

International Relations -> Post 1st world war discipline, need for States to come together.

Foreign Policy -> set of principles, decisions & means adopted by a nation for securing its national interest.

Idealistic Foreign Policy -> Wilson's 14 points; morality a means for ideal world

"War is continuation of policy by other means" ~ Carl V Clausewitz

Realistic Foreign Policy -> politics a struggle for power; maximisation of national interest; injected pragmatism.

"Nations do not have permanent friends & enemies, only permanent interests" ~ Henry J Palmerston

Diplomacy -> subset of foreign policy.



Elements of foreign policy -

- ☑ Territory's size
- ☑ Geographical factors
- ☑ Level and nature of economic development
- ☑ Cultural & historical factors
- ☑ Social structure
- ☑ Government structure
- ☑ Internal situation
- ☑ Leaders' personality

- ❑ Political accountability
- ❑ Ideology
- ❑ Diplomacy
- ❑ International power structure
- ❑ Public opinion
- ❑ Technology
- ❑ Alliances & treaties

Objectives & principles of foreign policy

- ❑ Panchsheel to Panchamrit
- ❑ Non alignment
- ❑ Resisting colonialism, imperialism & racism
- ❑ Peaceful settlement of international disputes
- ❑ Support to UN for a just & equal world order
- ❑ Opposed to export of ideology
- ❑ No unilateral sanctions
- ❑ Constructive engagement over aggression
- ❑ Neighbourhood first -> Look East policy to Act East policy
- ❑ Addressing Climate change
- ❑ No first use nuclear doctrine
- ❑ Global governance reforms

Six phases of foreign policy

- ❑ Era of optimistic non-alignment (1947-62)
- ❑ Era of realism & recovery (1962-71)
- ❑ Greater Indian regional assertion (1971-91)
- ❑ Uni polar world order (1991-99)
- ❑ India a balancing power (2000-2013)
- ❑ Era of energetic engagement (2014 - till now)

India's foreign policy is currently working in five arches -

- ❑ More realism
- ❑ Diplomacy guided by economic factors
- ❑ Managing complexities & opportunities of a multi polar world order
- ❑ Taking calculated risks
- ❑ Foreign policy set against global contradictions.

Diplomatic immunity

India's position as the world's biggest vaccine maker is likely to help it in assisting friendly nations with Covid-19 vaccinations.

THE STRATEGIES

- Free distribution to immediate neighbours such as Bangladesh, Afghanistan and other Saarc nations
- Heavily subsidised supplies as part of India's international commitments for equitable distribution
- Striking market price purchase deals with countries, with supply guarantees
- Approach nations for trials of Indian vaccines candidates
- Approach nations for co-production of Indian vaccines once approved

CONDITIONS APPLY

Any platform India sets up for the supply of vaccines has to respect licensing agreements that will decide where the vaccine can and cannot be sold

HOW THINGS STAND

Three vaccines being tested among people in India, two of these are indigenous and the third is the global front runner from UK's Oxford-AstraZeneca candidate

A committee is working on a roadmap for procuring, supplying and administering the vaccine among people. An emergency authorisation has not been ruled out for any shot that seems promising

Vaccine diplomacy /vaccine maitri -> branch of global health diplomacy where nation develops/delivers vaccines to strength its ties.

Benefits -> earns goodwill; neighbourhood first; counters China; emergence of India as global supply centre; boost to domestic pharma manufacturing; revival of economy; checks vaccine nationalism.

Demerits -> couldn't leverage strength to ramp up hospitals, oxygen production, pharma supplies; no proper estimation was seen initially; sending out wrong message (PM's speech at Davos forum on 29th January 2021 - "India defeated corona" later in Parliament).

Paradiplomacy -> John Kincaid proposed it in 1990

- ❑ State diplomacy/Regional diplomacy/ Continent diplomacy /Subnational diplomacy
- ❑ Open coastal cities by Deng Xiaoping
- ❑ Vibrant Gujarat summit by CM Modi
- ❑ Tripura set up border haats along India-Bangladesh border
- ❑ MoEA has states division to keep in touch with states & help them in ties with other countries
- ❑ Problem - states might speak in different voice from Centre

Climate diplomacy -> using diplomacy to support ambition & functioning of international climate change regime & attenuate negative impacts of climate change.

- ❑ COP-26 PM Modi announced India will achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2070
- ❑ ISA IN 2015

- ❑ INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) -
>reducing emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35 %by 2030 from 2005 levels
- ❑ Additional carbon sink of 2.5-3%

Space diplomacy -> use of space to advance national interest

- ❑ South Asian satellite - neighbourhood 1st
- ❑ Boost to soft power
- ❑ Checks China
- ❑ New area of cooperation
- ❑ Issues -> weaponisation of space; resource misuse; no legal agreement like NPT

SPACE DIPLOMACY

5 large ground stations, one each in Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka. To be equipped with 7.5m antennas

500 VSAT terminals, 100 each in the 5 countries; Bhutan will get 35 ROTs in addition

₹5-6cr

Cost of implementation of the project, at an estimated ₹5 cr in each country

➤ Maldives to get 1 disaster management alert system in 100 of its 200 islands