

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : 693029

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.			Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard - <https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on - <https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

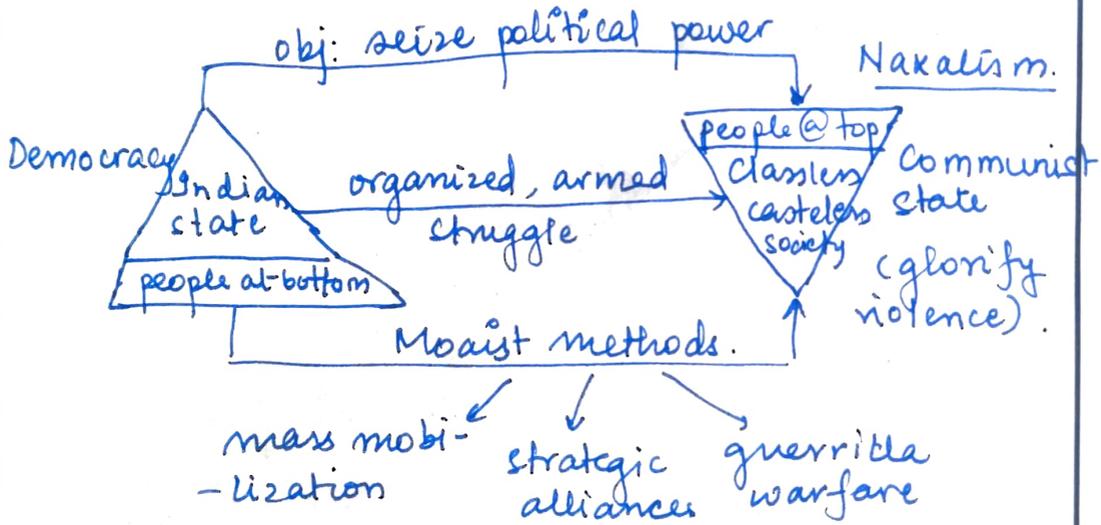
Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Examine the following statement as why Naxalism was "the single biggest security challenge ever faced by our country"?

Naxalism is an organized armed struggle against the state inspired by leftist or Maoist ideology.



Single biggest security challenge

- o Spillover to other states → once security forces sanitize an area, naxals spillover, reorganize and

cream in other areas.

↳ Key incidents caused spillover of naxals to adjoining states of Andhra Pradesh.

- External agencies → like hostile neighbours and terrorist outfits (JEM, LeT) provide ideological, financial support to naxals.
- Collab. with other anti-state forces → like J&K militants and ULFA
- International bases → help them cream and escape Indian agencies. ↳ bases in Chin province of Myanmar.
- Urban naxals → provide financial, intellectual support from academicians, intellectuals and students.
- Golden corridor → spreading to industrial belts of Gujrat, West Maharashtra with support of industrial workers.
- Recruitment of locals → exploit anti-state sentiments due to poor governance and socio-economic deprivation.

Thus, a balanced approach of development, trust building and hard measures with coord. b/w security agencies is the need of the day.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2) What is Naxalism. Examine determinants for rise and growth of Naxalism?

Naxalism refers to an organized armed struggle against the state to seize political power which is inspired by leftist and Maoist ideology.

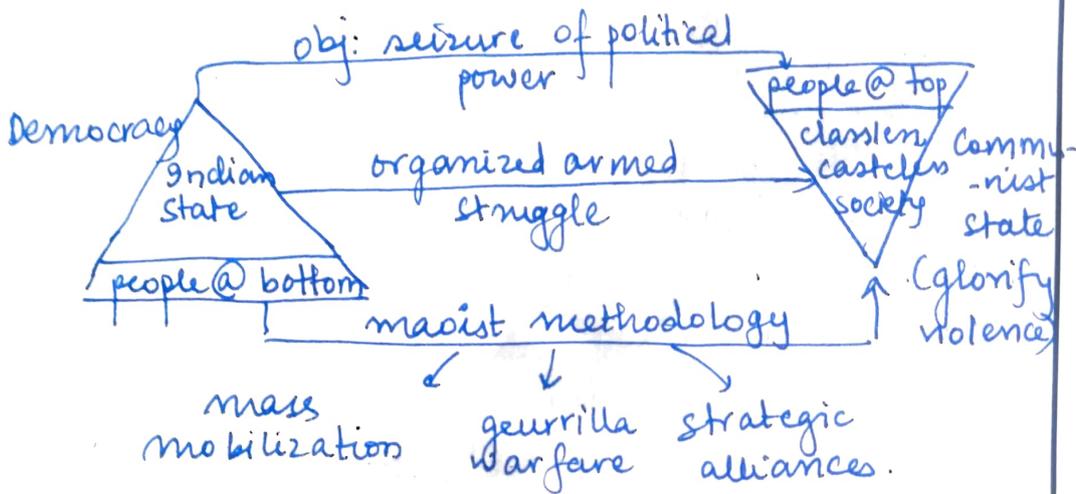


Fig. Naxalism.

Determinants for rise and growth of Naxalism

→ socially stratified society. No proper implementation of anti-untouchability laws, prevention of atrocities, discrimination and bonded labour.

→ Non-diversified primary sector dependent economy → exploitation of natural resources

without benefits flowing to tribals.

LAND RELATED FACTORS

- poor implementation of land reforms
- non-implementation of laws prohibiting transfer of tribal land to non-tribals (5th schedule).
- no land titles to poor cultivators.

DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

- land acquisition for development projects = displacement with no compensation / rehabilitation.
- exploitation of natural resources = alienation of tribals.

POLITICAL FACTORS

- ineffective democratic decentralization (PESA, 1996)
- Corruption, PDS frauds.

- poor implementation of FRA, 2006, 5th schedule
- bureaucratic apathy of forest officials.

INTL. FACTORS

- collab. with other anti-state agencies: J&K militants
- Intl. support → from China, Pak, Turkey.
- patron of coord. committee of Maoist parties of South Asia.

Hence, Naxalism has grown and sustained itself by exploiting security lapses, international support and socio-economic deprivation. The need is for sustained confidence building and balanced hard and soft approach.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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3) What is urban naxalism. Analyze why urban naxalism is ideologically, structurally and financially different from conventional naxalism?

Urban Naxalism refers ^{to} the support → ideological and financial that naxalism receives from urban centres of the country through intellectuals, academicians and students.

Urban naxalism is ideologically, structurally and financially different from conventional naxalism as :-

① IDEOLOGICALLY

- Urban naxalism seeks to achieve overthrow of the state through soft-measures also such as intellectual literature, student cadres.
- Their grievances do not include socio-economic deprivation.
- They have strong support for Leninist ideology of trained, organized

revolutionaries

② STRUCTURALLY

do not have well-defined cadres, rather pockets of intellectual support.

Do not pick up arms themselves but instigate support for armed naxals.

③ FINANCIALLY

Seek to broaden naxal financing to include intl. donors, civil society orgs.

Do not engage in drug cartels, opium trade themselves.

Big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad etc which are also industrial bases are becoming centers of urban naxalism. It is important to remove the socio-economic deprivation of conventional naxal centers to prevent the sway of urban naxals in urban these areas.

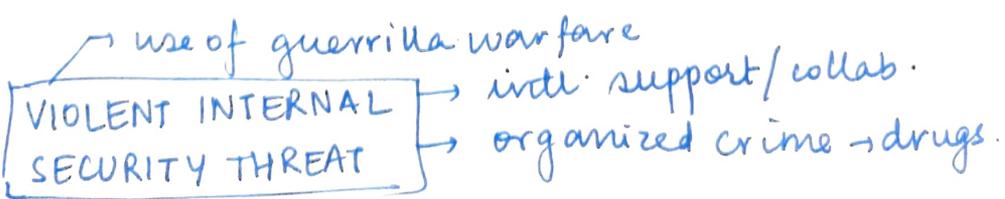
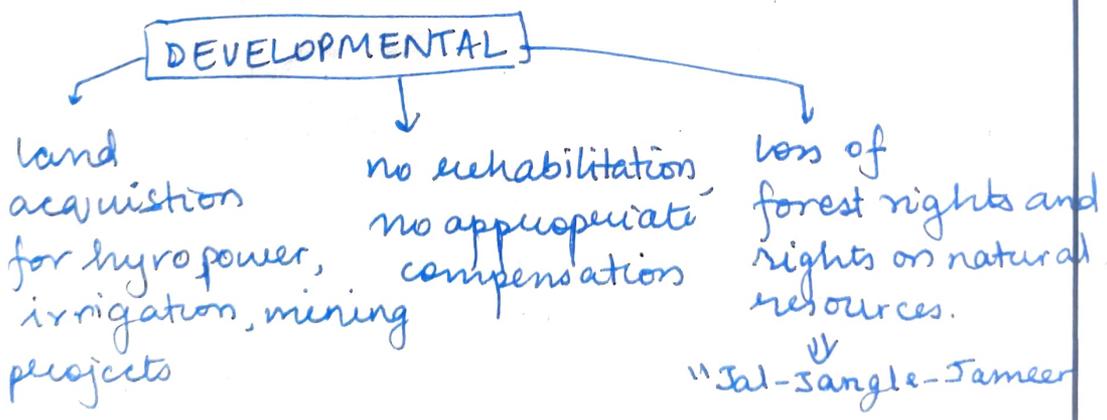
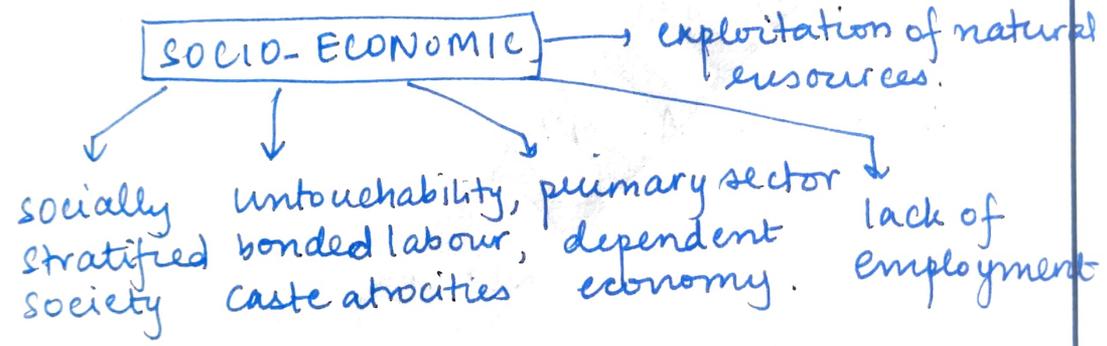
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4) Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting violent internal security threats. In this context, discuss emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of naxalism.

Naxalism is the use of organized armed struggle for seizing political power. It is inspired by ~~terrorist~~ leftist/maoist ideology.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC, DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUE



Analyse border
Pakistan

Emerging issues

- Spillover to new areas.
- Golden corridor → shift to Guj., West Maha. industrial corridor → drug cartels, workers support.
- International support → from hostile neighbours and terror outfits for funds and arms.
- Urban naxalism → financial/intellectual support from urban pockets on key issues.



MULTI LAYERED STRATEGY

Soft measures

- Skilling projects → eg. Project Roshni
- Food processing industries
- Ecotourism potential.
- Tribal melas.
- Confidence building with security forces → on lines of sadbharna scheme in J&K.

Hard measures.

- need women representation in security forces eg. Bastaria battalions
- Active role of state police forces.
- Precise targetting to avoid loss of innocent lives.
- SAMADHAAN strategy of MHA

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Analyse internal security threats and trans-border crimes along Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan borders including LOC. Also discuss the role played by various security forces in this regard.

South Asian borders due to their topographical challenges and arbitrariness of colonists are artificial borders mixed with porosity and conflict. This leads to emergence of several cross-border challenges as the borders are inherently artificial.

Security threats and trans-border crimes

① MYANMAR

o Humanitarian issue → Junta repression and Rohingya refugee crisis.

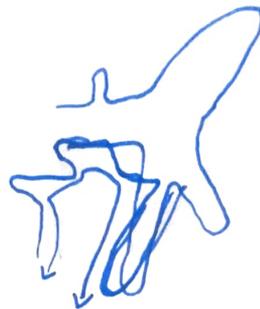
o Arms trafficking → providing arms to insurgent groups → ULFA, ATTF etc.



- Drug trafficking → proximity to golden triangle
- Bases of insurgent groups → eg. Chin province to rearms and recoup.
- EMR regime → used by anti-state actors for unauthorized entry.

② BANGLADESH

- Drugs, arms, human trafficking and smuggling of goods → like Jamdani sarees of WB, cattle from UP, Bihar, women & children for prostitution
- Radical groups → like Harkat-Al-Islam to spread anti-India sentiments.
- Unfenced borders → due to Brahmaputra and tributaries.
- Immigrant / refugee inflow → Rohingyas lately. Presently at the rate of 3 lac/annum



4096 kms.

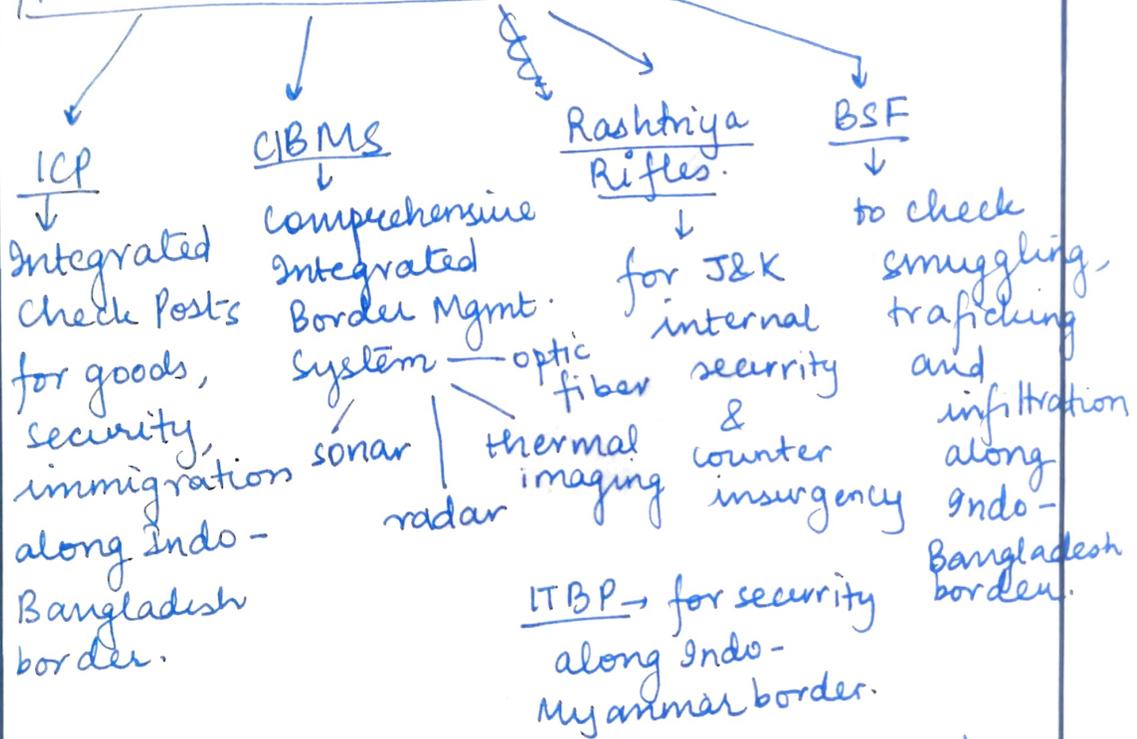
③ Pakistan

- Terror infiltration to destabilize India. esp. in J&K. eg. LeT, JeM.
- Sir Creek dispute.



- Arms trafficking → through drones etc.
- Drug smuggling → along golden crescent
- Siachen glacier dispute
- Gilgit Baltistan → CPEC → affecting India's sovereignty & security.

ROLE OF SECURITY FORCES



Thus, while the security forces have ~~done~~ ^{made} explanatory sacrifices in national security, the need is to integrate this approach with technology, confidence building and socio-economic development of border areas.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Siachen glacier is an important geo. strategic location not only for India but also for Pakistan and China. What could the possible IS implications on India be, one losing dominance on Siachen glaciers?

At 18000ft above the sea level, the Siachen glacier is the world's highest battlefield. The glacier holds great geostrategic significance for India and hence the army in spite of the hostile conditions, continues to advise against its demilitarization.



GEO-STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

- o The Siachen glacier at 18000ft gives enough attitude for enjoying a dominating position over Ladakh.
- o Loss of Siachen would create a direct link between China through Aksai Chin and Pakistan through POK and CPEC and vice-versa → serious threat to security, territorial integrity of India.
- o With Shaks gam valley already in China's control, loss of Siachen would mean loss of entire northern-most frontier of India to China.
- o Loss of Siachen will allow China and Pakistan to encircle Kashmir from 3 sides giving a major strategic advantage.

Determinants
/ test.

All of this has internal security implications for India:-

- China-Pak dominance over Kashmir → increased militancy and terror infiltration.
- Continuous land route b/w China - Pak - Afghanistan via India → new regional nexus detrimental to India.
- Chinese infiltration in Ladakh → loss of territorial sovereignty.
- Easier trafficking of arms and drugs from hostile neighbours.
- Chinese access to Gilgit-Baltistan and CPEC through a land route via India.

Thus, the Siachen glacier holds great significance for India. It is the key to controlling the rising hegemon China from encircling India and preserving India's territorial sovereignty.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Determine the role of smart border management technologies in guarding the borders effectively especially in context of porous border along Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The Indian army has undertaken the deployment of Smart Border Management technologies in the form of:-

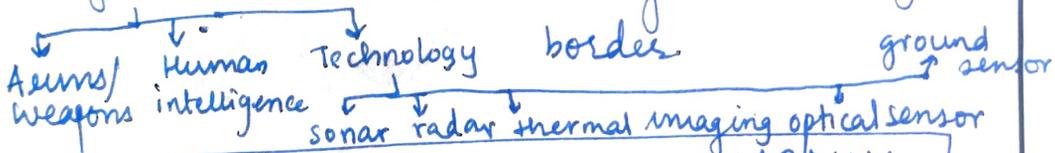
CIBMS

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System.

BOLD-QRT

Border Electronically dominated QRT interception technique

along Indo-Bangladesh borders



ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GUARDING

BORDERS :-

o South Asian borders owing to topography and colonial arbitrariness are highly porous and difficult to guard. In light of this, smart border

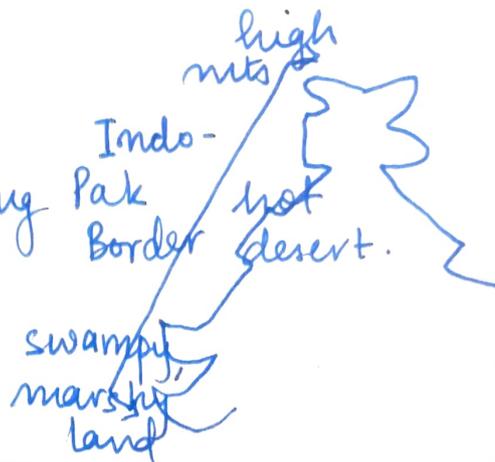
per day available at and especially

management technologies become important.

PAKISTAN

o Tough geography along border make human patrolling difficult.

o Excessive infiltration attempts need undivided attention and great precision and sensor abilities.



BANGLADESH

o Highly porous → difficulty in fencing due to:

- agri. fields
- ↙ dense forests
- ↓ fast flowing rivers
- ↘ swampy lands

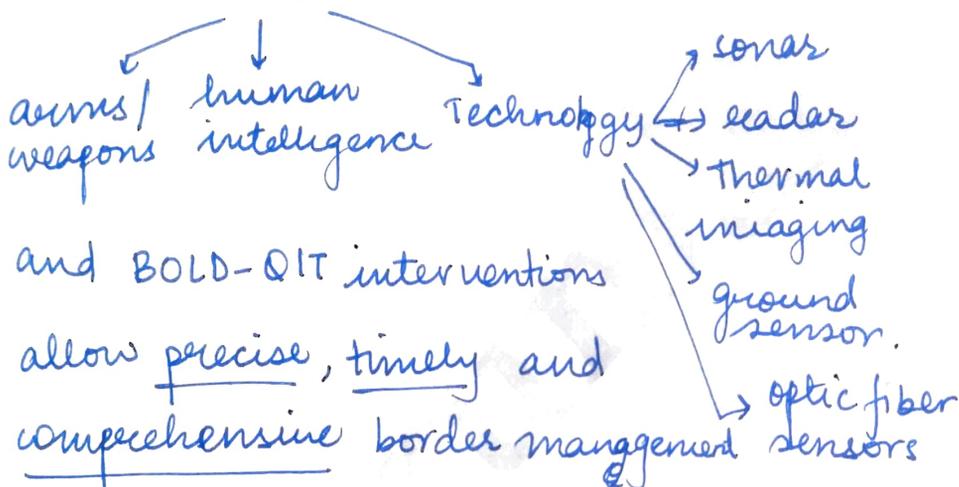
o Huge amount of smuggling of drugs, C/N, arms, cattle and products like Jamdani sarees of Bengal.

o Refugee inflow (at the rate of 3 lakh



per ^{day} ~~annum~~ at present) since 1971 war and especially Rohingyas. make border patrolling a challenging job and require technological intervention.

Thus, CBMS



and BOLD-QIT interventions allow precise, timely and comprehensive border management in hostile geography and environment.

However, the present state of deployment of such technology is low. Moreover, the present cost at around ₹70 lakh/km makes it extremely costly. The need is for cost-effective indigenous production and infrastructure development along borders.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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