



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks.	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature

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Name PAWAR SWARNIL V.

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 12/03/2017Signature Blawar

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. As a rising China challenges the US primacy in Asia, navigating between Beijing and Washington is a major challenge for India. How shall India respond in order to find a new balance? (12.5 Marks)

China is countering US pivot to Asia through initiatives like One Belt One Road, the assertion in south china sea, increased economic and military engagement with Asian Nations, the string of pearls.

This creates a challenge for India as it has to balance ~~with~~ its resurging ties with US with regional challenge of growing China. In this context, India can respond in following ways:

→ National Interest - should be of importance

in engaging with any nation.

→ The ideals of effective multilateralism and global co-operation be adhered to through

BRICS and similar initiatives.

→ The defense and security relations be delinked from other considerations like Chinese pressure ~~or~~ Eg. The finalisation of

Remarks

LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement), DTTI (Defense Tech. and Trade Initiative), the top of 'major defense partner by USA'

- Engagement with Asian Nations should be enhanced through its: Act East, Connect Central Asia policies as well as engagement with ASEAN through RCEP and SAARC through SAFTA and regional cooperation.

This balance is necessary for India's ambitions to become a global power and a UNSC seat

WMA is a good idea to continue with balancing act in context of aggressive negative behaviour of China

27

Remarks

Q2. With no substantial development in SAARC, the moment for turning the Bay of Bengal into a zone of regional cooperation would be a right step for bringing South and South East Asia closer. Do you agree? Discuss initiatives taken for enhancing the cooperation in Bay of Bengal. (12.5 Marks)

SAARC was established with an aim to enhance economic integration and cooperation on social and political issues. However certain factors hinder its achievement like: → The tension between India and Pakistan on terrorism, Kashmir issue
 → internal crises in countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka (constitution), Maldives, Pakistan (democracy).
 → the trust deficit due to increasing influence of China in smaller states.

This can be seen in cancellation of Islamabad Summit of SAARC in wake of 26/11 attack. Also the SAPTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement) has performed dismally due to issue of sensitive list and the intra SAARC FDI is very low.

Thus, for bringing south & south East Asia closer, a push is necessary to make Bay of Bengal a zone of regional cooperation.

Remarks

Initiatives taken:

- The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMTEC)
- The proposed: Bangladesh - Bhutan - India - Nepal (BBIN) Transport corridor.
- India - Myanmar - Thailand trilateral highway.
- India's attempt to engage closely with ASEAN through Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
- India's 'Act East Policy' whereby a greater engagement is sought through bilateral talks and visits.
- The BCIM corridor for overall development of South and South East Asia. These initiative need to be carried forward and also SAARC should be revived and brought back on track with due consideration to its importance for the regional co-operation.

Remarks

Will be a good idea to exclude Pakistan & Afghanistan from these forums in the long run.

6

Q3. India's Connectivity to South East and East Asia is a major challenge to the development. In this reference examine the significance of BCIM project to create a win-win relationship with a special reference to China? (12.5 Marks)

The connectivity hurdles in this area are - Himalayan mountain range, the chicken's neck connecting North Eastern States, the insurgency in these states. These hinder the connectivity and thus development of North-east Indian region and of the nations as a whole.

In this context, BCIM provides an opportunity to boost development by connecting Bangladesh - China - India - Myanmar.

→ One Belt - One Road initiative of China there are apprehensions about equitable sharing of benefits of this initiative. BCIM connectivity would ensure equitable sharing of gains.

→ It would also check hegemonic ambitions of a particular country and would enable development of all.

Remarks

→ Gives India a chance to increase economic engagement with the south and south east Asian nations for development of North Eastern states and of the nations as a whole.

What challenges still remain to be addressed by India for successful implementation of this policy?

(4)

Remarks

Q4. Recent visit of Kenyan President to India further deepens the ties in various areas. Discuss the avenues of engagement and challenges between India and Kenya. How India's engagement in Kenya is different from China? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q5. Rohingya crisis is not just an issue of Myanmar, it is impacting the whole region and India's response to it will determine its aspirations as a South Asian power. In this reference examine the need of India's response and suggest how India shall respond to this crisis? (12.5 Marks)

Rohingyas are an ethnic minority belonging to Rakhine State of Myanmar who don't have legal citizenship status here. Their persecution in Myanmar led to exodus ~~of~~ ~~to~~ ~~wards~~ Bangladesh and India for shelters in other states around Bay of Bengal. There has been a bearing on whole region.

Need of India's response:

- India being the largest country in the region and one of the economically fast developing has responsibility in the regional issues.
- India's ambitions for a permanent UNSC seat also demand for such action.
- India's humanitarian example set after 1971 war, to accommodate migrants increases expectation from India.

Remarks

How India shall respond?

- By accommodating and providing relief to refugees.
- Building a regional consensus by involving stakeholder states to design a regional policy on accommodation of refugees.
- Being world's largest democracy, helping Myanmar in democratic transition and managing the crisis.
- In long term - adopting the 1951 convention on refugees and bringing national law or policy for refugees.

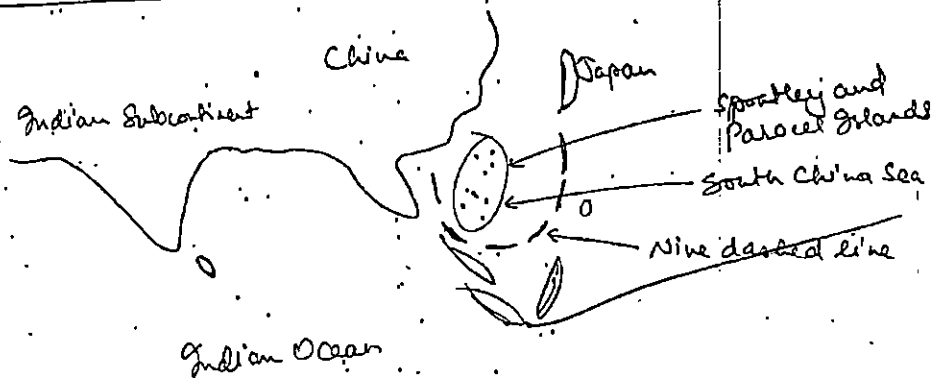
This can create a serious threat for India? What role can be given to Bangladesh?

4

Remarks

Q6. "If China is allowed to arm-twist weaker states, an international order, that has benefited the world, will erode". Elaborate on the statement in the context of South China Sea. (12.5 Marks)

China's aggressive stance over South China Sea has led to strained relations with the states in east and south east Asia.



→ China has built artificial islands around Spratley Is. and overfishing has led to damage to the ecology.

→ It has taken aggressive stance against Vietnam, Thailand over control of Spratley and Parcel Is. citing a 2000 years of history.

→ It has recently defied the verdict by Hague Tribunal. The tribunal had said.

Remarks .

that Chinese claims are against UNCLOS and it should stop building of artificial islands which harm ecology.

→ This defiance to such a global institution may invite similar actions by other aggressors in future and may lead to chaotic world order.

→ It is ~~also~~ increasing naval presence in South China Sea to control the vital sea lanes of communication which may hinder freedom of navigation in international waters.

This is a matter of global concern and there is a need for peaceful negotiations, respect for global institutions. Other nations should also act to mend Chinese ways as done in India-US Joint Statement over Indian Ocean and South China Sea.

Remarks

What op has
do. per
what role can
India play in
this?

6

Q7. Is UN becoming another League of Nations? If yes, then how such a change shall be averted? Discuss in context of UN reforms. (12.5 Marks)

- The failure of UN to avert crises like → Libya and Syria
- NATO crossing UN's mandate in Libya and using military intervention for regime change.
- Inability to avert conflict on Korean Peninsula since 1950s.
- Inability to take stance on Syrian issue
- Ineffective in stopping intrusions like Gulf war and invasion of Iraq

Raise question over UN's effectiveness as a global multilateral institution like the League of Nations which was established in backdrop of World War I and failed to stop interventions of world powers like US, Britain into weaker states and even the World War II.

The reforms needed:

- The world has changed a lot since cold war

Remarks

and the change needs to be reflected in UN.

→ The voice of developing nations be given due chance as nations like India are playing larger role in global economy.

→ The internal conflict between UNSC members like China and US or US and Russia need to be averted by ^{enhancing} internal democracy and effective multilateralism.

→ There is need to expand UNSC permanent membership to include India; as it is world's largest democracy and the largest contributor to peace keeping operations.

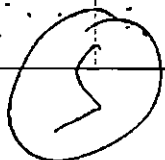
→ Greater role for UNHRC and UNCR is necessary in light of refugee crises (eg. Rohingya, Syria) and the gross human rights violations.

ensuring peaceful global order.

Free & greater representation for Africa

and greater transparency & accountability in its functioning

Remarks



Q8. Is the world coming towards a new multi-polar order with USA as a waning superpower and China-Russia axis as an emerging challenger? What would be the implications of such change for India? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q9. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary International Order towards alternative models of development & governance. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

BRICS grouping, including Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, is a mechanism for these countries to engage on an informal platform.

The emerging economy nature and collective strength of the grouping gives it a say in global order.

The New Development Bank of BRICS is an alternate mechanism to fund projects. It gives greater say to these countries in financing, which was absent in other multilateral banks like World Bank, AIIB (China domination), ADB (US and Japan's domination).

Syrian regime has also called for greater role for BRICS in negotiations over Syrian crisis. This is an outcome of

Remarks

Trust deficit towards western powers. Here India can play a role to assert its stance.

BRICS is also planning for a rating agency and arbitration mechanism because of lack of voice and domination of western powers in global agencies and tribunals. This gives India a chance to use alternative mechanisms, impartially.

It enhances India's bargaining capacity at WTO to negotiate on issues of importance for India like special safeguard mechanism, public procurement.

It makes India's voice stronger for a UNSC seat (permanent membership) where there is lack of effective multilateralism due to democracy deficit in a changed world order.

This continued engagement is a necessity for India in BRICS.

Not to be helpful with work

Remarks

BRICS as a grouping is itself not free from challenges. Provides a vital platform for India's aspirations.

7

Q10. The US Congress's willingness to designate India as a "Major Defence Partner" represents the culmination of a process that has slowly, but surely brought the two states into a mutually supportive defence cooperation relationship. Discuss the significance of this move. (12.5 Marks)

After years of negotiations, USA signed Defence Technology Cooperation Agreement with India and US Congress passed a bill that tags India as a 'Major Defence Partner'.

Significance

- India will be treated at par with US NATO allies in terms of defence co-operation.
- In India Rapid Reaction Cell would be established. This would support India in cases of defence emergencies.
- Technology Transfer - It would enhance tech. transfer to India and would ^{boost} enable domestic defence production.
- This would boost Make-In-India initiative as well as save foreign exchange reserve.
- This ~~enables~~ enables India to counter

Remarks

Chinese hegemonistic moves.

The 'Major Defence Partner' tag along with LEMOA and proposed CISMOA would enhance India's defence capabilities.

However, India is bound to face certain challenges like closeness with US might not strike right chords with China and Russia, increasing hostility by Pakistan.

This along with enhanced relationship with US, India has to maintain a strategic balance in its global relations.

Elaborate more in this direction & need for a balanced strategic approach

(B)

Remarks

Q11. "The 1951 Refugee Convention is as relevant today, as it was at the time". How successful has been this convention in protecting the interests of the refugees. Does the world need a new UN convention on refugees? Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q12. What is Project Europe? With the huge influx of refugees into Europe, it is said that this project is doomed or in a disarray? Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q13. Despite the WHO declaring Ebola epidemic as an international health emergency, the international effort to stem the outbreak is dangerously inadequate to meet the needs required to control the spread of the virus. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q14. With increasing digital intrusions and vulnerability of cyber space in India, assess the need to review the National Cyber Security Policy of India 2013. Suggest measure to beef up the cyber security policy and mechanisms. (12.5 Marks)

Need for review

- There have been a lot of changes and evolution in digital world and it's one of the fast changing areas. Thus, to meet the demand of time, the review is needed.
- There is no centralised coordination centre for synergy between various agencies, it is necessary.
- There is no central database for cyber crimes.
- 'Encryption' is not part of the policy. Recently an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring in an Encryption Policy. It needs to be brought up in harmony with Cyber Security Policy.
- Recent data theft of Hitachi Payment Systems rendering 31 lakh cards useless shows vulnerability of the policy.

Remarks

Measures needed:

- Proposed Cyber security cell be established to bring synergy among various agencies and build a centralised database!
- Encryption Policy be evolved through consensus with experts and public opinion.
- A law to deal with organised crime taking place through cyber area.
 Eg. Amending the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to include provisions related to cyber security. ↻

Analysis
 the weaknesses
 in terms of
 funding, staffing,
 new technologies,
 training ↻



Remarks

Q15. North-east India has been continuously plagued by insurgency and related issues, the most recent example being economic blockade of Manipur by UNC. What are the reasons for continued insurgency in north east and how it impacts India's Look East Policy and development? How recent initiatives by government helps to tackle it?

(12.5 Marks)

Recent economic blockade of Manipur by UNC over the issue of women reservation has brought into light the problem of insurgency in North-east.

Reasons for insurgency:

- Demands for autonomy by groups like NSCN (IM), Bodos
- Ethnic differences
- Negativities over illegal immigration from Bangladesh
- Particular issues like
 - Inner line permit demand in Manipur
 - Issue of women reservation as a representative of cultural differences
- Shelter available in neighbouring countries like Myanmar & public support
- Lack of development of the region - led to the feeling of non-integration with India.

Remarks

Impact on Look East and development:

- ~~North~~ North East is the gateway of India to East and South East Asia. Tension in this area impacts connectivity and relation with the surrounding nations.
- Blockades and insurgencies hinder development activities. Eg. law and order situation hinders transport and supply of essential services; further alienating the region.
- It has bearing on several projects like BBIN corridor, BRMTEC, IMT trilateral highway, India-Shake-Agartala bus service, Kaladan Multimodal Transport Transit Project.

Steps to be taken:

- Economic development be pushed forward through implementation of projects like Hydrocarbon vision 2030 for North East.
- Increasing cultural exchange programmes.
- Provision of health services and employment opportunities.

Analyse role of
 Infrastructure, Investment
 & Policy of Human
 resources in
 the region

Remarks

6

Q16. India has an open-border policy with Nepal but that has created a lot of security threats for India. Why India have an open border policy with Nepal? What are its implications on Indian internal security? What steps should be taken by India to overcome this?

(12.5 Marks)

India has open border with Nepal along UP and Bihar under the Treaty of Friendship signed in 1950.

Why open border?

- Close cultural and ethnic linkages.
 - The geography of the region - eg. mountains and Terai region - unfavourable for closing borders.
 - Dependence of Nepal on India for supply of goods and essential services.
 - Nepal is essential for India's connectivity to Tibet region.
 - Important component of India's Look East Policy.
- Implications on internal security:

- The drug and human trafficking network operating from Nepal impacts states like UP and Bihar.

Remarks

- Criminals crossing over to Nepal and getting immunity for absence of extradition treaty.
- Naxalites in India allegedly have links with Maoists in Nepal.
- Illegal migration:

Steps to be taken:

- Signing extradition treaty.
- Building integrated check post at borders.
- Strengthening intelligence network and surveillance to check illegal migration, trafficking and smuggling. This can be done through programs like Integrated Comprehensive Border Management (ICBM) strategy along International Border (Indo Pak).

Q.2
Framework
& Content
②

Remarks

Q17. Digitisation though enhances the pace of India's growth and reduces the cost of service delivery, yet it brings the threat of data theft. In this light critically examine India's readiness to deal with cyber-attacks? (12.5 Marks)

The biggest debit card data theft in the world took place when Hitachi's payment data gateway data went into wrong hands. It ~~resulted~~ ^{led to} 31 lakh cards ^{being} cancelled in India. Also the employee database of Sony was hacked by North Korean hackers. These examples bring into issue of data security in cyberspace, especially when India is pushing greater digitisation through digital India and cashless payments.

India's readiness: ^{Mention more examples of attacks in India}

- Inclusion of 128 bit encryption for digital payments
- Setting up of cyber cells at police headquarters
- CERT-IN - Computer Emergency Response Team
- Lawrence: → National Cyber Security Policy, 2013
- Lack of synergy and co-ordination - between different agencies eg. Defence and Home Ministries; CERT-IN have different databases and often reluctant to share data.

Remarks

- The NCTC is ~~not yet established~~.
- Loopholes in National Cyber Security Policy, 2013.
- No centralised ~~database~~
 - No provisions in ~~data sharing~~
 - No centralised ~~co-ordination centre~~ agency.

Way forward:

Thus while India pushes the digital baton ahead, there is a need for greater focus on digital data security, greater coordination between agencies, to ensure success of Digital India on overall governance reforms.

reforms.

Analyse what specific initiatives are needed to resolve the problem.

6

Remarks

Q18. Cyber world has been leveraged by various crimes syndicates and is giving rise to new form of organized crime like fake call-centres, extortion racket etc. What do you understand by organized crime? How increased presence of internet is affecting it; also assess the preparedness of India to tackle this challenge. (12.5 Marks)

Organised crime is perpetrated by a group of individuals for economic gains and criminal purposes like smuggling of arms and drugs, human trafficking, bootlegging. With use of digital technology, these rackets are using fake websites, call-centres, social media to perpetrate criminal activities.

Use of internet for organised crime:

- Fake call centres and websites - trapping people into paying for false or non-existing services.
- Fake assurances of job over internet and demand of a deposit to join.
- Use of social media for child and women trafficking.

Remarks

India's Preparedness

- Cyber cells at police headquarters
- National Cyber Security Policy, 2013
- Laws like Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act (MCOCA):
- CERT-IN (Computer Emergency Response Team)

Lacuna:

- Lack of co-ordination and synergy between various agencies.
- Lack of data sharing between different agencies.
- No centralised agency for co-ordination.

Way forward:

- Reviewing National Cyber Security Policy, 2013.
- Reviewing NATGRID and NCTD.
- Centralised agency and co-ordination.

Govt effort
 Analyze role of community awareness, state forces & Role of Govt Sector in this context

Remarks

Q19. With emergence of ISIS there has been an increase in terrorist attacks across the world, especially 'lone wolf attacks'. What do you understand by 'lone wolf attacks'? Why ISIS is using this strategy and what steps should be taken by countries, especially India to tackle such attacks? (12.5 Marks)

Lone wolf attacks are those perpetrated by one or few individuals at various places through firing or bombing etc. Such attacks were seen in Brussels, Paris recently.

Through these attacks, the terrorists target ~~these~~ cities where a conventional attack is not possible. They aim to show their capability to penetrate into security structure as well as enhance their propaganda. It also helps create an atmosphere of fear and attract people to join the terrorist organisations.

India, due to its closeness to terror centres and large vulnerable Muslim population, is prone to such attacks.

Steps to be taken;

→ The root of such attacks, the fundamentalism,

Remarks

- has to be tackled through antiradicalisation.
- Inclusion of study of all religions and science-subjects, especially in madrasas and using influence of Qurans to spread values of peace, tolerance, compassion, mentioned in Islam.
 - Intelligence network should be strengthened
Eg. NATGRID, NETA etc.
 - Economic support to such activities can be stopped by checking money laundering, black money, trafficking of drugs and arms.
Denormalisation has hit at PFIEN issue.
 - The financial intelligence sharing agreements with various countries like Saudi, and Qatar.
 - Including terrorists like Hafiz Saeed into list of international terrorists through UNSC resolution.
How are we well
offense
- low terrorist conventional
why as ISIS
sudden by preferring
them?

Remarks

(6)

Q20. How central armed police forces are different from Indian armed forces? Is increasing strength of central police forces a hindrance for modernization of police forces in the state? (12.5 Marks)

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) include 5 forces - CISF, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, SSB.

These were earlier called paramilitary forces and are under control of Ministry of Home Affairs and largely look after internal security and border security in certain cases like BSF as second line of defence on International Border between India-Pak and ITBP in Arunachal on Indo-China border.

On the other hand, the armed forces are - Indian Army, Navy and Airforce. These are under control of Ministry of Defence and the carry responsibility of India's external security as well as border protection.

Increasing recruitments and expenditure over maintenance of in last decade has well as increasing instances of deployment of

Remarks

CRPF in states (eg. in West Bengal recently) have brought forward apprehensions of Adelting the state police.

However, though the focus on central forces is one of the factors in neglect of state police, the other issues too exist:

Issues for police reforms in states so barely any mileage with CRPF

- Non Implementation of Model Police Act by States.
- The Archaic Police Act, not updated even after the Police Commissions' Recommendations.
- Stressing working hours of constabulary.
- The Police modernisation scheme - not being implemented, lack of funds.
- Non separation of investigation from prosecution.

Thus, prudence in balancing focus on central police and state police as well as implementation of directives in Prakash Singh case would go along way in ensuring stability at home and modernisation of police force.

Remarks