

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

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2. Invigilator Signature

Name SHUBHAM JAIN

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 17th Sept 2017

Signature Shubham Jain

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

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)

The recent ~~incidents~~ incidents of terrorist attacks on Pathankot airbase and attack on military camp in Uri have led to India adopting a policy of diplomatic isolation of Pakistan in world diplomacy. India has adopted the use of hard power rather than the earlier approach focussed on building people to people contacts and creating a synergy between mutual interests. The benefits of this policy are-

1. Pakistan is finding it hard to avoid the issue of terrorism cross-border terrorism and the existence of militant bases in its territory.
2. The surgical strikes conducted by India have ~~shown~~ exposed the true nature of Pakistan's claims of fighting against terrorism.
3. Pakistan's major aid provider USA has threatened to withdraw its aid unless appropriate actions are taken by Pakistan's

Remarks

security establishment.

4. On regional forums like SCO and ~~BRIE~~ SAARC Pakistan has faced criticism and the cancellation of Islamabad SAARC summit on these issues.

In long term, this policy has limited efficacy as putting diplomatic pressure alone on Pakistan is not sufficient and there is a requirement to restart the diplomatic engagement with the civilian government in Islamabad ~~and~~ to keep the deep-state at bay.

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)

India and Bangladesh share close to 54 rivers among themselves out of which Teesta river is an important one. The dispute regarding sharing of its waters has put strain on the bilateral relationship.

### Hindrances in Water Sharing Agreement -

1. The framework water sharing agreement was agreed to by both nations in 2010.
2. The reluctance of West Bengal state government to sign the agreement is a major hindrance because without state support the agreement would be difficult to uphold.
3. Also, there is opposition to the agreement in Bangladesh regarding the share of Bangladesh in Teesta waters and also construction of any future storage projects in upstream.
4. Opposition parties like BNP supported by Jamat-e-Islami are leading protests against P.M Sheikh Hasina purely due to political reasons.

### Implications on relations -

1. Since the river is important for a large agrarian population in Bangladesh hence its

Remarks

6

marks

debt can lead to Anti-India feelings in the country.

2. Any bilateral dispute between the country can be used as an exploitation point by China to increase influence in Bangladesh.

3. <sup>Current</sup> Bangladesh government's success in elections also depends on resolution of Teesta dispute which is pro-India.

### Possible solutions -

1. Tri lateral negotiations between Indian Union, W.B. state and B'desh government for early resolution of pain points.

2. Convincing the W. Bengal government of the future benefits of this agreement.

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)

The ~~regional~~ intra-regional trade and commerce in South Asian region has always been below potential as compared to other regions like South East Asia. In view of this SASEC has the following potential in the region

- Member nations

1. All the economies are developing economies in the region and can therefore cooperate towards improved trade.

2. The connectivity projects like BBIN into vehicle Agreement, Kaladan Multi-modal Transport Corridor, India-Myanmar-Thailand tri-lateral highway etc. will receive further impetus due to improved trade & relations.

3. All the economies are rapidly developing and their mutual economic cooperation can help in building complementarity and specialisation in these countries.

4. It will help increase India's sphere of influence in the region through improved connectivity and trade relations.

India can benefit hugely from SASEC through

5

Remarks

1. Improved infrastructure in ports reducing turnaround time and capacities.
2. The development of North East region is dependent heavily on improved connectivity with East and South East Asia.
3. Indian industries like I.T sector, banking, insurance, automobiles and pharmaceuticals will ~~improve~~ benefit due to availability of large middle class population in South Asian economies.

- Energy security

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 adopted the policy of elevating its bilateral relations with major economies in West Asia to strategic partnership level eg. Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar and so on. The reasons for this shift in policy are

1. It will provide enhanced engagement in anti-terrorism and against efforts and against rise of radical Islam eg. ISIS.
2. The engagement will enhance maritime security in the Indian Ocean, help counter piracy in Malacca Strait and near Horn of Africa and ensure freedom of navigation in Arabian waters.
3. The investment potential of these economies is huge due to their sovereign wealth funds which may be available to India when the relationship deepens.
4. The military engagement with the countries like Saudi Arabia which is a major defence partner in terms of military equipment and training of personnel.

key area  
- Energy security  
- Diplomacy  
- Partnership

5

Remarks

5. Cooperation in fields of search and rescue and bilateral maritime exercises in the region.

But India has maintained a strategic distance from the turmoil in West Asia in terms of war against ISIS in Iraq and Syria, civil war in Yemen etc. India has voiced support for Human rights in these cases but any direct military engagement does not seem to be on the cards for India.

Remarks

Q5. Recently multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban were held under United Nations in New York. What was the objective of the negotiations? Why there was the need for separate negotiations out of NPT and talks on disarmament? What are the possible gains from negotiations. (12.5 Marks)

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) recently undertook a vote on resolution to ban Nuclear weapons, which received support from a large number of countries <sup>along with</sup> the P5 and their allies choosing to vote against the resolution.

Objective of the negotiations -

To bring an end to the use of nuclear weapons and eventual disarmament of the existing stockpile with the nine nuclear weapons state.

These negotiations are being conducted outside the NPT and talks on disarmament because

1. The aim of these negotiations is not to check proliferation of nuclear technology (which is the aim of NPT) but to impose a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons.
2. NPT is dominated by the nuclear haves and their allies. Therefore, any meaningful negotiation of destruction of nuclear weapons must be conducted outside these existing frameworks.

weapon  
verb

(52)

Remarks

### Possible gains from the negotiations -

1. The voice of the nations which have suffered the most from nuclear proliferation and face the highest risk in case of a nuclear war eg. Pacific Island nations has been given a platform.
2. This will generate pressure on the existing mechanisms like Nuclear disarmament talks to speed up the negotiations because of the overwhelming support for complete ban.

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)

The western dominated financial institutions namely World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are facing the challenge from new institutions like BRICS backed New Development Bank (NDB) and China led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The need for governance and policy reforms in these institutions is greater than ever.

1. The voting share in IMF and ADB is highly tilted in favour of western economies + Japan (developed countries). These do not reflect the strength of the major emerging economies like India and China proportionately.
2. The procedure of appointment of officials and President of World Bank and IMF has been dominated by western countries with developing countries not getting adequate representation.
3. Hence, the appointment procedure needs to be democratised and made transparent.
4. The approval of financing of projects and loans has also come into criticism due

Remarks —

Conclude with small IMF refer. in this dirub.

52

to strict conditions being imposed by these institutions for giving loans to developing countries.

5. NDB and AIIB on the other hand have shown willingness to finance major infrastructure projects in Asia and other developing economies.

6. NDB and AIIB also have the model of one country-one vote which is not present in western backed institutions.

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)

India's relationship, ~~is~~ with countries in the Middle East has been largely a balancing act in a region which is characterised by sectoral and religious conflict. Some of the characteristics of this pragmatism are:

1. The relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran and Israel form 3 corners of a triangle due to the Shia-Sunni conflict between Tehran and Riyadh and Arab-Israel conflict bet with Israel.
2. India has deep interests in the entire region and particularly these three major economies.
3. India has adopted a policy of pragmatism while dealing with Saudi Arabia and maintaining friendly relations with Iran even during the sanctions period.
4. Israel - Palestine conflict has always evoked a definitive response from India, which has adopted a policy of de-hyperation of the conflict. It has separated the economic interests in Israel ~~with~~ from its support for Palestine nationhood.

Remarks - while addressing diff issue change subheadings  
- conclude your An.

Component  
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3. The policy of other major economies like USA and Russia has led them entangled in conflicts and proxy war in the region while choosing sides in a highly complex

Scenario.

China has maintained a strategic distance from the region and any possible on its economic interests in the region.

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).

India - UAE relationship has seen a dramatic change in past few years from a mere economic engagement to a deeper strategic relationship. Some of the major areas of mutual cooperation between the two are -

1. Trade - The trade between the two countries has seen significant progress in past few years. Major items include petrochemicals, gems and precious metals, pharmaceuticals and services.
2. Defense - The two have engaged in military cooperation, training and supply of equipment. Bilateral exercises have also been held.
3. Investment - UAE has been a source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India and has a significant wealth fund to finance major projects in India.
4. Diaspora - Millions of Indians are living and working in UAE and are a source of remittances to India. Also, their interests in terms of employment and conditions of

Remarks

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service has deepened the engagement.

5. Tourism - This is a significant mode of engagement which can promote people to people contact and also bring significant forex through ~~sub~~ exploitation of Islamic heritage of our country.

Therefore, India and UAE have synergy in major areas of bilateral relationship and no major conflict between the two. Hence, the ~~rel~~ relationship has significant growth potential in the future.

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 increasing its influence in the Indian Ocean region and with close neighbours of India which has generated concerns in the diplomatic channels and threatened India's strategic and geo-political interests in the region.

1. The construction of ports and naval bases in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Djibouti has led to the theory of string of Pearls and has dented India's dominance in the region.

2. Financing of major infrastructure projects like CPEC in Pakistan, Hambantota in Sri Lanka, connectivity projects with Nepal, development of Gwadar Port in Pak., Maldives etc. has increased influence in ~~India's~~ of China in India's backyard.

3. The proposal of Belt and Road Initiative and its Maritime Silk Road component will further isolate India in terms of regional connectivity and trade.

show map in response

3+3

Remarks

### Counter strategy -

1. Development of the pending connectivity projects at the earliest eg. BBIN motor vehicles Agreement, Kaladan Corridor, India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral highway etc.
2. Resolution of bilateral disputes with neighbours like Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal at the earliest to counter Chinese influence in these countries.
3. Investment in infrastructure projects in neighbouring countries and improving trade relations with them.
4. Promotion of Project Mausam for improved connectivity in the Indian Ocean region.

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)

**-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 has attained the top position in terms of foreign remittances but the safety and security of its expatriate community remains a cause for concern. The incidences of exploitation of workers by the employers, harsh working conditions and the risks in conflict zones have brought this issue to the fore front. Measures to address these concerns are -

1. Negotiations with the host country for a common expatriate policy regarding the documentation of workers as well as employers, the rights of the expatriate workers and legal safeguards.
2. A uniform evacuation policy for conflict prone areas and negotiations for infrastructure provisioning by countries for the same.
3. The workers and local population must be made aware about the challenges and warned about fake promises of employer agents and middlemen.

Remarks

4. A helpline has been provided in terms of MADAD portal to address the plight of NRIs abroad.

5. Such workers should also be provided with adequate alternate opportunities for facing challenges like ~~Ataq~~ ~~Nitagat~~ policy of Saudi Arabia, so that they can find employment in India.

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)

Multilateral organisations like WTO have fallen short of their desired goals in the past to negotiate a multilateral trade regime with many pending agreements and clash of conflicts of developed and developing nations. Due to these concerns, sub-regional forums are beginning to gain importance as means of trade negotiations.

1. The concerns over Doha Development Agenda and the opposition to the subsidy regime and public procurement in developing nations have stalled the WTO talks.
2. Even regional forums like ASEAN are facing challenges due to differences in interests of participating nations.
3. Withdrawal of USA from Trans-Pacific Partnership is another example due to <sup>one difficulty</sup> <sub>sub of</sub> difficulty in combining the <sup>multitude</sup> <sub>of</sub> interests in such fora.
4. On the other hand, countries now prefer to negotiate on a bilateral or sub-regional level and with the possibility of further

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Remarks

expansion in the future.

5. But, this approach is not the way forward towards realising the true potential of trade on a global platform. It will lead to divergence of interest interests in these sub-regional fora and it would be difficult to amalgamate them into a multilateral framework later on.

For example, the Trade in Services Agreement being promoted by developed nations would be ~~in~~ against the interests of developing nations and hence cannot ~~be~~ allow for global trade in services.

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agreement

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)

The challenges to internal security being faced by the nation today are a result of the conflicts of interest arising out of the multi-ethnic and multi-religious nature of our society.

1. Communal tensions in the country arise due to politicisation of the social life of people ~~and~~ eg: attacks by incidents of cow-vigilantism, ghar-wapsi, love jihad etc.
2. Caste tensions have also promoted enmity between social groups and led to rise in demand of reservations eg. Jats, Marathas, Kapsu, Patidar agitations for reservations in public services.
3. The ~~at~~ incidents of attacks on African nationals and people from North East India have attained a racial and ethnic colour.
4. Violence against women has been on the rise ~~due to~~ due to the dualistic nature of society and ~~only related~~ <sup>only related</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> failed to promote ~~economic~~ <sup>economic</sup> modernisation which has led to ~~social and political~~ <sup>social and political</sup> ~~violence~~ <sup>violence</sup>.

12

Remarks

You have to write how conflict of interest leads to violence

modernisation.

5. The segregation of housing and livelihood opportunities in urban areas has led to ghettoisation of urban landscape and also development of slums which are a cause of social friction and unrest.

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 tensions in the country have threatened the very fabric of our multi-diverse society. The reasons for the communal violence in India are-

1. Hate speech and politicisation of mass consciousness by certain vested interests has promoted enmity between religious communities.

2. The concerns of minority against the tyranny of the majority eg. attacks by cow-vigilants, Dadri lynching, Una flogging of Dalits etc. have fanned up communal tensions.

3. The allegations of use of marriage as a means of communal religious conversion eg. love Jihad and its counter-balance Wapsi has increased mistrust between communities.

4. Certain other incidents like changing names of popular places off named after Muslim - saints, leaders and rulers, Saffronisation of education, talk concerns regarding Uniform Civil Code etc. have fed into the fear of Hindu & Muslim.

Remarks

the minority.

Measures to check it-

1. Education - It is the most important tool in fighting communalism. For this modernisation of madrasas and integration of value education in the education system is important.
2. Strict implementation of law to check incidents of mob lynching and attacks on minorities.
3. Use of technology like social media to quell rumours and spread correct information in case of communal tensions.
4. Speedy justice to the aggrieved in cases of attacks can restore faith in secular credentials of the national democracy.
5. Sensitisation of security establishment towards the secular values and promoting participation of minority religious communities in them.

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)

The development of security infrastructure in the country has largely been reactive and piecemeal which has led to birth of a large number of agencies and authorities with overlapping mandates and confusion of jurisdiction. ~~The measures~~ Examples -

1. National Investigation Agency formed after Parliament Attack after conflicts with CBI
2. Large number of agencies and authorities in cyber security arena
3. Large number of intelligence gathering agencies without any platform to share the intelligence.
4. The conflict of jurisdiction between NSG Commandos and army personnel in Pathankot attack and Uri attack.

Measures taken by government.

1. Revival of NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid) Project to share intelligence of 11 agencies on a common platform.
2. National Cyber Coordination Centre for cyber

Remarks

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security

3. The discussions over a National Security Doctrine to also design a common response framework in terror attacks.

4. CCTNS system to allow coordination of efforts of police stations and headquarters.

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)

Armed forces of our nation are the most important defence against threats both foreign and domestic. Their efficacy and effectiveness depends on their battle readiness. For this peace time functions must be given due importance.

1. The operations of army and air force like search and rescue and disaster relief operations provide effective training to our soldiers and check the equipment utility too.
2. Recent incidents of Uri attack and Chakma attack were alleged due to being lapses in following Standard Operating procedures and maintaining base security. Hence readiness is important.
3. The battle simulations and bilateral and multilateral exercises (airforce, army and navy) are very important in this regard.
4. The mobilisation of army was a cause of concern after Operation Paikra in 2001.

Remarks

4

Border India do  
- U.N. peacekeeping them

which took 3 weeks to mobilise forces  
 5. Since Kargil insurgency Indian defence establishment has not seen a major conflict with foreign ~~or~~ military. Hence, peace keeping operations abroad can keep up the battle-readiness of our forces.

✓ In this regard, it ~~might~~ is worthwhile to consider a switch from 'Sunder's' Doctrine to Cold Start Doctrine for better mobilisation and improving the Teeth-to-Tail ratio of our forces. Also, defence modernisation is of utmost importance to ensure our soldiers are well equipped.

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)

The major challenge to development of North East region in the country is the issue of connectivity. For this India has initiated and is actively participating in connectivity projects like Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Corridor, India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, BIMCOR corridor, BBIN Motor Vehicles Agreement etc. While such projects provide an important lifeline for the North-east region by improving connectivity with mainland India and also trade relations with neighbours, but certain challenges are present too. Have emerged from the new projects too -

1. The insurgency in North-east has threatened the future of such projects which may lead to huge cost and time overruns for India.
2. These projects have increased the fear of demographic change in regions of particular ethnicity and hence there is increased opposition to them.

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immigrants

Remarks

3. These projects also threaten the traditional lifestyle and culture of highly indigenous communities which can be a cause of social unrest at a later stage.

4. The security establishment may face a challenge from ~~and~~ enhanced mobility of insurgents due to improved connectivity.

Therefore, though these projects hold great potential for development of Northeast India, the security implications must be analysed and addressed properly.

Remarks

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

Border infrastructure forms an important part of border management and defence against foreign threats. The major components of Border Infrastructure are -

1. Border fencing - The use of complete fencing of the border eg. recent recommendation for fencing of India-Pakistan border.

2. Border Check Posts - These are the passageways for freight and people at the border. They have additional facilities like customs outpost, storage, lodging etc.

3. Border roads form an important part of border connectivity.

4. Border security force - In India, different kind borders are manned by different forces eg. Indo-China border by ITBP, Indo-Pak border by BSF and so on.

State of border infrastructure in India -

1. The borders are porous in many places and fencing of Indo-Pak border has not been completed yet.

2. Surveillance systems, underground radar, night vision equipment, thermal imaging, laser

Remarks

fencing etc. are lacking in border security.

3. The training of personnel in border management e.g. state marine police is still lacking to ~~not~~ tackle challenges of threat from sea.

4. The conditions of certain borders, check-posts is below par and the development of Integrated Border Check Posts is still pending in many

sectors.

Therefore, in light of the above points, it is important to ensure that adequate infrastructure development takes place in border areas and integration of community development with it can be beneficial for border protection.

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, whether print or electronic, has a significant impact on the internal security of our nation.

Role -

1. It disseminates information which is crucial in the times of conflicts or disturbance of peace.
2. Media can help in de-radicalisation of youth and check growth of homegrown terrorism eg. lone wolf attacks in USA and Europe.
3. Media provides a platform to voice dissent and acts as safety valve for dissent.
4. Spreading awareness about law and order and educating the masses is one of its most important roles.
5. Social media can play an important role in any disturbance of peace eg. Blackberry riots in London.

Media in negative light -

1. Certain cases of irresponsible reporting eg. live coverage of anti-terrorist operations

Remarks

2 Sensationalisation of issues like surgical strikes and Attacks cross-border operation in Myanmar can severely restrict future potential of such operations.

3. Reporting of false and unverified facts can lead to rumour mongering in the public.

Hence, media must play its role responsibly to ensure that it is an equal partner in our security establishment along with the security agencies and forces.

Remarks