

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: National Security and Regional Co-operation
Semester- II (Batch: 2020-21)

End Semester Online Examination: June 2021 (LLM)

Date: 26th June, 2021

Duration: 8 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 650 - 700 words

Answer Any Five**Marks**

- Q.1 National Security is an all-encompassing term that includes the protection of a nation and its citizens from a range of multi-dimensional threats and coercion. The overwhelming scope of a strategy to deal with these threats in a fast-evolving national and international landscape is sometimes a hindrance in formalising a National Security Strategy. (10)

In view of the above, discuss the Government of India's major concern over internal security policy and the strategy to tackle it.

- Q.2 "One has to imagine three concentric circles. Law and order represent the largest circle within which is the next circle representing public order and the smallest circle represents security of State. It is then easy to see that an act may affect law and order, but not public order just as an act may affect public order but not security of the State." Ram Manohar Lohia v. State of Bihar 1966 AIR 740, 1966 SCR (1) 709 (10)

In view of the above, discuss the nuances of the National Security Act, 1980 and how the use of the NSA, as a substitute for the ordinary criminal law is equally dangerous to the fundamental rights of Indian citizens.

- Q.3 We live in a technology-driven world; new technologies such as the Internet and digitization are enabling powerful tools for states to enhance national security but also creating new and serious vulnerabilities and security risks. Cyber security has become a major concern and it is only through developing advanced technological capabilities that a State has a chance of defending itself against cyber-attacks. (10)

In view of the above, elucidate the increased emphasis of national cyber security strategy on investment in building up new and required cyber infrastructure.

- Q.4 The 26/11 attacks in Mumbai, led to the exposure of several weaknesses in India's intelligence gathering and action networks. The Government's combative measures against terrorism have always been a head-on collision with the rights, security, and (10)

privacy of the citizens. On one hand, the Government introduces the law to strengthen the national security, on the other hand, it risks the very security of citizens it seeks to protect.

In view of this, discuss the salient features of National Security Act, 1980 and *criticisms and concerns over its misuse*.

- Q.5 Discuss the potential internal threats (identify three major threats) to the Indian security framework. What solutions do you suggest to mitigate these threats? (10)
- Q.6 Examine the determinants of India's Foreign Policy. Also discuss the principles and objective of Indian Foreign Policy. (10)
- Q.7 What is the significance of a National Security Doctrine? According to you, what should be India's National Security Strategy vision or objectives for the 21st Century. (10)
