

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 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.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Date 10 Sept 2017

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GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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 past few years, India policy with Pakistan has shifted to more vocal diplomatic isolation along with use of controlled force as deterrent.

BENEFITS

① Diplomatic Isolation

→ Makes other countries aware of antics of Pakistan in certain fields. Eg: Involvement of ISI in spreading unrest in India - boycott of SAARC summit in Pakistan.

→ Unified condemnation puts pressure on Pakistan to curb its cross border terrorism. Eg: U.S.A. military aid to Pakistan now has a condition that Pakistan will have to prevent use of its territory for terror activities.

→ In a globalised, interconnected world, pressure from many countries will lead to swifter action as Pakistan's economy is dependent on others.

② Use of hard power

→ Shows India's military might and acts that India is able to crush any activity against its citizen's safety & sovereignty.

Eg: Strengthening of manpower & armoury on the LoC prevents illegal cross border infiltration of terrorists in J&K.

→ Act a deterrent to prevent P terror activities in India. Eg: surgical strikes.

Remarks

→ Hard political tools like use of Indus water treaty to bring Pakistan in line and stop terror activities.

Long term efficacy:

① Prevent the use of Pakistan territory in

→ recruiting, training terrorists

→ provision

② Stop providing arms, ammunitions, counterfeit like Fake Indian currency, & intelligence to terrorists.

③ Stop giving safe transit routes & safe havens to known terrorists. Eg: Dawood Ibrahim

④ Pressurise Pakistan to act against terror groups & leaders who intend to cause harm or have already harmed India.

Eg: Expediate 26/11 Mumbai attack trials

Arrest & prosecute Masood Azhar, leader of terror outfit Jem.

⑤ Prevent outright war between the two nuclear countries & hence prevent large scale destruction to life & property.

→ These tools hence use Diplomatic, social, economic & political means to bring peace & stability in the region without resorting to war.

Pushing
back to
Congress

4

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)

Water disputes between neighbouring countries are very common yet complicated. Resolution of the same is critical for peaceful relations.

HINDRANCES

① The West Bengal governments contests more allocations of Teesta waters to Bangladesh. The govt. insists that even current proportion of sharing is insufficient to meet demands of Indian farmers.

→ this is a huge hindrance in resolution of the dispute.

② Drought in consecutive past 2 years & unpredictable monsoon is another hindrance.

③ Only 30% of Indian arable land is irrigated, rest is rain & river fed. Thus intensifies dependence of farmers on Teesta river water.

④ There is excessive water wastage in Indian agriculture. Thus more than necessary use of river water.

⑤ Diversion of land to water intensive crops like jute & sugarcane further leads to overuse of river water.

⑥ Climate change, poor water levels in Teesta also cause fights between nations for limited water including industry use.

POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS

① Relationship between India & Bangladesh is multidimensional. Tussle in water sharing may damage cooperation in another sector.

Remarks

Eg: Use of inland waterways of Bangladesh to connect Indian mainland to the ^{undisputed} North East easily.

② May lead to overuse of Teesta river water leading to it drying up & further damaging the ecosystem.

③

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- ① Peaceful negotiations b/w countries including the West Bengal state.
- ② Research study of physical water level & statistics on requirement of water on both sides of the border.
- ③ Reasonable concessions on both sides to conclude an agreeable terms.
- ④ Build a sustainable dam to encourage water storage & sustainable use.
- ⑤ Encourage rain water harvesting, water watershed management, water use efficiency & recycling, sustainable farm & industry practices for long term efficiency.

Thus these steps will help in resolving the Teesta water dispute & bring ease & cooperative spirit b/w the two countries.

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)

SASEC is housed in a wing of Asian Development Bank. The objective is to spur economic projects in the South Asian region in fields of infrastructure, power, education, industry etc.

POTENTIAL

- ① Funds required for massive demand in infrastructure development can be met.
→ Asia alone will need \$ 700 billion for the infrastructure by 2020.
→ Current institutions alone cannot fund this deficit.
- ② Sharing of technical & logistic expertise between countries will lead to capacity building & skilling.
→ sharing of best practices like expertise of Indian IT industry.
- ③ Countries in area have certain common issues like meeting energy security, poor education & health infrastructure - SASEC can help them cooperate jointly in these core areas.
- ④ Sharing of knowledge, R&D and technological advancements.

BENEFITS FOR INDIA

- ① Helps build a common block to give strength to certain diplomatic targets like UNSC reforms, climate justice in Paris deal for developing countries etc.

Remarks

② Cooperation with India can enhance India's economic, political & diplomatic stature in the region as a world leader.

③ Build an interdependent & interconnected bloc where India can gain from expertise of other nations & also help them in return.
↳ access to funds, skills, technology etc.

These regional blocs like SAARC help each country within it & will also increase influence of India to emerge as a growing world leader.



Myanmar if joins benefits further
NER of India

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)

In recent times initiatives like International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) & ~~Braka~~ Marana Declaration highlight India's emerging ~~into~~ 'Act West Asia' policy.

REASONS for active engagement

- ① Indian Diaspora living in W. Asia is massive. More no. of Indians live in Qatar than its own citizens! This huge diaspora bring in remittances ∴ economically significant.
 For their social well being many agreements are made like cooperation in legal matters, human trafficking etc.
- ② Energy security of India can be achieved from oil & gas deals with W. Asia. Hence economic partnerships like TAPI gas pipeline, strategic oil reserves etc.
- ③ Geographical connectivity with W. Asia is critical hence deals like INSTC, Chabahar port in Iran etc to bypass Pakistan.
- ④ Economic trade with W. Asia has massive potential for India for exports, FDI, sovereign wealth funds, bond market etc.
- ⑤ Security cooperation is also critical due to increasing spread of terrorism, shared cultural heritage, deradicalisation and pressuring Pakistan to stop giving safe havens to terrorists.

Mention

Remarks

REASONS for not participating actively in W-Asian turmoil

- ① India believes in the principle of Non interference in internal matters of a country as per its Panchsheel doctrine.
- ② Already there are many countries actively involved in the conflict - fighting proxy wars & furthering their own agenda. Addition of another country will only further cause confusion & violence.
- ③ Whenever human rights are violated, India is quick to condemn it & give support to victims in humanitarian assistance. Eg: Palestine conflict. Yet it desists from active involvement.
- ④ India is still a developing country with its own challenges - active participation in this turmoil may harm its own strategic interests like energy security - as it may antagonise certain oil rich nations.

Thus current economic & strategic partnership with W-Asia is apt for India & it must pursue the Act west Asia policy diligently.

Importance of W-Asian
 India and its role

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)

The objective of the negotiations -

- ① Universal disarmament ban on further development of nuclear weapons.
 → there are 1500 nuclear weapons in the world today
 - enough to destroy the planet many times over.
 → thus this ban is critical for human mankind survival.
- ② Non-discriminatory disarmament of nuclear weapons to reduce threat of these lethal arms.
- ③ Consensus building of all countries of UN to pressure Nuclear countries in this aspect.

Need for separate negotiations.

- ① NPT favours nuclear development of the 5 permanent countries - U.S.A, U.K, France, Russia & China & bans nuclear weapons for the rest.
 → thus not a non discriminatory platform to discuss nuclear ban & disarmament.
- ② Not all ^{nuclear} parties are signatories to the NPT like India & Pakistan. Thus for universal consensus building, UN is a better platform.
- ③ Nuclear weapons today have the power to destroy planet Earth & extinction of mankind.
 → Hence to highlight urgency of matter, disarmament talks in UN.
 → Affects all countries, not just those party to NPT.

Remarks

Possible gains from negotiations

- ① Ban on nuclear weapons - by ALL nations if universal consensus is reached.
- ② Non discriminatory disarmament to remove danger of nuclear war hence extinction.
- ③ Pressure nuclear states to reach an agreement in a time bound manner - due to global pressure of all 193 UN nations.
- ④ Global monitoring & enforcement of ban & disarmament will result in effective implementation.
- ⑤ Meliorism to ensure peaceful use of nuclear energy ~~without~~ with strict monitoring can be drafted.

Thus keeping the danger of nuclear arms in mind, this is a step in the right direction to ensure survival of mankind itself.

Remarks

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)

Due to shortcomings of Brettonwoods institutes like IMF & World Bank, many new bodies like NDB & AIIB have come up.

① The IMF, WB and other western dominated financial institutes are under the stronghold of developed western powers like U.S.A, Europe, Japan etc.

→ Participation of developing countries from Asia & Africa is limited in their governance.

② WB → voting rights are determined by capital share of each country.

NyBB → each country of BRICS has one vote each irrespective of economy size or capital share.

IMF → quotas based on size of country's economy which further determines their contribution & access to capital.

AIIB → developing countries like China, India & Russia have highest voting powers & funds can be easily accessed by all developing countries irrespective of political pre-conditions.

③ ~~Because~~ these developing countries don't reflect growing share of developing countries in world's economy. While these new institutes give more share in decision making to them as they deserve.

→ Since western bodies were showing resistance to reform, they great developing countries took matters in own hands & created new bodies.

Remarks

③ Due to the growing demand of emerging economies further led to growth of new institutes.

→ Asia alone requires \$700 billion to meet its infrastructure needs by 2020.

→ Western institutes alone cannot finance this.

→ Hence the need for new bodies.

④ Western institutes didn't employ latest measures to raise capital like tapping the capital bond market in emerging economies.

→ This was is now done by bodies like NDB to raise massive capital in a sustainable manner.

These shortcomings of western institutes like poor participation of developing countries in decision making, resistance to reform & massive capital requirement of capital in emerging economies led to emergence of new & innovative bodies like NDB.

Remarks

15
Diverse ways conflicts
of the region

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. (125 Marks)

India has a friendly relationship with all countries in the middle east despite them having threatening rivalries with each other. The reasons for India's success & failure of rest of the world to do so -

① India has evolved a separate strategy for each country according to India's requirements and the country's potential.

→ With Saudi Arabia, focus is on terror combatting, oil imports & social engagements to support Indian diaspora.

→ With Iran, focus is on building easy connectivity with Wharabar port, oil & gas exploration etc.

This results in pragmatic relationships.

② India ~~follows~~ follows the principle of non interference in internal affairs of any country as per its Panchsheel doctrine. This further helps in building peaceful bilateral relationships.

③ India focuses more on economic & social partnership with middle east countries rather than active military involvement in their rivalries.

→ Offering humanitarian assistance in war torn areas like medical, food support etc.

→ No deployment of troops of own country as this may ~~lead~~ lead to further violence & even antagonise other countries, ~~for~~ which may harm India's strategic interests.

Remarks

④ India follows a balanced strategy - a Non Aligned movement. This further strengthens bonds by positively engaging countries.

⑤ Other countries mostly fail in this aspect because they take sides to fight proxy wars & further their own agenda. They interfere in internal affairs of Middle east countries causing further tensions, violence & animosity.

3 Thus India's strategy is balanced & pragmatic. While it is quick to condemn acts of terror & human rights violation & provide social humanitarian support in crisis zones, it refrains from physical military involvement in their wars.

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)

Being designated as the ONLY associate member of IEA, benefits both - IEA and India as well.

ROLE of IEA

① With India now as ~~the~~ associate member, of IEA, IEA now covers 70% of energy consumption world over.

② It plays a critical role in data collection, policy formulation, sharing best practices, sharing technical expertise and country specific ~~plans~~ advice.

③ Its main objectives are in ensuring Energy security, Economic development keeping in mind industry a power for all & also in advancing Renewable energy to benefit the environment in the long run.

BENEFITS for India

① India is the 3rd largest consumer of power in the world.

→ Being an associate member of IEA, India now has access to all the necessary data, policy inputs & advice to check its own energy security path.

② India can also formulate its own data collection policy to better understand issues & take informed decisions.

Energy security
Credibly enhanced

Remarks

③ India will also have access to best practices & technical expertise from world over in the power sector.

④ Steps to encourage renewable energy & inclusive power to all, spur international & private investment in energy etc are ensured.

Thus this status is an opportunity for India that must be tapped to its full potential & fulfill Energy security demand of Indians.

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 & UAE relationship is multidimensional covering various aspects -

① Energy security to meet India's massive energy demand.

→ UAE has ~~mass~~ huge reserves of oil and is India's one of the top most oil exporting country.

→ Agreements to provide timely, large quantities of crude oil at agreeable prices, strategic reserves etc.

② Indian diaspora in UAE is extremely large. Deals to ensure their social welfare like labour laws, cooperation on legal matters, human trafficking, social security agreements etc.

③ Economic trade with UAE is critical for India. → other deals to increase exports, FDI, sovereign wealth funds, participation in Indian bond market etc.

④ Cooperation in Security - from combatting terror, deradicalisation, cyber security, maritime security etc. → sharing of intelligence → joint military training for security, disaster management

⑤ Common voice on global & diplomatic issues like UNSC reforms, climate change, pressure on Pakistan, human rights of Palestine etc.

⑥ Cooperation in other fields like sharing knowledge, technology & capacity building in infrastructure, environmental research.

Remarks

② Tourism is another major area of cooperation

Thus this comprehensive cooperation ensures a long term productive relationship b/w India & UNE.

Mobilising
resources
Radicalisation

37

Importance of ONE for India
& vice versa

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)

Recent developments have highlighted increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean ocean leading to an alarming situation for India-

① Economic dimension

(SAREP)

→ China's Silk Road Economic Belt & Maritime silk route plan to enhance its economic trade & presence in Asia & Europe.

② Security dimension

→ Increasing military bases, Chinese ports in Indian ocean region pose a security threat to India as proximity of Chinese troops & arms to Indian mainland have increased.

OPTIONS available to India for a counter strategy.

① Increase ECONOMIC presence in neighbouring countries

- to counter China's silk road project.

→ While China is building Hambantota port in Sri Lanka, India should counter this move by investing in another port (Trincomalee) in the same country.

→ Emp

② Employing the hujral doctrine - increase good will with neighbours by investing & cooperating in social & humanitarian assistance to counter China.

→ Disaster management support - Tsunami early warning system deployment for entire S. Asian region, support during floods, droughts etc.

Study of port

DBR

Use map

Remarks

→ share social capital - knowledge, capacity building, R&D & technology in critical fields like environment, education, health, IT etc.

→ All this will increase India's presence in these regions, enhance dependence on Indian economy.

③ Become voice of their common demands on global platforms. This will give India leadership role.

→ concerns of poor developing countries & islands on climate change & justice in Paris deal etc.

④ Counter China by increasing presence in South China sea & hence balancing power.

→ Increase engagement with ASEAN nations, Mekong Ganga cooperation, economic ties with Mongolia etc.

Thus both economically & through security aspect - China's string of pearls doctrine must be countered.

Remarks

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 G4 comprises India, Brazil, Germany & Japan.

The Mission of G4 - its potential

① Reforms in the structure of United Nations especially the Security Council to ~~meet~~ reflect the changing face of the global economy.

② Western developed The 5 permanent members - USA, UK, Russia, China & France have monopolised the decision making power in the UN with their veto power.

→ while other developed countries (Germany, Japan), developing countries (India, Brazil) & other African & Asian nations have insufficient voice - despite their economic significance in the world economy today.

③ Despite repeated attempts, UNSC showed resistance to change hence a global grouping of 4 was constituted to pressure & garner support from other countries for UNSC reforms.

Shortcomings in G4's structure

① The no. of countries in it is too small - with no adequate representation for other countries like in Africa.

→ finds unable to garner sufficient support
→ while countries opposing these reforms - the coffee table group comprises many countries like Pakistan, Italy etc.

Remarks

3-2

Coffee Club

② No effective means to cooperate, work together & voice demands on global platforms for UN reforms.

→ Insufficient means to engage in effective action

③ It is a diverse group with different levels of development & no other common issues of interest.

Eg: Japan & India side on opposite sides when it comes to climate fund by developed countries to finance developing countries.

By overcoming the above challenges, engaging effectively & building support globally, G4 can effect change by pressuring UNSC reforms for equity.

Hand of US & Russia

Remarks

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. (125 Marks)

With the world's largest diaspora of 2 Crore Indians, India is indeed the highest remittance earning country.

Yet the support for expatriate Indian workers is INADEQUATE-

- Poor labour treatment in factories
- Issues of lack of payments of wages
- Challenge of human trafficking
- Protectionism in western economies like U.S.A
- Issue of social security
- Safety of workers due to challenge of riot violence etc

MEASURES to improve their plight

① Extremely poor labour laws & working conditions in countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar etc.
 → treatment akin to that of slaves
 → ~~passports are withheld~~ → Negotiations - bilateral & multilateral (like ILO reforms) to ensure challenges of illegal passport withholding, human etc are overcome.

② Negotiations with countries to work out economic issues like non payment of wages, v. low wages, social security agreements.

→
 ③ Sign agreements on legal cooperation like curbing human trafficking, etc.

④ Ensure cooperation with locals & govt. to help Indians come back home in war torn & conflict ridden countries.

Remarks

Poor Remuneration
 Govt should

- ⑤ Encourage people to people contacts, cultural exchanges to help both sides get closer & better understand each other.
- ⑥ Set up efficient embassies & consulates with helpline nos. in case of emergencies.
- ⑦ Bring issues of Indian workers in bilateral discussions like that of H1B visas & protectionist measures by countries like U.S.A, UK, Australia, etc. = on a reciprocal basis.
→ ensure jobs of Indians are secured.
- ⑧ Pressurise countries to act on cases of racist violent attacks on Indians world over.

Thus there are a few measures to support & ensure well being of the huge Indian diaspora world over.

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)

Initially, relationships were only bilateral. Progressively, engagements between countries became multilateral & regional. Finally today even sub-regional platforms are quickly gaining.

Merits of Regional & Multiregional org.

- ① While taking decisions on matters, voice of each nation - even the poorest in the region is heard. Hence decision making is inclusive.
- ② Certain global issues affecting all nations are highlighted. Eg: Climate change - concerns of all including small developing island countries, ^{like Sri Lanka} to major powers like U.S.A are voiced.
- ③ Monitoring is more rigorous - & agreements are strictly enforced as each country is vigilant to ensure it is not wronged & the treatment is fair.
- ④ Each country's potential is kept in mind while drafting a certain agreement..... result is optimal utilisation of global resources & efficient growth. Eg. WTO incorporates needs of all from least developed country to industrialised powers.

Merits of Sub-regionalism

- ① Objectives of Multilateral platforms are many times not met. Eg: Public stockholding limits in WTO remain a contentious issue with no resolution in years.

Remarks

Wood



② One reason is that now of a large no. of countries in Multilateral & regional platforms - consensus building is difficult. Hence impasse is reached.

Eg. TPP was dissolved as America withdrew.

Thus subregionalism with fewer participants is a way out.

③ Concerns of a region-specific area can be given due importance.

Eg. Educational & health sectors require massive attention - as highlighted in SAARC sub regional unit, RCEP negotiations to tap trade potential in S.E Asia. As one size doesn't fit all.

④ Monitoring is easier & compliance is ensured as interests of all sub-regional countries are met.

These subregional groupings like SAITEC, BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN etc are suitable for region specific challenges.

While global multilateral & regional groupings like UN, WTO, APEC, EAS etc are suitable for global challenges like climate change, trade rules etc.

Remarks

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 highly diverse country with different communities residing together. Clashes between them are bound to arise due to conflict of interest -

① Multi Ethnic

→ conflicts between locals & immigrants arise due to fear of locals that outsiders will take away benefit of jobs, economic development etc.

Eg: In Assam, violent conflict between Bodos & immigrating tribals.

- In Maharashtra, violent propagation of sons of soil theory - clashes between original inhabitants & immigrants.

② Multi Religious

→ Having the largest Hindu & second largest Muslim population, India witnesses frequent communal conflicts.

→ On matters of religious worship (Babri masjid), food (Gau rakshak violence) etc.

→ This is due to PERCEIVED and NOT real differences in community interests.

③ Dualistic society & economy

→ other diversities like languages, caste, ST, OBC & regional differences in culture etc - further clashes are seen.

Eg: Left wing extremist violence due to land & forest, social & governance alienation of tribals.

Remarks

The main point is that these conflicts are due to social & economic issues rather than social diversity.

→ The Ethnic, religious & tribal (LWE) violence can be curbed if social & economic development of all is insured.

→ Inclusive development will benefit all & leave no one behind.

→ Once the gap between haves & have nots is eliminated, poverty will curb & so will this so called conflict of interest.

Thus the problem is not the diversity of India but the backwardness of certain ~~sect~~ marginalised societies that lead to clashes & conflicts of interests.

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. (125 Marks)

Since modern times, India has witnessed communal violence on many scales at an increasing frequency & intensity.

REASONS:

① India is multi ethnic & multi religious society. When many ^{diverse} communities reside together, conflicts are bound to rise - sometimes becoming violent leading to communal clashes.

② Peace conflict resolution, channels of negotiations are lacking at local levels. - this leads to certain tiny fights getting out of hand.

③ Certain mischievous elements spread misinformation & false information to incite violence between communities.

Eg: Fake gory pictures alleging violence, rape of individual from one community by one of another. Leads to clashes, exodus.

④ Wrongful interpretation of religious texts, misguiding in name of religion by certain revered social & religious leaders.

Eg: Radicalisation by terror outfits (^{alleged involvement} of Zaki Hussain) violence in the name of hau Rakeha (^{violent} ~~their~~ groups)

⑤ Poor enforcement of law & order to prevent, control & curb violence.

Effects

Remarks

EFFECTIVE MEASURES

- ① Encourage suitable sensitising of Indians from childhood to respect peaceful practising of all religions.
- ② Encourage religious & social leaders to lead the fight in countering radicalisation with facts, message of peace & prevent brainwashing.
- ③ Provide avenues of local conflict resolution, peaceful negotiations to clear misunderstanding & reach consensus amicably.
- ④ Cybersecurity alertness to prevent whatsapp / social media spread of misinformation to incite violence using IT Act section 69A etc.
- ⑤ Strict & vigilant intelligence gathering & sharing to prevent clashes, enforcement of law in case of violence to bring normalcy & penalising culprits.

Thus these measures ensure a peaceful society & curb communal violence.

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? (125 Marks)

The increasing no. of authorities with unclear mandates have resulted in poor internal security management.

MEASURES undertaken

① Instead of mindlessly increasing more no. of bodies, government has clarified the mandate of each agency & streamlined their working.

Eg: → NTRO (National Technical research organisation) will be in charge of Technical intelligence gathering & forensics.

→ FIU-India will be in charge of gathering info on money laundering while ED (Enforcement Directorate) will be in charge of prosecuting & investigating cases of money laundering.

This objective of each agency is being clearly specified for its efficient working.

② Specialised agencies to deal with new & upcoming challenges in internal security are being set up.

E.g. CERT-In to deal with reports of cyber crime.

③ Cooperation between existing bodies is enhanced by certain authorities like:-

→ MAC (Multi Agency Centre) to share intelligence b/w various authorities of state & Centre

→ NATGRID to house database on individuals on various aspects like banking, immigration, travel etc.

poor coordination &

operation.

lack of accountability

Remarks

- ④ Ensuring autonomy along with accountability of these agencies is also critical for their effective functioning.
- ⑤ Modernising & reworking these bodies to ensure they keep up with demands & challenges of rising threats.
- ⑥ Strengthening enforcement. Eg: successful evidence gathering & prosecution of terror cases by NIA to effect justice & act as deterrent.

These three steps will go a long way in strengthening internal security in India.

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)

Indian armed forces are one of the largest in the world - with 12 lakh people employed in the Indian army alone. But they are not always engaged militarily with last war India fought being in 1999 (Kargil war).

ELABORATE

① It is necessary to indulge them in peace time operations to keep them busy & well mobilised & battle ready.

→ Else complacency can creep in leaving them ill prepared when a real war comes knocking.

② Physical fitness & agility of troops can be ensured.

→ Patrolling border roads in difficult terrain

→ Engaging in civil activities like road & bridge construction.

③ Military team work & coordination can be enhanced.

→ In disaster management, troops work together to save lives - enhances communication & cooperation strategies.

④ Helps put a public friendly face to the military to win the confidence & hearts of local people.

→ Health camps, construction activities in states like J&K, Arunachal Pradesh - increase acceptability of troops.

⑤ Security of state is also ensured by peace time operations like patrolling of seas & borders acts as deterrent to illegal activities like piracy, drug.

Peace time infrastructure
Disaster management

Remarks

trafficking etc.

⑥ Peace time training with armies of other countries also enhances their capability by learning new techniques, working in coordination etc.

→ helps in disaster management, saving civilians in war torn areas etc, humanitarian assistance, etc. search & rescue etc

These peace time operations are critical for the efficient functioning of the military in upcoming wars & even otherwise.

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)

With 8% of Indian territory & 4% of its population, the economic significance of North East (N.E) is immense. Yet it is poorly connected to the mainland.

I. Why connectivity to the landlocked N.E is a priority & a necessity :-

① The people residing in the N.E are equal citizens of India too and they must be adequately connected to mainland to access all facilities of Indian economy.

→ N.E is very poor in infrastructure for basic facilities like quality health care, education people travel to mainland.

② Poor connectivity hampers people to people contacts & encourage feelings of alienation.

③ N.E is extremely resource rich - its potential can be unlocked only with connectivity.

→ Encourage private participation

→ Tap hydrocarbon & renewable energy sector

→ Mining etc.

→ Will lead to economic development of N.E, job creation, social harmony, tourism & overall well being.

II. Challenges

① The terrain of N.E is very difficult - mountainous & rocky, forest rich ∴ building infrastructure like roads, rail etc is difficult.

Reason for poor development

Remarks

- ② Getting land acquisition; environment, forest & wildlife clearances in a challenge.
- ③ The ethnic conflicts & secessionist violence in N.E further hampers private investment in connectivity & construction of multinational highways.
- ④ The weather limits working season with heavy rain, floods.
- ⑤ → Thus strong infrastructure required.
- ⑥ Cooperation with neighbouring countries for opening their land, waterways to connect to N.E is a diplomatic challenge.
- ⑦ Finally, machinery, resources & skilled manpower required for N.E construction is lacking.

By overcoming these challenges under India's ^{special} 'Act East' policy, Ministry of Development of N.E Region, initiatives like N.E Hydro carbon vision 2030, SARDP-NE etc, integration of NE to India can be advanced.

Remarks

Q19. Elaborate on the components of Border Infrastructure? Examine what is the state of border infrastructure in India? (125 Marks)

Border infrastructure is critical for secure & peaceful relations b/w neighbouring countries.

COMPONENTS

① Security infrastructure along the borders
 → Border roads, fencing, floodlights, surveillance cameras or laser walls etc.

② Logistic support like no. of troops, modern arms & armoury, border check posts.

③ Social infrastructure to ensure ease of living of locals in border areas.
 → Basic essential services like health, education, housing etc. for civilians & army.

→ Helps win hearts & minds of locals.

④ Economic infrastructure to encourage smooth trade at border.

→ Immigration check points, Custom office, quarantine segment & other service points to facilitate trade cross border trade.

⑤ Governance infrastructure to ensure effective governance for locals & prevent illegal activities.

→ Infrastructure to effect transparent, accountable & corruption free governance.

Bg: Banking infra to disburse subsidies under DBT.

STATE of India

① Security aspect is lacking for India with many neighbours.

→ Only 27 out of 73 (960km) out of 73 (94600 km) of strategic roads have been constructed till now on the India-China border.

Remarks

Road
 Rail
 Air
 Fuel
 Security

→ Poor fencing in porous Nepal & Bangladesh border lead to illegal immigration & counterfeit trafficking.
 → Thus steps like modern fencing, metalled roads, CCTV surveillance etc is required.

② Social & Governance infrastructure requires much work.

→ To bring locals in confidence.
 → Border Area Development Programme being implemented to enhance life.

③ Economic infrastructure is riddled by many issues like slow clearance, lack of infrastructure for immigration, customs, quarantine etc.

→ Land Ports Authority of India is in charge of providing world class infrastructure for smooth cross border trade.

These steps in these directions will help India in building an efficient & deterrent Border infrastructure.

3

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's role is critical in ensuring internal security -

① Watchdog role to highlight lapses in internal security management by the government. Hence keeps the Govt at its toes.

Eg: In many Defence installations - poor security measures like weak fencing etc are brought to light by the media. Thus a future potential risk can be eliminated.

② Investigative journalism in certain areas can bring new information to light to help investigate cases of security risk.

③ Media can help in perception management by Govt. especially in conflict ridden areas like T.L.K, LWE states.
 → put forward govt. steps taken to improve lifestyles of people - information about schemes, rights etc.
 → emphasize the message that peace pays.
 → expose how villiant groups impede development to further their own agenda.

④ Deradicalise extremists by countering misinformation with facts & highlighting peaceful message of religious leaders.

⑤ Help in times of crisis like bomb blasts, disasters etc by dispersing useful information like helpline nos., wanted criminals photos etc.

~~NEGATIVE~~

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Remarks

NEGATIVE LIGHT

① Due to irresponsible journalism like live coverage of anti-terror operations :
 → This gives terrorists full information about troop movement ⇒ loss of civilian & military lives
 (Mumbai 26/11 attacks)
 → ~~Excluded~~ ^{Now banned} by directive under Cable TV Network rules.

② Sensationalising news sometimes leads to distorting facts & reality.
 → Threatens internal security due to spread of misinformation, lack of fact checking.

③ Paid news is another security challenge.

The solution is Responsible & vigilant journalism where media exerts self restraint to put security of nation before selling news. External oversight by autonomous bodies like Press Council of India can also help.

Code of Journalism
 Ethics of Journalism

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Remarks

8

8

2

2
