

for robotic solar panel cleaning technology was signed by Israeli company Ecoppia that has a manufacturing base in India.

What policy India has adopted in the Middle East?

India's foreign policy in the Middle-East has been of **non-ideological engagement**. India has tried to balance the relations between all regional powers Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

India's close engagement with the USA over the last few years has also allowed alignment with the USA in the Middle East. The new mini-lateral consultation involving India-Israel-UAE-USA further cements India's position in the Middle East.

How can the recent regime changes help India in the Middle East?

The new government in Israel is working towards resolving the conflict with Palestine. There is also an increase in economic and technological cooperation between Israel and the UAE. There is also a regime change in the USA. This all can help India to deepen its ties in the Middle East, as India can simultaneously build relations with the Middle Eastern countries.

What is the way forward?

India should also maintain its strong relations with Iran to keep a check on the Afghan Taliban. India will need a careful balancing act in the Middle East to secure its long-term strategic interests.

#10 Cornwall Consensus

News: A report released by the **G7 Economic Resilience Panel** demanded a radically different relationship between the public and private sectors to create a sustainable, equitable and resilient economy.

What is Washington Consensus? – (1) The Washington Consensus refers to a **set of broadly free market economic ideas**, supported by prominent economists and international organizations, such as the IMF, the World Bank, the EU and the US. It was drawn from the advice of John Williamson, (2) It **minimized the state's role** in the economy and pushed an **aggressive free-market agenda** of deregulation, privatization, and trade liberalization, (3) It paved the way for the **domination of the Western-style capitalism**. It was aggressively promoted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, (4) It advocated free trade, floating exchange rates, free markets and macroeconomic stability.

What is the Cornwall Consensus and how's it different from the Washington consensus? – **Cornwall Consensus derives its name from the commitments voiced by G7 countries in Cornwall Summit in June 2021.** The Cornwall Consensus would invert the Washington consensus – (1) It revitalizes the State's economic role, and would allow to pursue societal goals, build international solidarity, and reform global governance in the interest of the common good, (2) Grants and Investments from State and Multilateral organisations would require recipients to pursue rapid decarbonisation rather than rapid market liberalisation, as was the case with IMF lending for structural adjustment programmes, (3) It entails moving from reactively fixing market failures to proactively shaping the markets to nurture a green economy, (4) It will replace redistribution with pre-distribution. The State would coordinate mission-oriented public-private partnerships aimed at creating a resilient, sustainable, and equitable economy.

Why is a new consensus needed? – (1) **Old Model (Washington Consensus) is not having expected distribution benefits. The system didn't responded effectively to** massive economic, ecological, and epidemiological shocks, (2) The model has not allowed consensus on various challenges like Climate change and achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals seems difficult under the prevailing global governance arrangements, (3) There is an urgent need to strengthen the global economy's resilience against future risks and shocks. This cannot be done without overhauling the current economic system, (4) Most economic institutions are still governed by outdated rules that render them unable to bring in the responses needed to