



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VEER PRATAP SINGH

Rank - 92

**GS Mains
IR + Internal Security**



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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + INTERNAL SECURITY

*Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250*

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REMARKS

- 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)

Ans. India has recently taken a shift in its foreign policy towards Pakistan by raising issue of Balochistan, by taking route of surgical strikes across the LOC, and also by focussing on "SAARC minus Pakistan", so as to isolate Pakistan regionally and by exposing its terror links and providing sanctuary to terrorist & to isolate globally as well. Possible benefits of this policy can be -

- i) Pakistan may stop its proxy war against India through "Jihadi" terrorists.
- ii) International community will pressurise Pakistan for stopping its

Remarks

support to terrorist organisations like Lashkar-e-Taiba, & Jaish-e-Mohammad, this is clear from strong worded warning of US & BRICS declaration, 2017.

- iii) Pakistan will not dare to internationalise issue of Kashmir as it would know that there are very few who would listen to him.
- iv) It will help in tackling terrorism and radicalisation.
- v) Kashmir valley would live in peace & tranquility in absence of provocation by Pakistan.

However, these may not last long as ultimately it's the coordination, collaboration and friendly relations hold the key to lasting peace in the region. India should press Pakistan to engage it economically, culturally, and through its soft power. As international community aims at international maximization, so they may not isolate Pakistan due to their vested interests like China & Saudi Arabia etc. So focus should

Remarks be on reconciliation and peaceful coexistence

- 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)

Ans.

India and Bangladesh have a formal water-sharing treaty. This has resolved the many other water disputes like on Brahmaputra, Hooghly river etc. But Teesta river issue has been the bone of contention between the nations.

There are some hindrances which has thwarted the fruitful sharing of Teesta's water between India & B'desh. Some of the obstacles are given below-

i) Political issue - this has become a sensitive political issue in West Bengal. And chief minister of the state is not willing to take any decision which may have any adverse political cost.

Remarks

i) It is sensitive issue because livelihood of many communities are directly or indirectly dependent on it like farming community & fishing community in the river basin.

ii) It has been a sore point in bilateral relationships. It may imply that India is not willing to give adequate share of water to downstream countries. Bangladesh considers this the violation of rights of downstream countries. This causes the anger in countries. This causes the anger in Bangladesh people against India. Also, if India is not willing to share water, other countries like China may also take a cue from this and it can stop the unhindered flow of Brahmaputra to downstream India. It has wider repercussions.

Possible solutions could be to persuade Chief Minister of West Bengal and take all people in confidence and that centre can take final call on water-sharing issue. This needs political courage and will. Also, there can be a treaty like India-US Remarks Treaty, proposed by some international body which can impartially and unbiasedly solve the dispute.

- 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)

Ans

SASEC is the regional organisation which aims at economically integrating the South Asia and improving connectivity issues in the region. Recently, Myanmar has acceded to this, so enlarging its sphere to South East Asia as well.

This holds enormous potential to transform the South Asia & thereby Asia, along with other regional forums like BIMSTEC, ASEAN, SAARC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation etc.

Its potential is -

i) as it does not include Pakistan, so it would be easy for India to do business with SASEC countries.

ii) though, there is inequality among countries but all cooperate and

Remarks

coordinate their efforts to improve the living conditions in the region.

iv) India approach is based on Gujarat doctrine of non-reciprocity towards small countries of SAARC like Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives etc.

v) It has huge natural, human resource potential which can derive its prosperous future.

vi. India can benefit from it in following ways -

vii. India can develop its North-Eastern regions due to increased connectivity in the region.

viii. Also, India can have its supremacy in the South Asia which is challenged by China in recent years.

ix. This will locate the entire region on economic map so increasing flow of goods & services - this will lead to employment generation and increase in standard of living.

x. As, SAARC has been non-functional for last 2-3 years due to obstructive attitude of Pakistan so India can reorient

Remarks It focus towards South Asia simply by isolating Pakistan through SAARC

- 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)

Ans- India is strategic partner of many west Asian countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel etc. This strategic partnership extends to economy, defence, counter-terrorism etc.

India has myriad of reasons to engage with West Asia, through its 'Act West Asia' policy, like -

- i) India has huge diaspora of 11 million people here.
- ii) India receives around \$40 billion in remittances from the region.
- iii) India fulfills its energy needs from mainly this region as we import around 65% of oil + gas needs from middle East.
- iv) it is helpful in tackling terrorism and countering radicalisation of youth.

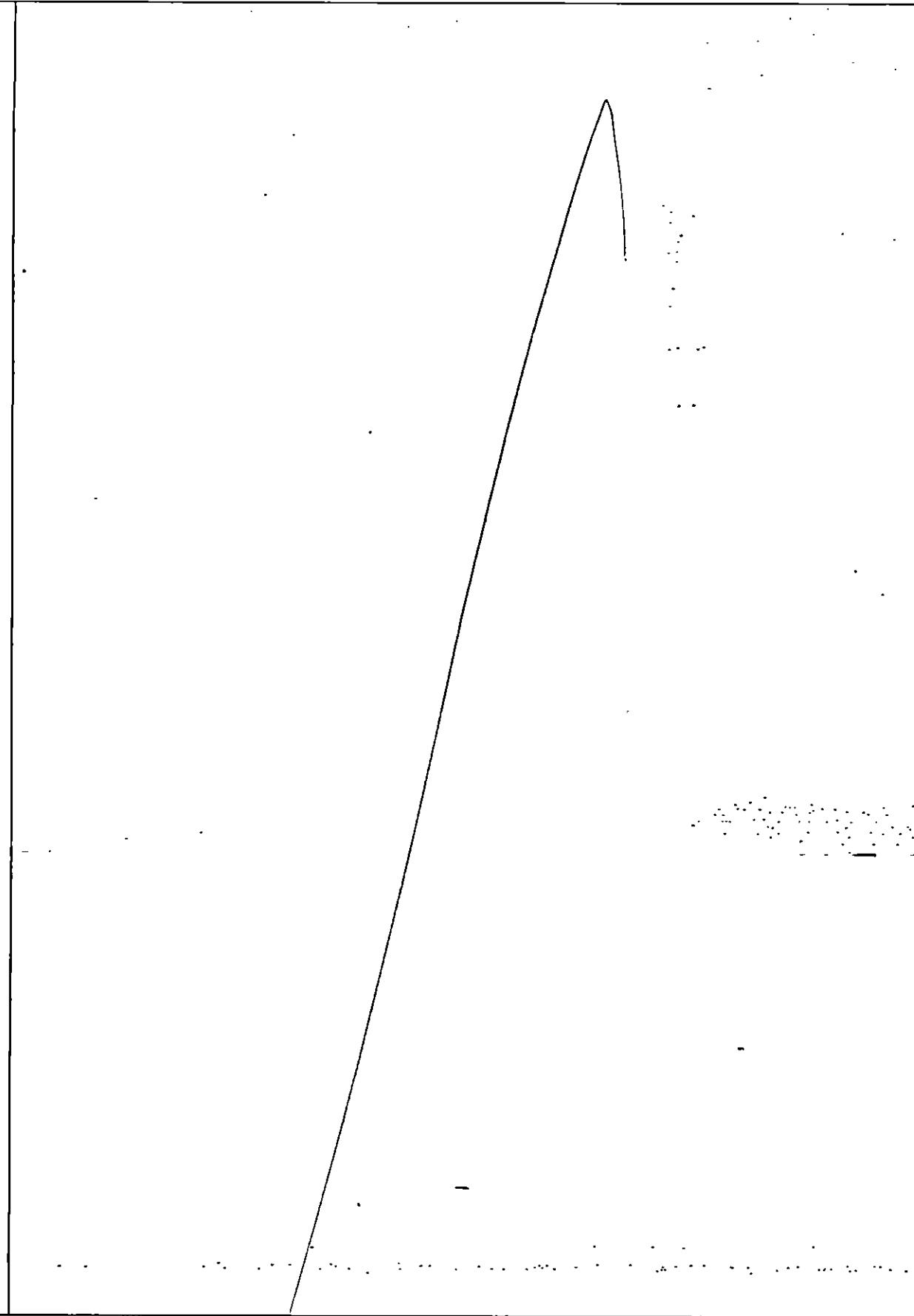
Remarks

- y. India's presence in the region counters Chinese influence in the Arabian sea & Middle East.
- y. Indian trade with West Asia is around \$100 billion. India also receives huge FDI from the region.
- ii) region is also gateway to Central Asia. That's why India is developing Chabahar port in Iran, to get access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
- India also tries to provide security and stability to the volatile region. But India's strategy is focussed on neutrality and common friendliness with all countries of the region like, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Israel.
- So, there are many reasons which necessitate Indian Strategic engagement with the Middle East which has been in the middle & turmoil in past some years. India needs to walk the path cautiously as it maintains and balances its interests after all regional powers.

- 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)

Ans

Remarks



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)

Ans Developing and Emerging nations like India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Nigeria, Indonesia etc. push for democratization of the multilateral institutions which are dominated by a western developed world. Institutions like World Bank, IMF, WTO etc. are dominated by European nations & USA. So this is giving rise to new institutions like BRICS bank (NDB) and China-led AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank).

New financial institutions are simply the response to the unwillingness of older institutions to reform them. Developing countries say that they are not adequately represented and their interests always take back seat.

Remarks

in these institutions so they must reform and reflect the changing global order and multipolar world with multilateralism at its core.

However, there have been some reforms in IMF like increasing quotas of many developing countries. Now in top ten countries of IMF, 6 are developing. Yuan (Renminbi) has been included in the IMF Hard currency basket. World Bank is also mulling over reforms and giving space to these countries.

But, these reforms are not adequate and due to their insignificance, China & India, in particular & BRICS in general, taking lead to bring reforms in these institutions. Also, they are trying to establish their own institutions which are developing countries oriented and aimed at development of emerging economies. New institutions like NDB, AIIB are more responsive to needs of these remarks countries.

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

Ans Middle-East has some arch-rival regional powers like Saudi Arabia & Iran, Arab nations and Israel etc. Rivalry in the region is on two accounts specially first Shie-Sunni conflict and Arab-Jews rivalry.

India has very high stake in the region as it derives its around 65% energy needs, \$ 40 billion remittances, huge FDI, etc. from the region. Also, it has around 11 million people of Indian diaspora whose safety and security is of paramount importance for India.

India holds friendly relations with all major powers of the region like Saudi Kingdom, Qatar,

Remarks

Iran, UAE & Oman, and also Israel. India supports the Israel and also promotes the cause of Palestinian people. India plays a role of stabilizer in the region and sometimes diffuses the tension between the countries.

Many other countries like U.S., Russia, UK, etc. are biased and one-sided. They end up in bitter relationships with ~~one~~ one or the other country in the region like US has antagonistic feelings for Iran, Russia for Saudi Arabia, and this has been the cause of major conflict in the region.

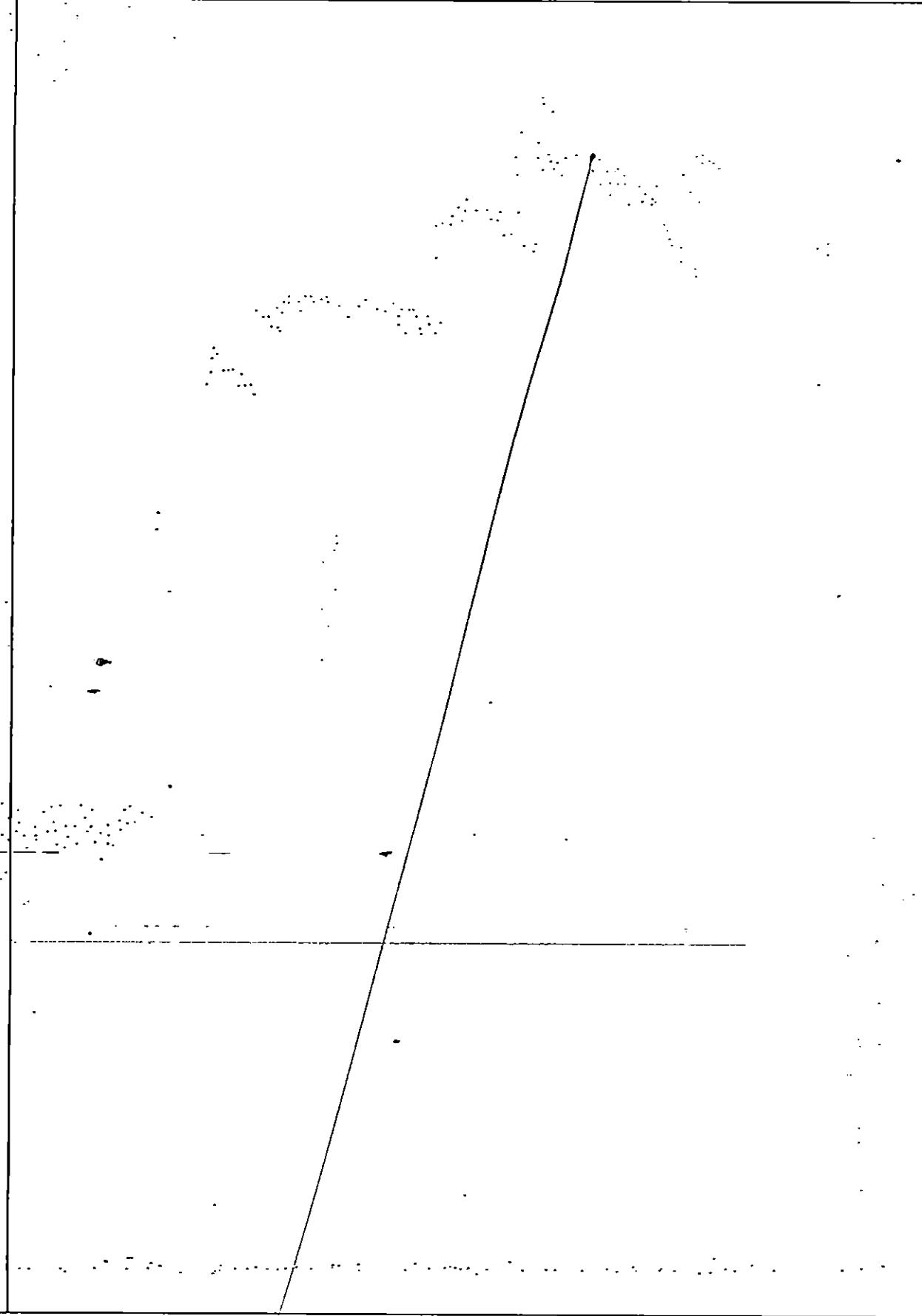
But, India has balanced this relationship owing to its foreign policy based on NAM (Non-aligned movement) and Panchashul. Non-interference of India and neutral relations with all have ensured friendly relations with these powers.

• Remarks of India

- 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)

Ans

Remarks



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)

Ans: India and UAE have elevated their relationship status to that of Strategic Partners. Both share bonhomie and warm relations since many decades. This relationship is based on mutual respect and trust for each other.

Areas of cooperation between India and UAE are very comprehensive.

- i) in the field of energy security. India imports a large share of its oil and gas from UAE.
- ii). A large diaspora live in UAE so safety of Indian people is another area of cooperation.
- iii) bilateral trade and commerce gives boost to economies of two countries.
- iv) in the field of science and tech, space, and information

Remarks

technology, pharmaceutical, construction business etc.

- i) in defence, both countries conduct Desert-Eagle exercise, and they have strategic defence partnership
- ii) their interests converge in areas of counter radicalisation, fighting with fundamentalism, and tackling terrorism in the region.

Although, these relations are wide-ranging but there has been some obstacles to this flourishing relationship like UAE has close ties with Pakistan, India's closeness with Iran and Israel etc. These issues to some extent, prevent both nations from forging all-comprehensive and natural ties. This inhibits the development of relations to the greatest extent possible. But, overall, India's contacts with UAE have been above par and optimally high given the geopolitics of the region.

Remarks

regions

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)

Ans There have been apprehensions in India about strategic encirclement of India by China through its 'String of Pearls'. China is building ports and naval bases in Indian ocean which are aimed at containing India.

China is building ports in Myanmar, Chittagong (Bangladesh), Hambantota (Sri Lanka), Marco Atoll (Maldives), Gwadar (Pakistan) and it is developing its first Naval base in Djibouti in Indian ocean.

This 'String of Pearls' have encircled India. Also, Chinese increasing their presence in Indian ocean through Maritime Silk Route, which they are trying to develop.

India is very apprehensive and treading cautiously to counter

Remarks

these attempts of China to contain India. India is considered foremost power in Indian Ocean and it cannot afford Chinese increasing influence in the region. This will jeopardise India's interests in Indian Ocean.

India has following options -

- i). taking all countries in confidence so as to ensure that their ports are not used for military purposes and solely used for commercial interests.
- ii). Increasing India's presence through deep engagement which is possible by holding friendly ties with Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).
- iii). building bases in ocean like in Maldives and Mauritius. Mauritius has given land to build Naval base for Indian Navy.
- iv). India is building Chabahar which will counter Chinese presence in Gujarat and Persian Sea.

India needs to go all-out to secure its maritime borders and supremacy in Indian Ocean which Remarks can be done by increasing its

influence & presence in the ocean. States are very high for India and time is very less so, here is urgency to counter China in Indian Ocean.

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)

Ans. G-4 includes India, Brazil, Japan and Germany. This grouping was formed to reform UNSC and get entry in the Security Council. This was its singular mission. It is pursuing its agenda by taking up issue in General Assembly (UN) and elsewhere. They are also convincing and persuading other nations like African countries, Latin American countries, and other third world countries to support the cause of UN reforms.

As of now, UN is still dominated by western developed world. African continent of 54 countries don't have any representation in the UN security council. This does not reflect changing

Remarks

global order and multipolar world.

Their mission is quite plausible as G-4 countries have genuine demands of democratisation of the UN. These countries are large democracies, they have large & emerging economies, all are based on principles of peace and stability, assist in humanitarian crises and peacekeeping missions.

So, UNSC reforms are long due so they must be carried out to continue the relevance of UN itself. For now, at least Razali Reform Plan should be

Razali Reform Plan should be considered which says 5 new non-permanent members without veto and 4 more new Non-Permanent members should be induced in UNSC, thereby taking its strength to 24. This has been acknowledged by 71st UNGA session and this should be carried out without much delay.

- 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 of Indian expatriate workers. (12.5 Marks)

Ans India receives largest amount, \$ 70 billion, in remittances. Indian diaspora is very huge, it has around 20 million people including NRIs, PIOs, OCI's.

India's diaspora in Africa, especially in Eastern Africa is engaged in Red collar and Blue collar occupations which render them vulnerable so their safety should be ensured. Also, in Middle East, Indians are engaged in Blue collar jobs like construction, dairy wagon in industries etc. These regions are strife-torn and wars ravaged so this pose challenges of evacuation of people and their rehabilitation.

Remarks

Indian people in USA, Australia, Canada, & Europe are well-off and they are engaged in white-collar jobs. So their well-being is relatively of less concern for India.

India should take appropriate measures to provide adequate and timely support to Indian expatriate workers. These measures can be - streamlining Visa norms and cutting red-tapism of Indian Consular offices.

- i) Streamlining Visa norms and cutting red-tapism of Indian Consular offices.
- ii) Signing pacts with other countries to ensure safety and security of Indians there.
- iii) In case of conflict or war, they should be evacuated and rehabilitated by India. There is a need of evacuation policy.
- iv) India should ensure that their citizens overseas are not exploited by their employers.
- v) Some more schemes to integrate diaspora with India on the lines of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Know India Prog.

Remarks Tracing the roots, and VASRA schemes

- 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)

Ans Multilateral organisations like UN, WB, IMF, WTO and some regional like OECD, ADB etc. have been occupied majorly by western developed countries especially by USA and its allies.

These organisations do not give space to developing countries to voice their concerns. They, therefore, feel neglected in these global institutions. Also, developed countries think that large emerging economies countries like India, China & Brazil create roadblocks in reaching to final agreements like in Trade facilitation Agreement (TFA), other issues in WTO etc. So, they all are turning towards sub-regional and trans-regional pacts to

Remarks

circumvent these obstacles.

Sub-regional and extra-regional organisations like BRICS, SAARC, SASEC, ASEAN, BIMTA, TPP, TTIP, RCBP etc. are being discussed and gaining importance in recent times. As in these organisations, decision-making is fast; they are responsive to needs of member states, they help in trade creation and economic growth etc. so these institutions are taking place of global organisations increasingly.

However, global fora are necessary for global issues like globalisation, terrorism, climate change and global warming, peace & stability of world, nuclear-proliferation, humanitarian crises etc. So despite the benefits of regional & sub-regional fora, they cannot take place of global fora. In WTO summit this year, this was reiterated that.

Remarks: regional and sub-regional institutions

are only to supplement & not supplant these international organisations.

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)

Ano India is the hotspot of diversity. we are very diverse nation. this diversity can be seen in different languages, religions, races, cultures, ethnicities and different music, clothing & dance forms. Differosity is the essence of being India.

As there is diversity, so there would automatically conflicts and confrontations. These naturally arise from differing interests of the different groups. For eg - different races in India demand their different rights, tribes like Naga, Bodo, Meit, Santhal etc. demand their special autonomy and regions. Different religions have their peculiar interests like Hindus consider cow: their holy

Remarks

Animal, others like Christians and Muslims etc. associate it with their food choice and livelihood issues.

However, these conflicts are not very significant bearing some instances like communal riots at one or two places such as Kendhal (Odisha) & Muzaffarnagar (U.P) etc. India is largely very peaceful and calm nation which is based on pluralism and tolerance, and respect for each others' culture. Our model of multiculturalism is very different than others.

we do not witness regular violence like in other much less diverse nations such as Middle East, Central Africa, to some extent American & European communities.

It is amazing that despite diversity in each and every aspect of Indian life, we are one nation. In existing life, we are one nation. In existing Remarks Peacefully: "Unity in diversity" is our hallmark.

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)

Ans Since the Partition of India, we have been witnessing one or other instances of communal violence, worst being at the time of Partition itself. Recent communal clashes in Muzaffarnagar, Tilaknagar (Delhi), Kandhamal, Kerala, and West Bengal, Assam etc., have caused damage to unity and integrity of the nation.

Communal violence ^{is} has been seen as one of the major concerns for the internal security of the nation. Reasons for communal violence are following -

Co-existence of diverse and religions. Some tenets of religion are apparently contradictory which give rise to animosities between them.

Remarks

- i) communal attitude of majority which wants to suppress minority communities.
- ii) ideological clashes among organisations like RSS, Muslim orgs & others.
- iii) vested interests of some people & groups whose short-term political gains are causing turmoil in society.
- y major reason for this is values crisis in the country. India has forgot, it seems, its values of assimilation, accommodation, plurality, honesty, and tolerance. we are now not guided by our much-cherished principle of 'live & let live'.
- this has to stop without any delay to save the country from a potential civil strife which can cause problems for its territorial integrity & unity & development.
- some of the following steps can be taken
- i) banning all extremist religious orgs
 - ii) banning religious political speeches
 - iii) Promoting values of cooperation & tolerance

y Remarks giving adequate protection to minorities
 they should not feel that state is biased and not taking care of their interests

y 'seva Dharmo Samshava' principle will have to be taken to doorssteps of all.

- 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)

Ans India has many intelligence agencies like IB, state agencies, various police forces like Central & State, STFs etc. This labyrinth creates confusion in decision-making regarding internal security of the nation. This is the major lacuna in policy making which needs to be rectified.

There is lack of cooperation and coordination among central and state agencies, and sometimes in various state agencies itself. This lack of unity of command creates problems in maintaining uniform standard operating procedures, failure of which causes failure of policies, strategies and operations to contain internal security challenges like Naxalism (LWE), Insurgency in

Remarks

Noor East, turmoil in Kashmir etc.

Government has taken some following steps to redress this problem -

- i) focussing on cooperation and coordination among different agencies engaged in maintaining peace & stability.
- ii) Govt. is working to provide clear mandate to agencies which can obviate confusions.
- iii) National Security Doctrine is on anvil. This will help in adequate and consistent responses to security threats.

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)

Ans

Remarks

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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)

A&- North-East of India is less-developed owing to its lack of connectivity with rest of India. Now, govt. is planning to connect it through Pancha-tatva (five-elements) like Highways, Railways, waterways, airways and i-ways.

Connecting NE with rest of India is necessary for well-being of N-E and economic integration of the nation. Under N-S - E-W corridor, East and west are being connected from Silchar to Paschim (Gufrat).- India is also trying to provide connectivity through I-M-T (India, Myanmar, Thailand) Trilateral Highway, Kaladan multi-modal transit corridor, through Bangladesh and by BBIN Transit corridor. All the above efforts are

Remarks

aimed at providing connectivity to NE region which will ensure economic development of resource rich regions and mobility of people, thereby improving standards of living of people there.

Some challenges like large inflow of cheap goods from ASEAN, Bangladesh, & inflow of illegal migrants to NE, revival of insurgents who are hiding in Myanmar, connecting tribal culture of NE to rest of India & other neighbouring regions may endanger their unique & diverse cultures & jeopardise the interests of some vulnerable tribes.

But, gains much outweigh the problems. Also, these challenges can be tackled by proper planning and rolling out special policies for protection of interest of tribals & fast implementation of Forest Rights Act, PESA, in its spirit. Connecting NE with

Remarks the mainland India and its neighbours is the need of the hour to exploit natural & human resources of the bi. regions for its own growth and development.

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

Ans:

India's borders are very rough and inhospitable for our security forces to guard. Borders of LOC, LAC, AGBZ, are at high altitude and western borders are very hot, Sir Creek at Gujarat border poses a peculiar challenge as it is marshy wasteland, borders along myanmar, Bangladesh are porous. Borders with Nepal and Bhutan are open. Borders with China are not clearly delineated and disputed borders like Aksai chin & Taizeng regions create all sorts of problems. Maritime borders with Sri Lanka also have some problems concerning fishing communities of Palk Bay.

Despite such challenging borders, border infrastructure of India is below par, as our borders are not adequately fenced, not clearly

Remarks

delineated and forces are also not adequate.

Components of border infra. are physical which pertains to fencing sealing off borders, human resource which pertains to security & border forces, and border roads which in case of conflict provide fast and reliable logistics to forces.

However, govt. set up a committee under Madhukar Gupta to recommend measures to strengthen border infra. Govt. is planning to guard border, especially western border, with integrated comprehensive border management system which is tech-driven & based on CCTVs, lasers, radars, sensors etc. Govt. is building border roads under Bharatmala Parivar, fencing its eastern border to check smuggling of drugs, arms, cattle etc. Joint-working group has been constituted with Sri Lanka to resolve issues of its southern maritime border. Govt. needs to pursue efforts to delineate its borders with

Remarks - Pakistan & China clearly.

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

Ans. After Pathankot attack, some news channels came under fire for allegedly reporting irresponsibly. Government alleged that media was not careful enough to report the terrorist attacks and was showing the access routes and security installations of the Air base.

Media's role is very important in national life, in its every aspect; also in internal security matters there have been some media houses which support the Naxal movement & thereby sympathizing with left wing extremism which poses challenge to integrity and unity of the nation. There were reports that local media of Jammu was inciting violence in the valley.

All these are very disturbing trends and media should report

Remarks

only that which is in national interest. It should remain ~~more~~ neutral and impartial. It is true that exposing human rights violations is the duty of media, but it is also their supreme duty to uphold the constitutional integrity, unity and fraternity in the nation.

Media should report cautiously, sensitively and should not be based on sensationalism. In fact, recently there has been reports of 'yellow journalism' based on fake news & post-truth. All this can cause serious damage to the ethics & unity and brotherhood of the nation.

During times of communal violence, media should not ferment violence or conflict by airing fake news and incendiary speeches of leaders. It should report carefully so as to prevent any threat to social, economic, political interests of the country.

Remarks Security interests of the country

Media ethics based on neutrality, honesty, impartiality, sensitivity and national interest, should be the guiding principle of journalism.