



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 06

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name RIA DABI
Test Date 13.12.2020
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No 0819907

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!



Que.1(a)

Section-A

Explain the limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics.

(10 Marks)

Comparative Politics is the sub-discipline of political science, where different political systems are compared with one another. Aristotle who studied 158 constitutions, is called the father of Comparative Politics.

The Traditional approach was in use till the second world war. Here the political systems of western countries were compared since rest of the world was colonised. The western nations did not differ much due to similar levels of development.

Thus, the traditional approach was narrow, static, ethnocentric



and non-comparative in nature.

Instead of comparative politics (Processes), there was emergence of comparative government (institution) due to use of legal-institutional method.

Roy C. Macridis has criticised the traditional approach as formalistic, descriptive, case-study oriented rather than being genuinely comparative.

The systems, structural-functional approaches were too generalised and more of a framework, less as a method. Thus, the Modern approach emerged after IInd world war with Behaviouralism.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(b)

Differentiate 'New Social Movement' from 'Old Social Movement'.
Substantiate the view that year 2020 can be considered as Year of
Social Movements.

(10 Marks.)

Social Movements are a type of collective behaviour, in the interest of political sociologists, since it operates at the interface of politics and society.

The New and old social Movements differ from each other in following:

1) Issue : old movements were concerned with basic issues like civil rights, women rights. New movements are concerned with quality of life issues eg. sustainable development.

2) Class composition : Mainly lower class in old movements and middle class in new movements.

3) Leadership : Mainly elite class in



old movements and middle class in new movements.

4) Methods : Protests, demonstrations, petitions in old movements and use of art, literature, theatre in new ones.

5) Ideology : Materialism in old and Post-Materialism in new.

The year 2020 saw many social movements such as Pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong, Fridays for future for climate change action, Black lives Matter in USA, Yellow vest Movement in France, Anti-CAA movement in India etc. Thus, social movements help in the mobilisation of people and resources.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

"The pandemic has put the final nail in the coffin of globalisation." - Prof. Reinhart. Critically examine.

(10 Marks).

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed the world today. The skeptics believe that it has accelerated the decline of globalisation. Globalisation was already in crisis with trade wars, protectionism, rise of populist leaders and rightist parties.

C Raja Mohan has said that sovereignty is certainly back and solidarity is under stress. Eg: China and Australia in tariff war, Britain & France in conflict over quarantine rules, Japan repatriating factors, India going for self-reliance etc.

The economic slowdown and absence of US leadership is leading



to a smaller, meaner & poorer world, as argued by Shivshankar Menon.

However, we need to remember that globalisation is too entrenched to disappear completely. The pandemic also saw multilateral cooperation eg. doctors & scientists sharing knowledge, Germany & France forming Alliance for Multilateralism, holding virtual summits etc.

Therefore, at best, we are now seeing a Thinner model of globalisation. We need Globalisation 4.0, which should be human centric and driven by Indian values of Vasudhiva Kutumbakam & Samatan Dharma, as PM Modi has said.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(d)

RCEP is a paradigm shift in Asian regionalism. Elaborate.

(10 Marks).

RCEP is the largest FTA in the world, representing 30% of global GDP with 15 members in total.

It is considered as a paradigm shift in Asian regionalism because it shows how de-coupling from China is not a substantive idea in Asia. In spite of South China sea dispute and formation of Quad, countries in Asia continue to be economically integrated with China.

In the times of COVID-19 pandemic, where countries are going for protectionism and self-reliance, Asia has signed RCEP, indicating that regionalism will

be the new building block of globalisation. It shows that countries are trying to cooperate to counter the ongoing economic crisis.

RCEP is also considered as a China-led trading bloc, which aims to counter hegemony of US in Asia-Pacific. India has not signed RCEP due to its economic concerns.

Shyam Saran has therefore said that RCEP is not just a trading arrangement and not joining it, is a short-sighted move.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.1(e)

If climate change is the defining security issue of our times, international community has failed miserably.

(10 Marks)

Thomas Friedman has correctly remarked that we are moving towards an energy climate era. Climate change today is the new defining issue of the world, which requires global cooperation.

International community has however failed in this aspect. Eg: USA leaving the Paris Agreement despite being the second largest GHG emitter, the deadlock in COP 25 in Madrid, with no consensus over carbon market, the UNEP Emission Gap Report showing how the world is behind the target of limiting temperature to 2°C.



However, various countries are now stepping up as well. Eg: India forming the ISA and CDRI, The Fridays for Future Movement in Europe, EU agreeing on net zero emissions by 2050, constructing green corridors in Africa.

As Aurobindo has said, aggregation is the law of nature and global problems are beyond the capacity of a single nation. Therefore, climate change should become the priority.

forming an exclusive UN body for it, would be helpful. India can help Third world to combat climate change.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(a)

"The new multilateralism must recognize that there is no one way to satisfy human needs and aspirations." Substantiate. Critically evaluate the relevance of multilateralism.

(20 Marks).

Multilateralism can be defined as the cooperation and inter-dependence among nations, to solve global issues and make the world a better place to live in.

The old model of multilateralism was mainly led by the US and other western powers. It failed to recognise the needs and aspirations of the Third World. Multilateralism cannot be based on a 'one-size-fits-all' approach.

Therefore, the new multilateral model must come up with different ways to satisfy human needs and aspirations. It needs to be

culture-specific and not eurocentric.
It should be dynamic and flexible
in nature.

Multilateralism cannot be based on a single approach. Eg: US leaving Paris Agreement, UNHRC, UNESCO etc. just because its demands were not met. It should be recognised that other smaller and poorer countries need such platforms to help in their development.

Thus, the new multilateralism should be mindful of the concerns of Third World and reforming multilateral bodies should be the priority. Eg: resolving the deadlock in WTO, making UN more representative.



Today, with COVID-19 crisis and backlash against globalisation, multilateralism's relevance is being questioned. Countries are becoming isolationist and protectionist.

Eg: Trade war between US & China, Brexit, America first, rise of neo-rightism, visa rules being exclusive, closing down borders and so on.

The economic slowdown and global health crisis has further accelerated tensions between countries. Eg: India & China border conflict, Israel-Arab conflict closing down, leading to action by Iran & Turkey.



However, multilateralism is most important today. With public health crisis and economic depression, multilateralism is needed more, to counter such threats.

Cooperation among countries can resolve such global crises.
 Eg: France & Germany forming Alliance for Multilateralism, India supplying medicines globally, reforming WHO, holding virtual summits etc.

Multilateralism is essential to tackle climate change & terrorism as well.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(b)

Explore the role of WHO in post-pandemic world and how it can be reconfigured, restructured and empowered to address the global health crisis? (15 Marks).

The WHO is the specialised UN agency, which deals with public health concerns. It was formed in 1948 and is head-quartered in Geneva. It has 194 member-countries.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the global health scenario has been transformed. The pandemic highlighted the faultlines in our health structures. The WHO was also criticised for its inept handling of the crisis.

The WHO was criticised for delaying the classification of COVID



as a pandemic. Further, it did not show incentive to find out the origin of virus in China. The US thus called it the PR agency of China and left WHO.

The WHO was criticised for lack of funding, technical expertise, denying membership to Taiwan and mishandling of the pandemic.

Thus, in the post-pandemic world, it is important to reform the WHO since Africa & Asia depend on it for health issues. Countries should increase their donations and provide research resources for WHO.

WHO, ^{as a} body should be more



transparent and quick to handle such health crises.

India as chair of WHO's Executive Board, can help to restructure it. The WHO should focus more on Third World concerns and resolutions should be passed with consensus.

Regular elections and more funds along with a separate committee to handle epidemics, will be helpful. The WHO should not become a politicised institution.

Reforming WHO will help to counter health crises better in the future.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(c)

What were the factors behind the disintegration of USSR? How the event impacted global politics?

(15 Marks).

The USSR or Soviet Union was a union of nations led by Russia, during the Cold War period, representing a communist bloc, to counter capitalist USA.

The USSR disintegrated in 1991, thus ending the Cold War and giving victory to USA. The factors behind its disintegration are still debated today.

Some scholars believe that Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost & Perestroika, led to its downfall. These reforms were seen as too little and too late. Also, there



was rising nationalism among the satellite states, combined with a financial crisis, corruption, political authoritarianism and desert among the people.

Robert Kaplan has coined the term 'Revenge of Geography', where Russia was destined to die a natural death due to its unsuitable terrain and geographical location.

Some scholars believe that Ronald Reagan's Beggar Thy Enemy Policy towards USSR led to its downfall. By engaging USSR in a space and arms race, in Afghanistan, it made USSR financially weak. Also through insurgency in Chechnya & Dagestan,



USSR finally disintegrated.

The event impacted global politics in a big way. The Cold War ended and victory of capitalism was celebrated with Francis Fukuyama claiming the 'End of History'.

India lost the security umbrella of USSR and was forced to improve relations with the west. China became more dominant in Asia.

The formation of WTO and US hegemony led to a unipolar world.

Russia became a Middle Power and many East European states joined the EU. Thus, 1991 proved to be an eventful year in global politics.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(a)

Section-B

India's economic diplomacy and Atma-Nirbhar Bharat

(10 Marks).

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, India has changed its economic policy. Realising the overdependence on global supply chains, India now stands for economic self-reliance.

The Atma Nirbhar Bharat package was announced, aiming to make India more resilient, an industrial power and major export hub.

India helped many Third world countries financially in this crisis, joined the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative with Japan and Australia, refused to sign

RCEP and is now looking to focus on internal development.

India has reduced Chinese imports, thus lowering trade deficit from \$ 63 bn to \$ 43 bn.

India also banned many Chinese apps as a digital strike against China and changed its FDI Policy for neighbouring countries.

As S. Jaishankar has said building on national capacity does not make India anti-global.

The Atma Nirbhar policy will only make India stronger, to emerge as an economic powerhouse in the world.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(b)

International Solar Alliance

(10 Marks).

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is a climate change mitigation initiative of India.

It is the first treaty based international organisation headquartered in India.

The ISA consists of mainly the countries located between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, though it is open to all UN members.

The ISA aims to generate solar energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and combat climate change. The ISA is the perfect opportunity for India to cooperate



with African, Asian, Latin American countries i.e. the Third world, to help them counter effects of climate change.

It is a place for India's natural leadership, to re-gain the lost space in the Third world.

Along with France, the ISA helps India to strengthen cooperation with Europe as well.

The recent CDRI initiative, combined with ISA, is the strategic move by India to emerge as a leader in climate politics.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(c)

Assess the achievements of 'Gujral Doctrine'.

(10 Marks).

The Gujral Doctrine was initiated by I.K. Gujral, former PM of India. It aimed at unilateral concessions and non-reciprocity towards the neighbouring countries, to counter India's image as a Bullying Big Brother.

The Gujral Doctrine was successful in strengthening ties with the neighbours. It helped to increase hydro power cooperation with Bhutan, help Nepal in its economic growth through various credit lines.

The Gujral Doctrine also helped

to increase cooperation with Bangladesh over sharing of river water and electricity generation.

The Gujral Doctrine helped to offer assistance to Sri Lanka, in rehabilitation of Tamils there and development of Northern and Eastern Provinces.

The Gujral Doctrine also helped to normalise ties with Pakistan, with increased development assistance and credit lines.

Thus, the Gujral Doctrine helped to reinforce the Neighbourhood first Policy.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(d)

Legacy of National Movement in formulation of India's foreign policy

(10 Marks).

The Indian National Movement to overthrow British colonial rule, was an unprecedented mass struggle. It influenced India's foreign policy post-independence.

Due to legacy of Partition, and British policy of Divide and Rule and Jinnah's Two Nation Theory, India maintained a peaceful stance towards Pakistan. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact aimed at protecting the minorities in both countries.

The legacy of the National



Movement motivated India to help in the formation of Bangladesh by countering an aggressive Pakistan.

The legacy of the national movement made India adopt Non-Aligned Movement, to protect its sovereignty during the Cold War.

Hesitant to ^{have} close ties with the west, India became closer to the Soviet Union, with signing of Treaty of Peace & Friendship in 1971.

The formation of SAARC to cooperate with all neighbours, was also influenced by the national movement.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(e)

Afghanistan is a litmus test for India's ascendance as a global power
(10 Marks).

Afghanistan, according to Kautilya's Mandala Siddhant, is India's natural ally. With the decision of US to exit troops from Afghanistan and growing influence of Taliban, the situation has become complicated.

It is said that no country can become a global power, solely on the basis of soft power. India therefore needs to start acting as a Revanclust Power in Asia.

Afghanistan is a litmus test for India's global power status because if India is included as a



stakeholder in the ongoing talks, then it can increase its influence in West Asia. It will help India to protect its national security against a rising Taliban.

By becoming an equal partner in Afghan talks, India can also counter China & Pakistan. Therefore, India should offer more developmental assistance to Afghan government, increase its military footprint in the region.

As CR Mohan has said, India needs to overcome the Panipat syndrome and stop navel gazing.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(a)

"Economy drives diplomacy, not the other way round." – S Jaishankar.
Do you agree? How far it is relevant in the context of India?

(20 Marks).

As Daniel Bell has pointed out, today we are witnessing the 'end of ideology' where politics has taken a backseat and economics is the defining factor.

on this context, S. Jaishankar has argued that economy drives diplomacy and not the other way around. Today economic ties define a bilateral relationship.

For example, ties with china are defined by economic relations. Even though there are various areas of conflict like recent Galwan stand-off, string of Pearls



strategy in India's neighbourhood, the BRI etc., India however continues to cooperate with China on economic issues like LAC trade, reforming WTO, etc.

As the liberal scholars, Keohane & Nye, have pointed out, today we are witnessing complex interdependence. Due to rise of non-state actors and economic factors, countries are forced to love each other even though they would love to hate.

Therefore, it is rightly argued that economy drives diplomacy. interdependence makes countries cooperate on less conflictual issues.



Economy drives diplomacy even in India's case. It is said that SAARC can be revived if the SAFTA comes into picture. By increasing trade and connectivity, India can re-gain the lost space in its neighbourhood and thus counter China.

on relationship with Pakistan as well, trade is a defining factor. With the Kartarpur Corridor, C. Raja Mohan has argued for the Punjabiyat factor, where increasing trade through Punjab, can help normalise ties with Pakistan and engage in back-channel diplomacy.



Even in case of India's ties with West Asian countries, it is India's economic concerns of energy security (oil imports) that define diplomatic relations.

India's foreign policy is determined by efforts to engage in trading relations with countries, eg. trying to get GSP status back, signing FTA with EU over the years, having FTA with ASEAN, trying to gain membership of APEC.

Therefore, economy is the determining factor of diplomacy.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.7(b)

"India's China policy is unable to take the strategic view and remains mired in hubris." Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks).

According to Logic of Kautilya, China is India's natural enemy. The relationship has been a roller coaster ride with both cooperation and conflict, going side by side. The logic of history, geography and politics forces both countries to cooperate with each other.

It is often said that India's China policy is not strategic in nature. Starting from Nehru's mistrust in China and the resulting 1962 war, has affected Indian psyche even till date.

On the areas of border,



India's policy is criticised for allowing China leverage, to gain control over Aksai Chin and the recent Doklam and Galwan conflicts.

On area of river water sharing and trade, India's policy is criticised for unable to check on China's dam building activities and trade deficit being huge.

However, with revival of interest in works of Kautilya, India is now looking at things more strategically, according to S. Jaishankar.

India has joined the Quad and BIMSTEC, to counter China in Asia-Pacific. India has shifted



from look East to Act East policy, to increase its role as a net security provider. India has become closer with US and signed all foundational defence agreements, strengthening its national security.

India has now reduced its trade deficit with China to \$43 bn, banned Chinese apps to digitally dissociate from China and refused to back down from Galwan unless status quo ante is reached.

Therefore, India's China policy has become more strategic in nature and is now defined by clear eyed realism.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.7(c)

Discuss the future of nuclear deterrence between India and China.

(15 Marks).

India and China are both nuclear powers, currently engaged in a border conflict and tensions are increasing, between the two. Thus, South Asia is called the most dangerous place on Earth, due to high possibility of nuclear war.

However, as realism dictates, the threat of mutually assured destruction, leads to nuclear deterrence, as happened in the case of cold war.

It needs to be pointed out that China is a big military spender and has more



nuclear warheads than India.
In this context, the power
asymmetry is growing between
the two, in favour of China.

Many scholars have argued
for India shifting to a first use
stance, to counter China effectively.

As Rajnath Singh has said, India's
commitment to no first use is not
sacrosanct and it depends on the
circumstances.

However, it would be
costly for India to develop weapon
delivery systems, intelligence,
surveillance & reconnaissance
capabilities. India's nuclear arsenal
is also modest and we are yet
to induct MIRVs.



Further, as Shiv Shankar Menon has argued, deterrence is about perception rather than posture. First use policy could de-stabilise security environment in South Asia and damage India's reputation as a responsible player.

Therefore, nuclear deterrence between India & China will be determined by the perception of threat. India needs to strengthen its security architecture.

However, both India and China should continue to be guided by no first use and act responsibly.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.8(a)

Comment on India's contribution to Non-Aligned Movement. Do you think the movement is relevant at present?

(20 Marks).

The Non-Aligned Movement has been called the biggest peace movement by Jawahar Gandhi. It is India's contribution to the theory of international relations.

The NAM was formed at India's initiative, during the cold war, to protect sovereignty and integrity of nations. NAM is a platform for South-South cooperation.

India's contribution to NAM has been multidimensional. India used NAM to help Third



World countries become de-colonised.
India offered financial assistance,
knowledge, technical expertise
to such countries.

India also helped NAM members
to demand disarmament and
a New International Economic
order, to stop exploitation of poor
countries. (Algiers Summit 1973).

Today, the relevance of NAM
is being questioned by many.
The most noticeable absence
is that of PM Modi in the
previous 2 NAM summits. It
reflects India's disillusionment
with NAM.

C Raja Mohan and Harsh Pant



have argued that NAM is in a state of coma and nobody is sending the flowers. Today NAM lacks a reasonable agenda and a strong leadership.

further, the end of Cold War has made NAM anachronistic. However, we need to remember Narasimha Rao's words that it is unfortunate to limit NAM to the cold war construct. NAM stands for development of Third world countries.

NAM is still relevant today as it is the natural place for india's leadership. India is now better positioned to help poor nations.



It will help India to emerge as a leader of Third World. The recent NAM COVID Contact Group Summit, being attended by PM Modi, shows that NAM's spirit is still alive.

Further, with global problems like COVID-19, climate change, terrorism etc., NAM is the perfect platform for nations to cooperate and find solutions.

Today, Non-Alignment 2.0 has emerged (CR Mohan, Varadraján, Khilnani) where India is adopting multiple alignments, guided by its national interest.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(b)

Analyse the current developments in Indo-US relations. To what extent, they have become strategic?

(15 Marks).

India and USA are considered as Global and Strategic Partners, and like-minded democracies. Both countries have overcome the hesitations of the past and become natural allies.

The current developments in Indo-US relations, are guided by strategic interests. The cooperation over Quad, allowing Australia to join Malabar exercises, shows how both countries are counter-balancing China.

US and India are thus called the two book ends of Peace & stability in the Indo-Pacific.



The signing of all four
foundational defence agreements
- COMCASA, BECA, LEMOA, & SOMIA,
shows strengthening of defence
ties between India and US.

The renaming of US military
command as Indo-Pacific command,
giving India a NATO ally like status,
signing Industrial security Annex
and DTTI, shows growing closeness
between the two nations.

The Hardy Modi summit
in Texas and Namaste Trump
in Gujarat, shows the bonhomie
between India and US.

US is also showing interest
in India's neighbourhood. eg.
visits to Sri Lanka, Maldives.

Therefore, these recent developments indicate how both countries are cooperating to counter a rising China.

Through maritime and defence cooperations, US & India are strengthening security in the Indo-Pacific. India's Act East policy is complementing US's Indo-Pacific policy.

US security strategy has indicated Russia and China as revisionist powers and India as a valuable ally. Thus, both nations are best bet for each other today.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.8(c)

Do you think that India's current policy of non-engagement with Pakistan may have run its course? Substantiate your views.

(15 Marks).

Shashi Tharoor has called India-Pakistan as Brother Enemies. The bilateral relations have not transformed since 1947. The colonial legacy lides like Banquo's Ghost.

The current relationship is at its worst due to the Uri, Pathankot and Pulwama attacks and India responding with surgical strikes.

Further, LOC trade has been suspended, India has revoked MFN status of Pakistan and Pakistan expelled the Indian High Commissioner, thus downgrading diplomatic relations.



In such context, India has adopted a policy of non-engagement eg. SAARC minus Pakistan approach, shifting focus towards BIMSTEC.

However, in international relations, cooperation is more beneficial than non-engagement. India thus needs to change its stance towards engagement.

In order to revive SAARC, counter China and bring stability in South Asia, engagement with Pakistan is the answer rather than adopting a muscular approach.

Therefore, as Shashi Tharoor has argued, India needs to utilise back channel diplomacy with Pakistan. Eg: opening of Kartarpur



Corridor can be utilised to increase trade through Punjab, engaging in dialogue with business partners, non-state actors etc.

Utilising the goodwill of the people, increasing P2P contact, using cricket and food to cooperate, can also help.

Engagement with Pakistan will help India to increase its influence in West Asia as well. Using composite Dialogue mechanism and SAARC, to revive relations will be beneficial. Soft power is the key in improving Indo-Pak relations.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	