Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

Having defined the problem on hand, the author as a research scholar, wish to keenly watch, critically analyze and mindfully evaluate the researches carried out on the concerned subject. The overview of related literature is the manner of reading, inspecting and comparing the contents and statistical data related to the subject studies. The process remains for the duration of the research interest. Being a historical and philosophical activity, it critically and analytically reviews the arguments and assertions from the preceding researches. It is an orderly probe of the work that has been conducted in the direction and that in addition is intended to be achieved. This method fulfills the following purposes:-

• The knowledge of the preceding research work facilitates the research scholar to define the boundaries of his/her research work.
• It assists the research scholar in identifying the connection between the previously conducted research work and the hypothesis put forth.
• It assists the research scholar to rescript the prelude query so that it can be adequately inquired.
• It, effects in the formation of an insight into the needs of conflicting results in a situation.
• It aids in opting for the right methodology within the studies to be abided by.
• A thorough search through related research work prevents inadvertent copying of preceding research.
• The associated literature would prove worthwhile in the procedure of composing a hefty slice of research on the topic.

2.2 Sources Of Review of Literature

There are various useful and valuable types of literature, which are being used to conduct the research work:

• Books from various publications and its textual contents
• Materials from the books published in the form of an e-book on the internet
Various periodicals of renowned publications
- Articles published in leading newspapers
- Papers Presented by the subject authorities
- Specialized Dictionaries
- References on International-Relations
- Foreign Policy Research Information Hubs
- Dissertation and Theses
- Daily Newspapers

2.3 Related Studies

Many political scientists have studied various aspects of "Indian Foreign Policy" with respect to altering the world order. Every bit a research student, I have gone over and investigated the following literature published in ISSN/ISBN journals and books, with the aim to deliver a full and comprehensive understanding of the earlier work accomplished in the field. The principal findings are reviewed in the next fashion:

1. H.M. Elliot & John Dowson, "History of India, as Told by its Own Historians", ISBN 9781287736394, 1867-1877

   The British foreign secretary for India, Sir Henry Miers Elliot in his book titled "History of India, As Told By Its Own Historians", tried to teach the Indian bureaucrats of British India, the excellences of British rule. It also attempts to divide India on communal lines. He was keen enough to contrast the so-called justice and efficiency of the British rule as compared to the despotism and cruelty of the Muslim rule. He tried to convince the future bureaucrats of India about the immense advantages to the Indians under the mildness and the equity of the British rule.


   Jawaharlal Nehru's views about international relations were based on pure humanism. According to him, the benefits of science and technology should be directed towards improving the quality of human life rather than aggravating the already existing menacing threat of mass annihilation. He mentions that at the beginning of the twentieth century, Einstein with his rare foresight made us aware that the unleashed power of an
atom would change everything. According to Nehru, the cold war initiated by the nuclear superpowers poses a significant threat to the entire human race. Therefore, to maintain peace amidst the possibility of atomic confrontation new forms of relations and new methods of approach between various regions, states, and social systems are necessary.


The book 'A Diplomatic History of Modern India' gives comprehensive coverage of India's foreign relations before and after independence. It dispenses with the prominent aspects of India's international relations and its role in the United Nations from the year 1947 to 1967. It also critically evaluates the Indian diplomatic stance and challenges posed to its Non-Alignment ideology during significant events like the 1962 war with China and the 1965 war with Pakistan.


Surjit Mansingh is a former Indian Foreign Service officer who in his book has brought out some findings of India's dominant premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi administered India's foreign policy. The author derives that Mrs. Gandhi’s failures on the domestic front restricted her room for maneuver in international affairs. It also appreciates Mrs. Gandhi’s stance during the 1971, Bangladesh war, besides the persistent American tendency to underrate India’s power potential. The author makes offensive comments about the shock of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on India's foreign policy. In 1981, Mrs. Gandhi denied that the presence of Soviet military to the south of the Hindu Kush Mountains would pose a threat to India's security.


Harvey Starr follows various analytical methods on the data drawn from Kissinger's period to interpret revealing comparisons between Kissinger and others policymakers. The book also takes into account the beliefs and perceptions that formed the ground for Kissinger's policy decisions.

The book 'The End of History and the Last Man' by Francis Fukuyama is the extension of his essay 'The End of History?' that was published in the international affairs journal - The National Interest.


In a naturalistic mode, the authors argues the dire necessity to dig into the "Real World," rather than centering on the creation as it should be. The best way to make a probe into the real world-order is to classify it into two regions. The primary zone contains democracy, prosperity and public security. Whereas the secondary zone contains violent disturbances, conflicts and no development. Lamentably, just fifteen percent of the total populace dwell in the essential zone, while the other chunk of the mass regularly encounters uncertainties where poorness, warfare, tyranny, and chaos proceed to ravage lives.


Walter Laquer explains that technical improvements have produced weapons of mass destruction dreadfully easy to get. Thereby the nature of terrorism is changing, and the attacks look like child's play.


Author Sumit Ganguly in his book 'The Origins of War in South Asia' presents researched analysis of the first three Indo-Pak wars. However, his sagacity of not having the fourth war proved to be wrong. Fourth war of Kargil took place in 1999. Ganguly aptly identifies that a vocal minority in the Kashmir valley seeks independence from India, while a majority of Kashmiri population seeks better conditions within the Indian national framework.


The volume gives an explanation of various underground events that never became public at any period of time during the Cold War. Converging upon the climax
of disintegration of the USSR and the end of the Cold War, Beschloss and Talbott uncover the essential exchanges between George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev that were kept hidden from the world. Those conversations include - George Bush's promise not to squeeze Gorbachev for Baltic autonomy; the controls for German unification; Soviet joining of the Gulf War Coalition; Bush's private alerts to Gorbachev that he was starting to be toppled; and the US president's mystery endeavors to keep off the dissolution of the USSR and help Gorbachev retain power.


Scholarly articles in the book argue that the explosion of subsequent atomic bombs by the arch-rivals of South Asia would act as a nuclear deterrent in the Indian sub-continent. However, India and Pakistan continue to face domestic threats arising from terrorism, religious conflicts, and ethnic separatism.


The book focuses on the aspect of how the United States should improve strategic relations with the world's largest democracy - India. Unfortunately, it was diplomatic fallout from both the side post-Indian independence. The Indian nuclear expedition is primarily motivated out of insecurities from China and Pakistan. Therefore, the sole cause should not hinder the two robust democracies of the world from coming closer. The book, out of extensive research argues that the United States should accept the fact of nuclear armaments in the subcontinent and act more cautiously to stabilize the area. The writer gives a long Indian history, reviving majuscule Indian tradition underscoring the uncommon sum of violence throughout Indian history.


Fawaz A. Gerges through his book interprets American encounter with political Islam since the "Iranian Islamic revolution of 1979". The author presents the inferences drawn after conducting varies case studies.

Distinguished researchers from various sociology disciplines survey the developing universal request in the book. The book-volume is isolated into three primary parts. In the initial, hypotheses and procedures of request - authenticity, progressivism, institutionalism and post-positivism are introduced. In the second, the possibilities of the major likely contenders for world administration are investigated. The vital potential outcomes for the USA, Russia, China, the European Association, Japan and India are analyzed in detail. Section three talks about a portion of the main difficulties to world order, with givers inspecting the issues presented by globalization, patriotism, ethnic and religious clash, natural corruption, and the spread of weapons of mass devastation. The book offers an extensive and interdisciplinary record of the prospects for a quiet and simply worldwide request into the following century.


The authors present various world views about the fractured nature of the global order. Citing various political scientists, they come to the conclusion that the development cooperation is the single force that would keep the order at peace.


In the book, Tsering Shakya presents an explanation of the atrocities committed to the Tibetan population and out which how the ethnic population continues to fight. Although found itself trapped in the compulsions from China, India, Britain and the United States, it continues to defend its independence and safeguard its cultural identity. With details, the author brings out the depredations of Tibet at the hands of China and the failure of the Tibetan leadership due to their fractured strategies.


The Cold War included an undeniable threat of both the power coalitions going atomic. With the two sides having a huge number of warheads, It could have decimated human advancement. The book follows the primary consequences for Europe, Pacific Asia, the Center East, and arms control with the finish of the Cold War. It calls back about the real advancements in the worldwide economy, examples of security, and
liberal human rights, giving the principal exhaustive outline of the thought of the post-Cold War request. It contends that this request ought to be perceived as a kind of harmony settlement. Sticking with a sensible construction, Clark puts up an unmistakable authentic viewpoint as a powerful influence for the current discourses about the post-Cold War request, getting hold of a gander at definite investigations of the colonization in Europe and different locales to investigate the idea of the concordance. He makes up a crisp method for getting hold of a gander at the worldwide economy, universal security, and the motivation of radicalism and human rights - all as parts of the harmony set up toward the remainder of the Cold War.


In this compilation, various authors have elaborated over the traverse and the destination of Indo-US relationship. The editor finally comes up with the conclusion that the United States of America should take into account the past realities of Indian sub-continent and reframe its policies towards India.


'Crossing the Rubicon' is a well-researched and thoughtful account of India's changing foreign policy in the wake of the closing Cold War and the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.


The authors analyze India's changing role in the evolving world scenario. India was forced to give up its non-aligned policy when a border dispute with China in 1962 erupted into a full-fledged war. With the disintegration of the Soviet-Union and closure of the Cold War, India made considerable strides towards the United States of America. India has made successful efforts in giving up its soft power status.


The book volume is a descriptive account of "Prizes & Pitfalls" of the British Empire. From the biggest in all history to nearly overlooked one today, the British
Empire was the most significant modernizing force in the world. The account of the rise and fall of the British Empire has hidden sermons for today, particularly for the US as it knocks the threshold of a new epoch of imperial power.


The book enlists the formation and functions of the United Nations. Explicitly, the chapter 'Politics and Economics of the Emerging New World Order' throws light on the influence of the United States on United Nations and its decision making process post-cold war era, though the new world order has produced commitments for the US which overstretches America's military and economic capabilities.


Stephen P. Cohen, in the book, argues that America should cope up with rising India, superseding the earlier political fallouts, which would prove beneficial for both the countries.


John Agnew in the volume indicates that America's quest for empire is being carried out through the campaign to create "Consumer Capitalism" through political pressure. It promised public with utilization of commodities and services. Agnew asserts that the basic nature of "American Foreign Policy" reflects the American model of managing business, whereas the formation of an empire remains a secondary objective. Nevertheless, the author contends that the American crusade for "Global Hegemony" is backfiring now because the country's domestic production, inspection and repair businesses are moving out of America.


This book traverses the path of Indo-US strategic cooperation amidst periodic highs and lows. The descent, evolution and the current state of the ties between the world's two robust democracies have been expounded in the script. Nonetheless, levels of essential differences remain, which notably include questions relating to the future of India's nuclear and ballistic missile programs, US proximity to Pakistan and India's old age links with Iran.

W.R.Louis examines the aims and the outcome of the British Empire through Pax Britannica to Pax Americana. The period between the years 1815 to 1914, that turned the British Empire into a "Global Hegemon" to conduct the task of global policing, was highly authoritative and historical.


The historical study of the subcontinent in the volume reveals the initial shaping of India's Foreign policy during the period of independence. It focuses on the incidences that took place during those periods, which informally took the shape of India's foreign policy. It establishes Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to be the pioneer head of the "Indian Foreign Policy" and how his decisions regarding the Commonwealth and Non-Align Movement played a vital role in projecting India as the leader of third world countries.

28. Alexander Spencer, "Questioning the Concept of ‘New Terrorism’", ISSN 1742-0601, January 2006

With globalization and modernization, the form of terrorism has also changed inherently to a new. However, in this paper, the author aims to question the validity of new terrorism by identifying many of the same past trends underlying in modern terrorism. The paper marks the necessity and effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures.


The volume gives an invoice of the begin of strategic engagement of the USA with India, originating up from estrangement. In the most extensively engaging times of all between the two nations, Indian Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh and the US, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott met several times during the period of June 1998 to September 2000. They primarily dealt with the pressing issue of "Weapons System Control" and "Nonproliferation", but they also let the cat out of the bag about their dreams for the Indo-US relationship. They investigated the potential for vital, monetary and security collaboration. The regular interface between the two policymakers developed into personal rapport that helped to bridge the trust deficit
between the two nations. As a result, the US had the capacity to effectively intercede to defuse the emergency among India and Pakistan over the challenged region of Kashmir amid the "Kargil War" of 1999; in this way, maybe, deflecting a war that could have raised to atomic fire.


'Inside Terrorism' is a classic work to understand the historical evolution of terrorism and terrorist mindset better. Weapons of mass destruction being readily available, there is every chance that they may fall into the wrong hands.


'In The Line of Fire' is a controversial book written by Pakistan's ex-Military General and President Pervez Musharraf. He recalls his memoirs during his regime. Besides his personal story, the book brings into limelight major events like Kargil war and war against terrorism. Musharraf justifies his stance on coup d'état and Kargil war. The book claims about the proliferation attempts by Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadir Khan by way of transferring sensitive nuclear details to North Korea, Iran, and Libya. The author also states his unwillingness to help the war against terrorism. However, he was pressurized to help the US in the war, whereas in return Pakistan received huge prize money from the US. Nevertheless, the book has been called 'Plethora of Lies' by the Pakistani politicians and diplomats.

32. Alexander Spencer, "The Problems Of Evaluating Counter-Terrorism", ISSN 1696-2206, October 2006

This report is a critical analysis of the accepted ways of measuring the effectiveness of counterterrorism. It aims at highlighting the weaknesses in the process and the necessity of research to find alternative ways of evaluating counter-terrorism. Along with new counter-terrorism measures, the evaluation process should be efficient. Mere figures of terrorist arrests, terrorist encounters, or confiscation of terrorist funding will not suffice the purpose. Although these rationalist approaches may provide quantified data and seem straightforward in measuring the success, these are insufficient in the measurement of terrorism.

The Indo-US Civil Nuke Deal is a highly significant event, projecting India into the elite nuclear club of five. It opened doors of the global nuclear energy market for India and carved long-lasting impact on regional and international relations. Pakistan and China see the event detrimental to their security interests while France and Germany have acknowledged India’s rising power and have preferred engagement. The articles in the book present the back and forth account of the deal. In India and the US, the expert opinions are sharply divided over the deal. The non-proliferation community in the US actively opposed the agreement while the opposition parties in India feel it to be a sort of compromise with the national sovereignty. Erudite experts on international affairs along with their views have also presented essential documents related to the deal in the book.


The book presents a brief account of Indo-US relations that went through a dramatic phase of transformation in the past few decades. A country that once was considered as an inept state has suddenly grown to the point of strategic importance for the US. The relationship history was characterized by suspicion and distrust. Specific vital events that account for the transformation are - end of the cold war, opening up of India’s economy and the war against terrorism. Presently, India and the US are enjoying increasingly close relations despite some difference of opinion, which includes America’s aids, to Pakistan, India’s non-signatory status of non-proliferation treaty and India’s age-long relationship with Iran.

35. Paulo Antonio Pereira Pin, "China And India - Emergence And Cultural Impact", ISSN 1983-3121, June 2007

The clause tries to fix that with the emergence of a new global order, military force and economic power will not persist. The clause tries to address a different approach, aiming to assess what impact their multicultural population could experience in a new international order, which is in contrast to what currently prevails, won’t be based on military effectiveness and economic might. In a fuller sense, the roots and spirituality of both countries have been hashed out.

'Deception', as the title suggests, is a shocking story about Pakistan's nuclear aspirations and role of America, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and China in assisting them indiscriminately. The book reveals that Pakistan's nuclear-program chief Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan, then working in Holland in the year 1975, stole top-secret blueprints with an intention to create a nuclear bomb for Pakistan to counter India's recently unveiled nuclear device. The masterful investigation carried out by the authors conclude that the illicit program managed by the Pakistan military has grown into a most extensive undercover network engaged in commercially proliferating nuclear secrets to the world. The United States blind eye towards these happenings is against its non-proliferation stand and proves the complicity in the spread of atomic weaponry.


Having born in the 'Sindh Prant' of then British India, which accessed to today's Pakistan after independence, Lal Krishna Advani had been a key player at the national level pre and post-independence. 'My Country My Life,' though being an autobiography, throws light on various events that eventually shaped India's foreign policy. Phase five of volume highlights the instances when the Vajpayee government was determined to fight "Pak-Sponsored" cross-border terrorism executed in the form of religious extremism. The "Kargil Triumph" is discussed with details in the book. Crucial events like "The Agra Summit" between Vajpayee & Musharraf and the historic visit of L.K. Advani to Pakistan in 2005, in an attempt to normalize strains with Pakistan are unfolded in the book.


The paper intends to look upon the recent Indo-US strategic convergence and defense cooperation. Post-Indian independence and until the conclusion of the cold war, was the period filled with suspicion and distrust for both the countries. The paper explores the dynamics behind the current proximity. It covers the bilateral talks and agreements and the subsequent developments that facilitated the defense and military cooperation. The article also throws light on the prospects of the relation in the changing
international scenario.


The book is not the account of America’s decline, yet rather about the ascent of every other state. Zakaria portrays with equivalent foreknowledge a world in which the US will never again dominate the worldwide economy, arrange geopolitics, or overpower societies. He sees the "ascent of the rest" - the development of nations like China, India, Brazil, Russia, and numerous others as the extraordinary story within recent memory, and one that will reshape the world. The tallest structures, greatest dams, biggest selling motion pictures, and most progressive mobile phones are generally being made outside the US. This monetary development is creating political certainty, national pride, and conceivably worldwide issues. In what manner should the US comprehend and expand in this rapidly changing global atmosphere? I don't get it’s meaning to be in a really worldwide period? Zakaria addresses these questions with his standard clarity, knowledge, and creative energy.


China, India, and Japan are the three major economic and political powers of Asia. Commercial developments of these powers follow a similar pattern of high savings, high investment, and growing exports. This book examines the dynamics between these powers of Asia and their commercial, diplomatic, and military rivalry.


The book is a commendable attempt to express the personality factor of Prime Minister in decision-making. Comparing socioeconomic and ideological data of various Prime Ministers, the author concludes the Prime Ministerial behavior about foreign policy. Ever since Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the foundation for India’s foreign policy, International relations and foreign policy were considered to be the subject matter of Prime Minister’s interest. Although Ministry of External Affairs alone steers the policy matters regarding foreign affairs along with Prime Minister, in India, it has almost all the time being focused at the Prime Minister’s office unless and until Prime Minister had a lesser interest in it. The Prime Minister’s personality factor becomes more vital
when he or she is less interested in foreign affairs, and the field is left open to the Ministry of External Affairs exclusively.


The book articles systematically analyze the proceedings of the Indo-US Nuke deal from its inception in 2005 to its conclusion in 2008. It passes over India and USA's internal political dynamics, the elements that facilitated the agreement, the hurdles that came in, and the implication of deal for India's foreign policy, energy security and the international non-proliferation regime. Further, the book presents the account of inexorable domestic and international opposition to the deal with its authenticity.


Post 9/11 attacks, the US perception of Islam has changed. The book cogently presents a debate on the US interaction with Muslim countries and other Islamic forces after the attack. However, the core focus of the book remains confined to the object of winning the global war on terrorism. Simultaneously, the book also analyzes the US ties with its non-NATO Muslim allies.


The book-volume discusses at length the Indian democratic setup and the acceptance of liberal economy to the major bending forces for India's foreign policy. The book also discusses the strategic and geopolitical location of India and the Indian Ocean in establishing regional hegemony.


This article deals with the Bush administration's orientations toward India during its first term, 2001-2004. In January 2001, upon accepting the US Presidency, President George Bush, Jr. identified India as a prominent player on the global platform and a preeminent power in South Asia on a backdrop of waxing and waning Indo-US relations from the last few tens.


According to Brown and Owen, an anti-American sentiment can be equilibrated with the spread of liberal democracy and developing use of international establishments.


According to William Zartman, the world order is a system, which does not have a distinct shape or form. It is subject to change with the change in the world economy, international conflicts and individual rise and fall of mighty nation states. In the process, they address issues like context vs. content, determinism vs. choice and structure vs. policy.

48. Fenna Egberink Frans-Pau, "ASEAN And Strategic Rivalry Among The Great Powers In Asia”, ISSN 1868-4882, 2010

This article discusses ASEAN's role in the setting of the three primary bilateral relations in Asia among the great powers: Sino-US, Sino-Japan, and Sino-India. The author specifies that the overall impact of ASEAN on security events and its influence regarding the geographical scope is limited. Southeast Asia being an essential hub of power rivalry is relevant to Asian geopolitics. A critical query is raised about ASEAN's way of dealing with the rising great power rivalries in the region for longer geopolitical stability.

49. Manzoor Ahmad, "Implications of the War On Terror for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan”, ISSN 2040-8498, 2010

This paper focuses on the US-driven 'War on Terror' in Afghanistan executed with the objective of decimating Osama-bin-Laden and Al-Qaeda, which drastically changed the region socially, economically and politically. Pakistan's prominent involvement in the 'War on Terror' alongside the US, left deep implications for its internal politics and foreign policy. Pakistan not only reversed altogether its stance on Afghanistan, but also had to crush down domestic extremism and terrorist act. This report seeks to dissect the factors that compelled the Pashtuns prone to militancy. It also analyzes the political and socioeconomic entailments of the War for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in general and its Pashtun subject in specific.
50. Sanjay Peters, "Risks And Opportunities For Emerging Markets: The Cases Of India And China", ISSN 2013-035X, 2010

The paper differentiates between India & China and their distinct ways towards economic growth. Regarding China, the sizable macroeconomic growth at least from the 1990s onwards can be attributed to Foreign Direct Investment. Whereas in India, the autonomous development of businesses and consumers are the two crucial factors that have boosted the Indian GDP. Based on this assumption, this article explores the main economic, environmental, political, and social challenges that must be dealt with the individual case. The article presents a panoramic view of Indian and China's impending economic and political agenda. Concluding, it deals with the most crucial challenges and opportunities for investment in both countries.


A renowned historian, John Lukacs makes bewildering queries about the Second World War in his book. Consequences of the war are still with the world. The author has addressed the most persistent enigmas of the war. The book altogether presents a different perspective of the war and simultaneously raises various queries about the mega event.


In this riveting book, Nandan Nilekani follows the focal thoughts that molded India’s at various times and solicits the key inquiry from the future: By what method will India as a worldwide power avoid the mix-ups of prior advancement models? As a prime supporter of Infosys, a worldwide pioneer in data innovation, Nilekani has effectively partaken in the organization’s ascent amid the previous twenty-seven years. In envisioning India, he utilizes his worldwide experience and comprehension to speak around the eventual destiny of India and its job as a worldwide resident and rising financial goals. Nilekani draws in with India's specific snags and openings, graphing another path forward for the young nation. Nilekani realizes the right harmony between India's monetary desires and its social responsibilities. Useful and a legitimate book on issues and difficulties India has faced (and lived), confronting and going to look with
persuading arrangements. The record is charged up with brilliant ideas that can change India without trading away the true statement. He also brings up the correct issues on NREGA, Work Changes and vitality, security, yet ceases from pointing fingers at any individual/s specifically.

53. Arvind Kumar, "Future Of India-China Relations Challenges & Prospects", ISSN 1696-2206, October 2010

The paper keeps an objective of assessing and analyzing the wide contours of Sino-Indian relations and explores the commonalities on which both of them can venture jointly for mutual benefits. The article plays up both the intersections and divergences that emerges between the two neighbors. Arvind Kumar has out of the box solutions to bridge the existing conflicts. He also tries to explain the rationale for robust and constructive participation.


J.N. Dixit being India's Ex-foreign Secretary and Ex-member of Government of India’s National Security Advisory Board Committee compiles his experiences and draws inferences in the script. He takes in a mention of significant events in which India besides being a secular democratic republic, has been successfully tackling the menace of internal and external terrorism.


Eminent political scientists, in their scholarly articles, have analyzed the present status of the South Asian region and have partially projected its future a decade hence. These articles are motivated by the desire to cast the future of the region amidst evolving world order.


The study immensely contributes to the field of research on terrorism. The profiling of units and the structured and focused comparison among them provides for a chance to create contingent generalizations concerning non-state armed forces within the region. The book proves helpful for additional analysis on non-state armed violence.

Atanu Dey depicts a contemporary socioeconomic and political picture of India compared to other world powers like China and the USA. The book elaborates on the challenges that India is facing today and further innovatively suggests some measures to curb them. The statistical comparisons of India with other countries recommend significant changes in the Indian public policy to meet the end goals. With these changes and optimum use of resources, India can achieve greater heights.


This handbook surveys the track of Indian Foreign Policy and international relations. It describes how with the rise within the global schema, there exists a level of impatience amongst Indians and a sensation of surprise in the world, whereas the dragon's rise has attracted frequent attention, India has drawn few. This Handbook tries to correct this imbalance.

59. Oliver Stuenkel, "Identity And The Concept Of The West: The Case Of Brazil And India", ISSN 1983-3121, 2011

The article points to offer insights into the way Brazil and India viewing and interrelating to the notion of the West that affects their identity and foreign policy. The concept of the West in Brazil and India is a topic of lively internal discussion in media and academics. It reflects the story of individual struggle that both the countries have undergone to rise up as developing nations. The western concept serves as a tool to formulate developing identity by a complex combination of criticism, isolation, and emulation of the West.


'Pakistan: A Hard Country' is a travelogue enriched with profound analysis written by Anatoly Lieven as a journalist and academic experts. The book gives a deeply revealing and utterly compelling account of Pakistan's ethnicities, the competing religious traditions, the broad political tensions, the varied social landscapes, and the historical blueprints of violence. Simultaneously, it reveals its surprisingly inherent firmness grounded in kinship, patronage and the strength of firmly and securely
established local elites. Pakistan has gained immense strategic importance in a couple of decades. Being a nuclear weapon state, having large Diaspora in the west, it is crucial to the United States and the world. However, the author feels 'Islamist Insurgency' not to be the most significant short-term threat to Pakistan; however, it is the decisions of the United States. The author also feels that the highest long term risk to Pakistan is ecological change.


Sino-Indian strategic relations remain strained after the Indo-China war of 1962. Matters of Aksai-Chin, border disputes of Arunachal-Pradesh, Indian support to the Tibetan refugees and China-Pakistan proximity remains the bone of contention between the two countries. The document believes that China is actively pursuing an encirclement policy of India and that India has begun to respond in the same fashion, albeit not as efficiently. It views the simultaneous rise of China and India as a significant challenge to regional and global stability that will require diplomacy that is more sophisticated to contain these considerable powers.

62. Georgetown University, "China–Myanmar Relations", ISSN 1868-4882, November 2011

The report clarifies that Myanmar’s expedition of political and economic reforms have attracted international attention in the context of Myanmar-China relations. "China’s intentions in Myanmar stands at unfavorable terms" is one of the predominant school of thoughts presented in the report. Myanmar, in this situation, is a hotspot for business and characteristic asset bargains for China. It fills in as a potential partner that would bolster China’s drive to separate Taiwan. Regardless of whether Myanmar is anything but a dependable Chinese voice inside ASEAN, in any event it is one of the countries which is friendlier to China’s interests.


'Grand Strategy for India: 2020 and Beyond' present views on the issues of importance for India's achievement of Vision-2020. The major concerns covered in the book are - Socio-economic challenges, foreign policy challenges, regional and internal
security challenges, communal disharmony, terrorism, left-wing extremism, energy security, and climate change. The book-volume tries to offer insightful answers to questions like - How India would generate a peaceful and cohesive internal order in the upcoming years? How would India bring the world to a consensus on the global commons that serve India's interests and values? How could India foster a stable and peaceful neighborhood?


The volume-volume takes a prospective look at the opportunities and hardships that would run in the Indian neighborhood in the following two decades. The main lines of the book are - the geopolitical state of affairs in the neighborhood is open to varying due to chronic instability in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region, an uncertain global economy, prominent interference of outside forces in the regional government, anti-India sentiments, demographic pressures due to illegal migrations and adversities of climate-change. India can reduce its security challenges by grasping the opportunities like working to strengthen regional economic, fortifying neighborhood democratic institutions and emphasizing regional cooperation.

65. Hongwei FAN, "China–Burma Geopolitical Relations in the Cold War", ISSN 1868-4882, 2012

The report explores the geopolitical aspect of the Sino-Burma relations. It deals with the impact of Sino-American proximity on the Sino-Burma ties. Myanmar resorted to neutrality and nonalignment due to intimidation and suspicion of the dragon throughout the Cold War. Myanmar, being geographically hemmed between two robust neighbors like India and China, adopted a pragmatic approach to follow an autonomous foreign policy. Nevertheless, after the year 1988, Burma gradually started moving closer to China. The dragon looks upon Myanmar as a land-bridge stretching out to the Indian Ocean in order to foster its energy security, trade and exports.

66. Alberto van Klaveren, "South America In A New World", ISSN 2013-035X, 2012

The paper projects South American countries to be the second-largest emerging nations of the world after Asia. It states that the South American nations involved on the
international platform in ways of diverse greatness, thus depicting their unique political and cultural preferences. A precise amendment to the global system has badly influenced South America. Internal bonding between the South American countries is becoming stronger day by day, although, not within the boundaries of a unitary and orderly integration process. Asian giants like China, India, Japan, and India are registering their discrete presence in the South American region, merely confining themselves to economic exchanges.


The current version of the global bestseller is drastically revised and enlarged. Jacques presents a volume that interprets a world more and more influenced by Chinese power. The landscape of world power has shifted dramatically post Cold-War. Through the accumulated statistical data, Jacques strikes down the established path of thinking about China. He recommends that the Chinese rise will affect the world culturally, politically and economically.


Henry Kissinger, in 1971, held the historic step of reopening the Western bridge to 'People’s Republic of China'. Ever since then, he has been closely associated with China at the diplomatic level, more so ever than any other American dignitary. He examined the history of China from the "Classical Era" to the present day. The book distills Kissinger's unique experience, accounting to China's "Millennia-old" approach to strategy and diplomatic negotiations.


With a significant compassion for his local culture, united with the understanding gained conceivable by following India's ground from a far distance, Dr. Shashi Tharoor talks about the imperfect supernatural occurrence of Indian majority rule government from different positions. Choosing to show no mercy approach, he scrutinizes lawmakers, unloads layers of confused legislative strategies and uncovers the atavistic propensities of unique intrigue government officials. Tharoor thinks back on his nation's initial fifty years of freedom, portraying its difficulties like lack of education, neediness,
partisan viciousness and the ever-persisting caste issue. In an energetic and enlightening composition, Tharoor takes pride in discussing India’s triumphs as a flourishing vote based system and a booming economy. He is especially proficient at portraying the scope of the pluralistic dividends that India enjoys.


*Makers of Modern India* is a nitty gritty hotspot for data about the nation's political conventions. The republic of India had a turbulent start and the creator demonstrates to you how nineteen political activists were instrumental in the development of this nation. The writer goes past a portrayal of the general population by including concentrates of the talks they have composed. Each period of the opportunity development and the next long periods of free India are appearing through the composed works created by these people. In the book you will see position, religion, imperialism, the economy language, sexual orientation, patriotism, majority rules system and secularism in an authentic setting. The book is a treat for the individuals who are interested about the development of the diverse accumulation of individuals, thoughts and religions in India. The creator demonstrates to you how the absence of harmony in the assessments of the creators of India, supplemented one another and brought about the completed item called India. This book gives you a useful take a gander at the nineteen people who assumed a job in the arrangement of the India you live in today.


This article analyzes the performance of developing countries within the framework of the WTO, as well as the impact of this action on the dynamics of the Organization. The research is based on the belief that the use of institutional mechanisms is the primary strategy of developing countries to increase their capacity in developed countries. These countries succeeded in maintaining coalitions with the WTO, despite their economic and political diversity.

72. Clarisa Giaccaglia, *The Strategies of "Quodlibet" In The International Contemporary Scene*, ISSN 1983-3121, December 2012

Along the backdrop of the increasingly complex contemporary international system, the article emphasizes a need to create novice abstract instruments that could
lead to a more honest apprehension of world reality. While doing so, the article gives importance to the strengthening of a "Latin American" view while presenting the thought of "Strategy Quodlibet" in order to examine the rising multifarious presence of emerging powers in global decision-making process.


Kilcullen assures that by the year 2050, almost seventy-five % of the global population will be residing in the urban area. He observes that rapid urbanization is taking place along the coastal belts in the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. These nations have easy access to the internet and mobile phones. Kilcullen proposes a hypothesis that in future, conflicts will take place in densely populated, ungoverned and digitally connected cities of developing countries. He asserts his claim by identifying four Megatrends that would shape future conflicts: population growth, urbanization, settlements in littoral areas and interconnectivity.

74. Atul Bhardwaj, "Sino-Indian Relationship New Paradigm", ISSN 2349-8846, 2013

This paper claims that "India has trapped itself into an 'Anti-Chinese Matrix' set in place by the US". The matrix has directed to a state of affairs wherein the US is expanding its state in India's outside and local strategy and subsequently bearing on a forceful stances on to the Indian regular citizen routine. The report recommends that India should surrender yearnings to "Extraordinary Power Status" and pursue an outside strategy expand upon "Asian Strengths and Cooperation". Or then again else it will continue to move toward becoming "Gun Fodder" for Western key points.


This article deals with the relationship between the formation of British India and the evolution of the Indian nationalist movement. It shows how the colonial constitutionalism has developed through the affirmation of the primacy of law and the colonial difference, and how the post-colonial state emerged following a series of concrete crossings of the difference. The analysis of this allows a different reading speech of politicians who supported the statement of the State form as a center of
gravity of the organization on a global scale policy.


Shashi Tharoor stresses on the Indian strategy and its job in the international order. As indicated by him, "Indian Diplomacy" resembles the adoration creation of an elephant: it is directed at an abnormal state, joined by much howling, and the outcomes are not known for a long time. He splendidly shows how Indian strategy has turned into a sprightlier from that point forward and where it needs to concentrate on the universe of the 21st century. Clarifying why outside approach matters to an India concentrated alone household change, Tharoor overviews Indias real universal connections in detail, summons the nation's delicate power and its worldwide duties, investigations the activities of the Service of Outer Issues, Parliament and general assessment on the molding of arrangement, and offers his musings on a contemporary new excellent technique for the country, contending that India must move past non-arrangement to multi-arrangement. Tharoor studies and seems at the significant Worldwide connections, offer proposals about the nation's requirement for the required stage, alongside the nation's responsibilities to keep improving its position all around.

77. Stephan Keukeleire & Bas Hooijmaaijers, "EU-India Relations & Multilateral Governance", ISSN 2277-2464, January 2013

This article questions whether the strategic partnership between the EU and India is indeed imperative, by looking at their position in international organizations and their views about multilateral governance. The paper points to the Indo-European difference of opinions about the principles and values that are to be upheld in global governance. It also states their different positions in the World Trade Organization and the United Nations, with particular attention to the voting behavior of India and the EU at the UN General Assembly.

78. Yow Peter Raiphea, "India-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership", ISSN 2250-3153, April 2013

The article throws light on the Indo-Afghan Strategic Partnership signed on October 04, 2011, and its inferences that are drawn by Pakistan. It balances the perspectives of Pakistan and Afghanistan towards this partnership. Afghanistan expects
strong associations with India as a way to relieve the sense of its insecurity. It regards India’s capability of assisting the war-torn and helpless nation to stabilize as the power struggle debilitates in the region that is anticipated as the power vacuum, following the withdrawal of the US and NATO military units in 2014. Yet, Pakistan is more concerned about the Indo-Afghan strategic partnership and is openly distrustful and unwilling to confide of its encirclement by India.

79. Sanjana Joshi, "The Geopolitical Context Of Changing Japan-India Relations", ISSN 1696-2206, May 2013

The article by Sanjana Joshi tries to present the changing Japan-India relations in geopolitical context for the better. Recently Japan has sought to raise its bilateral ties with India to a higher level with stronger political, strategic, and economic dimensions. It is considered as the response to the stimulus of Chinese rise. The US strategically engages regional leaders to maintain its hegemonic control over the world. Japan and India are looked upon such regional leaders to contain China. India and Japan on either side of China have remained historical adversaries of China.

80. Rahil Majeed Lone & Naseer Ahmed Kalis, "Indo-Afghan Relations after September 11: Implications for Pakistan", ISSN 2279-0837, October 2013

The paper throws light on the Pakistani concern of Indo-Afghan ties. With conclusion of the Cold War and successive vacating of Afghanistan by the Soviet army, Pakistan used Afghan mercenaries to conduct terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

81. Artigo, "India, Latin America And The Caribbean During The Cold War", ISSN 1983-3121, December 2013

This report proposes to make a universal picture of the bilateral policies during the menstruation of the Cold War with the purpose of identifying the critical explanatory factors of the process. During the cold war, the key to the link between India, Latin America and the Caribbean was founded along its political nature. It was unilateral to a three-cornered relation, focused on India, where Latin American Countries acted as a gaggle of sovereign entities as "An Island Chain Structure", and not as an integrated international unit. When confronted with India's uniform and consistent policies, Latin American countries had their own national policies that make it unacceptable to talk over a regional policy towards India.
82. Mohammad Badrul Alam (Ed.), *Contours of India’s Foreign Policy: Changes and Challenges*, ISBN 9788184050, 2014

'Contours of India’s Foreign Policy' - is the compilation of various scholarly articles on the topic contributed by various experts on the subject. The book examines the changes in "Indian Foreign Policy (IFP)" and persistent challenges posed to it. After independence IFP has evolved over the test of time. It has faced challenges and has undergone sudden changes too. The major events contributing to its change are the non-align movement, Indo-Pak wars, Indo-China war, the formation of Bangladesh, the cold war, the end of the cold war, the opening of the Indian economy and the war against terrorism post 9/11. The author feels that the emerging role of Indian states under the federal structure of the constitution too, have contributed to shaping certain aspects of IFP.

83. PR Kumaraswamy (Ed.), *Persian Gulf 2013: India’s Relations with the Region*, ISBN 9788132113, 2014

Indian relations with the Persian Gulf region are age-long interwoven into civilization links. Indian princely states had imperial connections with the region. However, in the book, the editor observes that the region has not received adequate attention from India post independence. During British rule, the decisions regarding the Persian Gulf region were administered from the Bombay presidency. Though the region attracts attention only for controversies and conflicts, it remains essential in the economic and cultural interest of India.


The book includes neighboring Asian countries like China, Myanmar, and Afghanistan in interpreting the political and economic analysis of the Indo-US partnership. The economic and political kinetics of the "Asia Pacific Region (APR)" have its mention to the association. The book exposes on central issues of concerns for both the countries. The association between the two most significant democracies of the world is looked upon with suspicion and threat by nations like China and Pakistan. However, European nations like France and Germany are eager to get engaged with the partnership. The articles on the third world countries describe the powerful
ambiance with which the partnership has to come to terms with.


'Developments in the Gulf Region' is the summary of the recent study undertaken by Brig. Rumel Dahiya (Retd.) on behalf of the Institute of Defense Studies. Gulf region remains to be critically important to India in a political, socioeconomic, and Geo-strategic sense. The book presents an analysis of the impact of recent significant developments in the member countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) - the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain. The study also covered the wider West Asian region, which includes Iran, Yemen, Egypt, and Turkey. The primary objective of the study was to understand the likely future evolution, the resulting opportunities, and the problems that these countries would create for India.


Kunwar Natwar Singh, having served as the Cabinet Secretary and the External Affairs Minister for Indian Government is a top-level bureaucrat and a politician who was always at the helm of the affairs. He is the only politician in the country, who is the sole witness to the evolution of "Indian Foreign Policy" since independence. 'One Life Is Not Enough' is his autobiography in which Mr. Singh unfolds many secrets regarding India's international relations, which otherwise would have never been exposed to the outside world. He reveals various happenings regarding China, Pakistan, and the US that eventually concluded into the types of relations that India has with these countries today.


Kissinger explains that the world ridden with violent conflicts, the world which remains insecure due to proliferating nuclear technology, and the world which remains divided due to ideological extremism poses an ultimate threat to the world peace. He notes that there has never been an exact 'world order' when throughout the world-history, civilizations were engaged in limiting their own concepts of creation society. Each human advancement viewed itself as the embodiment of the world and imagined its particular standards as all around pertinent. For example - "The Westphalian Peace born in 17th-century Europe, the central Imperium philosophy of China, the religious supremacism of political Islam, and the democratic idealism of the United States."
   The author claims 'Power Politics' to be the paradox of inequality of states which finds a home in the midst of their professed equality as sainted in the "Charter of the United Nations." The degree of differentiation amongst the countries shows that power is a relational or relative concept that may be made subject to measurements in economic and military terms.

89. Wellington Dantas de Amor, "Japan, and India: Soft Balancing As A Reaction To China's Rise?", ISSN 1983-3121, 2014
   The article casts light on Indo-Japanese responses to China's rise as a superpower. A realist would opt to be located between balancing and bandwagoning. The author applies Stephen Walt's "Balance of Threats" approaches to analyze the responses. It likewise tapers to an evolving Indo-Japanese military relationship.

90. Debasish Nandy, "New Diplomatic Ties Between The World Largest And Oldest Democracies", ISSN 2332-0761, 2014
   This report concentrates on the causes for Indian strategic diminution in Moscow's perception, and its simultaneous rise to the US. Giving the account of political, social and cultural ties that existed between the USSR and India, it further sheds light on the US approach to Pakistan and China from the Cold War period and its relevance as a critical factor in Indo-US ties.

91. Patricia Garcia-Duran, "Reading EU Trade Policy From A Multilateral Perspective", ISSN 2013-035X, 2014
   The writer sets forward an analysis about the "European Union (EU)" changing its trade strategy from multilateralism to bilateralism and effectively challenging the motive of its formation. The clause draws a reference around the contemporary forces that have drastically shifted the historical social system of international barter. The forces have subjected the capacity of "World Trade Organization" to accomplish overall trade liberalization, at risk. In such situation, EU's bilateralism carries different connotation which depends upon the way EU looks upon the BIC (Brazil, India, China) as the new power brokers. However, if it means to accommodate the forces, then EU's bilateralism can be considered in a multilateral context.

92. Hanumanthappa D. G., "Indo-Russian Relation In 21st Century", ISSN 2321-
The article sheds light upon a vital issue which is probable to prevail in Indo-Russian foreign policy, supplemented by inner policy paralysis that Russia is faced with. Experts on foreign policy face a frustrating state of affairs as to what form the Indo-Russian foreign policy is going to strike on the background of festinately alternating international political situation with regards to cooperation and coordination in the domain of indefinite strategic evolutions.

93. Harshanvardhan & Parmeshwar, "Emerging Strength In India-Russia Relationships", ISSN 2321-5488, April 2014

The article emphasizes the up-gradation of the economic and trade relations between Russia and India, which has been on the decline for the past few years. The paper points several measures that have been identified for future action. It also shows the objective reasons for the poor trade performance between the two countries. The article concludes that the success of the strategic partnership in the hereafter would be adjudicated by the advancement in trade and economic relations between the two nations.


The third world nations have grown faster than the advanced countries owing to rapid economic developments of the concluding couple of decades, shifting the distribution of world income in their favor. Among these transitional countries is China, which is currently the second biggest economy of the world, just behind the United States and ahead of Japan, whereas, India is about to cross the UK in the following couple of years. The world economic system has shifted from Unipolarity towards Multipolarity as the comparative economic strength of India and China is matching or go past the middle-ranking G7 economies. As compared to G7, the BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, and China) group have become more influential. The article intends to read the translation of this change regarding influence and authority within multilateral organizations like the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The article advises immediate reforms to the G20 organization and the World Bank, to
enhance their functionality and legitimacy as multilateral organizations in a more multipolar world.


The Indo-US Nuke deal has propelled India into the elite nuclear group of five. Although the agreement was initiated in 2005, it succeeded in 2008, once the US President Barak Obama gave his final consent. After analyzing the Chinese and Pakistani response to the agreement, this paper draws an inference that the deal resulted into expediting nuclear arms race in the region.


The primary objective of the article is to examine the rise of 'The Next Eleven' nations from the perspective of the European-Union regarding liberal trade, macroeconomic stability, and economic sustenance. After the rise of the top five emerging market economies, i.e., BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), a trend has been set for other nations to follow. Goldman Sachs labels the group as 'The Next Eleven', the prospective nations of the European Union, now it's their turn. They have the hidden potential to transform themselves into the world's thriving economies of the twenty-first century. In fact, 'The Next Eleven' nations are quite cognizant of their mights and pitfalls in the changing global situation.


The report brings out the fact that the current issue is not whether we shall be ruled globally, but rather by whom and on what grounds. As affirmed by the realists, "International Realm" is not one of the anarchies. However, it is "An order of rules, procedures and accepted norms of behavior linked in part dedicated in principle to a separate functional area". Also termed as "International Governance" or "Global Governance", it is not something that has to be raised, but instead to be castrated in larger public interest.

98. Kathleen C. Schwartzman, "Will China's Development Lead To Mexico's Underdevelopment?", ISSN 1076-156X, 2015
The aim of this theme is to append to the current literature on the issue of China's growth, in Mexico. The writer analyzes the effects of China's export growth in garlic by fusing elements of global commodity chain frameworks, race-to-the-bottom, and world order. It is pertinent from the evidence that China's creeping entry into the worldwide market has had harmful effects on Mexico's domestic industrial production and thus its exports.


The paper attempts to analyze the Indo-US strategic partnership post 9/11 and simultaneously elaborates on the benefits and implications of nuke deal with India.


The article focuses on bilateral ties between New-Delhi and Naypyidaw. The socioeconomic transformations going on in the subcontinent offers a singular chance for both the states and especially India, to significantly adjust "Indian Foreign Policy" towards Myanmar. From India's perspective, the article examines the history, current state of affairs and the prospects of India-Myanmar relations in the following policy areas: - "1. Democratization & Stability, 2. Security in India’s Northeast region, 3. Illegal migration, 4. Trade & Infrastructure, 5. Energy Security, 6. Development Cooperation, and 7. The role of China”.


The report identifies the significance of trade in much needed India-Pakistan peace talks. The report contends that while painting a picture out of the box measures to improve bilateral trade, the author also advocates easement of trade barriers between the states.


The story draws the inference that Russia and Myanmar have strengthened their bilateral links in late years. This article explores the current prizes and pitfalls of the association by diving not much bass into the historical perspectives. The report presents
the following important queries - "1. Whether Myanmar is Russia's open-door to the region assisting Russia to transform into a crucial participant of the Asia-Pacific area? Can Russia provide a counterpoise for the smaller Southeast Asian nation-states against the great powers of the region such as China and India? Will this relationship be a pivotal one for Russia and Myanmar in the hereafter, or will it remain a limited partnership, restricted to particular interests?"


Reconsidering India unites driving scholars from around the world to investigate the difficulties and openings looked by a standout amongst the most vital and least comprehended countries on earth. India's bounty of life—dynamic, riotous, and turbulent—has for some time been its primary resource. The country's growing economy and blossoming white collar class have made India a point close by China as one of the world's two basic developing markets. In the meantime, India's technically knowledgeable business visionaries and quickly globalizing firms are turning over key parts of the world economic system. Be that as it may, what is India’s actual potential? Besides, what should be possible to unfold it? McKinsey and Organization have pulled in astuteness from numerous corners to bump off a feisty discussion about the eventual fate of Asia's other superpower. Rethinking India includes a top pick cast of supporters, including CNN's Fareed Zakaria; Mukesh Ambani, President of India's biggest private combination; Microsoft organizer Bill Doors; Google administrator Eric Schmidt; Harvard Business college dignitary Nitin Nohria; grant winning creators Suketu Mehta (Most extreme City), Edward Luce (Notwithstanding the Divine beings), and Patrick French (India: A Picture); Nandan Nilekani, Infosys fellow benefactor and director of the Extraordinary Distinguishing proof Specialist of India; and a large group of other driving officials, business visionaries, market analysts, outside strategy specialists, columnists, antiquarians, and social illuminators. Accordingly, it is a basic asset for perusers looking to see how this immense and essential country is changing and how it guarantees to change our general surroundings.

Composed by Manmohan Singh's media counselor and confided in assistant Mr. Sanjay Barua, the book portrays Singh's frequently beset relations with his priests, his wary condition with the party head and how he took care of the enormous emergencies from dealing with the Left to pushing through the atomic arrangement. From financial policymaking to consummation India's atomic politically-sanctioned racial segregation, Barua can discover no deficiency with Singh. When contrasted with the principal term (2004 To 2009), the second residency of Mr. Singh as the PM (2009 To 2014) was additionally testing and troublesome for Mr. Singh as per Barua. Accidentally, notwithstanding, the Manmohan Singh, who rises in the book is at an extensive expel from his apparent picture of an objective and strategically gullible pioneer, who found the PM's activity incidentally. Had Singh stopped when things started getting ugly, his gathering and its administration would have been stuck in an unfortunate situation and not Singh. In any case, he waited on until his gathering came to trust that he was an obligation. The author features numerous such focuses when Singh could have taken the choice to go. Barua finishes by demonstrating how Singh readily picked an alternate course.


India’s two allied neighbors, Pakistan and China share an all-weather friendship, which world knows for its depth and secrecy. Founded on extensive research and numerous interviews conducted, Andrew Small presents an account of growing Sino-Pak friendship which stands troubled for India. The book remains essential to read to grasp the political, economic and security map of Asia, especially Pakistan and China. The Sino-Pak axis mentioned in the book elaborates upon Beijing's covert support to Pakistan's nuclear expedition and security venture. A particular chapter for the Indian edition is dedicated to China's role in the Taliban talks.


The book evaluates the policies, perceptions, and perspectives of the policymakers and bureaucratic elites of India and USA in articulating the nature of Indo-US ties. During the start of the Obama administration, Indian policymakers and
diplomatic community perceived that the spirit of Indo-US strategic partnership would be
diluted by the predominating rise of the Chinese-Dragon in the Asia-Pacific region.
Nevertheless, despite occasional hiccups in the relationship, the US recognized India as
the counterweight to China in the area. Beyond the limitations of bilateral ties, the book
extends its scope to the security architecture in the Asia-Pacific region; the probable
terrorists interface to weapons of mass destruction, the Chinese factor in Indo-US
relations, and the New Delhi- Washington fallout of the last few decades.


The book evaluates the dramatic change in Indo-US relations post-Cold War. The United State showed an ever increasing interest in India during the Clinton administration. No sooner than India and Pakistan detonated nuclear bombs in 1998, the Clinton presidency's immediate reaction was to apply economic sanctions on both the countries. However, after being contended that India is an upcoming superpower, it reverted back the erstwhile decision of sanctions upon India. Further, President Clinton re-evaluated the USA's foreign policy toward India.

108. Satish Karad, "India’s Major Power Status And Its Impact On The Relations With The Neighbors", ISSN 2454-1362, 2016

This paper tries to focus on India's relations with its neighbors and the resultant effects on "Indian Foreign Policy". The document states that with the rising influence and accession of leadership role in international politics, India has posed a challenge for the regional kinetics thus struggling for stable bilateral relations with its contiguous neighbors. It also points towards the unchanging cardinal balance where Pakistan is overwhelmingly insecure by the growing military power of India. The article projects China to be the peer competitor to India having robust military capabilities and a nuclear weapons pile. Affirming the "Deterrence Theory", the writer notes that the equally conventional, diplomatic and atomic forces are securing relative stability in the area.


In this article, Jonas Schneider pinpoints Pakistan's aspirations to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) following India. Pakistan feels its entry into the group
would enhance its global status. With a condition that Pakistan would limit its nuclear weapons program, the US has signaled support for Pakistan's entry into the selective group. This venture may put lots of restrictions on Pakistan's haywire nuclear expedition. However, Pakistan would have to respect the rules of global nuclear commerce, which would perhaps put the country into a safer perspective framework.

110. Mohd Zakariya, "Indo-US Relations From Estrangement To Engagement", ISSN 2249-4642, April 2016

The paper concludes that with the Soviet Union disintegrating with the conclusion of the Cold War, Indo-US relations got a chance for positive transformations. India had to rethink its ties with the US for the following reasons - 1. India lost a dependable ally like the USSR in military terms and the United Nations as well. 2. Post-Cold War, the US emerged as a sole superpower of the world. 3. After the drawdown of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, Pakistan grew in confidence. 4. China rose by leaps and bounds in the last couple of decades.


The article looks into the ambient & the characteristics of "Contemporary Public Diplomacy" executed by China and its endeavors to increase its soft power. China uses it every bit a "Foreign Policy Tool" to bring forward its national interests and reach them by amassing influence and projecting a positive image in the world. China categorizes "Public Diplomacy" to be one of the core purposes of diplomatic negotiations. The article discovers that by developing cooperation and enhancing the student- exchanges, china gains a substantial influence on every aspect of its fellowship and economic growth. Incorporating soft power in "Public Diplomacy" raises strategic values for China in gaining national respect, international influence, identity and status. Thus the article sums up pros & cons of "Chinese Public Diplomacy" and its resultant innovations in Chinese diplomatic practice due to its incorporation.

112. Sanjeeb Mukherjee, "The State Of Science Of Politics In Contemporary India", ISSN 2349-8846, December 2016

The article maps the gradual emergence of an Indian perspective in the last two decades in the international arena. With increasing Indian influence, post-globalization
has made foreign relations more relevant to India. Indian intellectuals have succeeded in engaging with the world in the realm of ideas. Global governance has marked a shift from the Westphalian nation-state system with the advancement and growth of "Non-State Actors". The article discusses the cultural, the economic, and the ideological aspect of the emerging world. However, significant areas like the changing role of nationalism, global justice, global capitalism, and democracy are not adequately addressed.


Ramachandra Guha's "India After Gandhi" is an authoritative record of the agonies, battles, embarrassments and wonders of the world's biggest and most improbable majority rules system. An arresting account of the regularity ruthless clashes that have shaken a Goliath country and of the uncommon people and establishments who held it together. In the most recent decade, India has seen, in addition to other things, two general races, the fall of the Congress and the ascent of Narendra Modi, a noteworthy enemy of defilement development, more savagery against the ladies, Dalits and religious minorities, an influx of success for a few yet the steadiness of neediness for other people, relative harmony in Nagaland however more prominent discontent in Kashmir than at any other time. This tenth commemoration version, updated and extended, conveys the account up to the present. Distributed to harmonize with seventy years of the nation's freedom, this conclusive history of present day India is crafted by one of the world's best researchers at the stature of his forces.


The book is particularly intended for a top to bottom diagnostic comprehension of the world wide request and has been enhanced with various contextual investigations and outlines to help the mental helper perusing of wannabes. The book is totally exceptional, with occasions going from the ascent of the cutting edge country states to the occasions of the present year. India's relations with all mainlands and regions of the world have been completely talked about, alongside the changing ideal models of its remote arrangement throughout the decades.

"International Relations Today", catches the uncommon changes that the order of global relations (IR) has experienced since the crumbling of the Soviet Association and the end of the Cold War in 1991. It digs into the manner in which the US has developed as the main superpower on the planet and its effect in making universal governmental issues apparently unipolar. Notwithstanding, in his investigation, the creator likewise demonstrates that how global governmental issues today additionally flags the likelihood of a multipolar world. The ascent of China as a noteworthy military and monetary power, the capability of Russia, India and Germany as tomorrow's huge forces and the achievement of the European Association and ASEAN as financial and political alliances of extensive substance point towards the plausibility of a multipolar world. Other than covering the adjustment of the planet request post Cold War and on the essence of developing issues in universal relations, for example, the condition, fear based oppression and globalization, this book has included talk two essential speculations, to be specific, the English School and Basic Hypothesis and refreshed substance on remotely approaches of real powers.


Dr. Kai-Fu Lee, one of the world's most regarded specialists on man-made brainpower (Artificial intelligence), uncovers that China has abruptly gotten up to speed to the US at an amazingly fast pace. As the US-Sino rivalry starts to warm up, Lee imagines China and the US is shaping a groundbreaking duopoly in artificial intelligence, yet one that depends on every country's remarkable and conventional social tendencies. Expanding upon his longstanding US-Sino innovation profession (working at Apple, Microsoft, and Google) and his much-proclaimed New York Times Commentary from June 2017, Dr. Lee predicts that Chinese and American artificial intelligence will stunningly affect customary hands on businesses as well as will likewise devastatingly affect office callings. In simulated intelligence Superpowers, he traces how a huge number of all of a sudden dislodged specialists must discover better approaches to make their lives important, and how government strategies should
manage the extraordinary imbalance between "the wealthy" and "the poor." Surprisingly, more dreadful, Lee says the change to man-made intelligence is now happening surrounding us, regardless of whether we know about it or not. Dr. Lee - a local of China, however taught in America, contends capably that these phenomenal improvements will happen much sooner than we might suspect. He alerts us about the genuinely emotional change that simulated intelligence will release and how we have to begin thinking now on the best way to address these significant changes that are going to our reality.


According to Dr. Tharoor, Narendra Modi is a dumbfounding man who says a certain something and does another. He offers a voice to various liberal thoughts like the constitution being his blessed book and "Sab ka saath, sab ka vikas", while in the meantime pandering to probably the most illiberal components in Indian culture, on whom he depends for political help. Another mystery is the manner by which a PM who prides himself on powerful administration has, through his quietness, seemed to approve the most exceedingly awful parts of misgovernance, mutual mobs, lynching's, the savagery of "Gau-Rakshaks" etc. A third conundrum is his discussion of taking off aspirations for the nation when his administration's execution is disappointing. So who is the genuine Narendra Modi? An honorable, benevolent pioneer who acts adequately in light of a legitimate concern for all his comrades or a totalitarian, conservative narrow minded person who is intrigued just with regards to control and changing over plural India into a Hindu Rashtra? Or on the other hand something in the middle? This splendid investigation of Modi and the impact he has had on our nation responds to these and different inquiries regarding a pioneer who is upbraided and revered in equivalent measure. The book is isolated into five segments containing fifty sections. The main area investigates Modi's life and times. The other four areas take a gander at key parts of the manner by which Modi's administrative capacities and the enduring and frequently malicious effect it has had on Indian culture, significant establishments, the economy, remote approach and our major qualities. Utilizing long periods of close perception, individual experiences with Modi, significant grant, a profound
comprehension of Indian legislative issues and an insider's perspective on the manner by which government capacities. Shashi Tharoor has sewn together a convincing picture of this confusing figure. At no other time has there been such a sublimely composed and devastatingly exact record of the most dubious head administrator India has ever had.


It is a report distributed by the "World Bank Group" which carefully dissects the key boundaries to accomplishing more noteworthy South Asian monetary mix, which has stayed far beneath the real potential. Astoundingly, the report finds that in spite of a provincial unhindered commerce understanding, South Asia includes increasingly prohibitive exchange inside the area that with the remainder of the world. In light of inside and out contextual investigations of receiving the rewards of provincial exchange, the report thinks of key functional strategy bearings that request the consideration of decision makers. The report is kind of an eye-opener for the administrations of South Asian nations. The suggested improvements would give better connectivity to the area, accordingly offering trust in South Asia's general advancement.

2.4 Moral

After studying various study material related to the research topic and thoroughly going through the kinds of literature mentioned above, it may be summarized as follows: Numerous authors have conducted intensive research on various aspects of international relations. In their capacities, they have immensely contributed to the accumulated knowledge. 'International relations' remains an exhaustive subject to carry out study and research on its dynamically changing aspects concerning the change in time. The world political process is continuously evolving to throw manifold challenges before the world political scientists. The study and the researches carried out earlier are proving helpful for research scholars to develop a collaborative approach towards the topic systematically. The earlier study and research help to better interpret the world political scene.

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