

**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**Session 2016-17**

**Course No.: PGNSS3C001T**

**SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

**MAX. MARKS: 100**

**TIME DURATION: 03 HRS**

**Note: This question paper has THREE SECTIONS:-**

- a) **SECTION A** has TEN (10) Objective type questions (Multiple Choice Type) of 1.5 Marks each. All questions in this Section are compulsory. **(TOTAL 15 MARKS)**
- b) **SECTION B** has TEN (10) Short Answer Questions of EIGHT (08) Marks each, out of which the examinee should attempt any FIVE (05). **(TOTAL 40 MARKS)**
- c) **SECTION C** has FIVE (05) Essay/ Long Answers questions of FIFTEEN (15) marks each, out of which the students should attempt any THREE (03). **(TOTAL 45 MARKS)**

**SECTION A (All Questions are Compulsory) 10X1½= 15 Marks**

**1. Who has affirmed that SSR in post-conflict environments is critical to the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate state authority, and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict?**

- A. UN Security Council      B. WHO      C. IMF      D. NATO

**2. SSR generally refers to -**

- A. A process to reform security sector      B. rebuild a state's security sector.  
C. Modernization of Security sector      D. All of the above

**3. Which is the main component of SSR?**

- A. General Assembly      B. League of Nations  
C. Economic migrants      D. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

**4. National Security Strategy (NSS) is a document prepared periodically by -**

- A. UNO      B. government of the United States for Congress  
C. UK      D. Canada

**5. SSR are -**

- A. vital for sustainable peace and development  
B. a core element of multidimensional peacekeeping  
C. essential for addressing the roots of conflict  
D. All of the above

**6. Who has written this article 'The future of Security Sector Reforms'? -**

- A. SD Muni      B. Mark Sedra      C. VV Dyke      D. Chris Smith

**7. NSC is - -**

- A. Nuclear Science Council      B. National Socialist Council  
C. National Security Council      D. Non security Council

**8. A National Security Strategy document should have, at the minimum, the following elements:**

- A. a working definition of national security and national security objectives;

- B. an appreciation of the emerging security environment taking into account the geopolitical changes in the world;
- C. an assessment of the national strengths and weaknesses of the country in dealing with the challenges;
- D. All of the above

**9. Which should not be a part of India's National Security Strategy?**

- A. intelligence reforms
- B. police reforms,
- C. legal reforms
- D. Issuing of Visas

**10. SWOT stands for -**

- A. Special War on Terrorism
- B. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.
- C. Sponsor terrorism and seek to proliferate weapons of mass destruction.
- D. All of the above

**SECTION B - (Answer Any Five)**

**5X8= 40 Marks**

1. Define the concept of Security sector reforms.

OR

Local Ownership in SSR.

2. Major components of SSR.

OR

Concept of civilian oversight of Security Sector in India.

3. Discuss India's National Security Strategy.

OR

Highlights of policy documents of UK on security.

4. SSR mandates in UN missions in brief.

OR

SSR in Nepal in brief.

5. Policy tools for SSR.

OR

Stakeholders Analysis

**SECTION C (Attempt Any Three)**

**3X15 =45 Marks**

1. Write a detailed note on security sector reforms, governance and management.
2. Discuss the major reforms carried out in defence sector in India.
3. Write a detailed note on India's national security strategy.
4. Discuss the major security sector reforms in Afghanistan.
5. What is SWOT? Explain critically.