

# GS SCORE

BATCH - II  
TEST - 4

## 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></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature

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Date 03/09/2017

Signature Basil



- Q1. There has been a perceptible change in Indian policy vis-a-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)

Recently, India focuses on Diplomatic isolation and use of hard power against Pakistan. Diplomatic isolation includes isolating Pakistan in regional grouping and a multilateral forum like UN.

For example: a) SAARC Summit is recently could not be ~~not~~ materialize due to withdrawal of India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.

b) India has taken up the issue of Pakistan state sponsored terrorism with Western nations and UN. India also press for Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

Also, recently India follows Doval doctrine which focuses on more on replying militarily and putting hard stance against Pakistan. For eg. After Uri attack, surgical strikes were carried out by India.

### Benefits of this policy

- ① It will project India as a hard power.
- ② It will ~~not~~ expose Pakistan's ~~terror~~ sp and terrorism on global forum and pressure to adopt CCIT.

Remarks

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- ③ Isolating Pakistan in regional grouping like SAARC also shows India's support of India's neighbourhood towards India's policy towards Pakistan.
- ④ It may force Pakistan government to negotiate for peace and better coordination.
- ⑤ It also boost morale of Indian forces at border to act against any act of terror.

However, in long term this policy may not work. ~~The nations are~~ becoming interest driven. Countries like China and Russia has been coming closer to Pakistan. China's CPEC, Russia's recent defence deal with Pakistan etc. Shows more support to Pakistan vis-a-vis India. Also, isolating Pakistan is not beneficial for success of grouping like SAARC, which has till now been halted due to Pakistan.

It is important that problems are sorted out diplomatically through bilateral visits, confidence building measures, pressures from other neighbours for success of regional groupings and stability in region.

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 India-Bangladesh relations. Teesta river originates from Sikkim, flows through northern West Bengal & then enters Bangladesh.

India being upper riparian state has been accused by Bangladesh for obstructing the flow of river. Construction of dams and flooding issues.

Problems in implementation of agreement →

(a) Opposition by West Bengal Govt → W. Bengal for opposed sharing of water with Bangladesh on equal footing.

(b) There is no mediator/broker for carrying out successful treaty between India & Bangladesh as in case of World Bank being mediator to carryout Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan.

historical background of Bengal

41

Remarks

- add more words

2) Condition politics at Centre before 2014 was also responsible for failure to carryout agreement.

Unsuccessful implementation of agreement has projected India to be non-serious towards problems of water security in Bangladesh. It has also led to anti-India sentiment among Bangladeshi population. It may also impact trade relations between two nations. China being dominant nation can also influence Bangladesh like Nepal.

Solutions

(a) Commitment of central govt. to sort out the problem with grievances of state go W. Bengal. to expedite signing of agreement.

(b) Brokering with the help of World Bank can also be sought like Indus Water Treaty.

India being dominant nation should ~~not~~ take care of interest of neighbours. Neighbourhood first policy demands that Teesta Water agreement is made a success.

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 is important for India Economically, politically, security wise and strategically.

Reasons behind active engagement with West Asian countries -

- (a) West Asian nations account for more than 70% of energy imports of India.
- (b) Around 8 million expatriates from India live in the region.
- (c) They are important to counter terrorism and promote Pakistan.
- (d) Countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, are also important market for Indian goods.
- (e) China's one-belt one road initiative has expanded to include West Asia also. Hence in order to counter China's dominance it is important to engage with West Asia.

5/6

Remarks

West Asia has been divided into different groups based on Shia & Sunni which results into conflict. Iran - Saudi Arabia are against each other. Similarly Syria is supported by Iran, Russia, and opposed by C. Arabia, Iraq etc.

It is important that India maintains a neutral stand in these turmoil as it will help India to gain from both the groups. For ex: Chabahar port construction with help of Iran. Similarly recent memorandum of Understanding with UAE. Saudi Arabia shows India's neutral stand in the turmoil of W. Asia. It is important to protect the interest of India's diaspora in W. Asia & also to counter influence of China.

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)

Recently negotiations for disarmament were held under aegis of United Nations. Objectives of the negotiations were following -

- ① Convince nations around the globe for disarmament.
- ② Prevent arms race and proliferation of new nuclear weapons.

③ NPT has been not successful as it is discriminatory. NPT recognizes five countries (US, UK, China, Russia, France) as nuclear states whereas prevents others from adopting nuclear weapons. This has led to nations like India, Israel, Pakistan to opt out of NPT and they ~~have~~ are considered to be nuclear states.

Recent allegations of Iran producing nuclear weapons and stand of

Remarks

North Korea have led to increased talks of disarmament and prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Small Pacific Islands have also complained against nuclear weapons state. These have led to talk of disarmament under United Nations.

Disarmament from nuclear states can help in other states also to follow same. It will prevent nuclear arms race. There is also possibility of these nuclear weapons being captured by terrorist organisations from politically vulnerable nation like Pakistan which would be disastrous. Similarly, it will allow to put pressure on North Korea by all nations for showing responsible behaviour.

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. (125 Marks)

New financial institutions  
like NDB and AIIB have come into existence against Western dominated institutions like World Bank, IMF.

These Bretton Woods institutions, worked in very opaque environment, caty catering to whims and fancies of Western nations. The share pattern of these institutions were heavily skewed towards powerful developed nations.

Hence, it gave rise to  
① BRICS led National development bank (NDB)  
and China-led AIIB.

These developments have forced the Western dominated financial institutions to reform themselves. IMF has been reformed to include China's Renminbi as a recognized currency. Special Drawing Rights quotas have been revised with increased

*him rajiv*  
*super des*

*write with structural issues*

4

Remarks

Share of India, Japan.

World Bank has been providing loans & assistance not only for developmental infrastructure but also related to health & Education.

Japan led Asian Development Bank has also been mostly dominated by Western powers.

However it focuses on good governance related developmental projects in South & South-East Asian nations.

ED

Remarks

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)

Rivalries in middle East has largely been based on following factors:-

- (a) Shia-Sunni Conflict
- (b) Russia - US Conflict
- (c) Israel - Palestine Issue
- (d) Support to Terrorist organisations

Shia nations

Iran  
Iraq

Sunni nations

S. Arabia  
Iraq

This has led to emergence of groups like Iran, Syria, Russia, Lebanon on one side whereas Saudi Arabia, Iraq, US on the other side fighting against each other.

US has been major partner of Saudi Arabia and against Syrian Assad Regime. Hence Syria is supported by Russia. Similarly Israel-Palestine Conflict has led to development of factions.

9/10

Remarks

- write positive features of India's foreign policy  
is independent (PANCHSHEEL) Principle

Recently Qatar has been accused by Saudi Arabia & others for supporting Iran and Egypt and also for helping ISIS.

India's interest in the region is based on pragmatism. It is based on economic and strategic influence rather than on religion. India's energy concerns are fulfilled by both group. For ex: India imports crude oil from S. Arabia, Egypt, UAE and also <sup>and</sup> is largest importer of LNG from Qatar.

Similarly India is in strategic relationship with Iran to build Chabahar port to have access to Afganistan and central Asia to counter Pakistan & China. China's dominance of the region through its OBOR policy also necessitates India to be involved strategically and diplomatically with all the member states of the region. However, India has always stood against Human rights violations and should continue to be so.

Remarks

Q8 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)

UAE has become India's strategic partner which was also reflected during Indian Prime Minister's visit to UAE in 2016.

UAE is important to India not only for its energy but also for its strategic ~~reasons~~ reasons. UAE had become 3rd largest export destination for India in 2016-17 according to Economic Survey.

It is also important due to following reasons -

- (A) Large no. of Indian diaspora resides in USA which is a big source of remittances to India.
- (B) Every year lacs of visitors travel to AUAE as tourists. - Immense
- (C) Cooperation between two nations in Science & Technology in Security
- (D) Exchange of students between two

(4/5)

Remarks

- odd more work

nations would help in increasing people to  
people contact.

③ Culturally also both nations have been  
integrated.

Remarks



Q10. There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine what options India has as a counter strategy? (125 Marks)

China has been increasing its influence in Indian Ocean region. China has been building strings of pearls around India. It has its naval base in Hambantota (Sri Lanka). It is also building maritime silk route through South China sea and Indian Ocean to connect to European market.

China's strategy is based on following:

- (A) Prevent dominance of USA and India in Indian Ocean.
- (B) To safeguard the cargo ship routes through Indian Ocean. Around 90% of cargo ships to South & South-East Asia passes through Indian Ocean.
- (C) To protect the mineral rich Indian Ocean.

As a counter strategy, India

Remarks

has opted for following →

(a) Maritime exercise with USA and Japan — Malabar Exercise in Indian Ocean.

(b) Project Mausam → to revive ancient maritime trade route from Arab to South Asia.

(c) Asia Africa Growth Corridor with help of Japan & in pipeline.

(d) Infrastructure & maritime cooperation with ~~some~~ Island nations like Mauritius and Seychelles Islands in Indian Ocean.

ASGAW  
~~Star~~

→ India should expedite its programmes like Project Mausam in collaboration with participating nations and should work in close cooperation with Island nations in Indian Ocean.

Q1. The G-4 is formed for a singular mission; however, due to its very structure, the aim seems implausible. Critically analyze. (125 Marks)

G-4 nation <sup>Collectively</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>Comb</sup>  
include India, Germany, Japan & Brazil.

These nations are supporting each other in permanent membership for ~~is~~ in United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

All four nations have different economy and geo-strategic significance.

Germany is a developed nation which is part of G-7 grouping. Japan is also developed nation with its own reason. India & Brazil are developing countries with their own problems. India is world's 3rd largest economy.

In spite of their difference in their economy and political stability they want democratisation of national security Council. They want expansion of UNSC to include more nations and have wider

(5)

Remarks

representation. ~~to~~ Since the world is changing and world order is ~~shifting~~ it is important that accordingly UNSC also changes.

It is important that consensus is brought among G-4 nations ~~along~~ and coordination is brought with permanent 5 members of UNSC so that they don't veto to the resolution of expanding UNSC.

G-4 also represents only 4 nations. It still won't be able to provide representation to African continent. Even after inclusion of G-4, the representation will not be all inclusive rather dominance of European nations.

Coffee Club is against the expansion of UNSC and also advocating against inclusion of G-4 in UNSC.

- Remarks

Q. 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 has 7.11 million diaspora all over world and earns highest remittances (265 bn \$).

Most of workers are in Middle East nations. The problems of Indian expatriate workers are as follows -

- (a) No social security protection.
- (b) Not protected under domestic laws.
- (c) Their passports are being kept by employers and are forced to do certain kind of menial works.
- (d) Violation of fundamental rights for these nations specially Middle East countries.
- (e) Discrimination of Indian workers with local workers.
- (f) Racial hatred observed in US against Indian IT employees.

(12)

Remarks

- Life time -

Following measures should be taken by Indian Government for protection of Indian workers →

- ① Signing of Social Security Agreement (SSA) like recently SSA with Greece.
- ② Equal Treaty to be signed with host nations for equal treatment of workers.
- ③ Agreement which clearly mentions not confiscating Indian workers' passport.
- ④ Mechanism should be developed where workers feel free to quit their work at their own will.
- ⑤ Minimum wages to be applicable to Indian Indian workers abroad.

Indian workers abroad help in establishing cultural & people to people contact with nations. They also help in increasing our foreign exchange reserve and curb current account deficit. Hence they should be protected through bilateral & multi-lateral agreements with nations.

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)

failure of regional and multilateral organizations like NAFTA, WTO, TPP etc. have raised debate between regional institutions & sub-regional organizations.

give ahead

failure of Regional & Multilateral Organizations

softly of

(A) failure of Doha round of talks in WTO.  
Reluctance of developed nations like US in providing concessions to developing nations.

hardly of

(B) failure of WTO due to inactivity and obstruction by Pakistan.

(C) USA walking out of TPP agreement and Paris climate deal.

(D) Russia pulling itself out of International Criminal Court over Crimea issue.

(E) Russia expelled from G-8 nations.

(F) Brexit by UK from EU.

5/12

World economic order today is being driven by self-interest.

Remarks

and protectionism. Protecting its domestic industry, environmental concerns, and rather than internationalism. Globalisation is being replaced by protectionism.

Large ~~no~~ of groups have difficulty in consensus over issues hence becomes failure. RCEP negotiations are not becoming successful due to various demands and apprehensions by diff. nations like India over IPR issue.

Whereas subregional covacts like MERCOSUR in South America, NAFTA, Benelux (Belgium, netherlands & luxembourg), BBIN, & others are small groups which are successful.

However, multilateral ~~is~~ can't be said to be completely failure which is evident from success of APEC, European Union, and recent cooperation & willingness of nations to participate in One-road, one belt initiative led by CHINA.

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 multi-religious, multi-caste, multi-class, a highly diverse nation.

The conflict between aspirations, values, cultures among these diverse elements give rise to violence for example

(a) Communalism: It is based on rigid ~~and~~ values towards one particular religion. Hegemony of one religion over other give rise to communal violence.

(b) Naxalism: Conflict of farmers and tribals vs. industrialist and capitalist class led to use of arms by farmers against exploiters.

(c) Regionalism: Scarc of soil factor, lack of employment opportunities leads to conflict between two groups.

(d) for example → In Maharashtra, violence against women from Madras.

4½

Remarks

Not balanced on caste even other than conflict of it for violence - eg. Vot's bank policy.

Recent protests in Gorkha Durfelup and demand for separate Gorkhaland.

② Inequality :- Rising inequality is creating widening gaps between haves and have-nots. Recent demands of Reservations → Jat protests are manifestation of inequality, lack of income opportunities etc.

The following methods should be adopted for preventing inequality -

- ① Integrated approach to development → protecting right of tribal along with development through rehabilitation.
- ② Providing employment opportunities, better education, health facilities.
- ③ Strict law and order to be followed.
- ④ De-politization of issues like Commercialisation, regionalisation.
- ⑤ Equal distribution of wealth - proper implementation of schemes like PDS, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Forest Rights Act 2006, PMESA etc.

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)

Communal violence has been there in India since independence and every now and then we see instances of communalism. The reasons for same are as follows —

(a) Hegemony of one religion over other leads to conflict and hence ~~violence~~ violence.

(b) Politicization of communalism — Voting on basis of religion, appeasement etc. led lead to violence.

Eg: Muzaffarnagar Disturbance.  
epitaph.

(c) Lack of development : @ 90% India is per Sachchar Committee report, Muslims are very poorly represented in jobs, schools or in politics. This provide a sense of alienation.

(d) Wrong interpretation of Holy Books by Preachers to sacrifice their lives.

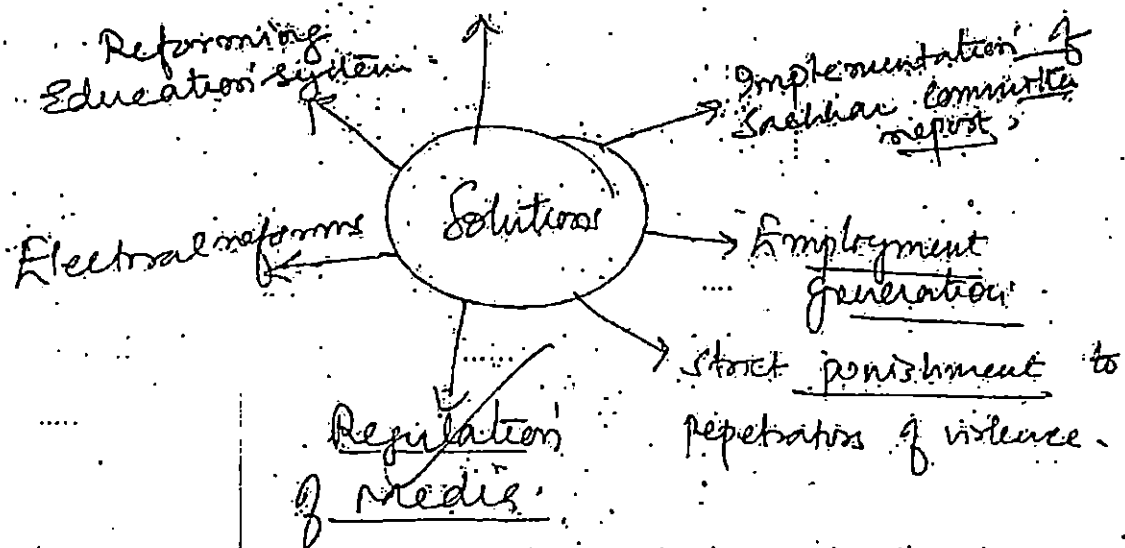
5

Remarks

② Lack of employment opportunities push the youths for these activities.

③ Role of ~~the~~ mainstream media as well as social media → reporting by media is also responsible for inciting communal violence. Telecast of Hate speeches by leaders incite youth.

Equitable development



Initiatives like Skill India, Nai Rozgar, Nai Manzil, USTAAD, etc ruling on curbing prevention of seeking votes in name of religion as unlawful are good steps in curbing 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? (12.5 Marks)

There are many intelligence gathering agencies like RAW, IB, Financial Intelligence Unit [FIU - Ind], National technical research org<sup>n</sup>.

All these intelligence agencies are involved in works related to their domains. For eg: RAW and IB are related with external and internal security. Financial Intelligence Unit is under ministry of finance for gathering information related to financial transactions.

There is lack of coordination among these intelligence bodies. There are not ~~the~~ sharing of information among these institutions is necessary to tackle the threats.

It also leads to overlapping of functions, duplication of efforts.

Hence it is important that there is clarity in mandates of these intelligence agencies and a mechanism is in

Add more info

4

Remarks

Role of NSA, NSA

place to coordinate and share the information among various institutes.

its  
elaborate  
point

① Formation of NATGRID which will share information to the designated agencies like RAW, IB is an important step towards coordination & effectiveness in tackling internal security challenges.

Remarks

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

India has ~~app~~ more than 14000 km land boundary and 7500 km maritime boundary.

Components of Border Infrastructure

- include →
- (a) Border forces
  - (b) Border fencing
  - (c) Integrated check posts
  - (d) Continuous patrolling
  - (e) Proper lighting and accessibility

India is bounded by its neighbours. <sup>like</sup> ~~that~~ Afganistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Sri Lanka, Maldives. ~~has~~ India is in conflict with most of these nations in relation to Border arrangements <sup>management</sup>

Border ~~forces~~ Problems

- (a) Border forces in India comprises of Shashstra Seema Bal (Nepal), Indo-Tibetan force (China), Assam Rifles (Myanmar),

4/2

Remarks

- add few facts - Refer link

Border Security Force (BSF) - Bangladesh. These forces are not well-equipped and they are also used for other services other than border protection.

(1) Integated checkpoint: There are inadequate no. of ICPs along borders in India.

(2) Border fencing is very poor. Border b/w India & Nepal is open which leads to smuggling. Also border b/w India - Bangladesh is porous where changes the boundary.

(3) Maritime Border: There is incapacity of Marine police force. Also there are lack of coordination b/w Marine police, Coast guard and Indian Navy.

(4) Maritime dispute with Sri Lanka and Pakistan (Creek Issue).

Government of India is enhancing construction of Integated checkpoints, Border outposts, increasing deployment of border forces. Initiatives like Paroakhi Swaksha, Jagrook Hindustan etc. are good steps.

Also, security should focus at border. should be deployed especially for border protection only.

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 is considered as the pillar of democracy. Its role is very important in ensuring vibrant democracy and strengthening of democracy.

Media's role in internal security

- (a) Providing unbiased information rather than conspiracy or religion biased information
- (b) Educating citizens about government schemes, so that people get to know about their rights and do not support nationalism or any form of Extremism
- (c) Emphasizing on the strength of diversity of nations and Common brotherhood among citizens.
- (d) Naming and shaming anti-social elements.
- (e) Reporting against any political party using hatred, caste, religion as cards for their political ends.

3 1/2

Remarks

However media has come in negative light recently due to following -

① ~~Report~~ Live reporting by TV channels about 26/11 Mumbai attacks which gave clues to terrorists regarding actions of Indian

wrote broad issue eg. sensational TRP issue

focus  
① Streaming during Pathankot ad base attack.

we have points as example

② Projecting Burhan Wani in Kashmir leading to violence in Kashmir.

③ Sensational media reports which are doctored for circulation on whatsapp, facebook etc.

Media should become voice for people's voice for downtrodden. It should do ethical reporting rather than sensationalisation of news. It should follow ethical guidelines. Media should be regulated by independent regulatory bodies. It should be free from influence of political parties and corporate bodies.

Remarks