, and utility. The deserves of the Parkerian 6 area unit a topic of dialogue amongst security professionals.

In 2011, The Open cluster revealed the data security management commonplace O-ISM3. This pattern proposed an operational definition of the critical concepts of security, with elements called "security objectives,"

related to access control, availability, data quality, compliance, and technology. In 2009, DoD Software Protection Initiative published the Three Tenets of Information security which are System Susceptibility, Access to the Flaw, and Capability to Exploit the Flaw. Neither of these models is widely adopted. In information security, data probity means maintaining and assuring the accuracy and completeness of data over its entire lifecycle. This means that data cannot develop in an unapproved or undetected practice. It is not a similar thing as referential integrity in databases, although it can be viewed as a particular case of consistency as understood in the classic ACID model of trade processing. Data security systems typically provide message integrity alongside confidentiality. In information security, data integrity implies maintaining and assuring the accuracy and completeness of data over its entire lifecycle. This means that data cannot modify in an unauthorized or undetected manner. It is not a similar thing as referential integrity in databases, although it can be viewed as a particular case of consistency as understood in the classic ACID model of transaction processing. Data security systems typically provide message integrity alongside confidentiality.

### 9.2.3 Risk Management

The Verified Information Systems Auditor (*CISA Review Manual 2006*) provides the following definition of risk management: "Risk management is the process of classifying vulnerabilities and threats to the information sources used by an organization in achieving business objectives, and deciding what countermeasures, if any, to take in decreasing risk to an admissible level, based on the benefit of the information resource to the organization."

Two things in this definition may need some explanation. First, the *process* of risk administration is an ongoing, iterative process. It must repeat indefinitely. The business environment is continually changing, and new warnings and vulnerabilities appear every day. Second, the decision of countermeasures (controls) used to distribute risks must strike a stability

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between productivity, value, the effectiveness of the countermeasure, and the value of the informational asset staying preserved.

Risk analysis and risk evaluation methods have their limitations since, when security conflicts occur, they emerge in a context, and their rarity and uniqueness give rise to unpredictable threats. The interpretation of these phenomena, which are characterized by breakdowns, wonders, and side-effects, requires a theoretical approach that can examine and interpret the detail of each incident subjectively. Risk is the likelihood that something terrible will occur that produces infliction to an informational asset (or the loss of the asset). A vulnerability is a vulnerability that could be used to endanger or cause damage to an informational asset. A threat is anything (human-made or act of creation) that has the potential to create harm.

The likelihood that intimidation will use a vulnerability to cause infliction creates a risk. When coercion does use a vulnerability to inflict harm, it has an impact. In the context of information security, the effect is a waste of availability, integrity, and confidentiality, and possibly additional losses (lost income, loss of life, loss of real assets). It should lookout that it is not possible to identify all opportunities, nor is it possible to exclude all risks. The remaining risk is called "residual risk."

A risk assessment is taken out by a team of people who know specific areas of the business. Membership of the group may vary over time as different parts of the company evaluated. The estimation may use a subjective qualitative analysis based on informed opinion, or where reliable dollar figures and historical information is available, the report may use quantitative analysis. Electing and implementing proper security controls will initially help an establishment bring down the risk to acceptable levels. Control selection should comprehend and should base on the risk assessment. Restrictions can vary in nature, but fundamentally they are ways of protecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information. Logical controls are also known as technical controls that use the software

and data to keep the record and control access to information and computing systems. The following are the examples of logical controls such as passwords, network, and host-based firewalls, network intrusion discovery systems, access control lists, and data encryption.

An essential logical charge that frequently overlooked is the principle of least privilege, which requires that an individual, program, or system process not be granted any more access privileges than are necessary to perform the task. A prominent example of the failure is to attach to the fundamentals of least privilege is logging into Windows as user Administrator to read email and surf the web. It leads to the violation of principles when an individual gets additional access prerogatives over time.

Happens when employees' job duties shift, representatives obtain promoted to a new position, or employees are assigned to another agency. The access rights claimed by their new responsibilities do commonly added to their already existing access privileges, which may no longer be required or appropriate.

Information security must preserve information throughout its lifespan, from the initial creation of the information on through to the final disposal of the data. The data must be protected while in action and while at rest. During its lifetime, knowledge may pass through several different information processing systems and many different parts of information processing systems. There are many various ways the information and information systems can be intimidated. To secure the information completely during its existence, it is essential for every particular component of the information processing system to have its security operations. "Protection in-depth" refers to the development of the system, making its layers and overlapping on securities.

In other words, a metal chain that is most commonly used as strong as its weakest link, the defense-in-depth program aims at a structure where if one

defensive measure fails, the other tests will continue its activity to provide security at its fullest.

Recall the earlier discussion about regulatory controls, logical controls, and physical restraints. The three kinds of commands can be used to determine the basis upon which to build a statement in-depth strategy. With this procedure, defense in depth can be imagined as three separated layers or planes laid one on top of the other. Additional insight into an argument in depth can gain by thinking of it as forming the sheets of an onion, with data at the center of the onion, people the next external layer of the onion, and network guard, host-based security and application safety forming the outermost layers of the onion. Both perspectives are equally valid, and respectively provides valuable insight into the implementation of a good defense in depth strategy.

### **9.2.4 Classification of Information Security**

An essential aspect of information security and risk management is recognizing the value of information and defining appropriate procedures and protection requirements for the info. Not all info is equal, and so not all data requires the same period of protection. This needs the knowledge to be assigned a security allocation. The first step in data analysis is to identify a member of the senior administration as the owner of the particular data to be classified. Next, develop a grading policy. The policy should describe the different labels, define the criteria for information to be assigned a particular name, and list the demanded security restrictions for each analysis.

Some factors that influence which information should be assigned include how much value that information has to the organization, how old the data is, and whether or not the data has become obsolete. Laws and other administrative requirements are also important factors when classifying data. The Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) and its *Business Model for Information Security* also serve as a tool for security

professionals to examine security from a systems perspective, creating an environment where safety can be conducted holistically, providing actual risks to be addressed.

The type of information security organization labels selected and used will depend on the nature of the organization, with examples being:

- In the business sector, names such as Public, Sensitive, Private, and Confidential.
- In the government sector, descriptions such as Unclassified, Unofficial, defended, Confidential, Secret, Top Secret, and their non-English equivalents.
- In cross-sectoral configurations, the Traffic Light Protocol, which consists of White, Green, Amber, and Red.

All employees in the organization, as well as industry partners, must be trained on the group schema and follow the required security controls and handling procedures for each classification. The classification of a particular information asset that has been assigned should be reviewed periodically to ensure the rating is still appropriate for the information and to ensure the security controls required by the classification are in place and are followed in their right procedures.

#### **9.2.4.1 Access Control**

Access to protected data must be restricted to people who are authorized to access the report. The computer programs, and in many cases the computers that process the data, must also be permitted. This requires that mechanisms be in place to control access to protected information. The sophistication of the access control mechanisms should be in parity with the value of the data's being protected; the more sensitive or valuable the report, the stronger the control mechanisms need to be. The foundation on which access control mechanisms are built starts with identification and authentication.

### 9.2.4.2 Identification

Passport is an assertion of who someone is or what something is. If a person makes the statement "Hello, my name is John Doe," they are making a claim of who they are. However, their demand may or may not be valid. Before John Doe can be granted access to protected information, it will be necessary to verify that the person claiming to be John Doe really is John Doe. Typically the claim is in the form of a username. By entering that username, you are affirming "I am the person the username belongs to."

### 9.2.4.3 Authentication

Authentication is the deed of verifying a request for identity. When John Doe goes into a bank to make a retraction, he tells the bank teller he is John Doe, an application of status. The bank teller asks to attend a photo ID, so he returns the teller his driver's license. The bank teller checks the permission to make sure it has John Doe printed on it and matches the photograph on the license against the person claiming to be John Doe. If the photo and name match the person, then the teller has authenticated that John Doe is who he claimed to be. Similarly, by beginning the correct password, the user is providing evidence that he/she is the person the username belongs to.

There are three different types of information that can be used for authentication:

- Something you know: things such as a PIN, a password, or your mother's maiden name
- Something you have: a driver's license or a magnetic swipe card
- Something you are: biometrics, including palm prints, fingerprints, voiceprints and retina (eye) scans.

Strong authentication requires providing more than one type of authentication information (two-factor authentication). The username is the most common form of identification on computer systems today, and the password is the most common form of authentication. Usernames and



passwords have served their purpose, but they are increasingly inadequate. Usernames and passwords are slowly being replaced or supplemented with more sophisticated authentication mechanisms such as Time-based One-time Password algorithms.

#### **9.2.4.4 Authorization**

After a success, program or processor has successfully been identified and authenticated then it must be resolved what informational resources they are permitted to obtain and what actions they will be allowed to perform (run, view, create, delete, or change). This is called authorization. Permission to access information and other computing services begins with administrative policies and procedures. The policies guide what information and computing services can be accessed, by whom, and under what conditions. The access control devices are then configured to enforce these policies. Different computing systems are implemented with different kinds of access control tools. Some may yet offer a choice of different path control devices. The access control mechanism a policy provides will be biased against one of three approaches to access control, or it may be derived from a mixture of the three methods.

The non-discretionary approach consolidates all access control under a centralized administration. The access to information and other resources is usually based on the individual's function (role) in the organization or the tasks the individual must perform. The discretionary approach gives the creator or owner of the information resource the ability to control access to those supplies. In the mandatory access switch approach, access is granted or denied basing upon the security classification assigned to the information resource.

Examples of frequent access control mechanisms in use today include role-based access control, available in many advanced database management systems; simple file permissions provided in the UNIX and Windows

operating systems; Group Policy Objects produced in Windows network systems; and Kerberos, RADIUS, TACACS, and the easy access lists practiced in several firewalls and routers.

To be efficient, policies and other protection controls must be enforceable and upheld. Effective strategies ensure that people are held responsible for their activities. The U.S. Treasury's guidelines for customs processing delicate or proprietary information, for example, states that all failed and successful authentication and access efforts must be logged, and all access to information must leave some audit trail. Also, the need-to-know system needs to be in effect when talking about access control. This principle gives passage rights to a person to achieve their job functions. This policy is used in the Government when bargaining with difference clearances. Even though two workers in different departments have a top-secret clearance, they must have a need-to-know for information to be reciprocated. Within the need-to-know system, network administrators grant the employee the least amount of privileges to prevent employees from accessing more than what they are supposed to. Need-to-know accommodates to enforce the confidentiality-integrity-availability triad. Need-to-know directly impacts the private area of the triad.

### **9.2.5 Information Security Culture**

Describing more than simply how security-aware agents are, information preservation culture is the ideas, customs, and social behaviors of an organization that impact information security in both positive and adverse ways. Cultural concepts can help different divisions of the company work efficiently or work against effectiveness towards information security within an organization. The way employees think and feel about security, and the actions they demand can have a significant impact on knowledge security in groups. Roer & Petric (2017) identify seven core dimensions of information security experience in organizations:

- **Attitudes:** Employees' moods and emotions about the various projects that pertain to the organizational security of information.
- **Communication:** Ways representatives communicate with each other, sense of belonging, provision for security problems, and event reporting.
- **Compliance:** Adherence to organizational security policies, awareness of the existence of such theories, and the ability to recall the substance of such systems.
- **Norms:** Judgments of security-related organizational conduct and practices that are informally deemed either normal or deviant by employees and their peers, e.g., hidden expectations regarding security behaviors and unwritten rules regarding uses of information-communication technologies.

Andersson and Reimers (2014) discovered that employees often do not see themselves as part of the organization's Information Security "effort" and usually take actions that ignore organizational information security best interests. Research shows information security practice needs to be adjusted continuously. In *Information Security Culture from Analysis to exchange*, authors commented, "It's a never-ending process, a cycle of evaluation and change or maintenance.", five steps should be practiced: pre-evaluation, strategic planning, effective planning, and post-evaluation

- **Pre-Evaluation:** to identify the perception of information security within workers and to analyze current security policy
- **Strategic Planning:** to come up With a more immeasurable awareness-program, we need to set clear targets. Clustering people is helpful to achieve it
- **Operative Planning:** create a good security culture based on internal communication, management buy-in, security awareness, and training programs

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- **Implementation:** should feature commitment of management, interaction with organizational members, courses for all corporate members, and dedication of the workers
- **Post-evaluation:** to adequately gauge the effectiveness of the prior steps and create on cost improvement The Information Security industry in India was not always as sophisticated as it is today. As the Information landscape became increasingly complicated, so did the Information safety industry. The three main evolutionary stages in the history of Information Security are as follows:

**VIRUS PROTECTION:** In the first stage, Information security concepts were focused mainly on protecting individual computers from Vital Information Resources under Siege (VIRUS) attacks. This primarily took the form of simple Antivirus software that could be purchased and installed in personal computer systems. VIRUS protection focused on ensuring that IT systems and devices performed as expected, upon installation of the antivirus software.

**IT and Network Security:** In the next phase of evolution came to the concept of IT and Network Security. This phase was the direct consequence of the realization that attacks to individual computers can affect the whole networks to which they are connected to. IT and Network Security focuses on the protection of the devices and the information assets passing through the system by installing firewalls and network security software.

**Information Security:** In this phase, where we are currently, Information Security and information assistance have taken on a more comprehensive system, data, and mission assistance role. The threats have become far more complex, which necessitates far more complicated responses as well.

**Lack of national-level architecture for Information Security** – In India, Critical infrastructure is owned by both Public Sector and Private sector, both operating with their own norms and protocols for protecting their

infrastructure from attacks. The armed forces, too, have their own firefighting agencies. However, there is no national security architecture that unifies the efforts taking place in the public sphere and in the private field, to be able to assess the nature of any threat and tackle them effectively, in a coordinated fashion.

**Shortage of trained workforce** – Although India is rife with a young workforce with considerable IT prowess, there is a dearth of talent when it comes to specific niches, such as Information Security. The demand for talented and skilled labor far outgrows supply, and with the market poised to grow further substantially, this gap is likely to widen further.

**Lack of cooperation** – Unlike countries or states, in Information security, there are no boundaries, thus making the armed forces, critical national infrastructure, banking functions, etc. vulnerable to attacks from anywhere. This could result in security breaches at a national level or state level, causing loss of money, property, or lives. There is a desire for a technically equipped multi-agency organization that may base its selections on policy inputs and a sound strategy.

**Lack of awareness** – There is no federal regulatory policy in place in India for Information Security. There is also a troubling lack of knowledge about Information laws and regulations at both corporate levels as well as specific standards. Domestic internet users can preserve and be protected from the Information-attacks only if there is a guided and supervised legal framework.

**Lack of uniformity** in devices used for internet access – With varying income groups in India, not everyone can afford sophisticated phones. In India, less than 1% of mobile phone users have access to mobile phones with higher security norms. The widening gap between the security offered by the high-end mobile phones and lower-cost mobile phones in the market makes it almost impossible for legal and technical standards to be set for

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data protection by the regulators. In the space of "Information Security" as a significant new issue in the field of politics and international relations, as in other areas of politics, "values" and "interests" by different actors such as governments, organizations and governmental and non-governmental actors, and even people who produce, distribute and consume. In fact, unlike in the past, Information security has placed new actors alongside governments as the most important actors in international relations, which are sometimes more capable and thriving on the Internet. Anyway, apart from all the benefits and advantages of the Internet, the fact is that the Internet has provided "a new war space" called "Information warfare." In this type of war, nations and other actors use the Internet to spy, sabotage, and create insurrections, revolutions, and even the destruction of military installations and vital centers of the other side. Without the second, the Internet has created its space in 'cooperation' and 'interaction' between different parts of the world. Therefore, today, the Internet has successfully maintained its relationships between governments, various organizations, individuals, institutions, hospitals, and between all actors with low and affordable prices due to its high speed and precision.

In this result, the conditions for collaboration and engagement have been more attractive than ever before. While countries and other characters are aware of the need for widespread international cooperation on the Internet, they know that Information space has created a new area of international cooperation. Finally, a unique atmosphere in the worldwide arena is organized that would not enable the analysis based on the existing theories, approaches, and different levels. As a matter of fact, the content and philosophy of the new term, called Information space, is very different from the past. In this new space, new kinds of friendship, cooperation, rivalry, hostility, and war have been created besides past patterns. Meanwhile, various and varied actors have been added to traditional actors that are very vague and unpredictable. Consequently, these conditions must emphasize new ideas, approaches, and perspectives that are much more flexible and open to the past. Therefore, the Information space has created unique

circumstances in which issues of international relations are presented in a different way, resulting in a new form of policy called Information security which has particular implications in the field of national and international security.

Accordingly, in general, it can be said that "security policy" has a different meaning from what it has been so far, which includes two fundamental principles. On the one hand, political planners, diplomats, such as lawyers and intellectuals, have to come up with a collective agenda in order to find a place for subtle and supranational actors in politics and the administration of society. On the other hand, the global arena will represent new areas where governments alone are not role-played; in other words, "non-governmental." So, while identifying the realm of government influence, a particular kind of problem arises when finding the right solution for them is not necessarily the responsibility of the Government. Understanding and accepting this separation are essential considerations in the security equations.

India's foreign and security policy imperatives square measure underpinned by the will to realize the sustained and inclusive economic process. The focus is on making the associate facultative atmosphere for national growth and development by maintaining peace and stability; securing access to resources and taking part in a constructive role in shaping the agenda and discussion on problems with international interest. Under the govt of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, foreign policy has become more proactive and has acquired renewed energy, vigor, and planning in the ways India engages with the rest of the world. One of the most evaluative aspects of our different systems has been the adoption of a "Neighbourhood First" plan. This is shown in frequent high-level transfers; heightened target property and economic integration to facilitate the movement of merchandise and people; and commencement of cooperation in previously unknown areas. Deepening our global engagement is an essential prerequisite for economic development and consensus building on issues of global importance. Recognizing this, our diplomatic outreach in the last four years to our

## Notes

international partners has been unprecedented. High-level visits have taken place to heaps of nations renewing India's diplomatic engagements across continents, including first-ever interviews to Palestine, Mongolia, Portugal, and most recently, Rwanda. Other firsts, involve participation of leaders of all 54 African nations in the third India-Africa Forum Summit; all 10 ASEAN heads at India's Republic Day; up-gradation of the "Look East" policy to "Act East"; sweetening of economic and strategic ties with West Asia; gathering the "Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation" (FIPIC) Summit; sense of PM Narendra Modi to any or all or any five Central Asian Countries in one tour; and therefore the India-Nordic Summit.

India is additionally seriously committed to taking regional cooperation forward through the BBIN and BIMSTEC. The unbeaten trial run of a passenger bus service from Dhaka to Kathmandu via Siliguri last April was a significant step towards operationalizing the BBIN Motor Vehicles Agreement. We attach high importance to BIMSTEC because it touches upon two important aspects of our foreign policy—"Neighborhood First" and "Act East" and appearance forward to the BIMSTEC Summit that will take place in Kathmandu later this month. Perhaps the foremost significant trend in Indian policy has been the realignment of our diplomatic efforts within the last four years to satisfy the requirements of the event agenda of the Government. By way of history, the Government has embarked upon a mission to convert India and launched several flagship schemes such as Make in India, Smart Cities, Skill India, Digital India, etc. The Government has also embarked on several liberalization and reform measures to improve the ease of doing business in India. Current year, India operated out the Goods and Services Tax—the most significant tax reform since its independence. Our international teaching, led by the PM himself, has been carefully tailored and directed to create the most propitious climate for domestic growth, including by working towards a regional security environment that permits the United States of America to concentrate on our economic goals. This unexampled reaching to our international partners has contributed to a rise in investments, access to new technology, securing



resources for India, development of modern infrastructure, and bringing foreign expertise for flagship schemes. As a result, "Diplomacy for Development" has become one of the defining features of India's foreign policy. India conjointly continues its policy of sharing its biological process expertise with alternative developing countries. This was seen most remarkably in several different initiatives in the neighborhood, which included the largest ever Line of Credit (of USD 5 billion) extended by India to Bangladesh or the other country throughout the visit of Prime Minister ruler Hasina to Asian country last year. India also announced a USD 10 billion Line of Credit for Africa during the third India Africa Forum Summit; and is implementing significant development projects in countries such as Mauritius, Seychelles, Jordan, Palestine, and Mongolia

**Check Your Progress 1**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1) What do you know about information security?

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2) What are the basic principles of information security?

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**9.3 LET US SUM UP**

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Information security analysts arrange and do security measures to shield an organization's laptop connections as well as systems. They become more accountable, and responsibilities increase with the increase of cyberattacks.

Most data security analysts work for laptop corporations, consulting firms, or business and financial companies. Most data security analyst positions need a degree during a computer-related field. Employers sometimes favor renting analysts with expertise during a connected occupation. The median annual wage for knowledge security analysts was \$90,120 on May 2015. Employment of knowledge security analysts is projected to grow eighteen % from 2014 to 2024, much faster than the average for all occupations. Demand for data security analysts is predicted to be terribly high, as these analysts are going to be required to make innovative solutions to forestall hackers from stealing essential data or causing problems for computer networks. Most data security analyst positions need a baccalaureate during a computer-related field. Employers sometimes value more highly to rent analysts with expertise during a connected occupation.

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## 9.4 KEYWORDS

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**Mitigating:** having the effect of making something wrong less severe, dangerous, or painful.

**Intangible:** unable to be touched; not having a physical presence. A project or undertaking. Especially a bold or complex one.

**Malicious:** characterized by malice; intending or intended to do harm.

**Piracy:** the method of transforming information or data into a code, mainly to prevent unauthorized access.

**Integrity:** the state of being honest and possessing strong moral principles.

**Confidential:** intended to be kept secret.

**Information warfare:** involving the battlespace use and management of information and communication technology.

**Analysis:** Detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

**Environment:** the surroundings or conditions in which living organisms live or operate.

**Security:** The state of being free from threats.

**Significant:** sufficiently exceptional or extraordinary, noteworthy.

**Independence:** the fact or state of being independent.

**Investments:** the action of investing money for profit or material result.

**Domestic:** relating to the running of a home or family relations.

**Securing:** fix or attach firmly so that it can not be moved or lost.

**Resources:** a stock or supply of money, materials, staff and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or an organization to work effectively.

**Infrastructure:** the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

**Authorization:** a document giving official permission.

**Influence:** the power to control or direct people's behavior or the course of events.

**Resources:** stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively.

**Administration:** the management and disposition of the property of a deceased person, debtor, or insolvent company, by a legally appointed administrator.

**Virus:** a piece of code that is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.

**Criteria:** a principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.

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## 9.5 SUGGESTED READINGS

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## 9.6 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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1. Briefly describe the classification for information security.
2. What is the basic principle of information security?
3. Discuss the challenges faced by information security in India.
4. What are the risks management of information security in foreign policy?
5. Describe the philosophy of information security.

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## 9.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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### Check Your Progress 1

1. Information Security could be a multidisciplinary space of study and skilled activity that worries with the event and implementation of security mechanisms of all offered sorts (technical, structure, human-oriented and legal) so as to stay info altogether its locations (within and out of doors the organization's perimeter) and, consequently, info systems, wherever knowledge is made, processed, stored, transmitted and destroyed, free from threats. Threats to info and

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knowledge systems could also be classified, and a corresponding security goal could also be outlined for every class of threats. A set of security goals, known as a result of a threat analysis, ought to be revised sporadically to confirm its adequacy and agreement with the evolving atmosphere.

(See section 9.2.5)

2. Remembering that data is that the most vital of your organization's assets (second to human lives, of course), the primary principles raise what's being protected, why, and the way can we management access? The fundamental goal of your data security program is to answer these queries by deciding the confidentiality of the data, however you able to maintain the data's integrity, and in what manner its availability is governed. These three principles make up the CIA triad.

(See section 9.2.5)

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# UNIT 10- REVOLUTION AND SOFT POWER

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## STRUCTURE

10.0 Objectives

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Information Revolution

10.2.1 Definition of Information Revolution

10.3 Developing the concept of Soft Power

10.3.1 What is Soft Power?

10.3.2 Historical Construction

10.3.3 Sources of Soft Power

10.3.4 Significance of Soft Power in the 21st century

10.4 Indian Soft Power Perspective

10.4.1 Supporting Soft Power

10.4.2 How useful is India's Soft Power?

10.4.3 Soft Power needs a Hard Foundation

10.4.4 India's Soft power: Some fundamental reflections

10.5 Shortcomings in India's Soft Power

10.6 Let us sum up

10.7 Keywords

10.8 Suggested Readings

10.9 Questions for Review

10.10 Answers to check your progress

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## 10.0 OBJECTIVES

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The main objectives of this unit are:

- To give the concept of the information revolution.
- To introduce the concept of soft power.
- To throw light upon the importance of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- To state the working of soft power in international politics.
- To describe the achievements of Indian foreign policy under soft power.

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## 10.1 INTRODUCTION

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Our globe is an exemplification of various regions. Every one of them has their very own structured countries. However, with regards to cooperation, there consistently stay clearing plans and examples for worldwide relations. The 21st century comprised present-day social orders in the time of globalization where each segment of any general public is profoundly associated. Therefore the elements of power are likewise getting pace and shapes as per the necessities of the current ever quick evolving century. Power is something impalpable yet the most solid factor to reshape, update, and straighten out the cooperation standards among the countries. Strength is additionally the most contestable term in the field of political theory. It usually is suitable to characterize it as "the capacity to impact the results you need and, if vital, to change the conduct of others to get this going." (Joseph S. Nye, Jr.). Researchers and rationalists have contended upon numerous methodologies among which elitist versus pluralist approach increased much significance and space in the writing of International relations. Even though the charming political arrangement of the world, for the most part, is said to be law-based. At this point, the elitist power approach is a lot more grounded in the running framework than the pluralist one. While the subsequent one is for the most part guaranteed and spoken as opposed to the real presence. The idea and nearness of intensity in global governance issues



changed as the plans of force to be reckoned with structure fluctuated. Before the twentieth-century world's stable and domineering nations consistently demonstrated their quality as far as hard control.

The more focused and adjusted their assets of hard power are the more significant contribution to the planet's governmental issues the nation will have. It was additionally the conventional apparatus of international strategy as well. Global strategy is the development of standards and targets by the one government towards the others that how she will connect with the remainder of the world. While to characterize hard power means accomplishing wanted outcomes through military danger or use, and by methods for financial threat or reward. Moreover, hard power powers its objectives to think about their interests in wording basically of predictable expenses and advantages. As Nye characterizes, Hard power is being brought to manage either through methods for military or monetary intimidation. For example, equipped assault or the issuing of dangers to force sanctions ('sticks') or through the arrangement of promptings ('carrots'), which Nye to a great extent decreases to money related prizes. As indicated by the hypothetical viewpoint, it is the pragmatist and neo-pragmatist approaches that are probably going to offer accentuation to hard control, particularly the hard intensity of states.

Revolution of any type is nothing without power. Whereas when we say revolution in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is not like that of the traditional ones. The 21<sup>st</sup> century is an era of information technology, and revolution is also called the "Information revolution." The information revolution is tightly related to the concept of soft power. Whereas, Soft power is a new form of public diplomacy, which almost all the sovereign states are practicing right now. Indian foreign policy is dynamic and effective due to its fast adaptation with new emerging dimensions of public diplomacy.

**Check your progress -1**

1. What do you know about the concept of power?

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2. What is the new form of revolution in 21<sup>st</sup> century?

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## 10.2 INFORMATION REVOLUTION

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One of the striking patterns of the previous century that are probably going to keep on firmly impact global legislative issues in this century is the present data unrest. Also, with it comes an expansion in the job of delicate power – the capacity to acquire favored results by fascination and influence instead of intimidation and installment. Data insurgencies are not new; one can recall the dramatic impacts of Gutenberg's printing press in the sixteenth century. Yet the present data unrest is changing the idea of the intensity and expanding its dissemination. The current data upset now and again called "the third mechanical insurgency" depends on quick, innovative advances in PCs and interchanges that thus have prompted emotional reductions at the expense of making, handling and transmitting, and looking for data. One could date the present data upheaval from Moore's Law in the 1960s - The ability to twofold the number of transistors on a PC chip every 18 months. Therefore, registering force multiplied each couple of years, and by the start of the twenty-first century, it cost one-thousandth of what it did in the early 1970s. In 1993, there were around 50 sites on the planet; by 2000, that number out-performed 5 million. Today, about 33% of the total populace is on the web; by 2020, that is anticipated to develop to 60 percent or five billion individuals, many associated with various gadgets. The critical normal for this data insurgency isn't the speed of correspondences between

the well off and unusual. For a century, and a half momentary correspondence by broadcast has been conceivable among Europe and North America. The urgent change is the massive decrease in the expense of transmitting data. If the cost of a vehicle had declined as quickly as the cost of registering power, one could come by car for \$10-15. At the point when the value of an innovation decays so fast, it turns out to be promptly open, and the obstructions to section are diminished. For every down to earth reason, transmission expenses have turned out to be insignificant; henceforth the sum of data that can be transmitted worldwide is successfully unbounded. In the twentieth century, individuals expected that the PCs and interchanges of the current data transformation would make the focal administrative control performed in George Orwell's tragic novel 1984. Instead, as processing force has diminished in cost. PCs have contracted to the size of advanced cells and other convenient gadgets. Their decentralizing impacts have exceeded their bringing together consequences. Control over data is considerably more generally circulated today than even a couple decades back. Data can regularly give a key power asset, and more individuals have access to more data than any other time in recent memory. Many writers portray in *The Future of Power*, which led to the dispersion of intensity away from governments to non-state. On-screen characters were going from large companies to non-benefits to casual, specially appointed gatherings. It doesn't mean the end of the country's state. Governments will remain the most dominant entertainers on the worldwide organize, yet the stage will turn out to be progressively packed. What's more, huge numbers of those different entertainers will contend viably in the domain of delicate power. The undeniably significant digital space gives a genuine model. An incredible naval force is substantial in controlling ocean paths; it does not provide much help on the web. The student of history A.J.P. Taylor composed that in nineteenth-century Europe, the characteristic of incredible power was the capacity to win in war, however as John Arquilla notes, in the present worldwide data age, triumph may now and again depend not on whose military successes, yet on whose story wins.

**10.2.1 Definition of Information Revolution**

The term Information Revolution portrays current monetary, social, and innovative patterns past the Industrial Revolution. The data transformation was empowered by advances in semiconductor innovation, especially the MOS transistor and coordinated circuit, prompting the Information Age in the mid-21st century.

Many contending terms have been recommended that emphasis on various parts of this social improvement. The British polymath crystallographer J. D. Bernal presented the expression "logical and specialized unrest." In his 1939 book *The Social Function of Science* to depict the new job that science and innovation are coming to play inside society. He affirmed that science is turning into a "profitable power," utilizing the Marxist Theory of Productive Forces. After some debate, the term was taken up by creators and establishments of the then-Soviet Bloc. Their point was to demonstrate that communism was a sheltered home for the logical and specialized ("mechanical" for specific creators) upset, alluded to by the abbreviation STR. The book *Civilization at the Crossroads*, altered by the Czech rationalist Radovan Richta (1969), turned into a standard reference for this point. Daniel Bell (1980) tested this hypothesis and pushed the post-modern culture, which would prompt an administration economy as opposed to communism. Numerous different creators displayed their perspectives, including Zbigniew Brzezinski (1976) with his "Technetronic Society."

**Check your progress -2**

1. What are the dependence factors of the third mechanical insurgency?

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2. What will be the anticipated percentage of population using different technology gadgets?

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## 10.3 DEVELOPING THE CONCEPT OF SOFT POWER

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### 10.3.1 What is Soft Power?

As indicated by the Collins English Dictionary (2003), the word power has the accompanying implications:

- The ability or ability to accomplish something;
- Political, money related, social and so forth power or impact
- Control or domain or a place of authority, territory, or specialist.
- Furthermore, Soft power, instead, is a confounding idea. Nye doesn't give a basic definition. Or maybe, he characterizes soft power differently as (Nye, 2004):
- the capacity to shape the inclinations of others
- the ability to pull in and fascination frequently prompts accommodation
- the ability to get others to need the result you need in light of your social or ideological intrigue
- any nation may accomplish its ideal objectives in worldwide legislative issues due to appropriately worked inside qualities, accomplished targets which prompts that nation's opulence
- lastly, he expressed it as a critical factor of administration to get others to need what you need to do regarding confining the issues and setting the plan.

## Notes

Countries, as well as people, do have the delicate influence which they could accomplish because of different reasons like the notoriety, cash, information, and magnificence (Davies, 1991). People, for example, Nelson Mandela or Mother Teresa, have delicate power in light of their notoriety. However, a country is undeniably more muddled than an individual. Soft power is, on a fundamental level, the intensity of fascination. Its significance is taken as the capacity of a state to get what it needs through attraction instead of intimidation or installments (Nye 2004). This kind of intensity isn't the ability to direct others to comply with one's requests, nor is it the ability to influence or purchase the help of others through monetary motivations. Along these lines, it removes roots neither from military power nor financial load in everyday issues. Or maybe, it inheres in the appealing quality of a nation's way of life, political goals and local and international strategies. As expressed by Hillary Clinton, it is the intensity of drawing in others to have the ideal results; however, whatever the circle could be. These assets are unequivocally called "impalpable," to the degree that one can't "catch" . A country's way of life in one's grasp as one may hold a firearm or money related instrument. What delicate power has similarly as other power assets are that its viability is expanded when it is anticipated with different factors as well.

By further expounding it, "Soft power is the capacity to influence others through co-operative proportions of confining the plan, inducing, and evoking positive fascination to acquire favored results." Here another component of intensity as an augmentation of Soft power is exhibited as shrewd capacity. To which Nye states as "the capable mix of the hard intensity of intimidation and installment with the delicate intensity of influence and fascination into the compelling procedure to be actualized in shifting settings." Thus, it worries as a system to execute strategy by consolidating hard and delicate power assets. However, Prof Gallarotti has compactly put it, scarcely any insightful ideas have risen above the ivory towers of the scholarly world as energetically as the idea of soft power, and its end product savvy control.

### 10.3.2 Historical Construction

It appears and generally built too that the idea of delicate power is a significant new improvement with the attendant of the 21st century. Further, however, the worldwide researcher Nye authored the term in 1990. The idea of delicate power has its inception in the progress of Hans J. Morgenthau, Klaus Knorr and Ray Cline. For instance, Morgenthau (1967) recognizes nine components of national power, among which national character, national resolve, the nature of strategy and the quality of government are intently connected with elusive wellsprings of intensity, for example, delicate power. Thus Carr (1964) composes that control over feeling isn't less fundamental for political purposes than military and financial strength, and has consistently been intently connected with them. These thoughts have since been condensed and promoted as of late by Nye (Gill and Huang, 2006). Then again, the administration and brain research writing have since a long time ago advanced the advantages of utilizing referent (delicate) control over coercive (hard) power (Cristo, 2005). As indicated by Raven and French (1959), there are five bases of intensity: compensate, coercive, genuine, referent, and master. Delicate power is a sort of referent power that depends on distinguishing proof and fascination and yields the best impact in connection to different forces. The deduction behind the idea of delicate power can be followed even back to multiple a large number of years. In antiquated China, soft power was seen more grounded and more dominant than hard control, as recommended by acknowledged pearls of wisdom: to utilize soft and delicate intends to defeat the hard and reliable, and trickles of water can infiltrate a stone. Sun Tse (544-496BC), a military strategist of 2500 years prior, advocates winning a fight without a battle. The Chinese thinker Confucius (551-479BC) accepts that the ruler should win the faithfulness of individuals with ideals (delicate power) not by force (hard control). Likewise, Mencius (372-289BC) advocates rule in the royal path instead of the dictator's way. The royal route alludes to administering by good model while the despot way includes overseeing by merciless power (Wang, 2006). Lao Tze, a contemporary of Confucius, says in Tao Te

Ching, "I know the advantage of wuwei; the gentlest can win the hardest. Imperceptible power can go through the immaterial."

### **10.3.3 Sources of Soft Power**

Directly according to the Nye's hypothesis there are three fundamental sources of soft power for any nation,

- (i) Its culture (in spots where it is appealing to other people)
- (ii) Its political qualities (when it satisfies them at home and abroad)
- (iii) Its international strategies (when others consider them to be genuine and having moral expert)

The above-expressed sources of soft power are crude for accomplishing any goal until a nation seeks after them in agreeing on the instruments of soft power.

### **10.3.4 Significance of Soft Power in the 21st century**

The elements of world legislative issues are quickly changing, as indicated by the requests and needs of the countries and their pioneers. The world had seen the unipolar world request to the bi-polar and the multi-polar as well. Along these lines, the essence of intensity changes as well. Once sometime in the past, the more the hard control the nation has the more offer in necessary leadership of global legislative issues will have. Presently after a couple of occurrences in the late twentieth and mid-21st century like virus wartime changed the structure, as well as the feature of intensity, has additionally been improved. The other significant milestone is the scene of 9/11 and its aftermaths, particularly for not all that created nations yet more exactly the Muslim ones. Along these lines after the entire erratic domineering predominance of the alleged politically influential country in global governance. Issues brought the new essence of intensity is delicate power or all the more cleverly the savvy control. A piece embellishing of hard control on the base of feeble capacity to have wanted outcomes. Late



improvements in the various districts of the world have upgraded the significance and extent of delicate power more in the domains of international strategy. As foreign policy alludes to the arrangements of standards and goals planned by a nation to have an association with different countries and associations of the world. In the wake of having two world wars and diverse local and suppressive wars, the globe is currently moving towards elusive structures. Yet, increasingly ground-breaking and durable as far as getting results.

**Check your progress -3**

- 1. What is the definition of soft power according to Joseph Nye?

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- 2. What are the different sources of soft power?

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## **10.4 INDIAN SOFT POWER PERSPECTIVE**

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The promotion of the idea of soft power and the ascent of India happened at the same time. For example, in the result of the part of the arrangement War. Both developed in unmistakable quality during a similar period driving onlookers to draw a connection between the two. Writing in 2003, Indian international strategy investigator C. Raja Mohan contended, —The mysticism of India has pulled in individuals from all over the world. Its Gurus have gone the world over selling yoga and supernatural quality. Bollywood has helped out Indian influence abroad than the bureaucratic

## Notes

endeavors of the Government. From traditional and prominent music to its cooking, from the developing effect of its authors and erudite people, India presently has started to get numerous switches of delicate power. Shashi Tharoor (2008, p. 40) is maybe the most energetic researcher and author to attract thoughtfulness regarding India's soft power. Examiners frequently refer to his celebrated section underneath: —When India's cricket crew triumphs or its tennis players guarantee Grand Slams, when a Bhangra beat is mixed into a western pop record or an Indian choreographer imagines a combination of Kathak and artful dance, when Indian ladies clear the Miss World and Miss Universe challenges or when Monsoon Wedding wows the pundits and Lagaan claims an Oscar designation, when Indian authors win the Booker or Pulitzer prizes, India's delicate power is enhanced. (Tharoor: 2008, p. 40) A beneficiary of Commonwealth Writers' Prize, and later a Minister of State, Government of India, Tharoor composes, — When Americans in Silicon Valley talk about the IITs with a similar worship they used to according to MIT, and the Indianness of architects and programming engineers is taken as synonymous with numerical and logical magnificence, it is India that additions in respect. He further composes — India's big government, our flourishing free media, our argumentative various social gatherings, our vigorous human rights gatherings and the rehashed exhibition of our noteworthy general races, all have made India an uncommon case of fruitful administration of assorted variety in the creating world. The achievement of delicate power vigorously relies upon the on-screen character's notoriety inside the global network, just as the progression of data between entertainers. Accordingly, soft power is frequently connected with the ascent of globalization and neoliberal worldwide relations hypothesis. Pop culture and media is consistently distinguished as a wellspring of soft power, similar to the spread of a national language, or a specific arrangement of standardizing structures; a country with a lot of soft power and the positive attitude that it incites may move others to culturally assimilate, maintaining a strategic distance from the requirement for costly hard control expenditures. It abandons saying that India has significant delicate power assets which are multifaceted. They incorporate games,

music, craftsmanship, film, writing, and even excellence display. To this rundown, others have included India's enemy of frontier history, majority rule foundations, free press, autonomous legal executive, energetic conventional society, multi-ethnic country, secularism, pluralism, gifted English-speaking laborers, nourishment, handiworks, yoga, India's status as a capable atomic power, the quick development of the data innovation segment in spots, for example, Bangalore, and the presence of a vast Indian diaspora in individual western nations (Blarel 2012, Malone 2011, Purushothaman 2010, Hymans 2009, Mohan 2003). Since the mid-2000s, it has likewise been forcefully advancing its delicate power certifications around the world and to its very own kin (Suri 2011). As the developing agreement in the writing was that India has significant soft power assets emerging from its universalist culture, popularity based political organizations and custom of authority among creating countries, in the new thousand years, Delhi started a deliberate exertion to channel these assets – including those of Indians living abroad – into creating delicate power that may deliver gainful international strategy results (Hall 2012). In May 2006, India's Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) built up its Public Diplomacy Division to instruct residential and worldwide sentiment on key arrangement issues and task a superior picture of India. It is displayed on the Public Diplomacy Officer of the US State Department. Open tact which alludes to the craft of serving national interests by educating, affecting, and understanding outside crowds, is quick rising as a theoretical apparatus for serving national interests in universal governmental issues. Instructive, social, social, and various media exercises establish the center of a clear strategy.

As such, open discretion is a crucial element of soft power's strength. The intended interest group of Public Diplomacy incorporates household and worldwide research organizations, resources in foundations of higher learning, press clubs and editors of neighborhood and remote papers. Open tact is —the process by which direct relations with individuals in a nation are sought after to propel the interests and broaden the estimations of those being represented (Sharp, referred to in Melissen 2005, p. 8). It doesn't

concentrate on specific arrangement issues (an assignment more qualified to campaigning); nor is it ideological in its substance (like publicity). Or maybe, it centers on —building long haul connections that make an empowering situation for government policies (Nye 2004, p. 107). China has likewise pursued Public Diplomacy as a device of Soft Power procedure generally. The very idea of 'public discretion' was an unmistakably outside one for the Chinese who will, in general, utilize the term wai Xuan, which means 'external promulgation.' Be that as it may, throughout the most recent couple of years, China has grasped a milder way to deal with an international strategy. This change was introduced by the making of the Division for Public Diplomacy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2004. Joined with the quick extension of Confucius Institutes far and wide, a developing number of unknown dialect Xinhua news outlets and a swelling, open tact spending plan, China's delicate power capacity seems, by all accounts, to be on a precarious upward bend. It is a fundamental stage in the discussion on soft power's job in global governmental issues. For a significant part of the most recent decade, China has put resources into attempting to extend a picture of a gentle rising force. Numerous western eyewitnesses were in thrall of alleged Chinese achievement in upgrading its image an incentive over the globe, however particularly in Asia — with its Confucius Institutes, indulgent Olympics presentations and talk of a gentle ascent. There are more than 480 Confucius Institutes the world over with designs to extend that number to 1,000 by 2020.

### **10.4.1 Supporting Soft Power**

Quite a bit of India's soft power, and the capacity to convey it is self-governing of the legislature and requests that the administration support decent social variety, receptiveness, and imagination, or at any rate, not check them. By pushing a solid character upon India, the Prime Minister's gathering is further contracting the room accessible to the administration to bridle delicate power. In contrast to Wahhabi Saudi Arabia or Han China, multi-social India's soft power fundamentally relies upon the strength of its

comprehensive majority rules system. India can't bear to advance one language, belief system or religion abroad – à la Saudi Arabia and China – because every one of its territories has its style, content, and religious and social symbols, and there are not kidding ideological contrasts among the main ideological groups. Hindu patriotism advanced by a portion of the sister associations of the decision gathering isn't just stressing social agreement inside the nation, yet will likewise make India less appealing to researchers, specialists, understudies, and voyagers from abroad and even the non-Hindu people group, just as non-standard Hindus, inside the Indian diaspora. The administration needs to welcome that delicate power assets need space to flourish and dislike moment espresso that is accessible without a moment to spare when it is required. A genuine case of this is given by the administration's endeavor to utilize Sufism to contact the bigger Muslim world, even as the decision gathering's sister associations are adding to the long pattern of minimization of the conventional liberal voices inside Islam in the Indian Subcontinent.

### **10.4.2 How useful is India's Soft Power?**

India has the most significant Shia populace and Persian language files outside Iran and is home to the world's most significant Zoroastrian populace. While India and Iran share a centuries-old multifaceted relationship, Iran doesn't enable wistfulness to impact the quest for national interests. Imam Khomeini's progenitors relocated to the Lucknow locale, one of the most significant focuses of Shia culture in the Indian Subcontinent, in the late-eighteenth century and left for Najaf in the mid-nineteenth century before settling in Khomeini in Iran, where they were known as Hindi. It is additionally likely that Imam Khomeini's ecumenism was affected, in addition to other things, crafted by the Lucknow-based Shia mastermind Sayyid 'Ali Naqi Naqvi. Imam Khomeini supposedly "denied" his Indian association, be that as it may, and rebuked the Indian Government's endeavor for approaching him not long after the Islamic Revolution through Lucknow's conventional Shia élite. Another case of the constrained

## Notes

handiness of delicate power is altogether. For accomplishment in campaigning support for the International Yoga Day, India's External Affairs Minister noticed that:

“An extraordinary 177 out of them all out 193 part conditions of the United Nations; participate as "co-supports" to the goals for "Universal Yoga Day" ... throughout the entire existence of the United Nations, this is the most astounding number of co-sponsors ever for any Resolution of this nature [who] upheld India. However, they communicated their open readiness to claim the activity too. From the time Prime Minister Modi first officially started this proposition during his lady address to the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly. On 27th September 2014, it took precisely 75 days for its formal reception by the whole United Nations, keep going on Friday, on the eleventh of December. The speed and simplicity with which this proposition moved to definite realization, is a surprising accomplishment in itself.”

Be that as it may, what number of those nations will bolster an Indian contender for the workplace of UN Secretary-General or India's candidature for the Security Council? An appraisal of what India picked up from cooperation in the Non-Aligned Movement prompts correspondingly troubling ends. The above models represent the innate and serious cutoff points to change of delicate power into unmistakable gains in the worldwide circle. Besides, India doesn't include an environment inside which to bridle soft power earned through, state, its commitment to fiasco help and peacekeeping. For example, in 2004, Indian calamity supervisory groups were the first to arrive at wave hit nations over the Indian Ocean Region, yet tenderfoots, for example, the US got more inclusion in the universal media. All the more as of late, India was the first and furthermore the most magnificent wellspring of help after the ongoing seismic tremor in Nepal, yet the vulgar inclusion by a portion of India's private news channels permitted the counter India hall there to prepare a reaction against India.

### 10.4.3 Soft Power needs a Hard Foundation

Delicate and hard powers are supplements as opposed to substitutes, and the previous has constrained use in disconnection. Along these lines, soft power can't compensate for the shortage in hard limit since it is in itself subordinate upon the last mentioned. Delicate power can fill in as a tidbit (to make an opening) or a pastry (to top a forceful hard power push), yet can't substitute the principle course that lays on the hard monetary and political limit. Modi can't keep on going through the world with the icing since, sooner than later, individuals will request the cake. In this way, delicate power can't be worked completely autonomously of hard control. As it were, there will never be a way out from hard control, something that Nehru's India acknowledged somewhat belatedly. The immature Buddhist journey circuits, the disgraceful game plans for the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the rudderless Nalanda University, the not precisely agreeable exhibition of the South Asian University, the dispatch of the South Asia satellite before ground framework was worked in the recipient nations, and the unfortunate ability to finish abroad extends on time are illustrative of how the insufficiency to finish brick-and-mortar reaches on time constrains the capacity to bridle delicate power.

India's delicate power assets can be sustained and better used to propel its international strategy interests if the administration subtly gives infrastructural backing to delicate tasks and abstains from meddling in the social and public activities of individuals. Up until this point, Modi has astutely utilized international strategy "accomplishments" in domestic, governmental issues. A little while later, nonetheless, he should factor in how his gathering's residential legislative problems are influencing the nation's delicate power desires and international strategy targets.

### 10.4.4 India's Soft power: Some fundamental reflections

## Notes

Be that as it may, for a democracy nearly bound to give the critical, good initiative in the post-cold War world, India's delicate power assets have as often as possible demonstrated not capable (Blarel 2012). India is neither a 'hard control' like the US, Russia, and China nor the 'soft control' like the UK, Germany, and the United States, among others. It is neither here nor there because its capacity is no place on the planet. As of late, the London-based consultancy Portland Communications has assembled a rundown of 30 nations on the world accepted to have using 'soft control' in which India doesn't discover a spot. Soft Power 30 is another, a definitive list that expects to support governments and nations to see better the assets they have available to them. It positions driving countries utilizing a blend of target measurements and new worldwide surveying information to gauge delicate power, covering classifications, for example, Government, Culture, Education, Global Engagement, and Enterprise. It requested that respondents rate nations dependent on seven distinct classes, including society, food, international strategy, and benevolence, among others. The Soft Power 30' is beaten by United Kingdom and pursued by Germany, United States, France, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Japan, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Spain, Finland, New Zealand, Belgium, Norway, Ireland; Korea, Republic (South Korea), Singapore, Portugal, Brazil, Poland, Greece, Israel, Czech Republic, Turkey, Mexico lastly, China. The UK scored exceptionally in each class however with an unusually stable presentation on Culture, Digital, and Global Engagement. England scored profoundly in its—engagement with the world. Its natives are getting a charge out of sans visa travel to 174 nations—the joint-most noteworthy of any country—and its negotiators staffing the most significant number of lasting missions to multilateral associations, tied with France. England's social power was likewise exceptionally appraised: however its count of 29 UNESCO World Heritage destinations is genuinely normal, Britain creates more universally diagram besting music collections than some other nation, and the remote after of its football is in its very own class (regardless of whether its national groups are not). It did well in training, as well—not due to its genuinely fair schools, but since its colleges are second just to America's, drawing in vast



quantities of remote understudies. Strangely, Singapore, which, indeed, has the smallest populace of any country in the best 30, yet positions over the mammoths of Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, and China. It is additionally one of just four Asian nations, alongside Japan, South Korea, and China - which comes in 30th spot - to make the rundown. The United States comes only third in spite of its driving situation in the Education, Culture, and Digital classifications. It is pulled somewhere near across the board doubt of its international strategy. China's base set positioning, regardless of putting enormously in delicate power resources, for example, the Confucius Institutes and its worldwide telecom stage CNC World, likewise demonstrates it is attempting to conquer worries about international strategy just as its human rights record.

**Check your progress -4**

1. What are the words of C.Raja. Mohan about Indian soft power?

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2. Which country is small in population but big in soft power as compare to many others?

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**10.5 SHORTCOMINGS IN INDIA’S SOFT POWER**

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## Notes

India's soft power battles under the accompanying inadequacies: First, delicate power-shortage in the event of India is connected to assets that are not as bounteous as advocates of the thought might want individuals to accept. India's social impact abroad, while critical, fails to measure up to the social courses of the West around the world, and that of China in Asia and the past. Authority and semi-official Indian methods of social scattering are additionally moderately few. For a long time, associations, for example, the Peace Corps, Alliance Francaise, the British Council, the Goethe Institute and the Japan Foundation have been declaring the separate societies of the great powers around the globe. They have most as of late been joined by China's Confucius Institutes, which numbered 322 of every 2011 (Na 2012). Even though the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) has been around since 1950 with the point of leading exercises like the associations previously referenced, as of January 2013, it didn't have more than 35 focuses in outside nations (ICCR 2013). Besides, it was uniquely in 2004 that India built up its Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to all the more likely influence the nearness of a great many Indians abroad, and just in 2006 that India's Ministry of External Affairs set up a division devoted to open tact (Suri 2011). Tharoor (2009, p. 41) – a passionate adherent to India's delicate influence – yields that —we (India) could pour unquestionably more assets and energies into our social strategy to advance the wealth of our composite culture into terrains which previously had an inclination for it. Compared to the British Council, Alliance Française and even the Confucius Institutes, the presentation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, with focuses in around 35 nations and planned for advancing Indian culture, has been languid. India has neglected to fabricate its image esteem abroad. The record, in this manner, merits progressively careful investigation. (2) Although Indian culture, which depends to a great extent on universalist and assimilationist Hindu standards, is a powerful wellspring of fascination, India's residential foundations and international strategy have moderated this impact on the impression of untouchables. In the residential domain, India has done a lot more unfortunate employment of lifting its populace out of destitution when contrasted with China. Casteism

(Rohit case, Hyderabad University ) and Dadri don't present a decent picture of the nation outside India. Although the legislature has made significant walks in changing the economy, numerous areas remain profoundly managed. India's open organizations are overflowing with defilement, wastefulness, support, and nepotism. In Transparency International's 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index, India positioned 94 out of 174 nations, tied with, Colombia, Greece, Moldova, Mongolia, and Senegal (China positioned 80). In the expressions of one examiner (Malone 2011, p. 38), —no measure of social advancement can fix the harm globally brought about by tremendous defilement scandals of the sort that India has as of late been observer to, and that have offered ascend to an enemy of state social development that made worldwide headline news in 2011. (4) Critics bring up that India isn't adequately far along as far as hard control assets for its delicate capacity to have any kind of effect in its international strategy. In spite of the fact that in prior periods India had depended on delicate power as a substitute for hard control, India's engaging quality after the part of the bargain War developed absolutely in light of its hard control assets, explicitly financial development, which made India an alluring universal accomplice. It is no occurrence that references to India's delicate influence developed in recurrence simply after its monetary increases were combined and the world could be hopeful about India's fortunes. In this sense, India's direction verifies the contention of different examiners that delicate power is best when upheld by hard control (Tharoor 2008, Lee 2010; Blarel 2012). Delicate power is along these lines not just created by hard control (all else being equivalent, different nations are attracted to progress), it additionally encourages the smoother exercise of hard control by affecting the inclinations of the individuals who are the objectives of a state's international strategy. (5) Nowhere is this weakness more glaring than in India's very own neighborhood, where observations in pretty much every state-run from vague to straightforwardly unfriendly toward India's territorial authority (Gateway House 2012).As a pundit composed, "Through this, relations with the two most crowded neighbors — Pakistan and Bangladesh — stay quarrelsome. Contemptible suggestions are made,

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however before long pulled back. Political bodies' electorate has been made on keeping up an extreme stance, and there is an excessive amount of riding on that position. Besides the unpredictable vocation of the discourse with Pakistan, the impulses of sustaining this voting public were obvious in Home Minister Rajnath Singh's unusual appeal as of late to the Border Security Force to increase the vigil against cross-fringe steers developments, so rising costs would constrain Bangladeshis to surrender their dietary meat propensity. In the Indian setting, it is essential to explain that delicate power isn't to be found in India's exchange, speculation, or outside guide arrangements, as some have guaranteed (Lum et al. 2008, Mullen and Ganguly 2012). While the facts confirm that monetary flourishing breeds fascination (Huang and Ding 2006), economic tact is all the more properly sorted as an instrument of hard control, especially the utilization of negative and positive incitements to pressure and purchase the help of others separately. Head administrator Narendra Modi has been the political star of online networking, whose Facebook page creates twice the same number of remarks, offers, and thumbs-ups as that of Barack Obama.

Regardless of whether his thinking is acknowledged or not, Hymans (2009, p. 234) maybe sounds right when he contended that —India stays a soft, delicate power in the contemporary world in light of the fact that it has surrendered the soft power desire of its establishing age of pioneers, particularly Gandhi and Nehru. It won't maybe be right to state that India stays in a fleeting stage where its hard power is yet to wind up prevalent even locally to the point where it can seriously extend its delicate power so as to make a world of politics helpful for its universal objectives. Again India needs to take exercises from the individuals who have exceeded expectations with Soft Power. The idea of being an information warrior' and perception supervisor' which is picking up unmistakable quality in the US needs to move the direction of a clear strategy in India. In a time where the best publicizing offices are running the open discretion endeavors of nations like the US, the UK, and China, efforts by India are simple, best case scenario. Ingenuity, foreknowledge, advertising rush, vital arranging, and mental administration are fundamental for any sufficient open discretion

exertion. India needs to understand that unlimited discretion isn't just office space in the South Block, however an associating connection and critical influence in its international strategy.

**Check your progress -5**

1. ICCR stands for?

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2. What needs to move the direction of clear strategy in India?

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**10.6 LET US SUM UP**

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- Information is the keyword of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- Dynamics of power in terms of foreign policy change now.
- Hard power has change itself to a new form called soft poer/delicate power.
- The soft power of India is very attracted to so many other nations.
- Though there are some shortcomings in India's soft power in terms of the patterns of international relations

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**10.7 KEYWORDS**

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**Revolution:** action or development intended to impact essential changes in the financial circumstance.

**Public Diplomacy:** incorporates every single authority exertion to persuade focused on divisions of remote feeling to help or endure an administration'- s vital goals.

**Hard Power:** a coercive way to deal with universal political relations, particularly one that includes the utilization of military power.

**Yoga:** a Hindu profound and parsimonious order, a piece of which, including breath control, essential reflection, and the selection of explicit real poses, is broadly rehearsed for wellbeing and unwinding.

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## 10.8 SUGGESTED READINGS

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1. Anholt, S. (2006) "Public diplomacy and place branding: where is the link?" *Place Branding*, 2:4, 1-5.
2. Lasswell, H., and Kaplan, A. (1950). *Power and Society: A Framework for Political Inquiry*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
3. Nye, J. S. (1968). "Comparative Regional Integration: Concept and Measurement," *International Organization*, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 856-858.

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## 10.9 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- How do you see the future of the information revolution in the future?
- Is soft power the future of public diplomacy?
- Critically the role of soft power in the formation of Indian foreign policy.
- Evaluate the importance of information for effective soft power diplomacy?
- Critically analyze the shortcomings of India's soft power.

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## 10.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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Check your progress 1

1. It usually is suitable to characterize it as "the capacity to impact the results you need and, if vital, to change the conduct of others to get this going."

(See section 10.1)

2. Whereas when we say revolution in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is not like that of the traditional ones. 21<sup>st</sup> century is an era of information technology, and revolution is also called "Information revolution." India has a customary 'limitation driven' approach towards environmental changes.

(See section 10.1)

Check your progress 2

1. The current data upset now and again called "the third mechanical insurgency" depends on quick, innovative advances in PCs and interchanges that thus have prompted emotional reductions at the expense of making, handling and transmitting, and looking for data.

(See section 10.2)

2. By 2020, that is anticipated to develop to 60 percent or five billion individuals will be using gadgets.(See section 10.2)

Check your progress 3

1. He has defined it as i) the capacity to shape the inclinations of others.

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ii) the ability to pull in, and fascination frequently prompts accommodation.

(i) Its culture (ii) Its political qualities (iii) Its international strategies

(See section 10.3.3)

2. Raja Mohan contended, —The mysticism of India has pulled in individuals from all over the world, and its Gurus have gone the world over selling yoga and supernatural quality. (See section 10.3.1)

Check your progress 4

1. Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). (See section 10.5)

2. Singapore is the smallest country with the most effective soft power dimension. (See section 10.5)



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# UNIT- 11 COERCION, DIPLOMACY, AND INTERVENTION

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## STRUCTURE

- 11.0 Objectives
- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 Definitions Of Coercion, Diplomacy, And Intervention
- 11.3 The State And Use Of Coercive Power In India
- 11.4 Indian Public Diplomacy
- 11.5 The Indian Coercive Diplomacy
- 11.6 Intervention Of India
- 11.7 Let Us Sum Up
- 11.8 Keywords
- 11.9 Suggested Readings
- 11.10 Questions for Review
- 11.11 Answers To Check Your Progress

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## 11.0 OBJECTIVES

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The main objective of the policy is to use diplomacy — or talking, meeting, and creating agreements to unravel international issues. They try to stay away from developing into conflicts that need military settlements.

The President nearly always has the first responsibility for shaping policy. Following are the aims and objectives of policy in diplomacy:

- To know the Coercive Measures and Forcible Means
- To have the Alliances area unit usually ended by two or a lot of Nations for the protection and promotion of common Interest, i.e., NATO.
- To discuss Diplomatic Negotiations

- To know Economic aid is. USAID under the Marshall Plan (1948) to Europe and Third world.

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## 11.1 INTRODUCTION

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This chapter explores the effects of democratic politics on the use of coercive diplomacy in international crises. It considers how the institutions and practices of democracy influence a government's call to threaten force to resolve a dispute, the approach, the targets of such threats choose to respond, who wins and who loses in bargaining, and most important, whether the matter settled through the threat of force or its actual use.

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## 11.2 DEFINITIONS OF COERCION, DIPLOMACY, AND INTERVENTION

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### COERCION:

If someone commits or threatens to commit an act prohibited by the Indian legal code of section 45 in 1860 with a read to getting the consent of the opposite person to an agreement, the approval in such a case is deemed to have been obtained by coercion. In easy words, coercion suggests that "making someone offer his consent by force or threat."

The Coercion express the refute

### DIPLOMACY:

Diplomacy is the art and observation of conducting negotiations between representatives of states. It usually refers to the conduct of peacekeeping through the intercession of skilled diplomats with relevancy and a full vary of topical problems. Diplomacy entails influencing the selections and behavior of foreign governments and officials through dialogue, negotiation, and other non-violent means.

Diplomacy is the main instrument of policy that consists of the broader goals and methods that guide a state's interactions with the remainder of the planet. International treaties, agreements, alliances, and alternative manifestations of policy square measure sometimes negotiated by diplomats before endorsement by national politicians. Diplomats can also facilitate from a state's policy in Association with nursing consultative capability.

**INTERVENTION:**

Intervention may be a procedure to permit a non-party, referred to as intervention (also spelled intervene) to hitch current proceedings, either as a matter of right or at the discretion of the court, without the permission of the original litigants. The basic principle for intervention is that a judgment in an exceedingly specific case might have an effect on the rights of non-parties, WHO ideally ought to have the correct to be detected.

**Check you Progress 1**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. Define:

- Coercion.
- Diplomacy
- Intervention

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## **11.3 THE STATE AND USE OF COERCIVE POWER IN INDIA**

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**BACKGROUND:**

## Notes

When India became independent in 1947 and chose democracy based on the universal franchise as a system of governance, it was thought to be a brave choice but one that would not last long. As the country went to the polls for the second time in 1957, a commentator on Indian politics remarked that "the odds are wholly against the survival of freedom.

The problem is whether or not any Indian state will survive in the slightest degree." More than thirty years have gone by since that remark made, and while the test of survival probably has been passed, the processes of survival have not been natural. Indeed, testing has become more and more stringent. There is an increase in social conflict, the economy does not show an adequate rate of growth, and democratic institutions, now being cited as reasons for the inability to cope with the social and economic problems, are losing their democratic character and are unable to stem the tide of violence in society. This article attempts to examine some of these issues and mainly focuses attention on the processes and the institutions by which the Indian state has expanded its capacity to use coercive power.

After the independence of India, it had selected democratic government as a universal franchise. They were thinking that it was a great idea for the governance, but everything was happening opposite. Their plan had totally failed and made the conditions even worse. India had polling elections in 1947 for the second time. The social issues and arguments took place. There was inadequate rate of growth and expansion in India. There were many democratic institutions who were the resource of dealing up with economic and social issues.

**THE STATE AND SOCIETY COERCION**, accepted as the defining characteristic of the country, has a dual character. It guarantees the replica of domination and order and suppresses challenges to state authority. Over time, it helps to create conditions that allow for voluntary obedience to laws

and their legitimation. Coercion also undermines legitimacy. Continuous use of force to suppress dissent, resolve social conflicts, and maintain order may lead to the erosion of legitimacy and undermine the capacity of the state to rule. Thus, the state stands in a paradoxical situation regarding the use of force-it may ensure compliance, but at the same time, the frequency of its use may delegitimize the state. The state's activity in the maintenance of order in society can best be understood as a coercive-legitimation process. All states rest on a mixture of coercion and legitimacy and attempt to use force in such a way that the legitimacy of law increases and the need to use power becomes less. In a democratic state notably, striking such a balance is a delicate affair and depends to a great extent on what has been called "political crafting." The stability of a democratic state depends on the way it responds to social conflicts arising in society and the way it uses force to settle them. During the last three decades, a large number of scholars have posited relationships between the state and the processes of modernization and socioeconomic change.

In a seminal contribution, Huntington argued that "social and economic change-urbanization, increases in literacy and education, industrialization, mass media expansion-extend political consciousness, multiply political demands, broaden political participation."<sup>4</sup> Political.

Institutions must expand and adapt to incorporate this increasing participation or break down. In the liberal framework, broad participation was supposed to enhance stability via strengthened commitment and legitimacy. What was not adequately envisaged was how the partnership would raise the aspirations of the people and become the source of the greatest challenge to the state.

Concerning India, Rajni Kothari argues that the state is facing the most significant challenge from those very people who are being increasingly politicized by the expansion of democracy but are dissatisfied with the pace of socio-economic change. He finds that uneven development, together with

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a lack of emphasis on institutionalizing democratic norms, have rendered the Indian state weak and vulnerable to a variety of social challenges. Organic linkages between people's aspirations and the translation of those aspirations into performance have weakened the state democratic institutions. The result is that the state assumes confrontational postures vis-à-vis the various sections of the population described in caste, ethnic, or regional terms.

The social scene then becomes marked by increasingly violent protests and agitations. The failure to meet socioeconomic challenges has been linked to the nature of the ruling coalition in India. P. K. Bardhan sees conflict in society and a crisis of legitimation in the country as a consequence of class configurations and alignments. He identifies three proprietary classes the industrial capitalists, prosperous farmers, and bureaucrats and shows how the management of conflict among them has led to policies that have shown little concern for capital accumulation and productivity but have aimed instead at expansion in food subsidies, agricultural inputs, and public sector products and have shown a preference for consumption or investment. The failure in economic policies that grew out of analyses of the erosion of democratic institutions or the nature of class configurations can be valuable ways of explaining the emerging crisis of legitimation in India, but the consolidation of democracy may proceed for a time in the face of relatively weak economic performance and sharply declining belief in the socioeconomic efficacy of justice." The issue is far more complex, and I would like to turn to the contribution of Joel S. Migdal as a useful perspective in unraveling it.

Migdal focuses attention on the effort of the state to make itself predominant in society, as seen in terms of the successful subordination of people's inclinations of social behavior or behavior sought by other social organizations in favor of conduct prescribed by state rules.

When the state tries to enforce its rules, it mechanically comes into conflict with alternative social organizations.

The result of this conflict is not necessarily the predominance of the state but situations of accommodation between the country and the others. The state maneuvers to gain the best deal possible in any impending accommodation.

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## **11.4 INDIAN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY**

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Ministry of External Affairs of India came upon its Public Diplomacy Division in 2006 to advance India's conversations with the globe.

The goal of Indian Public Diplomacy is to elucidate, on an everyday basis, the background of policy choices in Indian policy, to market a positive image of India and to have interaction students, suppose tanks, and also the media through its reach activities. It was incorporated with the External message Division of the Ministry of External Affairs of India on January 2014.

### **HISTORY:**

Indian Public Diplomacy goes back to the times of Chanakya UN agency advocated the standard of listening united of the foremost vital attributes of a perfect king. Looking at the people on a day-to-day basis is an essential part of Public Diplomacy in the 21st century. The focus of Bharati Public Diplomacy has been on act India's reason for its policy selections also as historically stigmatization India globally by manufacturing documentaries, films, Coffee table books etc.

### **New Indian Public Diplomacy**

In the case of Indian Diplomacy, the elevation of China was the only reason for rapid creation of diplomacy. The charm offensive of China had produced

## Notes

adequate amount of apprehension in India. It had also given rise for the same force applied by New Delhi and Joe Blakes outsiders. There were so many foreign and Indian speculators who had a conflict even the better prestige it has great political democratic former's, information technology and Bollywood movies. The diplomats of India had played less role in their past situations for going back to the initial stop. Due to the favors of the field they had left for funding was much better than Chinese. However, this type of analyses was very for sourcing of finding any substantive proof, which the diplomats of China were intending to work on. They had given us many hopeful reasons to doubt or to think in other direction. For this, the authors of India should do more case study on China's approach of working.

In this regard, India is the New Indian Public diplomacy of having broader strategies of defeating China on the basis of engagement, emulation and balancing.

Since, the year 2000 India has well researched on its old and traditional instruments of the diplomacy and then in that course, they had initiated new instruments.

They had made five major essential developments:

- It had made its developments in reaching out their hands to those Indians who are residing out of India.
- They had made many attempts for creating or forming their relations for the interests in business with foreign neighbors.
- They had formed foreign aid and development program
- They utilize their important events of the history for presenting as the brand of the nation.



- They had introduced social media sources to reach out there to young youth and tech-savvy spectaculars.

**All of these developments were made to invite the former indians by the establishing the institutions and newly introduced social media. Particularly, they are much distinctive by the excessive use of the social media sources. They had targeted the national and international audience for their advantages.**

In the year 2004, India created an individual Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA). It is generally referred to as the Ministry of Non-Resident Indians' Affairs). Its mandate, consistent with its web site, is to be “the nodal point which Overseas Indians, Diaspora associations, trade and industry, lawmakers, think-tanks. The key stakeholders of society, the opinion builders, the governance and the state governments had turn information, partnerships and functioning of the arguments that are regarding the Indian living in international countries.

” The ministry was designed to be agile and responsive, rather than the traditional lumbering institution while promising to implement the kind of “joined-up”

governance approach characteristic of Western European agencies.

The MOIA is intended not just to serve the interests of overseas Indians but to showcase the new India to them and to others: it is meant to be “dynamic, young and interactive. In 2004, the Indian federal government created an adequate amount of investment in the MOIA. Its budget has grown from just Rs 7 crore (\$1.6 million at June 2005 exchange rates) in 2004–05 to an estimated Rs 80 crore (\$17 million at June 2010 rates) in 2009–10. In comparison, the Ministry of External Affairs had a budget of around Rs 630 crore (\$134.5 million), and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was allocated some Rs 800 crore (\$170.8 million) in 2009–10.50

The bulk of this growth in the MOIA budget has been expenditure on publicity, seminars, and conferences. The MOIA organizes in conjunction with the local government of the city and the Confederation of Indian Industry. The 2010 convention was attended by someone, people, including

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politicians of Indian origin from Canada, Fiji, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, and South Africa, as well as from Trinidad and Tobago. The convention concerned discussions on a spread of problems from technology to Indian expatriates in the Persian Gulf region.

The MOIA also directs a number of other key initiatives. It administers the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme, launched in 2006, which in effect extends to people of Indian origin abroad a permanent visa for entry into India. This scheme has been highly successful in fulfilling its primary objective of reconnecting people of Indian heritage to India, with some 400,000 OCI cards that were being reportedly issued in the yearly are of 2009. At the termination, the MOIA also established a “Tracing Your Roots” service in 2008 to assist those within the diaspora who may be interested in their genealogies and in locating their relatives within India.

The MOIA runs various schemes for young diaspora Indians, which is namely the “Know Republic of India Program,”. It is a program that had provided 21 days of orientation only to those people who are aged between 18–26 years. Also , they get a scholarship program in addition to this, for almost counting to the 100 diaspora students for attending the Indian universities. At present, the MOIA is establishing a “Persons of Indian Origin University” in Bangalore; in 2009 it publicized for bids to set up four additional such universities in alternative Indian cities.<sup>53</sup>

Finally, since 2006, the MOIA has been charged with responsibility for the welfare of non-resident Indians living and dealing overseas, many of whom are potentially vulnerable to exploitation. In conjunction with Indian overseas missions, the ministry now coordinates the distribution of funds to aid Indians who need emergency medical treatment, temporary accommodation, or air travel back to India. It runs an infatuated facilitate line within the United Arab Emirates for individuals in distress or those unsure regarding their labor rights, and it's seeking to ascertain Overseas Indian Centers in areas with vital migrant worker populations. Finally, the

MOIA has negotiated a series of bilateral memoranda of understanding with other states concerning social security provisions and other migrant labor rights.

When it comes to engaging non-Indians abroad, India's public diplomacy is more diffuse but no less committed. These efforts fall into the major class of the diplomatic public, which was directed to the regional and states of Africa. It was largely concerned for India's new aid, development and technical assistance programs, and public diplomacy aimed at global, mainly Western or Westernized, business and social elites. India has had a limited foreign aid program for more than half a century, directed mainly at Bhutan, Nepal, and Myanmar/Burma. Since 2000, however, this program has quietly been transformed and supplemented by a number of targeted technical assistance initiatives.

Dweep Chanana notes that in 2008, India devoted Rs 26.7 billion (\$627 million) to its aid efforts consisting of grants, loans, and contributions to international institutions. Much of the new cash has gone to Africa and Islamic State of Afghanistan. Between 2007–08 and 2009–10, India more than doubled its African aid.<sup>56</sup> Afghanistan, on the other hand, has received close to \$1.5 billion from India since the toppling of the Taliban, with another half-billion greenbacks secured by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in May 2011. The aid effort as a whole is divided between bilateral grants, loans, and guarantees designed to further relationships with particular nations and contributions to multilateral institutions.

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## **11.5 THE INDIAN COERCIVE DIPLOMACY**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Coercion is committing or intimidating to commit, any act prohibited by the Indian Penal Code (Division 45 of 1860), or the unlawful restraining, or

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threatening to delay any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, to inflict somebody to enter into associate fellowship.

Regarding the tactics of Indian coercive diplomacy, it should not fail to remember the unconvertible termination of crossing the borders is the central strategy, which is being their main aim. They had terminated the unfiltered actions by the enhancement in the technologies for monitoring the Life of Control border. It might stop the Pakistan by the its diplomacy and the pressures for letting India to get its major contribution in the terrorism. Nevertheless, Pakistan has trained its armies but they can't be utilized for proper use because they could not cross the LOC boundary line.

Their strategy was mainly emphasizing on none of the other problems except terrorism. India was absolutely correct for the transparent proof on the basis of statement reduction in the crossing the boundary. It was declined during confronting Pakistan and had left the entire initiative up on the Pakistan. Instead of having negative approach India was so keen to have a discussion with the Directors of the General Of Military operation for negotiating the particular sequences for terminating the infiltration across the boundaries of LOC.

India was giving the offer in order to examine the worth and the sincerity of the General Musharaff. Whatever he had spoken on terminating the terrorism on the cross boundaries Life of control was his proof on how much concerned he was for the safety and security of the country. India took this action in order to maintain peace and order. But, Pakistan was not being reluctant in doing that. Their armies were totally exploited by bribing out on fighting for wars with India which they were never going to win over. Pakistan had kept on playing with the emotions and sentiments of India. They had no limit and were extending their limited boundaries out of line, which was not expectable to India.

In New Delhi meeting was held in which, the General Musharraf was invited but he was not reluctant to go their due to their disputes. In the year 1989, the India and Pakistan had an agreement signed on the coinciding and harmonizing the dominance patrol of LOC, that was done by the BSF and rangers of Pakistan. But they had no wish for implementing the agreement on serious terms. The implementation was effectively done for the arrangement or in the order of the institution for avoiding the infiltration of the borders. It could be followed by declining the diplomacy and military stability of the Pakistan. This was done for reviving the discussion or argument between India and Pakistan. It was in relation to all the problems and issues of both the nations. It had also added the topic of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **CONCERCIVE DIPLOMACY:**

The information in this segment is significantly more extensive which existed the English authorities. This definition signifies that the coercion which exposes a contract ought to not go from a gathering to an agreement, be quick against a man whom it was intended to cause to go into a settlement or anything which controls:

1. His property For instance – A was going out for a walk, B as a stranger comes to A, takes out his gun and asks A to give all his possessions. Here A's consent is obtained through coercion.
2. A power to realize delicate, due from the son, has attached the property belonging to the son, and the father pays the fine to save the property from being deceived; here the sum is produced out of the oppression.
3. The description contained in *Section 15* is particularly expected to consider whether the consent in a specific case is free permission falling inside area 14 and it doesn't administer the importance of the word coercion as appropriate as a part of section 70 of the Act.

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4. There are specific terms in this section that needs to be defined: Act forbade by IPC- The word act prohibited by the Indian Penal Code makes it necessary for the court to decide in a civil action, whether the alleged act of coercion is such as to amount to an offense.
5. A threat of bringing a deceptive charm with the object of making another do a thing amount, to blackmail or coercion.
6. In the case of Ranganayakamma vs Alwar Setti, where the widow obstructed from raising the corpse of her husband until she consented for the appropriation. The court held that her permission was not free, and it coerced. Coercion is performing or threatening to commit any act which is contrary to law.
7. Unlawful Detaining of Property: An approval can be said to be caused by oppression if it caused because of illegal confining of a property, or a risk to do as such. Wherewith a specific end goal to acknowledge fine due from a child, the legislature appended the property having a place both of him and his dad, installment at that point made by the father keeping in mind the end goal to spare the property from being sold was held to have made following coercion.
8. Refusal by administration office to discharge the payment of a temporary worker unless he abandoned his claim for additional rates added up to intimidation under the form of detainment of property.
9. Prejudice- Mere affected prejudice is no ground for coercion; instead, there should be some legal injury to be prejudiced. For example, a wife has been threatened by her husband to commit suicide.
10. Causing any person to agree- In the case of Vibha Mehta vs Hotel Marina at the point when coercion charged, the claim like extortion or distortion must be upheld by particulars. It is merely after complete details of the affirmed constraint are given that the court can ask into it and choose whether it stands exhibited or not.

Some instances of Coercion-

**WHEN COERCION:**

1. In case of detaining a property too if the person has the right to do is said to be coerced.<sup>13</sup>
2. A case in which an operator denied to hand over the charge of book, records including money of his main unless the last executed of the deed of discharge concerning claim against him, held that security was under coercion.
3. A partner detained the money provided by his co-partner to a creditor of the firm, followed in the bond to execute in their favor, and believed that it was coercion.

**WHEN NOT COERCION:**

1. A warning to withdraw pre-existing criminal proceedings until the relationship achieved is not Coercion, whereas instituting false, and the illegal certificates are coercion.
2. If the workers threatened to go on strike, it would not begin to coercion. Instead, it's their right guaranteed under the Industrial Dispute Act.
3. If someone pays money voluntarily for compounding no compounding offenses, it can't be said to come under coercion. Coercion and Duress-Under land law, actual or threatened violence to the victim's person have long recognized to amount to coercion.

Duress is a term implemented under English Contract Law & Coercion is a term used under Indian Contract Law. In coercion, even a third party will perform the act; however, in force, solely the party to a contract should act. In Duress, it is only applied for a person and cannot detain property. Also, coercion can be seen as the tradition of putting someone under duress (i.e., almost like stress.) Coercion is the act of force, while intimidation is more the result (or stressful feeling) that happens as a result of coercion. In this

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way, the amount of coercion is more extended than duress. Forex- Pointing an ordinance is coercion and signing the contract is coercion.

### **COERCION UNDER INFLUENCE:**

'Coercion' is the explanation of incapacitating a man, to urge him/her to go into the agreement and play out the commitment. Despite what might be required, 'Undue Influence' is a display of commanding the will of the other party, because of the current position of the main party. At the period when the consent of any of the gatherings to contract influenced by coercion or undue influence, it said that consent isn't free. The burden of the record rests on the aggrieved party in case of intimidation while in the undue influence it lies at the other party.

The burden of proof- The weight of evidence lies in the party, taking the defense of the coercion. The bonus of documentation on him is heavier. It is so as the mere probability of suspicion doesn't amount to coercion. Verify coercion, a person must prove there was a threat that was forbidden by law, and that compelled him to get into a contract which otherwise he wouldn't have.

Effects of coercion in a deal- A contract obtained utilizing duress exercised by one party over the other is void. In this case, any benefit received by either party to the contract must be restored. If the aggrieved company has suffered a loss, he will recover the damage from the opposite party to negotiate.

Power of the government under the Specific Relief Act, 1963-Whenever there is an unfair benefit to the plaintiff over the defendants while making a contract, the court may refuse a special offering to the plaintiff. On the converse, if the defendant had entered into an agreement that makes it unfair to enforce particular performance, in that circumstance, he may be denied too for the specific production.



*Coercion beneath Section 72-*

The meaning of coercion in this section substantiates to show whether the approval falls under section 14; it doesn't cover the same purpose as in part 72 of the Contract Act 26, which includes all the compensation even if it doesn't show up in Section 1527.

**CONCLUSION:**

It can be said that coercion is one of the major factors which influences the determination of a self; it compels him to enter into a contract which otherwise he wouldn't. The section further enumerates how a person can distinguish an act from coercion or not. In the case of coercion, the burden of proof lies on the person taking the defense of coercion. The motivation behind it is that if it was not so anybody could have approached saying that he has coerced. There is a fine line within the narrower look under English law that is coercion and the broader perspective of the Indian Contract order that is coercion. To conclude, any contract below coercion is voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.

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## **11.6 INTERVENTION OF INDIA**

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- In the post-conflict era, the upper side of India's policy is that the Look East Policy.
- During the cold war, India's associations with its Asian neighbors were not very strong.
- After the top of the conflict, the government of India mainly realized the importance of redressing this imbalance in India's foreign policy.

Consequently, the Narasimha Rao government in the early nineties of the last century unveiled the look east policy. Initially, it centered on restorative

political and economic contacts with the countries of East and South-East Asia.

### **THE POLICY:**

At present, below the design East Policy, the Government of India is giving particular emphasis on the economic development of the backward northeastern region of India taking advantage of the massive market of ASEAN as well as of the energy resources available in some of the member countries of ASEAN like Burma. The look-east system was launched in 1991 just after the end of the conflict, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. After the beginning of relaxation, it was a very vital policy settlement taken by the state in the foreign policy.

To extract Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, *"it was together a strategic shift in India's vision of the globe and India's place among the evolving international economy."*

The policy gave an initial thrust with the then Prime Minister Narasimha Rao visiting China, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam and Singapore, and India becoming a critical dialogue partner with ASEAN in 1992. Since the start of this century, India has given a big push to this policy by becoming a summit level partner of ASEAN (2002) and getting involved in some regional initiatives like the BIMSTEC and therefore the Ganga–Mekong Cooperation and currently changing into a member of the East Asia Summit (EAS) in December 2005.

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Bharat has cast a better partnership with Western influences. Presented here is the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh with US President Barack Obama in 2009. In the 1990s, India's economic obstacles and the demise of the bipolar world political system forced Bharat to appraise its policy and alter its foreign relations. Previous policies evidenced inadequate to address the severe domestic and international issues facing Bharat.

The end of the conflict gutted the core that means of nonalignment and left Indian policy while not a vital way. The hard, pragmatic courtesies of the early 1990s still viewed within the nonaligned framework of the past, but the disintegration of the Soviet Union removed much of India's international leverage that relations with Russia and therefore, the alternative post-Soviet states couldn't compensate. After the dissolution of Russia, India improved its relations with the United States, Canada, France, Japan, and Germany.

In 1992, Bharat established formal diplomatic relations with Israel, and this relationship grew throughout the tenure of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government and therefore the ensuing UPA (United Progressive Alliance) governments. In the mid-1990s, India attracted the planet's attention towards the Pakistan-backed coercion in Kashmir.

The Kargil War resulted in a very major diplomatic ending for Bharat. The US. And world organization recognized the very fact that Asian country military had lawlessly infiltrated into Indian Territory and pressurized Pakistan to withdraw from Kargil. Several anti-India militant teams based mostly in Asian countries labeled as terrorist teams by the U.S and World Organization.

**Check Your Progress 2**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. Describe the intervention of India.

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## 11.7 LET US SUM UP

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- India has followed certain basic principles within the conduct of its policy from that it's not deviated a lot
- A number of its basic options like non-alignment still stay vital and relevant.
- The proof of the sturdiness of some decades recent principles dwell the efforts of the Republic of India and China to revive the fifty-year recent Panchsheel because of the basis of bilateral relations
- India has contributed considerably to international organization efforts for peace and demobilization and international organization peacekeeping operations
- Even as the Republic of India is poised to become AN economic power within the coming back times, it invariably has and in the future too can take the necessary steps to more.
- It's national interest in every respect, i.e., political, strategic and economic terms

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## 11.8 KEYWORDS

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**Coercive:** relating to or using force or threats.

**Alliances:** a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations.

**Diplomatic:** concerning the profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations.

**Negotiations:** discussion aimed at reaching an agreement.

**Economic:** giving good value or service concerning the amount of money, time, or effort spent.

**Aid:** help, typically of a practical nature.

**Martial law:** Martial law is the imposition of direct military control of normal civilian functions by a government, especially in response to a temporary emergency such as invasion or major disaster, or in occupied territory.

**Third World:** the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

**Politics:** the activities associated with the governance of a country or other area, especially the debate or conflict among individuals or parties having or hoping to achieve power

**International Crises:** a sequence of interactions between the governments of two or more sovereign states in severe disagreement, short of actual war, but involving the perception of a dangerously high probability of war

**Institutions:** a society or organization founded for a religious, educational, social, or similar purpose

**Influence:** the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself

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### 11.10 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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1. Explain the coercive diplomacy of India.
2. What do you mean by Public diplomacy?
3. What is coercion under influence?
4. Explain the policy of intervention of India.

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## 11.11: ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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### Check your progress 1

#### 1. Coercion:

The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.

#### Diplomacy:

The profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations, typically by a country's representatives abroad.

#### Intervention:

Interference by a country in another's affairs.

(See section 11.2)

### Check your progress 2

1. India, like several international powers, has been inconsistent with reference to its intervention in intrastate conflict, notably because it tries to balance its domestic constituencies and foreign interests, as well as the possible attainment of a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. In this instance, inconsistency can be an effective strategy.

(See section 11.6)

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# UNIT - 12 INDIA AND PAKISTAN

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## STRUCTURE

- 12.0 Objectives
- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 India and Pakistan
  - 12.2.1 Historical background
  - 12.2.2 Political background
  - 12.2.3 Trade between India and Pakistan
  - 12.2.4 Cultural background
- 12.3 Let Us Sum Up
- 12.4 Keywords
- 12.5 Suggested Readings
- 12.6 Questions for Review
- 12.7 Answers to Check your Progress

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## 12.0 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you should be able to:

- To understand the political, cultural and economic relations between India and Pakistan.
- To understand the status of international trade between India and Pakistan.

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## 12.1 INTRODUCTION

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The relation between India and Pakistan has always been hostile. There have been a number of political and historical incidents that have never let the rivalry between these nations settle down. Even today, there is a non-neighborly relationship between these neighbors. All the events of the past, bitter or sweet, have led the countries to their respective states currently.



Soon after the independence of the countries, India and Pakistan, diplomatic relations were established between the nations. But the violent past of the partition has always over-shadowed their relationship. It does so even today.

The terrible wars, deep mistrust, nuclear strategies, and a lot of other factors play a major role here. Even today, the relationship between India and Pakistan is marred with terrorism and its effect.

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## **12.2 INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

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India and Pakistan, along with being neighbors, share a common culture, history, and languages. But despite these similarities, both the nations have relations filled with violence and distrust. Bilateral relations between India and Pakistan are the most important in the South Asia region and also in the world. Enough efforts have been made to maintain peace in the region. But still, the Indo-Pak relations remain lacking in peace and smoothness.

### **12.2.1 Historical Background**

Pakistan was born because of the demand of a religious community for a political structure where it could remain dominant. The deep lack of trust on both sides has been a result of the British policy 'Divide and Rule'. In August 1947, when Great Britain decided to end its 200-year rule over India, British India was divided into 2 independent countries – India and Pakistan. Since technically, Pakistan became an independent nation from being a part of India, it has been stated that Pakistan's foreign policy was made in India. But these 2 nations could never become good friends.

The relations kept swinging from conflicts to peace and from peace to conflicts, but it always remained far away from the international friendship. These conflicts and never-ending disputes resulted in many complex problems like a power struggle, the difference in ideologies, conflicting national interests, rioting religion, and race and so on.

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Since the day of independence, both nations remained in severe conflict regarding the ownership of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. This power struggle and terrorism in the state led a lot of Hindus and Muslims to immigrate to other countries. A move, that affected both the nations equally. Pakistan has always seen Kashmir as its part because of its being a Muslim country while India has seen Muslim-majority Kashmir as an important part of its secular structure. This tense situation over a state has resulted in 3 major wars till now – in 1947-48, one in 1965, one in 1971 and a small one in 1999.

All these years have seen multiple complex problems starting from the distribution of military stores to evacuation of minority population areas. Many peace agreements were also made like Tashkent agreement, Junagadh agreement, Shimla agreement, and even Lahore declaration. These negotiations helped resolve a lot of disputes too like the Indus Water dispute in 1960 and the Rann of Kutch dispute in 1968. In the face of terrorist attacks and armed aggression, there remained no compulsion on either front to continue these negotiations and the relationship declined again.

With both countries testing nuclear power in 1998, the Indo-Pak relations remained tensed between the period of 1999 to 2002. In the history of bilateral relations between India and Pakistan, the most productive peace process was during 2004. This successful peace process led to improved trade relations, the ceasefire on borders by both sides, better contact between the nations and a number of confidence-building measures in the ever-disputed land of Kashmir.

Today, even after 70 years of independence, the common people, as well as the people holding power, are working sincerely towards restoring peace as a permanent measure. But unfortunately, the situation does not get any better. Multiple attempts have been made over the years but ultimately something or the other happens to derail the peace movement between the nations.

## 12.2.2 Political Background

Probably, no other bilateral relation has attracted as much global scrutiny as the Indo-Pak relationship. The status of the relationship between these nations decides the status of tranquility in the entire South Asian region. The historical divide between Hindus and Muslims is explanatory up to a certain extent as to why this acrimony exists between the neighbors but the resulting quarrelsome mindset has led to a lot of destruction of human lives and national finances so far. The violence has also often encouraged the involvement of various global powers, directly or indirectly.

The obsession with Hindu and Muslim differences started with the partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan. When India got independence in 1947, the single nation got divided into 2 independent nations which were the most brutal partition in the history of the world. It came with thousands of deaths and genocide of communal carnage. The demand for a nation called Pakistan was not ideological but in fact, it was a step towards extremism. The political agenda behind Muslim-dominated countries actually led to the murder of a lot of Muslims along with Hindus.

- **The reason for the partition of India and Pakistan**

The root cause of partition of the Hindu and Muslim population can be traced back to the late 7<sup>th</sup> and early 8<sup>th</sup> centuries when the Muslim traders started arriving in the South Asian subcontinent. Before that, the main population of the continent consisted mainly of Hindus and Buddhists.

With the arrival of Muslim traders, missionaries, and armies, the Muslim Empire came into dominance in northern India by the 16<sup>th</sup> century. When the British finally took charge of the country in 1858, almost one-quarter of the Indian population was Muslim. The Indian Muslims did adopt to British rule in a slow fashion but still chose to maintain their identities. They even established the Aligarh Muslim University in 1875 and the Muslim League in 1906. The Muslim League was dominated by wealthy Muslim professionals and landowners and the basic concern of the League was the

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fate of the Muslim population in a Hindu-dominated empire. But still, there was no suggestion to create a separate Muslim entity.

The idea first came in 1930 when a Punjabi poet-politician named Mohammed Iqbal raised the idea. After that, the idea of a separate Muslim nation picked up a pace like a wildfire. Just 3 years later, a group of students at Cambridge even came up with Pakistan. As the prospects of British rule ending in India increased, the Muslim League, which was then led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, started expressing its support for Pakistan full-fledged.

As the time for independence neared, Jinnah turned the “two-nation” notion into a successful political movement. One another reason that led to a separate Muslim nation was the demand for a separate status for India’s Muslims. As the support for independent Pakistan kept on increasing, many distinguished Muslims of India even rejected the idea. But because the prominent Muslim leaders wanted a separate nation dominated by the Muslim population, their political agenda helped win the final negotiation round during independence and Pakistan was created.

- **The real partition**

Even though the partition of 1947 was brutal and violent, the actual separation in the minds of people did not happen until decades after that. At the start, the scenario of both nations was quite different from today. There were no passports, no visas or separate identities for Pakistan and India. Many people lived in one country and worked in the other. There were regular ferry and train services in India and Pakistan. Even Pakistani currency was printed in India for a while.

Films were shown in both countries freely and even songs were aired on radio stations without any nationality issues. Till the late 1950s, Pakistani universities benefitted a lot from Indian professors by inviting them to check the papers of the students. In fact, Pakistani colleges and universities highly prescribed books written by Indian authors.

The free foreign policy for both the nations continued till 1965 when the war became a turning point for the openness in both the countries. Post the war of 1965, borders were closed on both sides, films and songs were banned and trains and ferries were discontinued. The cultures of both countries got separated strictly and the hostility which is seen even today started taking huge form.

- **The peace process**

Since day 1, the peace between India and Pakistan has been threatened by various disruptive disputes. The heart of the issue being Kashmir, Pakistan has attempted to invade the state multiple times which resulted in the war of 1947-48. Even in 1965 with 'Operation Gibraltar' and then in 1971, the heart of the issue remained the same, though Pakistan had to taste defeat both times.

After these invasions, both countries India and Pakistan mutually signed the peace agreements like the Tashkent Declaration (1966) and Shimla Agreement (1972) respectively to establish peace in the region. The Shimla Agreement is a benchmark agreement between the nations and the peace understanding is incomplete without it.

### **The Tashkent Declaration**

When a second war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1965, the UN had to intervene to bring the war to a close. But the Security Council remained unsuccessful in sorting out the differences after which the Soviet Union had to mediate. Since Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin had his good offices in both the countries, both accepted his offer to end the war. Kosygin also managed to ready both the countries to sign a peace agreement for which Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan met in Tashkent on January 1966 and held meetings from January 4<sup>th</sup> to January 10<sup>th</sup>.

The Soviet Prime Minister stayed away from the discussion for the first 2 days but when he saw a deadlock approaching, he decided to intervene again. He held separate talks with both the leaders and was able to remove

their respective differences. The agreement that was finally signed on January 10, 1966, declared that the armies of both of the countries shall withdraw the latest by 25 February 1966 to the positions they were on before 5 August 1965 and both sides of the army shall observe the ceasefire terms on ceasefire line’.

### **The Shimla Agreement**

The signing of the Shimla agreement was the deciding moment for the peace progression between India and Pakistan and has been the basic parameter on which relations have been conducted by both the countries in the past. Hopefully, the agreement will define future scenarios as well.

The Shimla Agreement is the one that stated that the sanctity of LOC (Line of Control) has to be maintained by both sides. By signing the Shimla Agreement both the countries agreed that none of them should seek to change it one-sidedly, regardless of mutual differences and legal versions. Also, both the countries also agreed to respect the ‘territorial integrity and sovereignty’ and to solve any further problems by peaceful means. India and Pakistan also agreed to convert LOC into an international border in due course and also to settle any future differences by way of bilateral negotiations or any other peaceful means which could be agreed upon mutually by both of them.

The Shimla Agreement was successful in maintaining peace for two decades which was broken by Pakistan’s proxy war in 1989. Since the signing of the agreement, Indo-Pakistan relations have seen the lowest points in 1990. The political leaders from both countries showed a willingness to talk peacefully but the real breakthrough came in March 1997 when both countries agreed to release a number of their prisoners and set up a hotline to solve the issues both parties had.

But that was short-lived. The Indo-Pakistan relations changed context again when in May 1998 nuclear tests were done. After that, the relations hit an all-time low.

### **Lahore Bus Service**

The next landmark in the Indo-Pak relationship came in February 1999 when the Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee visited Lahore while inaugurating the Delhi-Lahore bus service as a gesture of diplomatic peace. This step gained momentum and a cricket test series was held along with the organization of a delegation of Indian MPs in Islamabad for the parliamentary meet. Further, it also led to the signing of the Lahore Declaration where both the Indian as well as Pakistani Prime Ministers issued a Joint Statement and the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan signed a Memorandum of Understanding. The Lahore Declaration as well as the MOU referred to mutual adherence to UN Charter's principles and also contained references to the Shimla Agreement. But the good days did not last long when the Prime Minister of Pakistan refused to loosen his stance on Kashmir issue and the Kargil war was fought in 1999. But even then the bus service did not stop. Though it was suspended after the attack on parliament in 2001 and remained suspended for 2 years. It resumed back in 2003 after the bilateral relations improved. It did work smoothly for so many years but in 2019, it was suspended again after the Indian government revoked Article 370 of Kashmir.

### **The Agra Summit**

Post Kargil war Indo-Pak relations were at their worst. Both countries were back to square one and even had to withdraw their diplomatic staff from their respective High Commissions. India was adamant that no dialogue will take place until Pakistan stopped cross-border infiltration. Throughout the entire time, General Pervez Musharraf kept offering negotiations to India at any time, anywhere and at any level. But India kept refusing the peace offering citing General Pervez Musharraf as unreliable and considered him the main architect of the Kargil war. Then in May 2001, after multiple attempts by Pakistan, India attempted to revitalize the bilateral relations by extending an official invitation to Pakistan. President Musharraf accepted the invitation and a meeting was held in Agra in July 2001. Though desired results were not achieved after the summit and were generally considered a failure. But political leaders and scholars did not consider it a failure.

According to them, resuming bilateral negotiations between the countries was of utmost importance other than anything else.

- **Peace Again**

Even after the attack on Parliament in 2001, Prime Minister Vajpayee extended the hand of friendship to Pakistan in 2003 while giving a speech in Srinagar. The transformation was seen even in President Musharraf's attitude when he showed a surprisingly flexible and innovative attitude towards the Kashmir issue. A Joint Statement was signed on January 6, 2004, to settle the conflict between the 2 countries. In this Joint Statement, both India and Pakistan agreed to sustain the dialogue process and curb the path of violence, terrorism, and hostility. Musharraf also assured Vajpayee that Pakistan will not support any terrorist activities. He also assured that all the further issues will be solved by diplomatic negotiations and peaceful dialogues.

Post this, high commissioners were appointed again, Delhi-Lahore Bus Service was resumed, a ceasefire was declared along the LOC and the Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL) at the Siachen Glacier and even air links and overflights were resumed. Soon after all these steps were taken, national elections were held in India and the ruling party changed in May 2004. The election results did concern the people a bit regarding the continuity of the peace process. Moreover, Musharraf advocated a lot of ideas for the resolution of Kashmir's situation. One was a four-stage process that included recognition of Kashmir as a dispute, initiation of dialogue, shedding of mutually unacceptable solutions, and securing a win-win situation for all parties to the dispute. In another 3-stage solution, he proposed the identification of an ethnic geographic line, demilitarization of the areas and decision on legal and constitutional status for those particular Kashmiri areas. He further proposed joint management for Kashmir. All these solutions were an attempt at finding a creative resolution that could satisfy both countries and take care of the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.



In April 2005, bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad, the capital of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) part of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir was also resumed allowing divided families to meet for the first time after 1956. October 2005 saw an earthquake in AJK and post that 5 points were opened at LOC to facilitate the meeting of divided families and making provisions for humanitarian assistance.

Then 2 incidents happened in India that created a hiccup in the peace process again. One was the attack on Ayodhya Temple in 2005 and the other was Mumbai blasts in 2006. Still, in September 2006, the peace process continued when Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met General Musharraf in Cuba during the Non Aligned summit where a 'joint anti-terrorism mechanism' was proposed.

To keep the peace process intact, many such co-operative dialogues were held overtime when the 2008 terrorist attack on Mumbai happened. But in 2009, it was mutually accepted that a part of the planning was done on Pakistan's territory and that Ajmal Qasab, the lone survivor of the attackers was in fact, a Pakistani citizen. It was the first time, both countries co-operated regarding a terrorism issue.

In 2009 and 2011, a series of high-level meetings were held in an attempt to bring the relationship between both nations back on track. In August 2012 also the Indian Prime Minister and Pakistani President met on the side-lines of the 16th NAM summit in Tehran. A long break came after that but then the newly elected Prime Minister Narendra Modi invited his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz Sharif in his oath-taking ceremony with all the SAARC countries leaders, to which Sharif responded positively. They also held a 50-minute talk on 26 May 2014 in Delhi and pledged to co-operate more closely in the future.

- **Water Treaty**

Today, the world's largest adjoining irrigation system is present in the Indus Basin. Most of it was built by the British in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. When boundaries were created in 1947, the concept of hydrology was completely

## Notes

ignored. When it was apparent that India and Pakistan were unsuccessful in resolving the issue, the World Bank offered to help. Intense negotiations were held for 10 long years and then the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) was signed in 1960 by Pakistani President Ayub Khan, the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the World Bank. The treaty has 4 essential elements:

- First was the division of waters. The waters of 3 major western rivers - the Jhelum, the Indus, and the Chenab were assigned to Pakistan and the waters of 3 major eastern rivers - the Beas, the Ravi, and the Sutlej were allotted to India.
- The second was regarding water flow withdrawal data. It was established that both countries would exchange this data regularly.
- The third was financing. Financial plans were discussed to fund the Indus Basin Development for irrigation and other related works.
- The fourth was dispute management. Rules were set up that whenever any dispute arises, then the first alternative is for the Pakistani and Indian IWT commissioners to solve the probable problems. If that fails, provisions were made for external mediation, either through an international court of arbitration or by a neutral expert chosen by the World Bank.

The first conflict arose in 1970 when India wanted to construct the Salal Dam over river Chenab and Pakistan protested. Pakistan had objections about the design and storage capacity of the dam. It was resolved quickly as India showed flexibility and offered to alter the design of the dam. Finally, an agreement was reached and a high level of understanding for each other's problems was seen here.

### **Tulbul Navigation Project**

The disparity between both nations is such that they cannot even agree on the name of this dispute. While the Indian government prefers calling it the Tulbul Navigation Project, the Pakistani government refers to it as the Wullar Barrage. The basis of the dispute is the barrage that the Indian government has built on the Jhelum river of the state Jammu and Kashmir. It

is situated just beneath Wullar Lake, 25 kilometers north of Srinagar and 5180 feet above sea level. Pakistan points out that Wullar Lake is not suitable to build any kind of dam and will flood the entire Srinagar and the Valley. But India argued that it can be used to maintain navigability in the Jhelum river during lean months.

Even after 10 rounds of talks, the issue remained unsolvable. Even in 2004, the secretary-level of the India Ministry of Water & Power and the Pakistani Ministry of Water Resources restarted the talks taking the Indus Water Treaty as a base. Though the talks were cordial, it failed to come up with a sort of conclusion. The next round of talks started in 2005 between the ministries but still, there was no breakthrough. Even in 2006, when the secretary-level delegations from both sides looked into the matter, no resolution was found. The water storage dispute is mainly a resource issue, but since the location is in Jammu and Kashmir, it has become political for both the countries.

### **The Missile Programs**

With the help of Russia, the United States, and Israel, India has pursued an active missile program for the last 10 years. India already has an advanced and well-developed missile program and nuclear warheads to arm those missiles. The important point to consider being India developing all the systems indigenously. The missile capability of India at present can target not only the whole of Pakistan but the whole of China and beyond.

Not just India, Pakistan too has a well-developed missile program. The objective of Pakistan's missile program and nuclear warheads is to defend itself if an armed attack is made from the Indian side. At present the Indian missile scenario is definitely superior to Pakistan's.

### **The Nuclear Strategy**

India has had the view that maintaining a nuclear weapon strategy might stabilize the relations with Pakistan. The Indian nuclear strategy uses nuclear weapons for both - military as well as political purposes. It can help in generating employment, crisis bargaining, and deterrence strategies. The

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nuclear strategy for both countries is also aimed at influencing global opinion. Both countries have adopted nuclear weapons as a defense mechanism but there is a fundamental difference in the defense strategies. For India, nuclear weapons are for deterring a nuclear threat from Pakistan while for Pakistan, the nuclear strategy is for deterring a conventional threat from India.

India tested its first nuclear weapon in Pokhran on May 18, 1974, and the missile was code-named 'Buddha Smile'. While New Delhi claimed that it was just a peaceful explosion without any military implications, Pakistan and other western countries disputed India's claim. In fact, Pakistan considered it a threat to its very survival and also called it a medium for blackmail.

In the past years, many militants have tried to provoke the countries into using their nuclear weapons, especially India, but both countries have shown a lot of maturity in the issue. It has been proved multiple times in the past that neither side is at risk of firing the nuclear weapons in anger or because of miscalculations. The leaders from both countries agree that the weapons are for deterrence and not for attack. Even in the 3 wars that have been fought between both countries, they have stayed away from populated areas or industrial centers. Nuclear war is a line neither of the countries is willing to cross.

In 1971, nuclear deterrence maintained stability between USSR and the US during the cold war. India and Pakistan's nuclear strategy also hopes to maintain such stability. But such hopes are not backed by many scholars. The relationship shared by India and Pakistan is extremely complex and unstable. Many times, the countries have come on the brink of violence but have been held back by US interference. Also, the conflict between India and Pakistan is religious and historical. The Indo-Pak conflict is more about disputed past than the disputed border. And still, they have fought wars 4 times in the past.

It should also be considered that neither of the countries has any experience, warning systems or intelligence in dealing with nuclear weapons. It is also

believed that because of the inexperience and untested devices, an accidental nuclear strike also can't be ruled out completely. On top of that, both countries have threatened nuclear wars on multiple occasions. India has also said that it will survive a nuclear attack but Pakistan will be wiped out from the world map. The widespread radiation from the bombing can affect many other regions of South Asia and that is why nuclear deterrence involves a lot more interest than just India and Pakistan's rivalry.

**Check your progress: 1**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. Why did India and Pakistan partition?

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2. Without which agreement is the peace process between India and Pakistan incomplete? Why?

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3. How many wars did India and Pakistan fight? When?

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4. How are the rivers divided according to the Indus Water Treaty?

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### **12.2.3 Trade between India and Pakistan**

The economic reforms, liberalization, and globalization of India in 1991 have influenced India's international trade policies and economic relations in a very positive way. These reforms include better financial relations with other countries, better trade, and more foreign investment. India and Pakistan are South Asia's two largest economies. In 2011, both countries have started a peaceful dialogue again which can help in building a healthy relationship with each other. The recent liberalization of trade policies of both countries is something to look up to for future trade.

- **Indo-Pak Trade Relations**

The trade between India and Pakistan has always been political in nature. After the war of 1965, the trade came to a complete standstill for 9 years. In 1974, a document on trade relations was signed by both the countries and a protocol was decided for mutually beneficial items. In 1996, India even accorded Pakistan with Most Favored Nation (MFN) status and offered the same trade regimen as it does to any other country. Pakistan also allowed the import of a limited number of items from India, though the number has gradually increased.

After the attack on parliament in December 2001, India stopped trade with Pakistan for 4 years from 2001 to 2004. But after that, the trade between the countries went on without a glitch. In 2013, the first time after 2004, cross border trade was stopped completely following the cross border firing that was carried on for a short time. After a short span of time, when the firing stopped, the trade resumed as normal. The trade between India and Pakistan had multiple restrictions out of which the major ones are as follows:

1. Till 2005, there was no maritime protocol because of which only the Indian and Pakistani flagged vessels could carry the cargo in between

the 2 countries. Also, the same vessels cannot carry the cargo to any other country from their respective ports.

2. There's only on rail route for carrying cargo between India and Pakistan.
3. There was no road-based route between the countries until 2005.

Because of these restrictions, the trade between India and Pakistan took place via many informal channels like using third party ports like Dubai. In 2004, talks were held at the Commerce Secretary levels to normalize trade between India and Pakistan. This was the first attempt after independence to delink trade from politics. After 2004, none of the political events have affected the trade and in fact, in these years the bilateral trade has only risen.

In 2004, India and Pakistan who are also members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). However, even after signing SAFTA, Pakistan did not accord MNF status to India. Pakistan only allows the import of 137 items from India via road route, thus creating restrictions for bilateral trade.

The main upside came in October 2008 when both countries started talks on permitting trade and travel through the LOC along Jammu and Kashmir. But unfortunately, all talks stalled after the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attack and resumed only after 3 years. Then again in April 2011, attempts were made to normalize trade between India and Pakistan. Though the agenda of these talks was a very detailed one, it majorly revolved around Pakistan granting MNF status to India and India addressing the non-tariff barriers faced by Pakistan when accessing Indian markets. In November 2011, a Joint Statement was issued to lay down the sequencing for full phasing of MNF status by Pakistan to India.

Obeying the clauses of the Joint Statement, in March 2012, Pakistan made a transition from a list of positive items to a shortlist of banned items which included 1209 items. However, it did not change the restriction of 137 items that could be imported via road. In response, India did its best to address the Non-Tariff Barriers or the NTB's. Then in September 2012, India and

## Notes

Pakistan deepened their trade arrangements under SAFTA and India offered Pakistan concessions in return for the MNF status. This step led to the shortening of the sensitive list of Indian import items to 614. In July 2013, Pakistan granted MNF status to India, the SAFTA sensitive list was brought down to 100 and restrictions on road imports were removed.

Though trade relations have degraded currently. After the Pulwama attack, India decided to revoke the MNF status of Pakistan and decided to impose up to 200% duty on Pakistani goods. After Prime Minister Narendra Modi's decision to revoke Article 370, Pakistan has suspended its trade relations with India.

- **The Investments Between India and Pakistan**

The Indo-Pak economic relations took a flip when the Indian government announced to allow FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) from Pakistan on August 1, 2012. Before 2006, India did not FDI from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. But in 2006, India allowed FDI from Sri Lanka and then in 2007, it allowed FDI from Bangladesh. But India still kept Pakistan in the negative list. Then in 2012, it finally gave the green light to investment from Pakistan.

This announcement brought 2 significant changes in India. Now India no longer had a negative list of foreign investors and secondly, it gave a ray of hope to those who thought that the momentum of economic relations between the two nations had almost died down. Also, the energy talks between the nations were rendered "inconclusive" which regained hope with open foreign investments from Pakistan. In August 2012, India's Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) allowed Pakistani investment under the FDI policy in all the sectors except defense, atomic energy, and space. These investments were allowed through the government route and overtime necessary amendments were also made.

Pakistan has always remained liberal when it came to the foreign investment made from India. But there were restrictions because of FEMA regulations on the Indian part. The Reserve Bank of India circular that liberalized



investing in Pakistan through the government route served as an important confidence-building move. Though on the finance front, there was not much to hope as the total FDI outward flow of Pakistan had always been a lot lesser than the Indian inward flow. But both countries identified certain sectors like clothing, surgical instruments, clothing accessories, fabric and cutlery as some of the possible sectors for investment by Pakistan. Similarly, Indians had the opportunity to invest in Pakistan in sectors such as automobile components, information technology, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.

Under the FDI policy of India, foreign investments can be made via 2 routes – government route and automatic route. For Pakistan and Bangladesh, India maintained the restriction of government route for all sectors. Though to make the permission process simpler and faster, the Indian government has come up with the e-filing facility. Using this facility, the investors can apply for investment approval directly and can complete the filing of application just 3 weeks prior to the scheduled FIPB meeting. The process tends to be quite fast with FIPB meetings being held once every 4 to 5 weeks to clear the pending applications.

In many ways, the two countries can complement each other's needs with the liberal foreign investment policy. Of course, the benefits of investing in India are more for Pakistan than the other way round. Before, big companies like Tata and Dabur operated in the Pakistani market via Dubai. In September 2013, the first-ever India-Pakistan joint venture in the furniture market took place between IWM (Interwood Mobel) Private Ltd situated in Lahore and Noble Trans-links Private Ltd situated in Amritsar.

**Check your progress – 2**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. When did India accord the MNF (Most Favored Nation) status to Pakistan?

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2. What was the number of SAFTA sensitive list for Indian items in 2012?

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3. Which 3 countries were banned for FDI in India before 2006?

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### **12.2.4 Cultural Background**

Culture cannot be developed; it is made over time. It can also change and evolve with time. Development of a country is not just about economic status and finances; it is also about the culture it has. India and Pakistan come from the same background and share the same culture, have common history of food, language, dress and are even tied up with the same history of power upheaval. In a way, there cannot be 2 more similar countries in different parts of the world. Both countries went through the same massacre that was called partition and blame each other for the bad incidents that

followed without realizing that the same incidents happened on both sides of the border.

- **Cinema**

It is a known fact that cinema has a great influence on the masses and has the ability to promote peace and solidarity. Hindi cinema is not just popular in India but is also widely recognized in large parts of Pakistan too. Because both nations share the same culture, there were always hopes that this popularity of cinema would help improve the relations between both nations. When a common man watches movies like Pinjar, Heena, Gadar, Hum Aapke Hain Kaun, Main Hoon Na, Lakshaya, Veer Zara, Earth/1947, Slumdog Millionaire, Ek Tha Tiger Jai Ho, and so on, they know what these movies are talking about and the states where the story is coming from. Cinemas don't just capture stories and characters but also make hearts and imagination of masses meet.

Indian Cinema has made faster progress over the years as compared to Pakistani Cinema and is in a much better position globally today. As a result, so many Pakistani artists opted to come to India to find work. The advantage was of course two-fold. Because of Pakistani artists working in Indian Cinema, the Indian film industry also got quite a recognition in Pakistan and other South Asian countries. Its reach increased tremendously. These movies are not just about promoting brotherhood between both countries. They wake up deeper emotions than that.

Indian artists were appreciated in Pakistan long before the official permission for broadcasting Indian films in Pakistan came. Even songs from Indian films were heard at common places like shops, malls, trucks and even in households. But the scenario has changed significantly in the past years. In 2016, following the surgical strike across Line of Control in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, Pakistani actors and artists were banned from the Indian film industry and told to leave the country. Following that, after the Pulwama attack in 2019, a complete ban was levied on all Pakistani artists and technicians in India. Pakistan also reciprocated by banning Hindi films and artists in Pakistan after the revocation of Article 370.

- **Cricket**

Cricket is a religion in India. And because of its huge fan following it has been instrumental in improving relations between India and Pakistan. Cricket is associated with various meanings when it comes to India and Pakistan. Interestingly, it was cricket that started the first-ever bilateral relation between the rivaling nations in 1952 when the Pakistani cricket team led by Abdul Hafeez Kardar toured India.

The first-ever test-series between the countries was played in 1951-52 when Pakistan toured India and the next was played in 1954-55 when India toured Pakistan. But even sport could not be kept away from the political bad blood. In between the years 1961 and 1978 and from 1990 to 1999, no cricket was played between India and Pakistan. Even the current Pakistani Prime Minister and a former cricketer once said that cricket has the ability to play a healing role between the countries that can help in bonding together.

Cricket has also been looked upon to improve bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. It was hoped that when the 2 countries played each other, the Indian government would allow Pakistani common men to come to India to watch the match in stadiums which would ultimately bring some harmony.

In 2008, when IPL (Indian Premier League) was started, 7 major Pakistani cricket players were a part of the IPL. This step was considered huge when it came to Indo-Pak relations. But after the 26/11 terrorist attack, these players had to withdraw from their respective teams. It was global news that the terrorists came from Pakistan and Indian organizations like RSS, VHP, etc. were strictly against reviving cricket ties with Pakistan. Thus, there has never been a single Pakistani player in IPL till today. But the countries continue to play against each other on the international front.

### **Check your progress – 3**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1. Why were Pakistani artists banned from India?

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2. Who did the first cricket tour and when?  
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### 12.3 LET US SUM UP

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- The bilateral relations of India and Pakistan are of utmost importance in the South Asian region but these 2 countries do not share a smooth and peaceful relationship. In fact, they are so full of ups and downs that even nuclear threats have been made.
- The relations were not so violent and cut-throat right after partition. In fact, the citizens still shared an amicable relationship with each other. But everything changed after the war of 1965. And gradually the bitterness started spreading among common people too.
- There have been multiple attempts at improving communication from both sides but nothing lasts for a long time. Every time the attempts are hampered by terrorist attacks and such.
- The long-lasting Kashmir issue which became the root cause of rivalry between India and Pakistan since partition could not be solved even today.

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### 12.4 KEYWORDS

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- Bilateral Relations – Bilateral relations means the conduct of economic, political and cultural relations between 2 particular states.
- Ceasefire – A ceasefire means a truce where temporarily the armed forces of both sides mutually agree to stop fighting with each other.
- LOC – LOC means Line of control and refers to the land between India and Pakistan which does not have an internationally recognized boundary.

## Notes

- Delegation – A delegation is a group of delegates. A delegate is a person assigned by the government to represent a particular political body or assembly.
- Warheads – A warhead is the explosive head of a weapon like a missile or a torpedo.
- MFN – MFN means the most favored nation. When a nation declares another nation as its MFN, it means that the trading partner nation gets privileges and concessions in the trade agreement. The trading partner basically enjoys the best trade terms.

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## 12.5 SUGGESTED READINGS

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1. India-Pakistan Relations with Special Reference to Kashmir by K.R. Gupta
2. India's Pakistan Policy: A Study in the Context of Security by Rajpal Budania
3. Mainsprings of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies by S.M. Burke
4. The War without End by Thomas Powers

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## 12.6 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- How was the problem of waters of the Indus river solved?
- How have the trade relations been between India and Pakistan over the years?
- What role did movies and cricket play in the Indo-Pak bilateral relations?

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## 12.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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Check your progress 1

1. India has always been a Hindu-dominated nation and only one-quarter of the Indian population was Muslim. Thus when the time for independence from British rule neared, the question of the fate of Indian Muslims

arose. The leaders of the Muslim League wanted a state for themselves which was Muslim-dominated. The idea turned into a political agenda and thus in August 1947, 2 separate nations India and Pakistan were born. (See section 12.2.1)

2. The peace process between India and Pakistan is incomplete without The Shimla Agreement because that agreement stresses maintaining the sanctity of LOC from both sides. The ceasefire and peace on the border area because of this agreement only. (See section 12.2.2)
3. India and Pakistan have fought 4 wars till now – in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and in 1999. (See section 12.2.2)
4. The waters of 3 major western rivers - the Indus, the Jhelum, and the Chenab were allocated to Pakistan and the waters of 3 major eastern rivers - the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej were allocated to India. (See section 12.2.2)

Check your progress 2

1. India accorded the MNF (Most Favored Nation) status to Pakistan in 1996. (See section 12.2.3)
2. The number of SAFTA sensitive list for Indian items in 2012 was 614. (See section 12.2.3)
3. Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Pakistan were banned from FDI in India before 2006. (See section 12.2.3)

Check your progress 3

1. India carried out surgical strikes across LOC in Pakistan occupied Kashmir territory and thus citing safety reasons, all Pakistani artists were told to go back to Pakistan and were consequently banned from Bollywood. (See section 12.2.4)
2. Pakistani skipper Abdul Hafeez Kardar was the first to tour India to play the test series with India in 1951-52. (See section 12.2.4)

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# **UNIT 13 - 21ST-CENTURY ARM CONFLICT: CIVIL WAR, TERRORISM NATIONALIST AND ETHNIC CONFLICTS**

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## **STRUCTURE**

- 13.0 Objectives
- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Philosophy of arm conflict: civil war, terrorism nationalist and ethnic conflicts.
  - 13.2.1 Indian Wars
  - 13.2.2 Civil War
  - 13.2.3 Standing armed conflicts
  - 13.2.4 Terrorism in the 21st century
  - 13.2.5 Ethnic and religious conflicts in India
- 13.3 Let Us Sum Up
- 13.4 Key Words
- 13.5 Further Readings and References
- 13.6 Questions for Review
- 13.7 Answers to Check Your Progress

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## **13.0 OBJECTIVES**

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In this unit you are going to study the philosophy of the 21st-century arm conflict: civil war, terrorism nationalist and ethnic conflicts. The foreign policy of India has some basic aims and objectives.

Central objectives: The most important central objectives of the foreign policy of a state are always the maintenance of national interest, national independence, and sovereignty.



Intermediary objectives: The important intermediary objectives are the up keeping of the economic interest of the state and also to increase its power and prestige in the international field

Distant objectives; the important distant objectives are to Sharpe an international system befitting the state's dream and ideology.

The foreign policy of India also aims at maintaining international peace and security, to oppose imperialism, to stand against the apartheid policy, to propagate the peaceful and political settlement of international disputes, to foster peaceful coexistence, to remain on-aligned and not- committed, and to maintain the unity and solidarity of the third world.

One of the main objectives of Indian foreign policy is to create such a congenial and favourable and international system and environment which can help her national security and developmental activities ran unhindered. Another objective of Indian foreign policy is to maintain international peace and security. India is always eager to maintain international peace and hence always propagate for disarmament. India has requested time and again the other states to stop arm competition and organize military groupings and alliances. India also stood in the past and always stands against imperialism and this is one of the

main aims of India's foreign policy. To highlight her motto India always supported the freedom movement of various states like the people's war in Namibia and the liberation

Movement of Palestine. Likewise, India is against the policy of apartheid and she always hated it. India always stood firmly against the policy of apartheid followed by the South African government run by the white people. For this reason, India even organized a fund for helping the Front Like States against South Africa. Ultimately the policy itself lost its base and force.

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## 13.1 INTRODUCTION

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India faces numerous contemporary security challenges, many of them internal. Domestic politics plays a major role in determining which security challenges are construed by Indians as the most pressing. This article first touches on the evolution of India's domestic politics and foreign policy since independence, then discusses various domestic, regional and global security challenges relevant to India today, and concludes by considering whether the country's current foreign policy can hasten its emergence as a Great Power or conversely, will confine it to its current reach as merely a regional one. India's journey from 1947 to the present day, in terms of both foreign policy and domestic politics, can be seen as a transition from idealism under Nehru, through a period of 'hard realism' (or *realpolitik*) lasting roughly from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s (coinciding with the dominance of the Indian political scene by Indira Gandhi), to economically driven pragmatism today. From independence through the 1950s and 1960s, India's foreign policy was framed for international consumption as one of some idealism, while Nehru tackled the tremendous domestic challenges of long-term cohesion and economic revitalization that the British Empire had neglected in the final decades of the Raj. Within India, the dominant Congress Party coalesced around a project of state nationalism. Internationally, Nehru chose the path of non-alignment in the face of the bipolar order of the Cold War, arguing that India would have to 'plough a lonely furrow'. Indian foreign policy of the time seemed moralistic to outsiders, defining the national interest as congruent with 'world co-operation and world peace'. Domestically, it was defended as 'the only honorable and right position' for India.

Government decision-making on foreign policy was driven by the Prime Minister. Although Nehru debated the ideological moorings of India's foreign policy extensively in parliament and other public

arenas, the ministry of external affairs (MEA) maintained a monopoly on information, resulting in scant public scrutiny and accountability of its policies. The domestic challenges facing the country were such that few leading national figures wasted much time on the country's international relations and profile. India's cohesion was severely tested not only by the fallout of a murderous partition in 1947, but, following rapidly thereafter, by the Kashmir crisis, the resistance of several princely states, notably Hyderabad, to joining the Indian Union, and some leftover business with respect to decolonization (managed peacefully with France and less so with Portugal, which was militarily expelled from Goa in 1961). Even language politics threatened the Indian union. Above all, the country's greatest burden was its poverty. India's international actions during this period were consonant with its domestic limitations and Nehru's outlook, though its posture on crises in Indochina and Hungary was seen by the US-dominated West as inconsistent with its purported non-alignment. The dissonance was aggravated by the brilliant but often grating (to western ears) sermonizing of Nehru's preferred envoy, V. K. Krishna Menon. But external events in the form of China's successful aggression in 1962 soon compelled the Indian establishment to face the realities of international power politics. Even so, upon Nehru's death in 1964, Lal Abrader Shastri upheld India's 'moral duty' to eradicate colonialism and imperialism. Subsequently, India having weathered further storms, notably an attack by Pakistan in 1965, Nehru's daughter Indira Gandhi came to power in 1966, ushering in a new era of Indian foreign policy.

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## **13.2 PHILOSOPHY OF ARM CONFLICT: CIVIL WAR, TERRORISM NATIONALIST AND ETHNIC CONFLICTS.**

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This list of ongoing armed conflicts identifies present-day conflicts and the death toll associated with each conflict. The guidelines of inclusion are:

## Notes

Armed conflicts consist of the use of armed force between two or more **organized armed groups**, governmental or non-governmental alike. Interstate, intrastate and non-state armed conflicts are listed.

- Fatality figures include battle-related deaths (military and civilian) as well as civilians **intentionally targeted** by the parties to an armed conflict. Only direct deaths resulting from violence are included for the current and past year; excess deaths indirectly resulting from famine, disease and disruption of services are included along with violent deaths only in the cumulative fatalities count, when available.
- Listed conflicts have at least **100 cumulative deaths in total** and **at least 10 deaths** in current or in the past calendar year.
- Fatality totals **may be underestimated or unavailable** due to a lack of information. A figure with a plus sign indicates that at least that many people have died (e.g. 455+ indicates that at least 455 people have died) – the actual toll could be higher.
- **Location** refers to the state(s) where the main violence takes place, not to the warring parties. Italics indicate disputed territories and unrecognized states.
- A territorial dispute or a protest movement that has not experienced deliberate and systemic deaths due to state or paramilitary violence is not considered to be an armed conflict.
- The Latin term *Bellum civile* was first used in the Roman civil wars that began in the last third of the second century BC. The term civil is here had the very specific meaning of 'Roman citizen'. The English term *civil war* was first used in 1651 to refer to the English Civil War. Since the 17th century, the term has also been applied retroactively to other historical conflicts where at least one side claims to represent the country's civil society (rather than a feudal dynasty or an imperial power).
- The terms **internecine war** and **domestic war** are often used interchangeably with 'civil war', but 'internecine war' can be used in a

wider meaning, referring to any conflict within a single state, regardless of the participation of civil forces. Thus, any war of succession is by definition an internecine war, but not necessarily a civil war. In modern geopolitics since 1945, 'civil war' is also used in a loose sense to refer to any large scale military conflict within a single country (i.e. used as a strict synonym of the generic term 'internecine war'), creating a terminological overlap with insurgencies

### 13.2.1 Indian Wars

Beginning with the 1778 Treaty with Delaware's, the United States engaged in some 375 treaties with Native Americans. While many were concluded hopefully, even earnestly, none ended well for Indian tribes. From George Washington forward, American presidents were confronted with the problem of Americans coveting and taking Indian land. Moreover, from the time of the French and Indian War in 1754, what would become the American army was fighting Indians.

Subjugating those Indians was a challenge of enormous magnitude: Only 5,000 soldiers patrolled a million square miles that was home to 200,000 to 300,000 Indians. And the Indians were generally more proficient at warfare. Soldiers fighting successive tribes of Indians as white settlers moved south and west to occupy the continent were mostly militia, with little prior experience of warfare. By contrast, most Indian tribes fought as their profession. As Gwynne emphasizes in the *Empire of the Summer Moon*, "American Indians were warlike by nature, and they were warlike for centuries before Columbus stumbled upon them."

Yet the United States had innumerable advantages it could bring to bear against the Indians: wealth, numbers, technology, industrial organization. Why did it take so long — over a hundred years — to do so? The answer is a complicated story, interweaving policy and military failures, failures of understanding and execution, and throughout it all an obdurate

## Notes

unwillingness of Americans on the frontier to uphold their government's policy. The Indian Wars were finally won with the combination of simplified objectives, ruthless prosecution by both military and economic means, and international cooperation to preclude sanctuaries from which tribes could operate. But the lessons, and especially the military lessons, were there from the start.

These lessons are immediately relevant to the war we are fighting in Afghanistan. Nor are the lessons of the Indian Wars solely applicable to countering insurgencies. When asked by George Marshall in 1942 how the Army should train for pivoting from the war in Europe to the Pacific, the commander of the Marines on Guadalcanal answered "go back to the tactics of the French and Indian days . . . study their tactics and fit in our modern weapons, and you have a solution." Many would now prefer to consider this kind of war a narrow subset of the spectrum of conflict; the Defense Department's 2012 strategic guidance concludes the United States will no longer engage in large-scale counterinsurgencies.

Yet the impediments to winning the Indian Wars will be impediments to winning any kind of war. They have to do with an unwillingness by political leaders to acknowledge the scope and contradictory nature of their strategic objectives; an enormous gap between the campaign's objectives and the resources political leaders are willing to put toward the effort; dramatic overestimation of the capacity of our government to effectively carry out a sophisticated policy with political, economic, and military elements; corruption delegitimizing the idealistic components of the policy designed to win support of "reconcilable"; military gains far outpacing civilian agencies' ability to capitalize on them; existence of safe havens because of our inability to bring border states into cooperation; insularity in Washington against the consequences of the policy's failures, which are principally borne by others; a military hesitant to credit their adversaries with superior tactics and even strategy; a cost-exchange ratio significantly favoring the enemy and therefore making our strategy episodically followed and their strategy more sustainable over time; ideological unwillingness to adjust the

strategy to one more in line with conditions and resources. In fact, these are the same impediments preventing us from winning the Afghan war.

Washington and his Virginians were beaten back from Ft. Duquesne in 1755 by Ottawa and Potawatomie (600 of the 800 French-led troops were Indian). In the aftermath, Washington reflected on “this kind of fighting,” and the importance of individual judgment when armies are dispersed. British General John Forbes, Washington’s commander, went even further, concluding “we must comply and learn the Art of War, from Enemy Indians, or anything else who have seen the Country and War carried on in it.”

Once a tribe was forced to cede its land, however, the militia typically disbanded and returned to their farming and ranching. Even the last four decades of the 19th century, the period we tend to think of like the closing of the American West, nearly all battles were fought by small detachments of infantry and cavalry. The army did not carry lessons from one Indian War over into the next by, so instead of one war, the Indian campaigns are more properly thought of as a sequence of wars in which previous iterations were little studied.

Yet the Indian Wars were constant. From 1768 through 1889, according to R. Ernest and Trevor N. Duruy’s *The Encyclopedia of Military History*, the army fought “943 actions in twelve separate campaigns and numerous local incidents.” And as Fairfax Downey notes in his *Indian Fighting Army*, “from 1866 to 1892 there was not a year, and hardly three months, in which there was not some expedition against the Indians in the vast regions west of the Mississippi, and between the Canadian and Mexican borders.” That the army chose not to study and learn from its experience is a terrible institutional indictment; that it succeeded anyway is a marvelous tribute to the inventiveness of the soldiers who fought these wars. That the wars were ultimately won only when effective military operations were integrated into a broader political and economic campaign is a lesson we seem always in need of relearning, as our current military success and strategic failure in Afghanistan makes clear.

## Notes

- The **Indian Wars** were a protracted series of conflicts between Native American Indians and white settlers over land and natural resources in the West.
- Many of these battles resulted from Indian resistance to the imposition of the reservation system and the repeated attempts of the US Army and white settlers to forcibly remove Native Americans from their tribal lands.
- The **Battle of the Little Bighorn**, also known as **Custer's Last Stand**, marked the beginning of the end of the Indian Wars.
- Inspired by the ideology of Manifest Destiny, which held that European Americans were divinely ordained to settle the whole of the North American continent, white settlers pushed ever further westward towards the Pacific. As they did so, they increasingly came into violent conflict with Native American Indians over land and natural resources, especially after the discovery of gold in western territories sparked the Gold Rush. Prospective gold-diggers flooded into the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest, clashing—sometimes violently—with the Native Americans they encountered there.<sup>44</sup>
- Map of battles between Native Americans and the US Army, 1860-1890. Most battles occurred in the Great Plains region, with centers of activity in Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, and South Dakota.
- The relentless pace of continental expansion inevitably heightened these conflicts. After the Mexican-American War, the territories comprising modern-day Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California became sites of competition and bloody skirmishing between white settlers and Native Americans.



### 13.2.2 Civil War

The Partition of India came about in the aftermath of World War II when both Great Britain and British India were dealing with the economic stresses caused by the war and its demobilization. It was the intention of those who wished for a Muslim state to come from British India to have a clean partition between independent and equal "Pakistan" and "Hindustan" once independence came.

The partition itself, according to leading politicians such as Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the All India Muslim League, and Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, should have resulted in peaceful relations. As the Hindu and Muslim populations were scattered unevenly in the whole country, the partition of British India into India and Pakistan in 1947 was not possible along religious lines. Nearly one-third of the Muslim population of British India remained in India. Inter-communal violence between Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims resulted in between 500,000 and 1 million casualties.

Princely-ruled territories, such as Kashmir and Hyderabad, were also involved in the Partition. Rulers of these territories had the choice of joining India or Pakistan.

The war also called the **First Kashmir War**, started in October 1947 when Pakistan feared that the Maharaja of the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu would accede to India. Following partition, princely states were left to choose whether to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent. Jammu and Kashmir, the largest of the princely states, had a majority Muslim population and a significant fraction of the Hindu population, all ruled by the Hindu Maharaja Singh. Tribal Islamic forces with support from the army of Pakistan attacked and occupied parts of the princely state forcing the Maharaja to sign the Instrument of Accession of the princely state to the Dominion of India to receive Indian military aid. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 47 on 22 April 1948. The fronts solidified gradually along what came to be known as the Line of Control. A formal cease-fire was declared at 23:59 on the night of 1 January 1949. India gained control of about two-thirds of the state (Kashmir valley, Jammu and Ladakh)

whereas Pakistan gained roughly a third of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir, and Gilgit–Baltistan). The Pakistan controlled areas are collectively referred to as Pakistan administered Kashmir.

This war started following Pakistan's Operation Gibraltar, which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against rule by India. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military attack on West Pakistan. The seventeen-day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armored vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II. The hostilities between the two countries ended after a ceasefire was declared following diplomatic intervention by the Soviet Union and the USA and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration. India had the upper hand over Pakistan when the ceasefire was declared. Pakistan attacked at several places along India's western border with Pakistan, but the Indian Army successfully held their positions. The Indian Army quickly responded to the Pakistan Army's movements in the west and made some initial gains, including capturing around 5,795 square miles (15,010 km<sup>2</sup>) of Pakistan territory (land gained by India in Pakistani Kashmir, Pakistani Punjab and Sindh sectors but gifted it back to Pakistan in the Simla Agreement of 1972, as a gesture of goodwill). Within two weeks of intense fighting, Pakistani forces in East Pakistan surrendered to the joint command of Indian and Bangladeshi forces following which the People's Republic of Bangladesh was created. This war saw the highest number of casualties in any of the India-Pakistan conflicts, as well as the largest number of prisoners of war since the Second World War after the surrender of more than 90,000 Pakistani military and civilians. In the words of one Pakistani author, "Pakistan lost half its navy, a quarter of its air force and a third of its army".

### 13.2.3 Standing armed conflicts

- **Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir:** An insurgency in Kashmir has been a cause for heightened tensions. India has also accused Pakistan-backed militant groups of executing several terrorist attacks across India.

- **Siachen conflict:** In 1984, India launched Operation Meghdoot capturing all of the Siachen Glacier. Further clashes erupted in the glacial area in 1985, 1987 and 1995 as Pakistan sought, without success, to oust India from its stronghold.
- **Sir Creek:** The dispute lies in the interpretation of the maritime boundary line between Kutch and Sindh. Before India's independence, the provincial region was a part of the Bombay Presidency of British India. After India's independence in 1947, Sindh became a part of Pakistan while Kutch became a part of India. Pakistan lays claim to the entire creek as per *paras 9 and 10* of the *Bombay Government Resolution of 1914* signed between the then Government of Sindh and Rao Maharaja of Kutch.
- **India–Pakistan maritime trespassing:** frequent trespassing and violation of respective national territorial waters of India and Pakistan in peacetime occur commonly by Pakistani and Indian fishermen operating along the coastline of the Indian state of Gujarat and the Pakistani province of Sindh. Most violations occur due to the absence of a physical boundary and lack of navigational tools for small fishermen. Hundreds of fishermen are arrested by the Coast Guards of both nations, but obtaining their release is difficult and long-winded owing to the hostile relations between the two nations.
- **Insurgency in Baluchistan:** An insurgency in Baluchistan province of Pakistan has also caused tensions recently. Pakistan has accused India of causing the insurgency with the help of ousted Baloch leaders, militant groups and terrorist organizations like the Baluchistan Liberation Army. According to Pakistani Officials, these militants are trained in neighboring Afghanistan. In 2016, Pakistan alleged that an Indian spy Kulbhushan Jadhav was arrested by Pakistani forces during a counter-intelligence operation in Baluchistan.

Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of

## Notes

British India in 1947, the Kashmir conflict and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. Currently after Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, Pakistan cut off bilateral and trade relations with India, recalled the Pakistani ambassador to India, and expelled the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan. Northern India and Pakistan somewhat overlap in areas of certain demographics, shared lingua francas (mainly Punjabi and Hindustani).

After the dissolution of the British Raj in 1947, two new sovereign nations were formed—the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The subsequent partition of the former British India displaced up to 12.5 million people, with estimates of loss of life varying from several hundred thousand to 1 million. India emerged as a secular nation with a Hindu majority population and a large Muslim minority, while Pakistan with a Muslim majority population and a large Hindu minority later became an Islamic Republic although its constitution guaranteed freedom of religion to people of all faiths. It later lost most of its Hindu minority due to migration and after East Pakistan was separated in the Bangladesh Liberation War.

Soon after their independence, India and Pakistan established diplomatic relations but the violent partition and numerous territorial claims would overshadow their relationship. Since their Independence, the two countries have fought three major wars, one undeclared war and have been involved in numerous armed skirmishes and military standoffs. The Kashmir conflict is the main centre-point of all of these conflicts with the exception of the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 and Bangladesh Liberation War, which resulted in the secession of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

There have been numerous attempts to improve the relationship—notably, the Shimla summit, the Agra summit and the Lahore summit.

Since the early 1980s, relations between the two nations soured particularly after the Siachen conflict, the intensification of Kashmir insurgency in 1989, Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in 1998 and the 1999 Kargil war. Certain confidence-building measures — such as the 2003 ceasefire agreement and the Delhi–Lahore Bus service – were successful in de-escalating tensions. However, these efforts have been impeded by periodic terrorist attacks. The 2001 Indian Parliament attack almost brought the two nations to the brink of a nuclear war. The 2007 Samjhauta Express bombings, which killed 68 civilians (most of whom were Pakistani), was also a crucial point in relations. Additionally, the 2008 Mumbai attacks carried out by Pakistani militants resulted in a severe blow to the ongoing India-Pakistan peace talks.

After a brief thaw following the election of new governments in both nations, bilateral discussions again stalled after the 2016 Pathankot attack. In September 2016, a terrorist attack on an Indian military base in Indian-administered Kashmir, the deadliest such attack in years, killed 19 Indian Army soldiers. India's claim that the attack had been orchestrated by a Pakistan-supported jihadist group was denied by Pakistan, which claimed the attack had been a local reaction to unrest in the region due to excessive force by Indian security personnel. The attack sparked a military confrontation across the Line of Control, with an escalation in ceasefire violations and further militant attacks on Indian security forces. Since 2016, the ongoing confrontation, continued terrorist attacks and an increase in nationalist rhetoric on both sides has resulted in the collapse of bilateral relations, with little expectation they will recover. Notably, following the 2019 Pulwama attack, the Indian government revoked Pakistan's most favoured nation trade status, which it had granted to Pakistan in 1996. India also increased the custom duty to 200% which majorly affected the trade of Pakistani apparel and cement.

Since the election of new governments in both India and Pakistan in the early 2010s, some attempts have been made to improve relations, in particular developing a consensus on the agreement of Non-Discriminatory Market Access on Reciprocal Basis (NDMARB) status for each other, which will liberalize trade. Both India and Pakistan are members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and its South Asian Free Trade Area. Pakistan used to host a pavilion at the annual India International Trade Fair which drew huge crowds. Deteriorating relations between the two nations resulted in boycott of Pakistani traders at the trade fair.

In November 2015, the new Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif agreed to the resumption of bilateral talks; the following month, Prime Minister Modi made a brief, unscheduled visit to Pakistan while en route to India, becoming the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Pakistan since 2004. Despite those efforts, relations between the countries have remained frigid, following repeated acts of cross-border terrorism. According to a 2017 BBC World Service poll, only 5% of Indians view Pakistan's influence positively, with 85% expressing a negative view, while 11% of Pakistanis view India's influence positively, with 62% expressing a negative view.

In August 2019, following the approval of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill in the Indian Parliament, which revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, further tension was brought between the two countries, with Pakistan downgrading their diplomatic ties, closing its airspace and suspending bilateral trade with India.

### **13.2.4 Terrorism in the 21st century**

Since 2001, terrorism has become one of the biggest domestic and international challenges. Terrorism is a method, which can be used by any person or group and for any kind of motive. As a form of violence, terrorism tells us little about the people who employ it, nor does the tactic itself

explains why it is being used. Before embarking on a more detailed analysis and projection of trends, it is therefore worth remembering that lumping together and prescribing standardized solutions for vastly different violent conflicts based merely on tactical similarity – that is, the use of ‘terroristic’ means – does not lead to valid predictions. As Brian Jenkins put it, terrorism is merely the ‘thin crust atop a very deep pie’, and it cannot, therefore, be understood without reference to the specific political and societal conditions in which it occurs. Any attempt to derive wide-ranging insights about the causes and possible solutions for particular violent conflicts based solely on their ‘terroristic’ manifestations must fail.

With these limitations in mind, this section aims to identify some trends and developments which help explain the context in which terrorism has been used as a tactic and is likely to be used in the future. The following subsections will describe some of the changes in the nature of terrorism, which – taken together – are frequently referred to as ‘new terrorism’; outline how the rise of Salami jihadist terrorism and the resulting War on Terror have changed the dynamics of Islamist militancy; and offer some informed comments about other radical movements which may resort to terrorism in the future.

In the late 1990s, it became obvious that terrorism had changed. Some analysts coined the term ‘new terrorism’ in order to describe what they believed were fundamentally new ways for terrorists to operate and express their violence. They also argued that the ‘new terrorism’ had resulted from the forces of late modernity and, in particular, globalization, which had manifested themselves in three areas that will be discussed in the following paragraph.

First, terrorist groups continue to be relatively small organizations, but their structures have become more diffuse and their reach has extended into transnational space. In contrast to the more formalized organizations of ‘old’ terrorism, ‘new’ terrorist groups are often described as networks

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because hierarchies have been replaced with personal relationships. What matters is not someone's formal rank but whom they know and what kinds of connections they can facilitate. Furthermore, these structures often extend beyond national boundaries. Unlike old terrorism, which usually had a well-defined geographical 'center of gravity' to which all the group's activity could be related, some of the new terrorists have no single permanent geographical point of reference. As the example of Al Qaeda shows, the place in which most of the group's operations take place may not be identical to the place from which the majority of its recruits originate or where its leadership is based.

Cheap international travel and modern communication technologies are partly responsible for this transformation. For example, no longer restricted by geographical distance, terrorist groups have been able to take advantage of 'weak' or 'failed' states with lax security regimes in which to base their organizations and host training camps. At the same time, there are wider developments which need to be taken into account. The demand for transnational identities, for instance, cannot be understood without considering global migration and the consequent splitting of identities, which made an increasing number of people – especially, it seems, the second and third-generation descendants of immigrants to Western Europe – susceptible to ideas and ideologies that have no national point of reference. Furthermore, the Internet has created an entirely new social environment in which a sense of (global) community can be projected.

The second area in which significant change has taken place is that of terrorists' aims and ideologies. As Bruce Hoffman points out, whereas, in the late 1960s, not a single terrorist group anywhere in the world could be described as religiously motivated, by the mid-1990s, their 'share' had risen to nearly one-third of all terrorist groups. This included Christian anti-abortionists in the United States, Jewish extremists in the West Bank, the Buddhist inspired cult Aum Shinrikyo (responsible for the nerve gas attack against the Tokyo underground in 1995), and various groups in the Muslim



world ranging from Hezbollah to Al Qaeda. Nationalism, of course, remains a strong motivator of terrorism. However, it is important to note that – in many of the places where the kind of nationalism adopted by terrorist groups used to be secular and/or left-wing – nationalism is now mixed with religious themes. In the Israel/Palestine conflict, for example, the (secular) PLO has made way for the (religiously inspired) Hamas. Likewise, in Chechnya and Kashmir, formerly secular groups have now adopted religious themes and symbols.

Ideologically, the rise of religiously inspired terrorism can be traced back to the so-called ‘religious revival’ which began in the 1970s. Arguably, the renewed interest in religion constituted a more or less consistent response to feelings of insecurity and uncertainty that were caused by the encounter with late modernity and, then, globalization. In that sense – though seemingly anachronistic – the religious revival must be seen as thoroughly modern in its genesis and manifestations. Indeed, the politicization of the revivalist movements often resulted from the perceived failure of supposedly modern, secular ideologies (especially in the Arab world) and/or the widening gap between ‘fundamentalist’ lifestyles and increasingly secular and liberal societies (especially in the West). In either case, these conflicts demanded a radical transformation of society according to religious principles and thus pushed some of their activists into the political sphere.

Third, terrorism has evolved as a method. Needless to say, even old terrorists often killed civilians and – occasionally – their operations were aimed at producing large numbers of casualties. In the era of new terrorism, however, mass-casualty attacks against civilian populations seem to have become routine and intentional rather than ‘mistakes’ or ‘exceptions’, and terrorists’ use of weapons of mass destruction has for the first time become a real possibility. Indeed, all major databases recording terrorist incidents bear out the rise of mass-casualty attacks in no uncertain terms. What databases often do not record, however, is that the increase in lethality has

been accompanied by an increase in brutality. Partly, of course, this is reflected in the deliberate targeting of civilian populations – often through suicide bombers – but it also becomes evident when looking at individual tactics, such as the public beheading of kidnap victims which would have been unimaginable some decades ago. Whereas killing people used to be secondary to the communicative effects that could be achieved through a particular terrorist action, it now seems as if the two considerations – violence for violence’s sake and symbolic value – have merged.

There are numerous plausible explanations for this trend. On the one hand, in an era in which audiences are desensitized to seeing violence on their television screens and media usage has become more diversified, the threshold for what is considered shocking or terrifying has risen, so that ever more gruesome and deadly attacks are necessary in order for terrorists to ‘get through’, reach people and affect their attitudes and behavior. On the other hand, the trend towards greater lethality and brutality has been underpinned by the decline of ‘universalist’ – especially left-wing – ideologies and their replacement with ‘particularist’ ideas, which define certain ethnic, religious or racial groups as ‘others’, that is, as less human or less worthy of consideration than their own. Religiously inspired ideologies, of course, are one part of this trend, but such ‘identity ideologies’ also underlie the activities of many nationalist groups.

### **13.2.5 Ethnic and religious conflicts in India**

India is characterized by more ethnic and religious groups than most other countries in the world. Aside from the much noted 2000-odd castes, there are eight "major" religions, 15-odd languages spoken in various dialects in 22 states and nine union territories, and a substantial number of tribes and sects.

Three ethnic or religious conflicts have stood out of late: two occurred in the states of "Assam and Punjab; another, the more widely known Hindu-Muslim conflict, continues to persist. The Assam problem is primarily

ethnic, the Punjab problem is based on both religious and regional conflicts, while the Hindu-Muslim problem is predominantly religious.

Of the three conflicts mentioned, Assam has attracted the largest attention of late. Not since the 1947 partition of India have so many people been killed and uprooted as a result of ethnic or communal violence. By most available reports now, mob violence has claimed four thousand lives, rendered about 200,000 homeless, and forced a large number to leave the state for protection elsewhere. The immediate occasion of this bloodshed was the election held in February, though conflict and tension have been present for the last three years. In Assam, three culturally disparate groups have been in collision: the Assamese, the Bengalis (both of which have segments of Hindus and Muslims) and the tribals, which are localized communities.

### **Historical Pattern of Migration**

Assam has had the highest rate of population growth in India since the beginning of this century. Migration into the state accounts for a substantial part of this growth. Most migrants came from Bengal, including what is now Bangladesh (known as East Bengal before the 1947 partition and East Pakistan from 1947-71). Bengali migrants were both Hindus and Muslims. Bengali Hindus started arriving after the British created tea plantations in the middle of the nineteenth century. Because of their educational advantage over the Assamese, they were better suited to man the growing administrative and professional machinery.

Bengali Muslims on the other hand, were mainly peasants. They originated predominantly in East Bengal, a highly-populated area with low agricultural productivity and a fragmented landholding pattern incapable of supporting large families. In contrast, Assam was less populated, many areas were unsettled, and there was less pressure on the land. Bengali peasants made large tracts of waste, flooded and forested land habitable and productive along the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River, an area that is also populated by indigenous tribal groups, especially the Lalung.

### **Post-Independence Developments**

## Notes

After 1947 partition, the Bengali Muslims of Sylhet were moved to East Pakistan during which, Assamese come to high authority. On the contrary, there were different tribes who felt their exploitation in terms of economic and political issues. On the international border, the migration was still going on from East Pakistan with West Bengal. The migration of the Bengali Muslims on the political basis was considered as illegal. It led to the exploitation of people and their lives. Their property, bridges all of them were totally dismantled.

### **Hindu- Muslim Issues**

Out of all the conflicts and issues, the Hindu-Muslim Pact was the longest one and remembered at all times in the history of India. It was critical phase of 1947 partition between Indian and Pakistan. The Muslims of Pakistan were putted blame on themselves for the India-Pakistan partition. Their power and authority was diminished in all the areas excluding Kashmir. The communal riots by Muslims in Pakistan led to the doubt of their loyalty and faithfulness towards India. The electoral parties had arrived and made the conditions of conflict more badly than earlier. The Hindu people in the communal parties were wolf in sheep's cloth. Nehru was the pillar of Congress party and had taken integral part in politics. Later on, it was overtaken by other leaders who created more inequality discrimination and exploitation of people on the basis of religion and caste at local levels.

### **Check Your Progress 1**

Note a) Use the space given for your answer

1) What do you know about army conflict in India?

.....  
.....  
.....

2) Define Ethnic conflicts in India?

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### 13.3 LET US SUM UP

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India's security challenges are mostly structural in nature. Pakistan's grievance, the China threat, the US partnership, and other challenges will all remain beyond India's exclusive control. Those challenges that are receptive to action from Delhi, such as domestic insurgency deriving from economic exclusion, are considered by Indian policy-makers to be best addressed through improved allocation of the gains from economic growth. Prime Minister Singh's repeated words of concern about the Naxalite insurgency seem to have made only a limited impression on public opinion, while the problematic performance of India's internal security forces, particularly the undertrained and poorly led Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), is accepted with a degree of resignation, notwithstanding the appointment after the 2008 attacks on Mumbai of an energetic home minister, P. Chidambaram.

Expanding economic relations can also provide a channel of cooperation with potential competitors or rivals, as for example in India's securing oilfields in Central Asia in collaboration with China. Some Indians believe that, by pursuing economic relationships with major powers, the country can progressively build up its own institutional capacity to develop and execute a grander strategy internationally while simultaneously attending better to its key internal security challenges. However, economic growth alone will not solve all of India's problems, and will not alone secure much greater power status, which will remain a priority at least for India's security establishment, unhappy with the predominance of economic

themes in the discourse of the Delhi government. Whether India will be viewed ten years from now as a global, rather than merely a regional, power remains open to question. Its efforts to outgrow its region economically and in other ways cannot fully convince until it responds more successfully to its daunting domestic security challenges, and on this front progress has been painfully slow.

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### 13.4 KEYWORDS

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- 1) Conflict: a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
- 2) Imperialism: a policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
- 3) Reconcilable: capable of being reconciled; compatible.
- 4) Formalized: give (something) legal or formal status.
- 5) Sensitized: make sensitive

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### 13.5 FURTHER READINGS AND REFERENCES

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## 13.6 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- What is terrorism and how does it differ from other kinds of war?
- What causes ethnic conflict?
- Explain in detail the crisis behind the current biggest civil war

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## 13.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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### Check Your Progress 1

1. Though the Indian Army has been committed to counterinsurgency operations for the past 60 years, Indian policymakers are yet to formulate a joint civil-military doctrine for resolution of internal armed conflicts. The lack of the same is evident from the internal security situation obtaining in the country. Rostum Nanavatty's *Internal Armed Conflict in India: Forging a Joint Civil-Military Approach* is based on his vast experience as a young regimental officer to an Army Commander, varying from the North-eastern region—Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and South Assam—to Sri Lanka, and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). Nanavati has correlated the views of experts and suggested ways in which the fundamental principles of counterinsurgency operations can be applied in the peculiar Indian context to create conditions necessary for the success of a campaign. The book is

## Notes

India-centric, based on the premise that internal armed conflict in India, irrespective of its causes or its goals, will persist and that the military will continue to play a significant role in its management and resolution.

(See section 13.2.3)

2. The terms *ethnic* and *ethnicity* have their roots in the Greek word *ethnos*, which describes a community of common descent. In ethnic conflict research, the terms *ethnic group*, *communal group*, *ethnic community*, *people*, and *minority* are mostly used interchangeably. Two elements provide the basis to identify ethnic groups: first, the accentuation of cultural traits and, second, the sense that those traits distinguish the group from the members of the society who do not share the differentiating characteristics. Anthony D. Smith, a scholar of ethnicity and nationalism studies, identified ethnic criteria that provide the origins of communal identity. Those include shared historical experiences and memories, myths of common descent, a common culture and ethnicity, and a link with a historic territory or a homeland, which the group may or may not currently inhabit. Elements of common culture include language, religion, laws, customs, institutions, dress, music, crafts, architecture, and even food. Ethnic communities show signs of solidarity and self-awareness, which are often expressed by the name the group gives itself.

(See section 13.2.5)



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# UNIT 14 - GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND ENERGY SECURITY

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## STRUCTURE

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## 14.0 OBJECTIVES

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This unit will give you knowledge about

- What is global environmental change.
- How it is related to India.
- What role Indian Foreign policy has played in the context of environmental issues.
- Introducing the concept of environmental governance
- Steps taken by Indian policy makers for environmental governance.
- Giving the concept of energy security
- Why India is so much concerned about energy security.

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## 14.1 INTRODUCTION

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The expression "global environment" alludes to Earth's condition as a rule. Numerous ecological issues influence nearby and national regions. Others manage problems that face the whole planet. Various parts of nearby biological systems are independent. Be that as it may, worldwide natural variables effects affect districts over the globe. On the off chance that the planet's temperature rises impressively, biological systems in the world are influenced. The thought of a common situation manages how associated even inaccessible areas are and how occasions in a single district influence everybody. While man-caused variables to get the most consideration, there are various common factors too. Volcanic ejections, for instance, can influence the whole planet. Numerous ecological issues manage neighborhood issues looked by countries and littler networks. Particulate contamination, for example, will in general influence a metropolitan zone; however, spread no further. Particulate matter in Chinese urban communities influences individuals living close to industrial facilities and power plants.

The carbon dioxide delivered by these production lines and plants, be that as it may, has an overall impact. Carbon dioxide spreads all through the air, and the warming delivered via carbon dioxide influences puts the world over. Frequently, individuals disregard the effect that land-put together activities have concerning the seas. If the Gulf Stream or different floods of water in the sea are disturbed, in any case, the impacts are significant.

### **14.1.1 The concept of Global Environment Change**

To comprehend global ecological change, it is essential to concentrate on the connections of natural frameworks, including the air, the biosphere, the geosphere, and the hydrosphere, and human structures, including monetary, political, social, and socio-technical contexts. Analytical frameworks and natural frameworks meet in two spots: where human activities proximately cause ecological change, that is, the place they straightforwardly adjust parts of the earth, and where natural changes legitimately influence what people esteem. The fundamental inquiries regarding human causes concern the hidden sources or main social thrusts that offer ascent to the proximate reasons for global change. Why, for instance, is there such a significant amount of variety crosswise over social orders, even progressed mechanical social laws, concerning vitality utilization per unit of monetary yield?

Global ecological change is a problem that is begging to be addressed as confirm by the ascent of extraordinary climate conditions in numerous pieces of the world, undermining the survival of vulnerable species and natural surroundings. Great observing of climatic and anthropogenic effects is in this manner essential to defending biological systems, and it would enable us to all the more likely comprehend their reaction to stressors and anticipate long haul impacts. Environmental systems give a biomonitoring structure to looking at the framework level reaction and working of a biological system, yet have been, up to this point, obliged by exact restricted information because of the relentless idea of their development. Subsequently, most exploratory plans have been restricted to a single system

or few imitate methods, bringing about factual vulnerability, low goals, constrained spatiotemporal scale and distorted presumptions.

### **14.1.2 Major Causes of Global Environmental Change**

Practically all human movement has some potential pertinence to global change. Scientists in various fields have contemplated human-condition associations, typically inside the limits of single controls and quite often beneath the worldwide level. They have shown that a complex of social, political, financial, innovative, and social factors, some of the time alluded to as main impetuses, impacts the human exercises that around cause global change. The main impetuses can be generally delegated pursues:

- Populace Growth

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Every individual makes some interest on the earth for the basics of life—sustenance, water, dress, cover, etc. On the off chance that all else is equivalent, the more prominent the quantity of individuals, the more noteworthy the requests set on the earth for the arrangement of assets and the ingestion of waste and contaminations.

- Financial Growth

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Without precedent for mankind's history, financial movement is broad to such an extent that it produces ecological change at the worldwide level; the possibility of further monetary development excites worry about the nature of the common condition.

- Innovative Change

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Innovation can impact environmental change by finding better approaches to detect and endeavor natural assets or by changing the volume of assets required—or the sum or sort of squanders created—per unit of yield.

- Political-Economic Institutions

The common condition reacts to the activities of business sectors, governments, and the global political economy. Markets are constantly blemished, and the effect of monetary movement on the earth relies upon which defective market strategy for ecological administration is being utilized.

- Dispositions and Beliefs

Convictions, dispositions, and qualities identified with material belongings and the connection of humankind and nature are frequently observed as lying at the foundation of ecological corruption.

**Check your progress -1**

1. Name different reasons of global environment change?

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2. What is undermining the survival of defenseless species and natural surroundings?

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## 14.2 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND CHANGE IN INDIA

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As the worldwide atmosphere dealings progressively give indications of embracing a 'base up' system, it is winding up gradually essential to comprehend what components drive or condition atmosphere activities in various nations. This is fundamental so as to understand what prospects there are for multiple countries adding to the universal exchanges or potentially making residential move to react to the atmosphere challenge.

India is a significant and intriguing case to ponder. The nation is an undeniably compelling entertainer in worldwide atmosphere exchanges, as a developing financial power, some portion of the G77 and China gathering, and all the more as of late in its participation with Brazil, China, and South Africa as the BASIC gathering. India has among the world's most minimal per capita ozone-depleting substance (GHG) discharges, yet is the fifth most significant wellspring of GHG internationally when accounted in complete tons (Pew Center 2008). This displays a delicate polarity for those entrusted with concocting a stellar atmosphere understanding that all the while incorporates the central part of worldwide discharges and decently distributes obligation regarding making a move. Being among the most defenseless nations to atmosphere impacts, India has an undeniable stake in dealings arriving at an outstanding result and a developing attention to its very own potential job in accomplishing such an outcome. However, at home, the Indian government realizes it must gauge these objectives against other residential needs, especially the push to achieve abnormal amounts of social and monetary advancement, including lessening neediness.

Ongoing years have seen a move in India's way to deal with dealings inside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), just as further developed atmosphere strategy activity in the national and

sub-national fields. This pattern toward a 'staggered administration' circumstance, with a progressively free sub-national measurement, makes it imperative to contemplate the powers that are driving and molding approach at each level.

### **14.2.1 Diplomatic Role of India for Global Environmental Change**

India's routine with regards to atmosphere strategy has as of late moved. Current arranging positions mirror an adjusting exercise between its customary 'limitation driven' approach and the new globalist 'goal-driven' position sought after by a few political entertainers.

The focal fundamental of India's methodology for the majority of the previous two decades has been fair weight sharing, guided by the standards of recorded duty regarding GHG discharges and regular however separated responsibilities and particular capabilities. In useful terms, this implied India would not assume outflow decrease commitments, yet slightly pushed for created countries to assume monetary liability for tending to the atmosphere issue.

The substance of this conventional methodology appears to have been most firmly impacted by (1) a feeling of material constraint, (2) an absence of trust in the worldwide procedure, (3) worries overvalue, (4) the feasible specialized and political challenges in successfully managing an enormous number of little and poor 'polluters' and (5) a solid feeling of national sway.

Neediness is across the board in the nation, and around a large portion of a thousand million Indians live without essential access to power (GoI 2006; ADB 2009). A feeling of constrained money related and mechanical limit is combined with a conviction that social and monetary improvement needs—including vitality security and vitality get to—would be undermined by taking on any piece of the weight of overseeing global natural issues. Many

## Notes

dread that handling environmental change would divert constrained assets from essential neediness decrease and financial improvement objectives (Saran updated; Shrivastava and Goel 2010).

An absence of trust in different gatherings in the atmosphere arrangements procedure has been brought up in past writing (Dubash 2009; Jha 2009). From meeting information, the trust deficiency seems to show in three different ways: an absence of conviction that industrialized nations are authentic in their endeavors to arrange an atmosphere understanding; a lack of trust that any knowledge arrived freely be respected (referring to the disappointment of most Kyoto Protocol signatories to meet their objectives for the principal duty period); and a doubt that industrialized nations are utilizing the atmosphere system to keep up favorable monetary position over rising economies like India and China.

Worries that the universal procedure would not convey a consistent result for India were noticeable as far back as 1991 (Agarwal and Narain 1991) and lead to 'value' developing as a critical driving standard in atmosphere tact. From meeting information, plainly the specific confining of value as 'equivalent per capita access to the air' has been so successfully systematized inside Indian strategy circles that it is currently how most local entertainers comprehend the issue of environmental change and how (and on whom) the weight for tending to environmental change ought to be appropriated. In contrast to most created nations, India's mechanical and farming divisions comprise of an exceptionally enormous number of little elements, who are generally poor, and on account of short and medium modern endeavors, the exercises are broadly heterogeneous. This auxiliary component makes guideline of GHG discharges from these parts testing (Stuligross 1999).

A solid feeling of political sway is a heritage of India's battle for autonomy. A longing to forestall outside intercession has solidified India's protection from being directed to by industrialized nations or having its local needs traded off, and any proposal the legislature may have 'collapsed' to requests



forced by Western countries or establishments rouses vociferous analysis in the parliament.

Taken together, it is clear how these components would inspire India's customary guarded methodology. Atmosphere discretion was generally led in segregation from different regions of international strategy and coordinated by senior officials, principally from nature service. Inquisitively, India's guarded situating in atmosphere arrangements does not seem to have been driven or even altogether impacted by industry entertainers, with most interviewees watching little commitment and no apparent danger for the industry's benefit

### **14.2.2 A New Normative Perspective**

Beginning around 2007 and heightening close to the part of the arrangement, locus of impact over Indian atmosphere tact moved from the administration to the political circle. With this came an adjustment in the components that appreciate influence over India's position.

The declaration by Prime Minister Singh in 2007 that India's for each per capita outflows could never surpass those of industrialized nations—a vow later emphasized in India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (GoI 2008)—presented just because a notional topping of India's discharges. Another consideration was likewise reflected in the arrangement of a senior ambassador, Shyam Saran, at that point extraordinary agent for the dubious atomic agreement with the United States, as India's chief atmosphere mediator in 2008, trailed by Jairam Ramesh as Minister for Environment and Forests in 2009. When of the sixteenth gathering of the Council of Parties (COP16) under the UNFCCC in late 2010, there was clear proof of new substance in India's position, for instance, the reframing of value as 'impartial access to practical development.' There were additionally indications of new conduct, including reports that India assumed a

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productive driving job in looking for tradeoff between gatherings on issues, for example, the global observing of atmosphere activities (Terradaily 2010; Menon 2010).

To comprehend this move and predict its conceivable direction, it is essential to perceive that atmosphere discretion is presently emphatically affected by a lot of material and ideational drivers that structure some portion of India's more extensive international strategy palette. Desire for raising India's global status just as worries about provincial security and national financial interests boost the nation's political pioneers to look for more great geopolitical arrangement specifically with the United States and China.

India has, in this way, presented greater adaptability in atmosphere dealings as a method for structuring these significant global connections. Huge strategic assets have been spent connecting with the Chinese. The two nations consented to a Memorandum of Arrangement for participation on environmental change in 2009 (MoEF 2009a) and gave indications of endeavored collaboration through the BASIC gathering—undoubtedly, it was discourse among India and China that at first united BASIC (Hallding et al. 2011). While there are as yet significant contrasts between India's position and that of the US, at COP16 in Cancun Minister Ramesh's re-circling of value and endeavors to facilitate an answer on the issue of global checking of residential moderation endeavors, propose attempts to bring the nation's positions into unique arrangement. The procedure seems to have worked, with US authorities commenting on the result that Ramesh and India had played a real, valuable job (Indian Express 2010).

A dread of detachment likewise appears to have pushed the move in India's position. At the point when China declared in 2009 its objective to cut the emanations power of its economy, India parted from its place of not promising activity universally and pursued quickly with its very own force target (UNFCCC 2010). There are proposals India felt powerless against the

'delicate weight' connected by the universal network in 2009 (Saran 2010). A worry about being sidelined by dealings (Mathur and Varughese 2009), alongside indications of breakage inside the G77 in addition to China bunch during 2009, catalyzed India's arrangement with BASIC ahead of the pack up to Copenhagen (Hallding et al. 2011).

### 14.2.3 Adjusting Domestic and Foreign Policy Objectives

While India's pioneers are taking a gander at another game, the contentions supporting India's customary methodology are still exceptionally compelling locally, over the organization, traditional society and inside the parliament. This is clear in substantial resistance to explanations by Ramesh previously and during COP15 in Copenhagen and again following COP16 in Cancun (IBNlive 2010; The Hindu 2010; Dasgupta 2011). The idea that India's entitlement to social and financial improvement isn't to be undermined or put down remains locally implanted, and India's pioneers must, in this way, offset these standards with their own more extensive universal aspirations. Ramesh's re-confining of value to the vaguer idea of 'impartial access to maintainable advancement' ostensibly speaks to an endeavor at absolutely this exercise in careful control.

#### Check your progress -2

1. What type of approach India has towards environmental change?

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2. What was India's position at 16<sup>th</sup> gathering of UNFCCC?

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### **14.3 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE**

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The term 'governance' has essentially as it is far off from what the administration doing is. Administration is a co-usable exertion consolidating formal just as casual factors are connected and, on the off chance that they are facilitated appropriately, it can bring results at a remarkable level. Administration opens new odds of 'shared duties and reason' that rises above the formal undertaking of a state framework. As indicated by Richard E. Saunier and Richard A. Meganck, the administration is where 'formal establishments, casual game plans' (Saunier and Meganck 2009) cooperate. Since 1987, with the production of the Bruntland Report, the idea of feasible improvement turned into a watchword in the surrounding of the strategies and programs for improvement. Ecological administration speaks to a blend of endeavors in which ideas like feasible improvement, ecological administration, and natural supportability composed together in fluctuating degrees (May et al. 1996). The Environmental Governance is a piece of comprising a regime, or is the system which suits new jobs and edge new structures to help the procedure of administration. Condition is a reasonable substance past the horrible idea of 'power' or 'balance of nationality.' The procedure of ecological administration has a nature of 'defenselessness reaction' (Webster 2009) towards ecological issues. Distinguishing proof of the genuine ecological dangers, locally just as all-inclusive, is the essential worry of each exertion of the administration procedure. The complexities identified with the administration have been alluded to as 'the useful association, the spatial reliance, the intricacy, the vulnerability furthermore, uncertainty' (Karl et al. 2012). The 'useful interdependence' is occurred, for example, when the issues identified with the land debasement or the water contamination is quickly come about in the infrastructural advancement. The spatial reliance implies the space from which real natural issue has been

begun; for instance rural generation and spot where its utilization occurred and mining-factory market connection is another element of exclusive reliance. More often than not, it rises above national limits and depends on the Transboundary developments of capital, items, and even strategies. It coaxes the need for ecological administration past the purview of a country's state framework. The unavoidable nature of the ecological issues make multifaceted Nature, vulnerability, and vagueness in arrangement activities, implementation, potential outcomes of settlements with respect to anticipated ecological objectives among various gatherings of differing interests. Uncertainty might occur when a precise estimation of the fundamental issues is coming to the heart of the matter of plausibility. To limit the uncertainty, from the earlier factor has been planned, i.e., The Preparatory Principle. It exploits man's ability to pass ecological judgment effects in the light of past involvement and logical learning.

### **14.3.1 Global Efforts for Environmental Governance**

The Stockholm Conference (United Nations Conference on the Human Condition) of 1972 was the main purposeful exertion in the manner to a framework of worldwide ecological administration. It has spoken to the aggregate articulation over the different ecological issues which are relating to the social network on the loose. The Earth Summit (the UN Conference on Environment and Development) was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and The Johannesburg summit in 2002 on the Sustainable Development were the two of the coordinated endeavors of the legislatures, non-administrative associations, business gatherings, media and others to structure the human endeavors not to conflict with the morals of common world. Speth and Haas referenced two convictions that guide the standards of natural administration at the global scenario. They are 'the earth and advancement'; two commonly strengthening sides of a similar coin and the created world would acknowledge the standard of 'additionality' by which they would bolster all the natural activities in the creating scene (Speth and Haas 2006, 69-77). To the extent in the Indian setting is concerned, the worldwide structures of

ecological administration are stood up to with social substances like neediness, lower future, absence of education, absence of basic wellbeing conveniences and high populace development. Along these lines, the national needs must be weighed with hard substances of public activity and 'reasonable morals' of the ecological requirements.

### **14.3.2 Environmental Governance in India**

'Nature is the wellspring of every material thing: the producer, the methods for making, and the things made. Every one of those activities place by the powers of Nature; in any case, the man, lost in egotistical daydream believes that he is the on-screen character' (Subramanian 2014) an adaption that is given in the prelude of the report of state panel to survey different Acts directed for the insurance of the earth in the nation. The report examined different Acts cruised by the administration for the security of the Nature and bio-diversity. It is parallel administration, amid the advancement concerns and requests, for the security and preservation with the assistance of environmental laws which require progressively latent potential to be made due through execution. In this setting,' advancement is a system for embracing political foundations for non-political objective, for example, financial improvement and modernization of the general public' (Singh 2007). The 'ideological and dynamic agreement's that requires among political circle is frequently brought up as a fundamental element for the effective usage of the laws for the security of condition. The Environment (Protection) Act was established in 1986 with the goal of accommodating the insurance and improvement of the earth. It enables the Central Government to set up experts [Under area 3(3)] accused of the command of counteracting natural contamination in the entirety of its structures and to handle the particular natural issues that are particular to various pieces of the nation. The Act was last corrected in 1991. The fourth multiyear plan needs exceptional consideration in such a manner that the plan (1969-1974) report has an exceptional notice about the requirement for ecological protection. Environmental issues in India can be arranged into two broad classifications

- those emerging from states of destitution and being worked on; what's more, those emerge as negative impacts of the very procedure of advancement' (Commission, Five Year Plans 2014). 'The essential way to deal with the Seventh Plan (1985-90) would be an approach of maintainable improvement in amicability with the condition. 'Natural Management,' a term speaks to the natural arranging, security, observing, evaluation, investigate, instruction, preservation and practical utilization of assets; is presently acknowledged as a major directing variable for national improvement in India' (Commission, Condition and Ecology 2014). The association government has arranged the National Conservation Strategy (1990) tuned in to the World Conservation Methodology of 1980. The distribution of 'the World Conservation Strategy is considered as a synchronization of the 'old style environmentalism' with the 'current environmentalism.' The Classical environmentalism is regularly known for its preservationist approach towards the advancement requests, and the equivalent was bantered during the Stockholm gathering and later. After the Stockholm gathering (1972) 'new way of thinking developed dependent on the conviction that the advancement and sound ecological administration were most certainly not incongruent digestion of the points of the two was important to make a manageable society' (Cormick 1986). The World Conservation Strategy as started and bantered all through the IUCN gatherings with a plan to bargain between the improvement and protection. Protection alone never again is an independent hypothesis without advancement. The 'system' was a tradeoff. It is endeavored to set up needs for the progressives with varying interests and to arrive at a settlement among preservation and improvement.

### **14.3.3 Key actors in Indian Climate policy**

The corrections in India's arranging position throughout the years and moves in the contending but similarly convincing stories of Indian atmosphere approach ask the conspicuous inquiry – who chooses? A look into the on-screen characters associated with India's atmosphere strategy foundation can

## Notes

likewise give answers with regards to the inspirations driving the changes. The principal thing to note is that the Indian atmosphere policymaking contraption is a shut, tight sew, and moderately little gathering (Sengupta 2012). Maybe subsequently, India's arranging group at UNFCCC gatherings is in reality little contrasted with countries of a comparable size. At Copenhagen, for example, India just sent 77 delegates as a feature of the designation contrasted with more than 300 for China and Indonesia separately (Michaelowa and Michaelowa 2012). India's little arranging group has in actuality been a constant purpose of analysis in examination of India's commitment with worldwide atmosphere administration (see for example Dubash 2013a).

Arranging groups are typically involved a blend of staff from various services, for example, the Ministries of Environment, Power, Commerce, and External Affairs. As a long-term individual from India's UNFCCC arranging group clarified in a meeting: "The Indian designation was in every case a lot littler than the necessity or even contrasted with assignments of other comparable nations. Briefs for environmental change gatherings were arranged mutually by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). Political exchanges had MEA authorities ahead of the pack with MoEFCC and different services assuming this job during specific substantive dealings; however, it was a collaboration. While the Prime Minister's Office was consistently tuned in given the significance of environmental change arrangements, directly from the hour of settling the designation; post-2014 it was the PM I accept who played a more straightforward job". The scholarly godfathering of Indian atmosphere strategy by its by and broad international strategy has accordingly unfolded mostly because constrained limit being sent for atmosphere arrangements has implied that the MEA, India's outside service, has assumed a basic job in India's atmosphere arranging group. Accordingly, the continuum of scholarly mores crosswise over various fields of worldwide strategic exchanges has been consistent and guaranteed a consistency of standards and goals crosswise over issues, for example,



atomic weapons, environmental change, and worldwide financial co-activity. The presentation of new on-screen characters, for example, Jairam Ramesh in 2009 and PM Modi in 2014 crisp animated thoughts for these movements to occur, yet just to such an extent as those were receptive to more extensive discretionary goals. The equivalent cerebral strands that drove India's emphasis on vital self-governance, it is workday to material based sober-mindedness, and its later moves towards standard-setting and administration in common administration issues in the lead of its international strategy, have impacted India's atmosphere arranging position.

**Check your progress -3**

1. What was the main concern of Johannesburg Summit 2002?

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2. What was the change in thinking after Stockholm gathering in 1972?

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## **14.4 ENERGY SECURITY**

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The IEA characterizes energy security as "the continuous accessibility of vitality sources at a moderate cost." Energy security has numerous measurements: long haul vitality security mostly manages auspicious speculations to supply energy in accordance with monetary advancements and supportable natural needs. Transient energy security centers on the capacity of the energy framework to respond instantly to unexpected

changes inside the inventory request balance. Absence of energy security is subsequently connected to the adverse financial and social effects of either physical inaccessibility of energy, or costs that are not aggressive or are excessively unstable. In cases, for example, the worldwide oil advertise, where fees are permitted to alter because of changes in free-market activity, the danger of physical inaccessibility is constrained to outrageous occasions. Supply security concerns are basically identified with the monetary harm brought about by extraordinary value spikes. The worry for physical inaccessibility of stockpile is increasingly predominant in vitality markets where transmission frameworks must be kept in consistent equalization, for example, power and, somewhat, flammable gas. This is especially the situation in cases where there are limit imperatives or where costs are not ready to function as an alteration system to adjust free market activity temporarily. Guaranteeing energy security has been at the focal point of the mission of the IEA since its origin.

The capacity to react all in all on account of a natural oil supply disturbance with transient crisis reaction estimates stays one of the center exercises of the IEA. The long haul part of energy security was additionally incorporated into the Agency's establishing destinations, which called for advancing elective energy sources so as to lessen oil import reliance. The IEA keeps on attempting to improve energy security over the more drawn out term by advancing energy strategies that support broadening, both energy types and supply sources, and that encourage better working and progressively incorporated energy markets.

### **14.4.1 Energy Security in India**

The energy situation in India keeps on presenting difficulties for the approaching vitality strategies. With a normal expansion of 17800 MW and a for every capita utilization of 911 kWh, India will undoubtedly confront energy deficiencies of about 5% and pinnacle lack of 2% in 2015. These

deficiencies in the framework demonstrate the powerlessness to fulfill the expanding needs, notwithstanding when almost seventy million family units in India don't have the power to get to. India has had fractional accomplishment in the foundation of new oil holds. The achievement in building up petroleum gas as a vitality source has been increasingly effective when contrasted with oil. The spread of advantages from this source has been constrained because of insufficient stockpiling and conveyance foundation. Presently, around 50% of India's populace is subject to kindling, creature waste, chips, and horticultural remains. The coal part has been burdened by low interest in asset improvement, wasteful generation, and rare asset portion for innovation advancement. Opening up of private interest and enlistment of forward-thinking and proficient mining advancements has likewise been a zone of concern. With the lion's share of country populace having no entrance to power, access to energy for everybody is and should keep on being the as a matter of first important goal of India's vitality approach activity. The supply of adequate and predictable vitality in India with expanding vitality needs would be guaranteed with this progression, accordingly fortifying the monetary improvement. India's energy security is controlled by swelling need on imported fills, which is incredibly essential to help India's enormous vitality prerequisite. India is presented to greater geopolitical dangers and global cost insecurity because of expanded import fixation. Guaranteeing monetary and social improvement with an intention to beat energy neediness ought to be the need for India, notwithstanding its dedication to relieving environmental change. Accomplishing every one of these targets is a troublesome undertaking as there are conceivable outcomes of contention with each other. Advancement of indigenous energy advances while seeking after successful usage of household assets could help in upgrading security of energy in the more drawn out run yet it doesn't give answers for India's present vitality issues for the time being. Along these lines, viable energy administration is the need of great importance in India so as to discover arrangements and strategies to control the consistently expanding energy requests and needs. It is incredibly basic to comprehend the points and viewpoint energy approaches to fathom the elements of the

energy arrangement structure overseeing the energy area of India. In a consolidated and mutually dependent worldwide energy advertise, the effect of India's energy strategy is significant. To save the imperativeness of the Indian Economy, solid practical energy division is an absolute necessity which is additionally essential for the development of the Economy at a worldwide level.

### **14.4.2 Significant Energy Policies of India**

The following are some of the India's major energy related initiatives

#### **14.4.2.1 Integrated Energy Policy (IEP)**

This strategy was the main complete energy arrangements endorsed by the Indian government, which could administer absolutely the whole vitality segment. This arrangement was endorsed in the year 2008. One of the key focal points of IEP was to guarantee progress to advertise the Economy, which gave reasonable challenge among private and open organizations. It likewise laid accentuation on focused and straightforward sponsorship with suitable energy estimating so as to send the right message to the makers and purchasers. The IEP address complex vitality issues that the nation must determination so as to guarantee effective and economical utilization of energy. This approach looks more distant than the conventional multiyear designs so as to discover a pathway through which India could fulfill its high energy needs keeping up reasonable financial development. The procedure towards tending to vitality security through more noteworthy examination or utilization of household assets like oil, gas, thorium, coal, and sustainable is one such conspire. So also control area changes complementing on cost drop and legitimization of fuel costs is another

#### **14.4.2.2 National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**

Remembering India's helplessness to climatic conditions like floods, violent winds, dry spells, sea tempest floods and vector-borne ailments, India required a national approach which would adjust to the environmental change upgrading condition supportability through its improvement way. NAPCC was the consequence of this measure and was out in the year 2008. This arrangement exhibited India's aim to act as a dependable worldwide part taking appropriate measures for controlling environmental change. The idea of per-capita carbon discharge, which expresses that every individual in the ecosphere has "an equivalent qualification" to the global world has been displayed in the NAPCC. India has additionally dedicated itself asserting that it's per capita emanation won't surpass the degrees of created countries.

Eight national missions have been built up as a measure request to accomplish the standards characterized in the NAPCC:-

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)
- National Water Mission (NWM)
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)
- National Mission on Green India (NMGI)
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- National Solar Mission
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)
- National Water Mission (NWM)
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)
- National Mission on Green India (NMGI)

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- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- National Solar Mission
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)
- National Water Mission (NWM)
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)
- National Mission on Green India (NMGI)
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- National Solar Mission
- National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)
- National Water Mission (NWM)
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) □ National Mission on Green India (NMGI)
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change (NMSKCC)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

National Solar Mission has been moved so as to expand the rate portion of sun powered vitality in the all-out vitality blend of India. This mission likewise means to flood the utilization of other inexhaustible and non-fossil decisions like little hydro, biomass, and wind vitality. NMEEE purposes of propelling vitality productivity by means of vitality effective machines, showcase focused systems, request side administration projects, and monetary instruments to advance vitality effectiveness. NMSH plans to improve the vitality proficiency of the structures part, give pathways to appropriate administration of strong waste and furthermore advance the moving towards open vehicle. Updating vitality productivity as an essential

piece of urban arranging and urban inexhaustible is being advanced by means of this mission. Upgrading water use proficiency, reusing wastewater and embracing new and effective advancements for gathering water needs of the urban communities are a piece of the National Water Mission which means to monitor water, decline wastages and guarantee equivalent dissemination among urban communities.

### **14.4.2.3 Energy Conservation Act**

The Indian government established the Energy Conservation Act in the year 2001, which was corrected in the year 2010 so as to give lawful sanction and institutional arrangements for improving vitality effectiveness. Authority of Energy Efficiency (BEE) the nodal organization at the focal level and State Designated Agencies (SDAs) at state level were made under this demonstration. The obligation of BEE is to create arrangements and stratagems based on self-guideline and arcade standards with the mean to lessen the vitality power of the Indian Economy. This Act approves the Central and State governments to speed up and control able utilization of vitality and its protection. This incorporates informing vitality concentrated businesses, developments, and business structures as Designated Consumers and upholding vitality utilization standards and guidelines for them. Vitality Conservation Building Code, Standards and Labeling, Bachat Lamp Yojana, Demand Side Management, Designated Consumers, Promotion of vitality productivity in little and medium scale enterprises and confirmation of vitality evaluators and directors are sure plans of BEE under this Act.

### **14.4.2.4 Electricity Act**

The India government sanctioned the Electricity Act in the year 2003 so as to redesign and build up the power segment by removing the legislature from the undertaking of guideline. Prior to this Act, the Indian power part was administered by Indian Electricity Act 1910, The Electricity (Supply)

Act, 1948 and Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998. The real points of The Electricity Act, 2003 was to incorporate the laws relating age, transmission and appropriation, advancing challenge while securing purchaser interests and providing power to all, take fitting strategies to build up the electrical business and guarantee straightforward arrangements with respect to sponsorships. India's Energy arrangement system sets up the setting in which the job of vitality players and strategy issues are formed and adjusted. The approaches and acts examined in this segment are planned to manage the developing issues in India's vitality segment and dispatch a doable pathway to accomplish India's vitality objectives of vitality get to, vitality security and environmental change.

**14.4.3 Some of Indian Policy Initiatives for Environmental Change**

<b>Mission</b>	<b>Ideas and interests that have shaped policy focus</b>
Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)	Improving <i>resource efficiency</i> and <i>energy security</i> , through utilization of abundantly available solar energy in India.
National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	<i>Energy security</i> , i.e. concerns about depleting non-renewable energy resources and competition in an increasingly globalized economy.
National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)	<i>Optimization of energy demand</i> , through better urban planning and public transport.



National Water Mission	<i>Conservation and waste minimization, through integrated water resource management.</i>
Green India Mission (GIM)	<i>Protection of livelihoods and of ecological balance and biodiversity, through forest protection and management.</i>
National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	Concerns of <i>food security, livelihoods and economic stability in rural India</i> , recognizing that a large portion of the Indian population depends directly on the climate-vulnerable agriculture sector.
National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)	<i>Protecting the agricultural sector and other water needs</i> , by addressing predicted threats to the flow of perennial rivers.

**Check your progress -4**

1. Which energy related act was promulgated in 2003?

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2. What do you know about Green India Mission?

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## 14.5 LINKS BETWEEN INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND CLIMATE POLICY

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### a. Non-alignment and strategic autonomy

Understanding the movements and turns in India's atmosphere approach might be ideally serviced by analyzing its activities and commitment in familiar atmosphere governmental issues through the perspective of its more significant international strategy motivation. During a considerable part of the Cold War, Indian global strategy underlined emphatically on standards of political sway and non-arrangement with both of the two noteworthy forces, looked for self-governance through non-obstruction of foreign powers in India's domestic issues, and made progress toward solidarity among individual creating nations (Ollapally and Rajagopal 2011). India was one of the early pioneers of the worldwide uncommitted development (NAM) - a gathering of states not officially lined up with either control alliance during the Cold War. The mission for self-rule and autonomy of decision and activity overall shaped the overwhelming perspective of early Indian international strategy (Narang and Staniland 2012), may be persuaded by the historical backdrop of provincial enslavement (Ganguly and Pardesi 2009). Indira Gandhi, who was the Indian Prime Minister for a significant part of the Cold War time frame (1965-77, 1980-84) reliably focused on the significance of freedom in international strategy and saw quality as far as autonomy (Narang and Staniland 2012). Indira Gandhi's perspective on global governmental issues was that "the standards of non-obstruction by one State in the interior issues of another, of careful regard for the sway, regional trustworthiness and political uprightness of all States are basic to the rule of political concurrence" (Gandhi 1975).

The prioritization of non-arrangement in India's relations with real controls, accentuation on confidence in national security through quest for atomic weapons, and obstructing of any moves towards universally directed atmosphere relief, can in this way all be credited to the inescapable vital culture that set out to ensure power and autonomy while reprimanding imbalance in worldwide systems. As Rajan (1997) takes note of, India's methodology in atmosphere arrangements in the mid-1990s 'reflected all the more ambiguously the conventional creating nation worries about power, value, and the significance of monetary advancement.' Scholars have contended that underlying Indian government positions on environmental change served to secure India's sway yet, also, conceivable financial improvement pathways (Thaker and Leiserowitz 2014; Sengupta 2012; Atteridge et al. 2012). The longing for self-rule of decision is reflected in other international strategy topics - on the subject of atomic weapons, for example, it has been contended that India's accentuation on all-inclusiveness in systems served to secure its very own alternatives (Mohan 2010). In like manner, the official account of India's ideological promise to value in early atmosphere exchanges clouds other significant inspirations of Indian policymakers, which were to guarantee power and essential independence, by more significant international strategy objectives. The ramifications of taking on carbon decrease responsibilities most importantly implied a tradeoff over its capacity to pick, and besides, a prerequisite to be under remote oversight – both eagerly inadmissible to Indian approach world-class at the time.

#### **b. Shifts towards pragmatism in foreign policy**

Following on from the progression of India's economy in 1991 after an equalization of installments emergency and the part of the arrangement War, Indian international strategy started to gradually loosen up from the ideological shackles of non-arrangement and inflexible key self-governance. Leader P.V. Narasimha Rao looked to diagram another course for Indian global plan (Ganguly and Pardesi 2009). The ideological move in India's

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international strategy away from exacting Nehruvian non-arrangement towards logic, for example 'a brazen thought of the Indian national intrigue as opposed to worldwide equity or morals' (Ollapally and Rajagopal 2011) was energized by the truth of a unipolar world and becoming monetary and social relations among India and the U.S. (Chiriyankandath 2004). As previous Indian Prime Minister IK Gujral expressed, "It is a mantra that we need to continue rehashing, however, who you are going to be neutral against?" (As cited in Ganguly and Pardesi 2009). Confident Indian strategists likewise felt that India's position in world issues had up to this point prompted a progression of critical stumbles and yielded little as far as material addition (Ollapally and Rajagopal 2011). Realists in Indian international strategy hence started to call for contemplations of national enthusiasm to hold power in evaluation of international strategy procedure as opposed to sway and inquiries of value and equity in global issues (Ollapally and Rajagopal 2011). The move towards increasingly sensible evaluations of advantages and exchange offs was before long reflected in Indian atmosphere approach. In 2002, India turned around its long-standing skepticism of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, and Indian businesspeople started to draw in with the component to pick up subsidizing for activities in India. Until this point in time, India has facilitated the second most significant number of events under the CDM. While a few investigators saw the inversion on CDM as a result of substantial campaigning by Indian organizations which changed government minds on the issue (Thaker and Leiserowitz 2014), the neoliberal move towards connecting with worldwide monetary game plans and verifying material haul was plainly a procedure that had been long in progress both in the more extensive financial and international strategy circle. In the late 1990s and mid-2000s, commercial development quickly got in India and other rising economies, for example, South Africa, Brazil, Russia, and China. The term 'BRICs' was instituted in 2001 out of a Goldman Sachs report alluding to these economies, and they're becoming political and monetary clout (O'Neill 2001). India's financial change was reflected by a general progress from acting like a 'porcupine' to working like a 'tiger' in

universal relations (Mohan 2003) This implied in spite of the fact that India would keep on not give ineffectively or be mild, it would be adaptable, sure, and hoping to profit by any open doors in its connections, as opposed to adhering to settled in positions.

**Check your progress -5**

1. What do you know about NAM?

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2. Name the member countries of BRICS?

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**14.6 LET US SUM UP**

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- Environment change is a global phenomenon.
- India has a growing economy which has great impact on global environment
- India is a signatory of different important international climate treaties.
- Indian climate policy is giving good indicators in terms of climate change.
- Environmental governance always remains on the policy agenda of India.
- Diplomatic efforts of India gave a good stance to the country in international forum.
- Security energy issues are really complex in India.
- Time and again initiatives for energy conservation have been taken by each government.

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## 14.7 KEYWORDS

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**Global:** the term global refers to all the nations and countries of the world.

**Autonomy:** it means the having power to make decisions.

**Sustainable:** it implies for the moderate condition of anything.

**Demand-side:** the term is for the customers or the consumers.

**Policy:** it is layout regarding the pros and cons of any single event.

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## 14.8 SUGGESTED READINGS

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- Pearce, D (1992), Blue Prints for a Green Economy, Earth scan Publication, London
- UN-ESCAP (2002), Environmental Governance for Sustainable Development in the Asia Pacific, United Nations Economic and Social Commission on Asia Pacific, Bangkok.
- Agarwal A, Narain S. Global Warming in an Unequal World: A case of environmental colonialism. New Delhi, India: Centre for Science and Environment; 1991.

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## 14.9 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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1. Critically analyze the concept of Global environmental change?
2. Narrate major international initiatives for Global environmental change?
3. Note down in the importance of environmental governance in 21<sup>st</sup> century.
4. What diplomatic efforts were taken by India to answer the demands of the international community regarding environmental change?

5. Critically analyze the energy security policy of India.

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## 14.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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Check your progress 1

1. There are so many reasons for global environmental change like biological, social, ecological and economical. (See section 14.1.2)
2. Worldwide ecological change is a problem that is begging to be addressed as confirm by the ascent of extraordinary climate conditions in numerous pieces of the world, undermining the survival of defenseless species and natural surroundings. (See section 14.1.1)

Check your progress 2

1. India has customary 'limitation driven' approach towards environmental changes. (See section 14.2.2)
2. When of the sixteenth gathering of the Council of Parties (COP16) under the UNFCCC in late 2010, there was clear proof of new substance in India's position, the reframing of value as 'impartial access to practical development'. (See section 14.2.1)

Check your progress 3

1. The main concern of Johannesburg summit in 2002 was the Sustainable Development (See section 14.3.3)
2. After the Stockholm gathering (1972) 'new way of thinking developed dependent on the conviction that the advancement and sound ecological administration were most certainly not incongruent digestion of the points of the two was important to make a manageable society'. (See section 14.3.2)

Check your progress 4

1. The India government sanctioned the Electricity Act in the year 2003. (See section 14.4)

## Notes

2. The Green India Mission was related to Protection of livelihoods *and of* ecological balance and biodiversity, through forest protection and management. (See section 14.4)

Check your progress 5

1. It stands for Non-alignment movement. NAM is a gathering of states not officially lined up with either control alliance during the Cold War. (See section 14.5)

2. South Africa, India, Brazil, Russia and China (See section 14.5)