

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN AUGUST- SEPTEMBER 2018

AUSTRALIA

-ELECTION

1. Helbert, Maryse and Mascitelli, Bruno

Transnationalism and expatriate political engagement: the case of the Italian and French voting in Australia.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(4), 2018: 329-342.

The aim of this article is to provide an appreciation and analysis of the expatriate connectivity of Italian and French citizens from their place of residence in Australia through their respective elections in their home countries. Specifically, the article examines the case of Italians in Australia voting in the 2013 Italian elections and equally that of French citizens in Australia voting in the French presidential and the following legislative elections in 2017.

**Australia-Election.

ControlNo : 44027

-FOREIGN POLICY

2. Lim, Darren J. and Ferguson, Victor A.

Power in Australian foreign policy.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(4), 2018: 306-313.

The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper emphasises the importance of 'maximising' Australia's power and influence. However, the White Paper and much of the commentary on Australian foreign policy do not clearly conceptualise 'power' or indicate how it ought to be increased. The Lowy Institute's recent Asia Power Index implies one possible strategy via its resource-based approach to measuring power.

**Australia-Foreign policy.

ControlNo : 44026

BANGLADESH

-NGO

3. Muhammad, Anu

Rise of the Corporate NGO in Bangladesh.

Economic & Political Weekly, 53(39), 2018(29 September 2018).

Bangladesh is now known as the land of the largest non-governmental organisation (BRAC), and the largest microfinance institution (Grameen Bank). In the last four decades since independence, Bangladesh has become more marketised, more globalised, and more urbanised than ever. It has had spectacular success in garments export, remittance and food production. The country also has seen a dramatic growth of microcredit and NGOs. Nevertheless there has been very slow progress in poverty reduction, and there has been catastrophic destruction of environment and increase of inequality. An attempt has been made to explore the role of NGOs, their emergence with the rise of the neo-liberal world view and new economic order, as also their retreat, polarisation, integration and subsequent corporatisation.

**Bangladesh-NGO.

ControlNo : 44004

BJP

-POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. Palshikar, Suhas

Towards Hegemony: BJP beyond Electoral Dominance.
Economic & Political Weekly, 53(33), 2018(18 August 2018).

The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party has contributed to the emergence of a new ideological framework to India's democracy and public life in general. This framework might be better understood if it is seen as the crafting of hegemony. The politics of crafting a new hegemony did not emerge all of a sudden. Beyond the immediate context, the rise of the party needs to be understood in the broader political context that has shaped up since 1989.

**BJP-Politics and Government.

ControlNo : 43997

CHIAN

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-VIETNAM

5. Cuong, Nguyen Xuan and Hoa, Nguyen Thi Phuong

Achievements and problems in Vietnam: China relations from 1991 to the present.
China Report, 54(3), 2018(August): 306-324.

Since Vietnam and China normalised their ties in 1991, high-ranking leaders of the two countries have arrived at a common awareness on various issues with a view to promoting a relationship based on friendship, equality and mutual benefit. However, in reality, a big gap still exists between awareness and practice. There is a certain 'phase deviation', which leads to differences in assessment and approaches to the development of bilateral relations. Two-way trade has developed in a fast but imbalanced manner. China's direct investments in Vietnam have not been on par with its potential.

**Chian-Foreign Relations-Vietnam; China-Foreign Trade.

ControlNo : 43990

CHINA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-MYANMAR

6. Kundu, Sampa

Deciphering the Pauk Phaw* between Myanmar and China.
China Report, 54(3), 2018(August): 341-353.

Myanmar's relations with China experienced a few hiccups during former President Thein Sein's regime. However, contrary to expectations, the current government led by Aung San Suu Kyi appears to have reversed this trend. This article argues that Aung San Suu Kyi, after coming to power in March 2016, adopted a foreign policy approach, which is proving to be somewhat similar to that of the military junta under which China became Myanmar's most trusted friend in the region. It attempts to unfold various factors that have been shaping Myanmar's approach towards China in recent years.

**China-Foreign Relations-Myanmar.

ControlNo : 43992

-INDUSTRIAL POLICY, DJIBOUTI

7. Huang, Mike Chia-Yu

A new game started? China's 'overseas strategic pivots' in the Indian Ocean Region.
China Report, 54(3), 2018(August): 267-284.

China's port facility construction projects in the Indian Ocean (IO) region, particularly those in Gwadar and Djibouti, have led to a heated debate among strategists over whether the country has been carrying out a 'string of pearls' strategy, an alleged Chinese scheme to challenge America's military predominance in South Asia. Although Beijing has denied the existence of such a strategy, it has enhanced its strategic ties with littoral countries in the IO region over the past few years. This article discusses the evolution of Beijing's IO strategy and examines the nature of these Chinese port projects. It argues that rather than simply copying the American model of developing military bases overseas, China has been deliberating a more sophisticated plan for its physical presence there—creating a new set of 'overseas strategic pivots'.

**China-Industrial Policy, Djibouti; Gwadar.

ControlNo : 43988

DIPLOMACY

-HOLY SEE

8. Troy, Jodok

'The Pope's own hand outstretched': Holy see diplomacy as a hybrid mode of diplomatic agency.
The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 20(3), 2018(August): 521–539.

The unconventional nature of Holy See diplomats rests in the composite character of their ecclesiastical role as the Pope's representatives and their legal diplomatic status and commencement to ordinary diplomatic practice. Holy See diplomacy is a form of conduct created by a set of mixed secular and religious standards in which agents are guided by practices. I locate this argument within a classical English School and a conventional understanding of practice, diplomacy, and agency while incorporating understandings of the diplomat as a stranger.

**Diplomacy-Holy see.

ControlNo : 43987

EUROPEAN UNION

- FOREIGN RELATIONS-AUSTRALIA

9. Matera, Margherita

Enhanced European Union–Australia security cooperation through crisis management.
Australian Journal of International Affairs, 2018, 72(3): 224-239.

Since January 2003, the European Union (EU) has launched over 30 civilian and military crisis management missions under the Common Security and Defence Policy. These missions have involved the participation of both EU member states and third states. In order to help facilitate the participation of third states in these missions, the EU established the Framework Partnership Agreements on crisis management, setting out the legal framework for third-state participation.

**European Union- Foreign Relations-Australia.

ControlNo : 44024

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-AUSTRALIA

10. Benvenuti, Andrea

Australia's relations with the European Community in a historical perspective: an elusive partnership.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(3), 2018: 194-207.

In 2015, Australia and the European Union successfully negotiated a Framework Agreement. This agreement is an essential step in establishing a stronger Australia–European Union partnership and achieving closer bilateral cooperation. For years, negotiating such an agreement had proved impossible. In the 1970s, successive Australian governments showed interest in enhanced collaboration with the European Community, but the political climate for closer relations was far from encouraging. This article explains why this was the case. In doing so, it also explores how the Whitlam and Fraser governments envisaged, framed and developed Australia's ties with the European Community in the 1970s, and asks whether a more positive approach on their part could have led to a stronger relationship.

**European Union-Foreign Relations-Australia; EU-Australia Rel.

ControlNo : 44022

11. Matera, Margherita and Murray, Philomena

Australia's relationship with the European Union: from conflict to cooperation.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(3), 2018: 179-193.

After decades of tension, Australia and the European Union (EU) now have a substantive relationship, interacting and cooperating with each other within a wide range of areas. The relationship is currently at a critical turning point. The Framework Agreement has, for the first time, elevated the relationship to a treaty level. It strengthens Australia–EU actions and interests on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues. There is considerable potential for closer cooperation and more extensive pooling of the resources and capacities of both interlocutors on a range of policies and within the multilateral context.

**European Union-Foreign Relations-Australia; EU-Australia Relations.

ControlNo : 44021

12. Murray, Philomena

Australia's engagement with the European Union: partnership choices and critical friends.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(3), 2018: 208-223.

This article examines the development of Australia's relationship with the European Union (EU) by focusing on drivers and obstacles. Underlying the relationship are the burden of memory and common interests and values. It argues that, although the past still resonates, the changes to the range and depth of interests and values have resulted in a more fruitful engagement.

**European Union-Foreign Relations-Australia ; EU-Australia Relations.

ControlNo : 44023

-FREE TRADE AGREEMENT-AUSTRALIA

13. McKenzie, Lachlan

Overcoming legacies of foreign policy (dis)interests in the negotiation of the European Union–Australia free trade agreement.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(3), 2018: 255-271.

Despite a troubled trade history dominated by disputes over agriculture, the negotiation of a European Union (EU)–Australia free trade agreement (FTA) was initiated in 2015. The initiation of these negotiations was made possible because of the shift in EU trade policy towards the negotiation of what the EU terms ‘new generation free trade agreements’. The EU has concluded FTA negotiations with South Korea, Singapore, Vietnam and Canada, and is negotiating other FTAs— notably with Japan and the USA .

**European Union-Free trade agreement-Australia.

ControlNo : 44025

INDIA

-DEMOCRACY

14. Dasgupta, Sandipto

Parliamentarism, Not Presidentialism: Development and Democracy in India.

Economic & Political Weekly, 53(33), 2018(18 August 2018).

To opt for a parliamentary over a presidential form of government is arguably the most significant, yet under-analysed, decision made by the Indian constitution-makers. The conventional view is that parliamentarism was an obvious choice given the British colonial inheritance. However, parliamentarism, far from being obvious, was a counter-intuitive choice given the postcolonial agenda of state-led planned development, historically demanding an empowered executive branch most suited to presidentialism.

**India-Democracy.

ControlNo : 43998

-ELECTION SYSTEM

15. Goel, Garima

Patterns of NOTA Voting in India: voting from the Margins.

Economic & Political Weekly, 53(33), 2018(18 August 2018).

Since October 2013, Indian voters have the option of voting “None of the Above” if they choose to not vote for any of the candidates contesting in an election. It has been nearly five years since NOTA’s implementation, but how the option is used is not yet understood well. An examination of the initial trends in such voting shows that there is considerable regional variation. There is no indication that NOTA is higher in areas with a higher urban or literate population. Moreover, findings suggest that NOTA voting is not associated with rising turnout and increasing criminality in elections.

**India-Election System.

ControlNo : 43999

-FOREIGN POLICY

16. Rana, Kishan S

Indian Foreign Policy: Changing Requirements and India's Response.
Economic & Political Weekly, 53(31), 2018(04 August 2018): 19-23.

India's foreign policy management and delivery critically need improvement. Going beyond incremental improvements, straightforward and clearly delineated foreign policy objectives should be developed. Coordinating with non-state actors, nurturing relations with neighbouring nations, and a diplomatic overhaul should be the key elements of India's foreign policy.

**India-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43993

-FOREIGN POLICY-SAARC COUNTRIES

17. Mazumdar, Arijit

INDIA'S SOFT POWER DIPLOMACY UNDER THE MODI ADMINISTRATION: BUDDHISM, DIASPORA AND YOGA.

Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 468-491.

When Narendra Modi began his tenure as Prime Minister of India in May 2014, few observers expected him to be active in the area of foreign policy. Modi campaigned on the promise of reducing corruption, improving governance and accelerating the pace of India's economic growth. During campaigning, he made few references to foreign policy in his speeches beyond the challenges posed by China and Pakistan to India's security and the problem of illegal immigration from Bangladesh.

**India-Foreign policy-SAARC countries.

ControlNo : 44020

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-BANGLADESH

18. SENGUPTA, DEBOLEENA

What Makes A Citizen: Everyday Life in the India Bangladesh Enclaves.
Economic & Political Weekly, 53(37), 2018(15 September 2018).

The Indian parliament ratified the 119th Amendment to the Constitution on 11 May 2015, swapping hundreds of enclaves scattered along the India-Bangladesh border. State discourse often overlooks the ways in which the enclave dwellers create spaces of their own in their state of abandonment, negotiating with international borders and challenging fixed ideas of citizenship.

**India-Foreign Relations-Bangladesh.

ControlNo : 44002

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

19. Goel, Garima and Tillin, Louise

India's Democracy Today.
Economic & Political Weekly, 53(33), 2018(18 August 2018): 34-35.

This special issue enquires into the landscape of Indian democracy as it unfolds today, seven decades after the beginning of India's democratic life. The establishment of a new form of political dominance under the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) since 2014 has attracted much comment. Contributors look for the threads of historical continuity or change that provide deeper contextual understanding to navigate these more proximate changes in political fortunes. Do they represent long-term breaks? Are they undergirded by larger changes in society?

**India-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43996

-TRADE RELATIONS-CHINA

20. Tantri, Malini L. and Kumar, C. Nalin

Facets of Trade facilitation exemplary cases from China and India.
China Report, 54(3), 2018(August): 285-305.

The theoretical underpinnings of trade facilitation (TF) would suggest a 'balanced growth' approach to expedite trade. However, taking the example of China and India, in this article, we explore how selective measures are capable of addressing issues related to TF. Both the economies offer very innovative interventions to address issues corresponding to TF, especially embedded in the way institutions are coordinated and integrated. As against the conventional idea that TF has to be initiated and carried forward only by the government, the 'One Touch' initiative in China provides a role for public-private partnership on issues pertaining to TF.

**India-Trade Relations-China.

ControlNo : 43989

INDIA-FOREIGN RELATIONS

-CHINA

21. Sharma, Nirmola

Collaborators! aftermath of wartime support for the INA among Indians in China.
China Report, 54(3), 2018(August): 325-340.

This article discusses the plight of the Indian community in China after the World War II. During the World War II, a sizeable number of Indian immigrants in China had been mobilised under the banner of the Indian National Army (INA), which was fighting for freedom from British colonial rule in alliance with Japan. This article seeks to understand the complex problems faced by the Indians in China in the aftermath of the War both because of the general dislocation they had suffered on account of war and occupation, and also because of their active or passive participation in a movement seen as 'collaborationist'.

**India-Foreign Relations-China; Indian National Army; Indian diaspora.

ControlNo : 43991

LONDON CLUB

-NUCLEAR EXPORT CONTROL

22. Bidgood, Sarah

The establishment of the London Club and nuclear-export controls.
Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 135-162.

During the first decades of the nuclear age, the Soviet Union and the United States used the export of nuclear technology as a mechanism to advance their Cold War foreign-policy objectives. Moscow sold nuclear power plants to developing nations as a way to cultivate and strengthen new alliance relationships, while Washington exported research and light-water reactors that relied on US-produced nuclear fuel in an attempt to constrain proliferation, boost its market dominance and counter Soviet influence.

**London Club-Nuclear Export Control.

ControlNo : 44013

MIDDLE EAST

-ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

23. Shahi, Afshin and Valdiya, Kharak Singh

ECO-SECTARIANISM: FROM ECOLOGICAL DISASTERS TO SECTARIAN VIOLENCE IN SYRIA.
Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 449-467.

This study examines the relationship between ecology and sectarian violence. The authors argue that ecological issues can intensify the rise of militant sectarianism in the Middle East. In this light, we introduce the notion of 'eco-sectarianism' – a hybrid term which embodies our conceptual framework. 'Eco-sectarianism' refers to the politicisation of intrareligious binaries in fragmented ethno-religious societies where manmade or natural ecological problems such as famine and water scarcity regenerate sectarian narratives and deepen social division.

**Middle East-Ecological Disaster.

ControlNo : 44019

-KOREA

24. Azad, Shirzad

Evovling toward normalcy amid anomaly: North Korea's Middle East policy since the demise of Kim il Sung.
Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 383-401.

At first sight, it may seem that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has little potential to play a role in the Middle East. It is geographically remote from the region. It has very little in common with the Middle East in terms of its widely differing political, economic and cultural characteristics. On top of this, the DPRK's relatively small geographic size and even a smaller economic weight would conventionally hamstring it from becoming a major player in the complex politics of the Middle East.

**Middle East-Korea.

ControlNo : 44016

NORTH KOREA

-NUCLEAR PROGRAM

25. Kwon, Edward

Policies of last resort for dealing with North Korea 's Nuclear Weapons programme.
Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 402-432.

In the years since Kim Jong Un's rise to power in December 2011, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereafter North Korea) has conducted four nuclear weapon experiments, in February 2013, in January and September of 2016, and in September 2017. After its fifth nuclear weapon test on 9 September 2016, North Korea claimed to have achieved a higher level of "technology of mounting nuclear warheads on ballistic rockets" that could strike the US mainland. Pyongyang alleged that it had standardized production of "a variety of smaller, lighter and diversified nuclear warheads".

**North Korea-Nuclear program.

ControlNo : 44017

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

26. Bidgood, Sarah

The 1977 South Africa nuclear crisis.
Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 55-78.

The atomic history of South Africa is unique for many reasons, perhaps none more significant than the fact that it remains, to this day, the only country to have completely dismantled its nuclear arsenal. Although Pretoria did not publicly acknowledge the six nuclear weapons it developed until two years after it joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty, or NPT) in 1991, indications that the country's civil nuclear programme may have acquired a military dimension began to present themselves as early as the 1970s.

**Nuclear Weapons.

ControlNo : 44010

PAKISTAN

-ECONOMY

27. Menon, Meena

Pakistan's Sticky Wicket Imminent Economic Challenges for Imran Khan.
Economic & Political Weekly, 53(35), 2018(01 September 2018).

As the subcontinent debates whether Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan can again demonstrate his well-known kaptani élan to pull his country out of the crossfire of fundamentalism, terrorism and problems of development, one should not disregard that it is the mounting burden of fiscal mismanagement, among other factors, that has rendered various pro-poor strategies inert. Choosing the right options for fiscal management will be the most pressing policy decision facing him.

**Pakistan-Economy.

ControlNo : 44000

RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

28. Kucharski, Lesley and Bidgood, Sarah

Negotiating the draft Radiological Weapons Convention.
Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 187-216.

A shared interest in preventing the proliferation of radiological weapons paved the way for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States on a draft Radiological Weapons Convention (RWC) between 1979 and 1992. Frequent bilateral discussions between the two sides took place between 1977 and 1979 on the sidelines of the UN Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), which had succeeded the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) in 1969.

**Radiological Weapons Convention.

ControlNo : 44014

SOUTH AFRICA

-POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

29.

The African Renaissance versus the South African Renaissance?
Adelphi Papers, 56(463), 2016: 79-106.

The inauguration of the Mandela government in 1994 greatly improved South Africa's relationships with other African states, creating numerous opportunities for them to collaborate with one another. The country's new leaders acknowledged both its role in destabilising southern Africa during the apartheid era and the debt of gratitude it owed to neighbouring states, which had helped sustain its liberation struggle. Pretoria also recognised that South Africa's interests were best served by economic development and democratisation in African states, accepting that it had an obligation to act as one of the principal architects of African security and development.

**South Africa-Politics and Government; South Africa-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 44007

30.

The plight of the South African National Defence Force.
Adelphi Papers, 56(463), 2016: 107-126.

In 1994 the national interest and moral imperatives appeared to have neatly converged to place the promotion of peace and stability in Africa at the centre of South African foreign policy. Due to its economic, military and diplomatic weight relative to other states on the continent, South Africa was widely expected to play a leading role across the entire spectrum of African conflict management.

**South Africa-Politics and Government.

ControlNo : 44008

31.

South Africa's image problem in Africa.
Adelphi Papers, 56(463), 2016: 47-78.

South Africa remains the leading state actor in Africa, but there is considerable dispute about what type of actor it is and should be. The country views itself as a responsible member of the international community, committed to working through African multilateral mechanisms and selflessly championing Africa's security and development interests in global forums.

**South Africa-Politics and Government.

ControlNo : 44006

32.

Tentative hegemony from Mandela to Zuma.
Adelphi Papers, 56(463), 2016: 17-46.

When Nelson Mandela was sworn in as president on 10 May 1994, South Africa enjoyed an unprecedented global standing. Much of the international community, particularly Western states, saw the new South Africa as well equipped to play a dynamic and dominant role on the continent; promoting conflict resolution, economic development, and acting as a standard-bearer for democracy and human rights.

**South Africa-Politics and Government.

ControlNo : 44005

SOUTH CHINA SEA

33. Hayton, Bill

THE modern creation of China's 'historic rights' claim in the South China Sea.
Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 370-382.

There are several layers of disputes in the South China Sea: disputes over the ownership of islands, disputes over rights in the waters between the islands, disputes over the regional balance of power and disputes about the future of global governance. What makes them difficult to resolve is that many details of the rival claims remain obscure.

**South China Sea.

ControlNo : 44015

-ASEAN

34. Kipgen, Nehginpao

ASEAN AND CHINA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA DISPUTES.
Asian Affairs, 49(3), 2018: 433-448.

ASEAN, as an organization, became involved in the South China Sea dispute in July 1992 when China and Vietnam became engaged in exploration activities. Though Vietnam was not yet a member, ASEAN issued a statement urging restraint in the area. Neither China nor Vietnam paid attention to the call and instead took control of various of the unoccupied islets and reefs in the Spratly rchipelago near Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines.

**South China Sea-Asean.

ControlNo : 44018

SOUTH KOREA

-FOREIGN POLICY-INDONESIA

35. Karim, Moch Faisal

Middle power, status-seeking and role conceptions: the cases of Indonesia and South Korea.
Australian Journal of International Affairs, 72(4), 2018: 343-363.

This article examines how role theory can enhance the middlepower literature in understanding the role preferences of middle powers. Rather than treating it as merely a function of material capability or good international citizenship, this article resituates middle power as a concept of international status that states aim to pursue through the enactment of role conceptions. Thus, it reinstates a conceptual distinction between 'middle-power status' and 'middle-power roles'.

**South Korea-Foreign Policy-Indonesia.

ControlNo : 44028

USA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-RUSSIA

36. Dunn, Lewis A.

Negotiating and sustaining the Non-Proliferation Treaty: challenges and lessons for US–Russia cooperation.

Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 117-134.

In the midst of the wider Cold War confrontation, nuclear non-proliferation stood out as an area of US–Soviet engagement and cooperation. Moscow and Washington took the lead in negotiating the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty, or NPT) and later cooperated in 1985 to sustain that treaty.¹ With renewed confrontation between Russia and the US, an examination of the earlier history of non-proliferation cooperation, specifically the NPT, may help to identify possible lessons for rebuilding cooperative habits between the two countries.

**USA-Foreign Relations-Russia.

ControlNo : 44012

-NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL-SOVIET

37. Potter, William C.

The origins of US–Soviet non-proliferation cooperation.

Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 23-54.

The impetus for extended US–Soviet cooperation in nucleararms control, including non-proliferation, is traceable directly to the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962 or, as it was known in the Soviet Union, the ‘Caribbean Crisis’. As many studies have concluded, the crisis was the closest the two superpowers came to nuclear conflict and prompted reconsideration in both the Soviet Union and the US about the risks of nuclear weapons and the need for their control.

**USA-Nuclear Arms Control-Soviet.

ControlNo : 44009

-PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

38. Warnke, Paul

Peaceful nuclear explosions: from the Limited Test-Ban Treaty to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Adelphi Papers, 56(464-465), 2016: 79-116.

Often overshadowed in Cold War history by other more prominent superpower arms-control negotiations, the issue of peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs) provides an important window into US–Soviet cooperation in non-proliferation and arms control. In the face of geopolitical rivalries and strategic competition, both superpowers sought to regulate the application and proliferation of PNE technology, restricting their usage through test-ban treaties while halting their spread in the emerging nuclear order.

**USA-Peaceful nuclear explosions.

ControlNo : 44011

-WORLD TRADE

39. Dhar, Biswajit

Trade Wars of the United States.

Economic & Political Weekly, 53(37), 2018(15 September 2018).

Providing a structural context to the trade imbalances of the United States, which has stirred President Donald Trump into authorising a series of potentially catastrophic retaliatory actions, this article describes the bare bones of US's actions and the likely impact on the global economy and institutions like the World Trade Organization.

**USA-World Trade.

ControlNo : 44001

WTO

-SEZ

40. Pal, Parthapratim and Mukherjee, Arpita

Special Economic Zones Face the WTO Test.

Economic & Political Weekly, 53(33), 2018(18 August 2018).

Analysing the cause of the recent dispute between the United States and India, and its implications for the incentives provided to special economic zones, the need for a change in strategy regarding the existing pattern of export incentive schemes is emphasised.

**WTO-SEZ.

ControlNo : 43995
