

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 8****Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 250****Name**Rishabh Choudhary**Test Date**02/09/23**Email Address****UPSC Roll No**7803201**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						

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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...!!!

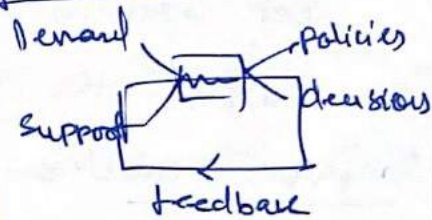
Que.1 (a)

Discuss the limitations of System approach to Comparative Politics. (10 Marks)

Comparative politics is the study of different political systems in the world. ~~and~~

Systems approach to Comparative politics emerged with behaviouralism in works of David Easton.

He considered state as a political system with a role of authoritative allocation of values.



However various

Limitations of the systems approach exist which include an attempt of naïve scientism of converting complex political phenomenon to pure science.

Further Systems approach fails to explain the non institutional Politics of social movements, pressure groups and civil rights movements.

Further in prismatic societies there is paradox of order and control which is not captured by 'technique based' and 'regular' systems approach.

Yet Systems approach became inspiration for Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell's political-structural functional approach.

Further neo-institutionalism in works of Moroh & Olsen's 'Reinventing government' reconciles the values and techniques to make political science as applied science.

Que.1(b)

Comment on the relevance of Political Economy approach for the study of developing societies. (10 Marks)

Political & economy approach lies at confluence of politics and economics.

It aims to assess the impact of economic policies like land reform green revolution on political system like democratic upsurge and coalition Politics.

In Study of developing societies

political economy plays a central role in explaining phenomenon of political movements, vote bank politics, pattern of voting behaviour and policies of state like populism before election.

Yogendra Yadav, Atul Kohli, Randolph & Randolph have analysed the impact of economic policies of India on

its political system. The era of coalition politics, mandalisation of politics and rise of BJP and AAP post liberalisation are explained by them.

However the approach is criticised for reductionism of complex phenomenon of politics to economics.

Further due to specialised need and research, the understanding and reach of political economic approach remains limited.

Despite this as James Robinson in 'why nation fails' argues, failure of economic politics is primary reason for nations failure. Eg. Venezuela, Hungary's over welfareism.

Que.1(c)

What are the dynamics of social movement ? (10 Marks)

According to Vokey, social movements are non institutional movements which creates propulsion for formal system.

The dynamics of social movement lies in collective action, collective cause and shared interest.

In developed societies, social movements are analysed in two phases.
i.e. old social movement before 1960s which focused on bread & butter issues, and new social movements post 1960s inspired from critical marxist line Hersbert Marcuse ~~who~~ to which focuses on human emancipation.

In developing societies the differences is not clear between old and new as there is presence of both.

Movements like India against corruption to reform governance, Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan for environment protection.

Mass movement for RTI in Rajasthan are the pulse of people that they are no longer ready to accept the developmental paradigms of the leadership or from top.

Taking cue from Foucault and Laclau social movements assert power and resist power at social level for benefit of whole humanity.

Que.1(d)

The logic of capitalism has shaped the formation of all Modern welfare states. Comment. (10 Marks)

Modern welfare state concept emerged post Industrial revolution due to glaring socio-economic inequality.

The logic of capitalism based on comparative advantage of Ricardo and Laissez faire state of Smith. led to concentration of wealth.

This fueled the need to modify Capitalism to protect it from revolution, as Marxist argues,

Habermas in his 'legitimation crisis' argues that modern welfare state based on paradox that welfare policies are funded by taxing rich

is unsustainable and bound to collapse without reform.

In present time we witness this with the transition from Washington Consensus to Coronwall Consensus which take MNC at 15% minimum.

Thomas Picketty in 'Capital in 21st Century' argues that glaring inequalities in the world can lead to societal collapse as Aristotle suggested in Theory of revolution.

Hence the moral imperative of post pandemic, war prone and geopolitically competitive world is to ensure universal basic income and achievement of sustainable development goals.

Que.1(e)

Compare the nature of party system between the developed and developing countries. (10 Marks)

Political parties are umbilical cord of representative democracy which connect citizens to government.

They perform the crucial task of interest-aggregation as per Almond and Powell's structural functional approach.

The nature of party system in developing countries is paradoxical with institutionalised and bureaucratic functioning yet traditional ideologies. While in developed countries political parties are institutionalised and based on secular ideologies.

In developing countries which are misnamed societies [F.W. Riggs] primordial

Identities and loyalties of caste, religion, region and ethnicity, plays prime role unlike developed countries where parties are interest-based and pragmatic.

Further in developing societies political parties are dynastic and based on leaders worship without internal democracy, while in developed societies these exist internal democracies in political parties.

Highlighting the need for reform in party system, Supreme Court in Subramanian Balaji case directed ECI to issuing guidelines on Political Manifesto.

There is need for internal democracy in the party system in developing societies.

Que.4(a)

Critically examine the social and economic dimensions of the functioning of United Nations since its existence. (20 Marks)

According to Professor Jeffery Sachs, United Nations is the most important political innovation of 20th century and the best bargain on planet.

It was established in Dumbarton Oaks, Washington Country, U.S. in 1945, not to make heaven on earth but to prevent it from becoming hell.

Since its existence it's

Social functioning has significantly evolved. As one of the five principal organ UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is working for

social reforms including reduction of poverty, hunger and inequality in the global south.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adapted Millennium development goals at beginning of 21st century that later extended to sustainable developmental goals with 17 targets goals to be achieved before 2030.

Various specialised agencies of UN are working to promote social works. UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNPF are working in their respective domains.

Further since its existence United Nations have promoted Economic interests through Bretton Woods

Organisation like World Bank and IMF, to extend assistance and developmental focus to poor countries.

UNCTAD ~~UNCTAD~~ promotes trade and regulation for free and fair trade.

However the larger goal of socio-economic upliftment of the world remains elusive, Thomas Picketty in 'capital in 21st century' and ~~of~~ ocean report highlight glaring inequality.

Instrumental Marxist like Ab Frank, Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein accuses the multilateral institution for promoting underdevelopment in 3rd world through dependent - dependency relation.

Further failure of WHO during Covid-19, UNHCR amid refugee crisis in Europe and as an organisation with issues such as Rwandan genocide, cultural cleansing of Uyghur muslim in Xinjiang there is lot of remaining work.

Amid the changing geopolitical order, it is apt time for reforming UN to reflect the realities of the present times to make it democratic and representative in functioning.

As PM Modi says, only reformed multilateralism under reformed U.N. can fulfill the aspirations of humanity.

Que.4(b)

Trace the evolution of Feminist assertion in the realm of International Relations with special reference to the contribution of J. Ann. Tickner. (15 Marks)

~~Permitt~~ Feminist assertion in IR calls for making gender an empirical category for international relation.

The evolution of feminism in IR traced from radical feminism which calls for reform in public sphere. The debate between positivist and post-positivist on the role of women in IR in 1970 forms feminist school.

J Ann Tickner was one of the foremost proponent for making realm of I.R. more inclusive. In her book 'Gender in International relations' she criticise Morganthau

and traditional theories for Parcelal vision. Instead on National Security, Ticker argues, we should focus on Human Security, particularly women's Security.

Further she says that power has a constructive role in IR, instead of dual nature of power suggested by realist.

She critique the notion that war are fought for securing women and other sections typically viewed as 'vulnerable'. She asserts wars are fought because war make men, and thus men make war.

Further Cynthia Enloe in her book 'Bananas, Beaches and Bases'

argues that women's role in IR is limited to ~~Barot~~ Banana plantation workers, wives of diplomats and ~~sex~~ workers on military bases.

Hence they demand for more participation of women. UN Resolution 1325 reflect this demands by empowering countries to make women part of peace process in conflicts.

In today's world where we are witnessing war and weaponisation of supply chain of energy and food. It become imperative to take the emancipatory view highlighted by feminist.

As Leo Strauss says, the role of politics and philosophy is irreducible to each other, i.e. human emancipation and good life.

Que.4(c)

What are the basic assumptions of liberal approach to the study of International Relations. Critically examine the relevance of the approach in the context of current geo-political developments.
(15Marks)

Liberal approach to understand International Politics is derived from the works of thinkers of Age of Enlightenment like Locke, Kant, Rousseau.

Unlike Realist who believes in Pessimist view of human nature, liberal approach and assumptions are enlightened view of human nature, Further the influence of Adam Smith, David Ricardo and Thomas Malthus lead liberals to pursue interdependence as they believe trade is the result of peace and antidote to war.

Unlike realist who believes in
Pursuing security and national interest
through deterrence, diplomacy and
balance of power, liberals believe in
developing complete interdependence
[Kohane & Nye], security community
[Karl Deutsch], Peace by Peace [David
Mitrany] and communication [Alexander
Wendt].

In Contemporary times the
World is in state of flux, post
pandemic we are witnessing rise
of billiards ball model of ~~total~~
Arnold Wolfers where states are primary
actors.

Further weaponisation of interdependence
~~that~~ that extend across geopolitical
rivals like India - China, USA - China
has led to crisis of liberal projects.

Shivshankar Menon argues that we are moving towards meaner world. Amid this conditions liberal approach face competition from realism of Mearsheimer and Morgenthau.

Great-games in Indo-Pacific, alliance of democracies [PAC, AUKUS] and cold war in space, technology and diplomacy influence has reduced liberal influence.

Yet as Donald Tusk argues those who claim liberalism is dead should also claim freedom is dead, rule of law is dead.

That makes it imperative to follow functionalism and social liberalism to pursue methods of dialogue in resolving disputes.

Que. 5(a)

Do you agree that if the topic of terrorism is front and centre for India, topic of Kashmir is the only topic for Pakistan in any bilateral dialogue. (10 Marks)

The antagonism between India and Pakistan is one of the greatest tragedies of Asian politics.

While for India which believes in regional peace and stability based on its traditional ideals of vasudhaiva kutumbakam and panchashel, topic of terrorism is front and centre.

India wants any bilateral relationship to be free from the threat of terrorism. At international level India's efforts for CCIT at UN, working with RATS of SCO and INTERPOL highlights its commitment for terror free world.

while for Pakistan which see
India as an existential threat
[Dilip Hiro - 'The long August'] the
issue of Kashmir is central for
its establishment based in Rawalpindi.

This is because of its
desire of parity with India and
countering its geopolitical influence.

However the increasingly failing
state of Pakistan needs to reflect
on its policies of harbouring terrorists
on its soil.

~~The~~ India has stakes in stability
of Pakistan and success of Bajwa
Doctrine which profess to pursue
geoeconomics rather than geopolitics

Que. 5(b)

Discuss Nehru's Non-alignment. (10 Marks)

Non-alignment was a term coined by George Liska to address those states which are neither aligned to any power ~~that~~ but during cold war.

Nehru's policy of non alignment emerges in Bandung declaration of 1956 and later Belgrade declaration of non aligned countries in 1961.

According to him Non-alignment is ~~neither~~ neither political power, nor economic power but moral power of analysing every situation objectively free from any ideological or geopolitical predisposition.

This was tested in Korean Mediation where India's efforts for ceasefire were accepted by both blocs.

Further decolonisation of Africa is another success of Nehruvian non-alignment policy.

However, Post 1962 Indo-chinese wars the policy of non-aligned idealist internationalist India changed to non-aligned realism.

As Nehru state there can be no non-alignment vis-a-vis China. In today's multipolar era, India is pursuing policy of multiple alignment based on multiple interest.

As India see this changing world order as an opportunity for getting its rightful place in comity of nations.

Que.5(c)

Enumerate the reasons for the slow engagement with India and Israel during cold war and fast rapprochement post-cold war. (10 Marks)

India - Israel relationship is based on Michael Doyle's democratic peace theory which states democracies form 'zone of peace'.

However during cold war period

India - Israel relationship marked slow engagement due to interest of its religious minorities based on Robert Putnam's two level game theory.

Further India's desire to engage with Arab world limited its foreign policy option for deeper engagement with Israel.

However in the post cold war era, realising the strategic importance

of Israel, both countries ~~so~~ established
full diplomatic relationship in 1992.

Later India has signed
strategic partnership with Israel for
shared security.

After the Abrahamic Records b/w
Israel, Bahrain and UAE, India's
rep rapprochement towards Israel
gets reflected with West Asian QVAD
(I202).

Today Israel is 3rd largest
arms supplier of India, cooperation
between ISRO & Israel Space Agency,
shared connect of startups are
creating new era of relationship

As PM Narendra Modi says IT x IT = IIT2

i.e. India's talent and Israeli technology
is India-Israel transformation for tomorrow.

Que.5(d)

Despite commitment to disarmament, India's acquisition of nuclear weapons was never inevitable. Comment. (10 Marks)

India's ~~new~~ nuclear policy is unique in a sense that it contains provision for universal nuclear disarmament.

This shows that India is now proud to be rocking the nuclear boat, rather it believes in a nuclear & weapons free world.

Yet ~~to~~ the security compulsion with China possessing nuclear weapons and covertly supporting Pakistan's nuclear program moulding it where withal to go nuclear.

made India acquire nuclear weapons with Poehran test of 1998.

While the supporters of nuclear
deterrence like Waltz and Mearsheimer
believe them to be weapon of peace
as they prevented cold war.

India's acquisition was never
inevitable with the success of
universal nuclear disarmament.

Despite this fact, having
nuclear weapons, nuclear deterrence
is failing against low level
warfare like drone attack or cross
border terrorism.

Russia-Ukraine conflict highlight
the failure of nuclear deterrence.

Hence, when it comes to nuclear
weapons world must pursue goal of
universal disarmament, complete elimination
and international verification.

Que.5(e)

How far is it correct to say that India and EU needs new avenues for greater political and security cooperation to protect world's public goods. (10 Marks)

India - EU relationship is based on shared vision of multipolar and multilateral rule based world order.

While the strategic neglect of EU in cold war and slow reapproaches reapproachment post cold war show the tragedy of limited political and security cooperation.

The avenues offered by present flawed FN world order need both to progress on greater and intimate level.

The political cooperation at reform for multilateral institutions

Supporting democratic values and
Ideals for respect ~~and~~ for sovereignty
and territorial integrity.

The ~~Politi~~ security cooperation
~~from~~ in Indo-pacific with
commitment to keep sea lanes of
communication open.

collaboration between IFC-EOR
& MOR-HOA of EU Navy for protecting
white shipping is crucial.

Further security cooperation in
defence, space and mounting
weaponisation of supply chains is
needed.

India - EU partnership has potential
to be force multiplier for 21st
century - PM Modi.

Que. 6(a)

India has pursued the twin objectives of security and prosperity in South-East Asia. While the objectives remain constant, India's ability to realize them has been uneven. Comment. (20 Marks)

India's relations with South-East Asia are historic, cultural and of shared spiritual affinity of Buddhism.

In the post cold war era, to India came with Look East policy 1992 with twin objective of Security and Prosperity for the economically dynamic, Politically stable Region.

Later in 2014 it was extended to have significant cultural and strategic dimension towards Act East making the objective constant yet evolving.

In Pursuit of Security in the region India has Strategic Partnership with Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam.

Another Initiative such as SAAR, IONS, IORA, IFC-IOR are working for maritime security in the region.

In Pursuit of Prosperity India is spearheading connectivity projects like IMT Trilateral Highway, MGC forum, FTA with ASEAN.

India - ASEAN bilateral trade of \$95 Billion is testament of strong and resilient economic relationships.

Further, various multilateral forums like IPEF, India - ASEAN

forum summit are searching for new avenues of cooperation.

Yet ~~the~~ India's ability to realise them have been uneven. despite FTA, the growth of bilateral trade has not picked and remains third of ASEAN - china trade.

growing Chinese presence in the region with China's Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with Myanmar, China's presence at cocos island and myawaddy port in Myanmar is challenge for shared maritime security.

Chinese claims on South China sea ~~and~~, Paracel island dispute with Vietnam and growing offensive

and aggressive policies posed significant threat to India's economic interest as 33% of India's trade and over 60% of exports pass through south china sea.

Further Chinese debt trap diplomacy with Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Lao poses regional security challenges.

Hence to further extend the cooperation, India's ~~East~~ Act East Policy should align with U.S. Pivot to Asia, Japan's policy of free and open Indo-Pacific and South Korea's New Southern Policy for promoting shared security and prosperity.

As centre of economic growth, South and South East Asia can bring global growth.

Que.6(b)

"There has been the historic links between India and Japan, however the common misgivings is that the dramatic rise of China in Asia is the key determinant." Substantiate. (15 Marks)

India and Japan share a historic relationship based on spiritual affinity of Buddhism since Bodhisena visited Japan in 752 AD.

Shinzo Abe in his speech on confluence of two seas inspired by Darg Shikoh's work argues that it will not be a surprise if India-Japan relations will overtake India-US and Japan-US relationship in coming years.

Yet the common misgiving in the strategic community remains that dramatic rise of China has ~~not~~ spurred the India-Japan relationship.

This comes from the realist
perception of balance of power,
and Kautilya's Mandala Siddhanta
which suggest the enemies, enemy
is natural friend.

Further the steam given to
QUAD & Indo-Pacific post 2017 and
more so after Chinese aggression
on our Northern borders post Galwan
clash and dispute over Senkaku
strengthens this viewpoint.

However in a broader perspective
Japan and India emerges as a
natural power with - complementary
capabilities.

Japan's ^{aging} ~~aging~~ population and
India's demographic dividend, Japan's

Capital and India's market,
Japan's technology and India's talent
complement each other for making
a 'strategic handshake'.

~~Further~~ However Japan's
complete interdependence with China
• with over \$ 300 Billion trade, delays
in execution of projects like Mumbai-
Ahmedabad metro and low bilateral
trade despite CEPA (\$ 20 Billion)
makes the relationship miles wide but
only of inch depth [PM Modi]

Hence there is need for more
engagement for realising a multipolar
Asia and free, open and inclusive
Indo-Pacific.

Que.6(c)

The cold war imperatives enabled India to forge a close relationship between India and Russia. However, stronger imperatives exist for the two to work together in the post cold-war world order. Illustrate. (15 Marks)

India - ~~Russia~~ Russia relationship ~~was~~
it has always been based on shared
vision of global order. In words of
MEA S. Jaishankar - 'It is a relationship
that works to India's advantage'.

During Cold war shared
Skepticism of America brought the
two countries closer. America's support
to Pakistan as an stalwart ally
and thawing of sino-U.S relationship
in ~~the~~ Kissingerian period has made
India to pursue Indo-soviet treaty
of peace friendship and cooperation,
1971.

Further Russia viewed India as an friendly country and market for its arms export to develop a close partnership and keeping American influence in South Asia limited.

However in post cold war world marked by American unipolarity, strong India - Russia relationship became imperative for forging multipolar world and Preserving Strategic Autonomy.

Russia as a key partner in diverse sectors of security from co production and co-development of military equipments like Ak series rifles, Brattmes missile, T-90 tanks etc. was critical for developing domestic capabilities.

Further Indian imperative for Multilateral reforms in UN, WTO, WB, IMF required greater Russian support and need to work together.

In contemporary times, with Ukraine crisis and aggressive China pursuing 'Wolf warrior diplomacy', Russia is key partner to forge multipolar Asia.
Keep the Chinese influence in check in central and South-west Asia.

Further Russia-India trade of \$ 51 Billion owing to large import of Crude oil is critical for India's energy security.

India-Russia shares similar world view and apprehension about rising China in background. Hence keeping this partnership vibrant and alive is in shared strategic ^{interests}.

Que.8(a)

Explain the centrality and intractability of the border dispute between India and China. Assess the prospects of meaningful resolution of the dispute between the two Asian giants. (20 Marks)

No other relationship of India has as many relations as its relationship with China. From cooperation, competition to confrontation, the story of two Asian giants is an unending saga.

The centrality of relationship lies in its long border dispute. In western sector, China doesn't recognise the McMahon line and claims Aksai Chin which is sovereign territory of India. In Eastern sector China's claim over whole of Arunachal Pradesh are unjust and false claims.

Frequent Chinese actions of naming border villages by Chinese names

Creates diplomatic mistrust and antagonism.

The intractability of the border dispute can be reflected with the large deployment on border post china's attempt to unilaterally change status quo in ~~April~~ April 2020.

In words of NSA Ajit Doval the Galwan clash and border tension has eroded the public and political basis of engagement between India and China.

In spite of this the prospects of border dispute resolution are contested by strategic community.

On one hand realist scholars like Bhramma Challeney ~~applies~~ applies offensive realism of Mearsheimer to say that China's attempt at border one to prevent India from developing strong blue water Navy.

Nevertheless in order for successful border dispute settlement there is need for shared recognition of what Dr. Jaishankar argues as mutuality and respect for multipolarity on the foundation of larger global rebalancing.

Respect for the S - Borders agreement signed between 1992 and 2013 and disengagement and deescalation are the first crucial step.

Further working or resolution on disputes based on ~~share~~ Principles of Panchasheel should be promoted and reiterated.

There is need for wider recognition of mutual sensitivities and not to impinge on geopolitical space of each other.

In order to realise the prospect of Asian century, both Asian giants have to work on principles of shared interest respecting territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Que.8(b)

Trace the transformation of India-US relationship from one of mutual suspicion and distrust to one based on ever-widening areas of convergence of strategic interest and growing cooperation. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

From being called as estranged democracies during cold war by Danus Kux, Today India-U.S. are engaged democracies embodying the most defining Partnership of 21st Century.

India's outlook towards U.S. has historically been of reflexive Anti-Americanism due to support to Pakistan, while U.S. viewed Non-alignment movement with apprehension and mechanism of appeasement of China and Russia highlighting mutual suspicion and distrust

However post the 1991 LPG reform
and thawing of India's relationship
with U.S. led to ever widening
convergences.

In areas of strategic interest
India and U.S. are working closely
with 4-foundational agreements i.e.
LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA & GSO MIA.

Further India has most number
of military exercise with U.S. like
Malabar, Yudhasthya, Cope India.
Recent efforts of joint manufacturing
of GE F414 engines and MQ-9B
drones are ever widening representation
of diplomatie trust.

India - U.S. ever widening
cooperation in space with Artemis

Accords, NISAR mission symbolise top level engagements.

Bilateral trade of \$120 Billion with \$25 Billion of trade surplus means complete interdependence with USA.

Further India - US. climate and clean Agenda Partnership aims towards realisation of India's commitment of 'Panchamrit pledge' at Glasgow.

However challenges of import duties on steel, Aluminium remains, US-TR revoking India's status of developing country poses issues. Further divergences on Ukraine war are also an issue.

Overall, A strong US-India relationship is force for global good. As PM Modi suggest future is AI - America-India relationship of 21st Century.

Que.8(c)

Provide an account of evolution of India's foreign economic policies from the era of import substitution to the present era of liberalization. (15 Marks)

Foreign policy of a country is a statement of what it stands for, the role it takes up for itself and project to the world. - J.N. Dixit.

India's foreign economic policy evolution is reflection of evolution of India's strategic thinking and desire for more holistic ~~ega~~ engagement with world.

In the era of Import Substitution

India's foreign policy focused on making sure that India's domestic producers are protected from the cheap and subsidised goods from

developed economics to prevent development of underdevelopment [AG Frank] and prevent India's post colonial economy from ~~be~~ exploitation by imperialist rent [Samir Amin].

However after the ~~post~~ end of cold war India opened its economy, with that India's foreign economic policy objective shifted to find best deals for its businesses.

As former foreign secretary vijay krishna states, the business of India's foreign policy in era of liberalisation is ~~business~~ business.

From Bilateral mechanism of Attracting Investment from Gulf

Countries to more multilateral engagement in E2U2, QUAD, IPEF, etc. Indian foreign policy is finding way towards development of domestic economy.

However India not joining RCEP, fracture pillar of IPEF, ~~contin~~ or stalled negotiation on BTIA since 2007 with EU highlights the limitations on balancing economics with broader national priorities.

In contemporary times, the need for India's foreign economic policy is to attract manufacturing and reduce its import dependency on china.

To Envision goal of developed India by 2047. India's foreign policy has a critical role.