

Online

GS SCORE

BATCH - II
TEST - 4

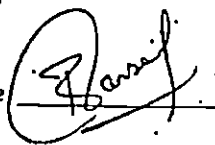
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <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



2. Invigilator Signature

Name PRATIBHA SINGH

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 1-09-2017

Signature Pratibha

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. There has been a perceptible change in Indian policy vis-à-vis Pakistan, with focus on 'diplomatic isolation' and 'use of hard power'. What are the possible benefits of this policy? Assess the long term efficacy of this policy. (12.5 Marks)

In the recent times India has hardened its posture on Pakistan because:-

- (i) accusation of ^{Pak for taking} inadequate steps towards seeking ~~terrorism~~ ~~terrorism~~.
- (ii) role played by Pakistan in the aftermath of Gushan Wani episode in Jammu & Kashmir instigating unrest.
- (iii) Pathankot and ~~Udaipur~~ attacks by Pakistani militants.

good
info

As a result of this, India called for diplomatic isolation of Pakistan in international fora and sought to generate hardened intl. consensus on the role of Pakistan in harbouring terrorists in its territory.

Such a stance is expected to

- (i) create consensus in global community against Pakistan.
- (ii) depicts India's 'zero tolerance' approach.

6

Remarks

towards such incidents forcing Pak to take definitive steps -

(iii) in line with the security needs of the territory and people of the country.

(iv) provides a platform for ^{sustained} engagement with similarly affected countries by radicalism and proliferation of terrorist activities across the world.

(v) ^{ensures} peace and stability in India's neighbourhood.

However, because of such a stance efforts at strengthening sub-regional integration have been hampered such as recent inability to hold SAARC and pursuing SAARC - Pakistan approach.

India must continue to engage with Pakistan as sustained cooperation will enable India to take its ^{settled} connectivity projects with Central & West Asia forward and is in larger regional interest.

Remarks

- Balanced approach
- Intro on target - good
- Add some more points in conclusion & bring them into.

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)

India and Bangladesh share numerous rivers and have continued sustained dialogue to resolve any issue arising from the sharing of river water amicably. ✓

Teesta river water dispute arises from a temporary resolution previously made between both the countries in the past on sharing of its water. As a result of that agreement a considerable percentage of water was left ~~for~~ to be decided in the future.

Through Teesta River water sharing agreement India wants to share an equal water with Bangladesh however such a step is being contended by the West Bengal Govt.

5

Remarks

→ Give specific dates → if can → could give a more authentic look to answer.
 → There are many things for which B'desh. is imp to India → trade, NE development, China, etc.

was being unfair to the state. A larger portion of the river lies in west Bengal and the state demands greater share in the same.

As a result of this the sharing agreement has not been concluded.

In this context, the positive implication of the treaty can be:-

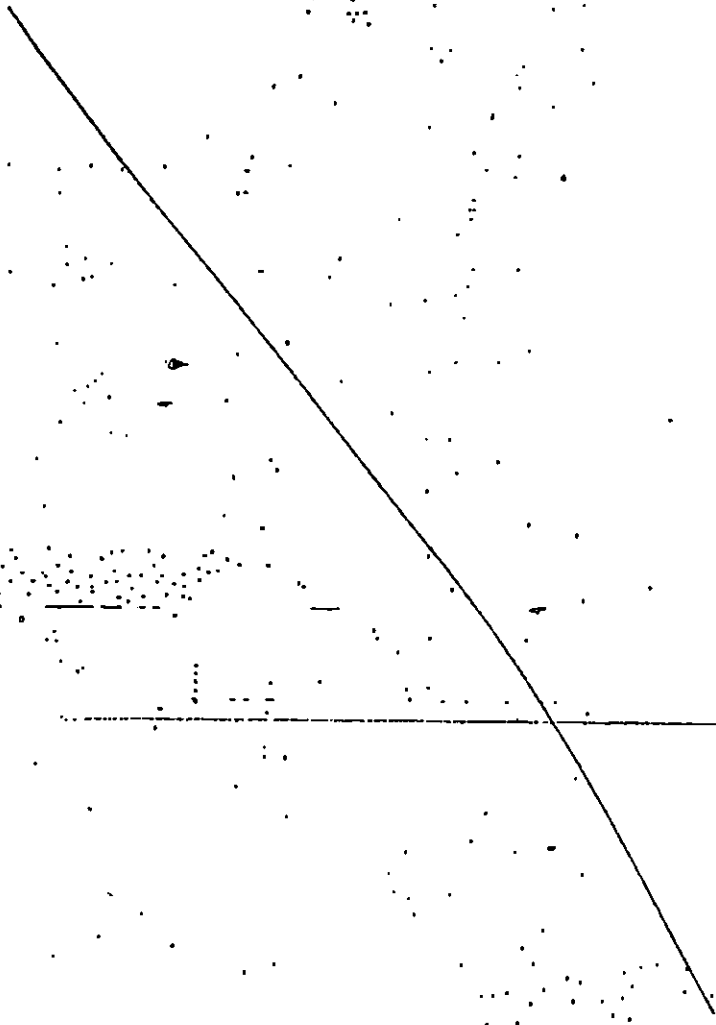
(i) closer diplomatic ties with Bangladesh which can result into greater collaboration on other issues based on goodwill earned by India through this generous treaty.

(ii) will give greater credibility to Sheikh Hasina Govt which has acted in favour of India unlike the opposition (Awami League).

Dialogue with State Govt and a more definitive role by the centre - can enable India to resolve the dispute with Bangladesh amicably.

Remarks

Q3. Recently Myanmar became the 7th member of the South Asian Sub-regional Economic Co-operation (SASEC). What is the potential of SASEC to power South Asia and Asia in 21st century? What benefits India will get from it? (12.5 Marks)



Remarks

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)

India has recently demonstrated enhanced engagement with West Asia while strategically maintaining cordial relations with the three major powers in the region - Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iraq.

This has had positive economic implications in terms of :-

- (i) around 11 million Indians as a result migrants live in West Asia & India receives highest remittances from the region. (5)
- (ii) trade and investment - UAE is the largest trade partner with balance of trade in favour of India.
- (iii) defence engagement with Israel on technology transfer, agriculture sector etc.

However, through 'Act West Asia'

Remarks

→ Try to add more & more points

policy Indian engagement with west Asia has acquired a strategic dimension in recent times.

(i) energy security → 70% of the crude oil imports from west Asia is crucial to energy security of the country. India is also building strategic reserves.

(ii) defence engagement with Israel.

(iii) counter-radicalisation and counter-terrorism measures.

(iv) generating favourable consensus on issues that impact India like CAIT, membership in UNSC etc to garner support.

In the light of instability in west Asia, role played by India is seen in a favourable light by west Asia. Also India continues sustained engagement to counter China's increasing influence in the region.

→ There are more aspects to it.

Remarks

→ overall good.

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, multilateral negotiations in UNSC were initiated on creating consensus on a treaty on nuclear-disarmament by 2018.

The objective of the negotiations are:-

(i) to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation regime as the other treaties have failed to deliver-

(ii) complete nuclear disarmament-

(iii) address concerns arising from greater proliferation of terrorist organization leading to possibility of nuclear terrorism. (5/6)

(iv) ensuring proper storage that nuclear weapons are completely banned through a legal obligation and ensure that nations with nuclear weapons do not go rogue like North Korea threatening human existence.

Remarks

- Who all participated?
- future & limitations of such treaty?

The earlier non-proliferation treaty has failed to deliver

(i) is discriminatory against non-NPT nations

(ii) the P-5 has failed to take sincere steps towards nuclear disarmament as envisaged in NPT. However, there is no deadline -

(iii) continued arms race which now has extended to nations like North Korea with fears of possible irresponsible use.

Possible gains from these negotiations include -

(i) bring international community, including nuclear weapon possessors, non-recognized state on the same platform

(ii) create legally binding principles on nuclear disarmament -

Upholding dignity of human life as expressed in international covenants

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)

BRICS New Development Bank and
 China led Asian Investment Infrastructure Bank (AIIB)
 were seen as the emergence of
 Asian century, leading in building
 global economic architecture.

Bretton woods Institutions World
 Bank and International Monetary Fund
 are seen as discriminatory against
 the developing world and continue
 to smack of western domination.

- (i) fail to reflect contemporary world
 order characterised by multipolarity
- (ii) pending ~~that~~ ~~the~~ structural reforms
 and unfavourable governance
 architecture
- (iii) imposition of conditionalities
 do not adequately address the
 dire infrastructure needs of Asia
 towards inclusive development.
- ③

Remarks

In this context, AIB & NDB are expected to deliver on financial needs of Asian connectivity projects and provide possible risk support in future balance of payment crisis.

However, these must run complementary to Bretton Woods institutions and not challenge them.

This has also created a deeper realisation on making WBS & IMF more transparent and unbiased to respond to the needs of the developing world.

- what reforms are needed → how NDB & AIB would help.
- what could be limitations & futures of new institutions vis-a-vis Bretton Woods.

Remarks

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)

India's ~~maintains~~ foremost challenge in west Asia is to maintain close and cordial with all the three rivals in the region - Iraq, Saudi Arabia & Israel.

India's transactional and multipolar approach in west-Asia has found acceptance and appreciation in the region as unlike the other non-regional players India's engagement is ~~recessive~~ ~~uninvolved~~ takes neutral and ideological stance in the regional interest which is characterised by 64

(i) ^{spring} ethnic and sectarian rivalry.
(ii) rise of radicalism and terrorism
eg. ISIS

(iii) role played by regional, non-state and ~~non-regional~~ players.

Remarks

→ Good attempt
→ include high level visits & 1200?

Unlike US, Russia and other countries India seems to balance its engagements with the three regional powers well:

(i) Iran - ^{maintains} historical, cultural ties. Gateway to middle east & central Asia through Chabahar port.

(ii) Gulf GCC → Saudi Arabia, UAE. Large Indian expatriate community. ^{energy} security engagement. ^{economic} dependence.

(iii) Israel & Palestine issue. India continues to take a balance stance and has deepened its engagement with Israel.

India's back west policy in recent times is being responded back by the 'West Asia' 'look east' policy more enthusiastically, because of

(i) regional instability

(ii) energy market

(iii) economic slowdown - diversification

Remarks

Q8. India has been accorded associate member status by IEA. While highlighting the role of IEA in energy security of its members, also discuss how this status will benefit India?
(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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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)

UAE Relationship with UAE has been upgraded to Strategic Partner in the recent times. Deepening of ties is visible through recent PM's visit to UAE and invitation to UAE King to the Republic Day ~~function~~ celebrations on 26th January as the Guest of Honour.

India's relationship with UAE has several dimensions in addition to energy security which include

- (i) home to 7 million expatriate community,
- (ii) UAE is a source of remittances
- (iii) collaboration on issues of radicalisation and counter terrorism.
- (iv) UAE supports India's bid to UNGA for permanent membership -
- (v) has denounced support to terrorist networks by Pakistan and India's proposal of ~~comprehensive~~ CCIT.

Remarks

(U) trade and investment - USA is
 India's largest trading partner with
 balance of trade in India's favour

In recent times, India and USA
 engagement has called for greater
 people to people, business to
 business and Government to Govern-
 ment engagement

Remarks

Q10. There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy? (12.5 Marks)

China has been strengthening its influence in Indian Ocean region by encircling India through its 'string of pearls' policy characterised by active engagement in infrastructure building and setting of military bases.

This has been seen through china's engagement with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Myanmar. → Pakistan, Tibet
 Hambantota port in Sri Lanka and other infrastructural projects in Maldives and other Indian ocean countries cause a concern for

India as it is argued that :-

- (i) these can be utilised to mobilize troops or militarily encircle India in the time of war.
- (ii) can create conflict on economic & commercial interest
- (iii) hampers India's dominant position in the region

Remarks

India follows the policy of SAGAR i.e. security and growth for all in the Indian Ocean region. It can take following steps to counter China's influence -

- ① evolve as a Net security provider by actively pursuing its interest and ~~stab~~ of the other nations on the issues like freedom of navigation through Skt China Sea.
 - ② greater engagement with Japan, Skt Korea & USA in defence & naval exercises aimed at containment of assertive China.
 - ③ India should avoid playing a big-brother role ~~to~~ the region & cautiously build its goodwill. eg. settling of ~~the~~ Teesta river dispute with Bangladesh.
 - ④ continued engagement through bilateral, multilateral exercises on multiple issues.
- how to engage with China → Eo → v. imp.

Remarks

Q11. 'The G-4 is formed for a singular mission; however, due to its very structure, the aim seems implausible'. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

G-4 is a group of countries demanding permanent membership in UNSC. These include South Africa, Brazil, Japan and India and they support each other in each other's claim.

However, they continue to face numerous challenges in pursuing their objectives.

- (i) opposition by the P-5 members to expand the membership
- (ii) demand for veto power may create a deadlock on multiple issues in UNSC
- (iii) the G-4 member states continue to have divergent interests.

~~ii~~
 — how structure of G4 against objective? → road hits

Remarks

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Remarks

Q12. India is the highest remittance earning country of the world, but the support available to the Indian expatriate workers from the government is inadequate. Suggest measures to improve the plight on Indian expatriate workers. (12.5 Marks)

India earns highest remittances in the world ~~with~~ ^{with} maximum coming from west Asia which is home to more than 12 million immigrants.

However, the immigrants ^{& the expatriate} ~~consti~~ community continue to face several challenges.

(i) exploitation of migrants and human rights violations in west Asia.

(ii) Govt. has failed to bring an end to the much criticized Kafala system - which restricts the freedom of a migrant considerably. (2)

(iii) rise of racial attacks in western countries have hardly received much attention.

(iv) protectionist policies such as tightening of visa norms, hiking of the fee harm India's interest severely.

Remarks

(v) No coherent evacuation policy for expatriates stuck in conflict ridden zones / especially in west Asia

Main body
↓

measures that can be taken to

(i) sustained diplomatic engagement to get the controversial Kafala system abolished

(ii) developing an evacuation policy

(iii) responding and addressing human rights violation concerns

(iv) greater Govt to Govt interaction for implementation of measures on the ground

— Prisoners!

— illegal migrants

— hard agents

— Ambassadors response

— Help line

— awareness!

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)

At the regional and multilateral level, negotiations and engagement ~~has~~ by global community has been facing multiple challenges.

(i) negotiations at WTO on Doha Round are stuck on public stockholding and trade facilitation in services with western developed countries bringing in new issues on e-commerce, investor dispute resolution.

(ii) rise of protectionism across the globe characterised by Brexit, withdrawal of US from Trans Pacific Partnership and Trans Atlantic Partnership has rendered regional level negotiations insignificant. (4)

In this context, sub-regionalism is seen as the way forward for India.

Remarks

through various mechanisms as this will benefit in multiple ways

- ① greater integration of Nth East through Mekong-Ganga cooperation with Sth Asian countries
- ② leverage the opportunity posed by BIMSTEC with SAARC negotiations getting stalled -
- ③ ~~less~~ sub-regional negotiations can be more issue specific and holds greater potential to address all concerns & easier to gain consensus

However, in the long run regional and multilateral engagement will have to be strengthened in an transparent & ~~proper~~ for inclusive manner.

- Ex of regional org. failure → SAARC →
- how SASEC can be successful.

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)

Remarks

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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)

Remarks

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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)

As seen in the recent Pathankot and Uri attack, there exist several lacunae in ~~the~~ responding to these situations effectively.

These are: +

- ① inability to recognize and act upon actionable intelligence →
Nat. Grid ^{is not operational} & NCTC still have not been implemented to ensure proper collation and dissemination of data. ①
- ② In the case of Pathankot attack central forces were called even though armed forces were available causing considerable delay. There exists a lack of coordination.
- ③ multiplicity of organization eg. Coastal security maintained by Coast Guards, Police and Navy leading to considerable overlap.

Remarks

One is about intel. & Enforcement

Actions taken by Govt to address this -

- ① ^{proposal to} create a Chief of Defence Staff for coordination between the three armed forces -
- ② There is also a proposal for greater integration between the triservice forces by creating an integrated defence -
- ③ greater emphasis on responding to actionable intelligence in Naval incidents
- ④ Surveillance of social media

- Read hints

→ Now failure of integration of intel reports → what govt did to solve → creation of NSA office

→ NIA

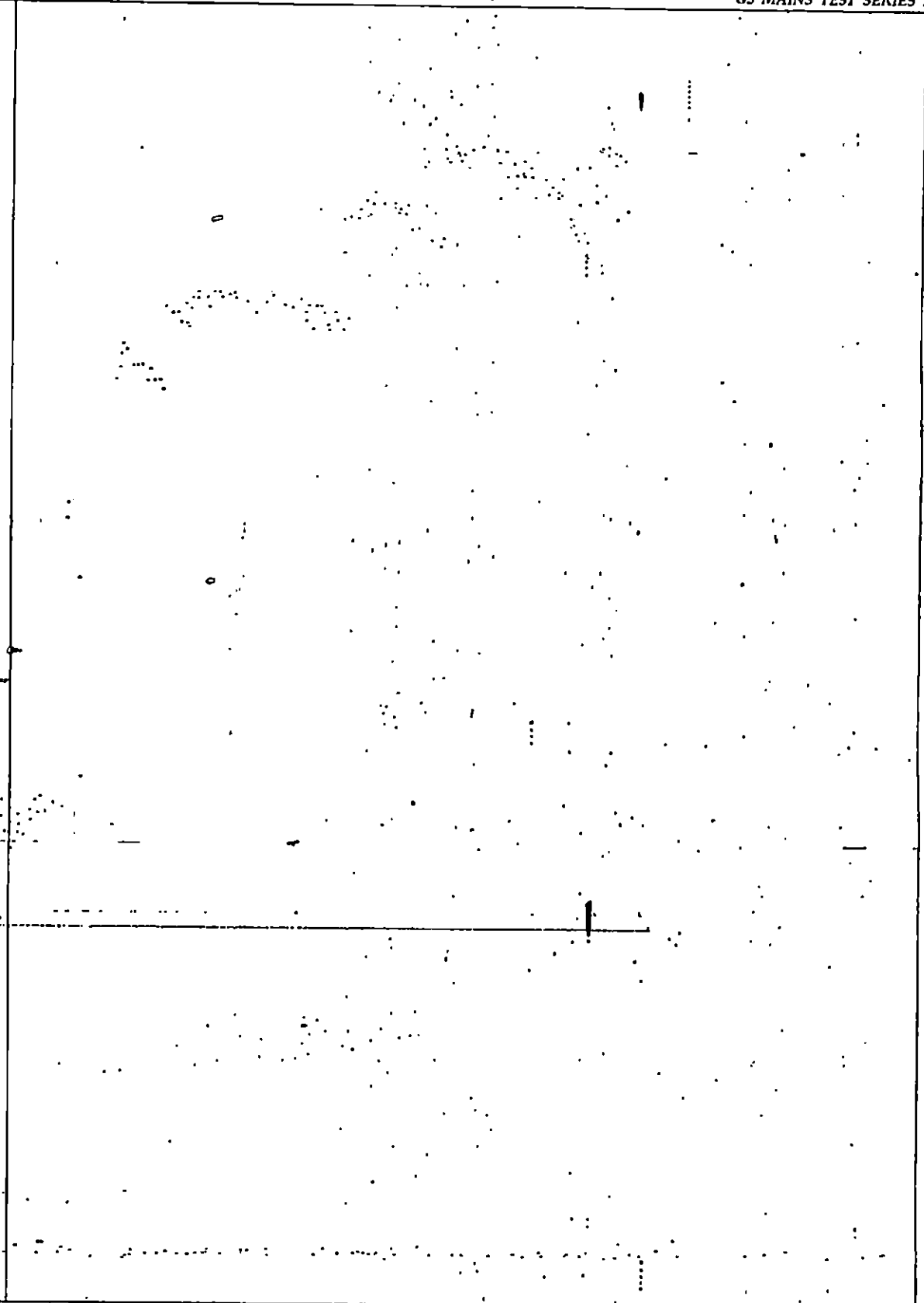
Remarks

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)

As seen ^{to} in the recent attacks at Pathankot and Uri several

Remarks



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)

Under the 'Act East' policy the Govt has prioritised development of the Indian North-East region through increased connectivity and trade.

These connectivity projects include-

- (i) India, Myanmar, Thailand trilateral highway for movement of goods and people
- (ii) multimodal Kaladan Project which is expected to provide connectivity to Myanmar and Bangladesh
- (iii) proposed motor vehicles agreement with BIM grouping
- (iv) greater energy and digital connectivity projects to bridge infrastructural deficits in NE eastern region

However, there are multiple challenges that India faces in implementation.

Remarks

Understand the Question → One asking challenges emerging from projects → Not per say challenges in implementation !

of these projects which include :-

1. ~~detar~~ Enormous delays in completion of projects
2. improper coordination between the countries
3. bilateral issues such as the Rohingya issue between Myanmar & Bangladesh ~~getting~~ ~~gone~~ stalling engagement
4. Resource deficit

- Ans should be - if projects are getting completed -> what challenges would be there -

- Drugs -> Golden D

- Arms

- human trafficking

- etc.

Remarks

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

India shares its borders with multiple countries and suffers several challenges like

- ① illegal immigration
- ② illegal cattle trade, drug, human ~~and~~ trafficking
- ③ incursion by Pakistan and China
- ④ infiltration by Pakistani militants

In this context ^{maintenance of robust} border infrastructure acquires prominence

The components of border infrastructure are -

- ① Regulation - regulation of movement & trade through integrated check posts, border haats etc.
- ② Surveillance and patrolling by armed forces
- ③ Infrastructure such as fencing, lights etc → Rail/Road/Air connectivity
- ④ development along the border ensures stability & prevents illegal activities and incursion

Remarks - Check posts

- outposts

However, border infrastructure across the Indian borders has largely remained inefficient, use appropriate word.

(i) as is evident through recent incursions by terrorist - Pathanbat and Uri attack.

(ii) illegal migration ~~etc~~, drug trafficking, human trafficking etc

In this light Govt has taken measure to develop integrated comprehensive border management system to strengthen border infrastructure.

- Could have taken each border & explained how is condition i.e. Pak Border, Bangladesh Border, etc.

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 as the fourth pillar of democracy can also play a significant role in strengthening internal security framework by :-

- (i) playing the role of information collection, dissemination.
- (ii) bringing into light undetected information, incidences to generate comprehensive patterns of intelligence.
- (iii) playing a responsible role in the times of crisis for rescue and relief operations.
- (iv) leading role in education and awareness campaigns.

However, recent incidents such as revealing of strategic information of the airbase at Pathankot in the aftermath of the Pathankot attack by NDTV has raised

Remarks

raised questions on irresponsible reporting by media.

On the aftermath of Burhan Wani incident, social media was used for misinformation campaign inciting violence in the ~~poor~~ community.

Revealing of sensitive information and images in the times of crisis, unethical reporting, ~~it~~ for TRPs is also criticized.

In this context, ~~which~~ several steps have been taken to prevent misinformation and radicalisation on social media. ~~the~~ Irresponsible reporting should be curbed through self regulation and adoption of best practices and ^{ethical} standards.

Can
Country
humans
&
Misinfo
on
social
media

Remarks