

Author's Profile



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Present Designation: Ph.D. Political Science, Department of Political Science

Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Education: Ph.D.

Workshops and Seminars Attended and Paper Published:

1. Participated in Refresher Course in "Research Methodology Humanities and Social Sciences" from 17th June to 7th July 2009 and obtained grade "A" Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.

2. Workshop on Academic Skills from 23 February 2010 to 27th February 2010 in UGC Academic Staff College Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

3. Participated a one day "Workshop on Research Methodology" held on 21 January 2013 organised by the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, in association with the department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

4.Attended a National Seminar on "Nehruian Vision of India and the world" held on 4th-5th April 2011 organised by Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

5. Attended a "Workshop on "Understanding the threat of Violence and Terrorism in a Multicultural World" held on 19 to 23 March 2012 organised by UGC Academic Staff College, AMU in collaboration with Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and the British High Commission, New Delhi.

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NUCLEAR POLICY OF INDIA: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES



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ABSTRACT:

After getting Independence from the British, India had to devise its foreign policy so as to serve its national interests. The strategy of every state has to decide on certain course of action and refrain from certain others and, the performance of each state affects the performance of others. China attacked on India in 1962; Pakistan fought a war with India in 1965, and the tests conducted by China and worsened relations between China and India and India and Pakistan.

Abstract Report: The Title Accurately Said The Study was About.

INTRODUCTION:

In 1947, when India emerged as a free country to take its rightful place in the comity of nations, India's primary objective was to achieve economic, political, social, scientific and technological development within a peaceful and democratic framework. From its inception, India tried to cultivate friendly relations with all countries. India, after independence, had to prepare its own independent foreign policy which could not have the influence of the British. India does not require nuclear weapons for prestige or status. India has been in favour of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes because it was a vast source of power and could help in the development of the country.

Introduction Report: The aim of the study clearly defined and consistent with the rest of the manuscript.

OVERVIEW:

Epigrammatic History Of Nuclear Policy Of India Challenges Of Nuclear Policy Of India Perspectives Of Nuclear Policy Of India

Overview Report: Figures are Imported to Provide Explanation for Background Information. Conclusion of This Paper Clearly Supported Results.

CONCLUSION:

It is apparent from the inception that India has always been in favour of global nuclear disarmament. India has always seen the spread of nuclear weapons as a danger and has been careful about ensuring that its own nuclear technology has not spread to other non nuclear weapon states. Even after openly declaring itself as a nuclear weapon state, India has reiterated its commitment to comprehensive nuclear disarmament. India has always maintained its freedom of action and independent foreign policy, therefore, any pressure on India would be seen as a compromise in its long held stand by the concerned people.

Conclusion Report: The Text is Rounded off with a Conclusion that Discusses the Implication of The Findings & I deas Discussed & Their Impact on Future Research Direction.

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- https://www.indianembassy.org/policy/foreign_policy/fp(intro).htm.

Reference Report: The author cited all the most relevant previous studies and explains how they relate to the current study.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Abstract Report: Introduce New Regular For Content & Communication.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE:

	Very	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1. Interest of the topic to the readers		4			
2. Originally & Novelty of the ideas	4				
3. Importance of the proposed ideas			4		
4. Timelines	4				
5. Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn					
6. Quality of writing(Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)	4				
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This Article is Innovative & Original, No Plagiarism Detected

Future Research Suggestions

This Article can expand further research for MINOR/MAJOR Research Project at UGC































Future Research Planning:

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2. Political Science Major Guide for 2013-2014

http://www.utk.edu/advising/guides/2410

3. International Conference on Law and Political Science National Law University

Delhi, INDIA || Feb. 6-8, 2014 (http://www.soci-science.org/lps2014/)

4. 4th Annual International Conference On Political Science, Sociology and International Relations (PSSIR) 25th - 26th August 2014 Bangkok, Thailand (http://www.pssir.org/index.html)