

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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Name Suraj Ganore

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 17/3/2017Signature Amanore

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REMARKS

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Improve your handwriting

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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)

With global geostrategic interest shifting from eu-atlantic to asia-pacific US started increasing its presence in Asia. Rising china is challenging this US primacy in Asia and this ~~power game~~ affects Indian interest in Asia.

US through its policies like:

- Pivot to Asia - increase its military presence in ~~india~~ indo-pacific.
- creating alliances with JP, Aus, India to tackle rising chinese influence in Asia.
- Joint exercises in Asia-pacific.

through these ~~it~~ I tried to keep its primacy in Asia. This primacy is being challenged by rising china through

- Ob One belt one road initiative
- expansion in south china sea.
- increasing presence in middle-east

~~Both~~ Policies of both US & china

Remarks

will affect Indian interest in region which India must protect through

- Keeping national interest in view keep good relations with both countries
- ~~In case of china - India needs to resolve boundary dispute, trade imbalance etc.~~
- At some India to create space for itself in Asia-Pacific and global platforms will need US support, which is also important for tackling rising china.
- India should build strong relations with ASEAN countries, Japan, Australia and US to keep the region peaceful - which is in overall interest of the region

61/62

Cross analysis

In this direction India has taken initiatives like

- Joint exercises with US
- Defence partnerships = LEMOA, DTTI, India became major defence partner

Also India is trying to keep good relations with china and find areas of convergence like - Anti-terrorism, global warming etc.

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 envisaged as a grouping which will promote integration of South Asia and promote trade and prosperity in region. But functioning of SAARC is not upto expectation which can be seen in -

- Not much progress on SAFTA.
- Negative list - for trade among partners still exist
- Absence of mutual trust between partners.
- Pakistan obstructing progress on motor vehicle agreements.

These obstacles are not allowing SAARC to go on, for this reason talks about

Turning Bay of Bengal into zone of cooperation are going on -

- eg:-
- Emphasis on BIMSTEC
 - BBN corridor.
 - Idea of SAARC minus Pakistan

This will also help better cooperation between SAARC and South East Asian economies.

Remarks

Briefly strategic importance of Bay of Bengal.

This co-operation will allow to harness complementarities of the countries in the region.

Initiatives taken in this direction are

- Asian highway
- Trilateral highway - India - Myanmar - Cambodia.
- Mekong-ganga partnership

These initiatives are focusing on better integration of Bay of Bengal and South east asian region. This will also integrate with India. Act east policy and help development of N-E region.

4

Also discuss probable initiatives and potential of BoB.

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)

India's connectivity to south east and east asia will help indian development through - more trade in the region due to better infrastructure and integration - will help develop india's underdeveloped NE region

- will promote Act east policy - which wants proactive engagement with south east - east asia

India this direction initiatives like Asian highway, BIMSTEC, Kaladan project and BCIM project would help improve connectivity

BCIM project - is part of chinese - one belt one road initiative, it focuses on better connectivity & trade between Bangladesh, China, India & Myanmar. Considering from trade & connectivity aspect it provides win-win situation for countries in region as it will improve infrastructure and trade but

Remarks -

Elaborate upon benefits to India

From strategic point of view -

- It would increase presence of china in indian neighbourhood like Nepal, Bangladesh ~~which are~~
- ~~currently~~ ~~Nepal~~ ~~Bangladesh~~ ~~top~~
- It ~~will~~ ^{will} divert india's trade with Nepal and Bangladesh and china would become major trade partners of these countries. (Nepal & Bangladesh).
- Better connectivity would help china mobilise its forces quickly in case of ~~any war~~

42

So though in trade related aspect
 BEFTI can be a win-win relationship
 from strategic point of view it provides
 major challenges to india's security.

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 ~~extreme~~ muslims living in Rakhine state of Myanmar, their status (Nationality) is disputed between Myanmar and Bangladesh. Community is ~~not~~ ~~not~~ not recognised in any country. ~~do not respect pro here. states~~

concerns for the state of Myanmar but whole region.

- For Myanmar - until this issue is resolved Myanmar can't progress forward. ~~it can't~~ ~~it can't~~ it can't create security threat for nation in future.

- For region - the community with unfulfilled grievances is vulnerable to radicalisation by groups like JIS which will be a threat to regional security.

Migrants to India - affecting local demographic balance in states like Assam which creates conflict in the region.

- Stateless Rohingya community is also

Remarks

vulnerable to human trafficking, involvement in organised crime etc.

- As India is affected by Rohingya crisis and is aspires to be a regional power India should take measures like
- Use its good relations with Myanmar and Bangladesh to solve the issue amicably
- India could also provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of Rohingyas
- India's experience in the same should help Myanmar to assimilate Rohingyas in mainstream society.

6 - India should create global consensus and ask global community to find solution to the issue.

Good effort

Resolution of Rohingya conflict. Would improve relations between countries in region and also help better tackle security challenge it poses to the region.

Remarks

Briefly about significance of South China Sea

13

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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)

International order is characterised by respect for sovereignty of countries, solving disputes peacefully, promote freedom of navigation and trade and promote peace in the world.

Recent Chinese expansionism in South China Sea - to claim entire region including islands like Senkaku, Spratley, Pratacl etc has challenged this international order.

Eroding of this international order will affect the region - South China Sea and Indo-Pacific which is becoming global hub of geopolitical & economic activities.

Region is seeing increasing militarisation and building of blockade which is not beneficial to countries in region and international order.

Small countries in disputes like Philippines, Vietnam are not able

Remarks

to respond rising chinese threat. This has created space for ~~Russia~~ USA to increase its presence in the region.

4 To preserve international order which ~~is~~ has benefited the world the dispute should be resolved bilaterally or multilaterally to promote global peace.

Elaborate upon Chinese activities and outlook

Suggest specific preventive actions and measures

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)

League of Nations was predecessor of UN, which failed to promote peace (as seen in 2nd WW within 20 years) due to reasons

- unequal representation to nations
- dominance of few countries in decision making.
- Lack of tools to enforce its guidelines.

Today - UN - present form of League of Nations. With some modifications

has also been criticised for -

- Inability to involve all nations in decisionmaking - dominance of UNSC members
- Inability to stop unilateral actions of countries like USA (in Iraq) Libya
- Not representative of present global realities

To avert degeneration of UN - it needs reforms which will reflect present world realities.

- Reform in UNSC - provide representation to more countries like India.

Mention more reasons

Remarks

-It should strongly condemn unilateral actions of countries which are against global peace

Suggest more initiatives

4½

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)

Multipolar global order refers to situation where multiple countries have ability to influence and form policies or decisions affecting world. This is against unipolar (post-1991 to 2008) and bipolar (during cold war) global order.

Multipolar global order, which world is moving towards i.e. - Waning USA as superpower and rise of BRICS. In this China-Russia is coming as a challenge to U.S hegemony which can be seen in

- Improving ties between China-Russia
- Russian support to OBOR
- Joint exercises by both countries, collaboration global platforms eg: UNSC.

Though multipolar global order is in interest of India - rising China-Russia axis can pose challenge to India

- As Russia has been all weather friend of India and growth China-Russia ties can affect this situation.

Remarks

Role played in context of Syria, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, US elections, Afghanistan, etc.

- India has to move towards USA - to tackle ~~the~~ threat of rising china.
- Rise of such axis china-russia against USA would ~~be~~ hamper peace in world which is not in indian interest.
- Pakistan is also getting involved in this axis which can pose a major security threat to the country.

4

Mention more implications on India

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 ^{was} ~~was~~ a ~~not~~ none-given to emerging economies of world. This is not a economic union like EU, ~~or~~ or political union like NATO - with uniformity in policies.

Grouping came ~~as~~ to promote multi polar global order and voice say in global issues. Such as global development and governance models. India being an important partner can move contemporary international order in this direction.

India could utilize BRICS platform for

- promoting developmental model which is sustainable, inclusive. Eg:- BRICS can act as grouping in WTO to promote interest of developing countries.
- BRICS as a platform to challenge global financial architecture dominated by west. Eg:- New Development Bank.

Remarks

- For this first BRICS has to come as a strong grouping as it faces challenges such as
 - disputes between members - India-China & China-Russia.
 - Slowing down of Brazilian economy
 - Implementation of resolutions or decisions taken is very slow.

When these issues addressed India can utilize BRICS as to move global order towards alternative models of development and governance.

Discuss more in detail

Remarks

Precisely mention
the provision

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)

US congress designated india as a major defence partner which will help progress defence ties between countries towards technology transfer, joint development etc.

This has brought two countries closer in areas of defence co-operation base of which was created by ~~DTTI~~ DTTI (Defence technology and trade initiative) and LEMOA.

This designation is significant as

① Strategically:-

~~It would help better tackle rising~~ direct threat as india would get high end technology defence equipment.

② This would further help better ties between two countries in areas like trade.

③ Technology transfer would help.

Remarks

promote make in india - which will
boost employment and economic growth

3 1/2

Include more
facts

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)

With govt efforts to promote digitisation in the country through Digital India, cashless economy - people and systems are getting more and more interconnected and networked. This also creates issue of digital intrusion & vulnerability of cyber space.

This can be seen in NCRB data showing 70% increase in cyber attacks, hacking of bank accounts and data theft.

To tackle such threats India has National Cyber Security Policy 2013 which focuses on

- Building trust on cyber world - transactions, connectivity, etc
- generate awareness among people
- Train 5 lac skilled manpower in cyber security

Implementation of the policy is today and much more needs to be

Remarks

done. This creates argument that policy needs review.

Improved measures could be taken in form of

- ~~adopting collaborative approach between public, private sectors.~~
- ~~creating awareness among people through universities and schools.~~
- ~~promote Make in India - increase of digital hardware and software.~~

3+

Ref. hints

Analytically discuss the loopholes and effectiveness of NCSIP in detail.

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)

Insurgency is form of extremist activities by group of people directed against state to get more autonomy or cessation. N-E india has problem of insurgency due to -

- colonial legacy :- British policies to exploit resources from area
- underdevelopment of the region - due to remoteness, difficult terrain, no lack of connectivity - this created feeling of alienation among people from mainland india.
- ethnic diversity - which creates conflicts between communities which takes form of insurgency
- Migration from neighbouring countries eg:- Bangladesh - threat to ethnic identity and demography

This insurgency creates problems for integration of the country and development of North East India.

Located on international drug route.

Remarks

Govt policy of Look East through North-East faces challenge due to insurgency - of aim of policy -

- better connectivity with east and south east asia
- Better trade and cultural exchange

Govt initiatives to tackle insurgency :-

- Bringing different parties on table and promote dialogue eg:- NSCN-ISM
- Development as solution - promote tourism, trade - linkage to ASEAN etc, connectivity - Kaladan project, BBIN i Asian highway etc
- collaboration with countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh etc - for tackling issue of hideouts across border

These initiatives (multipronged strategy) developmental plus better security would help tackle insurgency in north east

6
Capital of India

Remarks

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)

Treaty of Friendship between India and Nepal which is a unique aim to promote better ties between two countries provides for open border. It's a unique measure for promoting ties at same time it is (open border) cause of internal security challenge for India.

Open border policy was promoted because both countries have cultural, familial ties across border, also it had in interest of better trade between two countries.

Implications of this policy on ^{Increase of} India's ^{power of} internal security - ^{off} Ind

- criminal element find it easy to cross border and find safe haven.
- organised crimes like human trafficking, drug trade, fake currency racket flourishes due to this open border.
- countries like Pakistan use this

Remarks

Support to Indian ^{Naxali}
 by Nepalese Maoists
 Recent Madhesi protest

border for ~~in~~ pass ~~transports~~ into India

As this open border poses challenge to internal security measures could be taken.

- co-operation between law enforcement agencies of both country - intelligence sharing → joint action etc.
- Joint committees at border districts for tackling issues of organised crimes

5

holistic socio-economic development of border people from both sides so that they won't be posterer in trafficking racket.

- Better ground level intelligence gathering

Communication at political level

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)

Digitisation refers to increasing presence of internet in daily life of people.

through better connectivity, service provision through internet etc.

Govt is promoting digitisation through schemes like Digital India. whose aim to enhance india's govt and improve service delivery through digitisation.

Increased digitisation would allow easy access to govt. services, banking facilities, speedy communication, reduces cost of service delivery.

eg:- Aadhar database - linked to DBT.

Along with growth and better service delivery it also brings threat of data theft -

- hacking of govt. data/websites.
- espionage of govt communication
- ~~fake~~ phishing - which can give access to private information.

Recently bank accounts of customers were hacked, which shows the

Remarks

Discusses in detail

Threat of data theft could become reality, to tackle this Indian govt took initiatives like

(i) National cyber security policy 2013 -

- to build trust on cyber world
- train 5 lac personnel.

- create awareness

(ii) National cyber security coordinator

for better co-ordination between agencies

(iii) Make-in-India - to produce hardware and software within country.

(iv) CEFT-India - nodal agency to tackle cyber attack. Though initiatives taken in right

direction, progress of these still lagging

- people are not aware about cyber threats,

- cyber security policy 2013 - still not

implemented fully - aim of 5 lac

personnel skilled in cyber security still

a distant dream.

- Govt agencies faces issues of coordination and govt depts vulnerable to attacks.

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Remarks

First define organized crime and then discuss the way cyber world facilitates organized crime

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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)

Cyber world refers to increasing connectivity and networking through internet, computers etc. It is characterized by

- Anonymity
- difficulty in detection and investigation
- speedy dissemination of information
- difficulty in keeping control.

These features of cyber world are harnessed by organised crime syndicates, such as fake call centres, extortion rackets, etc.

Organised crime is defined as illegal activities done by groups, who have organisational structure like a corporate entity - with a head, proper hierarchy, division of work between them etc.

As organised crime rackets are spread in different regions with interstate and international linkages - internet provides an easy means for

Remarks

- communication

- recruitment

- Training

- fund transfers

Internet provides easy information exchange with full anonymity

As organised crime is negatively affects countries socio-economic-political development as it promotes corruption, criminalises youth of country, affects economic policies etc. Indian Govt is taking initiative to tackle it -

- Better co-ordination between agencies between states and international. eg:- ED, CBZ, Interpol etc.

India member of FATF - which works to tackle financing of organised crimes.

- ~~Better border management~~ - ~~as~~ - conceding creation of NATGRID for better exchange & intelligence of info.

- cyber security policy 2013 - ~~to be~~ aims to train 500,000 skill manpower

which will help tackle use of cyber world by internet organised crime syndicates.

Remarks

5 1/2

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)

ISIS is a global terrorist organisation with geographical presence in Syria, Iraq and spreading its ideological presence worldwide. It states its aim to create caliphate for Muslims representing Muslims worldwide.

It promotes its ideology to radicalise youth, recruit, train them through internet or calling them to their region with financial support.

ISIS - using tactics like lone wolf attacks - meaning - self radicalised person through internet, or other propaganda getting access to bomb making through internet etc. This self radicalised person executes terror attacks alone without any direct support from ISIS. ISIS uses this strategy because it is easy & fast way to execute terror attacks with greater damage. It is difficult to detect activities.

Remarks.

Discuss more reasons

of single person from a group.

To tackle Lone Wolf attacks countries & moreover and especially India with its cultural diversity should take measures like

- check radicalisation instruments like
propaganda through internet
- Address grievances of sections of society
who are vulnerable to radicalisation
- Exchange of information, intelligence,
to tackle terror activities.
- Improve capabilities of security
personnel to tackle such issues.
- create global consensus and action to
solve this threat eg:- UN convention
on combating terrorism.

5

Remarks

Proper and in-depth analysis required

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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)

CAPFs are created for internal security of country. Which are different from Indian armed forces in following way

- CAPF work in collaboration with local police (They are police with more force/strength to tackle law & order situations).

Army is trained for defending country from external enemy.

- CAPF are under Home Ministry.

Army comes @ under Defence ministry

- CAPF are trained to deal with civilian population. Army is trained to neutralise enemy.

- CAPF act uses soft + hard power to keep public order.

Army symbolises hard power.

- CAPF are headed by IPS officers
- Indian Army headed by regular defence personnel (generals).

Remarks

Role of CAPFs is to aid civilian police administration in areas like

- peaceful conduct of elections.
- tackle law and order issues like riots (CRPF).
- protect borders and keep check on illegal trade, promote security of border population (BSF, ITBP etc).

CAPF can't be said of hindrance for

modernisation of state police forces of

- At times state police are not able to tackle issues like LVE - where CAPF are better trained and equipped for it.
- It reduces load on civilian police who can better focus on prevention, investigation of crime etc.
- CAPF are central forces - not affected by local state politics - can better handle crisis situations.

4

Remarks