

**INTERNAL SECURITY**

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 50

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are <b>05</b> questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</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>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
	16½	

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name UttamRoll No. 57128

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

Date 9 Nov. Sec.Signature Uttam

# REMARKS

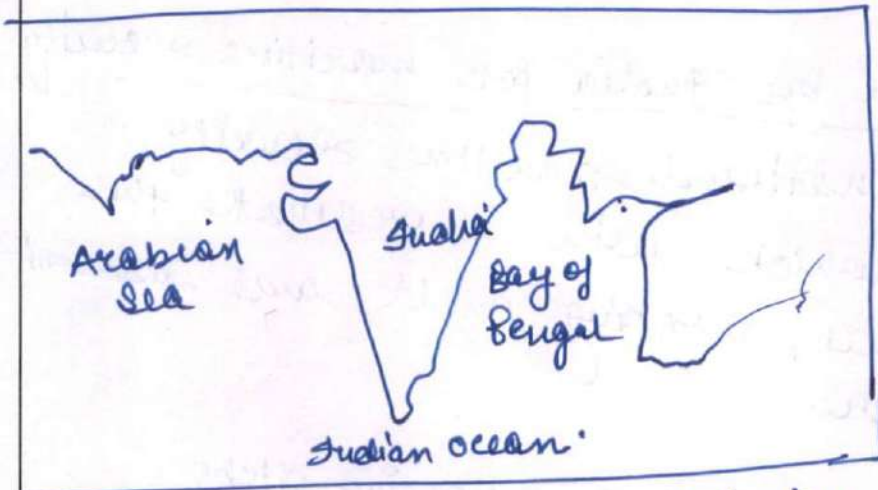
**GS SCORE**

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Q1. Has India ignored Maritime Security for so long that now it has to appoint a National Maritime Security Coordinator (NMSC)? Evaluate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Maritime security is defined as the securing coastal areas, high seas, open oceans surrounding the country. India's maritime security is facing <sup>four</sup> challenges:-



**Challenges**

- 1) Piracy
- 2) Dominance of China
- 3) Organised ~~terror~~ threats

also other countries present. eg. based on USN here. eh

Fig: India is surrounded by water bodies from three sides.

- 4) ~~from trade perspective~~ it is important

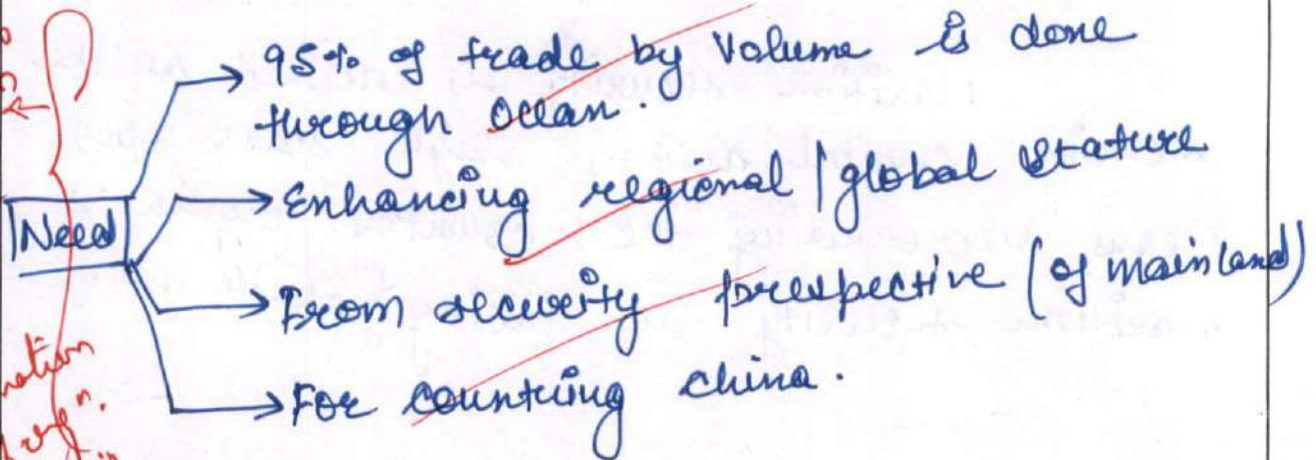
Maintaining the maritime security was ignored by India historically and challenges posed by terrestrial regions were dealt prominently.

→ needs to emphasize / explain it properly and in detail. by giving examples like 26/11 eh

Remarks



Need for maritime Security

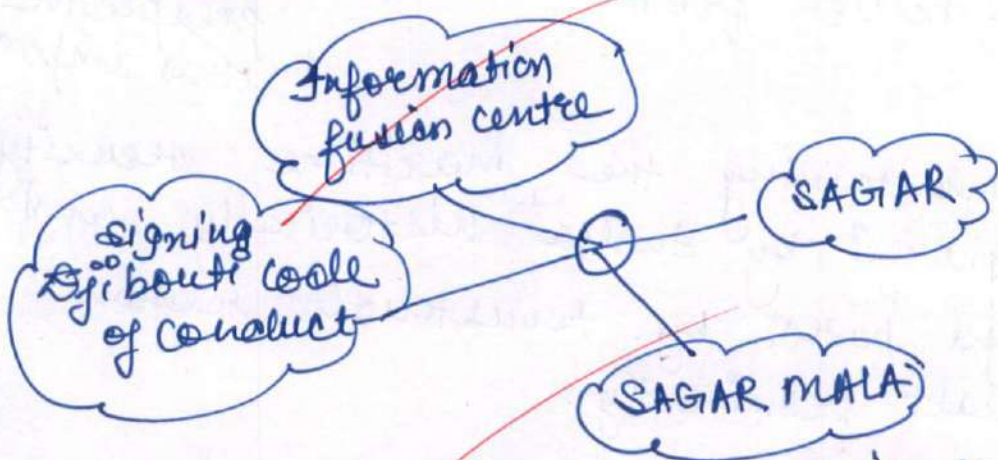


need to mention  
make specific points  
like -> coordination  
how diff. orgs.  
- Speed in making nuclear force  
- containment of virus etc  
- IOR as backyard of India etc

Steps taken by India for maritime security

Appointment of national maritime security co-ordinator - which will co-ordinate the different agencies, working on it and dissemination of data.

Apart from this, following steps



maritime security relevance is growing in 21st century. India need to boost its capabilities.

Remarks

\* Need to emphasize elaborate in ignorance of maritime security & Need for NASE (if the crew of the question which is lacking.

3/10



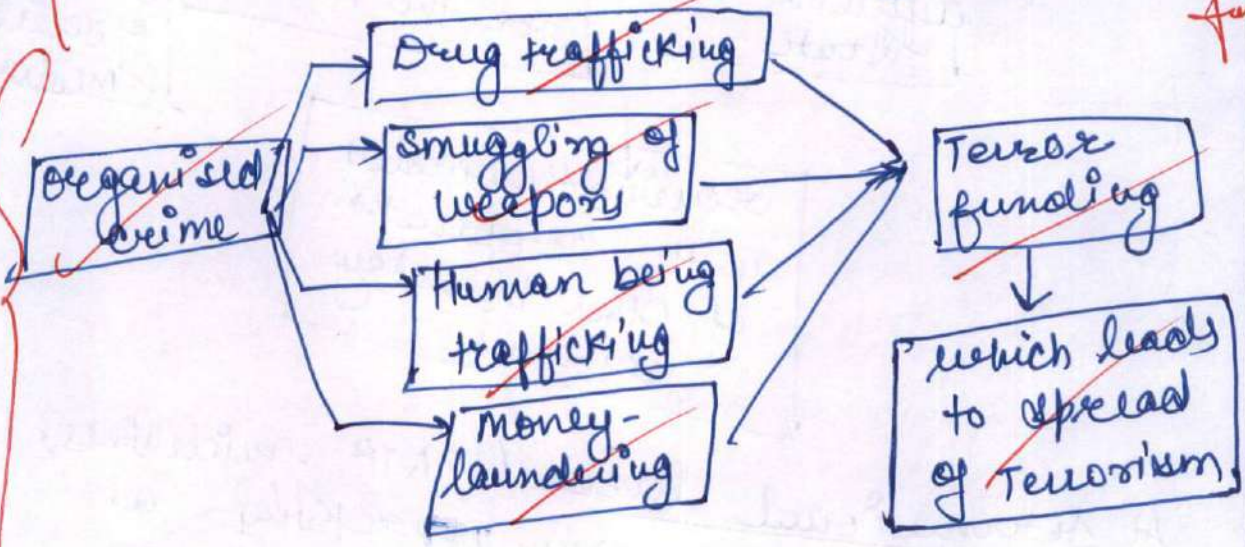
Q2. Discuss how organized crime in India is helping terrorism to spread its roots and its linkages with respect to terror funding. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Organised crime is defined as crime which has proper backing of any state/ non-state actor, done with proper state/ non-state sanction and have funding sources.

not correct requires sanction of group of 3 or more people -> crime -> for financial gains

This is not a required action

It is different from lone-wolf attack, where only single person takes action, without support of any agency.



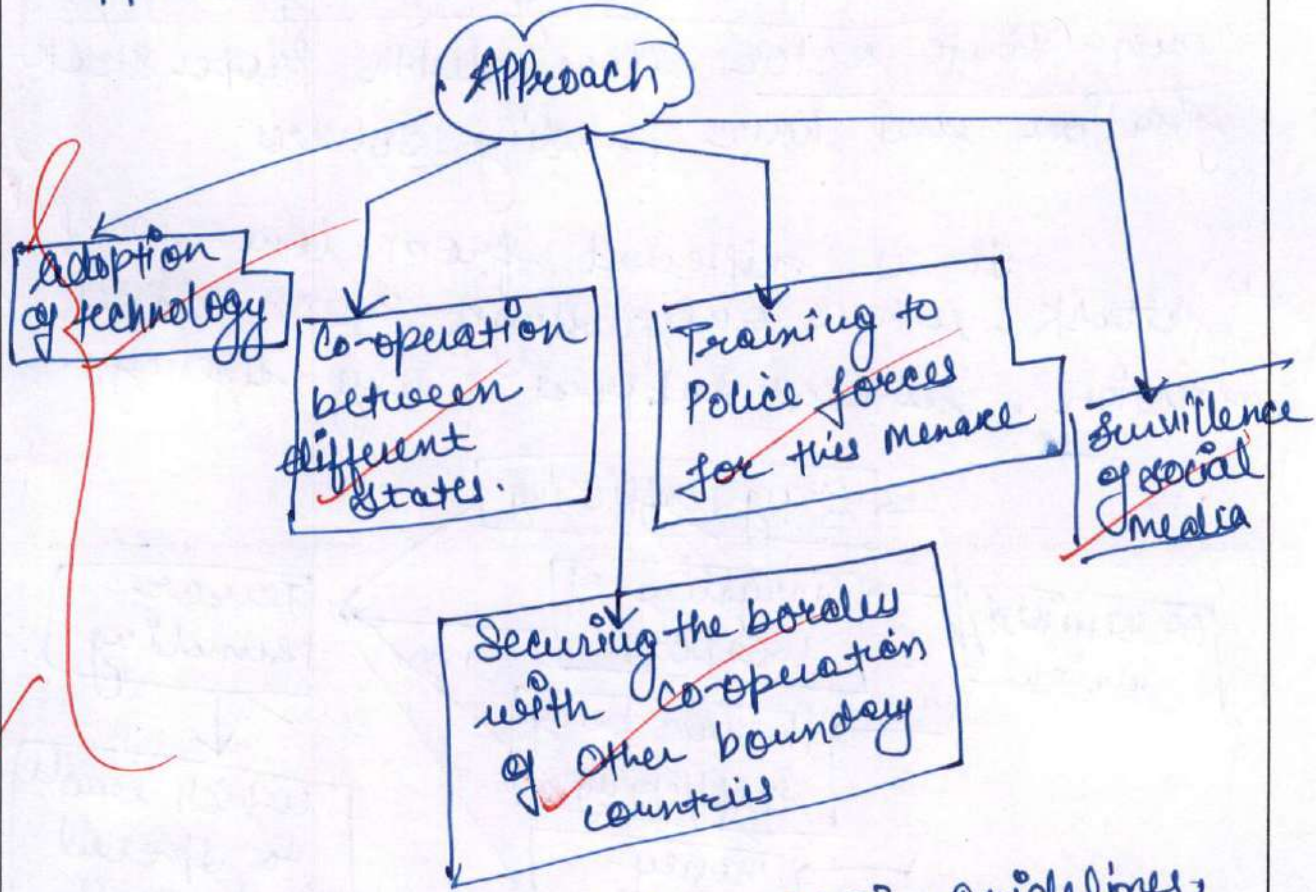
Organised crime supports black money/ parallel economy which in turn supports funding to terrorism.

Need to elaborate here with proper explanation.

Remarks



Organised crime can be tackled by taking multi-bronged comprehensive approach.



At International level: FATF guidelines, G20/MONT guidelines are working as lighthouse to curb organised crime- which in turn is related to Terrorism.

FATF asked for freezing assets of individual linked with.

mention or substantiate your points with examples & steps taken like GAPA - TFF call was held

Remarks  
near correct  
celh.

3 1/2  
10



Q3. Almost one fourth of the Indian economy goes untaxed and unaccounted. How can this parallel economy result in an internal security threat to India? Discuss.

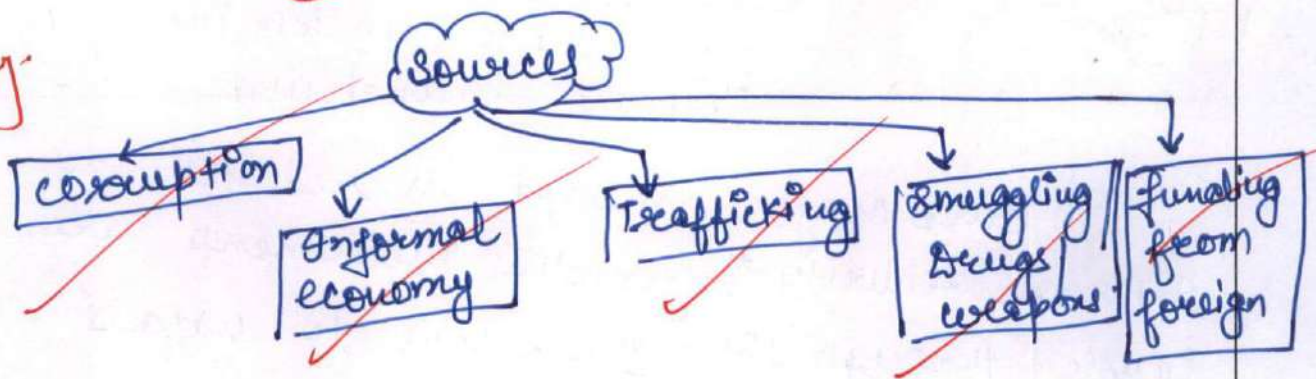
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Technically not correct to say as most of the part of unaccounted money also comes under parallel economy.

Black economy is also termed as illegal economy / Parallel economy. This money has been earned with illegitimate means and is out of formal economic system.

better definition on referred.

In 2004-2011 - almost 79% of our GDP was black economy. This money remains untaxed & unaccounted.

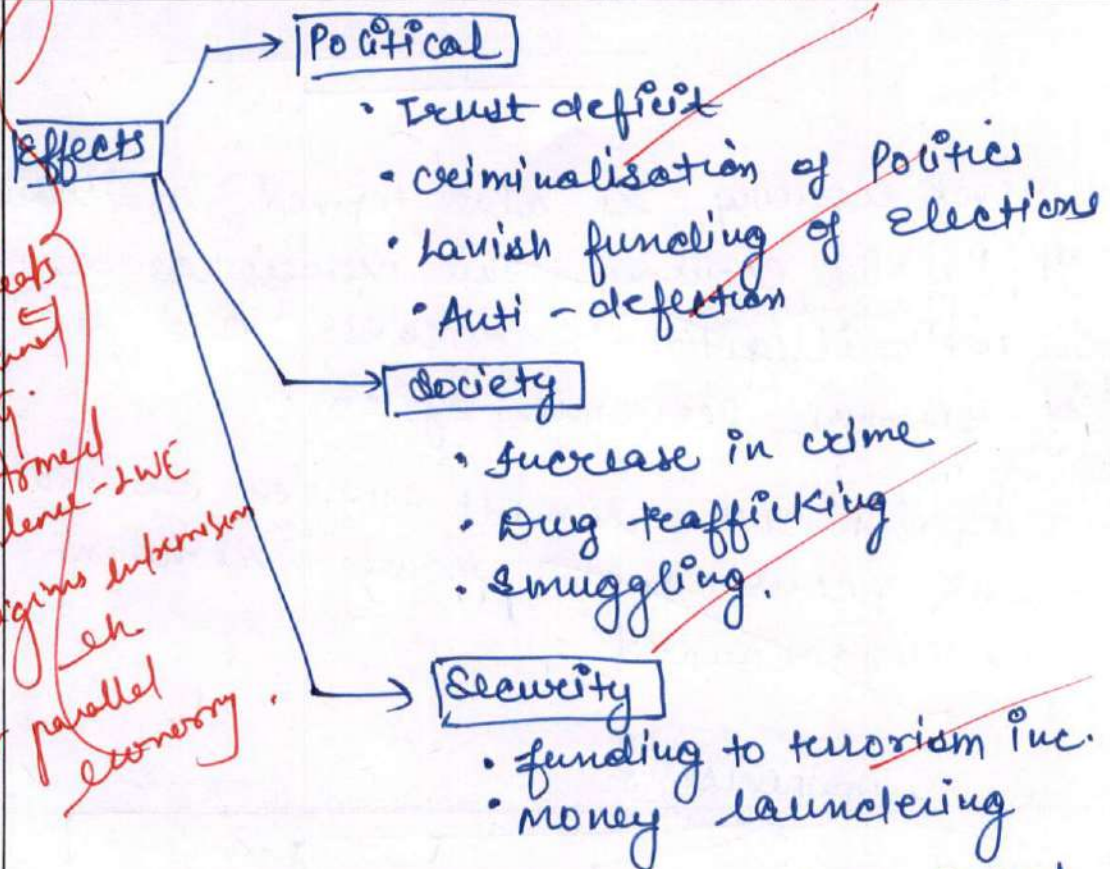


Black money has widespread effects on country which are not limited to economic aspect only.

- Effects
- Economic
  - Low revenue to Govt.
  - Unaccounted Money
  - Size of GDP reduced

Remarks



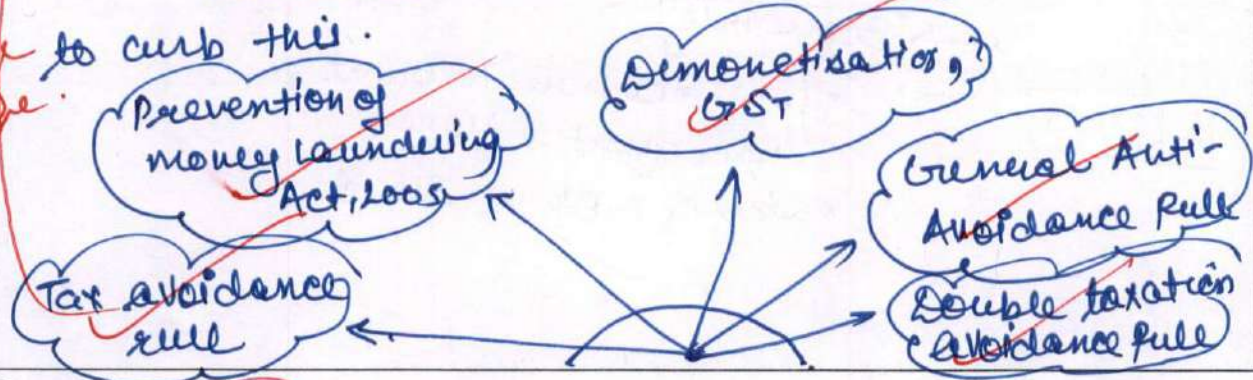


*diminish the threats to internal security.*  
*like -> Armed violence - IWE*  
*- Religious Intimidation*  
*ch*  
*u.r.t parallel economy.*

To curb major impact is related to Internal security (1) separatist movements are funded through this, (2) weapons to uxtals

- 3) money laundering and Hawala
- 4) Not for instance support to Khalistani Movement.

Government has taken following Measures



*These are the parts where you need to emphasize upon more.*

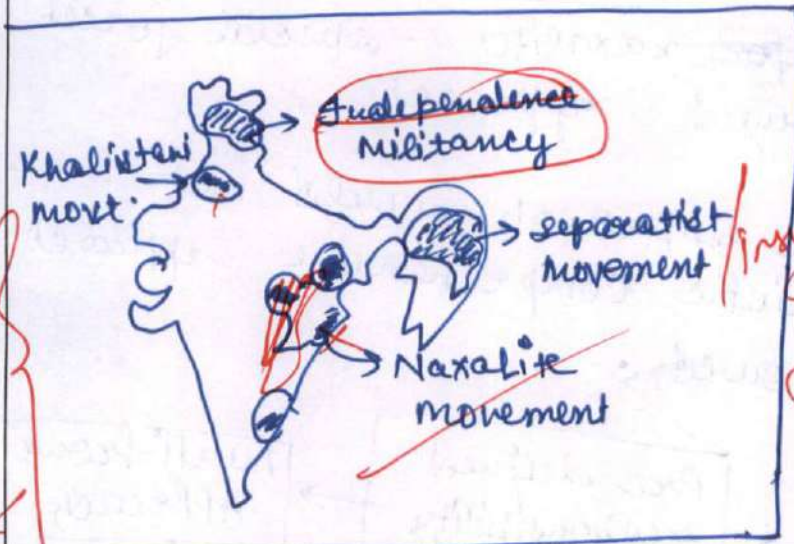
Remarks

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Q4. India has been suffering through internal security menace since the past few decades but the threat still exists in multiple aspects. Thus a comprehensive internal security doctrine could be a panacea to the problem. Critically analyze this aspect.

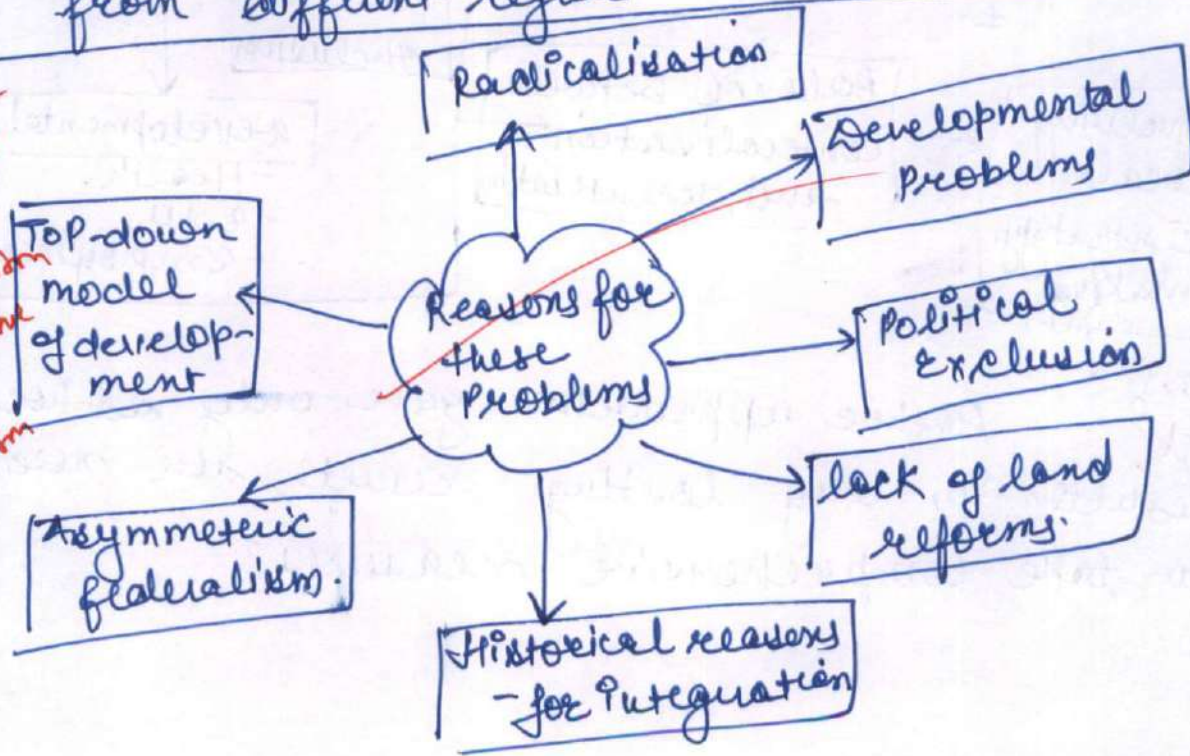
(10 Marks) (150 Words)



map representing different internal security problem from different regions.

India has been facing challenges of separatism, independence movement since Independence. Threat is varying from region to region.

need to mention these in short & not only these there are problems like communalism, caste & ethnic tensions, regionalism etc.



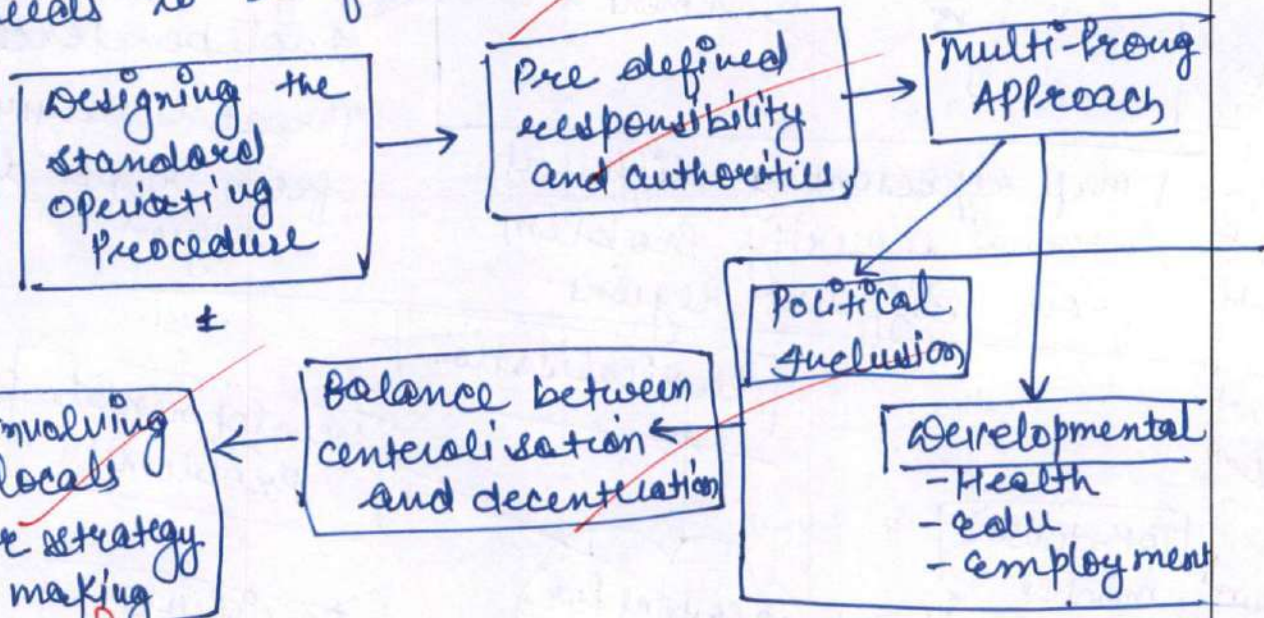
Remarks



India till now has taken piece-meal approach to deal with like operation in Golden temple (1984), Peace Accords for North-eastern states, for Maoists - special forces J&K - multi-pronged approach.

Piece-meal approach would not bear fruits but holistic comprehensive approach needs to be followed.

All this is not as per the demand of question. Instead mention of internal security doctrine. What is it? What should have been here etc.



Ad-hoc approaches gave only ad-hoc results. So, long lasting results, we need to take comprehensive measures.

24/2  
10

Remarks



Q5. The Naxalite insurgency has continued to defy the state for longer than any other uprising in post-independence India. How has the Naxal uprising managed to survive the "neutralizing strategy" of the various state police forces? Discuss if the Covid 19 crisis has been a boon for reemergence of LWE. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

last year, 22 of our armed police member died in a clash with naxalites. This shows huge failure of our strategies to deal with left wing extremists.

Naxalism - was started in 1967 from naxalbari village and is against the state authorities, focus mainly on guerrilla warfare, long term goal is overthrowing state.

some relevant specific data. eg. NCRB's data / report etc.

discuss ideology in brief.



map representing naxal affected area in India.

Naxals survived neutralising strategy due to following reasons.

- (1) local support.
- (2) lack of governance
- (3) government is not fulfilling needs of people

- (4) Piecemeal approach by Government
- (5) lack of technology adoption in detecting mines.

Remarks



3) No comprehensive policy to deal with.

Other states can adopt their strategy and Jharkhand government designed policy - when 2 lakh support + employment, free ration for 6 months is given for retaining of people after giving up weapons.

Grey-hounds-force of Andhra Pradesh was successful in elimination of Naxals from the state

Case Study.

COVID-19 crisis was both boon as well as bane for Naxalites.

Boon

- Get time to recoup and re-strategise themselves
- More unemployed people, more poverty - Naxal groups can recruit more such persons
- Radicalised tribals that with vaccine government is trying to eliminate them.

Bane

- Funding from external source declined. As economy is in rough phase.
- Government has sent aid to last mile - good-governance approach, so trust deficit was bridged.

So, it can be concluded that Technology adoption, Team-efforts and trust building can tackle this menace.

Remarks

3 1/2 / 10

12  
 still missing in several parts like: Difficult terrain, procurement of arms, state's approach etc.

also mention results like: large scale migration to hilltops, rising inequality, economic distress etc.