

Part - II

Q: How do you see the post conflict diplomatic drives of Pak and India.

1 Introduction.

2- India's Diplomatic Drive

- i- Accusations against Pakistan
- ii- Focus on Cross border terrorism
- iii- "New Normal" approach.

3- Pakistan's Diplomatic Drive:-

- i- Seeking neutral investigation
- ii- Projecting a responsible image.
- iii- Seeking dialogue and de-escalation.

4- Conclusion

Introduction:-

When India was formed they had no existencial crisis, so they made an independent Foreign Policy. Till 2014 India has Nehruvian vision of Foreign policy But after the paradigm shift

India changed her foreign policy to non Alignment (2.0) which depicts India as swing state. The history of conflicts between India and Pak dates back to partition. Now recent conflict was militant attack in Pahalgam. Indian administered Kashmir, has triggered a sharp escalation between India and Pakistan, with both sides exchanging gunfire across the line of control and downgrading diplomatic ties. On May 6, India announced the launch of "Operation Sindoor" a military strike targeting nine sites in Pakistan and Pakistan administered Jammu and Kashmir, which it alleged were used to plan the attacks.

India's Diplomatic Drive:-

1- Accusations against Pakistan:-

India has launched a "global" diplomatic campaign, sending delegations to various countries to present evidence and arguments that Pakistan is actively supporting terrorist group

Focus on Cross border Terrorism:-

India is emphasizing Pakistan's alleged role in cross border terrorism, including attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir and other parts of India. India has blamed Pak for the April 22 attack in Pahalgam, Indian-administered Kashmir, that killed 26 people. ~~India~~ Islamabad has denied its played any role and called for a "neutral" investigation into the worst attack on tourist in

Kashmir in a quarter century -
a call rejected by India

"New Normal" approach:-

India has signaled a shift in its approach, emphasizing firm and unyielding retaliation against terrorist attacks, including cross border operations. The brief yet intense escalation of hostilities between India and Pakistan last month has further exposed the fragile nature of South Asia's security landscape. Pakistan, in response to the damage inflicted by Operation Sindoor, initiated its own military campaign, named Bumban-un-Marroos, with strikes on key Indian military targets.

Pakistan's Diplomatic Drive:-

1- Seeking neutral investigations:-

Pakistan has called for neutral investigations into the recent attacks, rejecting Indian's claims and seeking to portray itself as a responsible actor. Islamabad has long welcomed mediation or international involvement to resolve the decades old conflict over Kashmir, which lies at the heart of their broader dispute, but New Delhi has tried to avoid internationalization of the conflict. Both India and Pakistan claim Kashmir, but each controls a part of it - with China also administering a chunk of north Kashmir.

2- Projecting a 'responsible' image:-

Pakistan is actively working to present a positive image, emphasizing its commitment to regional stability.

and cooperation, Pakistan claims to have downed six Indian jets, a claim neither confirmed nor denied by India, while Indian missiles penetrated deep into Pakistani territory, revealing vulnerabilities in Pak air defences.

Seeking dialogue and de-escalation:

Pakistan has expressed a desire to engage in dialogue and de-escalation efforts, emphasizing the need for a peaceful resolution.

These talks also present India and Pakistan with the opportunity to engage in dialogue over existing CBMs and crisis communication

mechanisms. The dialogue could draw from the existing Track 1.5 and 2 dialogues taking place to identify ways to

strengthen CBMs and establish off ramps, including the discussion on IWT, which India continues to hold in abeyance, and the Simla Agreement.

Conclusion:-

India's diplomatic delegations that are currently touring the world include members from various political parties including ruling party (BJP) and opposition (INC). In contrast Pakistan current mission is led by top state officials, including Shah and Army chief Minister, widely considered the most powerful figure in the country.

Content is fine
Increase number of
heading and references
Add flow charts

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

M T W T F S

DATE:

How do you see the challenges

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10% allies?

a Introduction

Add 12-13 headings in each question

B Challenges for China in the Trade war.

the questions carry 3-4 parts. each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

1- Economic slow down

2- Structural issues (non market practice)

Give examples from present events to justify answers

3- Increased uncertainty

a Challenges for US in the Trade war.

Give attractive introduction and

Conclusion as well

i- Technology dependence

ii- Impact on innovation

iii- Escalation Rises

D. General words

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck