

71.5

INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

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/part 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 in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Digvijay Bodeke

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 7/11/2015

Signature D. Bodeke

Remarks

Roll No. _____

205

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2015

Q1. Disaster prevention and preparedness should be considered as an integral aspect of development policy and planning at local, state, and national level. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

India being a geographically diverse country is exposed to several kinds of disasters (y: tsunamis, earthquakes, floods etc).

Hence it becomes necessary to formulate a proper disaster management policy at local, state & national level because:

- Disasters have the potential to push masses into poverty. eg: droughts in Maharashtra region.

- Disasters both natural & man-made disrupt economy of a nation. eg: floods in Mumbai disrupted India's financial capital for a week causing losses to businesses.

- Disaster management becomes important part of development planning because disasters have the potential to undo the benefits of developmental planning. eg: Recent cyclones at Visakhapatnam exposed coastal infrastructure.

- The 3 level planning underlines the aspect of development planning

Long term disaster mitigation plans

because appropriate functions should be executed at appropriate levels to ensure quality outcomes. eg: National policy formulation at central level, state level disaster planning such as cyclones in Andhra Pradesh at state level, emergency response planning at local level to ensure quick response.

- Prevention is important since it converges with development programmes. eg: Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

Preparedness is important part of development programme since it ~~mitigates~~ ^{mitigates} against a much adverse impacts.

Hence proper policy coordination at 3 levels coupled with convergence approach with development agenda is necessary for effective disaster management.

Refer /d/18

305

Q2. 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)

Although India is multi-ethnic & multi-religious, it has withstood tests to its secularism e.g. 1965-1971 war with Pakistan, Punjab terrorism in 1980s. However it has also seen violence in the form of communal riots: Post-Babri Masjid demolition. These instances point out that the violence was due to conflict of interest between two religious communities.

However not all violence can be attributed to conflict of interest because:

- They are a result of politicisation & polarisation by groups seeking electoral advantage, where there are vested interests but no conflict of interests.

- Also violence is a result of instantaneous factors e.g. Sikh riots post assassination of Indira Gandhi. These emotive aspects of people too contribute to violence.

- Violence in Naxal affected areas is more because of people who ~~are~~ who ~~opposite~~ don't believe in democracy rather than conflict of interest.

⊙ Lack of

Uniform
civil
code

⊙ Failure
in
destroying
caste
identities

⊙ Religious
polarisation
by state

However following cases demonstrate ~~that~~ link between violence in India to conflict of interest:

- The violence in several north-eastern states is a result of conflict of interest between local tribes & between so called migrant outsiders. eg Bodo-Muslim riots in 2012 in Assam.
- Violence in Jammu & Kashmir is a result of conflict of interest between Hurriyat (separatists) & Indian state which wants development in the state & secure its strategic interest.

_____ Hence it can be seen that although India is multi diverse nation, violence is not always related to conflict of interest. Recent factors like rumours through social media are also causing violence. But the role of conflict of interest is undeniable.

305

Q3. Good governance and responsive administration have to be seen as non-negotiable feature of a dynamic process of effective interface with the communities at risk from the devastating impact of disasters.
Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Good governance & responsive administration are essential features of an effective disaster management policy because:

- It enables the administration to help out to people at risk by promoting two-way dialogue. eg: a flood may be averted if locals report the ~~are~~ cracks in a dam &c.

- This interface helps in effectively minimising the casualties during disasters. eg: administration can communicate easily about protocols to be followed in the aftermath of disasters.

- Regular dialogue also builds trust which is necessary for managing disasters.

- Such interface to ^{good} governance can help the administration plan effectively for the disaster because the local factors can be accounted in broad policymaking. This enables clear cut guidelines formulation & reduces ambiguity as a result the response of administration is quick & effective.

- Good governance also helps in scientific planning & monitoring.
e-governance can help map disaster prone areas & can help in rescuing people.
- The process of interfacial is dynamic because the changing nature of disasters. eg Rajasthan traditionally faced with droughts has suffered from floods due to impact of climate change. Hence good governance needs to account in for this factor too.

Refer
links

Thus participative administration is necessary for effective disaster management at various levels (national, state & local.) Recent governments focus on digital infrastructure coupled with empowering local bodies goes a long way in ensuring good disaster management.

9

Q4. 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 in India
(post partition, post Babri Masjid
demolition etc) has following reasons:

• Polarisation of society:

This is done sometimes by
political class for electoral benefits,
eg: Murzapur riots.

• Rumours through social media:

Social media monitoring has
become difficult because of
vast expense & bulkiness of content &
anonymity it offers. Hence it is used
to spread rumours that flare up
communal tensions.

• It has become a major
concern for internal security of
India because:

• Such violence mainly between
two religious groups is exploited by
Pakistan & terrorist organisations
to disrupt peace in the nation.

eg: 1993 Mumbai blasts were preceded
by communal riots months before.

• It has raised fears of
organisation like Islamic state
establishing a base in India gives

good

the huge Muslim population in India.

- Apart from ~~the~~ above factors, communal violence is also caused by unresponsive administration unable to control violence.

Following measures can be taken to ~~check it~~.

- Regular monitoring of social media through improved technologies
- Strengthening capacities factors of local administration to contain local tensions.
- Ensuring strict punishment for communal political speeches.
- Developing platforms for interaction of ^{various} religious societies
- Ensuring active local police patrolling in sensitive areas.
- Thus political will, technological progress & social mobilisation is needed to check communal violence.

Reason
Link

3

Q5. What is coastal security scheme? Enumerate the measures undertaken by the government under this scheme. (12.5 Marks)

Coastal security scheme has been inaugurated to ~~protect~~ protect India's coastal infrastructure & ensure security of ~~the~~ Indian waters which indirectly have a bearing on India's internal security.

This scheme has involved following measures undertaken by the government:

- More expenditure on coastal security infrastructure. & port development
- providing unique identity cards with biometric readings to coastal fishermen to ensure easy identification of Indian nationals.
- The Navy has been given identification devices to check such cards which self destructs data if used by inappropriate users ~~the~~
- Fishermen boats have been given unique identification to ensure foreign boats don't ply in Indian waters. This is important because 2011 attackers came through a boat on Mumbai coast.

Facts
of
the
Scheme?

• The mapping of coastal areas through satellite has been done to get a real time picture of Indian coasts.

• This is monitored by ^{local national} headquarters which are connected to each other.

• National Command Control Centre Infrastructure (NCCCI) has been setup for above purpose.

Thus the government plans revamping & modernising India's coastal security scenario.

Refer
link

7-5

Q6. 'Disaster Management' as a subject is not mentioned in any of the three lists. A subject not specifically mentioned in any of these lists comes under the Residuary Powers of the Union under entry 97 of the Union List. This renders effective disaster management very difficult in the country. Critically analyse the need for the changes in the constitutional provisions for Disaster Management. (12.5 Marks)

Although disaster management policy guidelines should be prescribed by central government for maintaining broad uniformity throughout the nation, the actual policy formulation should be done at state level & hence the subject should be transferred in state list because:

- India's vast geographical diversity means various states are affected by various disasters. eg: Droughts in Maharashtra, Cyclones in Tamil Nadu & earthquakes in Uttarakhand.

- Even within a state the disasters are varying different at different places. eg: Maharashtra, Marathwada faces drought whereas coastal cities like Mumbai are prone to floods.

- Transferring it in state list can thus help formulate region specific & disaster management strategies.

At central level, ~~its~~ one size fits all approach, indirectly hinders during actual disaster rescue exercises since local factors are not taken into consideration.

- Moreover, transferring it to state list can help in fixing accountability more effectively where today states simply blame external factors for poor management.

But before transferring it to state list we must ensure capacities of state & local governance are increased because that only will ensure desired result of transfer. Moreover transfer of power without funds would be redundant. The state Disaster Management funds should be strengthened through cesses etc. Moreover

states should ensure delegation of ^{appropriate} powers at district & Panchayat levels to ensure desirable outcomes.

Refer
Hemk

305

Q7. Lack of coordination among the various agencies involved in intelligence and enforcement is described as a major impediment in maintaining internal security. What measures have been undertaken by the government in recent times to overcome this problem? (12.5 Marks)

Lack of co-ordination between intelligence & enforcement agencies is a major impediment in maintaining internal security because

- policy & expectations do not match ground situation.
- It gives perpetrators advantage over security agencies. eg: Naxalites have local intelligence about movement of CRPF troops.
- It leads to fragmented attack on the problem. eg: Andhra Pradesh's crackdown on Maoists led to them fleeing to relatively safer havens of Chhatisgarh.

The government has taken some initiatives to overcome this problem.

- Post 2011 Mumbai attack it has set up coordination centres at national & state levels.
- Government has encouraged use of technology eg: satellite phones.
- Government has boosted communication infrastructure in affected

Various intelligence agencies & their roles

areas-eg: Recent commissioning of mobile towers in Naxal affected areas.

- Government has made institutional reforms both at national & central level with administrative staff ensuring co-ordination between intelligence & enforcement agencies.

- However we need to still ensure better co-ordination between inter state agencies to comprehensively solve the problems. Institutional arrangement in this regard are necessary. Moreover, ^{inter-}intelligence agency co-ordination is also important because this lack of co-ordination sometimes ~~is~~ renders vital operations as failures.

4

Q8. Give reasons why the Andhra-Odisha-North Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand-Bihar area has a large Naxal presence and influence? What measures are underway to tackle the problem at the Central and state levels in these areas. (12.5 Marks)

Naxalism originated in Naxalbari village in West Bengal has spread across the Red corridor involving multiple states, especially the eastern part of the country because:

• Poor governance:

States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha suffer from governance deficit. Hence people easily get disenchanted with government & support Naxal cause.

• Exploitation of tribals:

The above states are mineral rich states & there exists a great asymmetry of power between mining companies & locals resulting in forced displacement, generating anti-state feelings.

• Failure of land reforms:

Since land was a state subject, the failure to effectively implement land reforms in these states propagated Naxalism here.

• Geographical factors:

The above states have

a large area under forests, helping Naxalites organise themselves & fight state machinery using guerrilla warfare.

• Failure of development process:

Despite being resource rich, development hasn't penetrated in these states. As a result, poverty makes people go against the state.

Following measures have been taken:

• Development-cum-security strategy

to ensure locals get employment & don't join Naxalites & hardcore violence creators get punished.

• Surrender & rehabilitation policy:

so that disenchanted Naxalites have an opportunity to return to normal ways of life.

• Upgradation of security infrastructure

so that casualties of state agencies are minimised.

• Awareness about democratic ways & its advantages over the life in forests with Naxalites.

Other
measures

Refer
links

305

Q9. Understanding the gender implications and facets of natural disasters and climate change is critical to effective disaster risk management practices that enable communities and countries to be disaster resilient. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

As disasters of climate change impact different regions differently, they also impact different genders differently in social terms as can be seen by:

- Women in India generally do not work. Hence loss of husbands on whom they depend during disasters renders them vulnerable.

- Women have low education levels due to various social factors like patriarchal mindset etc. Hence their rehabilitation is difficult than that of men.

- Women who are generally treated as inferior to men get discriminated against during rehabilitation of scarce food resources as after disasters are cornered mainly by men who use the excuse of needing food for working, depriving women in post disaster period.

- Women who are mostly home centred suffer most during earthquakes.

Hence it becomes important to understand the gender implications of disaster to formulate suitable disaster management policy & effective practices.

These facets can be ameliorated by the following measures:

- Ensuring women's needs for food ~~is~~ during post disaster period by erecting food free camps providing ~~cheap~~ low cost food.
- Skilling & training of women for various vocations so that they find some kind of employment ~~is~~, ensuring effective rehabilitation.

This doesn't mean the needs of men can be neglected. Their specific problems ~~do~~ should be addressed effectively so as to ensure an inclusive & effective disaster management policy.

305

Q10. There are multiple interconnected underlying causes responsible for the ethnic flare-up in the North-East of India? Enumerate the major causes and suggest measures how to improve the security scenario in the region. (12.5 Marks)

Following are the major causes of ethnic flare up in North-east India:

• Competition for economic resources:

This has mainly led to conflict between indigenous tribal population & so-called migrant outsiders. eg: Meitei clashes in Manipur.

• Fear of being a minority:

The migration of Bangladeshi muslims post 1971 in Assam has raised fears of local Bodos being reduced to a minority. These fears manifest in the form of local ethnic violence. eg Bodo-Muslim riots in Assam in 2013.

• Talent deficit

Indigenous population in northeast feel that they are discriminated against by the Indian state. This sparks violence against people from mainland India. Incidents like killing of Nido from Arunachal Pradesh in Delhi accentuates such apprehensions.

• Feeling of alienation: among northeast people

Their culture & traditions aren't been given due respect & recognition. Moreover lack of economic development accentuates feelings of alienation.

These problems are inter-connected in the sense that they have a common denominator of pre-independence policies of British India coupled with governance deficit. Following should be done to improve security scenario:

- Negotiate with all extremist groups including splinter groups to ensure curb in violence.
- Strict enforcement of ceasefire agreements since they're routinely violated by insurgents.
- Coordination with neighbouring nations to ensure insurgent groups don't find safe havens.
- Building capacities of state governments & local police through infrastructure building & technology.

4

Q11. What is the link between state and non state players in pervading terrorism? Give some examples how India has been vulnerable in recent times due to collaboration between these two forces? (125 Marks)

State & non state actors together can wreak havoc in countries through terrorism because of their convergence of interest.

Non-state actors primarily driven by ideological stand start terrorist activities. The link with state actor is that they provide funds & arms to such groups & also offer safe havens to fulfil their geopolitical goal.

Moreover another link between state & non state actors is seen at international forums where state actors try to protect their non-state ones against international prosecution.

Another link is that such connivance helps state actors to carry on terrorism without any reprisals by clearly delineating themselves from such actions carried out by non-state actors at the behest of state actors.

Who are
State &
non
state
players

Good

Following examples show how India has been vulnerable to collaboration between these 2 forces:

- 26/11 Mumbai attacks which were carried out by LeT & were given complete logistical & financial help by Pakistan's state agencies.
- Punjab terrorism wherein Pakistan provided funds & safe havens to Khalistani terrorists.
- Gurdaspur attacks in Punjab recently wherein the perpetrators carried equipments made in Pakistan showing their Pakistan link.
- The 1993 Mumbai blasts wherein prime accused Dawood Ibrahim has been given safe haven by Pakistan.

Thus India needs to break this nexus by highlighting Pakistan's role in sponsoring terrorism in India at international forums & ensuring bilateral talks dealers with terrorism.....

4

Q12. What are the main reasons of an increasing trend of Cyber crimes?
What measures are underway to check such crimes? (12.5 Marks)

Increasing trend of cyber crimes
can be traced to following reasons:

- Increased dependence of world
on Information communication techno-
logies, thus making cyber crimes
more potent ^{eg: proliferation of smart}
phones & use in daily life.

- Difficulty in tracking the guilty
because in advancement of techno-
logies which hide the identity of
criminals.

- Use of cyber warfare by states
eg: Cyber attack on Estonia which
crippled its critical infrastructure.

- Inadequate security systems:
Especially in developing countries
who do not have funds & techno-
logies to develop effective security
systems.

- Lack of investment by private
companies for securing their
company critical infrastructure, because
such an investment doesn't
fetch any direct returns.

- Transnational nature of such
crimes brings jurisdictional issues,
delaying prosecution & emboldens
criminals.

Define
Cyber
Crime?

Following measures are underway to check such crimes:

• Inter-governmental agreements on tackling cybercrime which is a transnational crime.

• Investments by governments in research & development to tackle cyber crimes.

• Formulation of National Encryption Policy. eg: recently Indian government issued a draft.

• Spreading awareness through social media about modes operandi of cyber criminals.

• Regulations to banking system by central banks about security standards to be followed. eg: RBI's directives about NFC smart cards.

• The governments all over the world are trying to ensure that data generated within a country stays on servers within territorial boundaries.

estd
CERT

305

Q13. Insurance is a potentially important mitigation measure in disaster-prone areas as it brings quality in the infrastructure & consciousness and a culture of safety. Critically analyse the importance of insurance in disaster management in developing countries like India. (125 Marks)

Insurance is as a part of disaster management policy is critical for developing countries like India because:

- Relatively high level of poverty & unskilled labour means the rehabilitation of such population becomes difficult. Insurance can provide them some respite against damage to property.
- The construction quality would improve in such areas because insurance companies would set ~~that~~ some standards of construction as a prerequisite for insurance. Hence it goes a way in ensuring disaster proof infrastructure.
- Insurance also helps ~~de~~ ensure quicker rehabilitation. ~~eg~~ roads connecting to areas if insured ~~etc~~ would be quickly rebuilt ~~to~~ not be stuck for want of funds.

However There exist several challenges to insurance:

- Insurance is seen as a luxury & not a necessity by people in India. Thus residents need to be changed.
- Lack of financial literacy & bank accounts are an impediment to such insurance. Recent Jan Dhan Yojana goes a long way in this regard.
- Disaster insurance business hasn't developed much in India. Recent policy initiative to allow 49% FDI could bring much needed expertise.
- Convincing people to dole out more cost for construction to be eligible for insurance would be difficult.

despite these roadblocks, government should push for disaster insurance by giving monetary incentives to people & regulatory ones to insurance providers.

Refer
Hindi

3.5

Q14. The role of NGOs in disaster management is usually seen as a remedy provider and rescuer. Critically analyse the role of NGOs with respect to disaster preparedness and mitigation. (12.5 Marks)

NGOs, usually are seen as augmenting the role of government in disaster management by being a provider of essentials & helping rescue operations. However they can play a far more expansive role in disaster preparedness & mitigation by:

- Since NGOs have connectivity at grassroots level, they can help in educating local & rural people about various disasters & how response should be.
- NGOs can help in mitigation by ensuring appropriate rehabilitation of disaster survivors by helping in skilling them so that they find some livelihood.
- NGOs can help in disseminating crucial government directives about disasters. They can take help of ICT in such cases. Thus by forming a link between government & people, NGOs can ~~an increase~~ improve results of governments efforts.

However the role of NGOs is confined because of following factors:

- People especially in rural areas arent convinced about the need to accept & embrace such methods suggested by NGOs, partly because they lack credibility especially in such sensitive matters.
- Moreover, the capacities of NGOs are limited. To ensure wide scale operations, they would need huge amount of resources which not all NGOs may have. Thus their operations are more of a piecemeal basis.

Despite such challenges, NGOs can adequately supplement other stakeholders in disaster management since during disasters sum total of all efforts matters no matter how small individual efforts are.

Hence government should recognise & promote role of NGOs in disaster management & ensure coordination to bring out desired results.

Repos
Ident

4

Q15. Evaluate the risks and opportunities presented by the newly opened international highway from northeast of India, which also falls on a very lucrative drug-trade route. (12.5 Marks)

The India- Thailand highway which has been opened presents following opportunities:

- Increased people to people contact.
- Increased cross border trade & investments.
- Manifestation of India's Act East policy.
- Development of North-East India.
- Regional integration could spur regional economies.

These opportunities definitely make a case for further such initiatives. Moreover, such an international highway represents capacity of India to deliver upon promises, thus building trust within our countries about India's capacities & purpose. To take maximum benefits of such an highway we must ensure it remains free of security concerns which brings us to the risks presented by it:

- It passes through the Golden Triangle, also known for massive cultivation & trade of drugs.
- India's North-East & Myanmar have been riddled with insurgent.

-cies. Thus security concerns over safety of passengers & trade arise. Such an highway could also facilitate crossborder human trains travellers & preventing fake currency notes in India.

good
Despite such challenges, it is worthwhile to develop more such initiatives because security concerns can be addressed by increased expenditure on security infrastructure, cooperation with neighbouring nations for countering insurgencies, dialogue process for insurgents within north east (like recent Naga Accord) & developing local capacities through maximum use of technology.

Hence, it remains a challenge to further showcase India's commitment towards greater regional connectivity. This highway & BBIN network have laid a firm foundation.

3.5

Q16. Elucidate what are the components of border infrastructure. Critically evaluate the state of border infrastructure in India. (12.5 Marks)

Border infrastructure essentially has following components.

• Border fencing:
to ~~protect~~ guard against cross-border movement.

• Border surveillance:
This can be both human & technological. Given the cost effective solution technology provides, it has an advantage over human surveillance. However role of border patrol cannot be ruled out completely.

• Border connectivity:
It includes roads & airstrips near borders & ports near coastal areas so as to ensure border areas are accessible from main interiors through multiple ways, even in times of war & distress.

• Arms & weaponry:
The BSF should be prepared for any unforeseen incident & should be able to retaliate if attacked upon. Hence the need of sophisticated weapons. *

• Securing border villages & towns:

It is a critical component of border infrastructure by securing border civilian areas from attack by

building appropriate structures.
 India's border infrastructure has remarkably improved since independence. The India-Pakistan border on the west is well secured & forces deployed with use of technology. However there are frequent problems in the hilly areas of Jammu & Kashmir in monitoring LoC providing avenues for infiltration.

India has given prime focus on border fencing along Bangladesh here it seems inadequate because of recurrent cross border migration.

India's borders with Myanmar are well secured partly due to infrastructure & governance deficit in northeastern states riddled with insurgency.

India has open borders with Nepal & Bhutan with suitable checkpoints to stop any illegal activity.

Thus secured on main front, increased efforts are required since it is a dynamic process.

35

Q17. Why non-traditional warfare is considered superior to traditional strategies in light of cyber attacks? What are its implications for India's national security? (12.5 Marks)

Non-traditional warfare in the light of ~~tradit~~ cyber attacks is considered superior to traditional strategies because:

- For a successful cyber attack, one needs to find only a single entry point. While the security system needs to seal all possible entry points which may not be very easy.

- Traditional strategies aren't really able to locate the position of cyber attackers who use whole gamut of technologies to mask identities.

- Cyber space is a continually evolving space. Thus traditional strategies fail against dynamic warfare tactics.

- Traditional strategies don't focus on transnational aspect of cyber crimes. Moreover the expanse of the sectors which are vulnerable to cyber attacks has increased thus non-traditional warfare comes out superior.

What are the types of non traditional warfare

The above aspect has following implications for India's national security:

- India needs to guard against cyber attacks on its critical infrastructure to prevent paralysis of functioning.

- It means India has to continually invest in security systems to be a step ahead of cyber attackers. The role of private sector is of paramount importance, even in the field of research & development.

Refer
links

- Our national security can get compromised in more ways than one: if biometric data of citizens could fall in foreign hands, our nuclear systems could get hacked etc.

But recent government initiatives suggest India is moving forward in this respect. Bilateral multilateral engagements should be to be pursued to develop comprehensive framework to ward off cyber attacks.

Q18. What are various roles performed by the security forces during peacetime in India. How do such activities help them in maintaining battle readiness? (12.5 Marks)

Security forces generally seen as 'active' during wars & conflicts aren't really passive during peacetime. They perform various activities which keeps them battle ready. Some of them are:

- Disaster management efforts
- Fire fighting operations especially in jungles.
- Border patrolling & monitoring.
- Ensuring security during elections in conflict prone areas.
- Maintaining training & capacity building at training academies.

Such activities help in ~~ke~~ maintaining battle readiness because:

- Such activities keep the security forces on a vigil & hence keep them alert.
- Such activities build intelligence capacities of security forces by working within civilian population.
- It also helps in understanding nature of future attacks. eg: border patrol can help ^{get an insight} as to ~~what~~ ~~is~~ ~~known~~ ~~about~~

about what enemy plans are.

• Training helps in making the security forces ready for newer challenges that are coming up.

Hence they can counter them effectively in future battles.

Hence various roles performed by security forces during peacetime have a role in maintaining them battle ready by developing physical & mental capacities of the forces.

3.5

Q19. 'Indian Police is not only incompetent, but also highly backward in terms of its arms operation and technical abilities.' Elucidate the need for immediate police reforms in the light of above statement. (12.5 Marks)

Present Indian police has been modelled on colonial nature of Indian state. Hence the police was designed to serve colonial interests rather than a citizen centric agency.

Following ~~is~~ ^{is an} analysis shows why there is a need for immediate police reforms:

- Lazy criminal justice system:
This is partly attributed to lack of proper & quick investigations by the police. eg: high pendency of cases in Indian courts vindicates the point.
- Non-responsive nature:
Common grievance among citizens is that police don't register cases brought to them. This has led to ~~loss~~ ^{erode} of trust in the institution of police.
- Political interference:
This is seen as an impediment to free & independent functioning of the police, causing poverty of justice in certain cases. ~~linked~~ ^{linked} to rise in power.

Refer
Hand

• Traditional mindset

The operational procedures of Indian police are outdated & have not really adopted technologies available in a big way.

• Fear about police:

Police should be citizen friendly. Instead the spite fear among people ~~at their~~ ~~sight~~ suggesting instances of undue police harassment.

Thus there are many reasons for police reforms. We could begin by ~~the~~ reforming the training of police & how they interact with citizens. This would build trust which is necessary for police to fulfil its traditional functions in a modern world with newer challenges. Moreover police should be made as independent as possible from the political class.

Refer
links

35

Q20. Good and prosperous neighbouring countries with democracy are essential precondition for peace and lasting security. Comment keeping in view India's past and recent experiences. (125 Marks)

Democracy which has been widely accepted as best form of ~~governor~~ polity has a role in playing internal & external security of a nation.

In this regard neighbours with democracy are necessary for peace & lasting security because:

- A military government would always try to engage in conflicts with neighbouring nations to keep its legitimacy. eg: Pakistan's military dictators ~~Zia ul Haq & Pervez Musharraf~~ were involved in conflicts with India.

- Democracy ensures people's voice is heard. Thus civil society & peace groups can exert pressure on government & maintain peaceful relations with neighbours. eg: Lack of voice for civil society in Pakistan is the reason why Pakistan follows aggressive policies towards India.

- Prosperous neighbouring countries means people there are engaged in economic activities, hence chances

of breeding terrorism are less.
eg: China is prosperous, here & there aren't terrorist groups emanating there against India (Uighur militancy is China's internal security problem).

• ~~How~~ Examples across the world vindicate this point. eg. US-Canada relationship, France-Germany relationship. Whereas African nations without democracy are engaged in mutual conflicts.

However there are exceptions to this general rule.
eg: ① Myanmar has military government but has fairly good security across borders.

② India's experiences however essentially mean that democracy is needed for peace & lasting security. eg. Pakistan's military will always seek parity with India, hence there won't be lasting peace because of rivalry in strategic sphere.