

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

2. Invigilator Signature

Name MRINAL CHATTERJEE

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 01/09/2017

Signature 

# 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)

Pakistan has always been a major irritant in India's neighbourhood and its nefarious activities has warranted the formulation of strong foreign policy.

In this regard, India has in recent time adopted new methods for handling Pakistan. These new dimensions include:

### (1) Diplomatic Isolation:

India has been trying to push Pakistan into a vacuum by convincing other nations to ~~to~~ side their ties with the rogue state → not exactly code

- It was very well depicted when most SAARC countries boycotted Pakistan's role and inclusion in the grouping.

### (2) Use of Hard Power:

- India off-late has decided to retaliate with proportionate degree of force efforts

- The surgical strike on terrorist hideouts

Remarks

hard power doesn't always mean only use of force → there are other factors too

A better intro needed with focus on why changed & what's changed

give more such efforts

4/6

in Pakistan was a major success.

Possible Benefits of this Policy

1) It would <sup>highlight</sup> ~~allow~~ India's genuine concerns regarding Pakistan sponsored terror at the global scale.

2) Funding to Pakistan can be stopped if the world realises Pakistan's activities.

3) An isolated Pakistan would be weak enough to ~~at~~ disturb India in future.

Long Term Efficacy

- The benefits have already started as USA has declared Pak as a safe haven for terrorists and decided to stop funding it henceforth.

The efforts in this direction should continue and should culminate in the declaration of Pakistan as a terror state at the United Nations platform.

→ Give a balanced approach → look at both sides of picture.

More points needed

be phrase this sentence please.

Remarks

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 has been a bone of contention in otherwise ~~but~~ harmonious Indo-Bangla relations. The closely intertwined lives of the people ~~near~~ living near the ~~of~~ Teesta ~~across~~ & whether in India or Bangladesh has complicated the matter of river sharing.

Hindrances to river water sharing agreement:

- 1) The livelihoods of farmers on both side depend on Teesta water.
- 2) Teesta's flow is highly uneven, and its volume is reducing gradually owing to shrinking of its origin glacier.
- 3) Under these circumstances none of the country is willing to forego its share of the water.
- 4) Moreover, West Bengal government opposed it owing to the financial ~~too~~ obligations it would put on the already debt-stricken state.

Remarks

Possible Implications on Indo-Bangla ties:

if coming election in West Bengal  
 move to in S' side  
 ↓  
 India has friendly govt as govt of Sheikh Hasina

1) It has given an opportunity to anti-India groups in Bangladesh to use this as an opportunity to criticise India.

2) It can lead to mistrust between the two nations.

3) If utilising this issue, the BNP (Bangladesh National Party) comes to power removing the ruling Awami League, it would be detrimental for the ties.

4) It restricts cooperation in other domains.

Possible Solution / way forward:

1) Strategic talks among both the stakeholders countries putting in balance the views of stakeholders on both side.

2) Central government of India should assure West Bengal of financial support.

3) The World Bank can also be approached to mediate a solution.

Remarks

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)

South Asian Sub-regional economic cooperation (SASEC), has been conceived as a group capable of providing economic benefits to all the participating members in an inclusive manner.

Potential of SASEC:

- 1) Economic momentum of South Asia and Asia through trade pacts, reducing trade barriers and ensuring free movement of goods and services.
- 2) Sub-Regional Cooperation would strengthen the region's resilience and enable it to withstand the changes in the global relations.
- 3) It would ensure wide scale development thus leading to regional peace and stability.

Who are members  
 ↓  
 what are markets  
 ↓  
 history of SASEC?

(2)

Remarks

Benefits for India :

- NE angle  
China angle  
Energy  
Power security
- 1) Economic growth
  - 2) Increase in trade & commerce
  - 3) Peaceful and stable neighbourhood
  - 4) India would get a chance to forge new alliances
  - 5) India can emerge as a major regional power acceptable to all nations

~~Thus~~ SAARC is a win-win situation for all the partners and the collaboration ought to move ahead in a progressive manner.

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)

West Asia forms the part of extended of neighbourhood of India. More than 7 million Indian ~~work~~ citizens work in the West Asian countries and are a source of huge remittance earnings for the country. This primarily has led to India's focus on West Asia.

Other reason behind India's engagements with west Asia:

(1) Energy Security: The West Asian countries like Iraq, Kuwait, and Iran have huge reserves of oil and natural gas.

This is a big boon for a country like India which imports more than 70% of its crude oil requirements.

- Thus the West Asian countries ensure ~~energy~~ energy stability in India.

(2) Cultural Cooperation: India has a significant Muslim population. Therefore, it is prudent

Remarks

- Question is not what is the imp. of West Asia or why have strategic ties with west asia → Que. primarily asks why strategic ties but no participation in turmoil → Structure answer accordingly

for India to maintain cordial ties with these mostly Islamic nations.

- This would also promote regional peace and people-to-people contacts.

3) Trade and Commerce - West Asian countries like Saudi Arabia can also provide markets for Indian products.

4) Further, the remittances from these areas contribute to India's overall economic growth.

5) Highly progressive West Asian country - Israel has several things to offer to India viz - agricultural techniques, water conservation, desalination techniques, defence cooperation etc.

In light of these factors, India ~~there~~ maintains strategic ties with these countries but has thought it objective not to indulge in the turmoil. ~~They~~ Interference in the violence would not be in our national interest.

- Structure answer in such a way that it directly is answering question i.e.

#### Remarks

What is asked → points might be same

but packaging change.

→ Here we need to say that diff. countries are differently placed with each other → but for India all are important.

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)

The nuclear security summit ~~recently~~ held in New York was an attempt to arrive at a global consensus with regard to gradual phasing out of nuclear weapons from the face of earth.

Objectives of the negotiations:

- Establishment of global confidence and peace was a major objective.
- With countries like North Korea and Pakistan having nuclear capability not backed with rational use or security, the apprehensions of a nuclear weapon-misuse cannot be neglected.
- Nuclear weapons has led to a "security dilemma" among nations → leading to global distrust and fear.
- Thus it is imperative to move towards a world free of nuclear weapons = (disarmament)

Need for a separate Negotiation → emanated from the fact that many nuclear capable

Remarks

- Read about it.
- Answer is being around the best.
- What was real need??

nations like India, Pakistan and Israel are not part of the NPT.

- Thus in order to bring their views on the table it was necessary to go through a different route of negotiations.

### Gains from the negotiations

- The tangible gains from the discussions were not very high as a consensus regarding the pace and process of disarmament could not be reached.

- Major countries like USA were not ready to forego their weapons ~~at~~ totally, citing the imperative of maintaining them for ensuring world peace.

- Though it lacked a consensus, the negotiations were a step in the right direction and such efforts must be continued at increasing pace to ensure world peace and stability.

Remarks

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

Comment

(12.5 Marks)

The global financial architecture had been dominated by the western major powers since a long time.

However, the developing world has ~~recent~~ off-late started to highlight this western dominance in the economic sphere. They have been taking steps to transform the ~~econ~~ global economic ecosystem at large.

Such efforts can be seen as:

- 1) The formulation of New Development Bank (NDB) and Asian Infrastructure & Investment Bank has been ostensibly to ~~&~~ reduce the dependence on western countries for developmental finance.
- 2) These institutions aim to kill the western economic hegemony.
- 3) They ~~aim~~ envisage to augment development of the relatively less developed country in a self-sustained manner without outward pressures.

Long intro  
↳  
not of much use!

(2/4)

Remarks

- Again → no direct answer.
- Specific points were needed → what is problem with Bretton Woods →
- Lead points. Why AIB → how different!!

### Consequences of setting up of NDB & AIIB

- It has reduced the clout and bargaining capacity of the western dominated financial institutions like IMF and World Bank.

Governance reforms in these institutions:

\*1) IMF has recently increased the share of developing countries like India, ~~and~~ China and Russia ~~in~~ in the structure of IMF.

\*2) There have been reforms in the selection procedure of the administrative setup of IMF giving a higher degree of voice to these nations.

Policy Reforms → These have been initiated to ensure the <sup>relevance</sup> ~~function~~ of the existing financial institutions as agents of driving world economy.

- However, now these institutions would be able to impose biased structural reforms on the developing world favouring the western powers.

These are a direct outcome of the ~~efforts~~ setting up of alternative sources of funds like NDB and AIIB.

Remarks

Contextual

Executive Board

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)

India's foreign policy has been characterised as being based on REALISM since the last few decades and its relationships with the Middle-East countries stand as a testimony to this fact.

India's pragmatic engagement in the region can be visualised as:

1) India's relation with Palestine & Israel:

→ In the recent times India has been able to de-hypanate its engagement with Palestine and Israel, ~~the~~ meaning thereby India is engaging with both the nations on merit and has been able not to antagonize any of them.

- India has been a continuous supporter of Palestine's cause, but it has not restricted India from engaging in fruitful engagements with Israel.

2) India's relation with Iraq and Iran:

7

Remarks

— Good attempt.

Iraq and Iran have been major adversaries, but India has been balancing both since long. India stood in Iran's support even at the time of global sanctions.

However, it also engaged with Iraq at the same time for meeting its crude oil requirements.

3) The Saudi Angle: Saudi Arabia has had many confrontations with Middle-Eastern nations. However, that has not deterred India from forging ties with Saudi government.

4) India has also been a supporter of peace in the region ~~at large~~.

All this was possible owing to India's prudent foreign policy. Major nations like USA and Russia end up taking sides in the conflicts, thus fail to present a neutral viewpoint. While India by practising non-alignment is able to leverage its relationship with almost all the nations.

Remarks



- 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)

### International Energy Association

(IEA) is a major ~~the~~ proponent in ensuring energy security in the global scenario. In the recent times of energy crisis IEA as an institution

has excelled in providing equitable and prudent energy policies.

- ~~IEA~~ IEA's role specially in the domain of atomic energy generation and distribution is commendable.
- IEA facilitates bilateral & and multilateral sharing of energy resources to ensure mutual benefit.

### \* Associate Member Status by IEA to India

would help India to ensure its energy security in the face of constantly increasing energy demands.

- It would facilitate India's civil nuclear

#### Remarks

- I had about IEA & it's working
- Not only India would benefit but IEA would also benefit.

energy generation programme and help to increase nuclear energy's contribution in the overall energy basket of India.

- It would help India to forge energy sharing agreements with different members.

Such a status also signifies the increasing importance of India in global organizations and the recognition it is accorded to as a responsible nation.

- International Solar Alliance can be included here.

Remarks

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 and United Arab Emirates have recently forged multi-dimensional partnership through progressive bilateral interactions.

UAE has always been a major supplier of crude oil to India thus contributing in the nation's energy security.

However, the relation has moved much beyond that. In this year ~~the~~ Republic Day, UAE's Crown Prince was invited as the Chief Guest. The interactions between the two nations has led to many points of convergence as:

1) Anti-terrorism & primary cooperation:

To curb the menace of terror proliferation by efficient information / intelligence sharing.

2) Collaborations in domain of human resource

Remarks

- Science & Tech - Labour
- Visiting / Defense
- Infra

4 1/2

development by ensuring people-to-people contacts and provision of Indian educational services to UAE residents.

3) There have been collaborations even in the domain of space technology which is an unprecedented event.

The two countries can gain a lot through fruitful partnership.

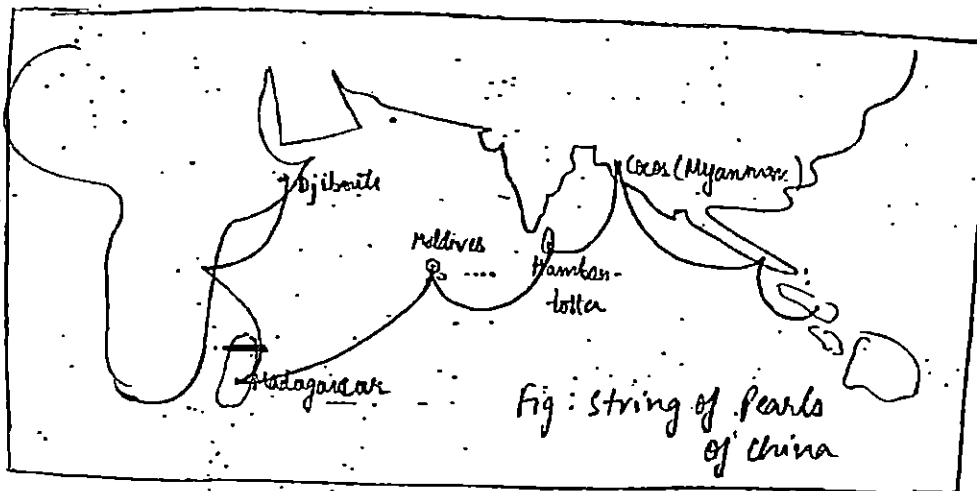
4) UAE has also agreed to invest in India's sovereign fund NIF.

Thus, the dimensions of Indo-UAE relation are no more restricted to energy, but have bearings on scientific, economic, political domains as well.

Remarks

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 has been trying to assert its regional power in the Indian ocean region. China's initiative of ~~set~~ ~~to~~ reviving the maritime silk route by constructing economic ports in Indian ocean surrounding countries has been ~~seen~~ as an attempt to encircle India with the "String of Pearls".



In order to counter this encirclement which might lead to a future security problem for India, there is an imminent need for India to adopt the following tactics:

1) Countering the Indian Ocean Region (IOR):

- India should spread enough awareness but the

What about North Part?

3/4

Remarks

possible ~~the~~ military and security implications of IOR countries collaborating at such scale with China.

- China can push these countries into a debt-trap and enforce its military presence at the ports it is constructing.

### 2) Building links with IOR countries:

India through its MAUSAM programme is trying to forge cultural - economic links with countries in the region to counter China and maintain balance of power in the region.

### 3) Increasing Indian investments:

India needs to counter China's cheque-book diplomacy by investing in important ~~areas~~ domains of these countries, especially in Africa. Further, India should focus on quality interactions and human resource development rather than ~~just~~ sole commercial interests unlike Chinese.

These steps would enable India to ~~also~~ counter China's accelerating expansion.

#### Remarks

- how should we engage with China, ASEAN, West Asia, Pakistan, etc.
- how to be ready with Armed forces.

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)

The G-4 grouping is formed by the countries - India, Germany, Brazil and South Africa. All these 4 countries have the singular mission of becoming a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

The countries have collaborated since long, but do not seem to move ahead much due to the following deficiencies in ~~the~~ the very structure of the group:

1) The group has not been able to assert forcefully its aim at the global scale with convincing power. Japan

2) Countries like Brazil and South Africa have been going through a rough phase both economically as well as politically. This has dented their credentials for a seat as a permanent member in UNSC.

3) India and Germany have been the only

#### Remarks

— left out imp. points → focus on Question → structure of G4 → what reforms needed  
What basis G4 is asking seat? → how structure contradicting to that!!

true contenders for UNSC inclusion on the backing of strong economic and political stability.

These deficiencies have weakened the collective bargaining capacity of the group.

However, their presence has not been reduced to zero. They continue to be pushing the global for UNSC reforms.

Way forward for the G4:

- 1) There is a need to increase the degree of cooperation and dialogue.
- 2) G4 needs to support each other in maintenance of stability in respective countries.
- 3) Gather consensus from the global community based on relevant facts of inequal & distribution of powers among nations.

Again, India and Germany have the greater role to play in this journey. If G4 is able to collaborate comprehensively, it can surely accomplish its cherished ~~the~~ mission.

Remarks

- Who all opposing → why?



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)

According to the World Bank's report on Remittance earning in 2016, India stood at the first position with more than 65 billion US dollars. This might paint a very rosy picture about the Indian expatriate community, however, their situation is quite different.

→ Plight of Indian expatriate workers

- 1) They are forced to work in inhuman conditions.
- 2) They often become victims of ~~forced~~ bonded labourers with no rights and freedoms.
- 3) Their salaries are not given for several months repeatedly to cripple them economically.
- 4) They are often beaten and harassed.
- 5) Confiscation of their passports in many cases restricts their way back home.

These instances have been highlighted ~~the~~ in many West Asian countries. However, traditionally the support of the Indian

Remarks

government has been inadequate.

Measures to improve the conditions of workers:

- 1) The government should get hold of ~~illegal~~ unscrupulous dealers who facilitate illegal migration of people to different countries.
- 2) Every expatriate worker should move foreign only with the support of Indian Ministry of External Affairs.
- 3) It should be ~~mandatory~~ for every worker to register himself with the Indian Embassy / Counsel in the destination country on arrival, to facilitate future tracking.
- 4) GOI should be in direct contact with the governments of other nations to prevent exploitation of Indian workers.

The ~~Ext~~ External Affairs ministry is trying to spread awareness through the medium of radio and TV. Moreover, it is now ~~supporting~~ facilitating the return of struck migrants and supporting their rehabilitation. These ~~endeavours~~ should continue at war footing.

Remarks

- what steps already taken → success?
- what is benefit of remittances.

answered

Not in prison

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)

The presence of wide-scale distrust and non-coherence of economic interest among various nations has led to under-achievement of region and multilateral organizations. Prime examples of such failures are the organizations like WTO and TPP.

In light of such events, the growth story of nations may be can possibly be taken forward through sub-regionalism.

- 1) Formation of groups of limited number of countries ~~allows~~ enhances the possibility of reaching to a coherent viewpoint.
- 2) Sub-regional groups reduce the number of conflicting elements and allow the converging nations to move forward.

→ In failure of groups like SAARC it was found prudent move forward after isolating Pakistan and inviting BIMSTEC countries for ~~that~~ discussions. In this case sub-

Remarks

- There are success stories of Multilateral org<sup>s</sup> also.

regionalism facilitated the interactions among cooperating countries.

- Similar relationships and partnerships can be seen in Mekong Ganga Cooperation, India - Myanmar - Thailand ~~to~~ Trilateral highway, Bangladesh - Bhutan - India - Nepal Transport Corridor, Ashgabat Agreement and others.

### Critical Viewpoint of Sub-regionalism:

- 1) It would lead to a highly bifurcated world.
- 2) Regional cooperation is necessary to ensure peace and stability.
- 3) It is imperative for world community to collaborate together, otherwise global deals like Paris Climate deal would never succeed.

Overall, sub-regionalism can only be a temporary reprieve, the larger aim should be to foster regional and global alliances to ensure growth and development of the world.

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's composition is characterised by a mosaic of different ethnicities, cultures, religions ~~as~~ which lead to the ascription of different identities among the people. These identities often are ~~re-reinforced~~ re-enforced by presence of dualistic nature of economy (agricultural vs. service) and dualistic society (rich vs. poor, progressive vs. backward).

In light of these differences and the limited number of resources in the country, a situation of multi-dimensional conflict of interest arises. These can be seen as:

- 1) The ~~about~~ tribals / aboriginals / backward classes often visualise ~~the~~ others as encroachers engulfing their traditional resources.
- 2) The community which is left behind in the journey of growth often views other groups as the cause of their backwardness.

Remarks

3) Different prescriptions of different religions often lead to violence.  
 eg. The Babri Masjid violence is an apt example of such violence.

4) The poor are often utilised by the rich to achieve their elitist aims i.e. poor people of the society are often seen just as vote banks and they are utilised against other groups for political gains leading to violence.

5) Conflicts in the business, educational and other domains often force groups to project their dominance by resorting to force.

This complex design of the Indian society often leads to violence.

Solutions to such a problem ~~are to be~~ ~~implicit~~ can only be found by ensuring balanced regional growth, equitable and inclusive development and a harmonious co-existence within the available limited resources.

Remarks

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)

The presence of ~~diff~~ multiple religious institutions in India has often led to diverging interests of these groups.

The feeling when a particular religious group considers its own philosophy and ~~to~~ beliefs to be supreme, ~~to~~ while it denounces / disrespects those of another religion, it leads to communalism.

It results in a situation when religious communities believe ~~that~~ that their 3 aspirations are non-convergent and they cannot survive in a co-existent manner under one roof.

Similar situations led to the Partition of India and ~~to~~ thereafter many riots between Hindus and Muslims particularly were observed which shamed the country.

This is a direct threat to internal security as:

- 1) It leads to large scale massacre and killings.

Remarks

- 2) People often resort to extreme steps as bomb blasts and execution.  
eg. as happened during Gujarat riots and the train blasts in Gujarat.
- 3) It is a ~~direct~~ huge challenge to the police force of the states experiencing communal violence.

### Effective measures to curb communalism:

- 1) Confidence Building measures among the different groups.
- 2) Ban or stricter ban on religious electoral speeches igniting religious differences.  
- Such Any reference to religion in election campaigns has been banned by the Apex Court in Abhiram Singh v. C.B. Commachen case →

It should be implemented effectively.

- 3) Fast tracking of cases involving communal violence to weaken the morale of perpetrators.
  - 4) Cultural events of all religions should be done ~~in~~ ~~the~~ organized in schools and colleges to sensitize students from young age.
- What India really needs in this regard is SOCIAL ENGINEERING.

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)

India's internal security regime faces a problem of availability of multiple institutions but unclear mandates and domain of work.

The Paramilitary forces jurisdiction often ~~over~~ overlap with each other which lead to presence of areas of confusion emerging at weak points in the security structure.

~~The Army~~ In the recent times, there is also a trend on over-reliance on Army to meet even internal disputes as was seen in Haryana Sat Agitation and Dera Agitation.

Further, role of Special Frontier Force which was formed to carry out covert operations and intelligence against China has reduced and its role is ~~often~~

Internal agencies?

2

#### Remarks

— Understand demand of question → which part of answer need to be focussed & devoted time & space → here measures are imp to discuss in detail.

to some extent overlapping with those of IB and RAW, which are themselves muddled in poor intelligence gathering.

There is a lack of unified command among these multiple agencies.

- A situation which was seen during Pathankot attack when NSG was called in in spite of nearby presence of Army.

Measures undertaken by Govt:

- 1) Home Ministry is has been conducting multi-agency discussions to formulate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- 2) WATGRID has been ~~formed~~ instituted to facilitate information gathering at a single place.

— NSA Office

— NIA

— CCS

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 are ~~for~~ the most important pillar in the security architecture of a country. Any sort of inactivity or lethargy among the armed personnel ~~can~~ during peace-time can prove detrimental for the nation on arrival of an adversary.

Thus it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the armed forces even in peace-time. This can be achieved through:

1) Conduction of International armed exercises.

- Defence collaborations among nations can help in sharing of the best practices and enhance the defence competence for warfare.

- India's engagement in exercises as Malabar (with USA, Japan), Varun (France), Indra (Russia) are apt examples of this fact.

Remarks

4

2) Armed forces can be utilized in other domains of need as disaster management to ensure minimum destruction of life and property.

3) The armed forces should regularly raise the level of training and adopt cutting edge practices of warfare to be ready for any situation.

These instances help the armed forces to project their readiness and preparation which keep the enemies at tenterhooks.

Regular border patrolling and ~~check~~ inspections help to curb incursions and infiltrations ✓

Thus Overall it is therefore prudent for armed forces to mobilize continuously and continue their activities.

→ Border Construction

→ lanes / sports

→ Mock drills

→ (40)

→ terrain familiarization

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)

North-East of India has been characterised by low levels of development primarily due to the factors of inaccessibility and huge distance from the capital.

Northeast is almost divorced from the happenings in the mainland India. It is connected only through a narrow strip of 22 km called the 'Chicken's Neck' with the Indian sub-continent.

~~It is thus imperative for the country facilitate growth~~

On the other hand the NE states share borders with many countries, largest among them being Myanmar's border of 1643 km.

In light of these facts, it is advisable to facilitate growth of NE through links with these countries. Such a collaboration has been envisaged in projects like Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Corridor and India - Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral Highway.

Remarks

### Benefits of such association:

- Boost to NE economy.
- Enhance mobility and flow of ideas
- Beneficial for people of NE

However, there have been some challenges too like:

① Security concerns: The roads can provide an easy passage to NE areas ~~in the~~ to India's adversaries-

- It can lead to spread of insurgency.
- It can enhance drug and human trafficking if not secured properly.

② Economic Challenges: India might not be able to collect sufficient resources to move forward with the project.

③ Challenge of terrain: NE region is characterised by hilly and difficult terrain which ~~not~~ can impede such construction.

④ China Angle: China can also stifle India's engagement with these nations by capitalizing upon the absence of broad based cooperation.

→ Smuggling, trafficking, land alienation, tribal identity, etc.

Remarks

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

Border infrastructure is an important aspect to ensure security at the borders. The essential components of this infrastructure broadly include:

- 1) Fences → To demarcate land boundary clearly and restrict infiltration.
- 2) Floodlights → To ensure that security does not weaken during ~~dark~~ <sup>at</sup> night time during which most illegitimate crossings happen. (4/4)
- 3) Patrol Vehicles → To keep constant vigil at borders and prevent incursion.
- 4) Border Out Posts → To ensure round the clock presence of security personnel at border areas. ~~and~~ These out-posts act as symbols of authority and power of the forces.
- 5) Integrated Check Posts → These are needed to facilitate trade & commerce and movement of genuine people across the borders.

Remarks: Rail/Road / Air Connectivity.

6) Presently, state of the art technologies like infrared cameras, night-vision devices, radars and sensors are considered important components of border ~~peripherals~~ infrastructure.

According to Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs 2016-17 the state of border infra is as follows:

- 1) Fencing is almost complete apart from Gujarat region which experiences recurrent floods.
- 2) Floodlight installation is moving at rapid pace.
- 3) India has deployed Comprehensive Border Management Systems at Indo-Pak border on Pilot Basis.

4) Integrated Check Posts are being built by Land Port Authority of India in a swift manner.

Remarks



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 has a paramount role in ensuring internal security by bringing out the actual ground conditions ~~in the~~ ~~the~~ plaguing national security. ✓

Media reports regarding the following elements are seen very important:

- 1) Incidents of communal violence.
- 2) ~~Excess~~ Excessive use of force by police
- 3) Dis-proportionate usage of methods by investigating authorities.
- 4) Putting forward the demands and ideologies from the ground of insurgents.
- 5) Highlighting the incidents of judicial custody.
- 6) Bringing out the capabilities of the state and security forces to repose confidence among the ~~safety~~ ~~and~~ citizens and deter-perpetrators of violence.
- 7) Ensuring that government is responsive to peoples' dis-satisfaction which would

Remarks

- Against remains.
- Verified news
- media trials.

4/2

help in preventing any future mob outburst.

However, in recent times the media has been criticised as:

- 1) It was alleged that during the Pathankot attack, some media channels ~~gave~~ broadcasted live reports which helped the attackers to know about governments' next move.
- 2) Live reporting was also found detrimental to the efforts of security forces during the 26/11 Mumbai attacks.
- 3) Similarly, the recent surgical strikes on Myanmar were blown out of proportion.

It is imperative for the media to adhere to guidelines of National Broadcasting Standards Authority and regulate their content to facilitate efforts of the security forces rather than impede them.

Remarks