



# SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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## Political Science & International Relations

### Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

#### Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name MANASA N.  
Test Date 17.11.2020  
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UPSC Roll No 5000686 (passed prelims)

#### 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						





Que.1(a)

Difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries.

10 Marks.

Pressure groups are known as "invisible empires" due to their importance in the politics of states. They perform the role of interest articulation.

The nature of pressure group politics is analysed by political sociologists using the comparative approach.

Scholars such as Almond hold that in developed countries pressure groups are ascriptional and formed by convergence of interests. Moreover, in countries where political parties don't differ in ideology, pressure groups



increase their influence through lobbying. For e.g.; Robert Dahl calls USA polyarchy with powerful pressure groups.

In developing countries, pressure groups are usually institutionalised such as Bar Associations and non-associational. The role of caste, religion and ethnicity is high in these "prismatic societies" (Riggs). For e.g. in India, we see caste-based groups such as Gujjar organisation and Jato Mahasabha.

Hence, pressure groups are fundamentally different depending on the nature of the state.

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

Que. 4(b)

Limitations of systems approach in international politics 10 Marks

The systems approach in international politics was provided by Morton Kaplan based on David Easton's systems approach in comparative politics.

It is influenced by behaviouralism and seeks to provide a scientific framework to analyse international politics.

Kaplan provides 10 ideal types such as strict bipolar, loose bipolar, unipolar and so on to describe historical and potential world orders.

However, Stanley Hoffman have called this a huge misstep in the right direction. He points out that it is too abstract and has no analytical relevance. Scholars argue that there is no basis for the ideal types and it is like a "strange parlour game".

Hence, Kaplan's effort to bring scientific rigour in theories of international politics seems to be a failure as it lost the real purpose of providing deeper understanding. As David Easton held, scholars in ivory towers must adapt to build theories relevant to the real world.



Que.1(c)

Democratic Peace Theory.

10 Marks.

The democratic peace theory is a concept in international relations which aims to ensure peace in the world.

It claims that when two countries are democratic, they do not go to war with each other, but prefer to go for peaceful conciliation.

This is inspired by Kant's theory that in democracies, the voice of public opinion checks the tendency of states to go for hasty wars. It also assumes that democracy enforces a culture of toleration and respect for peaceful negotiations to solve disputes.



However, this theory is widely discredited as there is no scientific basis to claim that democracy leads to peace. There is no guarantee that if two democracies have not gone to war that it was because of democracy or that they will not do so in the future.

Moreover, it is seen as an attempt to impose the Western values of democracy on non-Western countries. Hence, this theory is not seen as a sound concept.

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





Que.1(d)

India's prospects in APEC.

10 Marks.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is a regional organisation involving USA, ASEAN, China and several Pacific states.

It is a model of open regionalism with flexible targets and focus on economic growth and connectivity. It is primarily led by non-state actors such as business groups.

India seeks to be part of APEC as it is soft regionalism, offering benefits of economic cooperation without impacting on state sovereignty.

However, India's prospects in APEC seem low. India has been



accused of being too protectionist and not having liberalised its economy enough.

Moreover, the present US-China rivalry also leads to questioning the future of APEC.

Hence, India's prospects do not seem high. However, India must reform its labour laws, improve infrastructure and make its industries competitive to take on such opportunities in the future.

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

Que.1(e)

Strengths of Political-sociology approach.

10 Marks

Political sociology approach is a prominent approach in comparative politics. Its roots can be traced to Aristotle. In modern times, Marx and Weber have contributed to it.

Political sociology studies the sociological factors and processes that shape politics. It assumes that politics and political institutions evolve based on the social organisations and cultural values of a country.

This approach has several strengths. It allows the use of empirical methods using field work to build scientific and verifiable theories.



It also analyses context-specific variables such as caste in Indian politics.

It allows for dynamic analysis and offers a comprehensive understanding of even non-Western societies which are less legalistic.

However, the approach is also criticised for ignoring the role of politics in shaping society, by Sartori. Moreover, field work is also cumbersome and resource-intensive.

In recent times, we have seen a call for neo-institutionalism or Theda Skocpol's "bringing the state back in", to reestablish political science as an autonomous discipline from sociology.

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

Que.2(a)

In spite of the evidence at hand, climate change remains the toughest and the most intractable contemporary global concern. Comment. Do you think "an environmental cold war" between developed and developing countries has contributed to this impasse?

20 Marks

From a peripheral issue in international politics, environment has become a core concern. As Thomas Friedman held, we are entering into an "energy climate era".

Climate change has become the toughest challenge confronting humanity today. We see a rise in sea levels, disappearance of species, increasing natural disasters and growing poverty due to the unsustainable path to development followed.



Marxist scholars blame the crisis on the rampant consumerism unleashed by the forces of capitalism and globalisation.

Scientists argue that if climate change continues in the present trend, the earth will soon become uninhabitable.

They urge for global cooperation to reduce carbon emissions and improve resilience by following sustainable development.

However, the impasse between developed and developing countries has stalled global cooperation and caused an "environmental Cold War".



Developed countries point out that developing countries such as India and China are some of the biggest polluters. They point to rampant deforestation like in Brazilian Amazon to argue that the global South cannot follow the same model of industrialisation as the developed countries.

On the other hand, developing countries point to historical emissions of the global North that have led to the present crisis and call for common but differentiated responsibilities.

This is seen in the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism where industrialised states agreed to cut emissions first and provide funds and



green technology to the South.

However, with geopolitical rivalries and slow down in the global economy, states are again pursuing "carbon politics" to further their national interest. This is seen in USA's withdrawal from the Paris climate accord.

Hence, the impasse is due to competing visions of environmental responsibility. As Rameshchandra Guha argues, developing countries have the most to lose without a climate deal, regardless of who caused the most emissions. The global community must strive for enhanced cooperation.

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



Que.2(b)

"2019 has been a year of democratic setbacks and popular protests."  
Substantiate with relevant examples.

15 Marks

The year 2019 has seen numerous protests so much so that it is being called the "year of street politics".

There have been setbacks to democracy with the rise of authoritarian states. For e.g., Hungary has openly declared itself as an "illiberal democracy". Other states such as China in Hong Kong, Russia, Syria, Venezuela and so on have increased their powers and suppressed dissent with the help of surveillance technology.

This has also led to popular protests worldwide for democratic freedoms seen



in Hong Kong against the security law, Bolivia, Iran and even Pakistan.

Protestors have turned to the streets, used social media to gather numbers and have sought for international cooperation, like in the school strikes led by Greta Thunberg.

These developments show a rise in left wing politics as well as a rise in right wing fundamentalism in a paradox. The phenomenon is only growing larger, even in 2020 seen in the Black Lives Matter protest in USA and the Thai protests against the monarchy.

They show dissatisfaction with the state and the neoliberal model



of development which has led to high inequalities.

Some scholars also argue that these protests are a symbol of plebeianisation of democracy.

While the protests are varied in character, they all aim to bring power to the people. As Hannah Arendt held, democracy can only be saved when people participate in the public sphere and reclaim the political.

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

Que.2(c)

"The NPT treaty is under strain. Iran and North Korea pose the complex challenges". Comment.

15 Marks

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was negotiated in the 1960s in order to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons beyond the five existing nuclear powers.

It was agreed to in 1967 by most states and included cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear technology between member states.

However, while there seemed to be a near universal consensus on NPT, it is increasingly under strain.

The initial challenge to NPT came from states like India who

held that it was discriminatory as it allowed vertical proliferation between the nuclear powers and allowed for nuclear blackmail of non-nuclear powers.

India and Pakistan obtained nuclear weapons as non-signatories to NPT. The legitimisation of India as a de facto Nuclear Weapons State (NWS) by the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement of 2005 seemed to weaken NPT.

However, the major strain on NPT comes from the clandestine development of nuclear weapons by rogue states such as Iran and North Korea.

These states were signatories of NPT but have pursued covert programs with the help of Pakistan. North Korea has



Came out of NPT and declared itself a NWS.

Hence, the purpose of NPT which is nonproliferation has been defeated, and the international security environment is highly delicate, with even the chance of terrorist organisations laying hands on nuclear weapons.

Hence, as India suggested in the Rajiv Action Plan on Disarmament, complete disarmament under IAEA supervision is the only way to ensure further nonproliferation and reduce the threat of nuclear war.

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

Que.5(a)

Give the relevance of NAM in 21st century.

10 Marks

The Non-Aligned Movement was a response of postcolonial countries led by India in the bipolar world of the Cold War.

It was ideated at the 1955 Afro-Asian conference and formalised in 1961 at Belgrade. It grew to become a major moral force in international politics, arguing for decolonisation, development and disarmament. It also provided strategic autonomy to the newly independent countries.

However, the raison d'être of NAM came into question after the end of the Cold War and the emergence of a unipolar world order.

NAM summits have languished. Harsh V. Pant held that NAM is dead and no one is sending flowers.

However, the relevance of NAM is immense in the 21<sup>st</sup> century where we see the emergence of a multipolar world and a new Cold War between US and China. NAM offers a platform for the global south to influence world affairs.

Recently, NAM has been revitalised during the COVID-19 pandemic and has promoted cooperation in medical supplies. Thus, NAM still holds relevance. However, as Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar says, its objectives need to be reconceptualised according to the new realities.

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





Que.5(b)

What are the weaknesses of traditional approach to comparative politics?  
10 Marks

Comparative politics is a subdiscipline of political science whose roots can be traced back to Aristotle.

Aristotle studied and classified more than 158 constitutions. The traditional approach that he established was historical, legalistic and normative. For e.g., Aristotle recommended polity.

Other scholars such as Machiavelli and Montesquieu, and in modern times Finer, Lord Bryce and Ostrogorsky have contributed to it.

However, the traditional approach has several weaknesses. Roy Macridis points out that it is highly parochial and Eurocentric and essentially non-comparative.

It does not prove useful to the study of developing countries.

Moreover, it is static and ignores non institutional factors and processes.

It is also non-scientific as it cannot help build verifiable theories.

Hence, after World War II, there has been a transition towards behaviouralism to make comparative politics truly scientific.

However, the traditional approach is still relevant for developed countries and provides inspiration for neo-institutionalism.

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

Que.5(c)

Discuss the impact of pandemic on the nature of states in advanced industrial societies.

10 Marks

The state is a central theme of study in political science. In advanced industrial societies, due to globalisation and the end of ideology, there has been an almost universal establishment of the liberal democratic state based on free-market capitalism.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has deeply affected the nature of states. It has accelerated existing forces of rightwing fundamentalism and authoritarianism that were already in place due to the 2008 financial crisis and the refugee crises.

COVID-19 has strengthened the state and allowed politicians to gain more power by blaming troubles on globalisation. A.C. Raja Mohan held, "the state is back and solidarity is under stress."

We see the rise of the surveillance state even in the West. Moreover, the increased protectionism seen in Trump's America First and Brexit have only amplified with the pandemic.

Hence, the pandemic has disproved the view of hyperglobalists that the power of the state is eroding. Instead, the state is now firmly back in control.

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



Que.5(d)

Give your views on National interest as a "pseudo theory".

10 Marks

The concept of national interest is hard to define. According to Raymond Aron, it is a "pseudo theory" and the existing view of it prevents the establishment of a proper theory.

According to Morgenthau and other realists, the primary goal of foreign policy is to secure national interest, which can be territorial integrity or sovereignty, and power is the means. He holds that power can itself become national interest.

Thus, there is a loose concept of what forms national interest.

Scholars hold that it has become a weapon of authoritarian leaders in order to hide domestic failures.

Feminists also argue that human security has to be the prime national interest.

Hence, it is a pseudo theory, and a loosely defined concept.

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



Que.5(e)

What are the salient features of NAFTA 2.0?

10 Marks

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was between USA, Mexico and Canada and sought to establish freedom of movement for goods and services in North America.

The Trump Administration has ended NAFTA, terming it as unfair to US interests. NAFTA had allowed Chinese goods to enter US through Mexico and was seen as affecting US corporations.

The NAFTA 2.0 or USMCA addresses these issues. It includes stricter rules of origin for goods and requires domestic content to be 75% for entry into USA from Mexico.

It also provides for environmental and labour standards to be heightened

and protection to American dairy farmers.

Hence, NAFTA 2.0 has to be seen in a wider framework of the geopolitical rivalry between US and China and the rising protectionism in the world.

It is also a mark of the collapsing multilateralism and the increasing relevance of bilateral and plurilateral FTAs.

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



Que.6(a)

The new world order is clearly on the horizon. This gives strong reasons for rejuvenation of SAARC. However, to conclude that SAARC is returning to its active phase may be pre-mature. Discuss.

20 Marks

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 as an attempt to integrate the South Asian countries and improve their cooperation.

However, SAARC has been a failure in regional integration due several factors. The high asymmetry in South Asia with India as the preponderant power leaves other states feeling insecure and ~~making~~ them seek to balance against India.

Moreover, Pakistan's rivalry with India has led to a deadlock in negotiations.

especially after the 2016 Pathankot attack.

The South Asian economies are also prone to protectionism and are wary of free trade

Hence SAARC has not achieved its full potential despite limited success as seen in the SAARC satellite and South Asian University.

However, the changing world order gives cause for the revival of SAARC. The present world is witnessing the breakdown of multilateralism and the rise of regional organisations and bilateral agreements.



South Asia is the least integrated area in the world apart from the Middle East. In order to adapt to the changing world order, SAARC countries must improve connectivity, explore synergies and allow free trade.

Moreover, the advent of a multipolar world order implies that India has to establish its influence as a hegemon in South Asia according to C. Raja Mohan. While India has recently been focusing on BIMSTEC, only SAARC can offer that potential.

Hence, while the South Block had neglected SAARC for long and S. Jaishankar had called it a "jammed vehicle", after the COVID-19 crisis,

New Delhi has attempted to revive SAARC through the virtual summit in 2020.

However, to say SAARC is returning to its active phase is premature as it still has the same issues of India-Pakistan rivalry, and increasing Chinese influence in South Asia.

However, SAARC is an important platform to ensure development of South Asia and to address the security dilemma between the two nuclear powers. It is a forum for projecting India's leadership in a new world order, and must be actively revived.

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



Que.6(b)

"In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces the crisis of confidence." PM Modi. Do you think the world has surplus of multilateral challenges but not enough multilateralism to address them?

15 Marks

75 years after the formation of the UN, its achievements are being questioned and its credibility and legitimacy is being doubted.

The UN was created to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to ensure peace, development and human rights.

It is based on multilateralism and global cooperation in order to provide collective security, prevent war, reduce the security dilemma and tackle global challenges together.



However, the UN faces a democratic deficit in key bodies like UNSC, it has poor finances, and it is prey to great power politics will render it disfunctional.

In recent times, we see not only UN but other multilateral bodies such as WTO languishing as geopolitical rivalries between US, China and Russia intensify. States are pursuing their narrow self interest at the cost of the rest of humanity.

Scholars like Shyam Saran argue that in the present world, we face several multilateral challenges such as environmental crisis, terrorism and organised crime, pandemics and the

threats posed by disruptive technologies that cannot be tackled alone by individual states.

These challenges need global cooperation for which we need to reform existing bodies such as the UN, as PM Modi stated.

The UNSC needs to be representative, the powers of UNGA need to be strengthened and peacekeeping needs reforms. UN needs more finances, the bureaucracy of ECOSOC and Secretariat need to be rightsized. UN needs a mandate to govern global commons such as space and the high seas. In order to tackle the common challenges we need a reformed and strengthened multilateralism.

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

Que.6(c)

The current backlash against globalisation and free trade mandates an overhaul of WTO. However, the reforms should not leave lesser negotiating space for developing countries. Elucidate.

15 Marks

The WTO is a symbol of the liberal international economic order, created in 1995. It sought to establish free and fair trade and to pursue development through trade.

However, WTO has become disfunctional due to geopolitical rivalry between US and China and the contentions between the global North and South. This is seen in Trump blocking the appointment of judges.

In a wider angle, the failure of WTO needs to be seen as part of the rising protectionism and backlash





against globalisation.

This backlash has mainly come from developed countries who view WTO as a platform where developing countries get unfair advantages.

Trump has labelled India as a "tariff king" and blames India and China as misusing their developing country status to obtain positive balance of trade.

Moreover, the stalled talks of the Doha agenda and the deadlock on the issue of agricultural subsidies, e-commerce, environmental and labour standards and so on shows the differing visions of the global North and South.

Hence, scholars such as Azevedo, the director general of WTO have called for a reformed WTO, but with the interests



of all countries in mind.

Developing countries are opposed to reform and point out that while their share in global trade has increased, their per capita incomes are still low and they need protection.

Hence, a reformed WTO must incorporate these concerns.

In the present global recession due to COVID-19, we need to strengthen global supply chains and reduce protectionism to recover. Hence, a revival of WTO is imperative, but it needs to be reformed in an inclusive manner.

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



Que.7(a)

Feminist theory of international relations explores gender as a site of power and social interaction. Comment. Do you subscribe to the view that the neglect of feminist perspective is a real challenge in conceptualizing the notion of security in international politics?

20 Marks

The feminist theory of international relations offers a challenge to the conventional theories. It holds that mainstream theories are "malestream" theories that ignore women in all aspects.

Feminists such as Simone de Beauvoir hold that the existence of a gendered society shapes power and social interaction. They state that the patriarchal nature of the society causes males to wield power and all institutions, from family to society, state and international affairs to be shaped by masculinist perspectives.

Cynthia Enloe, in her book 'Bananas, Beaches and Bases' points to the marginalisation of women in international affairs to the role of sex workers in army bases, wives of diplomats or labourers in plantations. She thus highlights that gender is a site of power and states that "personal is international".

The neglect of the feminist perspective is definitely a challenge in conceptualising the notion of security in international politics.

The realist school which dominates international politics and its study views security in a narrow sense.



Morgenthau's six principles of security hold that power is the ultimate means to secure national interest and there is no role for ethics. Structural realists point to a security dilemma due to the anarchical structure of international relations.

However, feminists argue that this is a narrow view of security based on territorial integrity and state security.

Ann J. Tickner has given her own six principles of security based on human security. She argues for ethics in international relations and protection of human rights. She points out that the main sufferers of war and conflict caused by the realist interpretation of

security are women.

Thus, feminists offer a challenge to the realist view of security and power and offer a sublime view based on constructive humanity instead.

This view can be seen in the Swedish Foreign Minister Margot Wallstrom's feminist foreign policy in allocating aid. Former Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao has also called for the feminist perspective in order to create peace and stability in South Asia.

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



Que.7(b)

Post COVID-19 world needs globalization based on fairness, equality and humanity. Discuss.

15 Marks

Globalisation is the increasing interconnectedness of states and the heightened movement of goods, capital, people and ideas. Anthony Giddens describes it as "compression in time and space".

The present model of globalisation was established in the 1990s after the end of the Cold War. It is based on the liberal international economic order, seen in the establishment of WTO in 1995.

While scholars such as Jagdish Bhagwati have pointed out how globalisation has lifted millions <sup>out</sup> of poverty and contributed to development, several others argue that the present model

is unjust.

Marxists such as Thomas Piketty argue that it has heightened inequalities, unemployment and deprivation. For e.g., the Oxfam Time to Come report states that the richest 1% hold 2 times more wealth than the bottom 6.9 billion people.

Dependency scholars such as Samir Amin show the continued exploitation of post-colonial states. Feminists such as Cynthia Enloe highlight the marginalisation of women. Social liberals such as Joseph Stiglitz point out the democratic deficit in global institutions.

Hence, globalisation needs to be reshaped and the COVID-19 pandemic, while contributing to deglobalisation, also provides for an opportunity to rethink the model.





The new model needs to be based on fairness, equality and humanity. We need democratic global institutions which allow for sustainable development of all nations.

Prof. Klaus Schwab has called for globalisation 4.0 incorporating new age technologies such as AI and promoting equality. PM Modi in the G20 conference of 2020 has also called for globalisation with a humane face.

In the present age, we face complex challenges such as environmental crisis, terrorism, pandemics and poverty, that need global cooperation to solve. As social constructivists hold, these issues can be tackled if we reform our model of globalisation.

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

Que.7(c)

Do you think that the world is witnessing the end of Pax Americana and the beginning of Pax Sinica?

15 Marks

The world at present is witnessing intense geopolitical flux. We are ~~now~~ witnessing the withdrawal of US hegemony and the unipolar world order established after the end of the Cold War.

Scholars such as Henry Kissinger point to a Cold War 2.0 between USA and China. We see a receding of USA in global institutions such as WTO, WHO, UNESCO and UNHRC. We also see the liberal international order established by USA facing multiple crises from the rise of Islamic fundamentalism to protectionism.



The biggest threat to US hegemony has been the rise of China. China has discarded the façade of Deng Xiaoping's "peaceful rise". It is now openly attacking the US built world order through economic interdependence, reform of financial architecture using BRICS and AIIB, and by increasing its power through BRI and debt trap diplomacy.

Hence, scholars predict that we are witnessing the end of Pax Americana and the beginning of Pax Sinica.

However, while the end of Pax Americana is evident <sup>seen in</sup> ~~due to~~ the 2008 financial crisis and lack of leadership of USA in the COVID-19 pandemic, there is no ~~sure~~ surety of a Pax Sinica.



Scholars like C. Raja Mohan hold that the world is becoming multipolar and we see the emergence of middle powers such as India, Japan and Germany. These challenge the rising Chinese influence. Moreover, China also faces immense pressure from fragile domestic politics to increasing hostility in international affairs, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hence, Pax Sinica may not be a likely future. Instead, we will see a diffusion of power along multiple centres.

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