

**GIS SCORE**

Test - 05

*V. good*  
*On response in structure of the answer*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

*D-17*

Name - SHUBHEKHA KUMAR

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 2/9/12

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS

## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- (b) Role of Indian diaspora In Foreign Policy making.
- (c) India's Palestine Policy.
- (d) The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
- (e) Crisis of Political Geography of Dhokhlam

The economic diplomacy of India in the 21st century revolves around five key goals : →

- To secure market access for its goods & services
- ensure global labor mobility
- develop physical connectivity to ensure energy and resource security ;
- Prevent restrictions on free flow of data
- Access to technology and knowledge for Indian industry.

With the largest single cohort of young people in the world, which is both a resource and a challenge, India finds itself at a crucial juncture in its growth trajectory. Since the liberalisation economic diplomacy in India has

Remarks

received greater emphasis since the liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1991.

The Indo-US nuclear deal, Asia Africa growth Corridor with Japan and preferential trade agreement with several strategic nations are perfect examples of India's change economic diplomacy. India's engagement with China on economic front and India's skirmish with US in WTO over issues of domestic content requirement are examples which has complex dimensions in economic diplomacy.

India is working on economic diplomacy in the realm of its national interest and amid challenges of lack of engagement with business, diaspora, energy needs, India's economic diplomacy is still in its nascent stage and still have miles to travel.

Write in more structured way —

Remarks - Classification on the basis of regional and Global politics.

- Region wise - East Asia, West Asia, S. Asia etc
- Africa etc
- India's role in International cooperation
- UN, WTO, IMF, WB, ADB, NDB etc

(b) Role of Indian diaspora in foreign policy making →

According to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, India has the largest diaspora population in the world over 15.6 million.

The linkages between Indian foreign policy and Diaspora policy, has also had many positive and negative implications for India. In Indian foreign policy making, the extensive Indian diaspora has brought into sharp focus the issues raised/faced by them. The theme of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2017 was refined engagement with Indian diaspora.

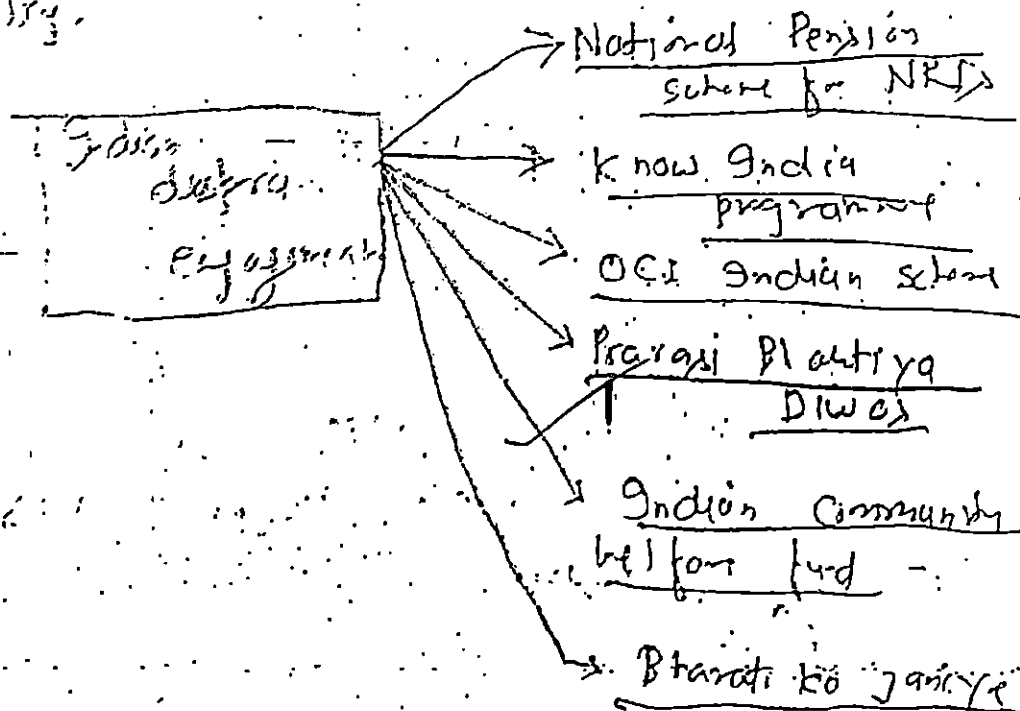
Now the only thing relevant is whether a person is Indian or not to get help from government. Moreover the merger of Person of Indian origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) is a step further.

Remarks

The foreign policy change was evident in the merger of ministry of overseas affairs and ministry of external affairs.

Since 11/9, starting from Kuwait, airlift - India has been engaged in major evacuation of Indians from conflict zones, this highlights being the green china.

Indian diaspora engagement has been done on several fronts still India needs a consistent mass evacuation policy.



5

Remarks

① India's Palestine Policy

India's - Palestinian policy have been largely influenced by the independence struggle against British colonialism.

After India achieved its independence in 1947, the country has moved to support Palestinian self-determination following the partition of British India. In the light of a religious partition between India and Pakistan, the impulse to boost ties with Muslim states around the world was a further tie to India's support for the Palestinian cause.

However, India's Israel ties is a major determinant in India's Palestinian policy and according to an opinion conducted by Israeli foreign policy ministry, India is the most pro-Israel country in the world, following by US which is a ~~step~~ setback in Palestinian relations. India's recognised Palestine

Remarks

Recently, former Indian President K. R. Narayanan visited Palestine and reiterated that India's demand stands firm in its principled support to the Palestinian cause. And India has always favoured a negotiated solution resulting in a sovereign, independent, viable

and a united state of Palestine with east Jerusalem as its capital living with recognised and secure borders side by side with Israel.

This view has been strengthened by India's refusal to shift its Israel embassy from Tel Aviv.

And Prime Minister Modi's Israel visit state minutes.

Include - Recent Postage Declaration (as per Govt)  
 - 'Two state solution' theory  
 - India's interest in shift

Remarks

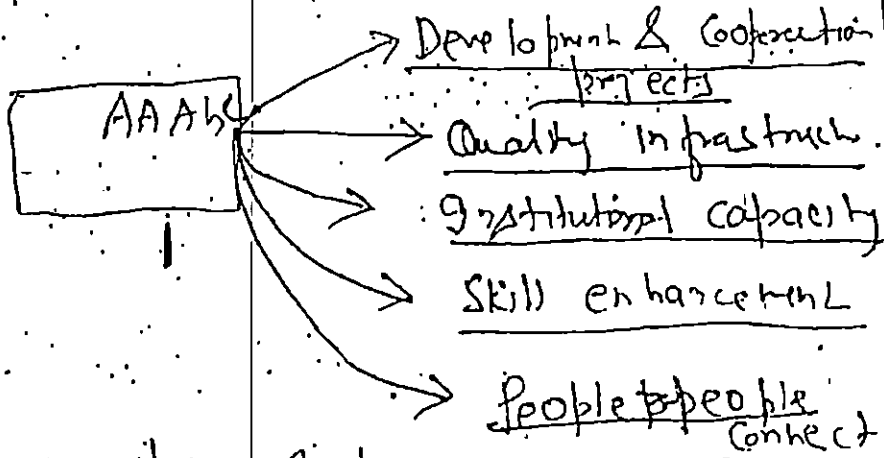


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1 (d) Asia Africa Growth Corridor

The Asia Africa growth corridor highlights the growing importance of Africa in India's foreign policy and also signals India's willingness to partner with like minded countries such as Japan in this region.

India in May 2017 launched a vision document for Asia Africa growth Corridor at the African development bank meeting in Luhrat.



It aims for Indo - Japanese collaboration to develop quality infrastructure in Africa - Complemented

Remarks

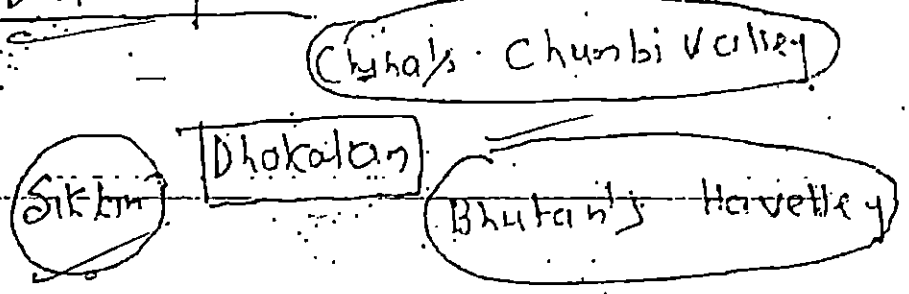
by digital connectivity which would undertake the creation of the idea of creating free trade zones in regions. It will give priority to development projects in health and pharmaceuticals, agriculture and agro processing, disaster management and skill enhancement.

Be more specific. Discuss the four key areas has not stage and acknowledged. However, it is still in its key areas has not stage and much commitment.

and dedication is the need of the hour.

(4)

(e) Crisis of political geography of Dhokalam →



Dhokalam is an area with a plateau and a valley lying between China's Chumbi valley, Bhutan's Haivelly and Indian state of Sikkim in west.

Remarks

It has been depicted as part of Bhutan in the Bhutanese maps since 1961, but also claimed by China. To date the dispute has not been resolved even after 24 rounds of border negotiations between Bhutan and China.

Bhutan claims that the inboundary point lies at a location known as Batang La, some four kms north of the Doka La pass where the stand off between Indian and Chinese troops is ongoing.

China meanwhile claims the inboundary point at Mount Gimpochi a point 2.5 km south of Doka La pass.

Mount Gimpochi is a strategic point and Indians have to the Alliguan

Corridor or Chicken's neck. China want to get as close as the

Siliguri corridor to cut northeast part of India. India is

Remarks

bound to act as a security guarantor of Bhutan according to 2002 friendship treaty as well as have to work for its security dilemma.

At international arena the Indian stand has been praised as matured and responsible and the issue still remains contested with claims and counter claims from both sides.

(S2)

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Teesta water issue is a major irritant in India-Bangladesh relationship. Examine. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) India-Afghanistan growing defence relations are witnessing after initial road block a major shift in India's policy to Afghanistan. Discuss India-Afghanistan relation in context of recent visit of Afghanistan president to India. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) UN through out its journey has been accused of maintain power equations of cold war, only reforms can save its 'greater credibility and legitimacy' Examine the statement in the light of different proposed models of reforms. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

2(a) Teesta is a 315 km long transboundary river which flows through states of Sikkim and West Bengal before discharging into Bay of Bengal through Bangladesh. The river water sharing agreement has marred the relation between two countries. In 1983, an ad hoc water sharing agreement was reached between India and Bangladesh which allocates 39% to India and 36% to Bangladesh.

However, Bangladesh wants equal share of water, especially during the Dec - May lean season. A new bilateral treaty was signed in 2013.

Remarks

In 2013 during Hon. PM's visit for equal allocation of Teesta river, but the last minute refusal by West Bengal government put the deal into trouble. It has been claimed that Bangladesh has higher per capita water availability and after construction of Teesta barrage in 1998 by Bangladesh, farmers there are taking three crops a year.

In the recent visit of Sheikh Hasina in 2017 April, she said that she can wait with patience for signing it.

In recent times, there have been quite a few similarities between the countries which has seen the finalisation of land boundary agreement, agreement on rail and road connectivity and can be used to carry through Teesta deal given the water is a state issue and West Bengal.

7/2

Remarks Mention in part the strategic importance of Bangladesh for India in domestic as well as international security structure

apprehensions of lossy irrigation potential in north bengal region because of the heavy needs to be addressed before taking any step.

2(b) Recently in the inauguration ceremony of salma (Indo <sup>handsh</sup> Afghanistan) dam in 2016, PM Narendra Modi offered 1 billion dollar package for capacity building in spheres such as education, health, agriculture and skill development. India is the top most regional donor of Afghanistan having spent 2 billion in reconstruction efforts since 2001.

In his visit in April 2017, Afghan president Ashraf Ghani has signalled more deeper Indo Afghan ties with

Remarks

an explicit signal to Pakistan to open up its trade access for Afghan trucks all the way to Indian check posts at Wagah/Attari border, he is doing more than talking on economic connectivity. In his visit, Khan and Modi agreed that terrorism presented the ~~single~~ biggest threat to peace, stability and progress in the region and beyond. Both leaders have also reaffirmed their resolve to counter-  
-terrorism and strengthen security and  
-defence cooperation as envisaged in India - Afghanistan strategic partnership agreement signed in 2011. Afghanistan has been demanding increased defence supplies including lethal weapons from India, which for the first time gave four Mi-25 attack helicopters last year.

Remarks



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On his visit, Ghani has more than once expressed his desire to see Afghanistan develop as an energy and commercial hub linking ~~South~~ and Central Asia and the Gulf region. India Li. Commission is Afghanistan has also been reflected in recently concluded ~~Heads of Asia Conference~~. Hence the Afghan president has reiterated its stand on friendship with India which has the highest approval rating among Afghan people as per ~~opinion polls~~.

7

2(c) One of the most outstanding and explicit success that UN holds it in basket is the prevention of third world war. However, many a times, it has been accused of maintaining power equations of cold war and representation in united nation of developing countries remain a bone of contention. It has failed to prevent many conflicts and

Remarks

The world in its years of existence.  
 Role of elite countries - The five permanent members of UNSC, all nuclear powers, have created an exclusive club and do not have true representation. They have used their veto in several instances to ensure that international happenings are pursuing their national interests.

Democratic character of UN - Critics object to the idea that UN is a democratic organization saying that it represents the interests of governments of the countries who form it and not necessarily the individuals within those countries.

The top five permanent members of UN security council are also five of the top seven largest exporting countries in the world.  
 The UN in its present form failed

Remarks

to check several instances of global crisis. Rwanda genocide, rise of radical terrorism, increased inequality and north-south divide to name a few.

UN at present is facing a major crisis of credibility and legitimacy. Not only it is repeatedly stuck in impasse over almost every security crisis but also has become a diplomatic battleground between USA on one side and Russia and China on the other.

Proposed reform models

→ Security Council reform - The G4 nations, Unity for consensus groups and Kofi Annan formula of inclusion and expansion of UNSC is under consideration since 2005 and still to be adopted. Annan formula is highlighted.

Remarks

Three different proposals with number of permanent & non permanent members of UNSC.

→ Because Economic and social council has failed to perform, suggestion has been made to replace it by creation of economic security council.

→ Creation of United nations parliament assembly

→ Creation of united nation environmental organisation to be modelled on world health organisation.

→ It has been proposed to place all UN development agencies and specialised programmes under united nation development group.

Since the 1990s, there has been many call for reform of the united nations. However, there is a little clarity or consensus about what might mean it in practice.

Remarks

Good  
10

3. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss trajectory of India-US defense Relations in context of changing Geo-political order of Globe in general and Asia-Pacific in particular. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) India's engagement with SCO is reflection of importance of Central Asian states in India's geo strategic Calculus. Discuss India-Central Asia relations with Special reference to Indian Prime Ministers visit to Central Asian States. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(c) What are the major objectives/dimensions of India's Indian Ocean policy and how have the recent visits by PM to our ocean neighbours helped India in achieving them. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

3(a) According to Halliburton's annual world affairs survey, India is perceived by American as 6th favourite nation in the world.

US-India military relations derive from a common belief in freedom, democracy and the rule of law and seek to advance shared security interests.

India US defense agreement already concluded

General security of military information agreement

Logistics Exchange memorandum agreements

Remarks

The two <sup>other</sup> agreements of Communications and Information Security (CISMA) and Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement (BECA) has been under draft stage.

Harsh V. Pant, professor of International relation at King's College London highlights the importance of India to US strategic planning. He says India is key to the US ability to create a stable balance of power in the larger Indo Pacific and at a time of resource constraints, it needs partners like India to shore up its staggering credibility in the region in face of Chinese onslaught.

However, India is working in the domain of strategic autonomy in the realm of its own

Remarks

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national interests. In March 2016, India has rejected a proposal of USA to join naval patrols in South China sea along side Japan and Australia.

Hence, though India is committed for its role in geopolitical scenario exists today. India US ties are complementary to each other.

Needs more analysis with spl. reference to defence in Asia and APR

3(b) India's engagement with SCO

Recently, India and Pakistan have been included in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) which was created in 2001 by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

In order to maximise their geopolitical advantage and also to ensure that their national interests are safeguarded, the central

Remarks

Asian countries have engaged with the rest of the world through a variety of channels and institutions. In this regard, India becoming member of SCO is considered to be a step forward.

India has traditionally attached great importance to its relations with central Asia. However, the key constraint India faces is the lack of direct access to central Asia. India has also been very slow in realizing the potential of strategic chahbar port in Iran for its access to central Asian states.

By paying official visits to five central Asian countries and Russia, Indian prime minister has surpassed his predecessors and put Eurasia firmly in India's zone of interest.

Remarks





Mr. Singh's visit, India PM has asserted that we have common interests, our issues are common and our heritage are common. He has called for the issues of terrorism, narcotics and arms smuggling to be addressed with determination. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are endowed with enormous hydrocarbon reserves. Two of these countries - Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are Caspian littoral thereby promising to open the door to other energy rich Caspian states.

Hence, there is a vast scope of ~~forming~~ bilateral ties in all the ~~points~~ and recent visit is certainly a way forward.

Remarks

100  
9.5

3 (c) India's Indian ocean policy

The <sup>evolutionary</sup> ~~implications~~ <sup>implications</sup> in the Indian ocean region have implication not only for the littoral states but for the entire Asia Pacific region. Though the Indian Ocean runs some of the busiest sea lanes globally, as oil and natural resources transit from west to east. By virtue of its size, geographic location as well as economic and military potential, India is expected to play a leading role in keeping the sea lanes of communication through the Indian ocean safe for international trade and commerce.

The growing might of China and its outreach to IOR nations is a cause of concern. China through its bourgeois effects are working to keep its tooth all the littoral states.

Remarks

Indian PM Narendra Modi recently undertook a five day tour of three Indian Ocean countries, displaying an active foreign policy intent after a period of prolonged drift. His ports of call Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka are located strategically in the Indian Ocean region.

For peace and progress in the region it is important that Indian Ocean remains a zone of peace.

Should the tranquility of the sea waters in the region be disturbed, the ripple effects would be felt by nations further west in the Pacific.

Prime Minister's visit has sent an audible message to IOR nations that India is ready to discharge its own responsibilities in the area positively. There are problems to

Remarks

address including piracy and conflicting interpretations of exclusive economic zones, which needs to be resolved within the ambit of international law and by resource to dialogue.

Gifting a helicopter to Seychelles and agreement to develop Anson Pt. Island in Seychelles, extending 500 million dollar line of credit to Mauritius and visa for arrival in Sri Lanka with 1.5 billion USD. currency steps are the initiatives in the right direction.

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Remarks

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Part II

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- (a) Qatar Crisis and India
- (b) Continuity and change in Indian Foreign Policy
- (c) South Asia Sub-regional economic cooperation and India
- (d) NAM 2.0 as a Framework of Foreign Policy
- (e) ACT EAST

5 (a) Qatar crisis and India

On the allegation of embracing various terrorist groups and sectarian groups aimed at destabilising the region which these groups include the Muslim brotherhood, Al-Qaeda, ISIS and some other groups. Supported by Iran, four Arab countries - Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Egypt have severed all diplomatic, political and economic links with Qatar.

Qatar have denied the allegations, saying that it has assisted the United States in the war of terror.

All the major regional and

Remarks

global power like Russia, Turkey, Iran, France and Germany have supported an early and peaceful resolution of the dispute.

These developments are likely to have significant implications for India given that its citizens make up the

largest expatriate group in the region. India is third largest gas exporter from Qatar. Qatar is largest supplier of LNG to India. Any

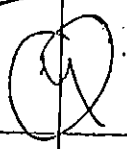
confrontation or uncertainty in Qatar or wider Gulf region can have serious adverse implications for India.

Beyond a point India cannot stay aloof and have to get more vigorously engaged with reality of developments in this critical region.

5(b) Continuity and change in Indian foreign policy

The nation's foreign policy aims at the realisation of national interest and

Discusses it in reference to India's west Gulf countries - India's interest in the Gulf countries - India's role in the crisis



Remarks

the national interest keep changing  
 in view of peace and security with  
 the tools of self help doctrine.  
 In this regard, continuity  
 in foreign policy reflects the foresight-  
 -edness and the vision of foreign  
 policy makers. Similarly, change is also  
 an important aspects of foreign policy  
 from protectionist approach since independence  
 and higher degree of idealism we have  
 noticed a paradigm shift towards  
 greater realism in India's foreign  
 policy which now aims to be a  
 greater military and economic might  
 and strives for greater role in Indian  
 arena. However, India's foreign policy  
 still have certain core characteristics  
 like Panchsheel, NAM, solidarity with  
 third world countries, establishment of  
 a just world order, support to UN  
 etc. India's stance is now for

Remarks

most strategic autonomy and global doctrine towards smaller neighbors and Act east policy are some of the recent changes in India's foreign policy.

Q no 5  
6

Hence, there is a remarkable continuity as well as pragmatism in our foreign policy to suit long and short term national interests.

5 (c) South Asia Sub regional economic Cooperation and India →

South Asia is one of the least economically integrated regions in the world and has much to gain from developing and expanding regional transport networks and energy links.

In this background, South Asia sub regional economic cooperation programme set up in 2001 bring together Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka in a project based partnership to promote

Remarks



regional prosperity by improving cross border connectivity, boosting trade among member countries and strengthening regional economic cooperation. Since 2001, SAARC countries have implemented 46 regional projects worth over 9 billion under the Secretariat of Asia Development bank in Asia. This project based partnership is particularly a boost to India's north east connectivity and resource access to neighboring countries. Moreover, it will help boost India's image as a leader in south Asia and will bring people in the region closer. Hence, SAARC can ensure that 21st century is truly an Asian century.

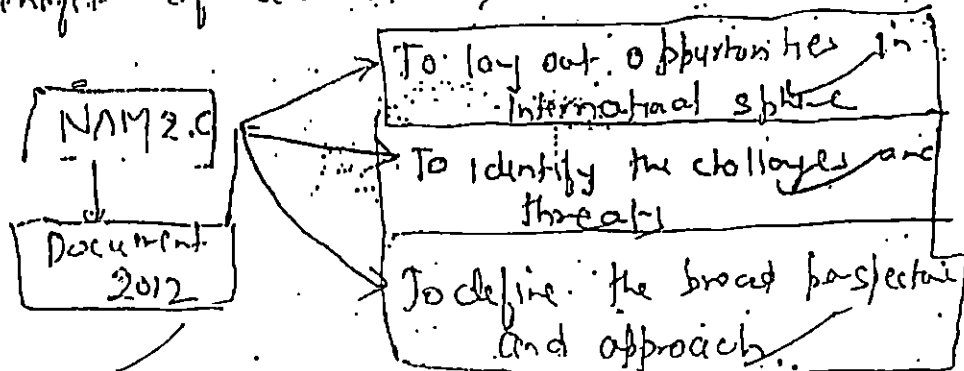
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5(d) NAM 2.0 as a framework of foreign policy →

NAM 2.0 is an attempt to identify the basic principles that should guide India's foreign and strategic policy over the coming decades. India's own development will depend decisively on how effectively we

Remarks

manage our global opportunities in order to maximise our choices - thereby enlarging our domestic options to the benefit of all Indians.



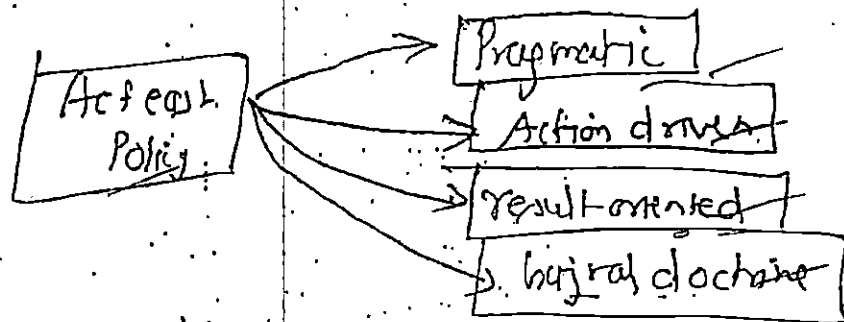
India's enhanced economic and security capabilities enable it to influence external events and outcomes in a widening orbit as compared to the cold war years. India's reluctance to sign TPA and backing up by other developing countries in WTO is a perfect example.

In Indian context, conditions are favourable and a window of opportunity to drive India's emergence as a front ranking power, a master

Remarks

of its own destiny to make the world a better and a safer place to live in.

5(e). The act east policy is the successor and revamped version of look east policy which was launched in 1992 by the then PM Narasimha Rao. It is focussed on strengthening ties between India and the ASEAN countries.



It is an effort to cultivate extensive economic and strategic relations with the nations of Southeast Asia in order to bolster its standing as a regional partner and a counter weight to the strategic influence of people's republic of China.

Remarks

India has established strong commercial, cultural and military ties with ASEAN nations and become a part of ASEAN regional forum.

India has developed multilateral organisations such as the Mekong Ganga Co-operation, and BISMTEC for foreign extensive cooperation on environmental, economic development permitting the growth of influence beyond South Asia without the tense and obstructive presence of Pakistan which has stalled its efforts in SAARC.

Commerce with south and east Asian nations accounts for 45% of India's foreign trade. However to strengthen act east policy and economic prosperity of North East, still a lot of scope is available.

5/2

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'One old friend is better than two new friends' in the light of above statement, Discuss cooperation between India and Russia this with special emphasis on military. (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) India enjoys a special relationship with Israel in defence and counter terrorism. Recent Visit of India Prime minister addressed policy contradictions. Illustrate (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of media, Private sectors and think tanks in making of Indian Foreign Policy with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

6 (a) Diplomatic and economic ties within two countries strengthen if their national interests have a convergence.

India and Soviet union happens to be close allies of cold war period and the recent statement that one old friend is better than two new ones reiterates continued India-Russia Cooperation. Recently Moscow has assured that it will not adopt any measure that is detrimental to Delhi's security interests and India's massive Russian push at the 17th India Russia annual summit witnessed a slew of 16 pacts related to military cooperation.

Remarks

air defence systems, frigates, additional investment in the hydrocarbon sector and creation of joint investment fund.

In recent times, both countries have agreed to work together in the aerospace sector to co-develop and co-produce aircraft like Sukhoi Superjet 100, MS-21, FGFA etc. Despite the ground breaking India-US nuclear agreement and subsequent deals India signed with France, Russia is the only country which is setting up nuclear power plant in India. The biannual military exercise ~~INDIA~~ since 2003 is tasked with boosting cooperation and interoperability in between both halves.

Russia has immensely gained from Indian defence orders and Russian defence contractors were kept in business. In the changing

Remarks

geo political scenario, it makes perfect sense for them to continue their mutually beneficial defence relationship.

8.1  
8.2

6(b) India enjoys a special relationship with Israel in defence and counter terrorism. Recent visit of India Policy Contradictions:

More than four decades after the formation of Israel, India established full diplomatic relations with Israel in 1992 to signal India's changed non-ideological approach to foreign policy.

Since 1992, relations between India and Israel have flourished in a lot of areas, including political contacts; economic interactions and culture exchanges and above all

Remarks

the military cooperation. Some of the major defence deals involving India and Israel include the Barak anti-missile system, Upgradation of ageing MiG fighter planes, fast patrol attack craft, radar and other surveillance equipment & border fencing. Amidst the controversy over Iran's nuclear ambitions, in March 2007 India launched an Israeli spy satellite into orbit. The ties in between Mosad, Israeli intelligence and RAW is also very - much determinental of India's counter terrorism measures. In 2017 Indian former president Pranab Mukherjee visited both Israel and Palestine. However, the Indian Prime Minister visited Israel and substantiated peaceful

Remarks



resolution of Israel conflict with two state solution. India also have not moved its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

India has now realised that politics can be separated from ~~ethics~~ economics, governments could continue supporting the Arabs and Palestinians and still enjoy good technological and economic relations with Israel.

For Israel, India not only represents a huge economic and military market but, also friendship with India stands its democratic course. As per current trends, it can be illustrated that India is committed to traditional support of independent Palestinian nation at peace with Israel with deeper ties with the latter.

Remarks

7/2

6(c) Role of media, private sectors and think tanks in making of India's foreign policy. examples.

Normally foreign policy initiatives are taken by the government. But in a democracy that India is, foreign policy initiatives emerges from outside the formal apparatus of the government.

External affairs will follow internal affairs.

Jawahar Lal Nehru.

In Indian context with degree of diversity there are several factors which determine India's foreign policy. Media, social activists, think tanks and NGOs play a prominent role. The India-Soviet friendship society strived in the past towards deeper ties. It was due to various pressure groups India's relation with Israel was at counselor level since 1992.

marks

Media thru newspapers, television and internet highlights the national and global issues which cannot be overlooked during foreign policy formulation. However, in maximum case, it prefers to follow the lead given by the policy makers by reacting to it in support or opposition. Indian society is highly fragmented and when US attacked afghonists many Indian muslim groups called for the boycott of US products. The protest against the kudakota nuclear power project have been alleged by Nhas affiliated to USA. The Raisina dialogue is a India's flagship conference of geopolitics and geoeconomic by India's think

Remarks

tank observed Research foundation in  
collaboration with IFA. Moreover,  
 research papers of think tanks  
 like Indian Council of world  
affairs, Centre for Asian strategic  
studies-India and South Asia analysts  
group have been mentioned in  
 several policy formulation in  
 foreign arena. Private sector strives  
 towards policies of trade distortion  
 and open markets and also have  
 the same bearing. In spite of  
border issues, India has stronger  
economic ties with China.

Hence, media private sector  
as well as think tanks plays a  
 prominent role in foreign policy of  
India and in the era of globalisation  
 and cultural-economic assimilation, their  
 contribution is bound to increase.

Remarks:

Good

8