



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 06

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name MANASA
Test Date 30.12.2020
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No 5000686

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 | | | | | | |

Section-A

Que.1(a)

Explain the limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics.

(10 Marks)

Comparative politics is a subdiscipline of political science. The traditional approach is its oldest approach traced to the work of Aristotle.

The traditional approach is formalistic, legalistic, historical and institutional. For e.g., Aristotle studied 158 Constitutions. It is also normative. Prominent scholars are Finer, C.J. Friedrich, etc.

With the advent of the behavioural revolution, the limitations of this approach were highl-



ted. Ray Maerid's has held that it is too status-quoist, case-study oriented and lacks analytical relevance. It is not value-free and is speculative, with the absence of verifiable theories.

Moreover, it ignores extra-constitutional processes and is deemed as Eurocentric.

Hence, the behavioural approaches advocating "scientific" analyses came to dominate. However, traditional approach is still relevant in studying developed countries.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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.)

The sociological approach to studying politics gives importance to the study of social movements.

Old social movements are those which argued for civil rights, social reforms, etc:- New social movements that started in the 1970s have a larger scope and include issues such as environment (Chipko movement), international peace (protests against Vietnam War), etc:-

New social movements are also led by the scientists, enlightened civil society members, and so on.



Hence, while old social movements concerned with bread and butter issues, new ones argued for wider demands.

2020 can be aptly considered as the Year of social movements as the world has witnessed several such movements. These range from civil rights such as Black Lives Matter in USA and Hong Kong protests to environment such as Fridays For Future. They also involve street politics to uphold democratic freedoms as seen in Thailand and Bolivia. Hence, 2020 has seen an upsurge in social movements.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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).

Globalisation is the increased interconnectedness across borders, described as a "compression in time and space" by Giddens.

The stress on globalisation has been eritabile since the 2001 9/11 attacks. The 2008 financial crisis, immigration and refugee crisis in Europe, rising protectionism and xenophobia have dented globalisation.

Prof. Reinhart holds that the pandemic has put the final nail in the coffin as we saw nations

erecting borders to curb movement of people, rising protectionalism and the collapse of multilateral institutions like WTO, and so on. The powers of the state have increased as held by C. Raja Mohan and there is less global cooperation.

However, it is premature to declare the death of globalisation. Shyam Saran argues that technological connectivity ensures globalisation will continue. Moreover, we see growth of regional agreements. Hence, it may be a temporary setback, not its death.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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).

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a trading pact negotiated between ASEAN and its FTA partners ~~USA~~, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and originally, India.

Traditionally, Asian regionalism was fragmented into different locations such as South East Asia under ASEAN & South Asia under SAARC.

RCEP is a paradigm shift as it attempts to bring all the major economic powers onto one platform and expand the regional



Que.1(e)

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

(10 Marks)

According to Thomas Friedman, we have entered the "energy climate era", where climate change is the defining security issue of our times.

The recent IPCC report shows that failure to restrict global temperature rise to below 2°C of pre-industrial levels will have a disastrous impact on the global economy, ecology, and poses an existential threat for small island states.

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

~~Space For rough Work~~

However, cooperation to reduce climate change has become prey to national interests. As seen in the Copenhagen summit of UNFCCC, developed countries are unwilling to accept historical responsibility. Developing countries like India, China and Brazil are also emulating the resource intensive path of development of the West.

Hence, the international community has failed miserably, leading to protests by environmental activists. Nations must pledge stronger commitments under the Paris Accord.

project started by ASEAN.

RCEP represents the growing economic heft of Asia and the shifting of the global centre of power from the Atlantic to the Indo-Pacific.

It also will lead to greater interconnectedness among the countries. However, there are concerns about Chinese intentions, and India's refusal to sign RCEP that can dent RCEP's image.

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



Que.2(a)

"A feminist perspective based on the experiences of women can add new dimensions to understanding of international politics."
Elucidate.

(20 Marks).

The study of international politics started in 1919 and it is dominated by the realist approach. However, the feminist perspective has emerged as a challenge to this.

Feminists hold the mainstream theories are "malestream" theories, ignoring the views of women. Cynthia Enloe, asking the question "Where are the Women?", holds that this neglect of women in theory leads to subordination and exploitation of women in practice.



In her book 'Bananas, Beaches & Bases', Enloe shows that women are assigned to inferior roles in international politics, such as workers in plantations, sex workers in army bases, and wives of diplomats. She holds that "personal is international and international is personal" as women are most affected by war and conflict that arise from foreign policies based on realism.

• Ann J. Tickner in her book '~~Justice~~ Gender in International Relations' has given her own 6 principles of international politics as opposed to those of Morgenthau.



She incorporates new dimensions into international politics by shifting the focus from territorial security to human security. She also holds that ethics cannot be ignored in foreign policy making.

Margot Wallstrom, the Swedish politician, has provided the essence of feminist foreign policy. She advocates focus on human rights and looking at women as agents of change while allocating aid.

Thus, feminism adds new dimensions to understand international politics. Based on the experiences of



women, it shows that the entrenched view of international politics as a struggle for power is historical and not sacrosanct.

Feminists provide a path to world peace by focusing on building trust, ensuring human rights and empowering women.

Former Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao has shown how this can be applied in South Asia which is a highly volatile nuclear zone. Hence, this view must be incorporated in studying and conducting international politics.

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

Que.2(b)

Global capitalism is at the brink of another round of restructuring and transformation. Discuss. (15 Marks).

The origins of global capitalism can be traced to the colonial period of the 17th century when merchant companies spread out around the globe, such as East India Company of Britain in India.

Over time, global capitalism has expanded even after decolonisation, with transnational companies establishing foreign production centres, extracting resources, and forming global supply chains.

The world systems theory of Wallerstein explains global capitalism through the core and periphery model, showing



a drain of wealth from developing to developed countries.

After the disintegration of USSR in 1991, global capitalism surged forward with the establishment of WTO signifying the liberal international order. This phase saw new states such as China, India and the East Asian Tiger economies attracting global capital and increasing their economic left

At present, global capitalism is at the brink of another round of restructuring and transformation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Rising protectionism across the world is impac



ting global supply chains, that were hit even before by the US-China trade war.

We also witness a withdrawal of foreign capital and companies from China and relocation to Southeast Asia, India, and even their own home countries.

Thus, global capitalism is undergoing a transformation. More countries are looking to expand at the same time, with fewer resources, less ecological space and an inconducive environment to free trade. Hence, nations need to enhance cooperation to solve the issues.

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

Que.2(c)

Arab Spring has completed 10 years. Assess the legacy of the event on international politics (15 Marks).

The Arab Spring refers to a series of popular uprisings in Arab nations from 2010 onwards in support of democratic reforms.

It represented a backlash against monarchy and dictatorship and saw civil strife, the rise of popular governments such as Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, and violent protests ranging from Tunisia to Sudan and even in major powers like Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Though the Arab Spring is seen to have turned into an "Arab

Summer with restoration of dictatorship such as Sisi in Egypt, violent crackdown on protesters by the State, and foreign support by US and others to the monarchies, the events still had a marked impact on international politics.

The legacy of the Arab Spring is seen in the deep insecurity of the monarchies of Saudi Arabia, UAE and Oman against the more open rival, Qatar. This is reflected in Qatar's withdrawal from OPEC & the gulf in the GCC.

It has also caused many states to carry out some civil reforms such



as Saudi granting women the right to drive. This was to restore the image of the ruling governments in the eyes of the world, which reacted heavily against the state repression of protests.

Moreover, the Arab Spring has also made the Middle East more volatile.

External powers have taken opposing sides in the conflict as seen in Syria & Libya.

Hence, the Arab Spring has a marked legacy on international politics.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 signifies cooperation by states in international bodies such as the UN, in order to solve disputes "at the table instead of the field" and promote consociational policies instead of unilateral ones.

At present, multilateralism is breaking down in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We see states violating norms of multilateral bodies such as ~~the~~ US blocking appointment of judges to WTO, China taking undue



advantage of WTO and trying to influence WHO. Several institutions such as UNHRC, UNESCO and even UNSC are mired in controversy and are thought to be unrepresentative and nontransparent.

Hence, a new model of multilateralism must be envisaged. This must not be based on any one culture such as the Western liberal culture but must take a multicultural approach to satisfy human needs and aspirations.

This will involve non-imposition of Western values on other states through conditional loans by IMF and World Bank, non-interference in domestic



politics of states as opposed to "responsibility to protect" and respect for the diversity of cultures globally.

Only such a multilateralism can withstand time. As seen in the present institutions, an assumption of Western superiority and alienation of developing countries from the global financial architecture, WTO, etc:- cannot work for long.

This reimagination of multilateralism is required to safeguard multilateralism this is need more than ever.

In the 21st century, we see global challenges such as climate change,

terrorism and pandemics that no state can tackle on its own. They require cooperation between states in the form of climate change talks, bodies like FATF to restrict flow of finance to terrorism, a strengthened WHO to fight pandemics, and so on.

Hence, multilateralism, though receding is more needed than ever. However, as Mukul Sanwal suggests, the new multilateralism must be more inclusive, in the spirit of "vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 World Health Organisation (WHO) was established in 1948 in order to augment states' capacities in public health and promote global cooperation in tackling health challenges.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the WHO has faced several challenges, especially a legitimacy crisis.

WHO members are seen to be subservient to China in managing the disease outbreak. The delay in revealing human to human transmission and the reluctance to promptly declare a public health emergency



of international concern and inquire into China's handling, has shown that WHO does not seem to be acting with interest of public health in mind.

WHO also faces a severe shortage of funds, with a major part coming from voluntary donations that are of a tied nature. It also has poor capacity & personnel to ensure adherence to safety protocol and manage disease outbreaks.

The recent withdrawal of US from WHO has given it a major blow.

However, the pandemic has highlighted the requirement of a well-functioning WHO and the need for



reforms. WHO's funds through national contributions must be enhanced and it can be given a revenue source such as tax or medical equipment.

Moreover, its capacity has to be increased in monitoring diseases and enforcing state compliance.

In a post pandemic world, global health will be a priority due to neglect of other diseases such as TB and AIDS and rise of non-communicable diseases due to sedentary lifestyle during lock downs.

WHO must play an effective role in leading the war for public health.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 disintegration of USSR in 1991 into independent states marked the end of the Cold War that started in 1945.

There are several factors behind the disintegration:

a) inherent weakness of Communism: capitalism and market-based model seemed to be more efficient and conducive to economic growth.

b) costly arms race and wars: The US under Reagan kept USSR engaged in the nuclear arms race. The proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan and the funds

needed to support dictators or puppet regimes in ~~for~~ communist countries drained resources of the Soviet Union.

c) Policies of Gorbachev: The perestroika policies and opening up or "glasnost" ushered in a free press and democratic freedoms, which highlighted excesses of the Soviet state and destroyed its internal cohesion.

d) soft power of US: blue jeans, Hollywood and the idea of democracy and freedom appealed to Soviet citizens.

Thus, with the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, the Soviet Union crumbled.

This had a profound impact on global politics. It gave rise to US as the single superpower and led to a uni-

polar world order.

US backed liberal international bodies such as WTO, UNHRC and so on permeated the arena. Scholars like Francis Fukuyama declared "the end of history" and the permanence of market capitalism and liberal democracy.

However, over the long term, the disintegration of USSR also marked the emergence of China as a major contender for global power and the rise of "clash of civilisations" seen in religious fundamentalism. Hence, the event had a profound impact.

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



Section-B

Que.5(a)

India's economic diplomacy and Atma-Nirbhar Bharat

(10 Marks).

Atmanirbhar Bharat is the policy initiative of India to overcome challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and its fallout on the Indian and global economy.

The initiative involves strengthening India's economic credentials by passing structural reforms such as the new labour codes and agri-reforms, stimulating the economy and supporting distressed MSMEs and other sectors hit by the recession, and making India an attractive destination for



transnational corporations looking to diversify their presence away from China.

Thus, India's economic diplomacy aims to use the present disruption in global supply chains to its advantage and turn a crisis into an opportunity. This is seen in the red carpet laid to investors from Japan and South Korea, and temporary protection to Indian manufacturers from Chinese goods. This can propel India into a great power by boosting its economic lift.

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



Que.5(b)

International Solar Alliance

(10 Marks).

International Solar Alliance is an initiative by India and France in order to boost the development of solar energy across the globe.

Initially restricted to the tropical countries, it is now open to others. It involves sharing emerging technologies in solar manufacturing, creating and exploiting synergies in resource utilisation, and so on. It is now complemented by the One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG) platform to create a solar grid.

This platform represents India's willingness to take a leadership role in the emerging world order. It also reflects the members' commitment to achieving the transition to renewable energy as agreed in the Paris Agreement of 2015.

However, more needs to be done to make the platform effective. The headquarters at Gurgaon can coordinate between countries with resources like lithium, manufacturers and suppliers to create a robust network for solar energy.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 aimed to secure India's regional hegemony in South Asia.

It was an offshoot of Nehru's Panchsheel and involved India making unilateral concessions to its neighbors so as to improve trust between them and India.

This sought to address the apprehensions of India's neighbors to the asymmetry of power in South Asia.

By being generous with economic aid to Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan and taking a

conciliatory approach to differences,
India sought to and could improve
its soft power and prevent Chinese
incursions into its neighborhood.

The Gujral doctrine is seen as a
success as India gained more than
it expected in its relations with
neighbors. For e.g., relations with Sri
Lanka improved in the aftermath
of the IPKF withdrawal and Banglad
esh ties strengthened too.

The present Neighbourhood First policy
is a natural extension and must be
promoted.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 social constructivist approach aims to study the historical, cultural and social factors behind making of foreign policy.

India's foreign policy has been deeply influenced by the legacy of national movement. The movement created a respect for the rights of states and led India to oppose imperialism and advocate for decolonisation in Africa, South East Asia, etc.

The legacy is also reflected in Nehru's Panchsheel which involves mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.



The non-violent character of the struggle has shaped India's commitment to strengthening world peace as part of Article 51 of Indian Constitution and as the leading member of UN peacekeeping.

Moreover, the respect for international organisations such as UN and India's record of never having been the first aggressor in a conflict stems from this legacy.

This shows India's nature as a responsible state which deserves a "seat at the global high table".

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 is in India's immediate security parameter and events in it impact India's security in Kashmir, vis-à-vis Pakistan, and so on.

Afghanistan is called a litmus test for India's ascendance as a global power because the happenings in it have the potential to even constrain India's power in its neighbourhood.

The withdrawal of the US forces after the Doha agreement and a possible resurgence of Taliban poses a complex challenge to India. India faces alienation from the regional talks



as it sticks to the "no talks with terror" approach.

India also stands to lose space to China in the region and Pakistan can gain strategic depth with an ISI-controlled Afghan government.

Hence, India must display "clear-eyed realism" in its approach as held by C. Raja Mohan. India has several cards in its hand such as the affinity among the local populace, the Pashtun card against Pakistan, and so on. India must display its strategic culture to turn adversity into opportunity for its rise.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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 (NAM) is a response of the newly decolonised countries in order to safeguard their sovereignty in the Cold War bipolar order.

The NAM came into existence in 1961 at Belgrade, with a leading role in its creation played by Nehru using his personal diplomacy with other leaders.

India has long remained a leader of the "Third World" through the platform of NAM, and has strongly



advocated its goals of decolonisation, anti-racism as seen in its response to Apartheid in South Africa, and its role in representing the interests of developing countries in the UN.

India has advocated a New International Economic Order (NIEO) based on equity and justice, that was adopted by NAM in the 1973 Algiers summit.

The relevance of NAM in the 21st century has been questioned due to the end of the Cold War. Scholars have alleged that the "raison d'être" of NAM is missing in a unipolar

world order. C. Raja Mohan holds that India should have supported the dissolution of NAM as suggested by Egypt in the 1990s.

However, NAM is still relevant in providing a platform for developing countries to cooperate. The basic issues of NAM such as development, disarmament and resistance to neo-colonialism are still pressing and warrant cooperation.

Moreover, as seen during the pandemic, NAM has been useful in sharing medical supplies and equipment. India's role in creating a database and providing cheap drugs and



lines of credit, and Cuba's role in sending healthcare workers has been appreciated.

Hence, NAM is still relevant today. It enables India to harness its traditional constituency of support in the global south in order to support its rise as a global power.

However, as several scholars suggest "NAM 2.0" must be clearer in its objectives and must back up the rhetoric by concrete achievements.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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).

Long known as "estranged democracies", India and USA have become "comprehensive strategic global partners" with Trump's visit to New Delhi in 2020.

The recent strengthening of ties has been in the backdrop of China's rise and the crumbling of the post-Cold War world order.

India and USA have supported the traditionally strong economic partnership with new dimensions such as civil nuclear technology and defence.



The Indo-US Civil nuclear agreement of 2005 enabled India's acceptance as a responsible nuclear power by the world.

The recent defence pacts such as GSOMIA, Logistics Exchange MoA (LEMOA), BECA & COMCASA, allow for greater geospatial cooperation and logistically exchanges. India has been granted status of "major defence partner".

The strengthening of Quad with Japan and Australia and elevating talks to foreign minister level shows that the relations have become strategic. They have a shared conception of "free and open Indo-



"Pacific" and are conducting regular military exercises such as Malabar and Yudh Abhyas.

However, there are still differences in their interests such as regarding trade and removal of GSP status to India, withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan, H1B visa issue, cooperation on climate change, etc.

Nevertheless, these can be addressed by focusing on the strategic convergence in containing China's rise. As Obama held, the Indo-US partnership will be the defining partnership of the 21st Century.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 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).

George Tanham in his article 'Indian Strategic Thought' holds that India's inability to manage Pakistan which as $\frac{1}{8}$ its size points to the lack of strategic culture.

Historically, India - Pakistan ties have shown a pattern of improvement and degradation alternatively.

Whenever India and Pakistan attempt to repair the ties and reach an understanding on the Kashmir issue, terrorist attacks by ISI and Pakistani Army-backed groups reset the ties to hostility.



In recent years, India has adopted a policy of non-engagement. The attempt by the Modi government to restore peace by inviting all SAARC leaders in 2014 swearing in ceremony was thwarted by attacks in Uri, Pathankot, and recently in Pulwama in 2019.

Hence, the government has adopted a "no talks with terror" approach, holding that any engagement will have to be preceded by withdrawal of Pakistan's support to cross border terrorists.

This policy is said to have run its course as Pakistan has not changed



its course as seen in attempts to infiltrate Kashmir and Punjab. It also closes the channel for diplomacy and allows external states to interfere in the matter such as China, Saudi Arabia, and US as seen in Trump's offer to mediate, going against the Simla Agreement on bilateral resolution of disputes.

However, it is too soon to conclude the futility of this policy. India's efforts in FATF to target Pakistan and the Balakot strikes have shown that Pakistan cannot adopt asymmetrical warfare without consequences. Moving forward, talks can be started to diffuse tensions.

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