



Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 08

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name MANASA
Test Date 25.12.2020
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						



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

"International politics, like all politics, is a struggle for power".

Comment

(10 Marks)

The realist school of international politics holds that "international politics, like all politics, is a struggle for power".

Kautilya, in his 'Arthashastra', held the international relations was like a jungle, where the strength of the lion prevails. Sun Tzu has also spoken of the importance of power in making foreign policy choices.

In the modern times, the classical realist Hans Morgenthau, in his 6 principles of realism, held that power is the only way to secure national interest. According to him, human nature

is power-seeking and power becomes not just the means but also an end in itself.

Structural realists too argue that the anarchy in international politics seeks nations to aggrandise power. Scholars like David Hume advocate "balance of power" to maintain peace.

However, this view is contested by feminists who view realism as a masculinist perspective, social constructivists ~~how~~ who suggest this is "a world of our making" and postmodernists who believe in a diffusion of power.

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



Que.1(b)

Critically examine globalization from a Third World perspective.

(10 Marks)

Globalisation is the increased inter-flow of goods, services, capital, people and ideas across borders. It is described as a "compression in time and space" by Giddens or a "borderless world" by Ohmae.

Globalisation has affected different countries differently, as Sorenson suggests. Within the Third World too, there is a variation.

Countries like China, India and Vietnam, have benefited from globalisation as seen in their increased share in world trade. They have taken advantage of the liberal



economic order to boost their economic growth.

However, as dependency scholars like Samir Amin hold, globalisation has led to neocolonialism and impoverishment in Latin America and Africa. A.G. Frank describes this as development of underdevelopment, with foreign MNCs exploiting labour, degrading environment, and giving rise to insurgencies.

Hence, the present model of globalisation has not been equitable. As PM Modi suggested at G20 summit 2020, globalisation needs to be made humane, by incorporating the issues of the global South.

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

Que.1(c)

Explain the meaning and application of the concept of 'strategic engagement'. (10 Marks).

In foreign policy making, the concept of strategic engagement is central to navigating international relations to safeguard national interest.

Strategic engagement implies cooperating with other states for a larger geostrategic purpose such as security.

For example, following Kautilya's mandala theory which holds that your neighbour's neighbour is your friend, India and Japan have started strategic engagement in



order to contain the common Chinese threat.

Moreover, strategic engagement can also be with an adversary. India's policy towards China has been contain whenever necessary and engage wherever possible. Increasing economic interdependence to reduce threat perception can be a purpose of engagement between adversaries.

As Shivshankar Menon, in his book 'Choices' holds, in a world that is more uncertain, India needs to strategically engage both friends and adversaries to create an order more suitable to its interests.

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



Que.1(d)

'Building 'peace by pieces' is the basis of functionalism'. Elaborate.

(10 Marks).

The goal of the discipline of international politics is to understand how to ensure peace in the world. Functionalism provides a unique framework in this regard.

Inspired by Richard Cobden, the school suggests making "peace by pieces" or following a piece-meal approach.

This involves cooperation between the adversaries among the non-controversial issues first. The bilateral issues are to be compartmentalised, and the least contested dimensions are to be strengthened first.



Cobden suggests to "keep the politicians out" and had cooperation through engineers, scientists, industrialists, etc:- Gradually, functional interdependence will develop to an extent that even the controversial issues can be solved without escalating tensions to war.

This theory was applied by Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh in India's policy towards Pakistan through the Composite Dialogue process. Despite its limitations, functionalism emerges as the most practicable alternative to realism today.

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



Que.1(e)

Should National Interest be viewed as a constant category or is it situation - specific?

(10 Marks)

According to the realist school of international politics, national interest is the prime motivation of the foreign policy of any state.

Morgenthau classifies national interest into two types:

a) core national interest - this is a constant and does not change.

E.g: territorial integrity.

b) variable national interest - this is peripheral, and can change depending on the time, the actor and so on.

Robinson also categorises national interest into primary and secondary, general and specific, and fixed and



variable.

For e.g., India's core national interest would involve protecting its territorial integrity and sovereignty, and ensuring a "rightful place in the comity of nations".

However, it can have situation specific interests. For e.g., India currently supports a rules based global order due to the disadvantages of uncertainty and unilateralism to its current security and national development.

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



Que.4(a)

What are the great debates between 'classical' and 'modern' realists? Is there any thin line of continuity between these two traditions?

(20 Marks).

Realism is the dominant school of international politics. It views international relations as a struggle for power.

Classical realists attributed this to the nature of humans. Morgenthau, in his book 'Politics Among Nations' held, in his 6 principles of realism, that human nature was power-seeking.

They held that power is the means to ensure survival and power becomes an end in itself. Hence, states must go for gaining power in order to secure national interest.



With the growth of behaviouralism, this analysis was deemed as unscientific as it cannot be proven that human nature is power-seeking.

Modern realists attempted to shift the focus from unit-level analysis to structural analysis.

Kenneth Waltz in his book 'Theory of International Politics' held that the structure of international relations is anarchical. This creates a "security dilemma" for states who have to resort to pursuit of power to ensure security.

John Mearsheimer in his book 'Tragedy of Great Power Politics'



also pointed to the inefficiency of international organisations which compels great powers to pursue arms race and balance of power to safeguard national interest.

Hence, modern realism is also called "structural realism".

Both classical and modern realism provide the same remedy, i.e., pursuit of power, but with differing diagnoses.

However, there is a thin line of continuity between them. It is argued that the structure of international relations is anarchical because there was no sincere effort



to establish truly non-partisan and cosmopolitan institutions.

Moreover, as neoclassical realists like Fareed Zakaria argue, both the actor and the structure have to be considered. For e.g., it does make a difference whether it is Obama or Trump making American foreign policy.

Realism, despite facing challenges from feminism, critical school, postmodernism, and so on, remains relevant. As David Hume suggests, it will remain relevant as long as common sense is relevant.

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



Que.4(b)

Discuss the Systems Approach to the study of the International Relations.

(15 Marks).

The Systems approach in international politics is provided by Morton Kaplan and is a product of the behavioural revolution.

Inspired by David Easton's systems approach in comparative politics and Ludwig von Bertalanffy's general systems theory in Biology, Kaplan sought to create a grand theory to explain international politics.

He provided 10 models of international relations such as

unipolar, tight bipolar, loose bipolar, balance of power, etc:-

He held that these "ideal types" could help understand the nature of relations between states at any given moment.

Thus, the systemic approach sought to bring scientific theory building into the study of international politics.

However, the utility of this work is contested. Stanley Hoffman has held that "it is a huge misstep in the right direction".



While Hoffman appreciates the attempt to bring scientific analysis, he holds that Kaplan's approach does not have any analytical value and is like "a strange parlour game".

However, the systems approach has sparked the use of mathematical and statistical techniques in analysing international relations, such as the Game theory approach, and hence has made a unique contribution.

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

Que.4(c)

Describe the changing nature of the state in the developing societies in the context of inclusive growth in the 21st century.

(15 Marks).

As Gender held, the state is the core concern of study in international relations and political science.

In the 21st century, we see the growth of inequalities due to the neoliberal model of economic development, as suggested by Thomas Piketty in 'Capital in the 21st Century'.

The recent Oxfam report of 2020 titled 'Time to Care' has revealed that the richest 1% of the world hold more than twice the wealth of the bottom 6.9 billion people.



This has promoted the growth of dissatisfaction, street politics and Left Wing Extremism in developing societies.

The nature of the state in such societies has also changed. Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta point to a rise of "plutocracy" and a nexus between the state and big corporations.

Moreover, since these societies are "prismatic" with the coexistence of traditional and modern institutions, the economic inequalities are compounded by social inequalities; such as gender, caste & religion

Scholars like Diamond point to a "democratic recession" among these states. For e.g., Hungary has openly declared itself as an illiberal democracy. Several states are seeking to emulate the Chinese model of development with authoritarianism, neglecting inclusive growth.

Hence, the nature of the states is complex and must be analysed through different dimensions.

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

Section-B

(10 Marks).

Que.5(a)

The New Cold War and India's interests.

The Cold War was the geopolitical rivalry between USA and USSR from 1945 to 1991. With the disintegration of USSR, a unipolar world under US hegemony had emerged.

Scholars such as Kissinger and Joseph Nye suggest that we have entered a "new Cold War" between US and China. China is challenging US hegemony through BRI, alternative financial institutions and even ideologically through "socialism with Chinese characteristics".

However, this Cold War 2.0 is different from the earlier one due to the rise of middle powers like India &



Japan, the proliferation of technology, and globalisation.

In this context, India's national interest lies in avoiding getting dragged into the rivalry and focusing on economic development. However, since China is a major security threat to India, staying out may not be possible.

As Foreign Minister Jai Shankar held in 'The India Way', India has to play a larger role in this scenario, through platforms like Quad and reform of UN. As C. Raja Mohan suggests, containment of China by allying with the US could be an option.

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

Que.5(b)

China's Middle Kingdom Complex.

(10 Marks).

Former Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran, in his book 'How India Sees The World' suggests that Chinese strategic thought has a "middle kingdom complex".

Historically, the Chinese civilisation considered itself as placed at the centre of the earth. Chinese emperors sought the kings of surrounding kingdoms to pay tribute to the Chinese throne.

This mentality, Shyam Saran argues, drives China to see itself as superior to other nations and civilisations and seek to establish a Sino-



Centric world.

This is reflected in China's disregard for global norms of WTO & UNCLOS, its territorial & maritime aggression on neighbours, and a neo-colonialism of developing countries through debt-trap diplomacy.

This attitude is in marked contrast to India's view of itself. India views "Bharatvarsha" as a petal of the lotus of the world in the spirit of cosmopolitanism. This difference needs to be highlighted when global powers are apprehensive that India's rise could also turn revanchist like China.

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



Que.5(c)

India's nuclear doctrine.

(10 Marks).

India "crossed the Rubicon" and acquired nuclear weapons in 1998. It released a formal nuclear doctrine in 2003, drafted by the strategist K. Subramaniam.

India's nuclear weapons follow the principle of "defensive realism". They are not meant to be used to win a war but to deter nuclear threats against India.

Hence, the principle of "credible minimum deterrence" is followed. India will not use nuclear weapons first and not against non-nuclear powers.



However, if Indian interests are targeted by a nuclear strike or using chemical and biological weapons, India will pursue "massive retaliation" to cause "unacceptable damage".

Moreover, India does not distinguish between counterforce and countervalue strikes. It will also follow a self-imposed moratorium on further nuclear tests.

To achieve credible deterrence, we have a nuclear triad and a Strategic Forces Command to oversee the use of the weapons.

Thus, India has acted as a responsible nuclear power by having an open nuclear doctrine, unlike Pakistan.

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



Que.5(d)

The New International Economic Order.

(10 Marks).

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) is an alternative to the present liberal international economic order. It is presented by the global South.

NIEO envisages a more equitable economic order with developing and least developed countries protected from aggressive trade tactics of the developed world.

As opposed to the excessive focus on free trade by Bretton Woods institutions, NIEO advocates fair and just trade, with safeguards against neo-



colonialism. This is inspired by the development of underdevelopment theory proposed by Marxist political economy scholars like A. G. Frank.

The NIEO proposal ~~was~~ received support among the NAM countries in the Algiers Summit of 1973 and later in the UNGA.

It can help reform the global norms that are increasingly breaking down as seen in non-implementation of Doha Agenda of WTO. NIEO can make the world trade more equitable and just.

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



Que.5(e)

India-US Defense cooperation.

(10 Marks).

India and US have upgraded their ties to "comprehensive global strategic partnership" during Trump's visit to India in 2020. A key pillar of the strategic cooperation is defence cooperation.

Due to the common apprehension against China, India and US are enhancing defence deals. India is reducing its dependence on Russia and increasing defence imports from USA.

India has been given the status of a "major defence partner" and "non-NATO ally" by USA. Through the Strategic Trade Initiative-1 and Defence

Technology & Trade Initiative (DTTI), US has been fast tracking transfer of equipment and technology.

The recently concluded BECA agreement for geospatial cooperation complements the earlier LEMOA, 4SOMIA and COMCASA, allowing for better logistics exchange and intelligence sharing. India has also been given access to the CENTCOM, which will prove vital in intelligence on Pakistan.

However, the partnership should move towards joint development. With rising military exercises like Malabar and common security platforms like Quad, the cooperation may go further.

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



Que.7(a)

Comment on the essential elements of India's foreign policy that are required to secure energy and security in the Indian Ocean region.
(20 Marks).

According to Alfred T. Mahan, the Indian Ocean is the key to controlling the seven oceans.

India is strategically located at the crest of the Indian Ocean and the region is vital for our energy and security interests.

Over 80% of India's external trade is by sea through the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). India's crude oil and natural gas imports from West Asia rest on the Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) to ensure energy security.

India also faces security threats in the form of increased presence of Chinese navy in the IOR, smuggling and piracy near Horn of Africa and non-conventional threats such as terrorist infiltration and refugee influx & on to India's coast.

In lieu of this, India's foreign policy must take a comprehensive assessment of the threats & develop capacity to overcome them by building partnerships with like-minded countries.

India must strengthen cooperation with the littoral countries through IORA to develop a shared architecture for the region. Its recent joining of



Djibouti Code of Conduct as an Observer will help increase maritime domain awareness.

The Indian Navy must be strengthened to help India play the role of net security provider in the IOR. Increased patrols such as CORPATs with Indonesia and Singapore, HADR operations during disasters and projection of power through exercises such as Malabar, will help strengthen the security posture.

India must also improve ties with the Indian Ocean island countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles and Mauritius. It must prevent debt trap diplomacy by China by providing an

alternative source of investment to them. The recent Operation Samudra Setu and relief measures during the pandemic such as lines of credit and supply of vital medicines are a good step.

India must also strengthen partnerships with major powers present in the IOR such as USA at Diego Garcia and France at Reunion Island. The platform of Quad can help in this.

Thus, India must secure energy and security by "avoiding navel gazing" and viewing the IOR as a space for projection of power, as C. Raja Mohan holds.

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



Que.7(b)

Critically evaluate the approaches of global south towards addressing environmental concerns.

(15 Marks).

Thomas Friedman holds that we have entered the "energy-climate era", showing the importance of environmental concerns in international politics today.

According to scientists, climate change and environmental degradation is the biggest challenge that the world faces, and developing countries will bear the brunt of the damage.

Historically, the approach of the global south has been to argue for a fair and equitable sharing of benefits and burdens.



Since developed countries have contributed most to environmental damage and gained the most in terms of economic development, the global South argues for the principle of common but differentiated responsibility in negotiations. This is based on the global north accepting historic responsibility.

Through platforms like NAM and BASIC, developing countries have sought to preserve their right to pursue industrialisation while asking the advanced industrial countries to share green technology and finances. This is reflected in the Kyoto Protocol's concept of Annex 2 countries and the promise of developed countries contributing \$100 billion a year



from 2020.

However, the solidarity among the global South has not been consistent. This is reflected in attempts to brand India and China as spoilers during the Copenhagen summit of UNFCCC.

Moreover, with China pledging to become carbon neutral by 2060, it weakens the strategy of developing countries.

India must provide the leadership here as it has done through NAM, CGG, etc:- It is time to address the pressing environmental challenge in a just manner.

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

Que.7(c)

Do you subscribe to the idea that in the new evolving Asian dynamics, Japan and India have not only moved closer in economic cooperation, but also in strategic partnership? (15 Marks).

According to Kautilya's Mandala theory, India and Japan are natural allies since they have a common neighbour, China.

While historically, Indo-Japan cooperation was limited due to the Cold War politics, in recent years this has transformed.

In the economic sphere, bilateral trade has jumped since the 1990s. Japanese investment in India is in high value labour intensive sectors like automobiles (Hyundai), Delhi-Mumbai high speed rail, etc:-



However, in the new evolving Asian dynamics where China is increasing its aggression, Japan and India have moved closer in strategic partnership too.

This is seen in enhanced defence cooperation such as military exercises like Malabar and JIMEX, intelligence sharing by Indian Navy and Japanese Self Defence Forces and so on.

Moreover, the partnership is reflected in strategic areas such as space cooperation between ISRO and Jaxa and the civil nuclear deal. India also supplies critical rare earth metals to Japan to help reduce

the latter's dependence on China. Japan has been allowed to develop infrastructure in India's restive North East through the DGLI initiative.

With the formation of Quad, the strategic cooperation has been enhanced in light of common interests in ensuring a rules based Indo-Pacific. India and Japan through the G4 are also piloting reform of the UNSC.

Thus, the strategic partners have come closer. They have the ability to reduce China's influence in the region as seen in the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

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



Que.8(a)

'Indo-Pak relationship veers around the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue.' Critically evaluate various alternatives for its solution. (20 Marks).

Dilip Hiro, in his book 'The Longest August', suggests that India and Pakistan have never recovered from the Partition which haunts the relationship like Banquo's ghost.

The Kashmir issue is a major part of the problem. Pakistan views the existence of a Muslim-dominated province in India as an existential threat to its identity as it negates Jinnah's two nation theory.

Hence, Pakistan chose to send infiltrators in 1947 and has repeatedly sacrificed vital national interests to



get tactical gains on the Kashmir issue.

The Indo-Pak relationship seems unlikely to be able to reach normalcy without resolution of this. This is seen in Pakistan's repeated terrorist attacks in its policy of "bleed India through a thousand cuts", and the failure of the Composite Dialogue Mechanism after the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

A military solution to this problem is unlikely due to factors such as the increasing presence of China in the regional politics, the strategic geography of the region and the threat of escalation to a nuclear war.

Hence, the two countries must go for a peaceful solution bilaterally as agreed in the Simla and Lahore Agreements of 1972 and 1999.

There are several alternatives for this. One, the Mammothan-Musharraf formula of making the LoC an open border can be tried. There can be joint administration of India and Pakistan regarding Indus waters, infrastructure such as roads, etc:-

The second alternative is a plebiscite as promised by Nehru. However, Pakistan has conducted demographic change in POK and its refusal to withdraw its military as per the UN mandate shows that free and

fair plebiscite is unlikely.

Third, the LoC could be finalised as the international border. Fourth, Kashmir could be declared a zone of peace belonging to neither country. However, this option is unlikely due to its strategic location.

Whichever option the two countries choose, India must ensure that Pakistan's deep state halts the policy of asymmetrical warfare. India must reassure Pakistan of its territorial integrity especially after the loss of Bangladesh. This can provide peace & stability to South Asia.

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

Que.8(b)

River water disputes are emerging as a major source of irritation between India and its neighbours. Identify the sources of conflicts and suggest the remedial measures.

(15 Marks).

Brahma Chellaney suggests that we have gone ~~from~~ the age of nuclear diplomacy to the age of hydro-diplomacy.

The Indian subcontinent is interlinked by hundreds of transboundary rivers having cultural, economic and security significance.

India is downstream of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra river systems which originate in Tibet. China has built several dams on the Tsangpo such as the Zangmu dam, and has planned a mega project with thrice the power

capacity of the Three Gorges Dam near the Assam border.

India also has disputes with Nepal regarding the sharing of Kosi. Pakistan being the lower riparian state on the Indus repeatedly alleges that India has violated the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 with dams such as Dij and Kishanganga despite them being run-off the river projects.

India and Bangladesh are in deadlock over the Teesta issue, with it being an issue of domestic politics in West Bengal and Bangladesh. The recent dams on Brahmaputra and Ganga water sharing agreement are also an issue of concern for Bangladesh.



Hence, economic dependence on the waters and politicisation of disputes makes them some conflicts.

India must promote proper sharing of water by China through an institutional mechanism. It must fast track the Teesta agreement and reassure Bangladesh of its water rights. It must ensure sharing of hydrological data between all the basin states to avoid floods. India must also redesign the Indus Water Treaty to get more favourable ~~terms~~ terms when the opportunity arises.

Facing a looming water crisis, India must resolve these disputes to ensure peace.

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

Que.8(c)

Discuss the relevance of Non-Alignment in India's strategic calculus.
(15 Marks).

Non-Alignment was the basic principle of foreign policy followed by India during the Nehruvian era. It attempted to ensure "strategic autonomy" during the Cold War bipolar order.

This policy was relevant in preserving the hard won independence and preventing India from becoming a satellite state of one of the ~~major~~ superpowers.

Moreover, India could also cooperate with both USA and USSR for its economic growth, as seen in the Bhilai steel plant established with USSR's help and IIT Kanpur with

US help.

Further, non-alignment did not mean neutrality. India could take a principled stand in international politics as seen in its mediation in the Korean crisis.

However, the utility of non-alignment has been questioned. India appeared to have angered both the superpowers, with John Foster Dulles claiming it was "immorality and opportunism" and Stalin stating "if you are not with us you are against us". Moreover, India could have prospered more if it had aligned with USA as Pakistan has done, as C. Raja Mohan holds.



However, non-alignment was diluted when India took US help during 1962 war and through the friendship treaty with USSR in 1971.

In recent times, the relevance of non-alignment is again questioned as we face a security threat from China. Moreover, S. Jaishankar in his book 'The India Way' holds that we need to move from a policy of nonalignment to one of "multiple alignments", engaging different partners in "issue-based coalitions". Thus, non-alignment was contested in relevance. Yet, it is a contribution of India to the discipline of international politics.

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