

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.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Start time - 8.50 am
end time - 11.45 pm

Name Babitarani Swain

1. Invigilator Signature Milishini

Roll No. -

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

Mobile No. [Redacted]

Date 1st September, 2017

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REMARKS

GIS 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)

perceptible changes in Indian approach towards Pakistan is visible in following:

- 1) Criticising of Pakistan's role in Baluchistan
- 2) Taking a tough stance against terrorism originating in Pakistan.
- 3) avoiding meetings of SAARC
- 4) PM's speech to take action against Pakistan in case of violence at border.
ex: Uda attack

Possible benefits

- 1) It may act as deterrence towards Pakistan to get involved in attacks at border.
- 2) It may increase public debate UNSC to take action against terrorist activities promoted by Pakistan.

3) Pakistan may consider silence as a weakness.

Also
equilibrium in favour of peace seeks with India in Pakistan

Remarks

Long term efficacy

1) It may increase the problem, both countries may involve in increasing defence capability: Nuclear weapons

2) It will increase distrust & sep distance for regional prosperity. This is not conducive.

3) Resulting in human rights violations, civil wars like CO₂ middle west

can't be contained for long future solution

What can be done?

- ① improving negotiations with Pakistan.
- ② Pressing for taking action against terrorism through institutions like UN.
- ③ SAARC can be used to mobilise support of countries to press Pakistan to take effective measures.
- ④ improving border security, fencing.

Joint co-operation.

To effectively deal with the issue India should take help of both hard power (strong military, openly pressing for action) & soft power (negotiation, talks, meetings)

5

Remarks

Q2. Teesta River has become an important factor in India - Bangladesh relations. What are the hindrances in successful implementation of river water sharing agreement and what are its possible implications on India-Bangladesh relations? What could be the possible solutions? (12.5 Marks).

Teesta river is the 4th transboundary river between India & Bangladesh. Currently there is conflict in sharing water.

hindrances in resolving the disputes

1) Unco-operative attitude of States

West Bengal have not co-operated & this is a biggest hindrance to 2011 water sharing agreement.

2) Politically sensitive issue

No political party is ready to compromise as it is significant for rice cultivation & may dilute pro-poor stance of govt. & reduce vote bank.

Also demands for equal share by Bangladesh

3) Climate change, uncertainties of monsoon has made the water crisis more visible.

implications for India-Bangladesh relation

1) Bangladesh civil society & people may become anti-Indian & pressure govt. to align with China

2) It will hamper economic integration, and relations with respect to defence, security, agriculture, trade etc

3) Bangladesh is important for connectivity & development in North east.

Remarks

But India's election for democratic party under sheikh hasina will improve NE will growth - continuous supply of water

5) resolving dispute important for agricultural

Solutions

Enhance Regional cooperation

① Promote sub-national diplomacy - direct negotiation between West Bengal & Bangladesh.

② Promoting economic integration of West Bengal with Bangladesh. This will push West Bengal for a cooperative attitude.

Also Use of latest - tech

③ Setting up a Permanent Board of experts who can manage river water/basin sustainably & guide on suitable cropping pattern. This will reduce water shortage.

to maximize water use efficiency

3

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)

South Asian Sub-regional Economic Co-operation (SASEC)

SASEC ~~members~~ members: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives & Myanmar.

Potential of SASEC to power South Asia

1) Regional integration

Connectivity among SASEC countries is in dismal state: India-Bangladesh, India-Nepal don't have proper efficient railway network

2) Economic integration

Curcentary trade barriers are there economic integration through various free trade agreements can improve this

3) easy shipping

→ BBIN Corridor, MVA with Bangladesh & Nepal etc. will improve transboundary movement of goods

ASEAN
help table
the issues
like
malnutrition

4) Common platform for common issues

- Drug Trafficking, Smuggling, Piracy, Terrorism.

Remarks

Benefits to India

(1) Connectivity to North East

It will connect & integrate NE economy with international economy & promote growth & wellbeing

(2) regional growth & prosperity

It will improve trade, investment scenarios, diversification of markets in times of global economic slowdown.

govern

(3) employment generation

(4) co-operation in energy, trade, investment, defence, security

(5) improve relations with neighbours & increase influence in Indian Ocean region

(6) contain rising influence of China in neighbour

SASEC poses a great potential for growth & prosperity of Asia, especially South Asia, in a time when there is global economic slowdown, financial crises. SASEC can shield Asia, by improving market relation among countries in S. Asia.

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)

Act West Asia policy aims to deepen relations of India & West Asian nations.

Reasons bcz India's strategic engagement

(1) diversification of markets

global economic slowdown in Western countries

(2) divers energy security

Source of oil, gas & other natural resources

(3) remittances

just countries are having largest section of Indian diaspora. With negotiations India can improve employment conditions of its diaspora section.

(4) as a ally for counter-terrorism

Large Muslim population may enjoy goodwill bcz India & this will help pressing Pakistan to prevent terrorist activities in India.

(5) connectivity / gateway to Europe, Mediterranean Countries

It is a strategic gateway to improve engagement with Central Asia & Europe. (trade, investment, exports)

Remarks

However India maintained a distance from regional politics & civil wars:

India has adopted a multipolar approach to engagement:

relations with Saudi as well as Iran

Israel & Palestine

~~Saudi & Iran & Israel.~~

This is because India gives more importance to 'National Interest'. And engaging in regional war will affect India's relations with other countries.

Act West along with Act East is India's approach to diversify its relations & shield from global economic crisis, energy crisis & also to become a global leader.

⑤

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)

Objectives of negotiations Under UN

- (1) To achieve Universal disarmament of nuclear weapons.
- (2) To promote Universal peace & harmony
- (3) Prevent threat of nuclear wars among nations

Need for Separate negotiation out of NPT

(1) NPT is not enjoying Universal membership and support: India, Pakistan, Israel are nuclear countries but not part of NPT.

This makes NPT ineffective

(2) Further NPT is discriminatory against Nuclear have-nots. It asks them not to acquire nuclear weapons but doesn't oblige Nuclear-haves for disarmament

(3) Hence the present negotiations are aimed at eliminating above problems & inadequacies in NPT and garner 'Universal support'

Remarks

Possible gains from negotiations

(1) This will increase the awareness about nuclear disarmament. ~~Presently~~ Presently it is not a significant issue in global platforms, Issues such as Climate change & trade agreements have shadowed issue of DISARMAMENT

(2) It will showcase the countries willingness & promote support.

Ques (3) NPT was non-participatory & discriminating. This will provide scope to every country to express their issues, problems & bring consensus

(4) it processes for universal Disarmament unlike NPT, and hence may get support from majority countries

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)

NDB and AIIB are led by BRICS countries & Asian countries respectively.

NDB & AIIB

- 1) Voting is based on equal basis in NDB
- 2) Quotas same for all BRICS
- 3) No conditionalities imposed on loans for infrastructure development
- 4) democratic process of decision making - based on consensus

IMF & WB

- 1) Voting - highly skewed in favour of western nations
- 2) Quota & more for USA, Japan, etc.
- 3) Conditionalities on loans & advances.
- 4) more say in decision to western powers -
ex: IMF dominated by USA

Due to above reasons, many Pacific countries (UK, France, Germany) have shown interest in joining AIIB.

This puts pressure on the western dominated financial institutions to go for reforms in Governance & policy.

Remarks

Governance Reforms

1) making decision making process more open, and democratic

2) Giving more say in policy to emerging economies: India, China, Brazil etc.

3) Reforms in 'quota structure'

Policy reforms

1) quota policy giving more share to developing countries

2) reducing dominance of western countries

Impact

supplement

existing

financial

institutions

democratic

governance

of NDB will have its own impact

to fund infrastructure development & economic growth in countries in Asia & Africa.

AIIB & NDB should not be seen as replacing IMF & WB. Rather, all should work in tandem.

(5/2)

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 has been able to take a multipolar approach towards dealing with countries in Middle-east. It is an commendable strategy given the internal rivalries among various countries in middle east

Iran vs Saudi Arabia
Iran vs Israel
Israel vs Palestine

At the same time countries like USA, Russia have failed at this:

- ① Russia supporting Assad govt in Syria & providing political support to them
- ② USA, France supporting Free Syrian army & providing support to rebel groups

India's multipolar approach

(1) India has maintained its relations with both Saudi Arabia & Iran, where as both are rivalries

(2) Further India has improved strategic co-operation in defence with Israel it also support palestines humanitarian cause at the same time.

Remarks

Reasons for the approach

(1) India's approach gives primary importance to National interest: economic growth, markets, diversified energy sources, investment etc.

(2) India has maintained distance from involving in local Shia-Sunni conflicts as it may lead to similar conflict in the country given the large number of Muslim population.

India's
Act
Balance

India's Act West Policy is based on the above pragmatism to improve & deepen relations between all middle east countries

equivalence in dealing with Israel and Arab countries

focused on oil rich countries in west



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)

Role of IEA in energy security of members

- 1) It can guide members to adopt renewable energy sources - wind, solar, geothermal.
- 2) It can provide technical assistance to countries in installing these power production units.
- 3) provide trade, & investment energy countries can transport surplus energy.
- 4) provide information; technical-know-how to make coal power units efficient.
Ultra power projects, Mega power projects
- 5) promote co-operation between technology transfer by developed countries.

India has become an associate member of IEA.
benefits of this status to India

- 1) India will have major say in energy policy decisions - exports, trade & investment.
- 2) India can export its surplus energy & earn foreign exchange.

Remarks

(3) It can gain technical know-how
on new, efficient & modern technologies
: Smart grid

(4) Financial & technical assistance will
help India to achieve its objectives:

① 175 GW of installed power by 2022

② 100% electricity to All-rural
electrification.

③ install of Ultra power plants; solar,
projects, geothermal stations etc.

allow India to participate in
meeting without prior invitation

4/2

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 relations

(1) Energy security :-

UAE is a major source of oil & natural gas imports for India.

(2) export, trade & investment :-

UAE is 2nd largest trade partner of India after USA.

(3) Indian diaspora :-

UAE is a major destination of Indian diaspora & hence a source of remittance.

(4) Cultural relations

UAE is country of large number of Muslim population.

~~(5)~~ Areas that need mutual cooperation

(1) Counter-Terrorism

Both countries can co-operate to bring on uniform strategies to deal with terrorism in their region.

(2) energy diversification

Both can India can invest in oil exploration in UAE.

Remarks

(3) Indian ocean

can contain rising influence of China in
 IOR with joint military exercise, defence
 co-operation.

(4) trade, exports

Both can increase trade & exports by
 removing barriers

(5) Tax agreements

% to fight 'black money' generation,
 issues of double taxation.

India - UAE relations can be improved.
 in strategic factors: defence, Security, Space,
agriculture etc.

(1)

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)

Increasing China's influence in IOR can be seen

- 1) OBOR initiative, passing through Indian Ocean.
- 2) investment in ports in neighbouring countries: Hambantota (Sri Lanka), Gwadar (Pakistan) etc.
- 3) deployment of Chinese ~~to~~ boat in Sri Lanka

India's options as counter strategy

- 1) Increasing joint military exercises, defence co-operations between countries in IOR - Maldives, Seychelles etc.
- 2) Solving of border - maritime disputes ~~with~~ with ~~state~~ countries.
- 3) Mobilise support of countries in SAARC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, to put pressure on China to make OBOR more open & transparent about its strategy, plans, objectives
- 4) Raise issues of territorial sovereignty more openly with China

Remarks

India's initiatives

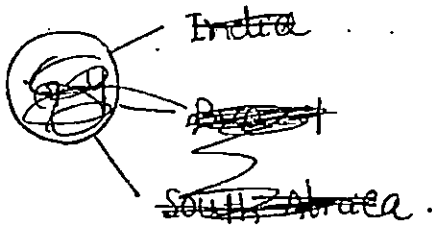
- ① Sagarmala - to modernise existing ports & develop cultural links with nations in Indian ocean.
- ② Asian trilateral highway
to India-Myanmar-Thailand highway to increase trade & investment, economic integration.
- ③ Motor vehicle agreement: BBIN corridor to improve regional connectivity.
- ④ INSTC corridor:
India is actively participating in INSTC which aims to connect Central Asia with Europe

Ans However India can't ignore to become part of O.B.O.R given its economic, geopolitical significance. Hence India should take the approach of (1) participate in O.B.O.R & point issues & concerns
(2) improve regional connectivity & relations with neighbours through initiatives such as Sagarmala.

⑥

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 → aim is to Secure Permanent Seat on UNSC.

→ countries = India, Germany, Italy

how its structure is a hindrance to Japan, Brazil
achieve the aim:

① 4 countries have come together to support each other's bid for a permanent seat on UNSC.

② However G-4 doesn't have any permanent Secretariat which can ensure regular meetings, periodic negotiations etc.

③ G4 has no institutionalised framework to put pressure on UNSC for bringing in UNSC reforms. This leads to adhoc approach & not constant / consistent approach

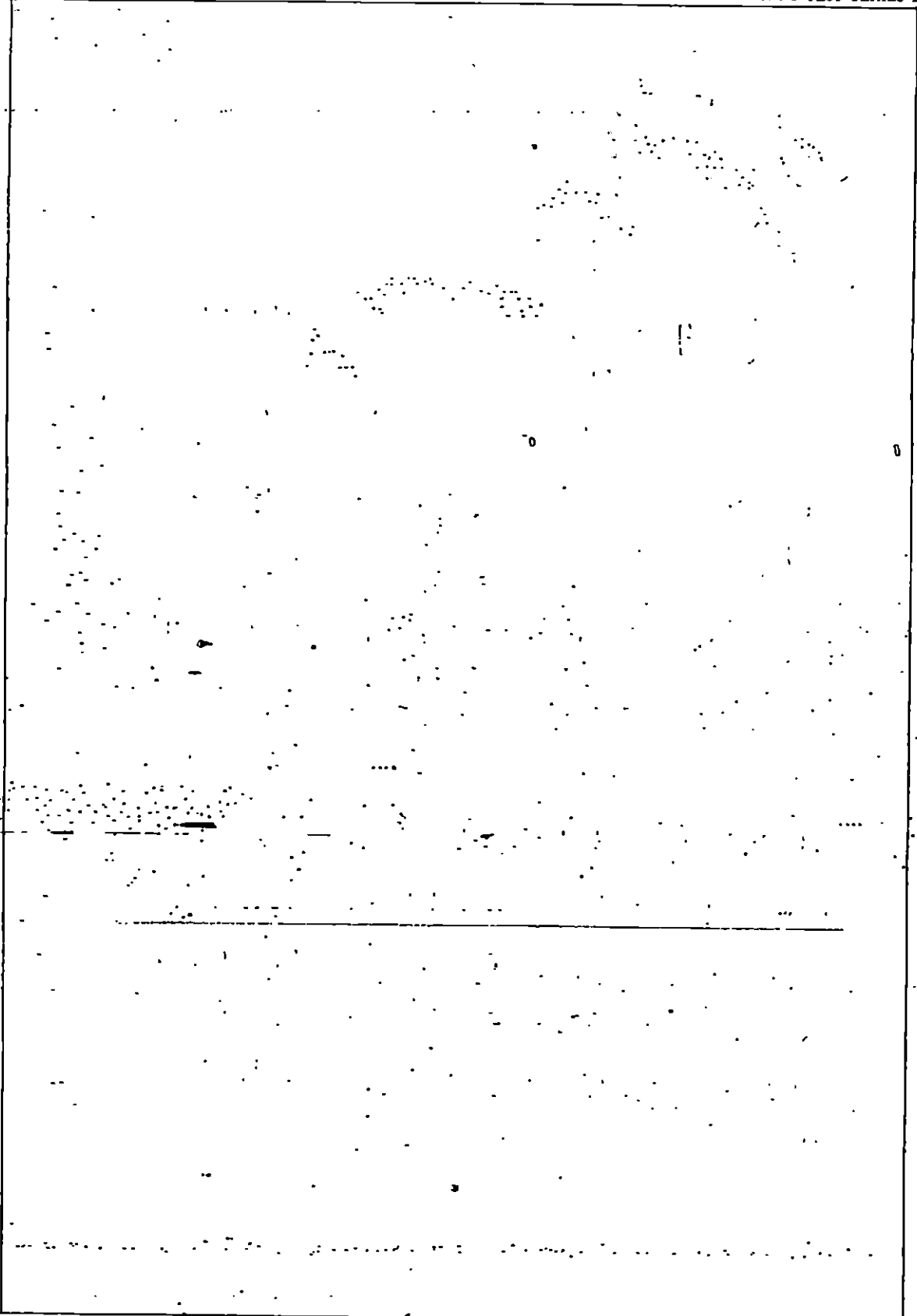
Structural problems-

No representation from Africa

Over-representation from Europe is

the objective is fulfilled

Remarks



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)

Indian diaspora is dominated in 3 major areas:

- 1) Gulf countries/West Asia
- 2) Western Europe
- 3) North America.

However in recent times, the conditions of expatriate workers is not good:

- (1) In Gulf countries, due to oil price drop, civil war, terrorism, & preference for local jobs, there is livelihood insecurity.
- (2) In North America due to economic slowdown and protectionist measures too, employment is in danger for Indian workers.
- (3) Labour policies of these countries are discriminating towards Indian workers. It does not cover insurance & other social security measures. This affects expatriate workers.

What measures can be taken:

- (1) creating a special fund to give social security benefits to expatriate workers after they retire. / Job loss.

Remarks

- 2) Insurance / saving scheme to provide security for future life
- 3) making issues regarding labour policy a part of bilateral negotiations
- 4) 'Skill development' to make them employable & prevent job losses
- 5) making visa on arrival simple & easy, so that ~~they~~ they can return to India.
- 6) Institutionalised system for swift evaluation of workers in case of violence ✓

Also
check in
illegal
migrants
strict
regulatory
system for
overseas
employment
agencies

Present Schemes
Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna
community welfare fund.
Pravasi Bharatiya Kaushal Vikas Yojna

5

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)

Reasons for inability to reach desirable outcomes:

1) Lack of consensus

2) Rift between developing & developed countries

Interests of balance, technology, responsibility, concessions

ex: ~~the~~ WTO agreement
- Paris deal

Issues with regional and multilateral of held hostage by bilateral issues

What is Subregionalism

Subregionalism refers to grouping of regional countries / countries in a specific region. South with Asia, Asia-Pacific. ^{not able to move ahead} _{agreements}

How Subregionalism can help in this?

1) It is believed that countries belonging to a region will share unique geography, culture & history. This will facilitate subregional co-operation on issues. ^{177 within WTO}

2) For example WTO aims at creating a BFTN within integrated market place, however have failed to achieve consensus. ^{SAARC}

This has led to ~~emerge~~ emergence of regional trade blocks; TPP, RCEP, Trans-atlantic trade partnerships

Remarks

3) Issues such as climate deal, counter-terrorism can also be dealt effectively at Subregional level.

However Subregionalism today is not significantly

Successful: 1) US withdrawal from TPP
2) Failure of SAARC due to bilateral relations, India-Pakistan, trust deficit between countries.

3) ~~the~~ ASEAN-RCEP proposed since long time, but have not materialised.

Sub-regionalism as a way forward can only work when there is trust among member countries.

Hence to reach to the consensus, countries should come forward at both Subregional & global levels to bring ~~consensus~~ cooperation on important issues.

u/v

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)

Diversity in culture; traditions, language, religion in India is a testimony to the resilience of society. ~~At the same time it also~~

However when this diversity interacts with other aspects: economy, politics, it leads to problems of communal violence, Killings etc.

Violences due to conflict of interests

(1) Politics

Many political parties are expected to maintain social harmony. However this national interest comes in conflict with their individual interest: dividing society to win popular vote.

(2) Economy - Society:

It is fundamental duty of every one to promote universal brotherhood. However this interest comes in conflict with communal interest of getting more share in national resources: Job, employment, education reservations

Remarks

(3) Cultural

village bodies were created to deliver justice. however presently bodies like Khap Panchayat are promoting narrow religious ideals leading to violation of human rights.

(4) Constitutional

Constitution mandates for universal civil code however conflict of interest have led to different & conflicting religious codes! Hindu Code, Muslim Code etc.

Suggestions

- 1
- (1) political parties should not use divisive politics
 - (2) School education to include Spiritual / ethical education, brotherhood, integrity, Unity
 - (3) getting consensus to pass UCC.
 - (4) reducing influence of Khap Panchayat by increasing penetration of justice: lok adalat, Gram Nyayalaya

Unity & integrity of the nation can be achieved when all sections of society make effort for social peace & harmony. At the same time the law & order agencies should enforce laws effectively to deal with violences

Remarks

6/2

Q15. Communal violence has been a major concern for the internal security of India. Give reasons for the same and suggest effective measures to check it. (12.5 Marks)

Communal Violence & internal security

Communal violence has large impact on social harmony, peace, law & order situation. It affects lives & economic activity too.

Reasons for Communal Violence

1) Political: political parties, to create vote bank, often try to divide sections of society on basis of language, religion & caste.

2) Social: Social divisions based on religion & caste & discriminatory attitude of society towards minorities have also led to the problem.

Also
- Howard of partition
- Hysteria
- External forces

3) Governance

Socio-economic development of minority sections is lagging behind when compared to majority. This is also emphasised by various reports.

Effective Measures to Check it

① effective Law enforcement

Sensitivity training to police officials so that they will not be biased while dealing with

Remarks Communal violence

② Conviction of preparatorice of violence
expedienting cases & Convicting those who take
Law & order into hands will deter such situation.

③ Economic & social development

Government have come up with various schemes:

1) UDDAAN

2) Scholarship for muslim girls

④ changing social attitude

Promoting social harmony through meetings,
negotiations in institutions like Gram Sabha,

Panchayat etc.

⑤ Promoting scientific temper among
children, teaching universality of religions
& promoting brotherhood

Religion is a private life affair & when
linked with public life (politics), results in
violence & conflict. Hence all stakeholders, especially
political parties should refrain from using it
as a tool to win elections

(5/2)

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)

Multitude of authorities involved:

- 1) RAW - intelligence gathering of border ~~states~~ nations
- 2) Enforcement directorate - high economic frauds ^{multiple agencies}
- 3) Intelligence Bureau
- 4) CBJ - investigating agency etc

IB
RAW
NTRO
NIA

Presence of multitude of authorities, ~~and~~ lack of clarity in functions & mandate, lack of coordination has led to inefficiency in dealing with internal security problems.

This is one of the reasons of failure to prevent 2008 Mumbai attacks.

After this govt. have taken following measures:

- 1) NATGRID - An integrated database which will collect data from various sources: bank transaction, pan card, Income tax etc. and collate these data to find out patterns & crimes
- 2) This centralised database will provide important information to various intelligence agencies

Remarks agencies

Further following actions/ measures should be taken to complement above measures.

- 1) Improving coordination between State Police & Central Police forces: CRPF
- 2) Improving ground intelligence - involving local people in intelligence gathering
- 3) Improving coordination among various intelligence agencies
- 4) giving access to centralised database (NATGRID) to State Police

Consolidation & co-ordination of work among these intelligence agencies will reduce duplication, confusion & improve efficiency of intelligence-gathering

5/2

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)

The armed forces play a major role in national security & peace & harmony. To be effective in dealing with security issues they must be battle-ready at all the times.

Lack of battle-readiness has reflected in various attacks - Ura attack, and other attacks at boarders with China.

This also makes the actions reactive in nature, without proper strategy, planning & proper training. Hence peace-time functions have a strategic dimension & instead of the time for straps improving preparedness & take proactive decisions, make strategies etc.

Functions, activities that should be taken in peace-time

- (1) intelligence activities - Co-operation between agencies gathering intelligence (LIB, RAW etc) to assess the security situation.
- (2) monitoring boarder activities to recognise any move by other & take preventing actions.

Remarks

(3) Capacity building

~~Army should~~

Armed forces should go through training to improve their capabilities

(4) Joint military actions

The three armed forces: military, Airforce, navy should be taking ~~the~~ joint exercise to improve work co-ordination & preparedness.

(5) Sensitivity Training

To reduce human right violations while dealing with security situations

Hence peace-time is an essential time for improving one's capacity with respect to other.

It is the time the armed forces should use to improve preparedness to effectively deal with any problems

Red to improve operational efficiency

Participation in

UN peacekeeping operations

Dr. In

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)

Connectivity as necessary way for wellbeing of North eastern India:

- 1) improve trade & investment
- 2) economic growth & development
- 3) Connectivity to mainland will facilitate relief, response in disaster

Connectivity have many benefits, however at the same time it is facing the following challenges.

① Presence of extremist activities may hinder development of these connectivity projects.

② Problems of Smuggling, infiltration, drug trafficking may spread due to

- 1) Asian Trilateral highway - Manipur - Myanmar - Thailand
- 2) Project between Myanmar - India (Mizoram)

Connectivity

③ - It may also increase infiltration of illegal migrants to North east India. increasing issues of social unrest.

④ Increasing economic integration may make NE states vulnerable in case of bad relation between India & other neighbouring countries

Remarks

ex: These countries may stop flowing of electricity etc.

Answer

Solutions

(1) Improving law enforcement to reduce extremist, separatist activities.

(2) ~~systems~~
Institutionalisation of procedures to stop Smuggling, drug trafficking by improving
Boarders Security

(3) A comprehensive code / law on refugees to deal with rehabilitation, transfer of illegal migrants.

(4) improving connectivity of NE states to mainland India.

Connecting NE to multilateral highways may have various internal security problems. This can be reduced by improving capabilities of our intelligence agencies & improving border security.

(6)

Remarks

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

Components of Border Infrastructure

- Roads, railway, ports
- inland waterways
- Check posts
- border security forces with adequate equipments
- fences/walls etc. to stop smuggling
- mechanism to check drug trafficking & illegal migration/infiltration

State of Border Infrastructure in India

(1) Roads / connectivity

Current state of roads is in dismal state.

- To improve this, Government came up with Bharatmala programme to improve roads on

border states

(2) Check posts:

Currently India-Bangladesh agreed to create more check posts in their borders to improve security

Remarks

(3) Fences

Western borders are well fenced when compared to eastern borders.

This has led to smuggling, drug trafficking problems. ex: India-Bangladesh borders

(4) Security forces

many a times they lack training & proper equipment to effectively deal with security problems.

Review

Border security significantly impacts internal security & growth & development of a country. In this regard border infrastructure such as roads, fences play an important role for effective border security management.

6

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's role in ensuring internal security

- 1) Can report actual facts, Statistics about present ~~at~~ Security situations.
- 2) Can bring to light inefficiency in military defence to force govt. to bring reforms.
- 3) make people aware about security situations.
- 4) make effort to bring social harmony between various sections of society.

However in present times it has come in negative light due to irresponsible reporting.

① In Mumbai attack, 2008, media reported the strategic moves taken by law and order agencies. This made the action ineffective.

② Many a times media covers strategic locations: defence, security installations. This provides firsthand information to preparators.

Remarks

③ In case of Communal violence, irresponsible reporting, unnecessary sensationalism makes the rift to grow between the two communities.

④ Fake news may create more problems, distrust among society.

What can be done?

- Dissemination of news, Yellow Journalism
- ① Media regulation - PEI (Press Council of India) should come up with media guidelines.
 - ② code of ethics for Journalist.
 - ③ govt. regulation to stop covering/publishing of strategic information.

Media as a 4th pillar of democracy can play a proactive role in maintaining internal security & promoting social harmony. This requires to make media more responsible & ethical in its functioning.

⑤

Remarks