

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + 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 compulsoryThe 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.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Hendra Pratap Singh

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 12/09/2017

Signature Hendra Singh

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. There has been a perceptible change in Indian policy vis-à-vis Pakistan, with focus on 'diplomatic isolation' and 'use of hard power'. What are the possible benefits of this policy? Assess the long term efficacy of this policy. (12.5 Marks)

In the late 1990s when both India & Pakistan became nuclear weapon states, the conventional leverage of India using force to deter Pakistan became impotent. And since then it was being said that India has no any conventional leverage against Pakistan for its alleged role in insurgency in India.

But recently India has changed its policy vis-à-vis Pakistan with focus on diplomatic isolation & use of hard power.

Diplomatic Isolation -

1) India boycotted the SAARC summit meeting being held in Pakistan

2) Minister of external affairs in her speech in UNGA highlighted Pakistan's role in Global terrorism.

3) Prime Minister criticised Pakistan by saying 'only one country is there whose aim is to spread instability in the region'. In the A.S.B.A.N. summit in 2016.

→ Instead write earlier policy & why did India water treaty a message

5

Remarks

Use of Hard Power -

1) Indian Army conducting surgical strikes post Uri attacks.

2) India giving moral support to Balochistan fighters.

Possible benefits -

1) The policy will give certain conventional leverage to India against Pakistan.

2) It may result into emergence of global consensus on terrorism. eg. During BRICS summit China agreed to name LeT & Jaish-e-Mohammad as terrorist groups.

3) Isolation (fear of) may force Pakistan to act decisively against terror.

Long term efficacy -

1) The policy will help India to put pressure on Pakistan.

2) It may result into Pakistan getting involved in its own affairs and lowering interest in spreading insurgency in India.

Remarks

But at the same time it needs to

be kept in mind that Pakistan has a policy of shielding itself in nuclear certainty against any Indian threat. So long term efficacy of any such policy is doubted.

Q2. Teesta River has become an important factor in India - Bangladesh relations. What are the hindrances in successful implementation of river water sharing agreement and what are its possible implications on India-Bangladesh relations? What could be the possible solutions? (12.5 Marks)

Teesta river originates in Himalayan glacier in Sikkim and flows through the state of west Bengal in India & Bangladesh.

In 2011 an agreement was reached between India and Bangladesh on Teesta river under which India was to get 42.5% of water & Bangladesh was to get 37.5% and remaining 20% was left to maintain minimum flow in river.

~~the agreement~~ But since then even after multiple round of talks the agreement has not become operative.

Hindrances in successful implementation:

1) Stubborn attitude of west Bengal chief Minister to share water of Teesta river with Bangladesh.

2) Apprehension in Bangladesh regarding 'Big

Remarks

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$

Rephrasing
+ Federal govt.
+ S.B. govt.
why?

- Demand of Bangladesh
+ 50% share

Brotherly' attitude of India.

3) Biological reason of consistently decreasing amount of flow of water in River.

Possible Implications of India-Bangladesh Relations-

1) Deadlock on river sharing agreement is giving leverage to reactionary parties in Bangladesh to depose Sheikh Hasina government. Since the reactionary parties are pro-Pakistan it may go against India's strategic interests in the region.

2) It is also sending a wrong signal in the region regarding diplomatic negotiations with India.

3) It may provide China to strengthen its grounds in Bangladesh.

Possible Solutions-

The first & foremost possible solution is the early implementation of Treaty part by taking west Bengal Chief Minister in confidence.

There is a need to sustain the good will generated after the finalisation of land boundary agreement.

Q3. Recently Myanmar became the 7th member of the South Asian Sub-regional Economic Co-operation (SASEC). What is the potential of SASEC to power South Asia and Asia in 21st century? What benefits India will get from it? (12.5 Marks)

SASEC is a project based partnership among seven countries - Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Maldives and India. Myanmar was recently added as 7th member. The secretariat of SASEC is in ADB - Asian Development Bank.

Potential of SASEC:-

.. SASEC was established to achieve following three purposes-

- 1) Improve regional connectivity
- 2) Boost economic prosperity through regional cooperation.
- 3) Boost trade among member nations.

Seen from the above it can help the Asian region to -

1) emerge as an important regional trading bloc in the world.

2) Improving economic & trade co-operation

(SW)

Remarks

- underline all key words -

can help iron out individual differences and disputes.

5) Enhance the economic growth in the region.

4.7) Recently Motor Vehicle agreement was signed between India - Bangladesh & Myanmar which is a good beginning.

Benefits for India -

1) The first benefit will be increased peace in the region which will help India in focusing upon economic growth.

2) It will boost India trade in the Asian region.

3) The connectivity projects can provide investment opportunities for Indian companies.

4) SAARC can emerge as a cohesive grouping in the long run and it does not contain Pakistan.

Thus there are benefits to India to continue with SAARC grouping.

Remarks

Q4. Strategic partnership in combination with economic partnerships have become important part of India's "Act West Asia" policy in recent. What are the reasons behind India's active strategic engagements with West Asian countries without participating in West Asian turmoil? (12.5 Marks)

explain in few words
 Traditionally India's West Asia policy was focussed mainly upon economic dimension. India was an importer of oil and gas in the region and it did not take interest in politics in the region.

avoid such neg. statement

But in the recent times a new dimension has been added to economic partnership and that is of strategic partnership. This is mainly because -

1) US is vacating the area slowly and West Asian countries now see India as a security provider.

2) There is increased strategic interest of China in the region due to its energy needs as well as Belt & Road Initiative that passes through West Asia).

4/2

In pursuance to this India launched

Remarks

Its 'act west Asia' policy in 2014.

India has multiple reasons to engage with west Asia strategically-

- 1) There is huge number of Indian diaspora working in west Asia so it is the duty of India to ensure their security. eg. Yemen crisis.
 - 2) Also 80% of oil & energy needs of India is fulfilled through imports from west Asia is an energy rich region. eg. Qatar is biggest exporter of LPG to India.
 - 3) West Asian nations are cash rich and India has huge investment deficit so they can invest in India. eg. UAE signed an agreement to invest in NERLP.
 - 4) There is an increasing presence of China in Indian ocean region which needs to be countered and good relations with west Asia are precursor to it.
- Thus India is engaging with west Asian Nations on multiple fronts.

Remarks

- Q5. Recently multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban were held under United Nations in New York. What was the objective of the negotiations? Why there was the need for separate negotiations out of NPT and talks on disarmament? What are the possible gains from negotiations. (12.5 Marks)

Negotiations to ban nuclear weapons have been in vogue since 1950s when NAM and Nehru became the biggest critic of nuclear weapons.

But recently there has been a renewed shift towards movement against nuclear weapons. This shift has taken place mainly because of active participation of civil societies across the world.

Recently multilateral negotiations for nuclear weapon ban were held in New York.

Objectives of Negotiation:-

- 1) To push the countries to ~~disarm~~ all the nuclear weapons they had.
- 2) To ensure that no new nuclear weapons are created in future.

At the end of the meeting more

Remarks

5/2

than 100 countries adopted a non-binding resolution to ban nuclear weapons.

Need for a separate negotiation out of NPT -

There was a need for separate negotiation out of NPT because the NPT states mainly push for stopping all other countries to acquire nuclear weapons while retaining their own nuclear stockpile intact. whereas on the other hand the New York meeting pushed for a complete ban on nuclear weapons.

discriminatory
Non-official
N. Korea
security
state

Possible gains -

- 1) The summit helped generate awareness about evils of nuclear weapons for society.
- 2) It will put certain pressure upon nuclear power countries to at least limit their numbers.
- 3) Timing was good because many countries like North Korea and Iran are trying to build their own nuclear weapons.

This although there is unlikely to

Remarks be any tangible impact of the meeting but then also it was able to generate awareness about evils of nuclear weapons.

Q6. The emergence of new financial institutions like NDB and AIIB have created greater need for governance and policy reforms in western dominated financial institutions.
Comment.

(12.5 Marks)

Recent years have seen emergence of new financial institutions like -
New Development Bank - was created by BRICS nations to fund infrastructure projects for BRICS nations.
AIIB - China led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to fund infrastructure projects in Asia.

The emergence of financial institutions like AIIB & NDB has created greater need for governance & policy reforms in Bretton Woods institutions like WB & IMF. Because -

1) Bretton Woods institutions are mainly dominated by western nations. eg. US is the biggest contributor to IMF & holds 16% quota.

2) If they don't go for governance and policy reforms then they can be sidelined by new emerging economies like NDB & AIIB.

→ write specific action required + quota condition

Remarks

- add more content to A

done
- voting right (US=16%)

may emerge as challenge for them.

3) There have been allegations of biasness on WB & IMF to force countries to adopt liberal economic policies.

Recent Reforms - Reforms in IMF were implemented

recently.

1) Quota of India & China were increased.
2) For the first time Board of IMF will be entirely elected.

But as indicated by Indian Prime Minister - these reforms are not enough and there is a need for greater representation to developing & least developed countries.

Q7. India has been able to balance and maintain a pragmatic relationship in middle-east despite existing rivalries and when even most of the world-power failed to find such balance. Examine. (12.5 Marks)

Indian diplomacy has been commendable in case of middle east where India has been able to maintain good relations with all the three poles.

- 1) India has good relations with Iran and India is building chabahar port and has also signed bilateral trade & transit agreement with Iran.
- 2) India has good relations with Saudi Arabia, the arch-rival of Iran in the region.
- 3) India has good relations with Israel. India is one of the biggest defence importer from Israel and recently Indian PM visited Israel.

But on the other hand most other powers have failed to maintain good relations with all the three powers. eg USA has good relations with both Saudi

3

also wants
to be
independent
of
US & EU

Remarks

Arabia & Israel but its relations are not good with Iran.

But in the recent times China has emerged as one nation whose relations with all the three nations - Saudi Arabia, Israel and Iran are good. Thus China is fastly emerging as a challenger to India in Middle east.

On the other hand India's relations with Iran are under strain due to Lahzga gasfield which has yet not been finalised. Iran's supreme leader also supported Kashmiri insurgents recently.

Thus, although India has all ^{relation} now enjoyed a good among all the major powers in the middle east but it needs to be sustained in the long run.

Q8. India has been accorded associate member status by IEA. While highlighting the role of IEA in energy security of its members, also discuss how this status will benefit India?

(12.5 Marks)

IEA is a grouping of 29 member nations (mostly western countries) to ensure reliable and affordable energy supply at all times.

Its headquarters is in France (Paris).

Recently India was accorded associate member status by IEA.

Role of IEA in energy security of members-

1) It enables the member nations to act as a pressure group to negotiate with energy suppliers thus it tries to keep the prices of energy at affordable level.

2) It ensures reliable energy supply at all times.

Possible benefits for India-

1) India is an energy starved country

Remarks

- boost to Reservoir energy

- help in achieving INDC

with almost 80% of its energy needs being met through imports hence it will enable India to import energy at affordable prices.

2) It can be helpful in India's government's vision of providing 'energy for all' by 2022.

3) It will help India articulate its views in global energy architecture.

Thus Associate status in EPA for India is a welcome step. This is expected to make India's energy security better.

Q9. India-UAE relationship are not just limited to India's energy security, but they have evolved in a comprehensive manner covering almost every aspect of relations. In this light discuss the areas of mutual cooperation between India and UAE. (12.5 Marks)

India is trying to increase its strategic foothold in west Asia. This is mainly due to changing geopolitical situations in west Asia as well as emergence of china as a strong player in India Ocean region.

Taking above things into consideration, India is enhancing its engagement with Middle East nations to a strategic level. This was evident when UAE crown Prince became chief guest at 26 January Parade this year.

India-UAE relationship have evolved in a comprehensive manner to cover almost every aspect of relation.

Areas of co-operation between India & UAE -

1. Energy Security - UAE is a supplier of oil & natural gas to India. This is important

- Disaster & Resilience ??

Remarks

5

For India's energy security:

2) Investment - UAE has surplus funds which can be invested in India. In fact there was an agreement to invest in National Infrastructure Investment Fund of India.

3) Cultural co-operation - Both countries share Islamic culture and co-operation in this area can be a big boost to relationship.

4) Security/Defence co-operation - After the withdrawal of US from the region, India can play the role of security provider in the region.

5) Trade - UAE can be a destination for Indian manufactured goods.

Thus, there are multiple areas of co-operation between two countries.

Q10. There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy?

(12.5 Marks)

China, of late has emerged as influential player in the Indian Ocean region. Its policy has been to encircle India by building military ports. This is evident from following -

- 1) China is building a port in Bangladesh.
- 2) Recently China got contract to build Hambantota port in Sri-Lanka. Though Sri Lankan government has maintained that it will be used exclusively for civil purposes but then also there are Indian apprehensions.
- 3) China is building Gwadar port in Balochistan region of Pakistan.
- 4) China is building ports in Myanmar as well.

The above evidences clearly indicate that China is trying to encircle India through its undeclared 'String of Pearls'.

+ OBOR!
- Manish
Sulkit

4/2

Shan
Naip

Remarks

policy. At the same time China is also building maritime Silk route of 21st century.

India's counter strategy:- In response to above,

India has taken certain actions-

1) Building of Sittoung port in Myanmar, though it will be more used for increasing connectivity to north east.

2) Building Chabahar port in Iran.

3) Co-operating with Japan to build infrastructure in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4) Improving strategic partnership with Indian Ocean countries like Seychelles & also West Asian countries.

5) SAGAR - Security & Growth For All in the Region - Initiative launched by Indian PM in Indian Ocean Region.

ASEAN

Thus although India has taken many steps but more aggressive approach is required to counter Chinese presence in the

Remarks Region

Q11. 'The G-4 is formed for a singular mission; however, due to its very structure, the aim seems implausible'. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

G-4 is a grouping of four countries - India, Japan, Germany & Brazil to work collectively and push for UN reforms especially the security council reforms. The countries want a permanent seat in security council for themselves.

Although the singular mission of G-4 is security council reform but due to its structure, the aim seems implausible because-

1) German bid is being opposed by countries like Italy.

2) Bid of India & Japan is being opposed by China which held a veto power. In addition, Pakistan is highly opposed to Indian membership in UNSC.

3) South American countries think that Brazil will start enjoying hegemony if it becomes

Remarks

Permanent member of UNSC:

4) There is no representation from Africa.

5) If Germany is going to be included, three countries will become UNSC members from Europe alone.

But the bid of G4 nations is not entirely a hoax. This is because

1) Recently UN adopted a consultation paper for proper discussion about UNSC reforms.

2) Many of the UNSC permanent members are in support of reform like France has clearly supported India's bid.

Taking above into consideration, some scholars have argued that India should bid for UNSC reforms individually and not under G4.

Q12. India is the highest remittance earning country of the world, but the support available to the Indian expatriate workers from the government is inadequate. Suggest measures to improve the plight on Indian expatriate workers. (12.5 Marks)

India is world's highest remittance earning country. In 2016 India earned remittances to the tune of 62.7 billion.

But the support available to the Indian expatriate workers from the government is inadequate.

Measures to improve the plight of Indian workers-

1) Indian workers who are emigrating are not given any proper training of ~~of~~ the level of the country to which they are migrating. The government should impart proper training to workers. This can be learned from Bangladesh experience which provides proper training of levels & rules of emigrating country.

- Partially
- Bonded
- Labor
- Remittance
- Transfer

(4)

- measures already taken by Gov.?

Remarks

- 2) Ensuring the cross national applicability of social security funds. This can be achieved through signing social security agreements with countries having substantial Indian population.
- 3) Giving more focus to blue collar workers migrating to middle east.
- 4) Providing proper consulate access facilities to workers.
- 5) Maintaining a fund to rehabilitate workers who return due to distress in emigrating country. eg. Recent Yemen and South Sudan experience where people were not willing to return due to loss of livelihood.

This although record of India on evacuation operations has been good but India needs to take certain other steps to improve the plight of expatriate workers.

Remarks

Q13. While regional and multilateral organizations are not able to reach desirable outcomes and agreements due to various reasons in recent past, sub-regionalism is the way forward. Critically evaluate. (12.5 Marks)

Regional and multilateral organizations are created to improve regional connectivity, prosperity and security. Global common?

But in the recent years it has been seen that regional and multilateral organizations are not able to reach desirable outcomes. eg.

- 1) US pulled out itself from Trans Pacific Partnership.
- 2) Trans Atlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement between US & EU is deadlocked for many years.
- 3) even the progress on RCEP negotiations is slow.

There are multiple reasons for

this-

- 1) Increasing protectionism / de-globalization trend.
- 2) Level of economic development among negotiating

- Dev vs Dev'g → WTO Nego.

Remarks

- Rivalry - SAARC - India vs Pak

- Refer List -

(43)

countries. eg In RCEP negotiations Australia & Japan want TRIPS plus provision but India is opposing it.

Seeing this trend sub-regionalism seems to be a way forward.

Subregionalism stands for countries of similar economic development in the region co-operating with each other. This may fasten the negotiations and improve trade.

But certainly sub-regionalism is not going to help in a significant way.

because - instead will help in limited manner

1) There is a sluggish growth in the economy and hence demand is slow.

2) Sub-regional countries may not be able to offer any innovation or value addition.

both required
Thus there is a need to protect multilateralism. WTO is the best organisation

Remarks to protect this & so this should be strengthened.

Q14. In a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country like India with a dualistic society and economy, most of the violence arises due to conflict of interest. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

India is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society. There are many instances of conflict in Indian society most of which arise due to conflict of interests. This can be seen from following.

1) Various communities in India are at different level of socio-economic development. So when one tries to enter into the domain of others conflict arises. eg, violence against dalits for asking their legitimate share in development.

2) Various political class in the country have their own interests and just to get political power they play multiple cards like caste card, religion card etc. eg, recent communal clashes in (Muzaffarnagar)

(4)

Remarks

for balanced. An acute other seen has such as lack of employment, vote bank politics

were allegedly plashed by politicians.

3) Asking for reservation has become a new arena of violence in Indian society. eg, Jat protests and 'Patidar andolan'.

4) There has been increasing instances of mob justice in recent years. eg, cow protection. even the supreme court recently intervened to ask government to stop cow protection in the society.

Thus there are conflicts of interest in India due to religion, economic status, caste status etc. These sometimes result into violence.

— conclude with way back

Q15. Communal violence has been a major concern for the internal security of India. Give reasons for the same and suggest effective measures to check it. (12.5 Marks)

Communalism is a phenomenon where two or more communities see their secular economic & political interests incompatible due to difference in religion.

Communal violence is a major concern for security of India whose major causes are as -

1) Historical - British policy of using religion to stop national consciousness. Government of India Act of 1909 provided separate electorate and then communal award etc fuelled communalism. Movement for Pakistan & subsequent partition firmly established communalism in India.

2) Socio-economic - competition for scarce resources. Discrimination against minority communities etc.

3) Political Reasons - Political parties using

82

Remarks

Communalism as a tool to win elections:

External Factors - hostile countries like

Pakistan creating instability in India and
fueling insurgency in Kashmir.

emergence of social media!

Measures to check Communalism -

- 1) Adopting a zero tolerance strategy towards communal elements.
- 2) Increasing community consciousness towards after effects of communalism.
- 3) Implementation of laws like Article 14 (right to equality) and other laws effectively.
- 4) electoral reforms - stopping political parties to use religion to win elections.
Recently SC asked not to use Hindutva ideology to win elections.
- 5) Increased socio-economic development.

Thus there is a need to adopt multi-pronged approach to check communalism.

Remarks

Q16. Multitude of authorities and confusion in mandate of agencies involved in intelligence and enforcement is described as a major gap in maintaining internal security. What measures have been undertaken by the government in recent times to overcome this problem? (12.5 Marks)

Indian Intelligence is identified by plethora of agencies like - IB, RAW, NDA etc. This creates a problem of co-ordination ^{in their} mandate? among agencies and at ~~the~~ times leads to complete Intelligence failure eg. confusion among Intelligence was identified as a major reason for Pathankot attack. And even after attack there was confusion over who should respond - Army or NDA.

This confusion has resulted in breakdown of Internal security at times.

Government Measures to solve the problem -

1) Reinval of NATGRID - NATGRID is a grid that will consolidate the Intelligence

Role of NSA - NIA

Remarks

Information of 12 agencies and it will share with them in the times of need. Recently government has decided to revive NATGRID.

2. 24C1 - Government has decided to create Indian cyber ~~and~~ crime co-ordination center to holistically tackle the cyber crimes occurring in the country.

3. Increased interaction - to ensure proper co-ordination in the times of need.

Thus although government has taken certain steps but more needs to be done to ensure proper functioning of intelligence agencies.

Remarks

Q17. It is important to keep armed forces busy and well-mobilized to maintain them battle-ready, thus, their peace-time functions also have a strategic dimension. Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

Armed forces should be battle ready at all the times because no one knows when the threat to national security is likely to arise.

In this scenario, the need is to keep armed forces busy and well mobilized.

In India armed forces perform various peace time functions.

1) Most of the time armed forces are called to provide services during disasters. eg. Uttarakhand disaster or Srinagar floods etc.

2) After the disasters have occurred, Armed forces generally adopt one of two roles and help in their reconstruction.

42

UN Peacekeeping
+ Geneva
with other
countries
pool
water

Remarks

3) Armed forces are involved in many military exercises like Hand-in-Hand with China etc.

4) In India Armed forces are many a times called for maintaining internal peace as well. eg. Recent clashes during celebration of Ram Navami when army was called upon.

These acts done by Armed forces make them battle ready and this is why they have a strategic dimension.

Remarks

Q18. While giving connectivity to North-East of India should be priority and is necessary for well-being, there are some challenges too emerging from the new projects which connects the region to multinational highways. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Providing connectivity to NE part is the prime requirement for its growth and development. Government has taken many steps in the regard -

- 1) Kolkata - Itanagar - Nagaland Corridor - The pact was signed with Myanmar government to improve connectivity.
- 2) India - Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral Highway
- 3) Bangladesh - China - India - Myanmar (BCIM) Corridor.

Challenges due to connectivity

- 1) North-east is close to golden triangle and hence there is a possibility of increased drug trade due to connectivity.
- 2) The region is insurgency affected which can be increased due to connectivity.

Remarks

- include all key words

3) China can become more influential in the region.

But these apprehensions should not become a reason for obstructing connectivity projects in the region. The government needs to take following steps to curb the negative impacts-

- 1) Proper vigilance in the border areas.
- 2) Zero tolerance policy towards drug peddlers.
- 3) Increasing employment opportunities in the region.
- 4) Increasing cultural connect with mainland.

Thus government should push through the connectivity projects to promote development of North East region.

Q19. Elaborate on the components of Border Infrastructure? Examine what is the state of border infrastructure in India? (12.5 Marks)

There are different components of Border Infrastructure-

- 1) Proper connectivity through roads, waterways etc.
- 2) Proper surveillance facilities using radars and other technical devices.
- 3) Adequate number of checkpoints which are not located far away from each other.
- 4) Providing mobile connectivity to the personnel on the border checkpoints.

State of Border Infrastructure in India -

India shares more than 15000 kms of border along the coastal & land regions.

Coastal Regions -

Home Ministry recently approved

- Refer link for more facts

Remarks

Coastal border modernisation scheme through which infrastructure like Radar facility, Ships etc are being improved along the coastal borders. Along with this coastal police, Coastal security guard & Navy is involved in coastal security. Recently government relaxed environmental norms to improve border infrastructure in coastal areas.

Land Border-

1) Border along Pakistan is fenced but there are possible intrusion areas like rivers. Government is planning to install Laser devices to monitor them.

2) China border - Border infrastructure is being improved.

3) Myanmar border - There is a proposed fencing of Myanmar border area.

4) Bangladesh border - Border infrastructure is being improved after land boundary agreement.

Remarks

Thus there is a need to improve border infrastructure in India.

Q20. What is media's role in ensuring internal security? Why it has come in negative light of late, due to irresponsible reporting? (12.5 Marks)

Media is sometimes termed as 4th pillar of governance. This is due to influential role played by Media in different areas.

Media has an important role to play in ensuring internal security.

1) Media can help in generating awareness about internal security threats.

2) During the crisis situation it can keep the citizens informed. eg. During Mumbai attacks media continuously updated about possible threat areas. 2/2

3) Media can help in generating public mood to press for greater focus on internal security.

- add more content

over

Remarks

criticisms:-

Media's role recently

came under criticisms due-

1) Irresponsible reporting especially during
the ~~the~~ Pathankot attack and Mumbai

-sensational
-TRIP
-Globe
-Jama
-Jama

attack where it was said that terrorists

took cue from media reporting to target
security officials.

2) Irresponsible reporting during the disasters
eg. During Nepal earthquake

Thus there is a need for
media persons to understand the gravity
of situation and report the events
responsibly.

Remarks