Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Global Grand Challenges

Week 1. Day 1.

Swaraj Kumar Dey
Assistant Professor, RUFP

Today’s sentence construction

Course Overview

Important Points:

1. Theory or practical? - **perspective**
2. Right or wrong? – **logic and critical reasoning**
3. Meaningful **participation** in and out of class
4. Assessments:
    a. 40%- 4 Class tests in Canvas on days marked green (points will be given for comprehension, articulation, clarity of thought, conciseness, relevance.) (4 written assignments)
    b. 20%- 4 Vocabulary tests in Canvas on days marked green Communication(classroom engagement and mail communication)
    c. 25%- Group Presentations (to be submitted online 1. Record the presentation in the prescribed format
    2. Ensure all members contribute equally in the videos 6 mins
    3. Videos/ PPT will be graded on 1. Articulating the problem. 2. Narrative/ Storytelling. 3. continuity across the presenters
    4. Professionalism
    d. 15%- Projects and Practicals (Slides)

WHAT IS HAPPENING
TO MY WORLD?
imgflip.com

What are some of the challenges India faces?

Globalization
explainity
...easily explained

Discussion

1. Are we living in a globalized world?
2. Is globalization rising, falling, or stable?
3. Is it good or bad?

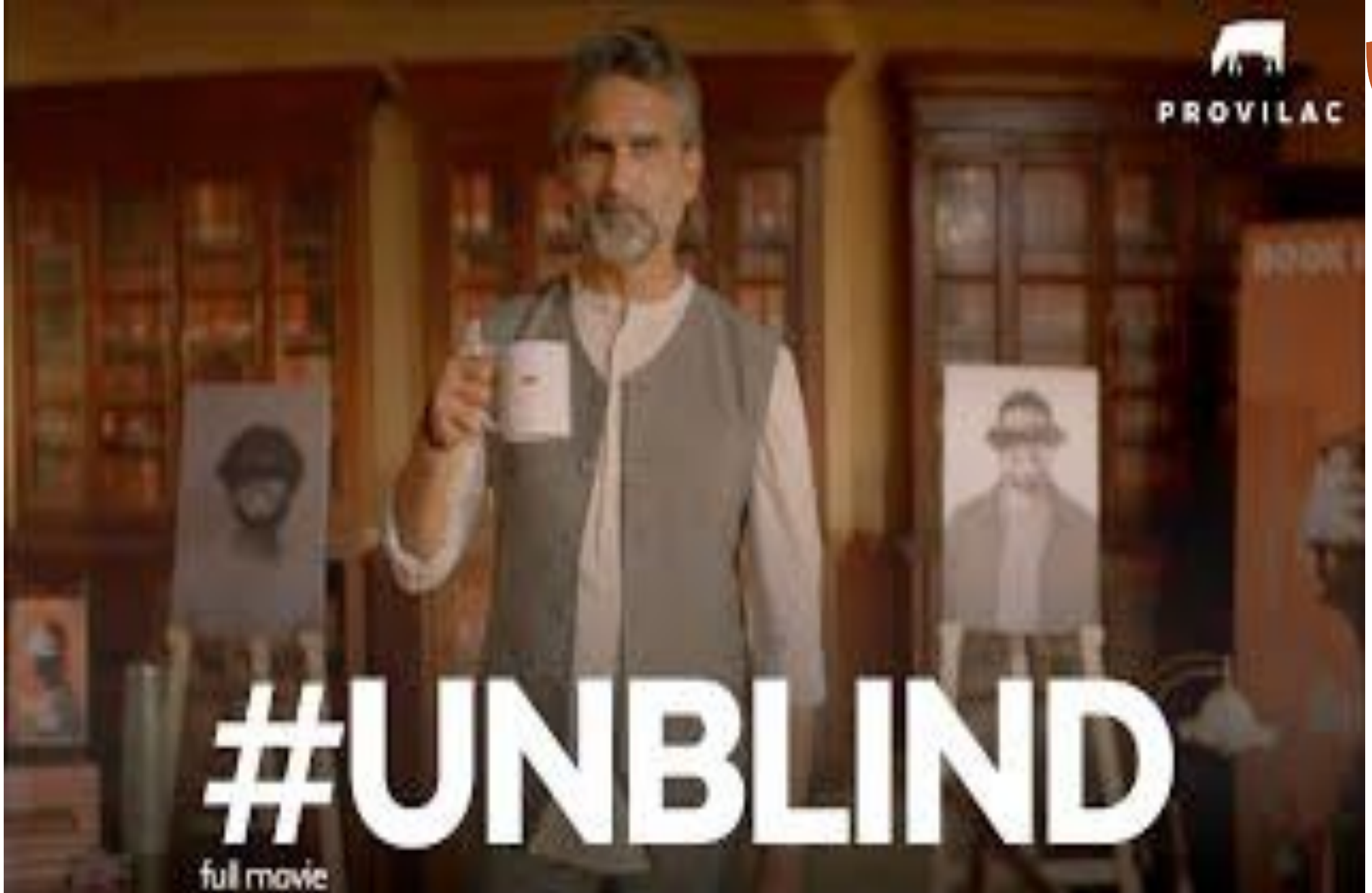
Activity: Are you Globalized?

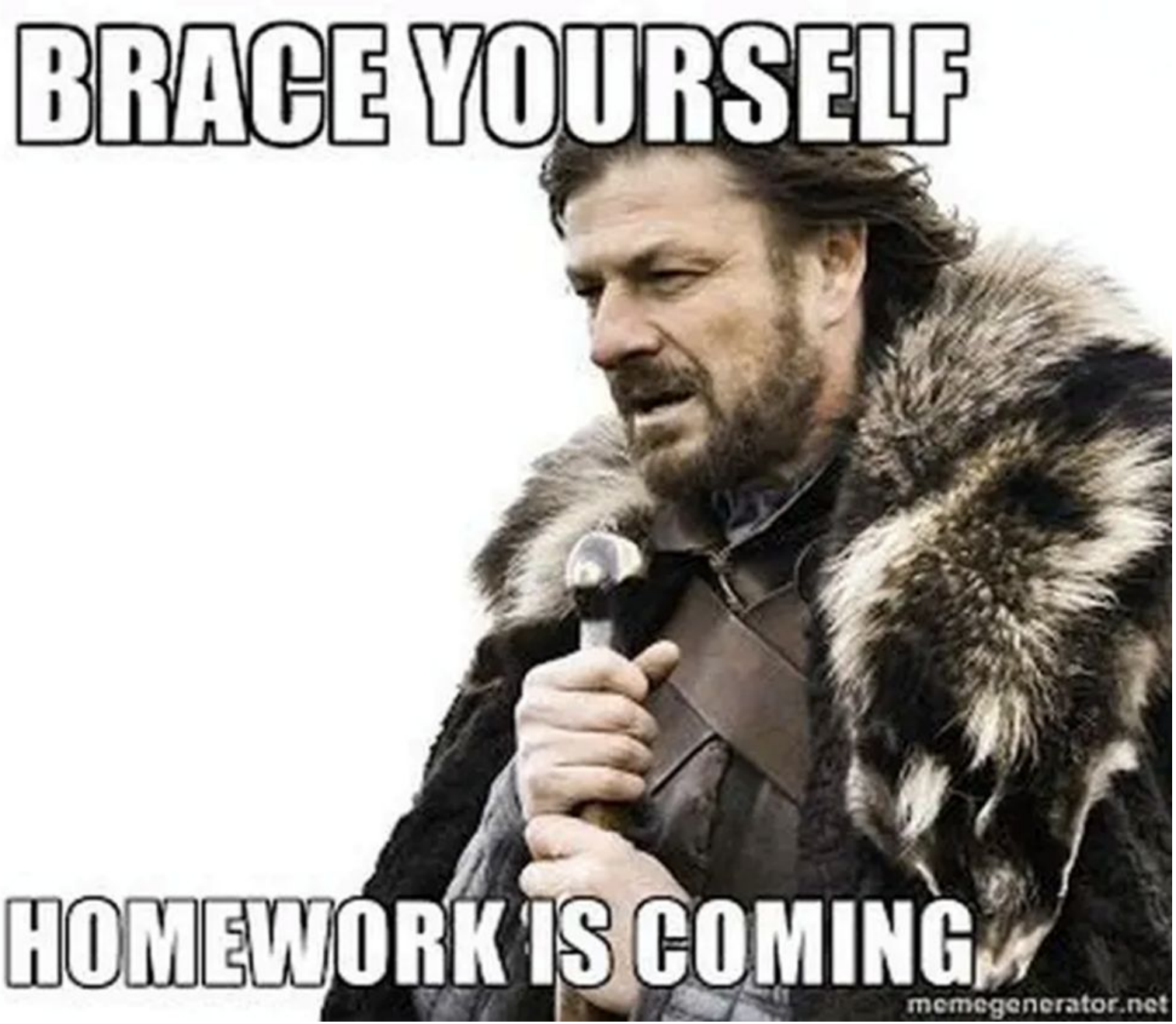
1. Get into groups of 10.
2. What aspects of your life are globalized? **Make a list.**
3. What caused this? **Discuss.**

G20
ARGENTINA 2018
BUENOS AIRES

G20
भारत 2023 INDIA
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE
INDONESIA
BRAZIL

XV BRICS SUMMIT


PROVILAC
#UNBLIND
full movie


BRACE YOURSELF
HOMEWORK IS COMING
memegenerator.net

Class Assignment #1

4 Points

Globalization and Me.

Write Down Your Reflections in the form of an Essay.

Put a timer for 10 minutes and close your eyes for reflection. Observe whatever comes to your mind when you think about globalization. Is globalization just another name for westernization, and do you experience any difference between the two in your own lives?

Write your reflection in about one page.

Key Takeaways

Readings

The Tragedy of Great Power Politics by John Mearsheimer[Pg- 01-15]

The Great Convergence: **Information Technology and the New Globalization** by Richard Baldwin

Globalization and Its Discontents by Joseph E Stiglitz[Pg 03-10]

We are preparing a Compendium and will be shared on Canvas, they are only a bunch of selected pages for your reference and exam.

Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Recap

1. Inherent presence of globalization in our lives
2. Westernization being understood as globalization
3. Being ‘consciously global’

Global Grand Challenges

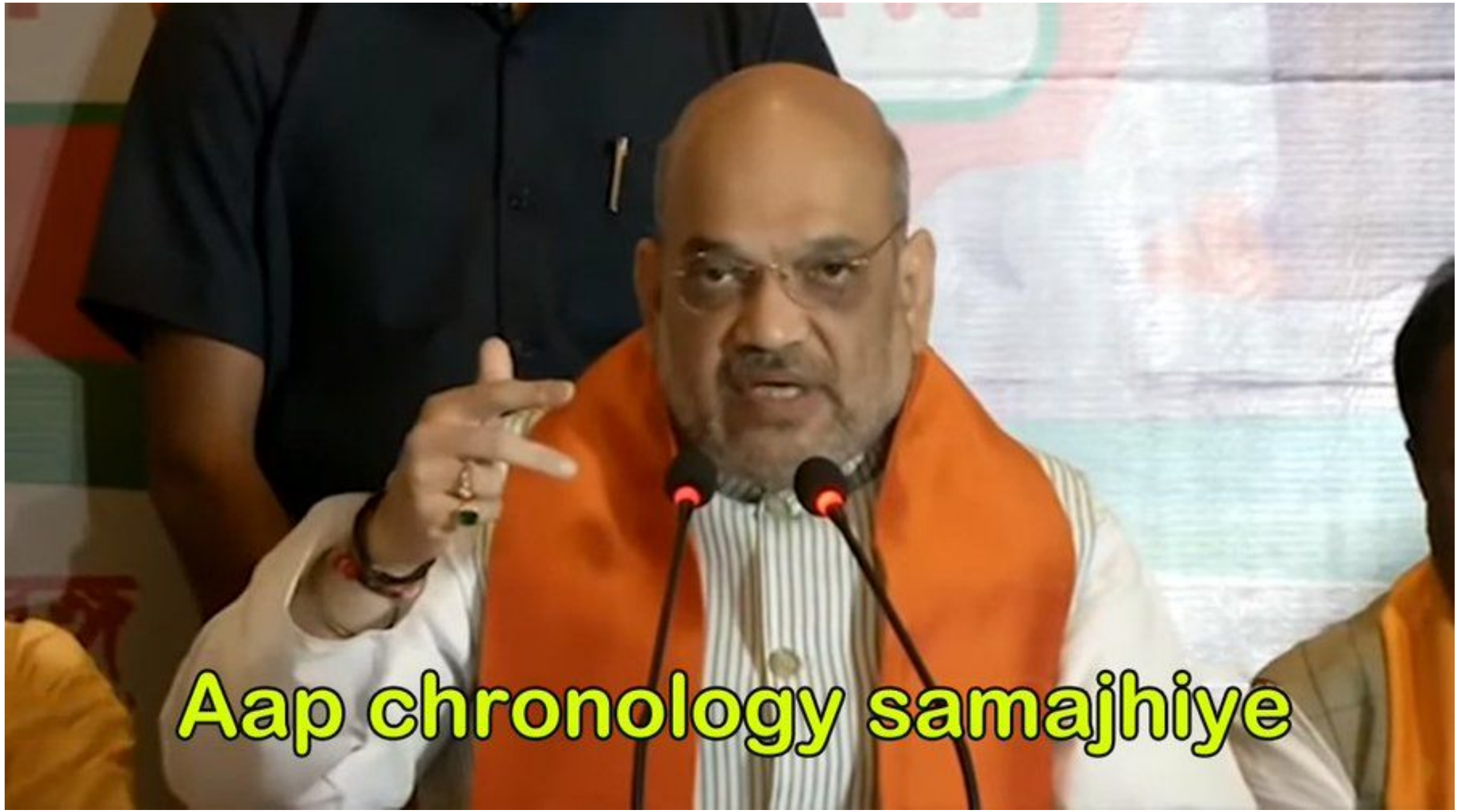
Week 1. Day 2.

Swaraj Kumar Dey
Assistant Professor, RUFP

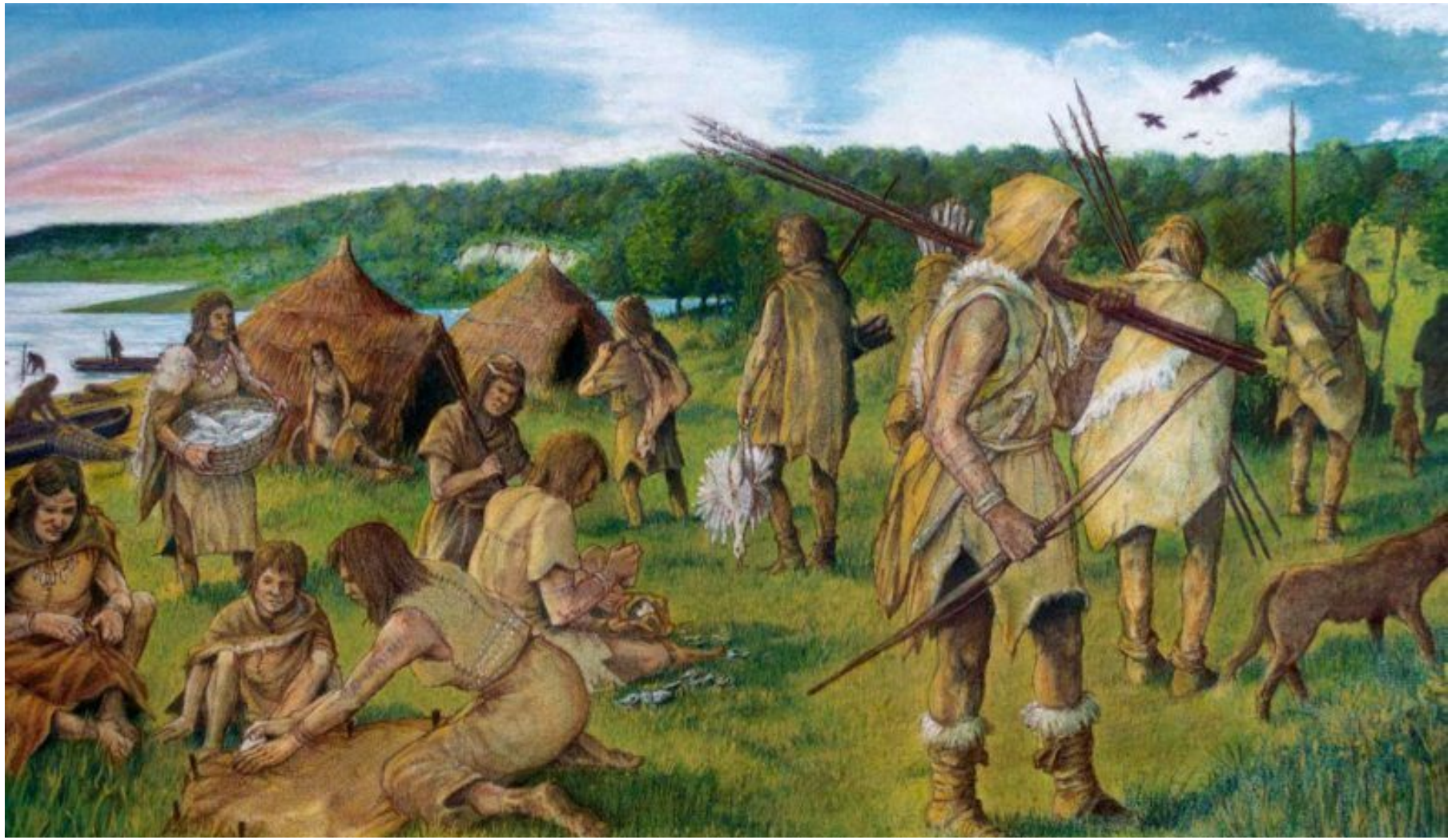
Today’s sentence construction

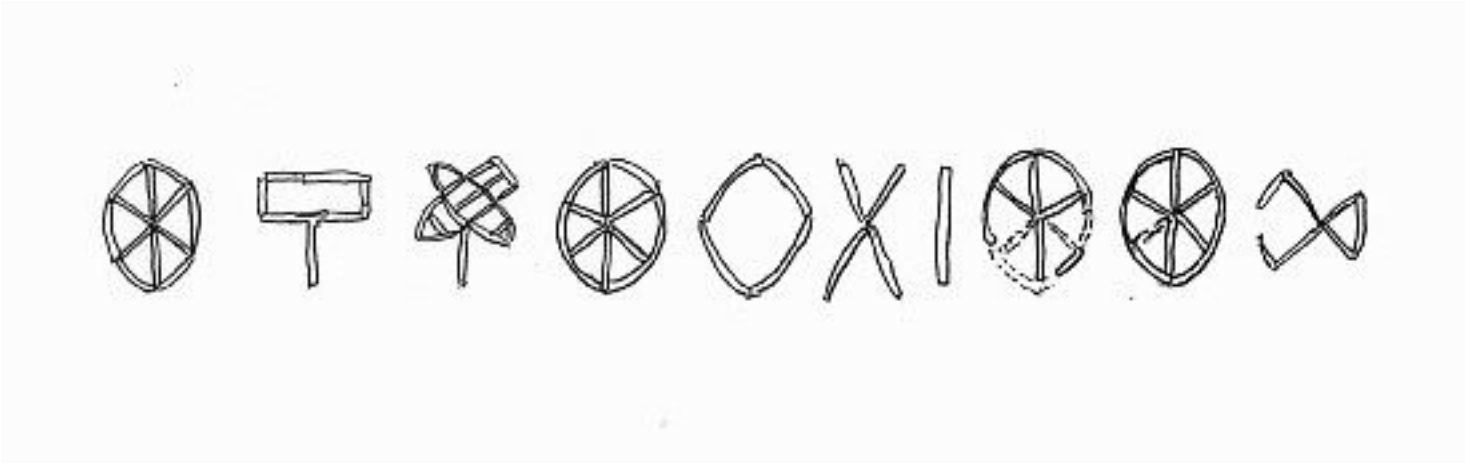
The road ahead

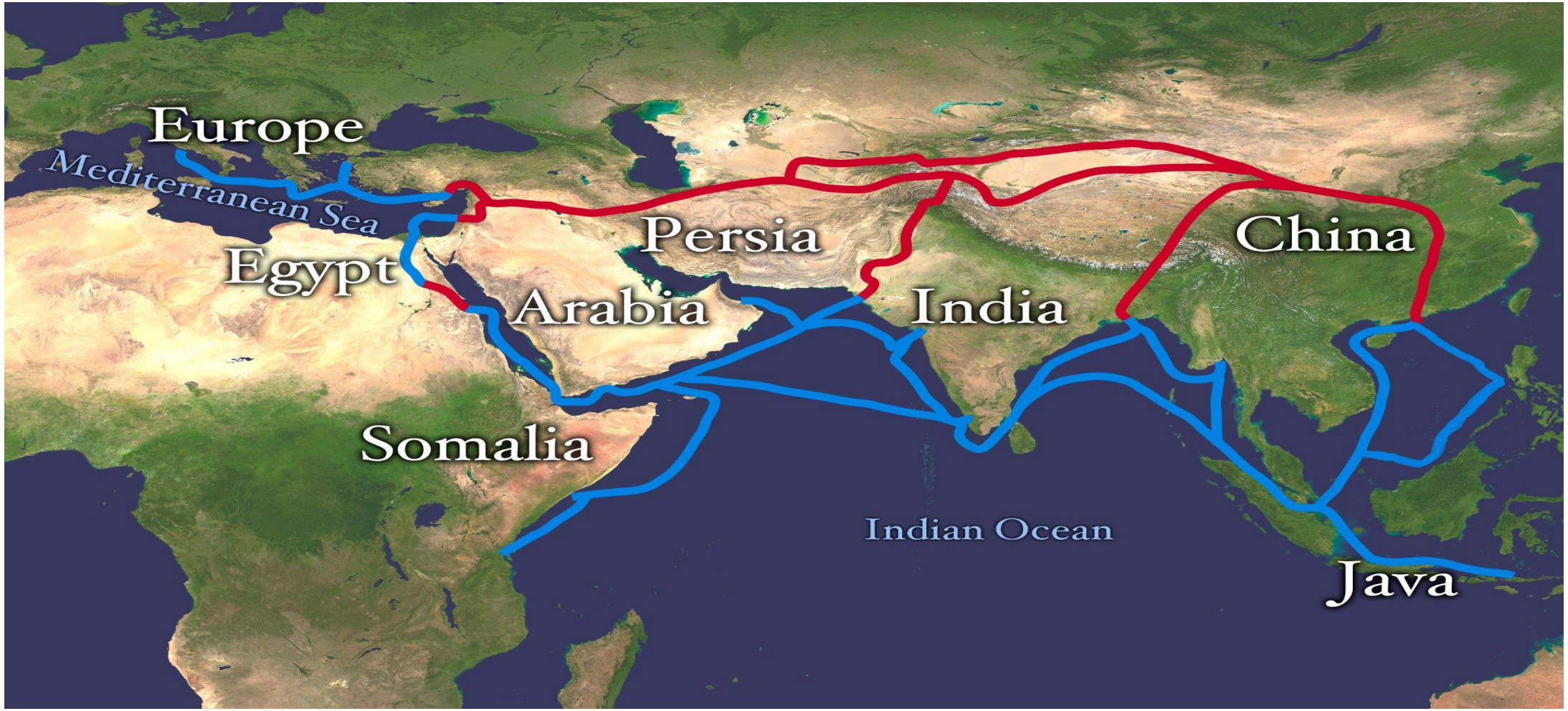
1. Environmental challenges
2. Economic challenges
3. Geopolitical challenges
4. Technological challenges
5. Societal challenges


Aap chronology samajhiye

Once Upon a Time...






Europe
Mediterranean Sea
Egypt
Persia
Arabia
India
China
Somalia
Indian Ocean
Java

Key Takeaways

Readings

Political Order and Political Decay: From the Industrial Revolution to the Globalization of Democracy by Francis Fukuyama[Pg 01-08]

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Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Recap

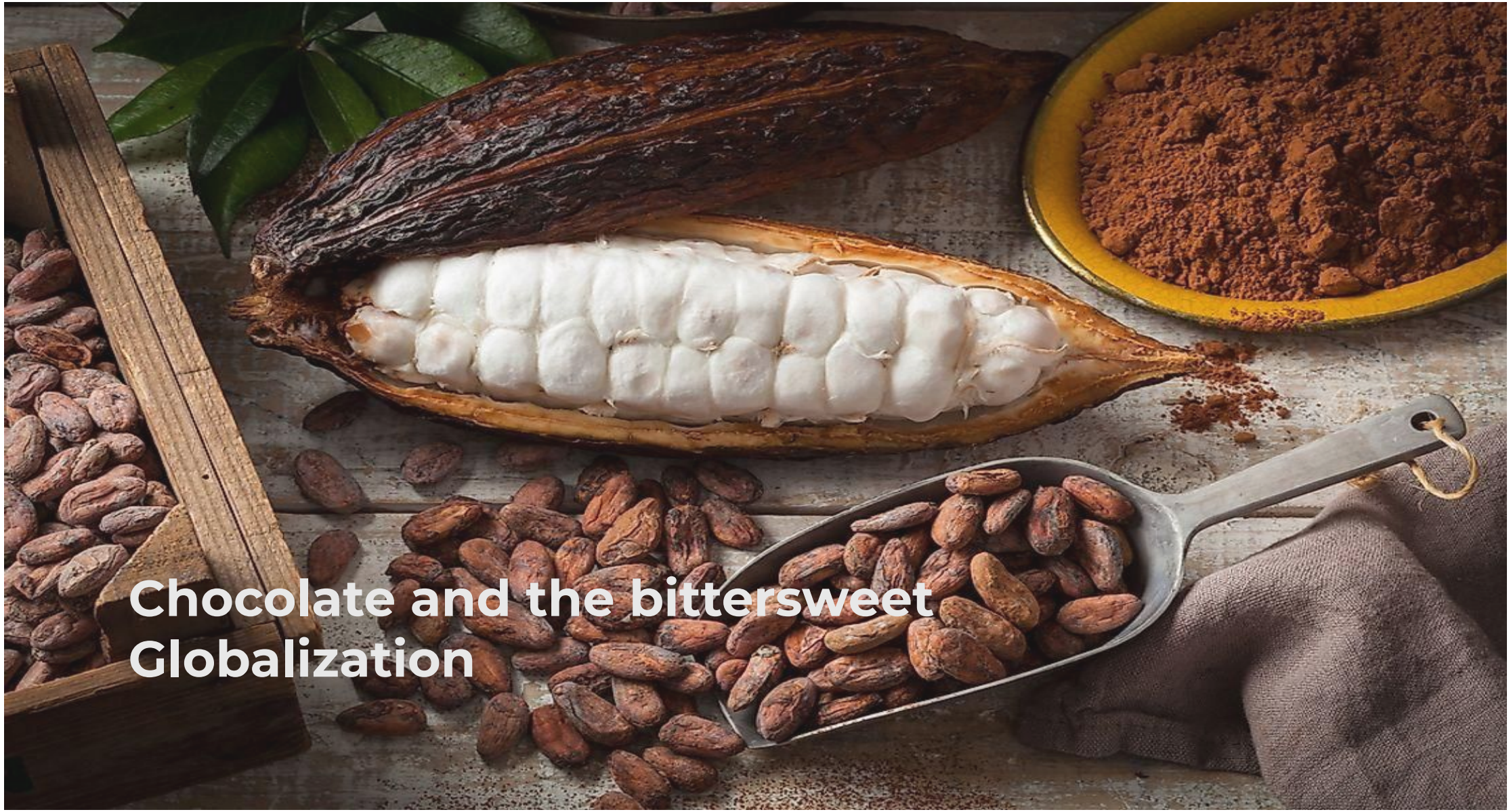
- Evolution of human societies
- Innovations that changed human societies

Today's Vocab

- **Neophyte:** a person who is new to a subject, skill, or belief
- **Oblivion:** the state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening.
- **Pseudonym:** a false name
- **Serendipity:** the occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way
- **Xenophobia:** dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries

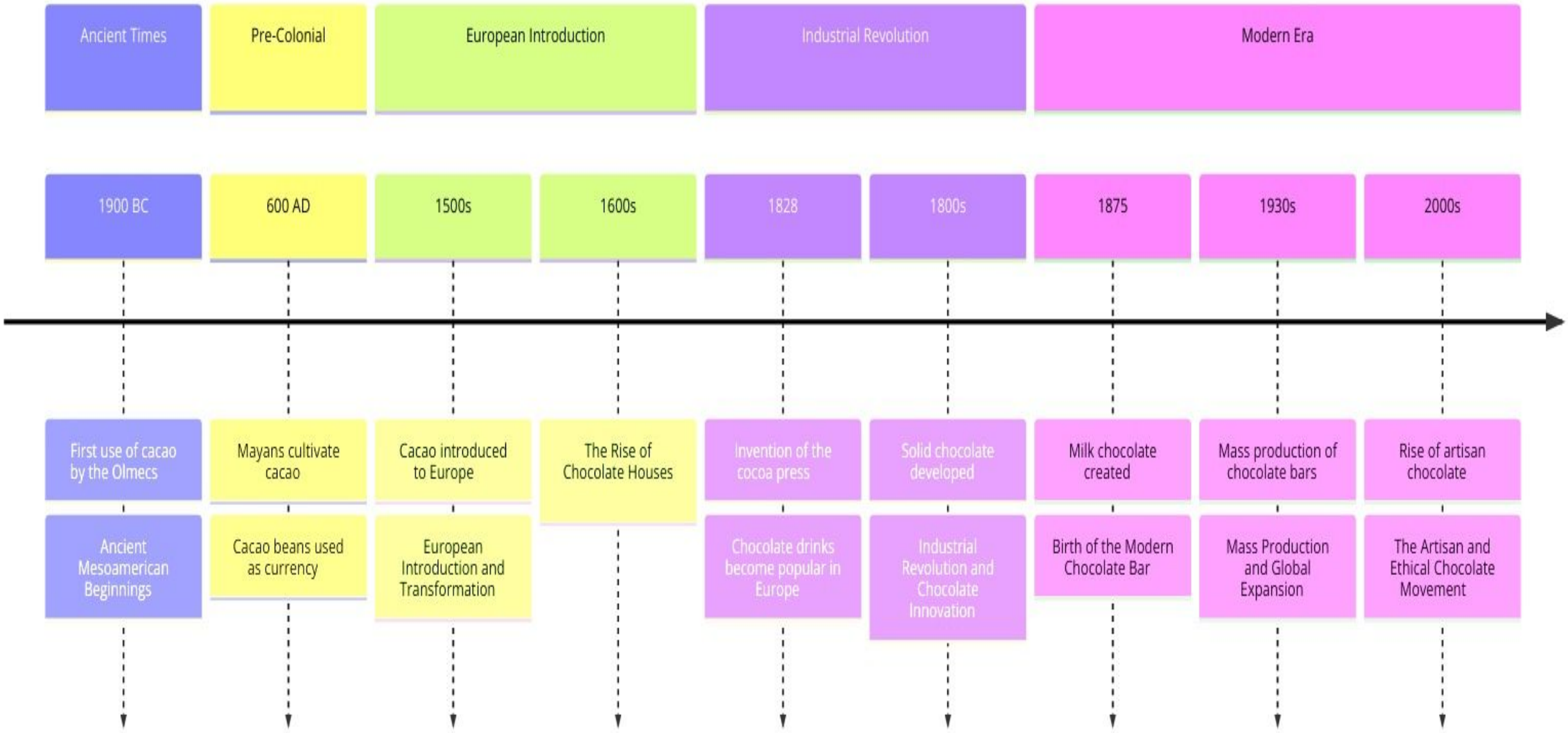
Today’s sentence construction

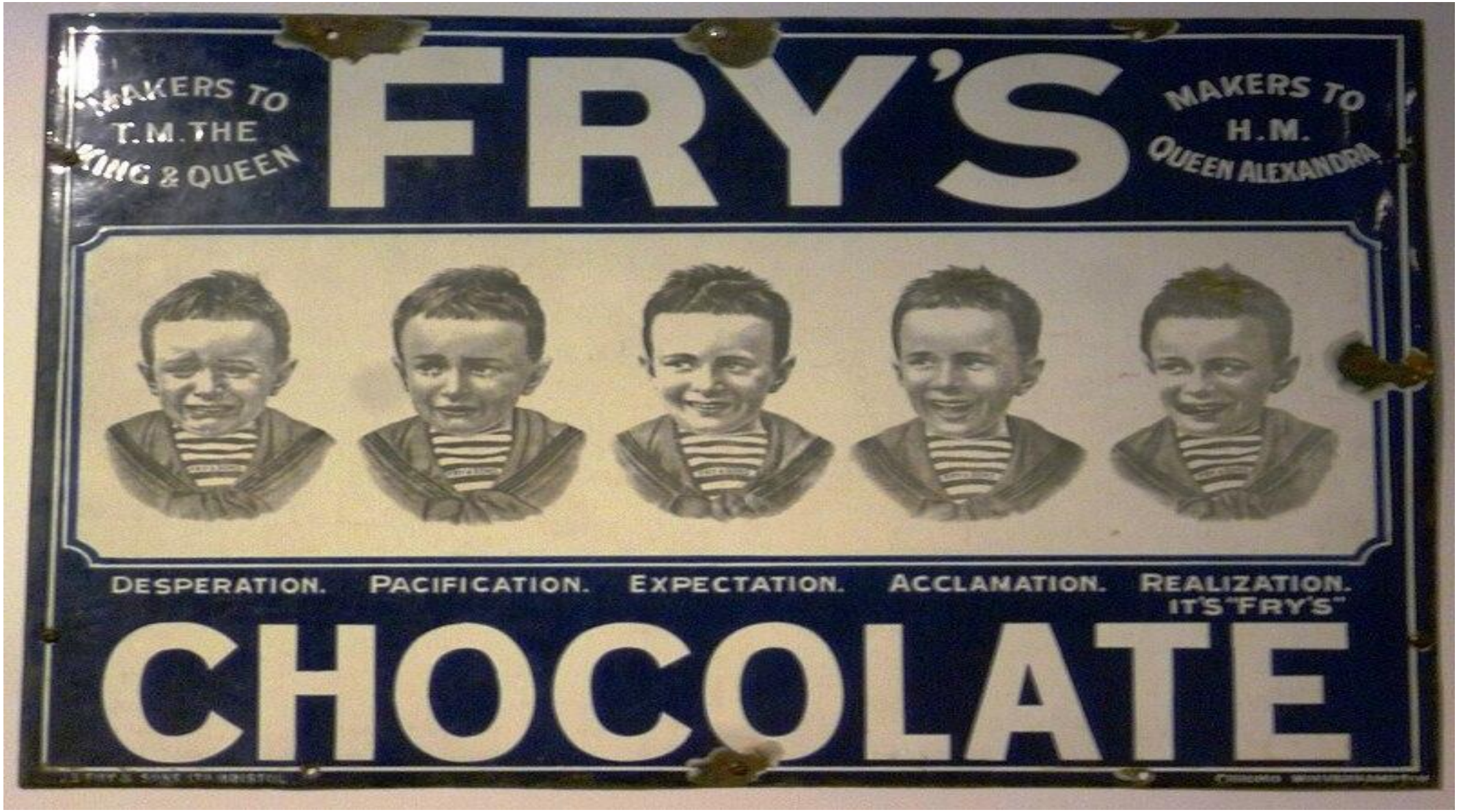
Animated Maps - Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center



The World's Top Exporters Of Cocoa Beans - WorldAtlas

Chocolate: The Story of its Evolution





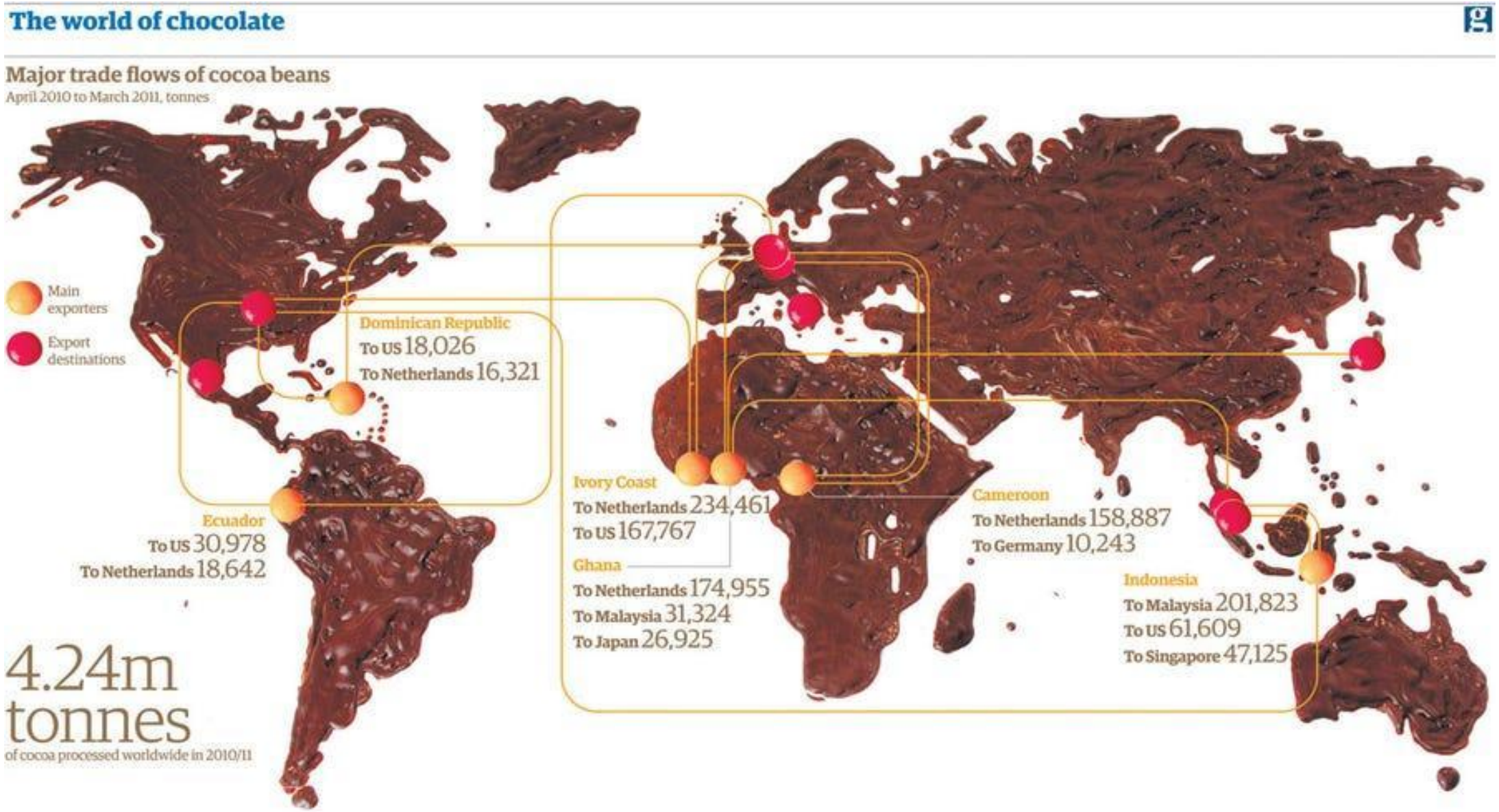
File:Fry's Chocolate advertisement.JPG - Wikimedia Commons

Chocolate hands of Belgium

https://karmacolonialism.org/the-chocolate-hands-of-belgium/

https://karmacolonialism.org/the-chocolate-hands-of-belgium/

https://karmacolonialism.org/the-chocolate-hands-of-belgium/



MAP OF THE DAY: Where the World's Chocolate Comes From - Business Insider

Top 10 Chocolate producing companies

1. Mars Wrigley Confectionery (**US**)
2. Ferrero Group (**Luxembourg**)
3. Mondelez International (**US**)
4. Meiji Co Ltd (**Japan**)
5. The Hershey Company (**US**)
6. Nestle SA (**Switzerland**)
7. Lindt & Sprungli AG (**Switzerland**)
8. Pladis (**UK**) Godiva
9. Glico Group (**Japan**) Pocky stick
10. Orion Confectionery (**South Korea**) Choco pie

GLOBALISATION

Silk roads

1st-c. BCE - 5th-c CE, & 13th-14th c CE

For the first time in history, luxury products from **China started to appear on the other edge of the Eurasian continent – in Rome.** They got there after being hauled for thousands of miles along the Silk Road. Trade had stopped being a local or regional affair and started to become global.

Spice routes

7th - 15th centuries

The next chapter in trade happened thanks to Islamic merchants. As the new religion spread in all directions from its Arabian heartland in the 7th century, so did trade.

The main focus of Islamic trade in those Middle Ages were spices. **Unlike silk, spices were traded mainly by sea since ancient times.** But by the medieval era they had become the true focus of international trade. Chief among them were the cloves, nutmeg and mace from the fabled Spice islands – the Maluku islands in Indonesia. They were extremely expensive and in high demand, also in Europe. But as with silk, they remained a luxury product, and trade remained relatively low volume.

Globalisation still didn't take off, but the original Belt (sea route) and Road (Silk Road) of trade between East and West did now exist.

Age of discovery

15th - 18th century

Truly global trade kicked off in the Age of Discovery. It was in this era, from the end of the 15th century onwards, that European explorers connected East and West – and accidentally discovered the Americas.

Scientific Revolution

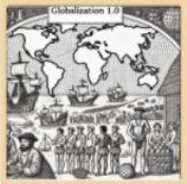
Aided by the discoveries of the so-called "Scientific Revolution" in the fields of astronomy, mechanics, physics and shipping, the Portuguese, Spanish and later the Dutch and the English first "discovered", then subjugated, and finally integrated new lands in their economies.

Globalisation 1.0

(19th c - 1914)

Occurred from 1492 to the early 1800s, marked by the beginning of exploration, colonization, and the first wave of globalisation. It was primarily driven by nations seeking to increase their power and wealth through the acquisition of territories and resources.

Age of Exploration, when European explorers seeking new sea routes to the spices and silks of Asia bumped into there Americas



Globalisation 2.0

(1945 - 1989)

Began in the 19th century with the development of railroads, telegraphs, and steamships, allowing for increased global trade and investment. This phase was characterized by the rise of multinational corporations and the development of global supply chains.

Worldwide, trade once again rose to 1914 levels: in 1989, export once again counted for 14% of global GDP.

Technological breakthroughs & Industrialization

The story of globalisation, however, was not over. The end of the World War II marked a new beginning for the global economy. Under the leadership of a new hegemon, the United States of America, and aided by the technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution, like the car and the plane, global trade started to rise once again.

At first, this happened in two separate tracks, as the Iron Curtain divided the world into two spheres of influence. But as of 1989, when the Iron Curtain fell, globalisation became a truly global phenomenon.

In the early decades after World War II, institutions like the European Union, and other free trade vehicles championed by the US were responsible for much of the increase in international trade.

In 1989, export once again counted for 14% of global GDP.

It was paired with a steep rise in middle-class incomes in the West.

Rise of Automobiles & Airplanes

In the early decades after World War II, institutions like the European Union, and other free trade vehicles championed by the US were responsible for much of the increase in international trade. In the Soviet Union, there was a similar increase in trade, albeit through centralized planning rather than the free market. The effect was profound.

It was paired with a steep rise in middle-class incomes in the West.

Globalisation 3.0

(1989 - 2008)

A new technology from the Third Industrial Revolution, the internet, connected people all over the world in an even more direct way.

What was more, the internet also allowed for a further global integration of value chains.

R&D in one country,
↓
Sourcing in another
↓
Production in yet another
↓
Distribution all over the world

Trade

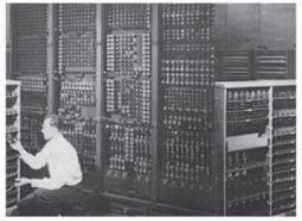
Trade, the sum of imports and exports, consequentially grew to about half of world GDP.

The result has been a globalization on steroids.

year 2000

global exports reached a milestone, as they rose to about a quarter of global GDP.

Age of Information Technology



In this age, information is generated, processed, and shared at an unprecedented scale and speed. The internet has connected people globally, making access to information nearly instantaneous.

Rise of new industries
- e-commerce
- social media
- cloud computing

Reshape by digital innovation
- Education
- Healthcare
- Finance

The Xerox PARC Alto, developed in 1973 at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), played a foundational role in the technological advancements that would later drive globalisation.

Globalisation 4.0

(ongoing)

That brings us to today, when a new wave of globalisation is once again upon us. In a world increasingly dominated by two global powers, the US and China, the new frontier of globalisation is the cyber world.

Unlike previous phases, which were focused on the movement of goods, services, and information, Globalisation 4.0 is characterized by the integration of physical and digital worlds, leading to more interconnected economies and societies.

Greater Automation

This phase is expected to bring about greater automation, personalized services, and new global challenges related to

- Data Privacy,
- Cybersecurity, and
- Ethical Implications of AI.

Big Data

Blockchain

Internet of Things

Artificial Intelligence

Advanced Digital Technologies

Globalisation 4.0 refers to the next phase of globalisation, driven by advanced digital technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, and big data.

Globalization 4.0 has only just begun

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Recent technologies shaping globalization

- Automation
- Blockchain
- Realtime tracking
- Artificial intelligence

Glocalization

Chocolate Burfi Recipe (Barfi) - Swasthi's Recipes (indianhealthyrecipes.com)

Takeaways

Readings

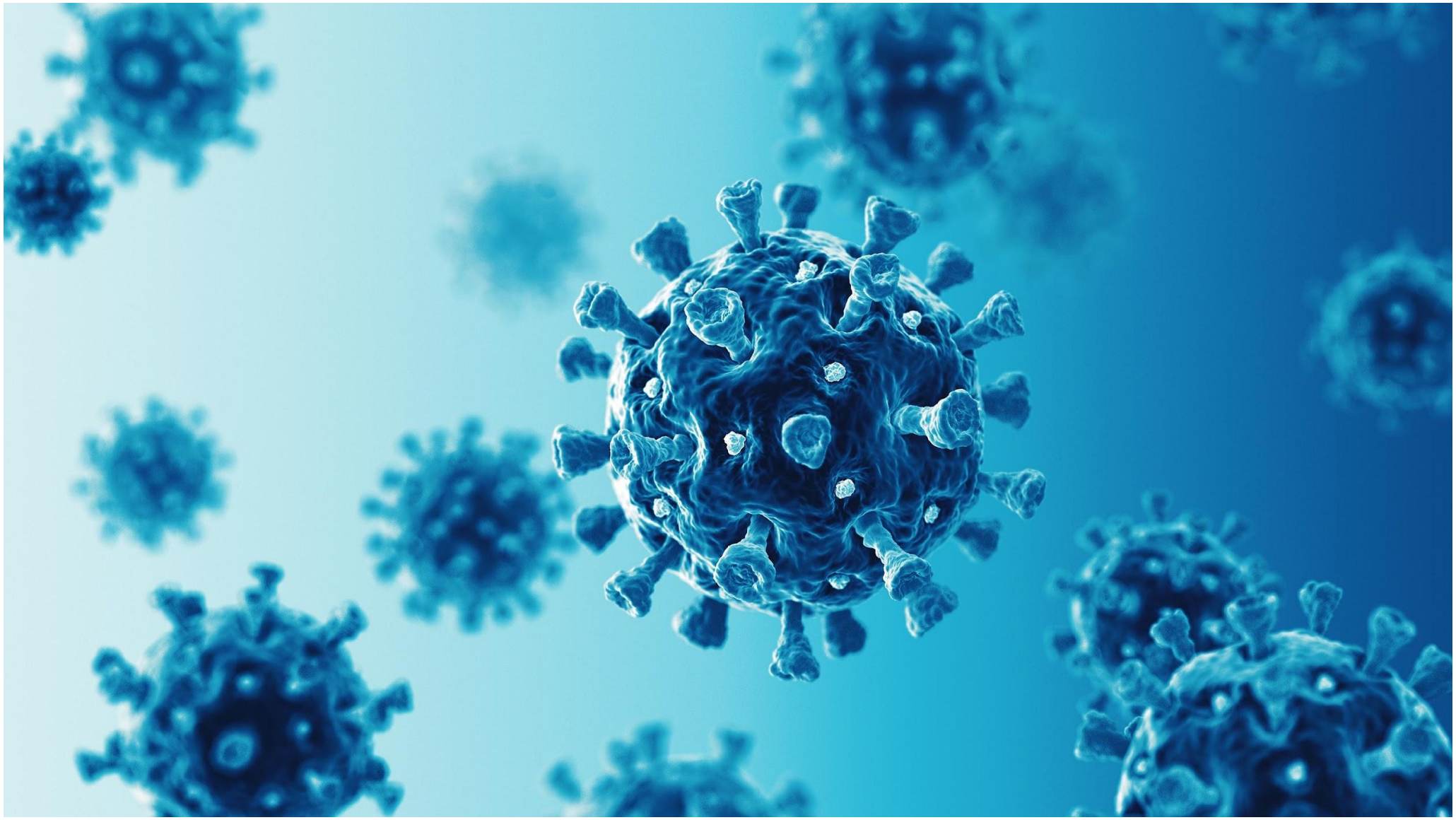
- A brief history of globalization | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)
- History of Chocolate Timeline – Whitakers Chocolates UK
- https://www.atlasobscura.com/foods/antwerp-chocolate-hands
  https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/how-globalization-4-0-fits-into-the-history-of-globalization/
- https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/fc-barcelona-shirt-sponsors-tell-us-changing-face-globalization/
-

Exercise

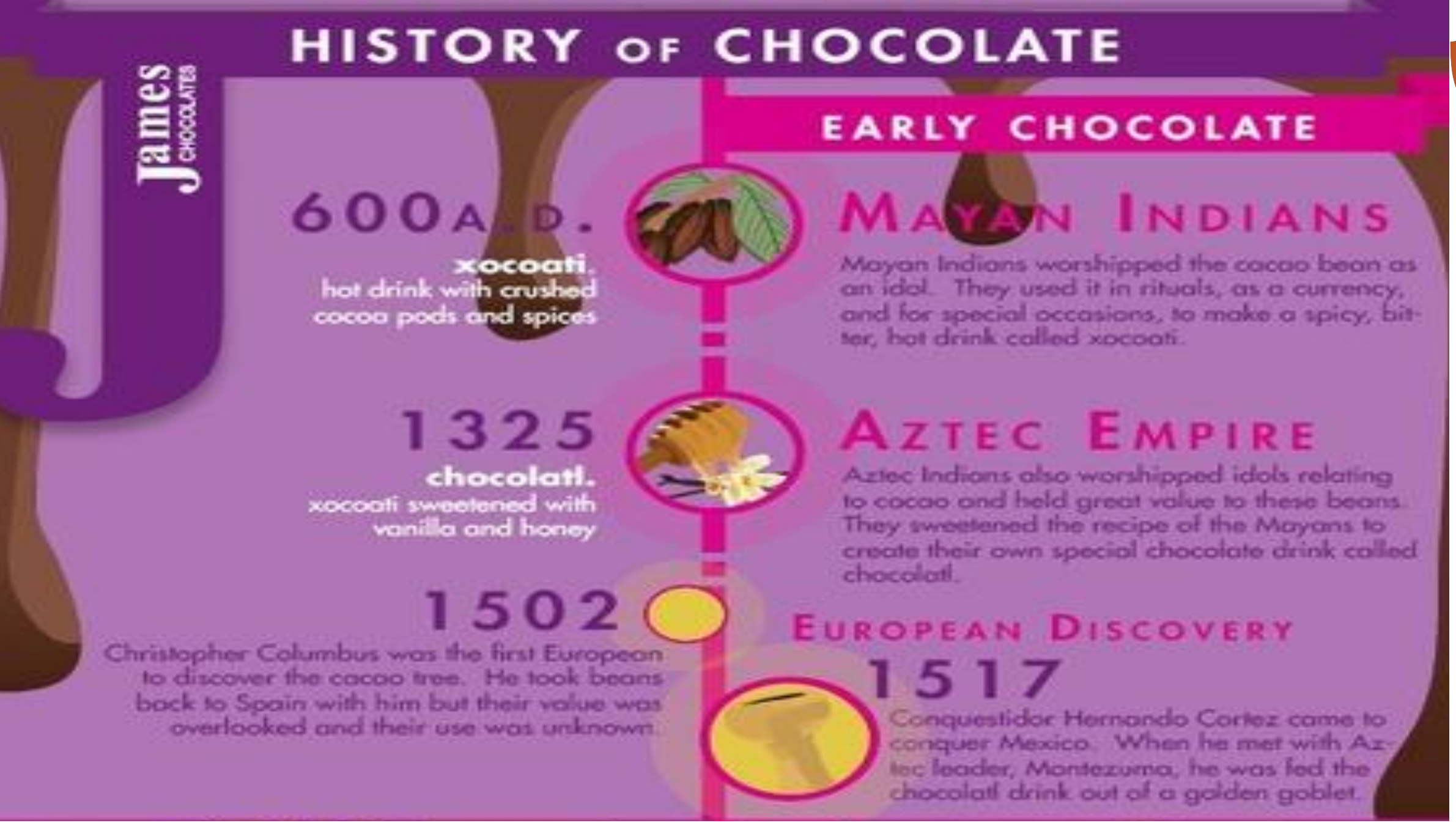
Find the country of origin of the following everyday items:

- Clothes
- Shoes
- Mobile phones
- Cars
- Bags
- Pen
- Fruits
- Vegetables

Chocolate and the bittersweet Globalization



Animated Maps - Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center (jhu.edu)



The History of Chocolate - an Infographic | Dig... (scoop.it)

A History of Chocolate Timeline

1. Ancient Mesoamerican Beginnings (around 1900 BC)
2. European Introduction and Transformation (16th Century)
3. The Rise of Chocolate Houses (17th Century)
4. Industrial Revolution and Chocolate Innovation (19th Century)
5. The Birth of the Modern Chocolate Bar (late 19th to early 20th Century)
6. Mass Production and Global Expansion (20th Century)
7. The Artisan and Ethical Chocolate Movement (21st Century)

Globalisation	Description
Globalisation 1.0	Occurred from 1492 to the early 1800s, marked by the beginning of exploration, colonization, and the first wave of globalization. It was primarily driven by nations seeking to increase their power and wealth through the acquisition of territories and resources.
Globalisation 2.0	Began in the 19th century with the development of railroads, telegraphs, and steamships, allowing for increased global trade and investment. This phase was characterized by the rise of multinational corporations and the development of global supply chains.
Globalisation 3.0	Refers to the era of globalization that began in the late 20th century and is ongoing. It is characterized by the rise of digital technology, increased global interconnectedness, and the emergence of new economic powers such as China and India. This phase has also seen the growth of global civil society and the rise of non-governmental organizations.
Globalisation 4.0	Refers to the ongoing era of globalization that is marked by the rapid advancement of digital technology, including artificial intelligence and the internet of things. This phase is characterized by increased automation and the development of smart cities, as well as growing concerns over inequality, privacy, and the impact of technology on the labor market.

Chocolate Producing Countries

1. Mars Wrigley Confectionery (**US**)
2. Ferrero Group (**Luxembourg**)
3. Mondelez International (**US**)
4. Meiji Co Ltd (**Japan**)
5. The Hershey Company (**US**)
6. Nestle SA (**Switzerland**)
7. Lindt & Sprungli AG (**Switzerland**)
8. Pladis (**UK**) Godiva
9. Glico Group (**Japan**) Pocky stick
10. Orion Confectionery (**South Korea**) Choco pie

Cacao Producing Countries

1. Côte d'Ivoire
2. Ghana
3. Indonesia
4. Nigeria
5. Ecuador
6. Cameroon
7. Brazil
8. Sierra Leone
9. Peru
10. Dominican Republic

Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Recap

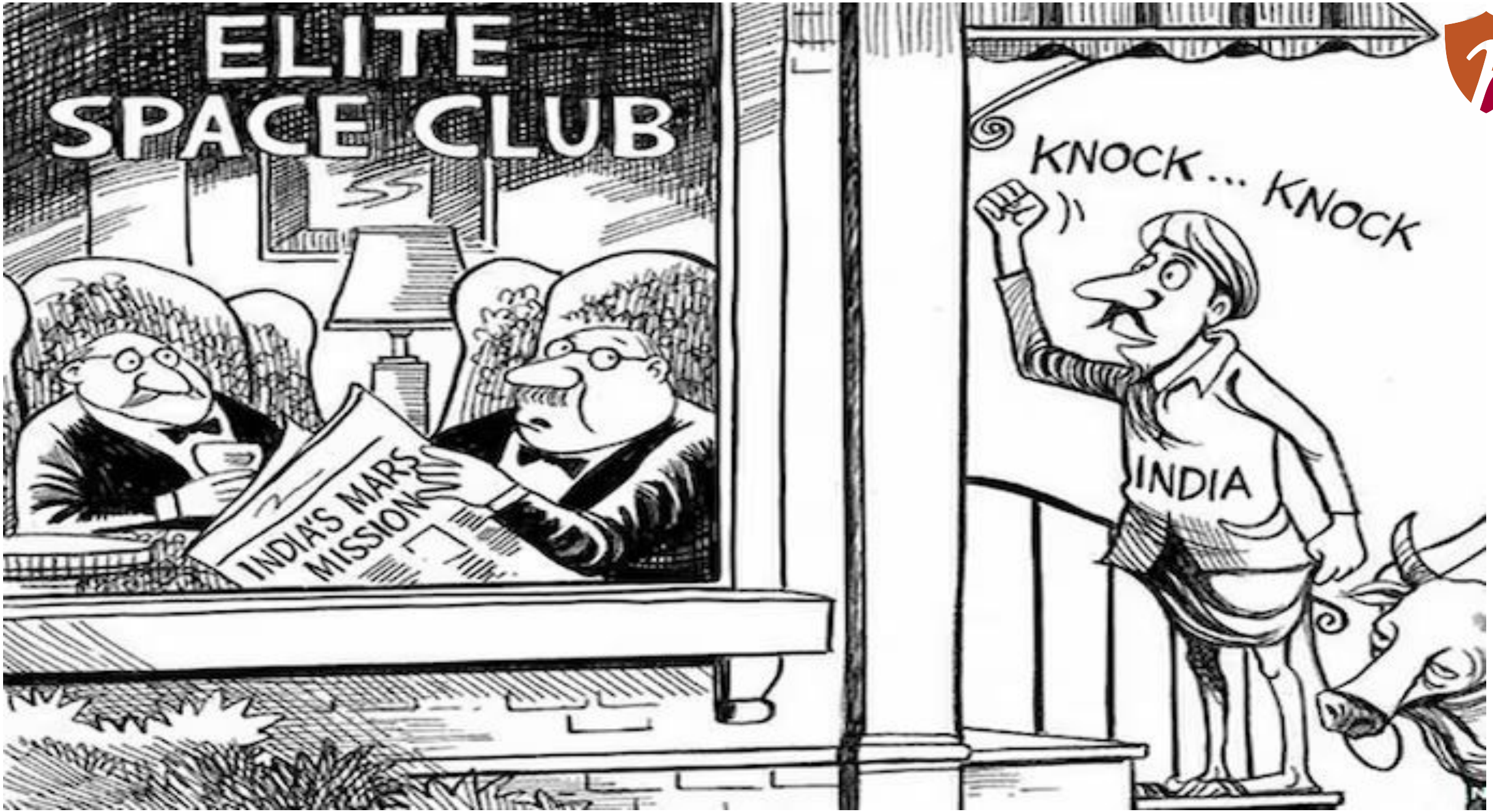
- Timeline of globalization
- Recent technological advances accelerating globalization
- Glocalization

Today’s sentence construction

Today's Vocab

- **Aftermath**-The repercussions of a disastrous event, or the period after which the disastrous event occurred.
- **Fortitude**- Patience and strength in a hard or dreadful event.
- **Kerfuffle**- when someone's making a fuss out of something that doesn't require it.
- **Timorous**- Fearful, scared
- **Charlatan**- Impostor, Quack

India and Globalization



The New York Times apologises for cartoon on India's Mars Orbiter Mission - India Today

- **In recent times, what is the most significant cultural export of India?**

Everything About Yoga Guru Swami Sivananda (techniajz.com)

The Sindhu Saraswati Civilization

- From 3300 BC to 1300 BC
- Sites spanning much of Pakistan, northwestern India and northeast Afghanistan.
- Largest of three ancient civilizations
- Major trade partner Mesopotamia

The Dancing Girl of Moenjodaro - DAWN.COM

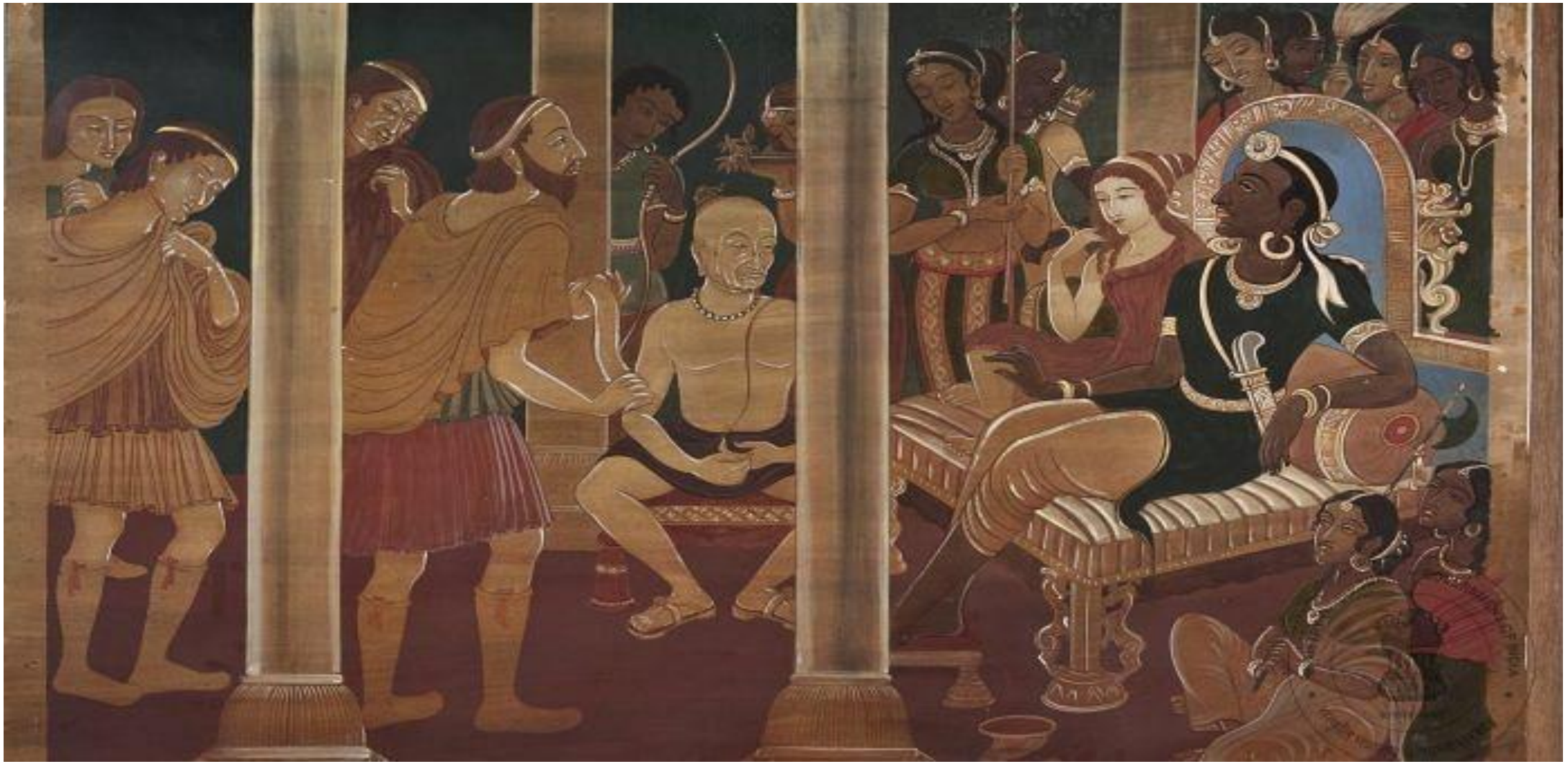
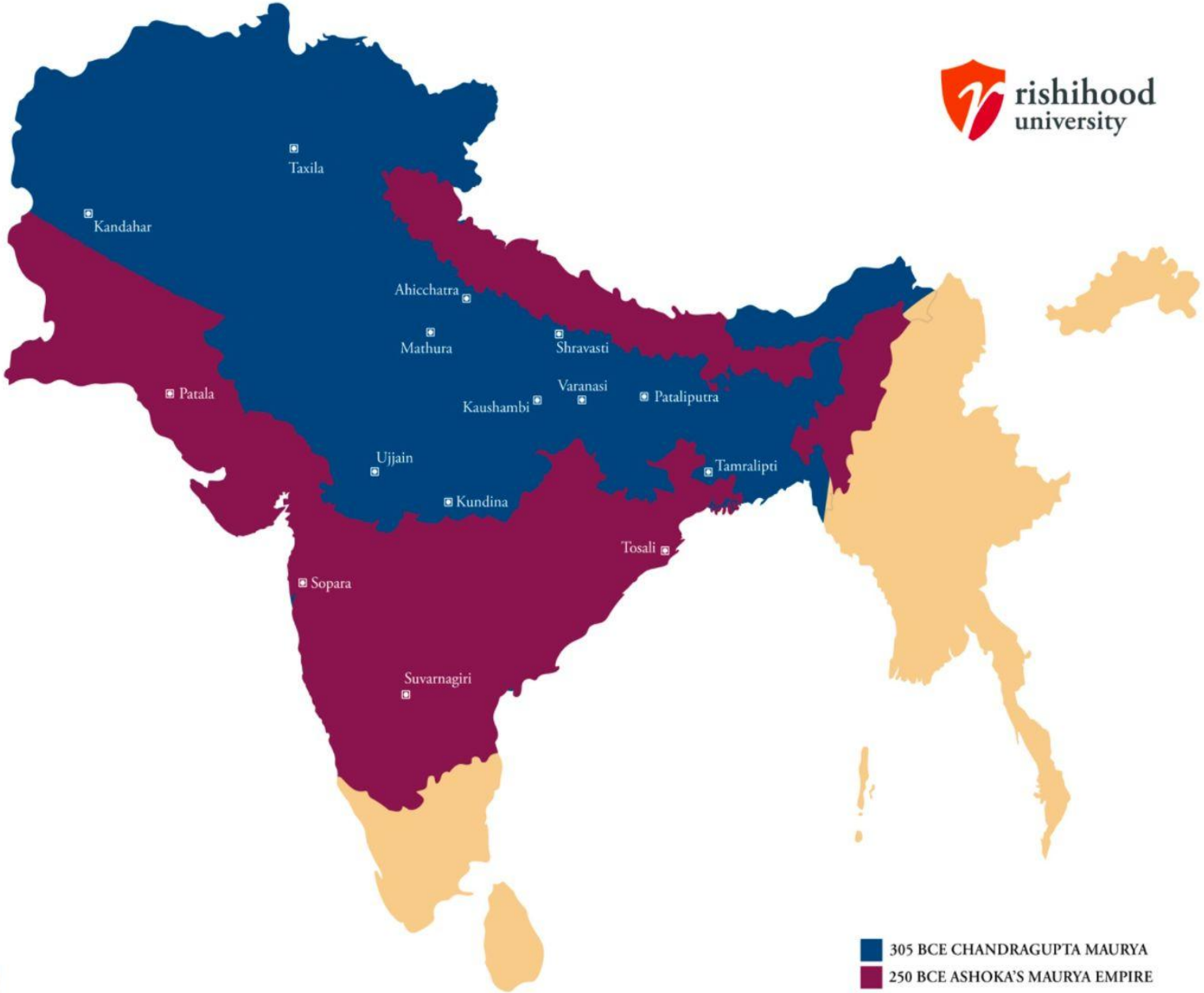
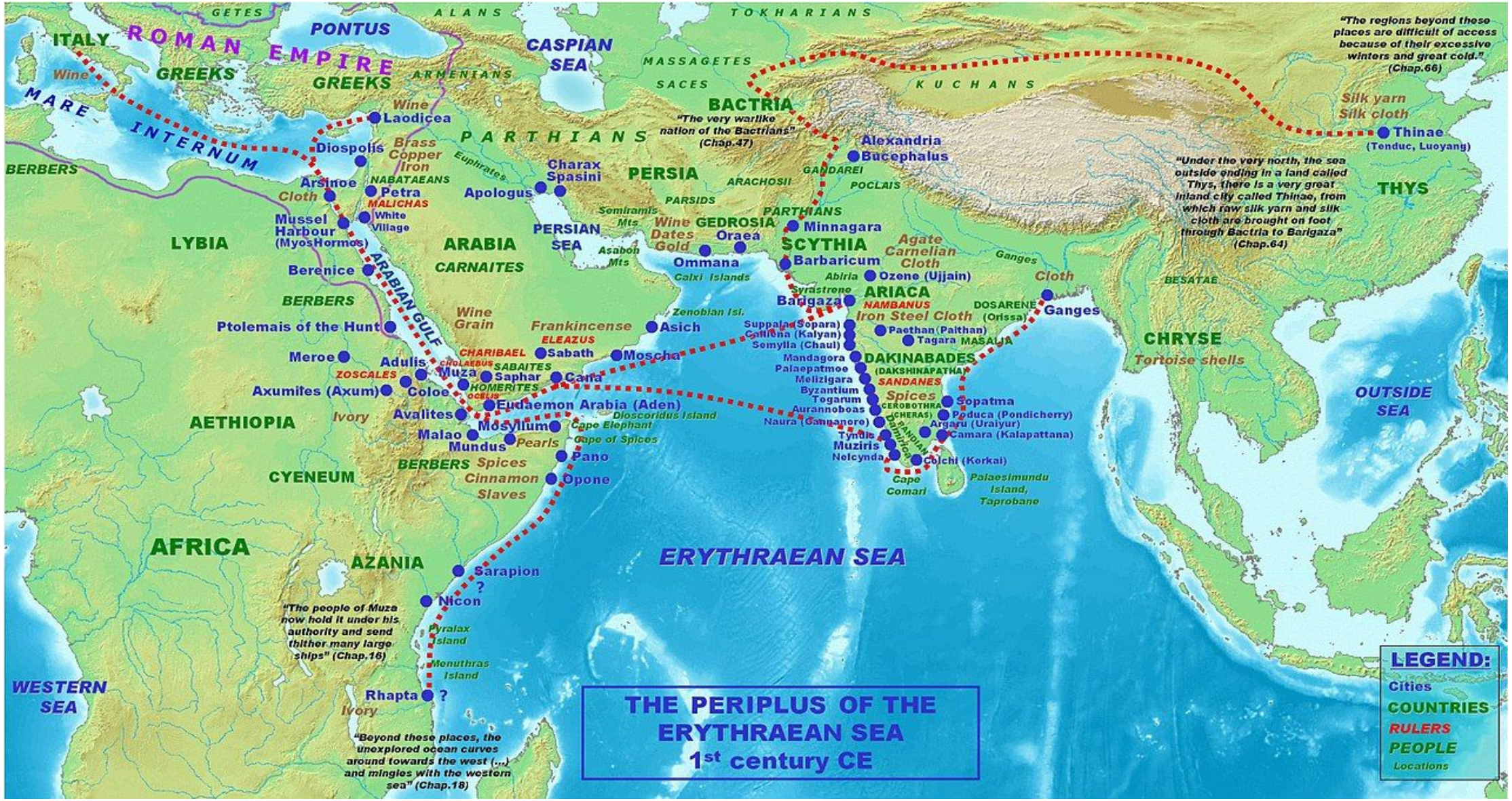


Image for representation | Chandragupta Maurya (seated at the centre) receives the famous Greek Envoy Megasthenes at his court in Patliputra. This is part of the historical series of paintings by Asit Kumar Haldar | Photo: Allahabad Museum | museumsofindia.gov.in

MAURYA EMPIRE

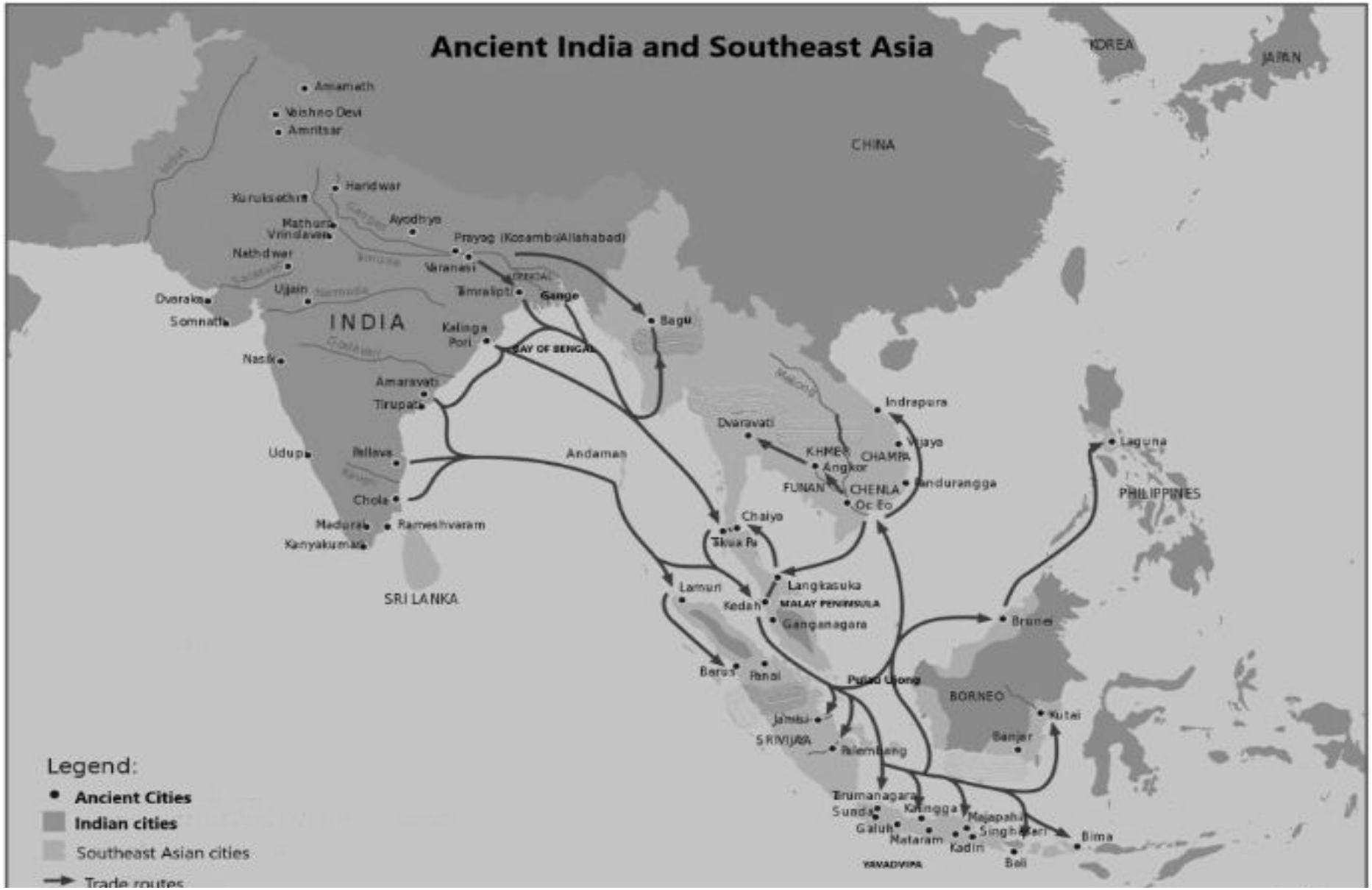


© Rishihood University



Ancient Indian Economy- Part V- Indo – Roman Trade: A Remarkable Paradigm of Indic History - Indic Today (indica.today)

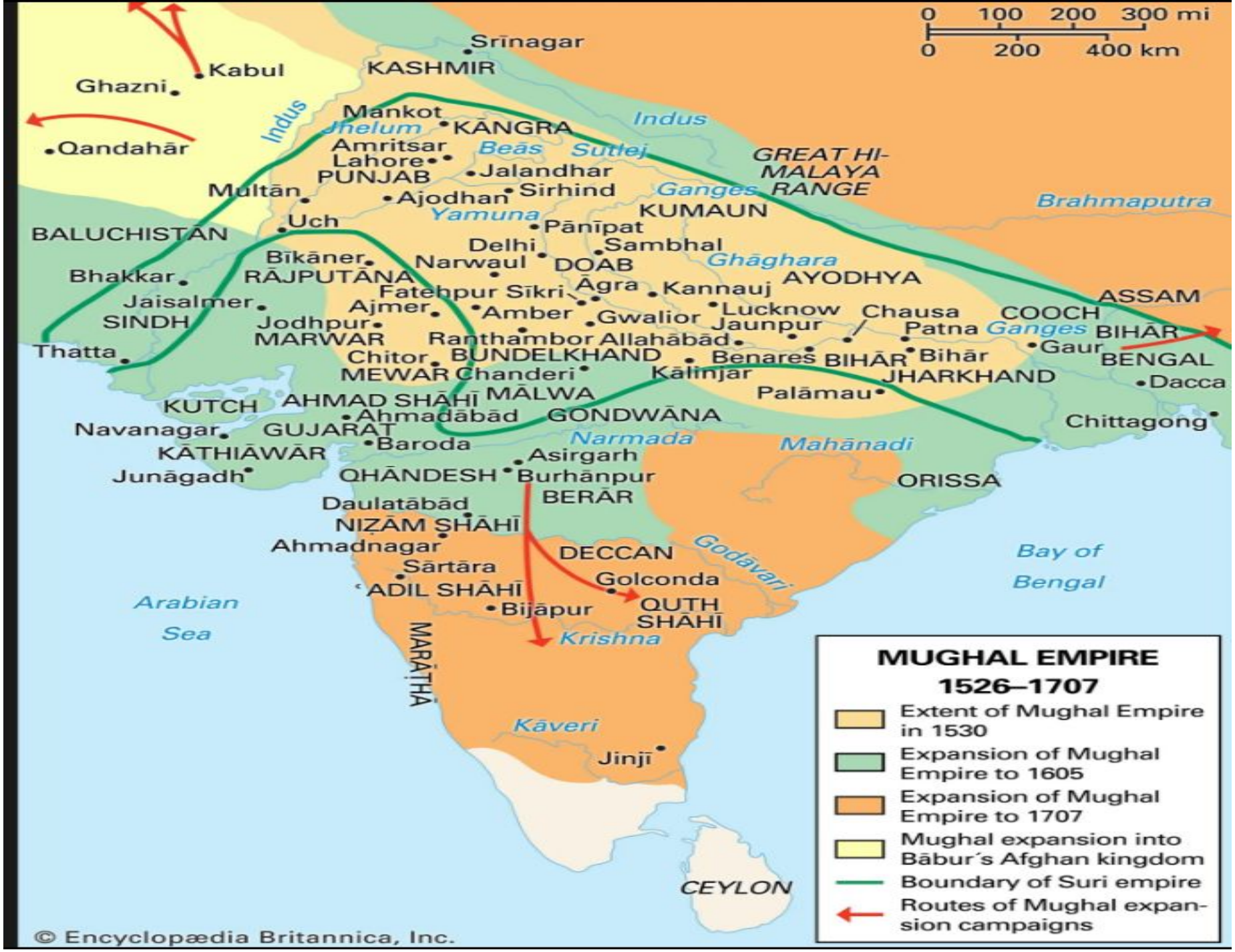
Ancient cities of India and Southeast Asia, and trade routes (Source: Adapted from 'Expansion of Hinduism in Southeast Asia'



(PDF) TRACING EARLY MARITIME SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ELEMENTS AND BENGAL'S CONTACT (400 BCE – 800 CE) (researchgate.net)

Mughal Era and Indian Economy

Plan to Visit Taj Mahal | Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri Timings, Tickets (travelnags.com)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KASHMIR
Kabul
Ghazni
Qandahār
Indus
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Amritsar
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Lahore
PUNJAB
Jalandhar
Multān
Sirhind
Ajodhan
Ganges
GREAT HI-MALAYA RANGE
Brahmaputra
Yamuna
KUMAUN
Uch
BALUCHISTĀN
Pānīpat
Delhi
Sambhal
Bīkāner
Narwaul
DOAB
Ghāghara
Bhakkar
RĀJPUTĀNA
AYODHYA
Fatehpur Sīkri
Āgra
Kannauj
Jaisalmer
Ajmer
Amber
Lucknow
Chausa
ASSAM
SINDH
Jodhpur
Gwalior
Jaunpur
Patna
COOCH BIHĀR
MARWAR
Ranthambor
Allahābād
Gaur
Thatta
Chitor
BUNDELKHAND
Benares
BIHĀR
Bihār
BENGAL
MEWAR
Chanderi
Kālinjar
JHARKHAND
Dacca
Palāmau
KUTCH
AHMAD SHĀHĪ
MĀLWA
Ahmadābād
GONDWĀNA
Chittagong
Navanagar
GUJARĀT
Narmada
Mahānadi
Baroda
KĀTHIĀWĀR
Asirgarh
Junāgadh
QHĀNDESH
Burhānpur
ORISSA
BERĀR
Daulatābād
NIẒĀM ŞHĀHĪ
Ahmadnagar
DECCAN
Godāvari
Bay of Bengal
Sārtāra
Golconda
ʿĀDIL SHĀHĪ
Arabian Sea
Bijāpur
QUTH SHĀHĪ
Krishna
MARĀṬHĀ
Kāveri
Jinjī
CEYLON
MUGHAL EMPIRE
1526–1707
Extent of Mughal Empire in 1530
Expansion of Mughal Empire to 1605
Expansion of Mughal Empire to 1707
Mughal expansion into Bābur's Afghan kingdom
Boundary of Suri empire
Routes of Mughal expansion campaigns
© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Colonization or Globalization 1.0??

Industrialization in India

- Was India an industrialized nation before Britishers came?
- What happened to Indian industries and crafts during colonization?
- Industrialization after independence

1991 Economic reforms in India

Life after Budget: No tax cuts, but bags full for Make In India (dnaindia.com)

Learn more about...

- Made in India
- Atmanirbhar Bharat

Key takeaways

Readings

https://theprint.in/opinion/rome-to-kabul-ancient-india-was-a-global-player-in-trade-kautilyas-arthshastra-tells-all/2030526/

1715328728.pdf (snscourseware.org)

Ancient Indian Economy- Part V- Indo – Roman Trade: A Remarkable Paradigm of Indic History - Indic Today (indica.today)

Inland and Foreign Trade during the Mughal Period (historydiscussion.net)

Globalization = Westernization?

Tao Porchon-Lynch, 98, led a session in Bangalore, 2017

Yoga: How did it conquer the world and what's changed? (bbc.com)

Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Global Grand Challenges

Week 2. Day 1.

Swaraj Kumar Dey
Assistant Professor, RUFP

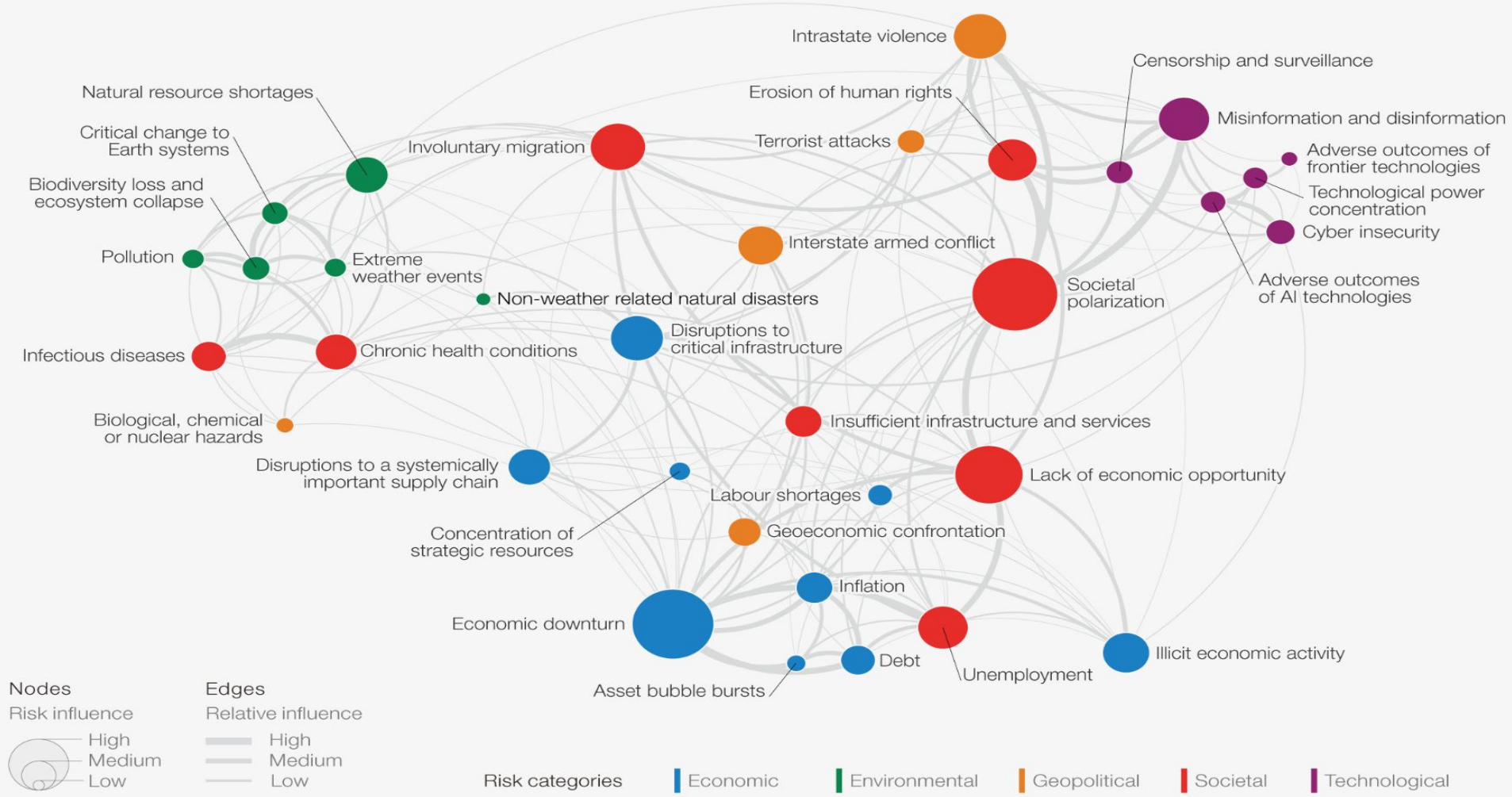
Today’s sentence construction

Let’s recap

1. Trade in Ancient India
2. Kautilya’s Arthashastra
3. India’s journey from “Sone Ki Chidiya” to poor country
4. India and it’s resilience

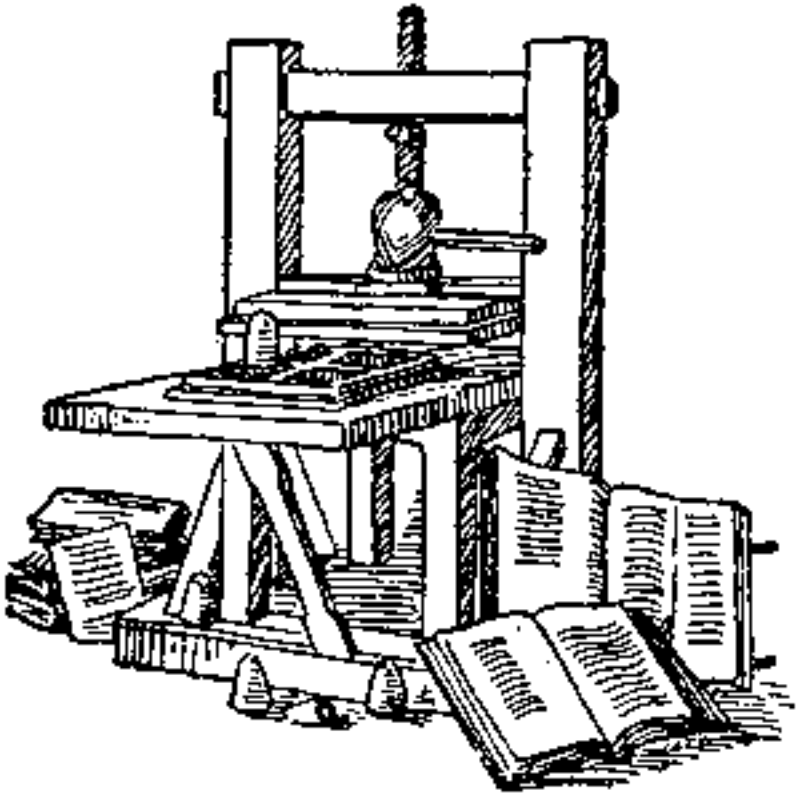
Grand challenges are more than ordinary research questions or priorities, they are end results or outcomes that are global in scale; very difficult to accomplish yet offer hope of being ultimately tractable; demand an extensive number of research projects across many technical and non-technical disciplines and accompanied by well-defined metrics.

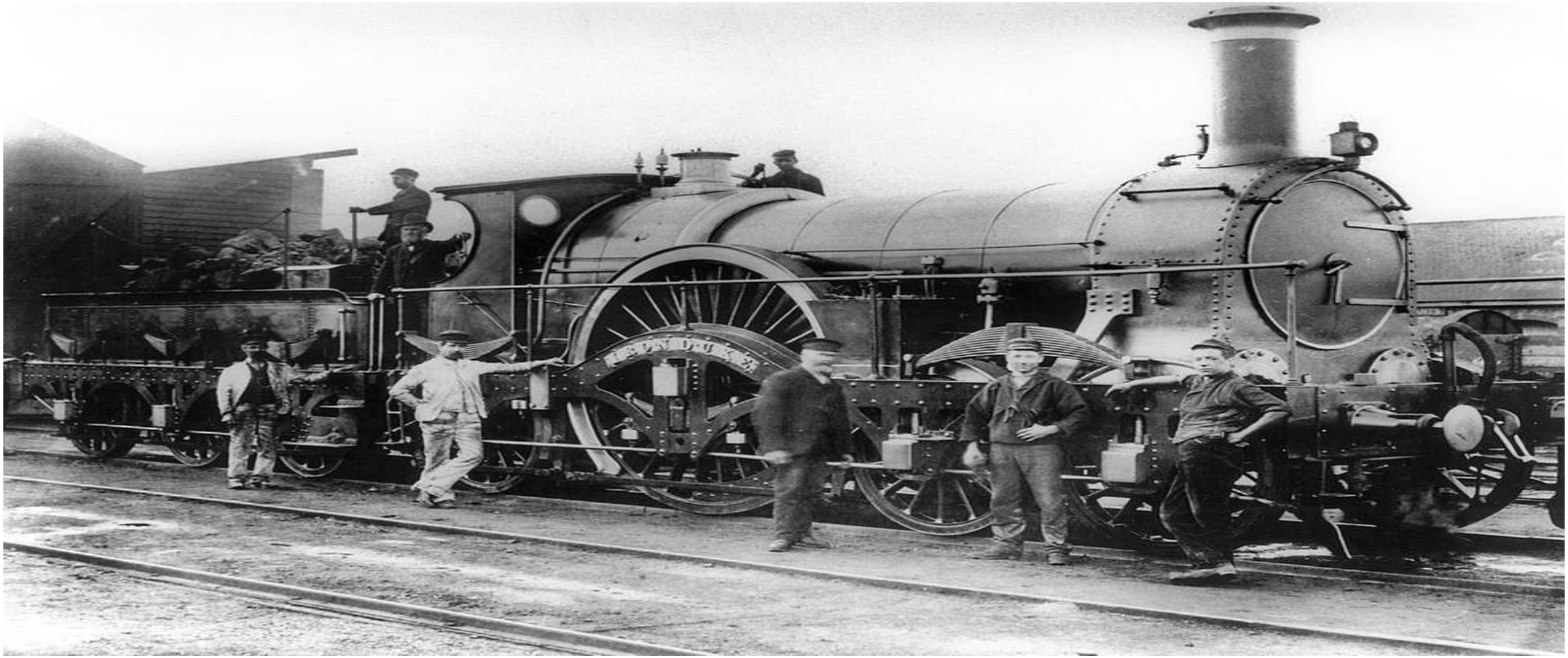
FIGURE D **Global risks landscape: an interconnections map**



Source
World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2023-2024.

Discussion topic: Any complex problem that required a collaborative effort in your experience





G20
भारत 2023 INDIA

Class survey

Please scan and fill the questionnaire

Rishihood Survey

Please scan and fill the questionnaire

Key Takeaways

Readings

Young India: An Interpretation and a History of the Nationalist Movement from Within by Lala Lajpat Rai [pg 01-65]

Nationality and Empire A Running Study of Some Current Indian Problems by Bipin Chandra Pal [pg vii-xxxiii]

Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi [pg 03-13]

Uttarpara Speech by Sri Aurobindo

Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Program Team

Global Grand Challenges

Week 2. Day 2.

Swaraj Kumar Dey
Assistant Professor, RUFP

Today’s sentence construction

Recap Till Now

1. Presence of globalization in our life
2. Globalization as a way of westernization
3. Multi-thousand year journey of humans
4. The position of Bharat

The Islamic conquest of India is probably the bloodiest story in history. It is a discouraging tale, for its evident moral is that civilization is a precious good, whose delicate complex of order and freedom, culture and peace, can at any moment be overthrown by barbarians invading from without or multiplying within.

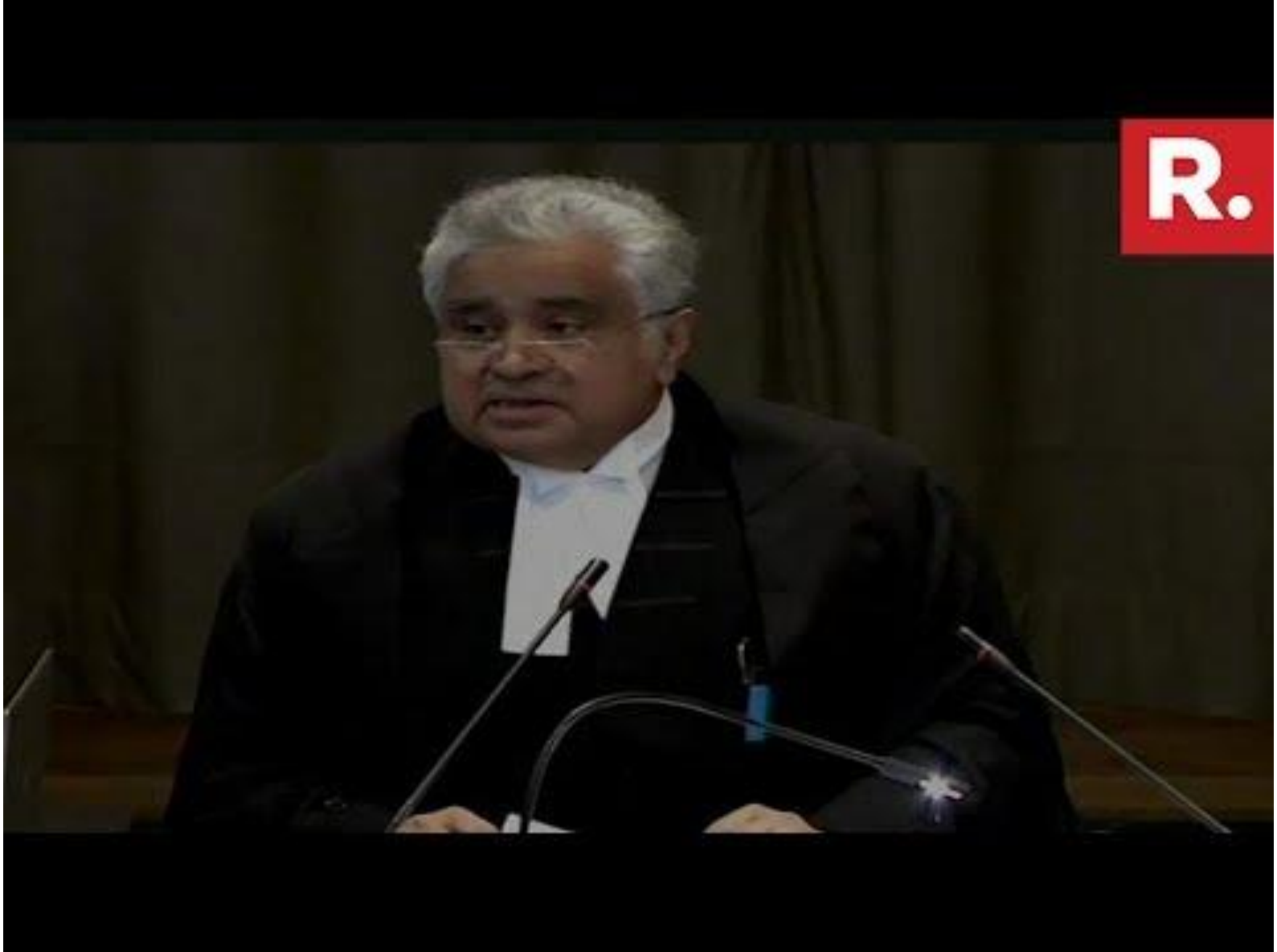
Will Durant

International Court of Justice

Kulbhushan Jadhav

- Pakistan arrested him on 3 March 2016
- Sentenced to death on 10th April 2017
- ICJ stayed the order on 18th May 2017

On 17 July 2019, the court rejected India's appeal for Jadhav's release and ordered Pakistan to suspend the execution.


R.

Discussion:

How should Bharat respond to such challenges in the international arena?

Part I

The Union and its Territory

Name and territory of the Union.

1. (1). India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

(2). The States and the territories thereof shall be the States and their territories specified in Parts A, B and C of the First Schedule.

(3). The territory of India shall comprise —

(a) the territories of the States;

(b) the territories specified in Part D of the First Schedule; and

(c) such other territories as may be acquired.

Admission or

DEFINITION OF DHARMA

Kaṇāda (Vaiśeṣika):–

yatobhyudaya-niḥśreyasa-siddhiḥ sa dharmaḥ

Dharma is that strategy by which the material flourishing and the Supreme Good or Mokṣa (cessation of *duḥkha*) is achieved.

Jaimini (Mīmāṁsa):–

codaṇā-lakṣaṇaḥ arthaḥ dharmaḥ

Dharma (Duty) is distinguished by a Vedic injunction.

Rāmānujācārya:– (Visiṣṭhādvaita)

dharma hi niḥśreyasa sadhanam

Dharma is the means to achieve the highest good.

Mahābhārata (Karna Parva 69:58)

dhāraṇād dharma ityāhuḥ dharmo dhārayate prajāḥ |
ya syād dhāraṇa samyuktaḥ sa dharma iti niścayaḥ ||

The word *Dharma* is derived from *dhāraṇa* or sustenance; *Dharma* sustains society. That which has the capacity to sustain [anything] is indeed *Dharma*. (M.B.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Key Takeaways

Readings

Bunch of Thoughts by M. S. Golwalkar[pg xxi-xxxiv]

Being Different: An Indian Challenge To Western Universalism by Rajiv Malhotra[

What does it mean to be ‘Indian’? by S.N. Balagangadhara, Sarika Rao

EUROPE, INDIA, AND THE LIMITS OF SECULARISM by Jakob De Roover

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Today’s sentence construction

RECAP

The Anthropocentric View of World

One Earth

Anthropocentric view

- Everything on earth exist for humans.
- Earth is not a shared resource, but exclusively for humans.

The Other Life Forms

- Plants
- Animals
- Microorganisms (Microbes)
- Fungi

Why we need other life forms?

- Food
- Shelter
- Clothing
- Entertainment
- Relax and unwind

Can humans live without other life forms?

- Discussion

What if??

- There are no pollinators?

What if there are no predators?

- They keep the grazing animal population in check.
- Maintain balance in the whole ecosystem.

What if there are no microorganisms or fungi?

- No fermentation possible.
- No detritus matter degradation
- No nutrient recycling
- Earth will not be able to sustain plants.
- No plants, no photosynthesis, no energy, no life.

How little we know...

Plusia chrysitis
Smerinthus ocella
Lymantria dispar
Arctia caja
HOW MANY
SPECIES
ARE THERE ON
ON EARTH?

Is our culture anthropocentric?

- The concept of soul
- The animal Gods
- Tolerance

THE WORLD'S 10 DEADLIEST ANIMALS

Humans Killed Annually ▶

Mosquitoes*
725,000

Other Humans**
400,000

Snakes
138,000

Dogs*
59,000

Assassin Bugs*
10,000

Scorpions
3,300

Crocodiles
1,000

Elephants
600

Hippos
500

Lions
200

*Spreads disease **Homicides only
Figures are estimates, and may vary by year.
Source: *BBC Science Focus*

voronoi BY VISUAL CAPITALIST | Where Data Tells the Story
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References

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10806-018-9711-1

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Today’s sentence construction

RECAP

Story of Stuff

Pollution

Water Pollution an 'Invisible Threat' to Global Goals, Economists Warn (voanews.com)

Pollutant

- Primary
- Secondary

Soil Pollution

High concentrations of contaminants in soil

What are the Causes and Effects of Soil Pollution - A Plus Topper

Water Pollution

Water Pollution Definition - Types, Causes, Effects (nrds.org)

Air Pollution

WHERE AIR POLLUTION WAS THE WORST IN 2023

WHO recommends not exceeding over 5 µg/m³ annual average PM2.5 concentration.

Exeeds **WHO Guidelines** by over 10x

Exeeds by 7–10x

Exeeds by 5–7x

	Annual average PM2.5 concentration
1	Bangladesh 79.9
2	Pakistan 73.7
3	India 54.4
4	Tajikistan 49.0
5	Burkina Faso 46.6
6	Iraq 43.8
7	UAE 43.0
8	Nepal 42.4
9	Egypt 42.4
10	DRC 40.8
11	Kuwait 39.9
12	Bahrain 39.2
13	Qatar 37.6
14	Indonesia 37.1
15	Rwanda 36.8
16	Zimbabwe 33.3
17	Ghana 33.2
18	Kyrgyzstan 33.1
19	China 32.5
20	Libya 30.4

Source IQAir 2023

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Sources of Pollutants

- Industries
- Agriculture
- Sewage and wastewater
- Oil spills
- Radioactive substances

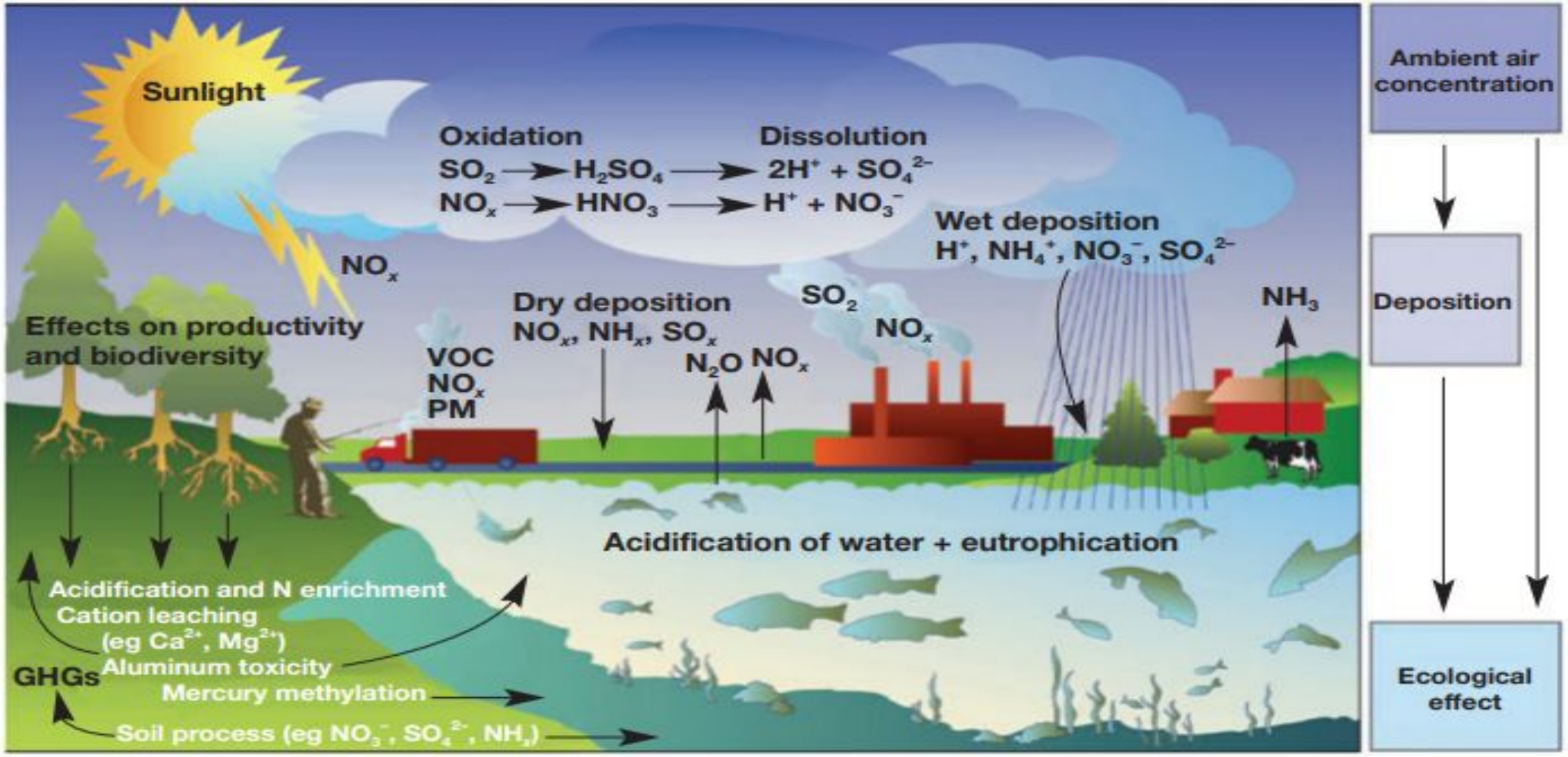
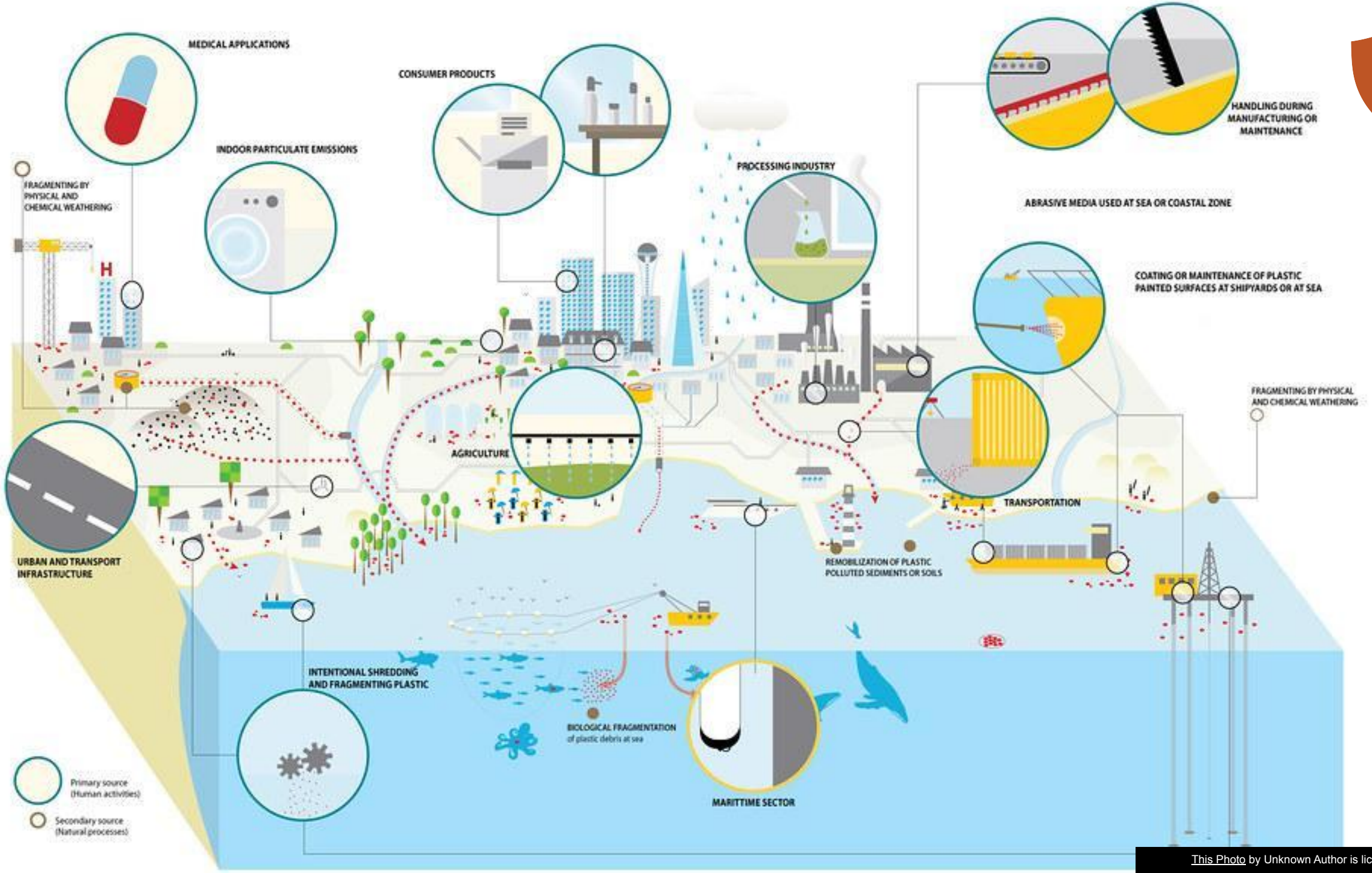


Figure 1. Simplified diagram of the ecological effects caused by nitrogen and sulfur air pollution. VOC = volatile organic compound; PM = particulate matter; GHGs = greenhouse gases.

(PDF) Ecological effects of nitrogen and sulfur air pollution in the US: What do we know? (researchgate.net)

Plastics



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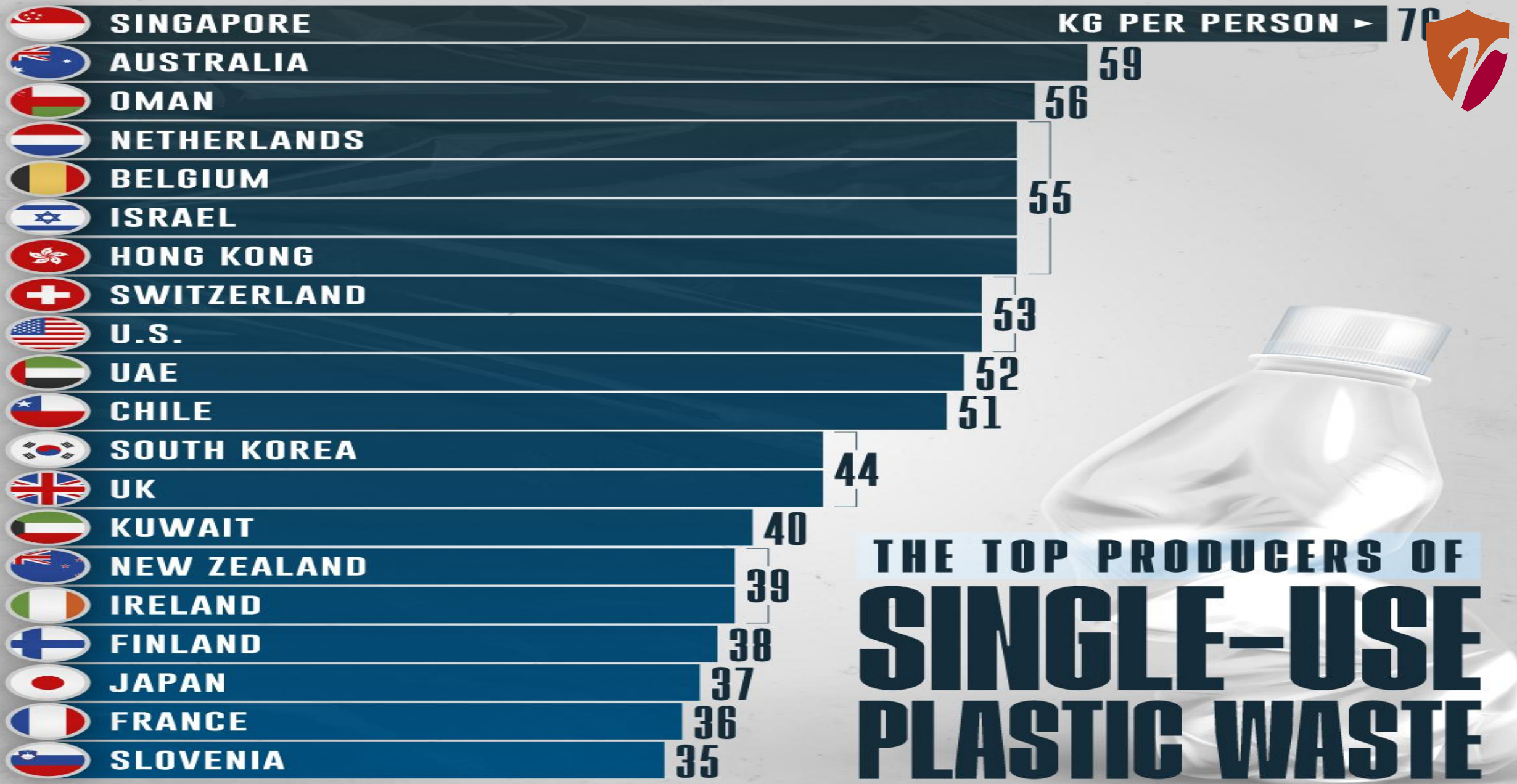
Single Use Plastics

THE TOP PRODUCERS OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC WASTE



Based on 2019 estimates. Research published May 2021. Source: Statista

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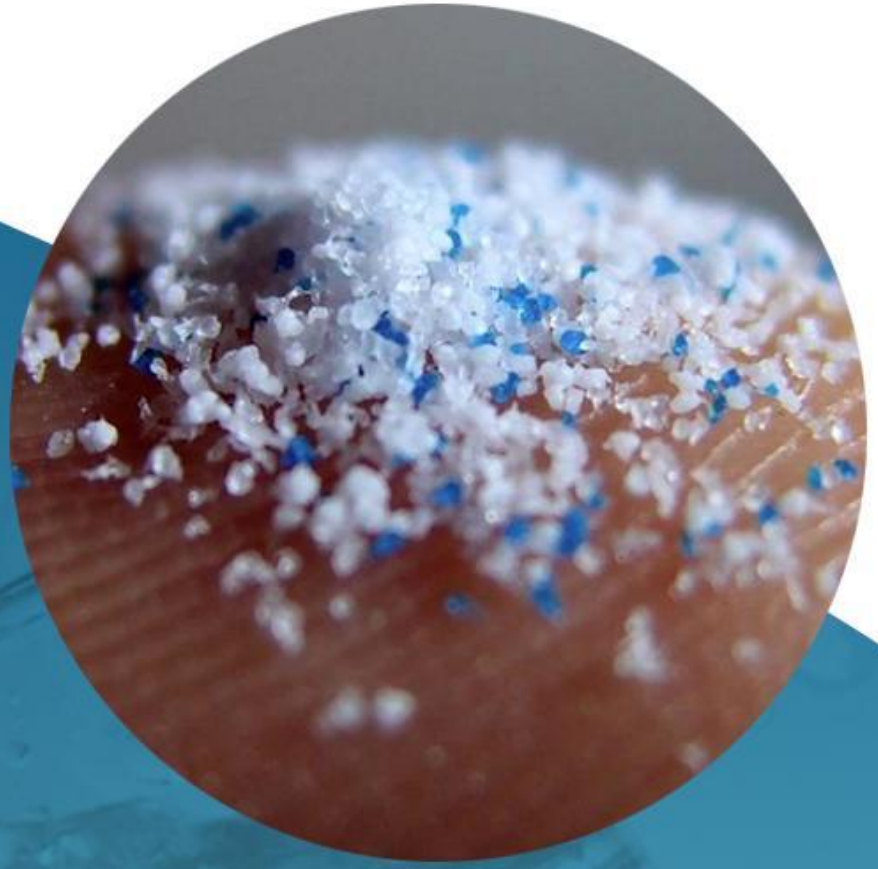
WHAT ARE MICROPLASTICS?

When plastic waste enters waterways, it does not degrade as natural materials do.

1. SYNTHETIC FIBERS
2. PAINT DUST
3. TIRE DUST
4. FISHING EQUIPMENT
5. MICROBEADS



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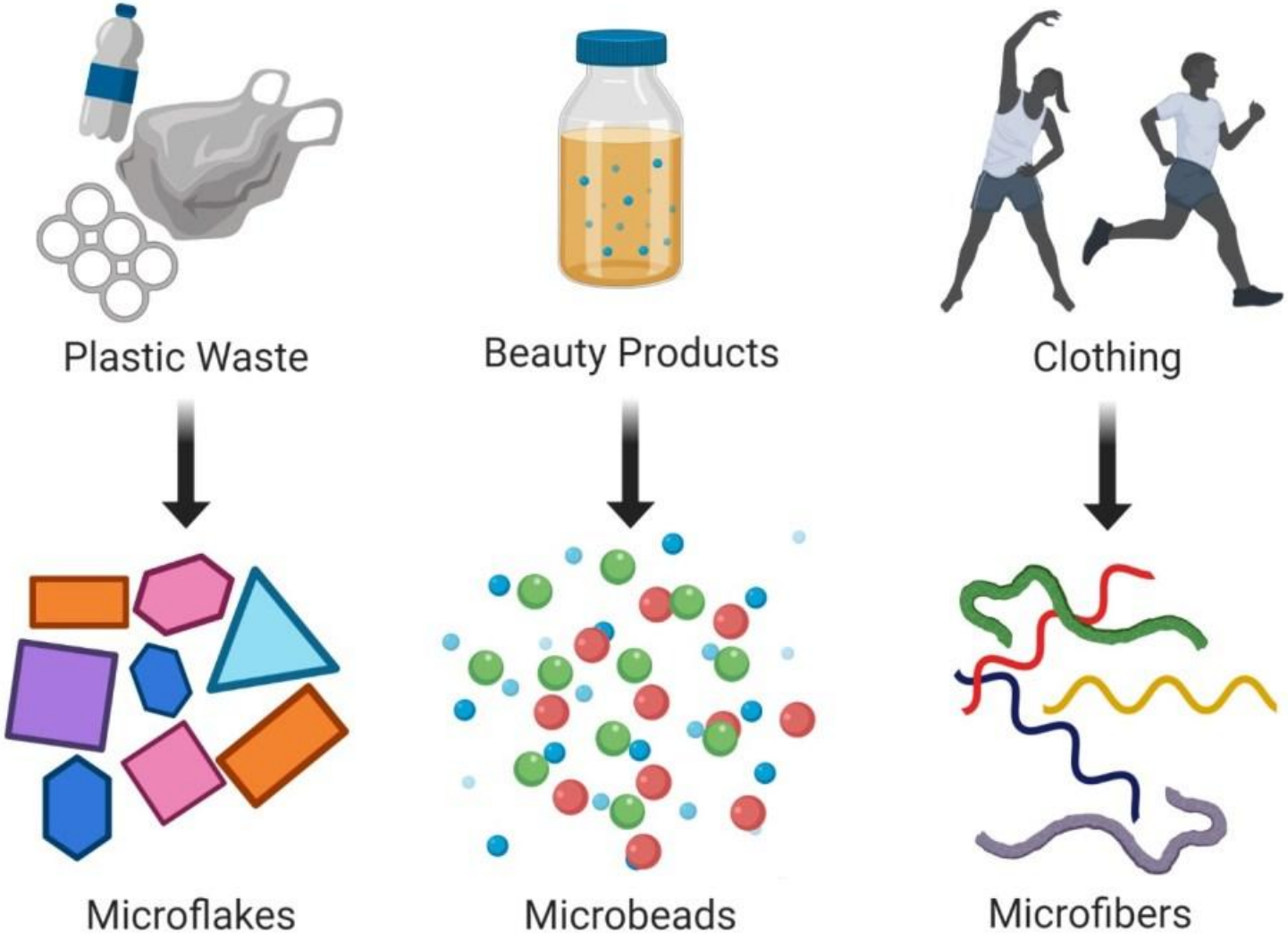

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Plastic in the Sky

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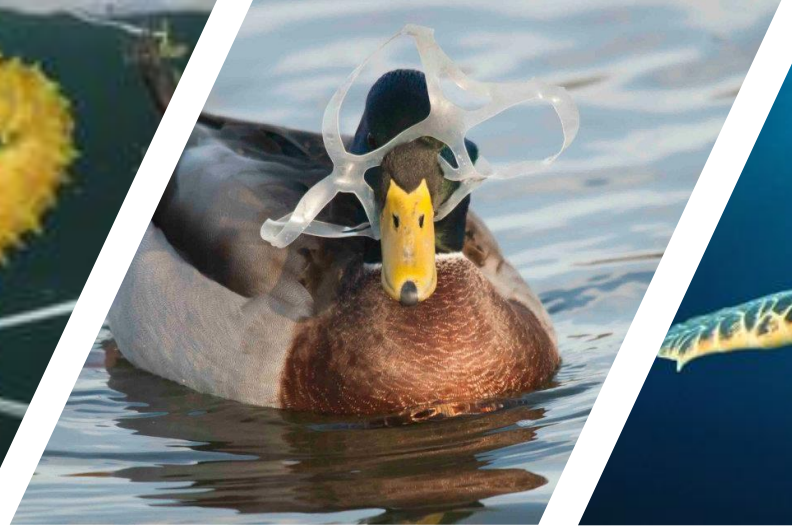

Animals and plastic

- Animals ingest or inhale plastics, mainly in the form of micro or nano-plastics.
- Found in body fluids and cells.
- Lethal for aquatic and terrestrial animals, birds even without consumption

Key Takeaways

References

- Ranked: The Countries With the Most Air Pollution in 2023 (visualcapitalist.com)
- Water Pollution Definition - Types, Causes, Effects (nrdc.org)
- Soil Pollution: Definition, Causes, Effects and Solutions - Conserve Energy Future (conserve-energy-future.com)
- What Is Soil Pollution? Environmental Impacts and Mitigation (treehugger.com)
- Water Pollution an 'Invisible Threat' to Global Goals, Economists Warn (voanews.com)
- Air Pollution (nationalgeographic.org)
- Air Pollution Facts, Causes and the Effects of Pollutants in the Air (nrdc.org)
- Atmospheric microplastic deposition in an urban environment and an evaluation of transport – ScienceDirect
- Plastic rain in protected areas of the United States | Science
- Microplastics are everywhere. Here’s what that means for our health. (popsci.com)
- Ranked: Top 20 Countries by Plastic Waste per Capita (visualcapitalist.com)

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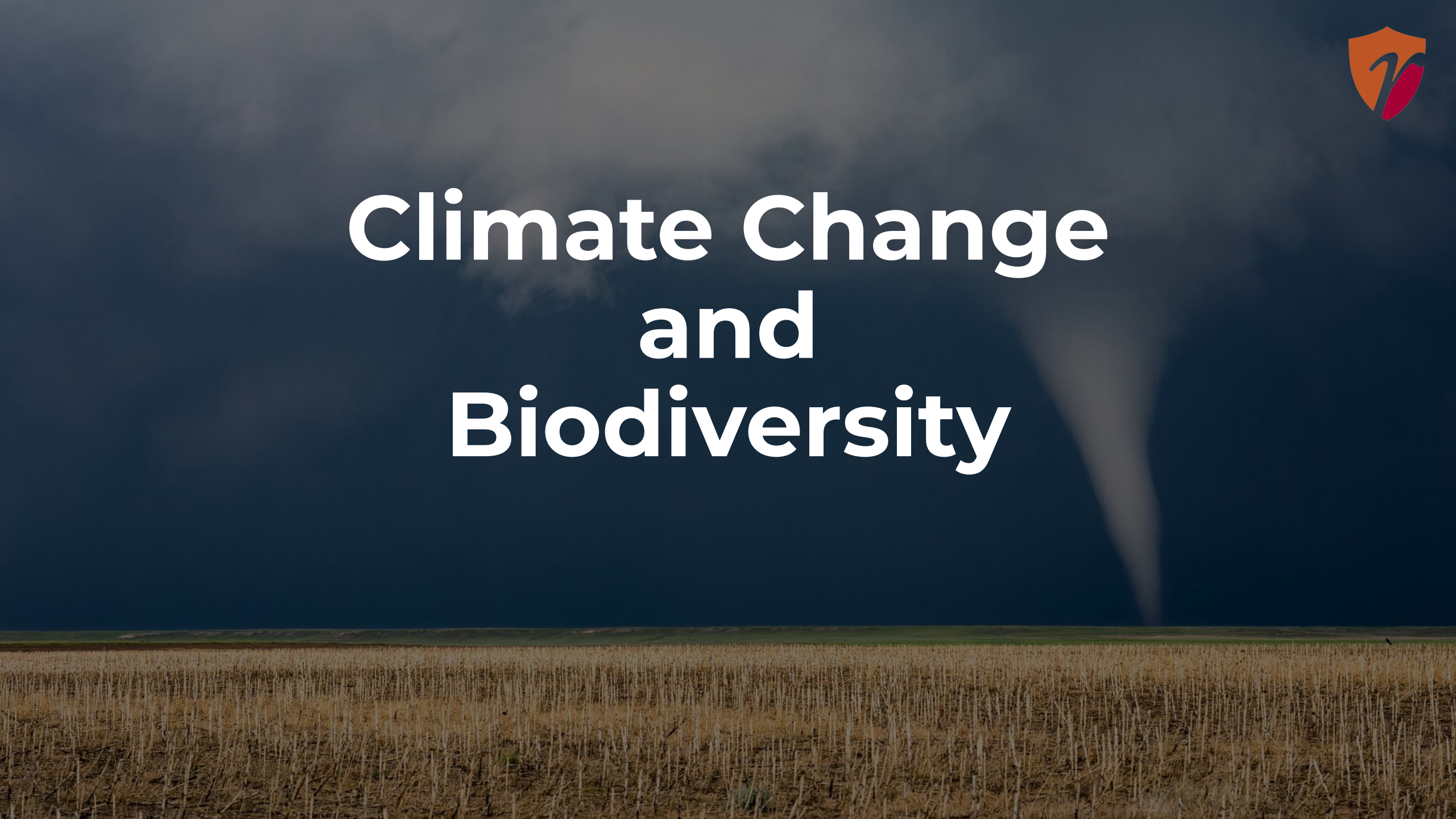
Climate Change and Biodiversity



Today’s sentence construction

Recap

- Pollution
    - Air
    - Water
    - Land
    - Plastics

What is climate?

- Climate refers to the long-term (usually at least 30 years) regional or even global average of temperature, humidity, and rainfall patterns over seasons, years, or decades.

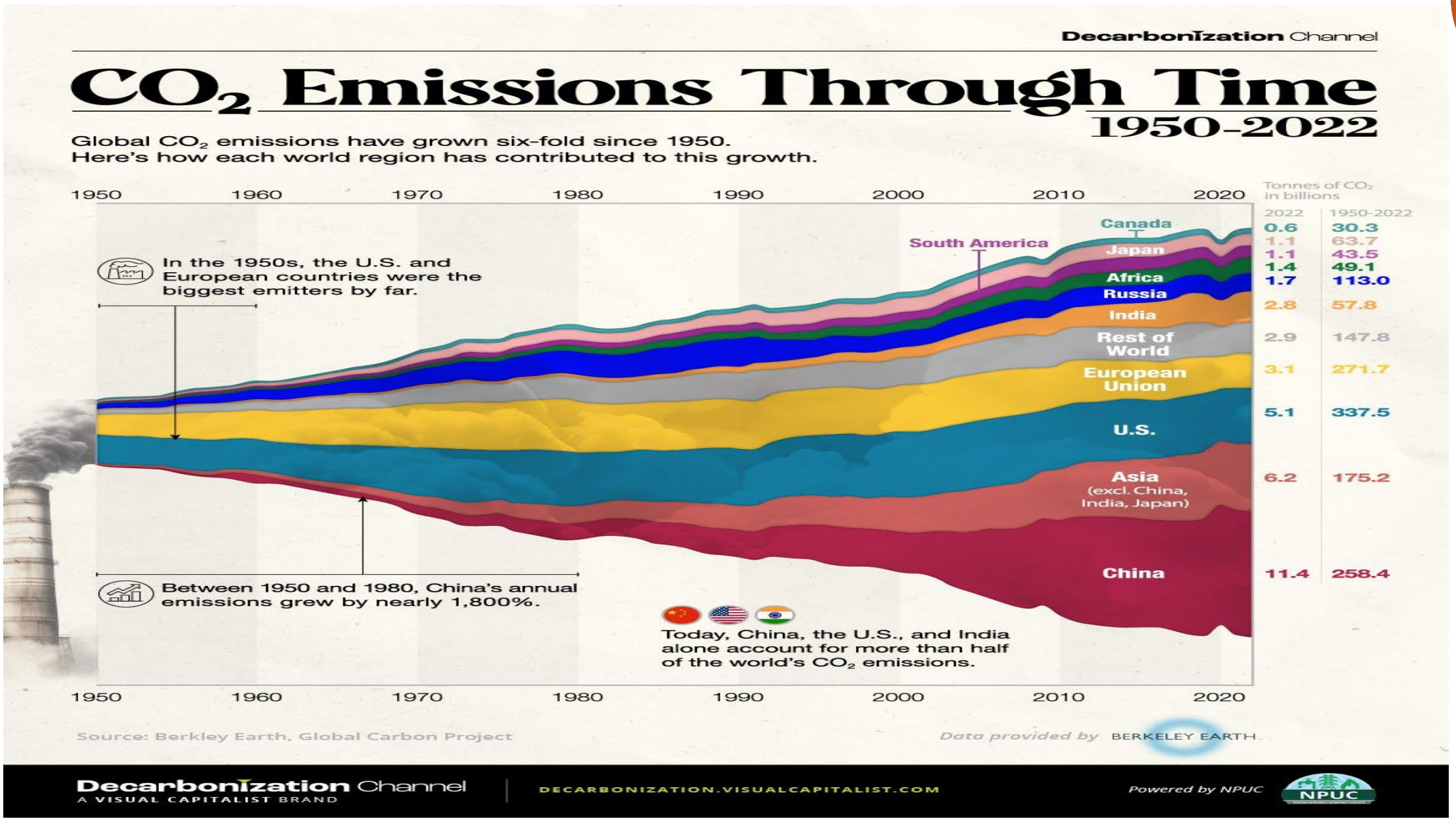
Factors triggering Climate change

- Natural (e.g. Volcanic eruptions, tectonic plate movements)
- Man made (Global warming, Deforestation)

Global Warming

- Global warming is the long-term heating of Earth's surface observed since the pre-industrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere.

- Greenhouse effect


Decarbonization Channel
CO2 Emissions Through Time
1950-2022
Global CO2 emissions have grown six-fold since 1950.
Here's how each world region has contributed to this growth.
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Tonnes of CO2 in billions
2022
1950-2022
Canada 0.6 30.3
South America 1.1 63.7
Japan 1.1 43.5
Africa 1.4 49.1
Russia 1.7 113.0
India 2.8 57.8
Rest of World 2.9 147.8
European Union 3.1 271.7
U.S. 5.1 337.5
Asia (excl. China, India, Japan) 6.2 175.2
China 11.4 258.4
In the 1950s, the U.S. and European countries were the biggest emitters by far.
Between 1950 and 1980, China's annual emissions grew by nearly 1,800%.
Today, China, the U.S., and India alone account for more than half of the world's CO2 emissions.
Source: Berkley Earth, Global Carbon Project
Data provided by BERKELEY EARTH
Decarbonization Channel
A VISUAL CAPITALIST BRAND
DECARBONIZATION.VISUALCAPITALIST.COM
Powered by NPUC
NPUC

Impacts of Climate Change

- Humans
- Flora
- Fauna

What do you understand by Biodiversity?

- The variety of life found in a place on Earth or, often, the total variety of life on Earth.
- Genetic diversity within species
- Species having relatively small ranges are called endemic species.

EARTH'S TERRESTRIAL HOT SPOTS OF BIODIVERSITY

Source: Conservation International Foundation.

© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Why is Biodiversity important?

- Diverse pollinators means more produce
- Diverse plants equates more efficient utilization of sunlight.
- Diverse aquatic lifeforms means better water quality
- Diversity gives resilience to ecosystems
- Genetic diversity is the key to evolution
- Genetic diversity provides disease resistance

4 DIFFERENT WAYS TO MEASURE BIODIVERSITY

1 SPECIES RICHNESS (ENTIRE REGION)
total number of species within the area

2 GENETIC DIVERSITY
total variety of genes within a single species

3 ENDEMIC SPECIES
species that occur here and nowhere else in the world

4 ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY
total number of ecosystems in the region

Species
Unique ecosystem
Regional boundary

UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS
ecosystems that occur here and nowhere else in the world (an aspect of ecosystem diversity)

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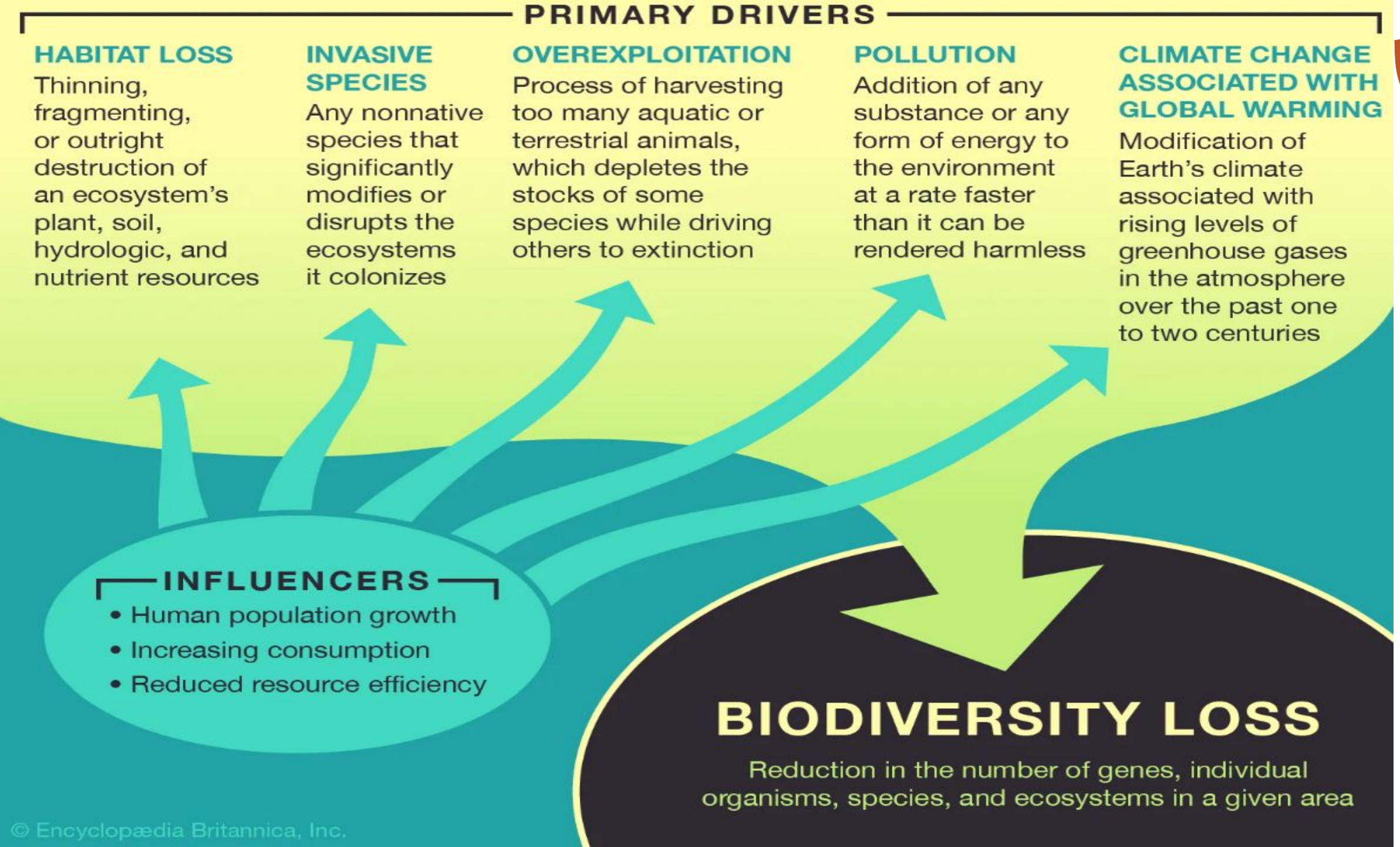
Loss of Biodiversity

- Natural
- Human induced


PRIMARY DRIVERS
HABITAT LOSS
Thinning, fragmenting, or outright destruction of an ecosystem's plant, soil, hydrologic, and nutrient resources
INVASIVE SPECIES
Any nonnative species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystems it colonizes
OVEREXPLOITATION
Process of harvesting too many aquatic or terrestrial animals, which depletes the stocks of some species while driving others to extinction
POLLUTION
Addition of any substance or any form of energy to the environment at a rate faster than it can be rendered harmless
CLIMATE CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH GLOBAL WARMING
Modification of Earth's climate associated with rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere over the past one to two centuries
INFLUENCERS
• Human population growth
• Increasing consumption
• Reduced resource efficiency
BIODIVERSITY LOSS
Reduction in the number of genes, individual organisms, species, and ecosystems in a given area
© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Conservation

- To minimize or stop the loss of Earth's biological diversity and the ways this loss can be prevented.

Key Takeaways

References

- What Is Climate Change? - NASA Science
- Climate change | Definition, Causes, Effects, & Facts | Britannica
- Biodiversity | Definition & Facts | Britannica
- Conservation | Definition, Ecology, Examples, & Facts | Britannica

https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change

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Water Security

https://www.timesnownews.com/delhi/water-crisis-deepens-in-delhi-situation-to-get-worse-as-city-braces-for-harsh-summer-article-98480447

Sentence Formation

Recap

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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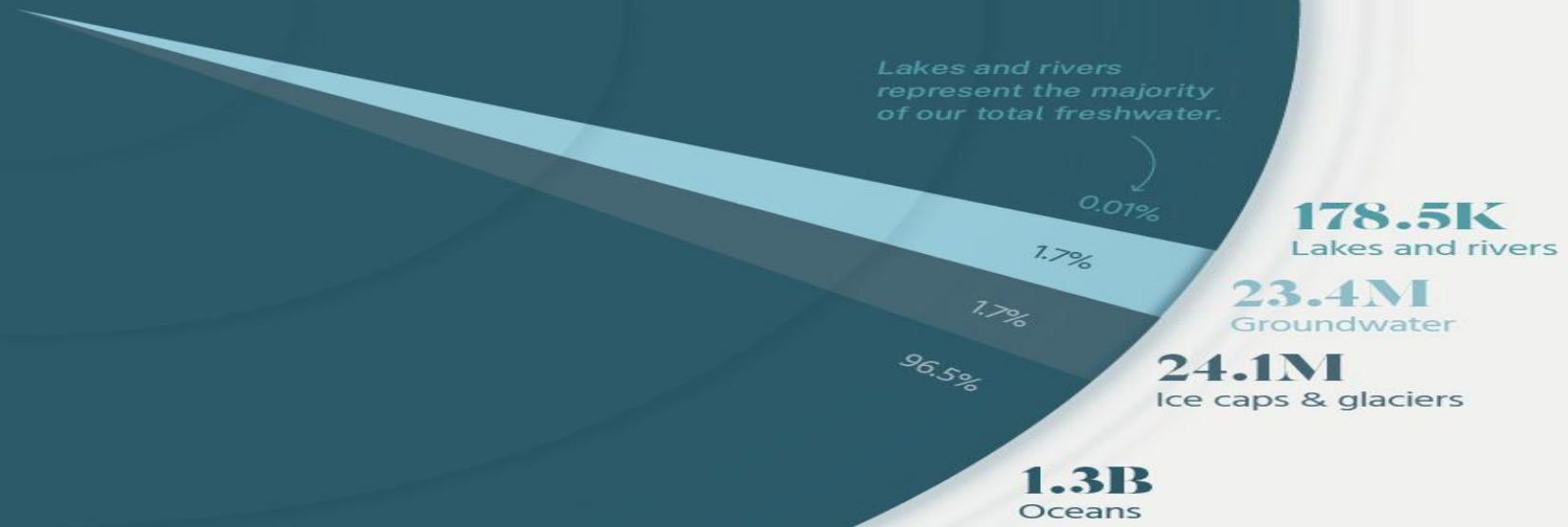
The Scarcity of Freshwater

Water is an essential component of life, yet it's also extremely scarce.

Most of the Earth's freshwater is trapped in glaciers, or deep underground. Lakes and rivers, our main source, represent just **0.01%** of total water.

Volume of total water on Earth

Cubic kilometers, km³



Figures rounded.
Source: U.S. Geological Survey (2019)

The threat of **water scarcity** in a particular region depends on its geographic landscape, population density, and economic activities.

It is for these reasons that Asia will have the most people living under water stress by a significant margin.

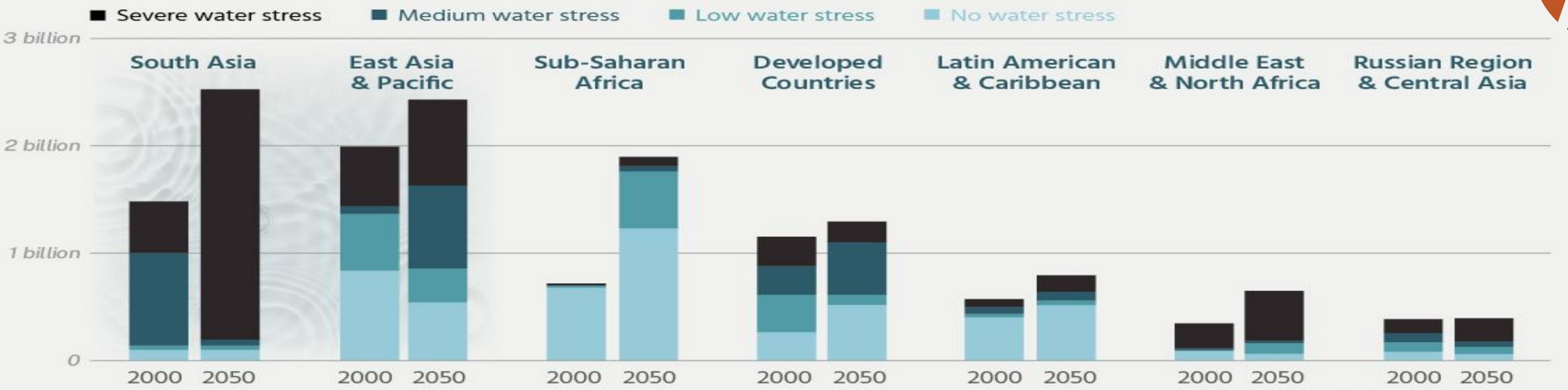
Where does all the water go?

- Visual consumption
- Virtual water

What is Water Security? | Globalwaters.org

People living under water stress

2000 vs 2050F, baseline scenario*



*The baseline scenario assumes that no new policies are introduced.

Source: UN Water (2020)

Water: Asia's Next Geopolitical Flashpoint?

Learn about the environmental impact of Asia's dams, and how they're fueling conflict between neighboring nations.

↓ Download the Latest Report

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What is Water Security? | Globalwaters.org

Food Security

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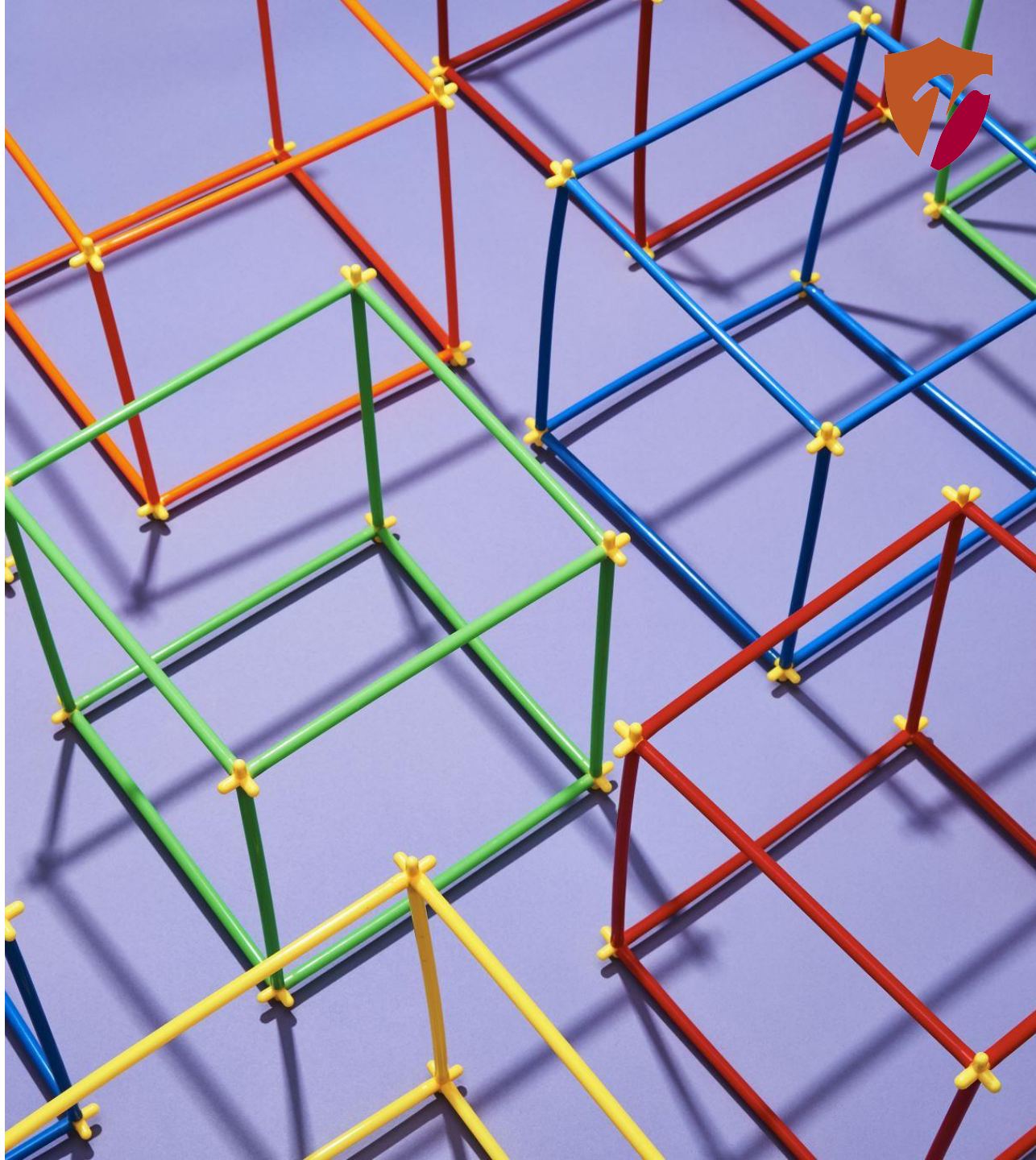
4D of Food Security

- Availability
- Access
- Utilization
- Stability



Nutrition and Food Security

Food insecurity and malnutrition could worsen due to a combination of factors, including persisting food price inflation , conflict, climate change, and economic downturns are becoming more frequent and severe.

- Combined with these issues, unaffordable healthy diets, cheap and readily available unhealthy food items and persistent inequality, are coinciding simultaneously, amplifying their individual effects.

Pollution and Food Security

Soil

Water

Air

Climate change and Food

Production

Distribution

Access

Food choices impact water security

- Plant based foods
- Animal based foods

- The Water We Eat - Discover how much WATER we EAT every day

Food wastage and water security

- Water used to produce, clean and cook food.

Takeaways

References

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- Water and Climate Change | UN-Water (unwater.org)
- What is Water Security? | Globalwaters.org
- What is Food Security? There are Four Dimensions (worldbank.org)
- The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report 2024: Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms [EN/AR/RU/ZH/IT] - World | ReliefWeb

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RECAP

Ancient Foundations of Indian Foreign Policy

- India's foreign policy has evolved significantly over the centuries, with its roots traceable to ancient texts like the "Arthashastra," attributed to Kautilya (Chanakya), a philosopher and statesman in the Maurya Empire.

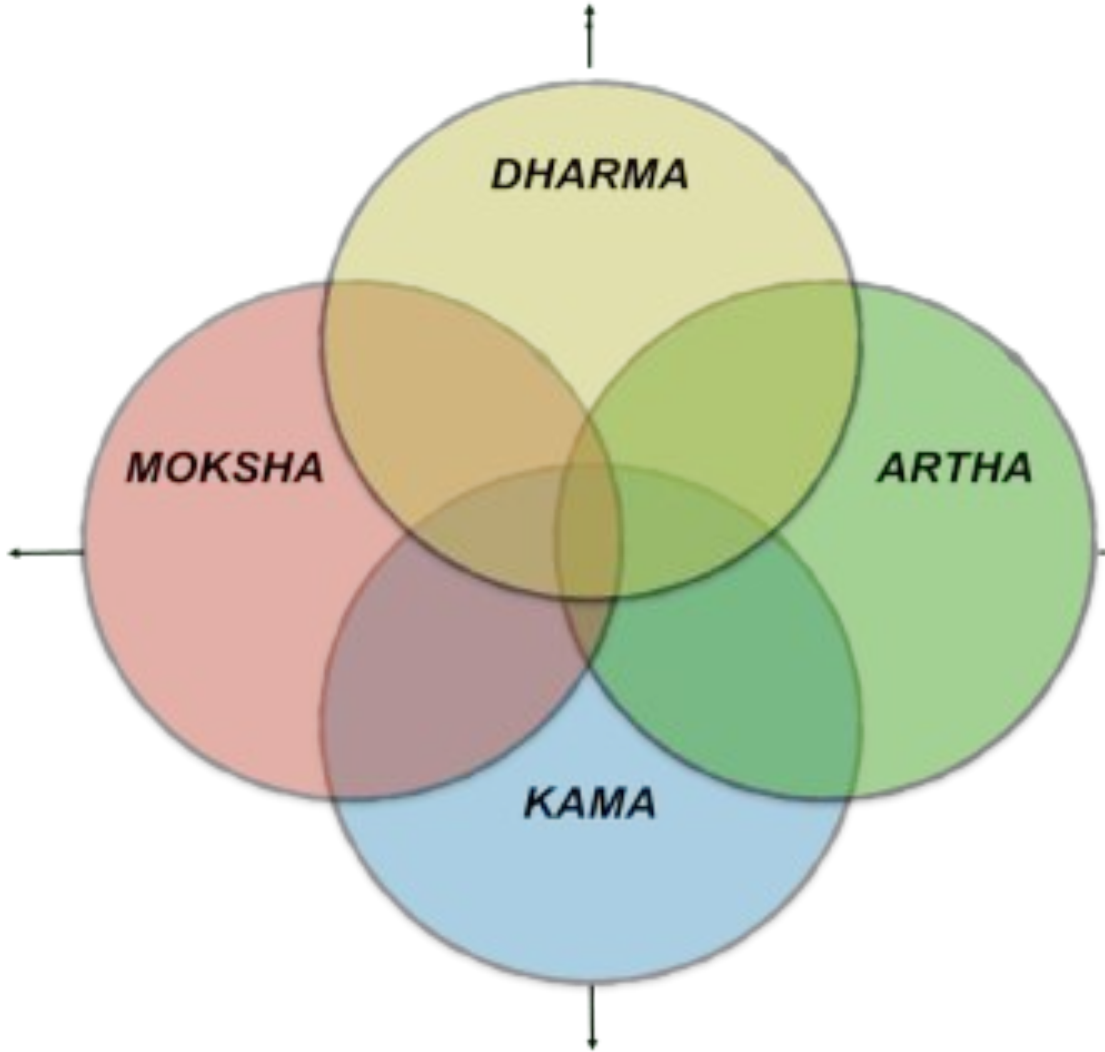
1. Realpolitik Approach:

- Kautilya's Realism: The "Arthashastra" emphasizes pragmatic statecraft, focusing on power dynamics rather than moral considerations. Kautilya advocated for a realistic approach to diplomacy, where the primary goal is the security and prosperity of the state.

2. Diplomacy and Alliances:

Use of Diplomats: Kautilya recommended the use of skilled diplomats (envoys) to negotiate treaties and establish alliances. He understood the importance of strategic partnerships in enhancing a state's power.

Marriages as Alliances: Political marriages were a common strategy to forge alliances and ensure peace among rival kingdoms.



Moksha means liberation. It deals with Spiritual values.

Artha means wealth and prosperity. It deals with Economic values

3. War and Peace:

- Just War Theory: The "Arthashastra" discusses when to engage in war and when to seek peace. Kautilya believed in waging war only when it was advantageous and maintaining peace through strength.

- Spying and Intelligence: Emphasizing the importance of information, Kautilya advocated for espionage as a means to gain an upper hand over adversaries.

4. Economic Diplomacy:

- Trade Relations: Ancient Indian states engaged in trade with distant lands, fostering economic ties that often translated into political alliances. The Silk Road and maritime routes facilitated cultural and economic exchanges.

- Resource Management: Kautilya stressed the importance of resource management for maintaining a strong economy, which in turn supported military and diplomatic efforts.

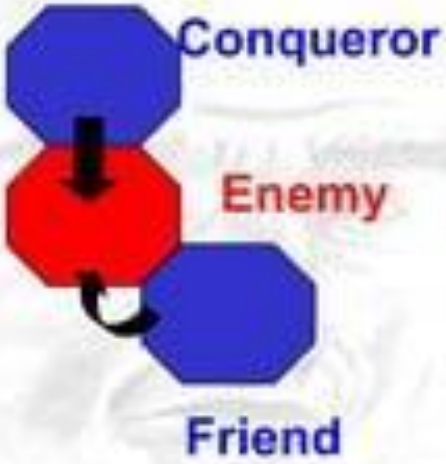
5. Cultural Diplomacy:

- - Spread of Ideas: Ancient India was a center of learning and culture, influencing neighboring regions through philosophy, religion (especially Buddhism), and art. This cultural outreach helped establish soft power.

6. Regional Stability:

- Balance of Power: Kautilya advised maintaining a balance of power among neighboring states to prevent any one power from becoming too dominant, thus ensuring regional stability.

USE OF CIRCLE OF STATES



Attacker

Key Achievements in Ancient Indian Foreign Policy

- Maurya Empire's Expansion: Under Chandragupta Maurya and his successor Ashoka, India expanded its influence across South Asia, employing both military might and diplomacy.

- Cultural Exchanges: The spread of Buddhism during Ashoka's reign is a prime example of how India's cultural diplomacy shaped foreign relations, leading to the establishment of trade routes and diplomatic ties with Central Asia and beyond.

- Influence on Neighboring Kingdoms: The strategic policies laid out in the "Arthashastra" influenced not only Indian states but also other civilizations in Southeast Asia, where Indian culture, governance, and trade practices took root.

Readings

- *The First Great Political Realist: Kautilya and His Arthashastra* *Roger Boesche*
- Kautilya's *Arthasastra* on War and Diplomacy in Ancient India by Roger Boesche
- Kautilya's Mandala Theory by Shobhit Mishra
- A Buddhist Approach to International Relations :**The Aśokan Empire**

Rishihood University Foundation Program

Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Team

India-Pakistan Relations

What to you think!!!

- What historical grievances contribute to India-Pakistan tensions today?

- How do territorial disputes influence current relations between India and Pakistan?

HOW'S THE JOSH 🇮🇳⚔️?

Historical Context and Partition

British Rule

The British Raj sowed the seeds of division through policies favouring certain groups.

Independence and Partition

India gained independence in 1947, but partition along religious lines led to mass displacement, violence, and lasting animosity.

Kashmir Dispute

The disputed territory of Kashmir became a major source of conflict and continues to be a major sticking point in relations.

Escalation and War (1965-1971)

Second Indo-Pak War (1965)

Background: Tensions escalated over Kashmir, leading to full-scale war; ended with the Tashkent Agreement brokered by the USSR.

Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)

Involvement: India intervened in support of Bengali nationalists against Pakistan’s military regime, leading to the creation of Bangladesh.

Outcome: The war significantly altered South Asian geopolitics and heightened animosity between India and Pakistan.

Post-War Relations (1972-1980s)

Shimla Agreement (1972)

Objective: Established a framework for peaceful resolution of disputes, reaffirming the Line of Control in Kashmir.

Nuclear Developments

Context: Both countries began developing nuclear capabilities; India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 (Smiling Buddha).

Increasing Tensions (1980s-1990s)

Insurgency in Kashmir

Background: The late 1980s saw an armed insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir, with Pakistan accused of supporting militant groups.

Nuclear Arms Race

Policy Shift: Both nations accelerated their nuclear programs, culminating in tests by both countries in 1998.

Nuclear Proliferation Concerns

- Nuclear Weapons Programs

Both India and Pakistan possess nuclear weapons, raising concerns about the potential for conflict and escalation.

- Nuclear Tests

India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974, followed by Pakistan's test in 1998, further exacerbating tensions.

- Non-Proliferation Treaty

Not signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treat.

Arms Control Measures

Efforts have been made to implement arms control measures, but progress has been slow and hampered by distrust.

Kargil Conflict and Aftermath (1999-2000s)

Kargil War (1999)

Event: Pakistani soldiers and militants infiltrated positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control, leading to a limited war.

Outcome: India successfully regained control but highlighted ongoing tensions.

VII. 2000s-Present: Dialogue and Hostility

Peace Initiatives and Setbacks

Agra Summit (2001): Attempted dialogue that ultimately failed.

Mumbai Attacks (2008): Terrorist attacks attributed to Pakistan-based groups led to a freeze in diplomatic relations.

Pulwama Attack and Balakot Airstrike (2019)

A suicide bombing killed Indian soldiers; India retaliated with airstrikes on a suspected terrorist camp in Balakot, Pakistan.

DELHI PRIDE AHMEDABAD, CHANDIGARH, DELHI, JAIPUR, KOLKATA, LUCKNOW, MUMBAI, NAGPUR, PUNE, VADODARA

The Indian EXPRESS

JOURNALISM OF COURAGE
SINCE 1932

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 2019, NEW DELHI, LATE CITY, 24 PAGES

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JAMMU & KASHMIR LOSES SPECIAL STATUS, STATE TO BE UNION TERRITORY

History, in one stroke

Prime Minister Narendra Modi greets Union Home Minister Amit Shah after Rajya Sabha clears the Bill to bifurcate J&K and does away with the statutory provision granting special status. Rajya Sabha TV

J&K UNION TERRITORY TO HAVE LEGISLATURE, LADAKH TO BE SEPARATE UT MINUS ASSEMBLY

J&K will truly be integral part of India... I want to tell Valley nothing negative will happen: Shah

Two-thirds of those present in Rajya Sabha pass Bill to bury Article 370 and redraw map of J&K

SHUBHAJIT ROY & MANOJ C G
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 5

IN A momentous decision to confine Article 370 of the Constitution to the dustbin of history and rewrite the political land scape of the country, the BJP-led NDA government Monday revoked the special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir and secured Rajya Sabha's approval for a Bill to bifurcate the state into two Union Territories — Jammu and Kashmir with a legislature similar to Puducherry, and Ladakh without one like Chandigarh.

The Bill was passed with a two-thirds majority of the members present in Rajya Sabha. In Lok Sabha, the statutory resolution scrapping the special status was passed by a voice vote in the evening. The bifurcation Bill will be taken up in Lok Sabha Tuesday. With special provisions gone, Indian laws will now apply to the newly created Union Territories.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah, who tabled the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 and the statutory resolution in Rajya Sabha around 11 am after the Union Cabinet met at Prime Minister Narendra Modi's residence at 9.30 am to give the go-ahead said: "Article 370 was a temporary provision... how long can a temporary provision be allowed to continue... After abrogation of Article 370, Jammu and Kashmir will truly become an integral part of India."

Saying Article 370 was at the root of terrorism, Shah told the House that full state status will be restored to Jammu and Kashmir at an appropriate time when normalcy returns.

In a bid to assuage fears of violence, Shah told the House: "Kuch nahin hoga (nothing will happen)" and the region will not be allowed to turn into another Kosovo. "It was heaven on earth and will remain so... Give us five years, and we will make Jammu and Kashmir the most developed state in the country... I want to tell the youth of Kashmir Valley that have faith in Narendra Modi government. Nothing negative will happen. All these (Opposition) people are telling you lies for their own politics. Don't listen to them," he said.

The decision of the government to do away with the special status to J&K and bifurcate the state into two UTs took the nation by surprise, and came after the state was placed under a lockdown with security forces imposing prohibitory orders, and communication lines being downed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

BUSINESS AS USUAL
By UNNY

PDP MPs Nazir Ahmad Laway and Mir Mohammad Fayaz protest outside Parliament on Monday. Anil Sharma

Betrayal, say NC and PDP; powder keg lit, warns Opp, will have

Current Dynamics

Ongoing Hostility

Diplomatic Relations: Currently strained, with little dialogue; issues like cross-border terrorism and Kashmir remain central.

International Involvement

U.S. Role: The U.S. has sought to mediate tensions but often finds itself balancing relations with both countries.

What do you think ?

“Can a lasting peace be achieved without addressing historical issues?”

Readings

- **Foreign Policy Of India** by V.N Khanna and Leslie K Kumar
- Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview by Harsh V. Pant
- **India's Foreign Policy**: **Surviving in a Turbulent World** by Arvind Gupta and Anil Wadhwa.
- The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World by S. Jaishankar, 2020

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Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Team

India-US Relations

- How can India and the United States strengthen their strategic partnership to address global challenges and promote mutual interests?
- What are the common challenges ?
- What are the common area of mutual interest?

Do you follow the American election?

- Can you guess the difference in policy towards India depending upon the victory of Kamala Harris or Donald Trump?

Historical Context

- **Early Relations (1940s-1960s)**

- **Post-Independence:** India, under Nehru, adopted a non-aligned stance, often viewing U.S. foreign policy with skepticism.

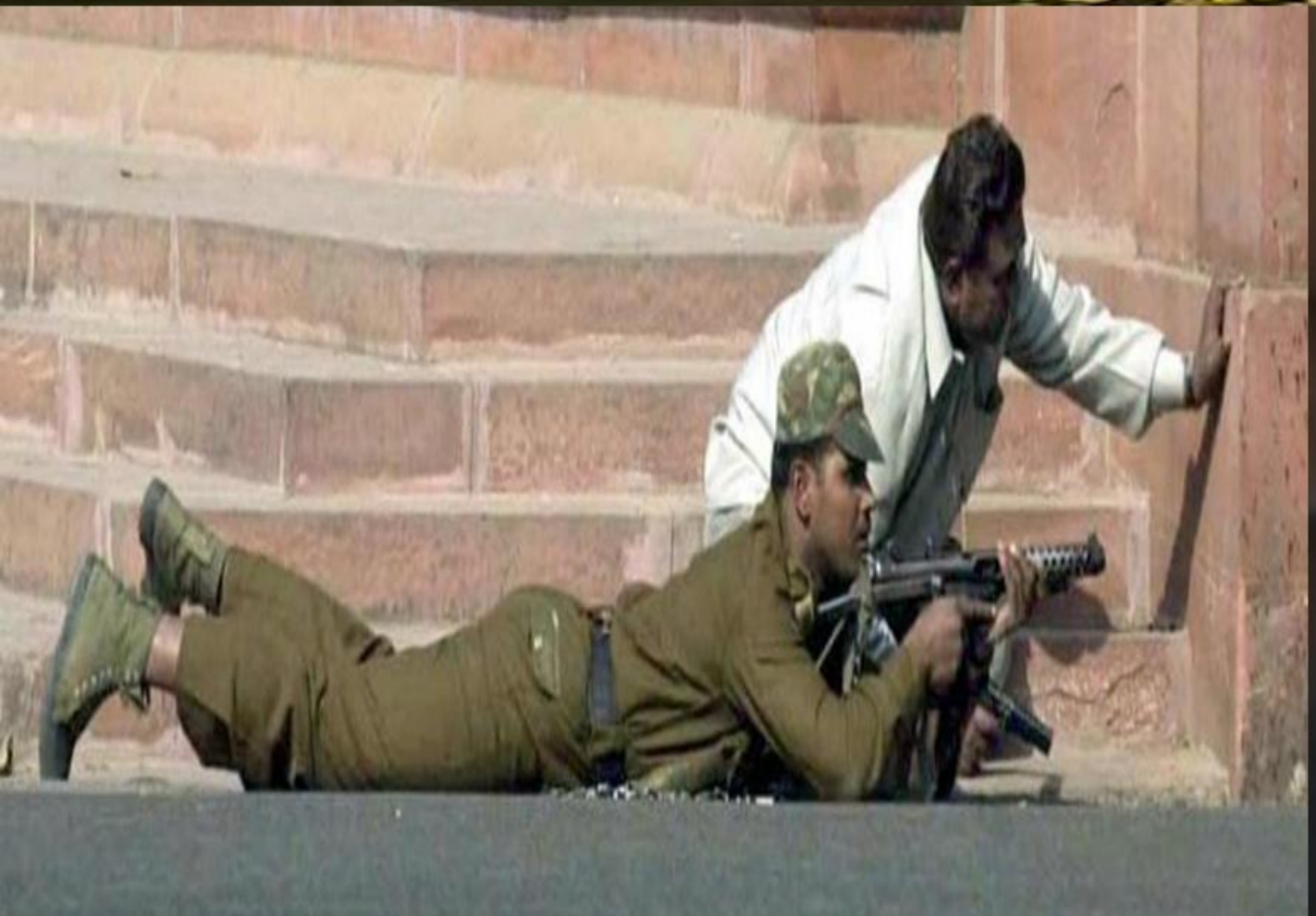
- **Cold War Dynamics:** India leaned towards the Soviet Union for military and economic support, which strained ties with the U.S.

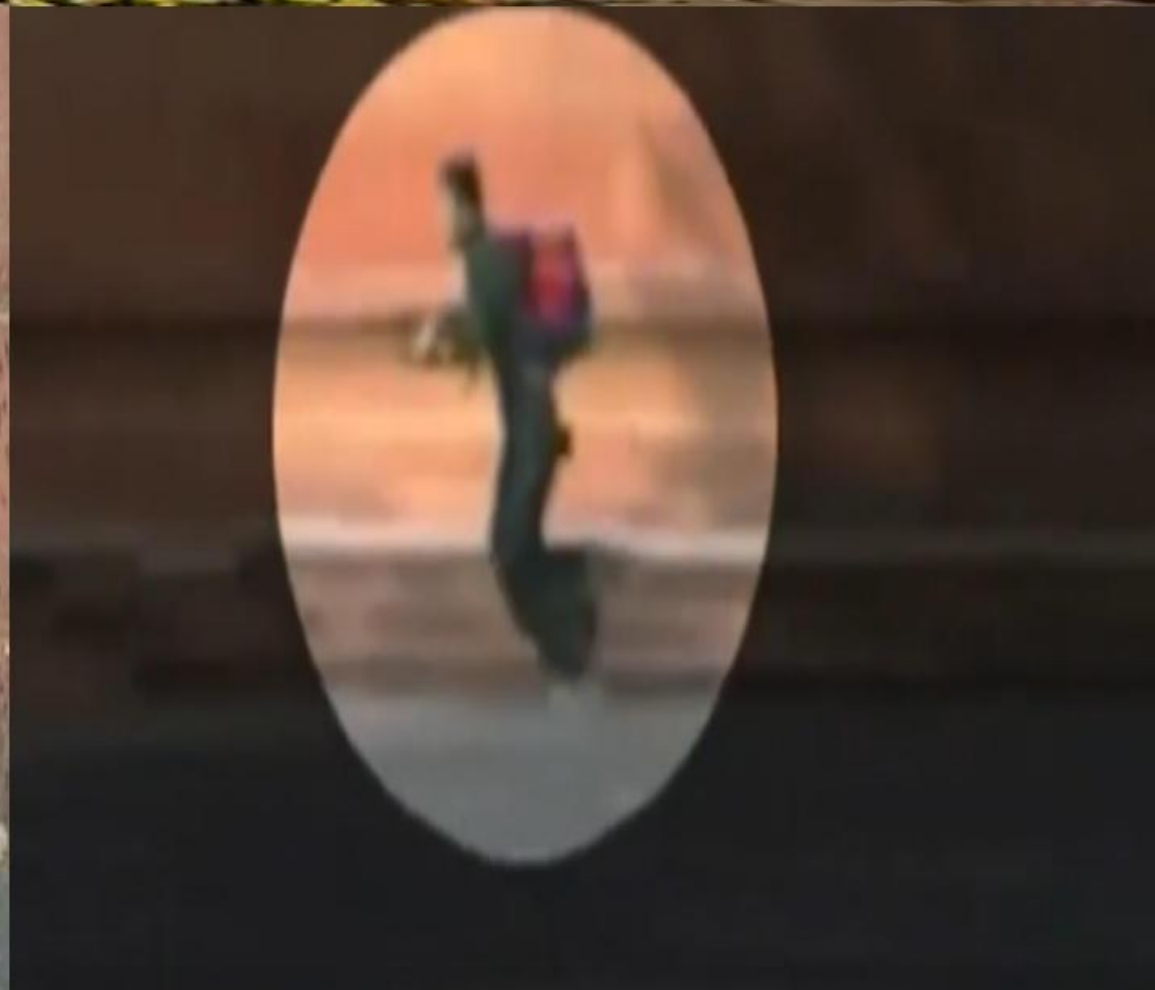
Shifts in the Relationship

1990s: Economic Liberalization and Engagement

- **End of Cold War:** The dissolution of the Soviet Union prompted a reevaluation of U.S.-India relations.

- **Economic Reforms:** India’s economic liberalization in 1991 opened avenues for increased trade and investment.





Strategic Partnership

2000s: Strengthening Ties

- **Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008):** A landmark agreement that facilitated nuclear cooperation, marking a significant shift in bilateral relations.

- **Defense Cooperation:** Increased military collaboration, including joint exercises and defense sales.

INDIA
UNITED STATES

Security and Defense

- **Counterterrorism:** Both nations collaborate on intelligence sharing and counterterrorism efforts, especially after incidents like the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

- **Indo-Pacific Strategy:** The U.S. supports India’s role in maintaining stability in the Indo-Pacific region, countering China's influence.

Indo-Pacific Region
Romania
Italy
Greece
Turkey
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan
Turkmenistan
Mongolia
Sea of Japan
Japan
China
South Korea
Syria
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Nepal
East China Sea
Tunisia
Libya
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Oman
India
Myanmar (Burma)
Philippine Sea
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Yemen
Thailand
Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Vietnam
Philippines
Nigeria
South Sudan
Ethiopia
Gulf of Thailand
Laccadive Sea
Malaysia
Somalia
Kenya
Gabon
DRC
Indonesia
Tanzania
Banda Sea
Papua New Guinea
Arafura Sea
Angola
Zambia
Mozambique
Namibia
Zimbabwe
Botswana
Madagascar
Indian Ocean
Coral Sea
NT
QLD
Australia
WA
SA
NSW
Great Australian
South Africa

Cultural and People-to-People Ties

- **Diaspora Influence:** The Indian-American community plays a vital role in fostering ties between the two nations.

- **Educational Exchanges:** Programs promoting student exchanges and academic collaborations have strengthened cultural ties.

Recent Development

Quad Alliance

- India is a key member of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), alongside the U.S., Japan, and Australia, aimed at promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Defense Agreements

- Recent defense agreements like COMCASA (Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement) and BECA (Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement) enhance military interoperability.

Future Outlook

- **Continued Collaboration:** As global dynamics shift, both nations are likely to deepen their strategic partnership, focusing on areas such as technology transfer, climate change, and regional security.

- **Balancing Act:** India will continue to navigate its relationships with other powers, including Russia and China, while enhancing ties with the U.S.

What do you think ?

"How do you think the Indian diaspora in the United States has influenced cultural exchange between India and the U.S., and what are some positive or negative impacts of this relationship?"

Readings

- **Foreign Policy Of India** by V.N Khanna and Leslie K Kumar
- Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview by Harsh V. Pant
- **India's Foreign Policy**: **Surviving in a Turbulent World** by Arvind Gupta and Anil Wadhwa.
- The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World by S. Jaishankar, 2020

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Global Grand Challenges

Foundation Team

India-China Relations Since Independence

- India and China have a complex and multifaceted relationship that has evolved significantly since both countries gained independence in the mid-20th century. Their shared history, cultural ties, and geographical proximity have shaped their interactions over the decades.

Tik Tok

Historical Context and Background

Post-Independence Cooperation	Following independence, India and China initially sought to cultivate friendly relations. They shared common aspirations for decolonization and a non-aligned foreign policy.
Tibet Issue and Border Disputes	However, tensions arose over the status of Tibet and border disputes in the Himalayas. The 1950s witnessed a growing divergence in their perspectives.
Escalating Tensions	These disputes escalated further with the Sino-Indian War of 1962, marking a major turning point in the relationship.

The 1962 Sino-Indian War

The War

The 1962 Sino-Indian War was a brief but decisive conflict that resulted in a Chinese victory. It had a profound impact on India and China's relationship, exacerbating tensions and fostering mistrust.

Consequences

The war led to a significant loss of territory for India and further complicated border disputes. It also resulted in a prolonged period of estrangement between the two nations.

Points of Concern
Western side
Ladakh Range, Jammu & Kashmir—Border of about 2,150 km separates J&K from Xinjiang province of China
India shares a boundary of about
4,050 km
with China
The disputed b orders adds up to around
3,290 km
Jammu and Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Uttarakhand
Least controversial
The 625-km boundary along Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
CHINA
Eastern side
Around 1,140 km of disputed boundary along Arunachal Pradesh
INDIA
The Doklam tri-junction of Bhutan-India-China
Arunachal Pradesh
Disputed Borders
Sikkim-China
Ladakh Range, J&K
Arunachal Pradesh-China
Sikkim
Disputed Territories
China claims parts of Arunachal Pradesh
Aksai Chin on Ladakh border

Normalization of Relations in the 1970s-80s

Early Steps

The 1970s saw a gradual normalization of relations, with **1** diplomatic exchanges and economic cooperation resuming. This was driven by a shared interest in regional stability and a desire to move beyond the past.

Strengthening Ties

The 1980s witnessed further progress, with increased trade and cultural exchanges. India and China also explored joint ventures and cooperation in various sectors.

Strategic Partnership

By the end of the 1980s, a new era of strategic partnership began to emerge, with both countries recognizing the potential for mutually beneficial cooperation.

Border Disputes and Tensions in the 1990s- 2000s

Border Disputes Resurface

Despite progress, border disputes continued to pose challenges. The 1990s saw several incidents of tension along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

Escalating Tensions

The 2000s saw renewed tensions, with the rise of China's economic and military power and the emergence of strategic rivalry. The LAC remained a point of contention.

Dialogue and Confidence-Building Measures

India and China engaged in dialogue to resolve their border disputes and implement confidence-building measures to avoid military confrontations.

Kashgar
CHINA
Gilgit Baltistan
AFGHANISTAN
Islamabad
Srinagar
Lahore
Dera Ismail Khan
PAKISTAN
Delhi
Gwadar
INDIA
Karachi

Economic and Trade Relations

Growing Trade and Investment

India and China have witnessed a dramatic increase in trade and investment over the past few decades. China is a major trading partner for India, with bilateral trade reaching significant levels.

Economic Interdependence

The economic interdependence between the two countries has created opportunities for cooperation in various sectors, including infrastructure, manufacturing, and technology.

Challenges

Despite the growth in economic relations, trade imbalances and concerns over Chinese investment in India have emerged as challenges.

Opportunities for Cooperation

There remains significant potential for collaboration in areas such as infrastructure development, clean energy, and technology transfer.

Geopolitical Competition and Strategic Rivalry

Rise of China

China's growing economic and military power has led to concerns about its regional influence and potential challenges to India's security.

India's Concerns

India has been concerned about China's expanding influence in South Asia and its assertive actions in the Indian Ocean region.

Strategic Partnerships

India has sought to counter China's influence by forging strategic partnerships with other countries in the region, such as Japan, the United States, and Australia.

Geopolitical Rivalry

This geopolitical competition has led to strategic rivalry between India and China, with both countries seeking to strengthen their positions in the region.

QUAD
QUAD

What do you think ?

"What do you think right now is current challenges and the way forward ?"

Readings

- **Foreign Policy Of India** by V.N Khanna and Leslie K Kumar
- **The Great Game in the Buddhist Himalayas: India and China's Quest for Strategic Dominance**, by Phunchok Stobdan.
- **The chapter 'China and India: Competition, Co-operation or Conflict?' from Pax Indica: India in the Twenty-First Century World** By Shashi Tharoor.
- Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview by Harsh V. Pant
- **India's Foreign Policy**: **Surviving in a Turbulent World** by Arvind Gupta and Anil Wadhwa.
- The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World by S. Jaishankar, 2020

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Global Grand Challenges
Foundation Team

India's Evolving Foreign Policy

- How has India's foreign policy evolved from it 1947 to its current global role?
- How have India evolved in response to changing geopolitical dynamics?

I. Foundational Philosophy (1947-1960s)

- **Non-Alignment**

India chose not to align with either the Western or Eastern blocs during the Cold War.

Participation in the Bandung Conference (1955) which promoted solidarity among Asian and African nations.

- **Anti-Colonialism**

Support for liberation movements across Africa and Asia.

Support for the African National Congress in South Africa.

II. The Nehruvian Era (1947-1964)

Panchsheel Agreement

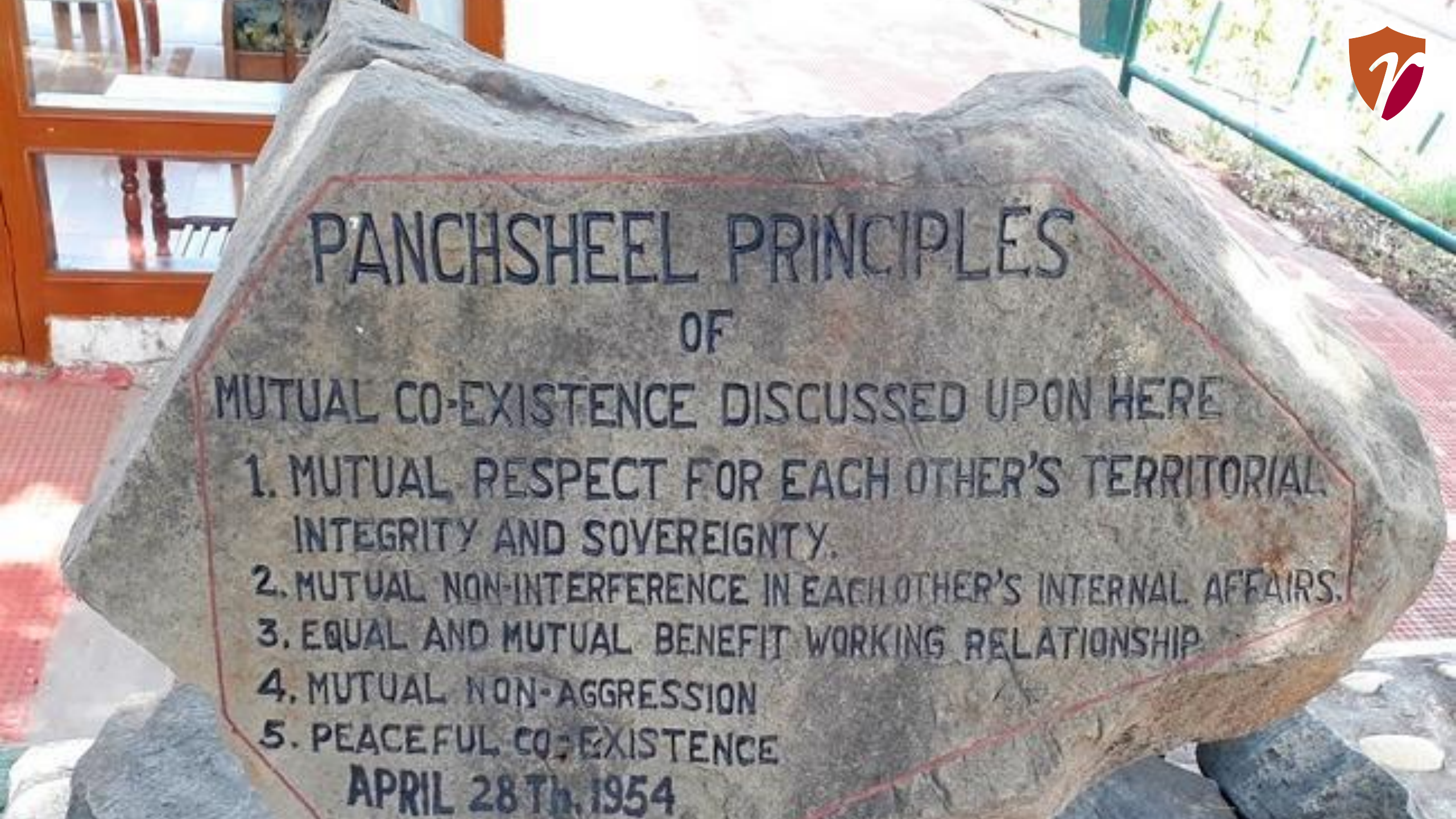
Five principles of peaceful coexistence with China.

Signed in 1954, it emphasized mutual respect and non-aggression.

Focus on Development

Emphasis on economic cooperation with developing nations.

Establishment of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program.


PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES
OF
MUTUAL CO-EXISTENCE DISCUSSED UPON HERE
1. MUTUAL RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY.
2. MUTUAL NON-INTERFERENCE IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
3. EQUAL AND MUTUAL BENEFIT WORKING RELATIONSHIP
4. MUTUAL NON-AGGRESSION
5. PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE
APRIL 28 Th. 1954

III. The Post-Nehru Period (1964-1980s)

- **Strategic Autonomy**

Pursuing an independent foreign policy while maintaining relations with superpowers.

The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.

- **Nuclear Policy**

Development of nuclear capabilities for security.

Smiling Buddha test in 1974, marking India's entry into the nuclear club.

IV. Economic Liberalization and Global Engagement (1990s)

- Economic Reforms

Opening up the economy to foreign investment.

Liberalization policies initiated in 1991 leading to increased global trade relations.

- Look East Policy

Strengthening ties with Southeast Asian nations.

Establishment of ASEAN-India relations in 1992.

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INDIAN EXPRESS

Madras: Thursday, July 25, 1991

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UNION BUDGET 1991-92

7,719-CR DEFICIT IN UNION BUDGET

Taxation effort to net 2,005 cr.

Foreign investment liberalised

Petrol, LPG, aviation fuel to cost 20% more

10% cut in kerosene for non-industrial use

20% disinvestment in select PSUs

Sugar subsidies abolished, food subsidies stepped up

Finance Minister Dr Manmohan Singh entering Parliament with the budget papers on Wednesday. *Express*

Refrigerator, colour TV prices to go up

No change in IT, wealth tax

Express News Service

NEW DELHI, July 24 — A sharp increase in the prices of sugar, cooking gas, petrol and fertilisers, hike in excise levies on luxury goods, motor cars and cigarettes and an increase in corporation tax by five per cent are some of the highlights of the Union Budget presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, on Wednesday.

In spite of the hike in the prices of several commodities and various taxes, the Finance Minister has been able to mobilise only Rs 2,647 crores in the current year, leaving an uncovered deficit of Rs 7,719 crores.

Commodities and goods that have become costlier following the Union Budget include refrigerators, air-conditioners, motor cars, audio and video cassette tapes, colour TV sets, picture tubes, VCRs and VCPs.

The Finance Minister, in his maiden budget has left untouched personal income tax and wealth tax while raising the corporation tax from 45 per cent to 45 per cent for widely held companies and from 45 per cent to 50 per cent for closely held companies. The existing surcharge of 15 per cent for corporation tax has been retained.

Obviously trying to be popular in approach, the Finance Minister has lowered the price of kerosene by ten per cent for the non-industrial use. This has been done in keeping with the promises made by the Congress-I.

To cover up its adverse impact, on the other hand, the Finance Minister has made petrol and aviation turbine fuel as also domestic LPG costlier by 20 per cent. This will have two-fold effect on the economy. While the price escalation would be detrimental to users of cars and other classes of private transport, it would yield additional revenue to the exchequer.

The Finance Minister also announced the abolition of sugar subsidy while stepping up food subsidies. Farmers would be compensated for the increased fertiliser prices through higher procurement prices for their produce.

By extending the present special excise duty of five per cent of basic excise duty, the Finance Minister has offered an across-the-board hike of almost all items, of mass consumption to net Rs 3,800 crores. Strictly speaking, he has left out tea, coffee, sugar, kerosene, matches and vanaspati from this.

The Finance Minister has also offered a package to the tax evaders to give them another chance to disclose voluntarily their unaccounted wealth. The NRIs also stand to benefit from the budget proposals. They have been offered new areas of investment.

The budget carries a clear impact of IMF conditionalities which is evident in the abolition of sugar subsidy, reduction in export subsidies, the Finance Minister has removed all restrictions on interest rates for debentures, both convertible and non-convertible floated in the capital market. Term lending institutions will be free to charge interest rate in accordance with their perception of credit worthiness of the borrower.

Agencies add:

Defending the rise in the price of petroleum products, Dr. Singh said the decision would help to reverse the growth in consumption of petroleum products.

Budgetary deficit is estimated at Rs. 7,719 crores. Revenue deficit will be at Rs. 13,854 crores and fiscal deficit Rs. 10,707 crores. Net gain is Rs. 2,005 crores.

Direct taxes to yield Rs. 2,139 crores, of this Rs. 97 crores will accrue to states.

Sugar subsidy scrapped: The Finance Minister announced capping up of food subsidies in the current year to Rs. 2,809 crores and abolition of sugar subsidy, saving Rs. 3[illegible] crores.

Provision for food subsidies was Rs. 1,800 crores in the interim budget and Rs. 2,650 crores in the revised estimates for 1990-91.

The sugar subsidy which was costing the exchequer about Rs. 350 crore per annum was an alternative which crept into the system from January 1990 when the increase in levy price paid to the producer was not matched by a simultaneous increase in the issue price for consumers in the public distribution system.

Small quantities of sugar are made available mostly in metropolises and urban areas under the public distribution system at Rs. 3.25 per kg. Most people pay in the market around Rs. 10 per kg.

The government has, therefore, decided that the sugar subsidy should be abolished forthwith. Consequently, the issue price of sugar under the PDS would be increased by 85 paise per kg to Rs. 6.10 per kg with effect from this evening.

Steps to NRIs: Government would make available new avenues to Non-Resident Indians for investment on a non-repatriation basis, including housing, infrastructure and real estate development.

A comprehensive review of policies and procedures hearing on NRI investments shall be carried out and further relaxations made in order to remove all procedural difficulties and impediments to the setting up of industrial and other ventures by NRIs.

Highlights

- Government to disinvest upto 20 per cent in selected public sector undertakings.
- Defence budget placed at Rs. 36,750 crores as against the 1990-91 budget figure of Rs. 15,750 crores.
- Chief Commissioner of Non-Resident Indians established to facilitate interaction with the Central Government.
- Government to establish a corporation for the welfare of backward classes.
- Government will establish a [illegible] fund with [illegible]
- [illegible] programme for the care of children of families affected by economic crisis, with significant contribution from the Central Government proposed.
- Plan outlay for the rural development ministry stepped up from Rs. 3,115 crores last year to Rs. 3,508 crores this year.
- Provision for rural water supply schemes is being stepped up to Rs. 258 crores.
- Budget deficit is estimated at Rs. 9,724 crores at current rates of taxation.
- Total expenditure in 1991-92 is Rs. 1,23,422 crores of which Rs. 79,697 crores is non-plan expenditure and Rs. 33,725 crores plan expenditure.
- Gross tax revenues at existing rates of taxation estimated at Rs. 66,218 crores in the current financial year.
- States' share of taxes is placed at Rs. 15,643 crores against Rs. 14,355 crores in the previous year.

Cheaper

- Price of kerosene for non-industrial use to be reduced by ten per cent. This means a 30 per cent roll-back in relation to increase in price this came into effect on October 15 last.
- Maximum rate of custom duty reduced to 250 per cent.
- Excise duty on two-wheelers reduced from 35 per cent to 15 per cent in case of 50 to 70 cc vehicles.
- Import duty on machines and spare parts reduced by five per cent.
- Full exemption of customs duty [illegible]
- Tea, coffee and vanaspati given exemption from special excise duty.
- Exemption of excise duty to higher voltage bulbs.
- No excise duty on cycles.
- Foreign-effected shoulder exempted from excise duty.
- Second newsprint exempted from import duty. This and two other concessions relating to price to result in loss of Rs. nine crores.
- Import duty on wastepaper to be rolled back to December 15, 1990.

Costlier

- Prices of petrol, LPG, aviation turbine fuel being raised by 20 per cent.
- Prices of other petroleum products, including diesel and kerosene, for non-industrial use would be raised by ten per cent.
- Price of sugar under public distribution system will be increased by 85 paise per kg to Rs. 6.10 per kg.
- Fertiliser prices raised and farmers to be compensated with increased procurement prices.
- Refrigerators to cost Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 more.
- Excise duty on pan masala to be increased by Rs. five and Rs. ten per kg depending on quality.
- Excise duty on outdoors raised by Rs. 150 per tonne.
- Excise duty on air-conditioners to be increased.
- Increase in excise duty on low-[illegible] go up by Rs 500 to Rs 750, black and white TV exempted.
- Excise duty on VHS type VCRs and VCPs to be increased by Rs 400 and Rs 250 respectively.
- On other types of VCRs and VCPs the increase to be from 25 to 30 per cent.
- Duties on non-filter cigarettes raised by Rs. ten to Rs. 25 per thousand cigarettes, depending on length, increase between Rs. 35 and Rs. 125 in case of filter cigarettes, with those exceeding 85 mm attracting the ceiling rates.
- Excise duty on hand-made branded bidis, other than paper-rolled bidis, raised to Rs. 4.50 per thousand from Rs. 3.75. Duty of Rs. ten per thousand on paper rolled bidis.

Tax proposals

- Corporate tax rate raised from 40 per cent to 45 per cent.
- No change in wealth tax.
- No change in personal income tax.
- One more opportunity [illegible]
- Tax concession for export of processed foods.
- Tax concession for software exports.
- Deduction to Africa Fund entitled to 100 per cent tax deduction.

BICP to be

V. 21st Century Foreign Policy (2000s-Present)

- Act East Policy

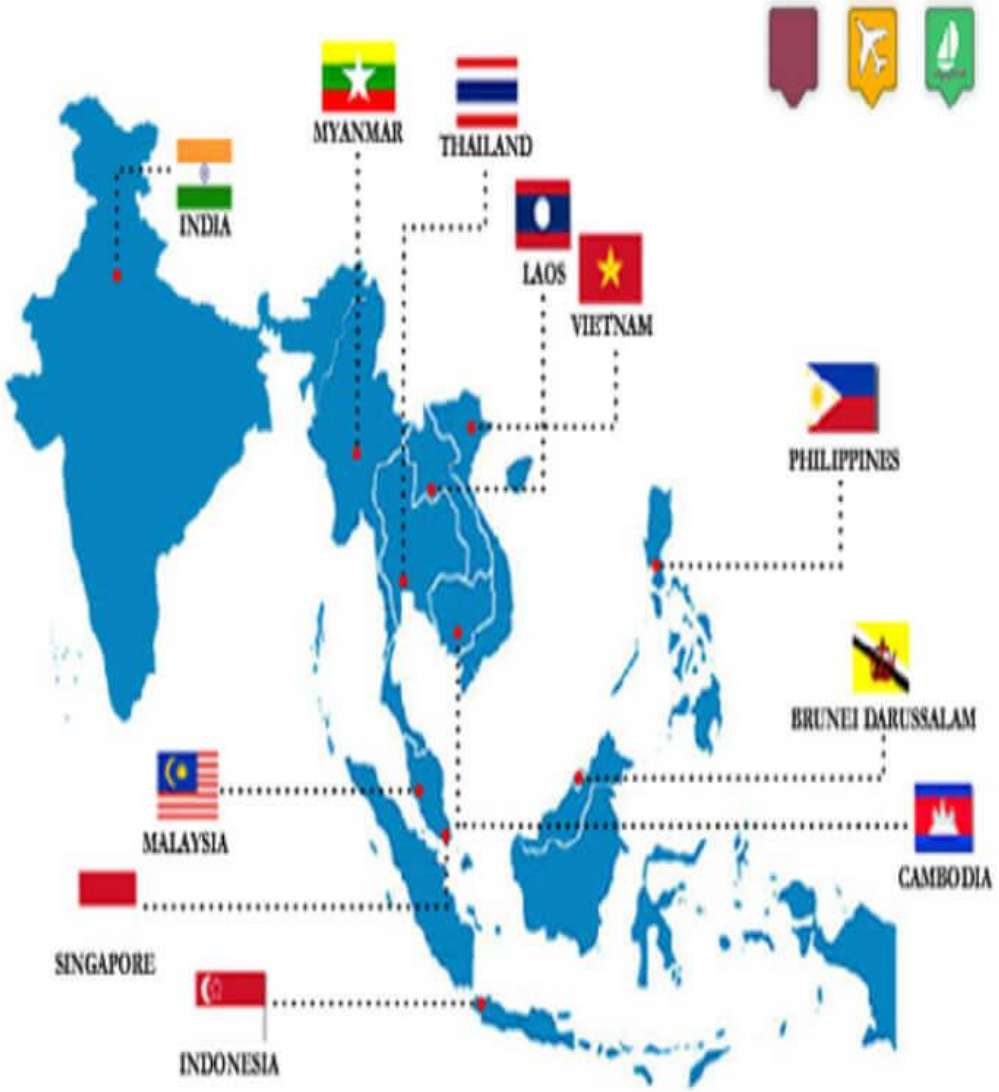
- Enhanced engagement with East Asia and beyond.
- Strengthening ties with Japan, Australia, and ASEAN nations.

- Counter-Terrorism and Security

- Focus on combating terrorism and enhancing regional security.
- Participation in the Quad alliance (with the U.S., Japan, and Australia).

- Climate Change and Sustainable Development

- Commitment to international climate agreements.
- Active participation in the Paris Agreement (2015) and initiatives like the International Solar Alliance.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MALAYSIA
CAMBODIA
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA

VI. Soft Power Diplomacy

- **Vaccine Diplomacy:**

India emerged as a major supplier of vaccines during the pandemic, leveraging its pharmaceutical capabilities.

The country exported millions of doses to various nations, especially in South Asia, Africa, and Latin America, reinforcing its position as a responsible global player.

Initiatives like the "Vaccine Maitri" program showcased India's commitment to global health and solidarity.

- **Increased Global Leadership:**

India’s proactive approach during COVID-19 positioned it as a leader among developing nations. Its efforts in vaccine distribution and health diplomacy were recognized globally, enhancing its soft power.

India's call for reforms in international institutions to better respond to global crises gained traction.

Jair M. Bolsonaro
@jairbolsonaro

- Namaskar, Primeiro Ministro @narendramodi

- O Brasil sente-se honrado em ter um grande parceiro para superar um obstáculo global. Obrigado por nos auxiliar com as exportações de vacinas da Índia para o Brasil.

- Dhanyavaad! धनयवाद

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VI. Current Challenges and Directions

- **Border Disputes**

Ongoing tensions with neighboring countries.

Sino-Indian border tensions, particularly in Ladakh.

- **Geopolitical Dynamics**

Navigating relationships with major powers like the U.S., China, and Russia.

Balancing relations amid U.S.-China rivalry while maintaining strategic autonomy.

Bangladesh Crisis

STOP VIOLENCE
Why Everyti
Minority
SAVE HINDU
We want to be a Part of
Politics. Not a Pawn of Politics
HINDUS HAVE R4 TO LIVE
BANGLADES
বাংলাদেশ
কারো বাপের
না
বাংলাদেশ
সবার

What do you think ?

- How do you see India’s foreign policy has evolved significantly from its non-aligned roots to a more assertive global presence today, characterized by strategic partnerships, economic diplomacy, and a focus on security challenges?

Readings

- **Foreign Policy Of India** by V.N Khanna and Leslie K Kumar
- Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview by Harsh V. Pant
- **India's Foreign Policy**: **Surviving in a Turbulent World** by Arvind Gupta and Anil Wadhwa.
- The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World by S. Jaishankar, 2020