



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2023

Test 4

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

Rishabh choudhary

Test Date

22/07/23

Email Address

UPSC Roll No

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhviraj.in

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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test....!!!

Que.1 (a)

Role of Parliament in the Indian Foreign Policy making. (10 Marks)

The foreign policy of the country is a statement of what it stands for, the role it takes for itself and project to the world. — J.N. Dixit
former foreign secretary.

Parliament as the apex deliberative body and a symbol of Popular will, plays a seminal role in foreign policy making.

With ~~its~~ Departmental Committees on external affairs, it keeps check on the ministry to follow the principles of Indian Constitution. ~~and~~

Parliament's role is also highlighted by supreme court in Besubari Union case

Today for any transaction of national importance, Parliamentary procedure under Article 368 (Amendment to constitution) is required (eg 100th Amendment - Bangladesh)

Parliament can pass NOB - confidence motion, Censure motion against government or minister to ensure accountability.

Further President as part of Parliament holds the government responsible for adhering to principles of non-alignment and constitution. (eg Narayanan during Bill Clinton visit).

As a constitutional mandate under Article 51 it is duty of the state to work for peace and stability of International System.



Que.1(b)

Impact of Abraham Accord on India's West Asia Policy. (10 Marks)

Abraham Accords are signed between Israel, UAE and Bahrain with the mediation of U.S.A are a significant development.

It marks an acceptance of Cooperation between Islam and Judaism civilisation to navigate the 21st century challenges.

As for an India's west Asia policy, Abraham Accords open new avenue of Cooperation. I2U2 Initiative between India, Israel, UAE & USA marks a vision for shared vision for peace, prosperity and security.

Further this opens avenues for India to focus on delivery on

Commitments rather than muddle in
geopolitics of the region. eg Policy of
balancing.

India's signing of CEPA with UAE
has increased bilateral trade to \$100 B.
Further with cooperation with Israel
in defence technology, agriculture and
cybersecurity are strengthening India's
Power in the region, Economically and
strategically.

In this backdrop, India emerged
as net security provider in the region
opening opportunities of cooperation with
other countries eg Egypt, Saudi Arabia,
etc.

Today's India's foreign policy based on
multilateral engagement seems to form a
new dynamics in emerging world order

Que.1(c)

Non-Alignment 2.0 . (10 Marks)

Non-alignment term was coined by ~~George~~
George Liska during Cold War Period
to represent countries which are
neither part of USA camp or USSR camp.

This countries freshly out of
colonialism seeked for preventing their
sovereignty from great power rivalry.

However post 1991, with collapse
of USSR (Malta summit, 1989), world
became unipolar.. amid such global
order, the primary aim of countries
was to protect their strategic autonomy.

Non alignment 2.0 emerged next



this phase, Indian scholars and foreign policy mandarins called it policy of multiple alignment.

It was based on notion to seek alignment based on strategic interest. tanvi Madan in 'Fateful Triangle' argues that non-alignment 2.0 is India Policy of opportunism to balance the growing Chinese influence.

However various critique calls non-alignment 2.0 as dead and dormant. Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao calls for aligning with U.S. to

Taking cue from Prof. Rashid-Ud-din Khan, New alignment 2.0 will remain relevant ~~that~~ because India's quest for Independence will always prevent forming Alliance.

Que.1(d)

Indian ocean has become a key determinant of India's foreign policy at present. Critically examine. (10 Marks)

Indian ocean region spans from coast of Africa to the coast of America. It represents 42% of world's area, 46% of global trade, 62% of GDP and 65% of world population surrounding itself.

As part of India's foreign policy Indian ocean region has a particular salience. According to Mahan, one who controls Indian ocean controls the world.

India hence as a rimland power wants to control Indian ocean and prevent any aggressive actor to change status quo by force.

This led to emergence of QUAD, AUKUS and JAE initiatives. India's Indo-Pacific Partnership in the region focuses on keeping Indian ocean free, open, inclusive for all.

However India's foreign policy has multiple dimensions. Indian ocean being only one part of it. India's policy of Act west, Arctic Region, Central Asian Policy, European Policy etc. have various dimensions of Technology, Trade, Security, Environment, Disaster resilience etc.

Overall we can reconcile with the words of Spyteman that India as a himland power has to focus on ocean as well as land.

Que.1(e)

India-Japan Relations. (10 Marks)

India and Japan share a historic relation ~~from the~~ based on historical affinity of Buddhism from the times when Bodhisena visited Japan in 752 AD.

Today India-Japan with their strategic and global partnership share similar vision for emerging world order.

They cooperate in wide variety of fields. —

Economically, They have over \$20 Billion bilateral trade with CEPA..

Japan is large source for India's official developmental assistance (ODA).

Similar geopolitical interests of

Multipolar Asia bring them closer
with Quad grouping, JAI trilateral.

Japan and India have 2+2 dialogue
mechanism between defence and foreign ministers

Growing military cooperation with
Malabar exercise.

JAXA and ISRO collaborate in
space sector.

Japan is the only country India
allowed to invest in sensitive NE region.

However various challenges like low trade
despite CEPA (\$20 India-Japan, \$380B Japan
China). defence cooperation not picked up.

Japan's complete interdependence with China
are issue to be dealt with

For ensuring a multipolar Asia and
talle with China from position of strength
India-Japan relation are quintessential
in Asia.

Que.2(a)

India's China policy is of profound importance for the current Indian government. What strategic goals India should pursue to protect its vital Interest? (20 Marks)

No other relationship of India has as many layers of complexities as of with china - PM Narendra Modi

For current Indian government, India's policy toward's china has a profound importance. Ever since the independence of both countries, India was one of the first non socialist countries to recognise People's Republic of China (PRC).

pt. Nehru have signed a peace deal based on principles of Panchsheel with PRC for peaceful

coexistence. India's Policy towards China was seen as in broader context of Global rebalancing to form a Multipolar world.

However post the economic reform under Deng-xiao-ping, China has witnessed a double digit growth for more than two decades.

It's GDP is today \$17B which is more than 5 times India's GDP of \$2.5 B. Further its expansionism in military, technology and geopolitics have made it an important pillar for India's foreign Policy ~~and~~ exports.



According to Kautilya's Mandala Siddhanta, Neighbour is our natural enemy. Realism also suggest that growing china will be a strategic challenge for India (Mearsheimer - 'Tragedy of great power politics').

Hence china remains a threat to India's Vital national Interest. Including Territorial Integrity (eg Attack/Aggression in Ladakh), Security (eg Policy of string of pearls) and prosperity (eg \$75 B Trade deficit).

Amid such threat India has ~~can~~ gone on diplomatic offensive to protect it's vital national interest.

To Peruse the strategic

Goal of Security, India is partnering with like minded countries in Indo Pacific ex QUAD, JAI, ASEAN etc.

In order to achieve the strategic goal of Prosperity, India is signing FTA with Major trading partners. ex CEPA with VAE, ongoing negotiation with UAE, Supply chain resilience and CECA with Australia.

India has also partnered with Israel and France to increase its military capabilities. (SIPRI - 40% of Imports from them).

Today India's Strategic vision is of a multipolar Asia as Shyam Saran says, India see itself as a peaceful, non-hegemonic power based on Vasudha Kutumbakam.

Que.2(b)

Discuss India's vision of the New World Order and its approach to the changing world order. (15 Marks)

John Zuenberry define world order as a governing arrangement between countries, including it's fundamental rules, institutions and principles at the international stage.

Today the world order is in the state of flux, Robert Kaplan says, that cold war 2.0 has begun. Ranging from semi-conductors to submarines.

From bluebusters to lunar explorations.

India's vision amid the changing world order is based on it's civilisation ethos and historical legacies.

Pt. Nehru has famously said, India's vision is to get it's rightful place in the comity of nation.

It sees a changing world order with a sense of opportunity to pursue its National Interest based on Multipolarity in Asia and in world.

Dr. S. Jaishanker in his book 'The India way' argues that India will no longer sit at fence, India aims to become a leading power sitting at global high table in making decisions.

In order to achieve its vision, Indian approach under current government is based on Pragmatism and principles.

Formation of QUAD grouping to ensure multipolarity in Asia and deal with rising china from position of strength.

India's Coalition in U.N. like G77 aims to work towards reformed multilateralism.

As growing economy India is looking for partners and investors in the country. eg I2U2 Alliance and relaxation of FDI norms.

To pursue balance of power India is focusing on developing its domestic capabilities with initiatives like Make in India, Production linked Incentives (PLI) etc.

Recently concluded deal of joint manufacturing of jet engines between GE & HAL is a significant pivot to developing military capabilities.

ICAT initiative focus on collaboration of new and emerging technology.

Today India is on a path to development in 'Amrit Kal' for achieving its place and for global South.

Que.2(c)

How do you look at India's current approach towards Quad? Do you think Quad is India's China containment strategy or India's own strategic outreach to position itself in emerging world order? (15 Marks)

QUAD is an alliance of four democracies of Indo Pacific i.e. India, U.S.A, Australia and Japan.

Emerges from joint collaboration between four navies during 2004 Tsunami.

Today QUAD grouping has taken a significant strategic dimension in the Region.

India's current approach

towards QUAD reflects its vision for new world order. India want a multipolar Asia, freedom of navigation in oceans and respect for

territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the region.

Harmed by chinese aggression and very worse diplomacy, be it

aggression upon northern borders in Himalayas or be it china's strategy

to encircle, envelope and entangle India in Indo pacific with string

of pearls. India see china today as a existential threat and QUAD as a potential solution to deal with China.

From a Realist perspective, Quad represent an institutionalised form of balance of power in the region.

hence as a containment strategy of China.

However on closer examination Quad is much more than that. India's vision for emerging world order based on multipolarity has significant strategic importance for Quad,

cooperation on critical and emerging technologies (ICAT), supply chain Resilience, joint cooperation against disaster, developing economic interdependence (IPEF) and forming a regional security architecture are of critical importance.

Quad as PM Modi puts, is a force for global good. It showed that with its \$1 billion Covid-19 vaccines delivery that it can deliver on its commitments.

Que.4(a)

"A cautious strategy might yield India gain a toe hold in the restive and volatile but strategically important country Afghanistan." In light of the above statement, critically evaluate India's steps towards Afghanistan since Taliban takeover. (20 Marks)

Afghanistan has always been a place of geopolitical contestations and great games.

Be it in 19th century between British India and Russia, 20th century between U.S. and USSR or be it in 21st century with U.S.A's 'war on terror'.

India's strategy towards volatile and restive yet strategically important Afghanistan is inspired by pragmatism.

India realised from the time of John Lawrence that any Afghanistan's partition for independence would make

any war inconclusive, hence it adopted Policy of Mastering Inactivity.

This strategy has been pursued by Indian policymakers after Independence as well. India contribution for development of Afghanistan. eg Salma Dam, Zaranj - Helmand highway, Parliament of Afghanistan.

This has led India to gain a toehold in Afghanistan. Specially aimed Pakistan's forward policy of dominating Afghanistan.

After the Taliban takeover, India has followed the policy of engagement at restricted level.

India's contribution towards U.N.
Resolution 2529 to make Afghanistan
as peaceful and prevent percolation of
terrorism out of Afghanistan.

India Convened a Summit in
Delhi with participation of all CRR's,
Russia etc. and with a joint Delhi
declaration to prevent Afghan soil from
~~used as~~ being used as breeding ground
for terrorism, organised crimes and
human rights violations.

Even ~~to~~ Taliban has accepted
India's attempts as in good interest
of Afghan People.

This makes India's strategy as
pro - Afghan People.

while Pakistan's policy for domination creates resentment in Afghanistan.

India's policy for supporting Afghan sovereignty and peace in the region is welcomed, irrespective of the regime in Kabul.

PM Modi in his address to Afghan Parliament, remarked, that India is here to create peace and prosperity. not war.

For regional stability, India desires what MEA S Jaishankar calls, An Afghan led, Afghan owned and Afghan desired peace process.



Que.4(b)

"India's G20 agenda is inclusive, ambitious, action oriented and decisive."
Comment. (15 Marks)

G20 is a grouping of ~~the~~ 19 largest economies and European Union. Formed after the Asian crisis of 1998 between Finance ministers and Governors to ensure global economic stability.

Today G20 is one of the most Inclusive force for global deliberation. U.N. was formed in realities of 1945, G7 doesn't account for countries of global south and BRICS and so considered as anti-western grouping.

India's presidency has made it further inclusive with demand for

Permanent membership of African Union, calling countries of South Asia like Bangladesh and Mauritius as invitees.

India's goal for women led development aims to make the residency gender inclusive.

As far as the ambition of residency is concerned. India has set targets of achieving sustainable development goals, Inclusive growth for world and fight against climate as its key agenda for membership.

India's Policy and roadmap for G20 is Action-oriented in a sense that it was able to forge

Convergences on various Contentious issues.
Finance ministers meet in Ahmedabad
conclusively upheld the need for investment
in global south.

India's objective stands on adhering
to the principles of the thematics one
earth, one family, one future. aims to
take substantial initiative on fight against
climate eg LIFE initiative and disaster
resilient infrastructure (eg CRDI).

Today world looks set to
at this critical juncture of geopolitical
glue with hope to find consensus for
peace and prosperity. To leave a
better world for future generation.
India has a important role to play

Que.4(c)

Do you think that permanent seat in UNSC is neither necessary nor the only way for India to assert its arrival on global centre stage? Elucidate your arguments. (15 Marks)

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is an apex body of United Nations organisation founded in 1945 in Washington D.C.

UNSC was entrusted with the role of global watchdog of peace and collective security. Today it ~~enorm~~ represent a national status of countries with great power status.

India which consider itself as a great power with long civilisational history, $\frac{1}{6}$ th of world's population, 5th largest economy and fastest



growing major economy in the world.
wanted a permanent seat at global high
table.

Along with G4 countries (i.e.
Germany, Japan and Brazil) it is
seeking permanent membership.

However India's arrival at
global stage is evident with the
emerging world order and shift of
centre of gravity from Atlantic to
Pacific.

U.S. calls India as key partner
for 21st century. European Union in
its Indo-Pacific strategy considers India
as key partner based on shared values
of democracy and pluralism.

Quad grouping is now the key to the stability of world and India is seen as a non-hegemonic, peaceful and democratic partner for defence, space, technology, trade, investment etc around the world.

Hence pursuing permanent seat is important for the national status. Reformed multilateral institution to bring current world powers is vitaly important.

Not just for India but for global south, India's demand for UNSC seats represent the calling of global south for its rightful place in at ~~the~~ the global central stage.

India must Pursue for the UNSC reforms.

Que.5(a)

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. (10 Marks)

Vasudhaiva kutumbakam i.e. One earth one family is a civilisational ethos of India taken from Upanishads.

As India's plural society has always harboured all the religions, cultures, ethnicities etc. India's tolerant society believed in embracing diversity.

During covid-19 emergency when countries were hoarding PPE kits, vaccines, medicines. India stepped up its manufacturing to deliver the essential supplies to world. With vaccine Maitri initiative India delivered more than \$5 billion worth of cost embarking vasudhaiva kutumbakam.

Today amid geopolitical tensions, when countries are weaponising supply chains, pursuing diplomacy of water, technology and 'whole of state' approach.

India's H2O Presidency calls for global solidarity to fight the common challenges against mankind. eg climate change (Rising 2.0°C by 2100), Inflation, Food insecurity, Energy insecurity, Health crisis etc.

Together we as a one world and one family can find solutions to reduce socio-economic inequality and make a world better place for future generations; vasudhaiva kutumbakam.

Que.5(b)

India's recent approach to Israel-Palestine conflict. (10 Marks)

Israel-Palestine conflict is due to the establishment of Israel as a religious state in what was Palestine under British colonial rule before World War II.

Historically India has pro-Palestine approach, Gandhi, Nehru saw Palestine-Israel conflict as a moral problem.

They rejected idea of state based on religion (Israel) as a nation.

However India recognised Israel and established full diplomatic relations in 1992 during Narsimha Rao government.

The Recent approach of India to the Israel and Palestine conflict is

based on de-hyphenation

on one hand India boosted its aid amounting to \$500 million to Palestine. Nehru library, Gandhi memorial etc. PM Modi received highest civilian award of Palestine.

while on other hand India-Israel relations are at all time high.

India's strategic relationship with Israel ranging from defence, economics, startups, agriculture, cybersecurity etc.

Today's self-confident India sees itself not just as a balancing power but as a leading power. Able to form cross-cutting Partnership between Antagonist Countries.

Que.5(c)

International Solar Alliance. (10 Marks)

International solar Alliance was proposed
(ISA)
by PM Modi during 2015 Paris summit
of UNFCCC.

India and France launched the
ISA with headquarters in Gnougou.
Today it has membership of over 164
countries making it one of the most
prominent grouping for climate change
transition at global stage.

Recently during PM Modi's state
visit to USA has also agreed joining
ISA. Japan and India are working
on joint funding mechanism for research
into top-notch technology of solar cells.

with ~~British~~ and U.K. and India
launching one-world one-grid initiative
under ISA, aiming to connect the
world and ensure energy security
of the planet.

amid the growing energy needs
and fast changing climate. ISA merits
an beacon of hope to ensure renewable
energy is available to poor and
vulnerable peoples around the world.

India's commitment ~~to~~ of Panchamrit
during glasgow COP26 summit i.e. net
zero by 2070, 50% energy from renewables
by 2030 will be achieved with
collaboration in ISA.



Que.5(d)

Atmanirbhar Bharat (10 Marks)

Atmanirbhar Bharat i.e. self reliant

India is an idea to develop domestic capabilities in Manufacturing, technology and other dependent areas to envisage a New Developed India by 2047.

According to Dr. S. Jaishankar, self reliant India is not an ~~autarkic~~ autarkic idea of protectionism, it is about development and generating employment for 600 million young Indians in the demographic bulge.

Ranging ~~from~~ from government initiatives like production linked incentives (PLI) Schemes for semiconductors.

food processing, industries etc. to develop sustainable growth.

Self reliant India is also reflected in ideas of Startup India (bring innovation in the industry to drive economic growth

Atal Innovation Mission aims to make a self reliant India by increasing research and development in country.

Self reliant India cannot be achieved without women's participation, government schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Apprenticeship program etc. focus on the other half of population.

Today we chart a way towards achieving the dreams of freedom fighters to form a self reliant and egalitarian India.

Que.5(e)

India's Strategic culture. (10 Marks)

Strategic culture is the sum total of emotional, intellectual and habitual response of the strategic community within a state.

Western scholars have argued that India lacks strategic culture.

India's policy of non-alignment was seen as policy of opportunism and strategic confusion.

However Shivshankar Menon in his book 'choices' argues that, just because India didn't have culture similar to west, does not mean India lacks strategic culture.

In Essays of Mahabharata, India's strategic culture reflects. It is said, Mahabharata contains all the scenarios, moral dilemmas the country or people can face.

S. Jaishankar in his book 'The India Way' says that Mahabharata represents distilled form of India's strategic culture since the ancient times.

Max Muller in his book 'Discovery of India' realised the importance, and, opined that reflecting India's strategic will empower west.

overall, we can argue that India has deep rooted strategic culture. Today's Indian Foreign Policy is live testament to that.

Que.8(a)

India has shown diplomatic resilience & leadership for forging unity in neighborhood in the war against Covid pandemic. Elucidate. What are the prospects of SAARC 2.0 in the current geopolitical environment? (20 Marks)

A nation's destiny is linked to its neighbourhood, South Asia as one of the most vulnerable region in terms of human development, natural disaster, social indicators was considered to be ill equipped to deal with Pandemic.

However India based on its long standing principles of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, sarve samtu niramaya and neighbourhood first policy of current government had taken up the challenge to deal with the COVID-19 Pandemic.

India rush for boosting LHS capacity for development of PPE kits, masks and medicines and delivering it to neighbourhood countries has shown diplomatic resilience and leadership.

India's @ Vaccine Maitri initiative have delivered over 400,000 ~~does~~ does in Bhutan, 800,000 does to Myanmar, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka had been globally appreciated.

Further economic assistance with \$3 Billion aid to Sri Lanka, \$1.75 Billion Line of Credit to Bangladesh and \$2 Billion aid to Myanmar to overcome the hardship of pandemic.



This led many scholars to argue about the prospects of SAARC 2.0 in the region.

Taking cue from the previous experience of SAARC, which was called as jammed vehicle by Dr. S. Jaishankar due to attitude of Pakistan, India is now following a policy of SAARC - PAK. ~~of~~ BIMSTEC initiative in the region aims to foster greater connectivity and economic interdependence (John + Kehone & Nye) in the region.

Further growing cooperation with economically vibrant south ~~and~~ east Asian region with Act East policy.

is making India to look to east
for ~~global~~ regional cooperation.

The prospects of SAARC 2.0. hence
largely depend on the relationship
between India-pakistan.

Dr. S. Tarshankar states that economic
can only be pursued in environment
free of terror, hence for SAARC 2.0

PAK has to persevere 'Bajwa doctrine'

which focus on geoeconomics rather
than geopolitics. Peace within Pakistan,

Afghanistan will only make the

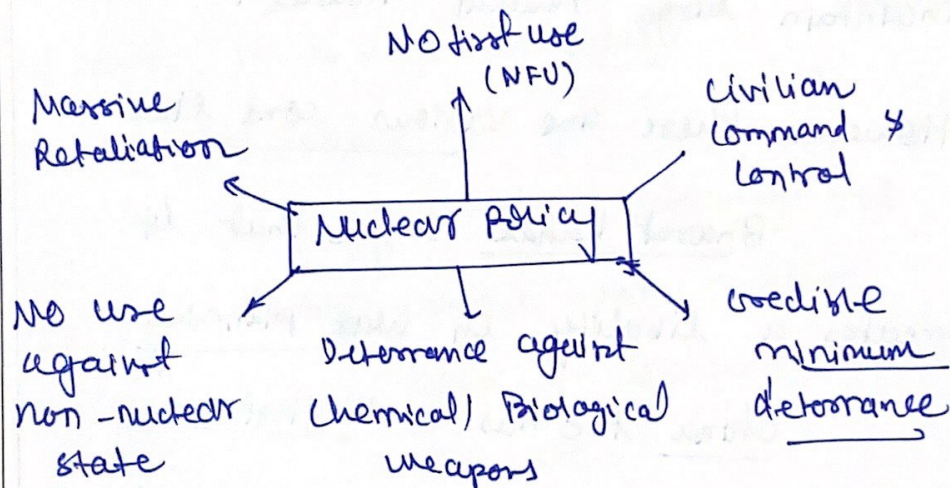
Prospect of SAARC 2.0 substantial and
Real in the subcontinent.

Que.8(b)

Discuss the pros and cons of India's Nuclear Policy of No First Use. Do you think India should change this policy in light of Pakistan's recent terror adventurism? (15 Marks)

A nuclear policy of a country is a statement by how it will use nuclear weapons both during peace and during war.

India's Nuclear policy has following features -



When it comes to No first use policies there are various pros like -

It is costlier / inexpensive as the
onus of retaliation is on adversity
Manpreet Sethi calls NFU as a
policy to prevent security dilemma and
ensure deterrence.

Raja menon calls for NFU because
of socio-economic needs have to be
taken at priority hence no need to
maintain large nuclear arsenal.

However these are various core line -

Bharat Kanad argues that it
creates a liability in war planning.

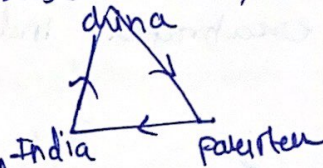
China too has a No first use
policy hence, nuclear weapons will not
act as deterrence against China.

It creates problem of handling attack
first.



Due to recent terror adventurism ~~in~~ by Pakistan ~~in~~ Pulwama, Balakot. Various scholars like Ashley Tellez, B.S. Nagal argues for changing Nuclear Policy.

While changing Nuclear Policy ~~has~~ is a multifaceted problem, it may lead to Security dilemma in the subcontinent, with per capita income of \$1000, it is also an fiscal burden for India.



While it will give advantage but as seen during Ukraine war, nuclear deterrence fails against low level warfare of terrorism, drones etc. Hence to deal with Pakistan's terror problem India should pursue CCIT and International support.

Que.8(c)

"Till very recently India was seen a predominantly poor developing country with low visibility in global affairs. However, at present India seems to be writing a new dynamic future for itself." Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Emerging from the ~~see~~ shadows of colonialism, India at Independence has various socio-economic problems. Geopolitics of time with bipolar world has exacerbated India's problems.

This led towards formation of non-alignment movement in Belgrade 1961.

Hereafter India was seen as a leader of 3rd world, in poor developing countries. Keeping itself at fences in global geopolitics to prevent interference of great powers in its internal affairs.

Later on with LPG reforms of 1991, India has started to chart on new journey towards prosperity and economic growth.

Today as one of the fastest growing economy, 5th largest economy.
Population of 1.4 Billion and a technological

Powerhouse in Computer applications, space biotechnology, Quantum Computing etc.

India has shed its old image of poor developing country and charting a new dynamic which embrace for new responsibility and role at global stage.

As a south-western power India is looking for greater south-south cooperation in economy, politics, culture

technology etc.

And as a partnership with West India is looking for sustained economic growth by increasing exports and mobility of people.

Today with Artemis Accords, India with US plans to colonise moon, with iCAT they plan to collaborate in new and emerging technology.

SCRI by JAI trilateral aims for creating diverse supply chains for preventing weaponisation.

India's coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure aims to ~~take~~ tackle issue of adaption to climate change.

Today's self confident India see itself as a force for global good.