

ROLL No: 10470

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2019

Mock - 1 Paper - II

TEST - 08

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.

145

145

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name LIPI NAGAYACH

Mobile No. _____

Date 19/8/19 20²19

Signature _____

Lipi
19/8/19

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- (a) Anarchy is what State makes of it. Comment.
- (b) State in IR: Realist vs Critical theories. Elaborate.
- (c) Feminist analysis has placed particular emphasis on developing a gendered conception of security and war - Tickner. Comment.
- (d) Critically examine Noam Chomsky's views on US hegemony.
- (e) Realism and human rights. Analyse.

g) The renowned social constructivist scholar Alexander Wendt remarked that - "Anarchy is what states make of it." This implies that, more than the structure or nature of international politics, our perception of it, drives our reactions & responses.

elaborate on role agent structure narrative

Social constructivism is inspired by Immanuel Kant's notion that human knowledge gets filtered through human consciousness. Similarly Italian scholar Vico, remarked that while natural world was made by God, social world is made by humans.

The term social constructivism was first used by Nicholas Onuf in his book - "The world of our making".

Remarks

3H
= (4)
Need to elaborate on Anarchy can be viewed differently by states
Role of Perception -> Positive / Negative

Alexander Wendt
this
le
H

Alexander Wendt, relied on post-positivist thinking to criticise the scientific realism or neorealism of Kenneth Waltz. He held that realists tend to interpret anarchy in dangerous terms so as to benefit their discipline. He exemplifies this with the help of - "end of cold war idea" wherein normalisation of relations between global superpowers took no time & hence the cold war was more a result of absence of communication.

Thus they advocate communication of ideas to destroy the mental constructs.

- b) According to realists like Hans Morganthau, Kenneth Waltz, Mearsheimer etc state is the basic unit of IR. It is the core concern and primary actor in global politics. The entire international system revolves around security maximisation of the states and a struggle for power among them. Moreover realists feel that irrespective of domestic circumstances,

Remarks

economic, political or social advancements all states are fundamentally same in their concern for furthering national interest. Thus states are like black boxes in IR where domestic or internal developments don't matter much. Latter states differ only in terms of capabilities.

But critical theorists (Marxists, feminists, social constructivists etc) have different opinions w.r.t state. For Marxists, state is an instrument of bourgeoisie & nationalism or national interest is false consciousness, hence they advocate proletarian internationalism. For dependency theorists, states are classified on the basis of their economic prowess as core, metropolitan or peripheral/satellite states.

Feminists (radical stream) consider state to be a patriarchal institution and I.R. to be masculinist domain & they advocate feminist theory of I.R.

While scholars like Andrew Linklater, David Held advocate global citizenship & community participation in int. affairs.

Remarks

Good content
& elaboration

Also include
post-colonial

by
containing
new point

(6)

Ann J.
Focus
Sec
al

c) Ann J. Tickner remarked that feminists have focused upon 'engendering' the notions of security & war. Both have been traditionally understood in masculinistic & patriarchal terms.

In traditional discourse, security is understood solely in military terms, but for the feminists security & peace must mean an absence of war, rather it must incorporate freedom from all sort of fears & freedom from wants (hence comes the concepts like food security, nutrition security, internal security, environmental security etc) especially for women who are the worst sufferers of war.

During wartime despite the prevalence of protection myth (wherein men are hailed as protectors & women as protected), the 75% casualty is attributed to women & children. Rape has become a systematic weapon of war & prostitution is also resorted as a military tactic. Women are associated with traits like pride, chastity etc & hence it becomes necessary to suppress them.

Remarks

key idea
 Hobbes's new on
 masculine
 which agenda glorifies war & violence

6

The UNSC resolution 1325 recognises this well and advocates that war time heinous crimes must be severely punished.

Thus security must be understood in broader & multidimensional terms to mean human security & war must be understood not as normal or inevitable phenomenon rather as the worst manifestation of evil.

4) Noam Chomsky is the penchant critic of USA's foreign policy manoeuvres who challenges the notion of US hegemony & instead advocates - 'megalomaniac' tendencies in US behaviour. He has criticised USA's declaration of Rogue States & axis of evil & questioned the pre-emptive strike against Iraq in 2003. Instead he calls USA as the biggest state sponsor of terrorism. He elaborates that in order to kill the python (USSR during soviet invasion 1979), USA has given rise to a no. of poisonous snakes.

But he has been criticised by hegemonic

Remarks

stability theorists like Charles Kindleberger & Robert Gilpin who eulogise the role of USA as a global policeman ensuring the safety of liberal democracy & free and fair, open trade under the forces of globalisation. USA has also been a supporter of democracy and has played crucial role in global governance & safeguarding the human rights.

Thus USA's hegemony has both positive & negative sides.

(5)

c) Realists don't recognise human rights' issue as the core concern of IR, rather it is a soft issue for them. Moreover Morganthau's 6 principles of realism, clearly propound that neither ethics nor moral principles have anything to do with IR. Rather pragmatism is the ethics of politics.

Moreover any consideration for HRs may

Remarks

Work more on the benevolent aspects of US Hegemony

Elaborate more on why Chomsky's views can't be accepted as universal truth

compromise with the security of the state and would endanger the lives of its citizens, which would stand against National interest.

The sole duty of the state is to further the interests of its own citizens. Moreover HRs issue has also been misused by certain terrorist or insurgent organisations along with the increasing interference by other non-state actors (NGOs etc) in the domestic matters.

Thus realists look with suspicion the matters pertaining to Human Rights in I.R.

good but you need to elaborate on her best arguement against giving primacy to Human rights

(9)

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Theory of nuclear deterrence is full of shortcomings. What are its major criticism. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The solution of terrorism must be global as terrorism has become a global problem. Analyse the statement in context of different approaches for curbing terrorism? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Comment on the role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the post-Marxist tradition of international relation? (250 Words) (20)

a) The theory of nuclear deterrence is based on mutually assured destruction (MAD) notion and realists advocate it as a credible way to maintain balance of power and hence world peace.

However the liberals criticise it as balance of terror and also there are many shortcomings of this theory. They are:-

① ~~false / faulty assumption of rationality~~ - not all state actors take decisions rationally at all times. Moreover factors like public pressure, deep seated military insecurities or control of nuclear weapons under military establishment, may result in nuclear attack.

② ~~terrorist-organisations~~ → the logic of

Remarks

MAD or rationality doesn't work against suicide bombers and fundamentalists.

- ③ It is just a theory - & there are no credible evidence w.r.t. ~~Asn~~ the reasons behind not using nuclear weapons.
- ④ it imparts a false sense of security - in psychological & not actual terms
- ⑤ it promotes nuclear proliferation & global arms race → as happened in case of South Asia wherein Pakistan acquired nukes to counter India.
- ⑥ possibility of accidental use is high due to lack of effective communication & misunderstandings.

Thus, scholars like Scott De Lagan have criticised nuclear deterrence & instead advocated other ideological, institutional, economic means to minimise the possibility of war.

Remarks

good content
 & elaboration
 You can also elaborate on
 Walter - Lagan
 this debate on

10

b) Terrorism as defined as the use of violence or perpetuation of terror to inflict fear in the hearts & minds of common people and the authorities to fulfill political aim, has assumed global dimensions. This is due to factors like globalisation (clash of civilisations), advancements in science & ICT etc.

Thus the struggle against it also requires a united and multi-pronged action.

The diverse approaches to fight terrorism are:

① Realist view → military suppression i.e. use of brute force with no exceptions on humanitarian grounds. Also this has to be coupled with strengthening state security domestically (via legislations, training etc) & internationally (via global collaboration to curb terror funding & activities like drug & arms smuggling which sustains terrorism).

Ex: UNSC resolution on Masood Azhar & FATF (financial action task force's) attempts

Remarks

to curb terror financing

② Liberal view → the hard tactics can only be successful in curbing the symptoms not treating the root causes of exaggerated sense of injustice. Thus they advocated negotiations, political devolution, assurance of inclusion in development etc as long term solutions.

③ critical view → a hearts & mind strategy i.e. giving opportunities of reconciliation and entering into agreements (Ex: India's dealing with Naga insurgency in a constitutional manner: granting of statehood) but at the same time suppressing any harmful & violent attacks. This approach requires an understanding from all stakeholders & among global powers to not perceive terrorism as another dice in their zero sum game mixed with proxy wars.

The spirit of globalism must descend in fighting terrorism.

Remarks

Rather than analyzing theory wise, elaborate on the following - Political approach
 sound Institutional "
 framed "

8

c) The Marxist tradition of I.R. is classified into a no. of schools based on certain modifications in orthodox Marxist understanding of international political economy. These are the :-

- * critical school → Robert or emancipatory school of Andrew Linklater &
- * gramscian trend → Robert Cox.

Robert Cox has famously remarked that any theory is always for someone & with some purpose. Thus he builds upon Antonio Gramsci's understanding that ideology or domination of ideas → called hegemony plays an equally important role as economic base or wealth. This is exemplified from USA's soft power built upon Harvard, Hollywood & silicon valley. The so-called Americanisation of world is such a rampant & visible phenomenon.

Remarks

How will US
Hegemony eventually
come to end as
power (COP)

Thus besides economic aspects, these ideological factors also shape the I.R. discourse.

Even social constructivists also perceive the importance of ideas & pre-existing knowledge or rhetoric in shaping the consciousness.

Thus Robert Cox via his 'social forces, state & the world', ~~ex~~ has contributed immensely to post-marxist discourse.

Similarly Andrew Linplater has talked about abolition of territorial boundaries & creation of moral boundaries, facilitated by greater collaboration among people, communities & civil society groups. The advent of global citizenship will result in emancipation of humanity from all threats & wants. The influence of mass-society, materialism & consumerism has engulfed the modern man & made him his one-

Remarks

dimensional. Hence the need is to fight against the exploitative tendencies (in not just economic but all spheres), in a united & cooperative manner.

Also elaborate on her idea of multiple public spheres & need to recognize non material forms of discrimination

8
10

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How far the idea of peace offered in functionalism and neo-functionalism, based on trans-national ties, different to each other? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss the feminist understanding of international relations in respect of different streams of feminism. How far is it correct to say that feminism is more relevant in third world countries than in developed states? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What is national security? Analyse Indian national security in contemporary world order. (250 Words) (20)

a) Functionalism & neo-functionalism are both the sub-schools within liberalism which essentially believes in the goodness of human nature & cooperation rather than confrontation as the status quo or the initial & old ultimate state.

Functionalism - propounded by David Mitrany is based on Richard Cobden's idea of 'keeping the politicians out' & promoting collaboration among economists, scientists & technicians from across the globe. It relies on the EU's successful model based on:-

* functional sovereignty (unlike monistic or territorial sovereignty) like EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK etc.

Remarks

- * peace by pieces (i.e. collaboration over doable issues):
- * spin-off effect of doable issues over non-doable ones.

While neo-functionalism of Eerst Haas, being similar to functionalism, differs from it on the point of including the politicians because the political will & governmental support are crucial for facilitating greater integration. Ex:- EU's integration was possible due to push & pull factors & its success rests upon political will.

However both the approaches have been criticised for being slow, time-taking & enduring enough to extract maximum political will.

(10) good content elaboration

Remarks

- 6) All streams of feminism (liberal & radical, along with social feminists) agree upon the following notions of I.R. :-
- * it is the most masculine of all disciplines
 - * it is patriarchal
 - * women are accorded secondary position (as wives of diplomats posting dinners)
 - * Cynthia Enloe raises the question - "Where are the women?" (Banana, Beaches & Bases)
 - * Ann J. Tickner's criticism of Morgenthau's 6 principles as based on a biased & stereotyped understanding of human nature, narrow interpretation of national interest, neglect of ethics, morals etc.
 - * prejudiced notion of security & war.

Thus the liberal feminists advocated gender mainstreaming or incorporation of female perspective in foreign policy. They advocate looking at women not as victims but as enablers & partners in growth.

Remarks

the first half of the 20th century, the world was divided into two main camps, the capitalist and the socialist. This was the beginning of the Cold War.

The second half of the 20th century, the world was divided into two main camps, the capitalist and the socialist. This was the beginning of the Cold War. The world was divided into two main camps, the capitalist and the socialist. This was the beginning of the Cold War.

The second half of the 20th century, the world was divided into two main camps, the capitalist and the socialist. This was the beginning of the Cold War. The world was divided into two main camps, the capitalist and the socialist. This was the beginning of the Cold War.

Reminds

to be used to
classical in liberal
on the west of
journalism
3rd world / post-colonial
journalism

(8)

c) National security was conventionally understood as absence / security from war, via greater militarisation & modernisation of weapons etc. But in contemporary discourse ~~to~~ national security implies multi-dimensional notion of food security, energy security, environmental security, gender security among others. Thus it encompasses external, internal, political & socio-economic dimensions.

Indian national security in contemporary world order (in traditional terms) may imply the territorial & maritime security. The former includes threats like :-

- cross border state sponsored terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan under its thousand cuts policy
- border skirmishes & stand-offs (Doklam stand-off against China) & cease-fire violations (LOC → Pok)

Remarks

→ two front threat (at the eastern & western front) against non-democratic nuclear weapon states.

→ threat of nuclear terrorism & also nuclear war

→ insurgency & illegal immigration in N.E.
maritime threats:-

→ increased assertiveness of China & its policy of strategic encirclement via string of pearls, in the Indian ocean & the Indo-pacific region

→ non-conventional threats like piracy, smuggling etc.

National security threats (in nonconventional terms) include:-

- climate change
- protectionism & reverse-globalisation
- internal ~~see~~ water scarcity
- economic slowdown
- threat to space assets from space

13

Remarks

good content & structuring
 But you need to elaborate a lot more threats posed by China & Pakistan

debris

- cyber threats
- harmful use of modern technology, among others.

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Energy Diplomacy of India. Elaborate.
- (b) Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Analyse.
- (c) Do you agree that we are losing to China in terms of influence in South Asia. Provide arguments.
- (d) How are India and developing countries interests affected by Nairobi package at WTO? Discuss.
- (e) Diplomacy of Buddhism. Elaborate

a) Energy requirements of India are tented to increase dramatically in the next 20 years which also heightens the issue of energy security (the ~~access~~ affordability & availability of energy at all times for every one). In this context India's energy diplomacy becomes important. Its key

features are:-

* diversifying the sources - to eliminate over reliance over unstable middle-east & also over the countries hostile to USA (like Sudan, Iraq, Iran etc). ex:- recently India succumbed to USA's pressure to cut Iranian oil imports. Hence we are looking for alter-

Remarks

nations like Central Asia, Afghanistan, ASEAN member states (incl. Myanmar), Arctic sea (observer status in Arctic Council) etc.

We have also entered into agreement with USA for shale gas reserves sharing & ONGC's arm ONGC Videsh Ltd. has engaged in numerous joint explorations.

* reducing dependence on fossil fuels (20% of which is imported) & focussing upon renewable energy → domestically & with international collaboration (Int. solar alliance etc.) etc.

* emphasis on nuclear diplomacy with Uranium rich Kazakhstan, Australia & Canada along with seeking membership of nuclear security architecture (NPT, Wassenaar arrangement etc) & opening new reactors (Kudamkulam)

* Indian ocean bed exploration for poly-metallic manganese nodules.

Remarks

good observer
also makes the linkages
to challenge we face in this
domain

6

b) Indian ocean as zone of peace was first conceptualised in 1970s as an attempt to keep 'out' external powers from India's traditional sphere of influence. This was meant to ensure non-interference in domestic matters.

But in present times, zone of peace can't imply exclusive presence of India due to increasing Chinese assertiveness (in form of string of pearls to secure its choke points & hence energy security) and India's vision of emerging as a net-security provider (in collaboration with other nations' navies as exemplified via ~~its~~ maritime exercises like Malabar, Varuna, Milan, SLINEX, INDO-CORPAT, Konkan, Sahyog Kaichin etc) and also platforms like IONS (Naval symposium) & IORA (Indian ocean rim association).

Hence, zone of peace in present discourse

4

Remarks

The 1020P proposal is being revisited again
 Need to provide arguments whether India should support it or not

suggests - "free & open Indian ocean", with the freedom of navigation and openness of sea lines of communication & equitable & just sharing of global marine resources.

c) China is threatening India's traditional sphere of influence in South Asia. This is exemplified from developments like

→ string of pearls (Gwadar, Hambantota, Sonadia, Kyakpyu) i.e. establishment of ports at strategic locations.

→ Belt & Road initiative (CPEC, ports development in Sri Lanka etc)

→ infrastructural investments in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives

→ proving to be viable alternate to India → to Nepal (which plays the China card to threaten or weaken India's stance over Madhesi issue)

Remarks

- acting as mediator between Bangladesh & Myanmar w.r.t. Rohingya crisis.
- largest arms supplier to Myanmar
- proposal of BCIM corridor etc.

And our South Asian neighbours too are drifting towards China. due to :-

- Big Brother attitude of India
- Insecurity from India (due to its size, economic prowess, resources etc) → resulting in it being seen as threat rather than opportunity
- greater pocket of China (5 times GDP vis-a-vis India)
- greater military prowess of China.

However despite this, India can leverage its soft power, tier II linkage, soft loans etc under Goyal doctrine of non-reciprocity to counter Chinese attempts.

Geo & context
 Structure. Need
 to elaborate on specific
 measures to reverse the
 situation.

Remarks

6

d) The 10th ministerial conference of WTO (Nairobi, Kenya) witnessed some changes in agricultural issues, cotton export, special safeguard mechanism and giving greater market access to LDCs in markets of both developed & developing countries.

However it was a disappointment for India & other developing countries due to :-

- non redressal of grievances w.r.t public stockholding of food grains and amber box subsidies
- no discussion w.r.t changing the reference period of permissible subsidies from 1986-87 to a viable year.
- stalemate over emerging issues like digital technology (59), e-commerce etc.
- no assurance w.r.t fulfillment of Doha Development agenda from the developed countries.
- the discriminatory nature of export subsidies provided by developed countries, couldn't be raised.

Remarks

6

good content & elaboration
no major changes suggested

Similarly the 11th conference at Buenos Aires, Argentina was obstructed in attaining substantial reforms due to stand-off between developed north & under-developed south.

e) Diplomacy of Buddhism is an attempt to reinvigorate India's soft power and to reinvent the notions of cultural connect and historical bondages with the rest of the Asia.

Buddhism or culture has emerged as an important pillar of our interaction with ASEAN states & Sri Lanka. We project to highlight India's position as the birthplace of Great Buddha & hence the decision to celebrate the purnima divas with great joy (as day of birth, enlightenment & nirvana)

Besides, MEA also attempts to establish the contemporary relevance of Buddhist thoughts pertaining to non-violence (in environmen-

Remarks

fallon & climate change), democratisation
of world governance architecture &
financial governance institutions along
with notions of harmony & happiness.

Abhimate on
the recent govt
initiatives in this context
what can be its role to
counter China's soft power

4

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of MEA in foreign policy making along with a brief description of its specialised structure. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is considered to be soft power. Discuss the rise of softpower as a part of the Indian foreign policy? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Indian commitment to nuclear disarmament remains unchanged from Nehruvian era. How far is it true to assume that the Indian nuclear doctrine is committed to non-proliferation? (250 Words) (20)

a) MEA (ministry of external affairs) is the premier institute of foreign policy making in India. It is headed by a foreign minister (who most of the times is a political leader but like presently can also be an expert in foreign policy - ex: Ms. S. Jaishankar). He is assisted by a foreign secretary (IFS officer), who is an expert & in turn assisted by foreign secretaries (east) & (west).

Besides this fundamental structure, there are 24 divisions in MEA (12 territorial & remaining functional including → publicity, UN, etc). These divisions are headed by joint secretaries and they specialise in their respective endeavours.

Since foreign policy making is a complex

Remarks

task the MEA seeks input from various think tanks, universities, military & academic experts.

It performs the following functions :-

- consular access to NRIs or PIOs abroad
- safeguarding interests of Indian diaspora
- the embassies perform the task of visa authorisation & inter-country communication
- aggregation of information rendered by NSA, NSC, ~~and~~ military establishments & other ministries to prepare a holistic & multi-dimensional foreign policy.

Thus MEA occupies central position in IFP formulation.

good elaboration
 but you also need
 to elaborate on the
 multiple challenges &
 limitations it is facing
 specially - from pm

Remarks

8

b) 'soft power' was popularised by Joseph Nye as a sustainable, viable & credible alternative towards the traditional hard power (military strength & hard economic power in form of sanctions). It includes → loans, one-time grant assistance, cultural, ideological & societal inter-connectedness among others. The religious & historical dimensions also ~~fulfill~~ the tasks of essential ~~lynchpins~~ in ~~bilateral~~ ties.

In Indian context, soft power implies the strengthening of ties based on yoga, bollywood, Indian dance, music, cuisine, culture & values among soft loans, educational & employment training.

Although soft power has played an important role in IFF, since ancient times (Ashoka's Dhamma & sending envoys to ~~Sri Lanka~~), there has been recent ~~rise~~ in soft power like :-

- Importance to Buddhist diplomacy
- Kartarpur corridor as a means to engage Pak.

Remarks

(traditionally bus diplomacy, cricket diplomacy were tried)

- cricket diplomacy with Afghanistan (like giving ground to practice along with equipments etc)
- soft loans to Afgh. coupled with infrastructure investments (like Salma Dam, parliament), hospitals, girls' schools etc
- Project MAUSUM → to connect with Indian ocean rim countries (East Africa, Arabian peninsula, S.E. Asia etc)
- celebration of International Yoga Day (21st June) & festivals like Holi, Diwali globally
- 'Samosa-caucus' in American senate consists of many Indian-origin political leaders (incl. Kamala Harris) who play an important role in furthering India's interests.

Thus, such soft power efforts will further strengthen India's historically strong relations with several countries of the world.

Remarks

12

very good content
 just need to add the
 major limitations &
 challenges of
 soft power approach

9) India's commitment to nuclear disarmament has displayed an element of continuity & advocacy for peaceful uses of nuclear technology since Gandhian & Nehruvian times.

Gandhiji called the nuclear weapons as the most diabolical use of technology & dubbed them Satanic. Similarly Nehruji advocated complete elimination of Nukes. But developments like China's testing of Nukes (at Lop Nur in 1964) immediately after the 1st Indo-China war (1962). & failure of global disarmament talks among superpowers made some bureaucrats & experts suggest that India must have its own nuclear security umbrella. Hence came Operation Smiling Buddha (1975).

But India signed the partial test ban treaty before & conducted the peaceful test. And our efforts at disarmament continued at UNGA's 3rd special session (1982) wherein

Remarks

ex. pm, Rajiv Gandhi j: advocated complete nuclear disarmament by 2010. India also raised its voice against the discriminatory NPT (non-proliferation treaty) that targeted horizontal proliferation only & not the vertical proliferation among P₅ states. & the faulty CTBT.

But the disintegration of USSR, permanent extension of NPT (1995) resulted into Operation Shakti (1998) and the formulation of India's nuclear security doctrine (2003) guided by K. Subramaniam & Brajesh Mishra (NSA). It clearly spelt out that — "despite having acquired NW India still believes that its interests can best be secured in a N-W free world."

Moreover our commitment to No first use, non-use against non-nuclear weapon states, credible minimum deterrence etc. i.e. as a responsible & mature nuclear power

Remarks

was recognised in the form of nuclear security group waiver (2008) via Agreement 123 with USA, entry into numerous multi-lateral export control regimes (MTCR, WA, Australia group etc).

And most importantly in 2008, India suggested a framework for global disarmament comprising of :-

- * global no first use
- * global acceptance of non-use against non-NWS
- * commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- * non-discriminatory & equitable disarmament of universal nature

good factual elaboration & deep. top

14

Remarks