

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.

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Overall Grade/Score	

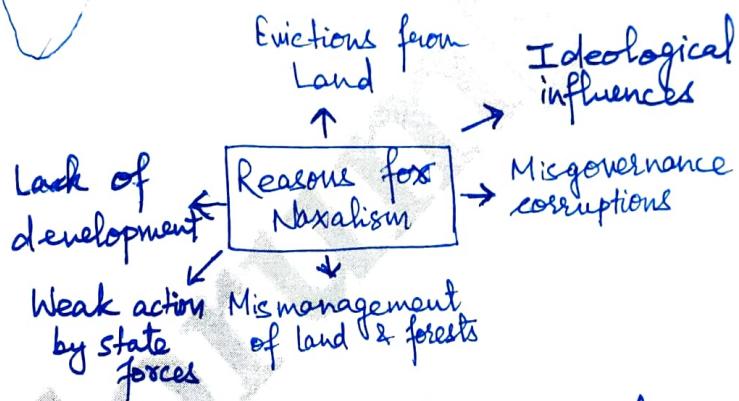
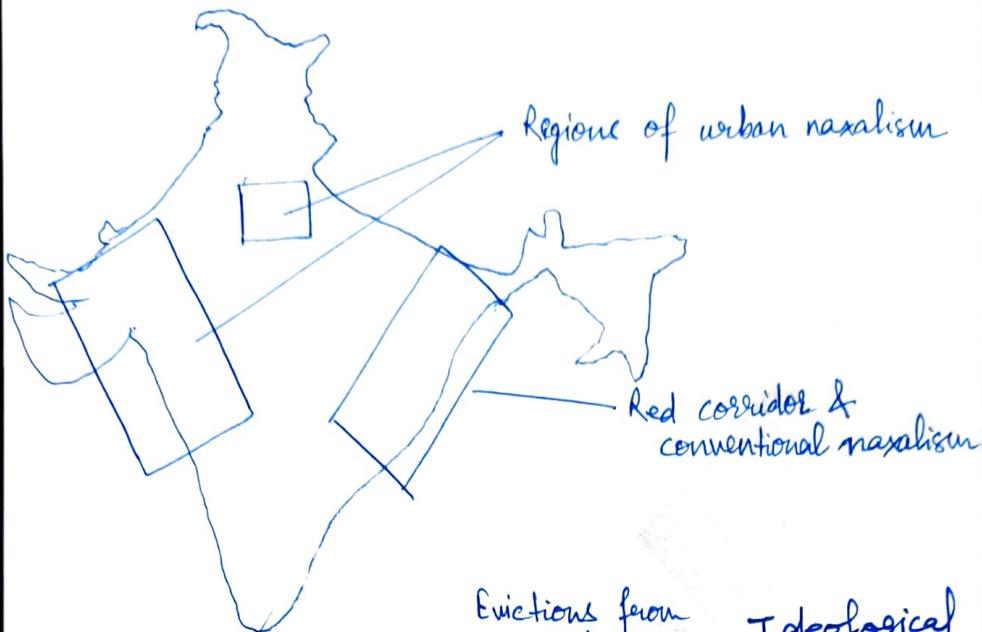
Start Writing Here

Q.1) Examine the statement as why Naxalism was "the single biggest security challenge ever faced by our country?

→ PM Manmohan Singh in 2006 declared that Naxalism was the single biggest security challenge ever faced by the country.

Why Naxalism was single biggest challenge

- Risk of spillover - If mismanaged, Naxalism can spread fast in adjoining areas. Also helps in regrouping of disbanded forces.
- International collaborations - Support from outfits like Coordination Committee for Maoists & Peoples organisations of South Asia helps sustain Naxalism.
- Support from terror outfit - Often organisations like JeM and LeT provide support and arms to Naxals which aggravate the issues.
- Naxalism financing - Other illegal activities like smuggling, drug trafficking, etc. give financial aid
- Urban naxalism - Rise and spread of naxalism to new regions and among intellectuals is a cause of concern.



The above issues, especially rise of urban naxalism, has made it a grave issue.

Initiatives like PESA 1996, FRA 2006, Aspirational district program, MNREGA, etc. has helped.

Road ahead is to provide economic opportunities and reduce vulnerabilities of underdeveloped / marginalised sections of the society.

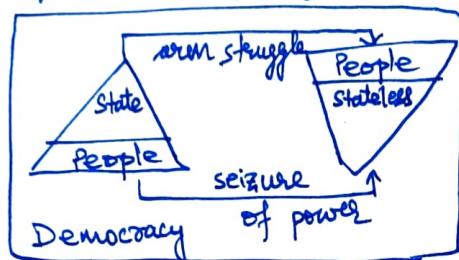
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Q.2) What is Naxalism. Examine the various determinants for rise & growth of Naxalism.

→ Naxalism was referred to as the biggest security challenge by PM Manmohan Singh as 2006.

Naxalism refers to a form of armed insurgency against the state, motivated by leftist ideology.



It envisages a classless & stateless society with people having utmost power.

The objective is to seize political power by use of violence.

Determinants of rise & growth

→ Socio-economic factors - The social standards and economic conditions & backwardness is the primary reason for Naxalism growth.

→ Developmental factors - lack of infrastructure like schools, hospitals, transport, etc. keep the regions away from mainstream. This increases their chance of being attracted to Naxalism.

- Geographic factors - The terrains from where Guerrilla warfare is possible are more prone to Naxalism. (ex) Hill regions of East India.
- Governance related - Corruption, misgovernance, deprivation of facilities leads to growth of Naxalism.
- Sustenance & security - Lack of food security, poor PDS for sustenance leads to Naxalism.
- Financing powers - Access to the funds by crime like trafficking, smuggling determines the duration and scale of Naxalism.

The above determinants give rise to challenges in dealing with Naxalism.

The government must take ample steps to give space to marginalised sections in mainstream society to reduce impact of Naxalism. Steps like FRA 2006, PESA 1996, etc. has helped us reduce Naxalism by 47% between 2005 - 2020.

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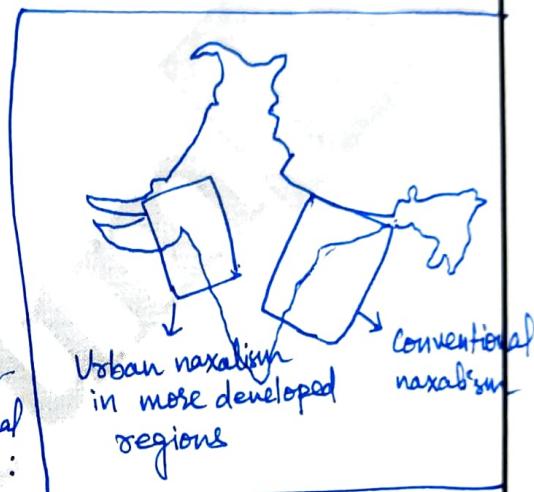
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Q.3) What is urban naxalism. Analyse why urban naxalism is ideologically, structurally, financially different from conventional naxalism.

→ Urban naxalism refers to the rise and spread of Naxalism to the more developed, urbanised regions, among intellectuals, and industrial classes. This provides a fresh life to Naxalism.

The advent of Urban Naxalism is a greater threat for the internal security of the nation.

The urban naxals are more organised and advanced than conventional Naxals in many ways:



Conventionally, it has been a war against state without much coherent ideological idea.

Ideologically

Urban naxalism derives its ideology from across the world including Maoism, Marxism and Leninism.

Fringe groups and other outfits operating from remote locations

Structurally

Well-developed organisational structures across urban centers

Conventionally, they depended on one-off crimes like loots, extortion, etc.

Financially

Strengthened by organised crimes including drugs, smuggling etc.

Limited to rural marginalised sections

Social base

Includes industrial workers and intellectuals.

It is evident that urban naxalism is much more organised, financially strong, and socially widespread. The support it gains from the key people in high intelligentsia, makes it much different from conventional naxalism.

Road ahead: Address disease, not symptoms

To curb naxalism, alongside taking strict police action, reforms are must to reduce spread of naxalism.

Self-regulation by social media and media can help reduce spread.

Bringing marginalised in the mainstream will help reduce socio-economic inequalities.

It is important that we address the issue of Urban naxalism with utmost care.

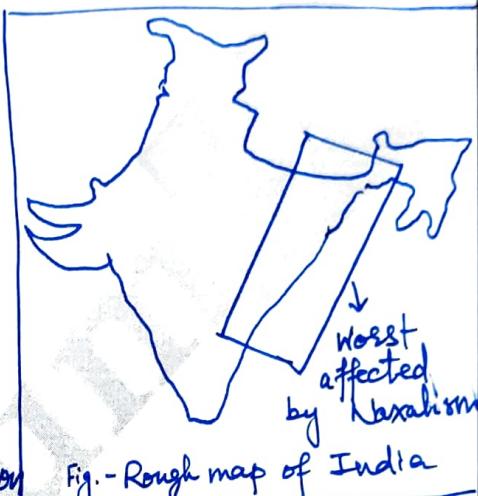
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Q.4) Naxalism is a social, economical, & developmental issue manifesting violent internal security threats. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism.

→ Naxalism is a form of armed insurgency against the state.

It has been noticed that the regions that are socially, economically most backward and under-developed are the worst affected by Naxalism. Such backwardness helps alienation of masses from the institution of democracy.



Emerging issues in Naxalism

→ International support - Naxalism is gaining support from international arena like CCM POSA (Maoists and Org. of South Asia Coordination Committee).

→ Aid from terror outfits - Naxalism is being fueled by supply of resources, and tactics by outfits like JeM, LeT, etc.

- New financing methods - Organised crime is now being used like drugs trafficking for funds.
- Penetration of ICT - Internet and other technology available to all has aggravated Naxalism spread.

With the emerging trends, government needs to evolve new strategies to tackle the menace.

Strategies to curb Naxalism

- 1) Implement provision & laws in spirit.
 - (Ex) PESA 1996, FRA 2005 to limit alienation
- 2) Police action to eliminate extremism
 - (Ex) COBRA forces of Chattisgarh/Jharkhand
- 3) Impose self-regulation by media
 - (Ex) Promote regulatory behaviour of media houses to curb spread via internet.
- 4) Enhance development for inclusion in mainstream
 - (Ex) Making best use of Gram Sabhas
- 5) Curb link with external aids by strict action
 - (Ex) Monitoring through intelligence services

The above multilayered approach will help manage Naxalism in both short & long term.

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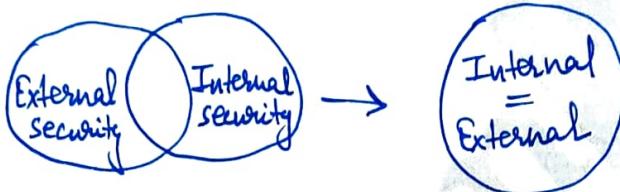
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Q.5)

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



Increasing influence and interference of international outfits, state and extra-state agencies reduces the difference between internal and external security challenges.



Therefore, it is important to keep a check on the role of external parties with respect internal security.

Transborder internal security threats

→ Smuggling & Trafficking → Counterfeit notes
→ Arms
→ Drugs

Smuggling of drugs, arms, other resources and human and animal trafficking provides finances for internal threats.

(Ex) Arms from PoK, cattle smuggling in Bangladesh border and Narcotics along Myanmars border

→ Infiltration ← Civilians like Rohingya
Trained terrorists
Return of locals after training

Makes it difficult for security agencies to identify innocents.

Ex) Terrorists across Pak, Bangladesh; Naxals along Myanmar

→ Propaganda ← Using social media
Using intellectuals

Ex) Use of social media sites, J & K individuals to propagate hate against India.

→ Radicalisation ← Terrorist leaders like Hafiz Saeed

Use of religion and evoking Jihad

Ex) Raising issues of religion/history in J & K
Issues of forest rights, etc. along Bangladesh
Myanmar borders

The transborder crimes along LoC pose a major internal security threat in India. State sponsored ISI also promotes crime to destabilise India.

Role of security agencies & actions

1) Integrated check posts (ICP) - One stop posts for all kind of movements (goods, people, etc.) along Bangladesh, Myanmar borders helps in reducing challenges of coordination.

- 2) SMART Borders fencing - Fencing of borders using technology to reduce infiltration along Pakistan & Bangladesh borders.
- 3) Border Out posts (BOP) - Along Bangladesh borders to discuss and find solutions to border issues mutually.
- 4) Community outreach program - Army holding public meetings in J&K to address public grievances will reduce the rift with locals.
- 5) Use of sensors/thermal imaging - Use of other monitoring techniques with human surveillance and weaponised surveillance. These measures will reduce the influence of external parties, reducing the internal security menace of India. The impact will help India tackle its internal security issues independent of external security.

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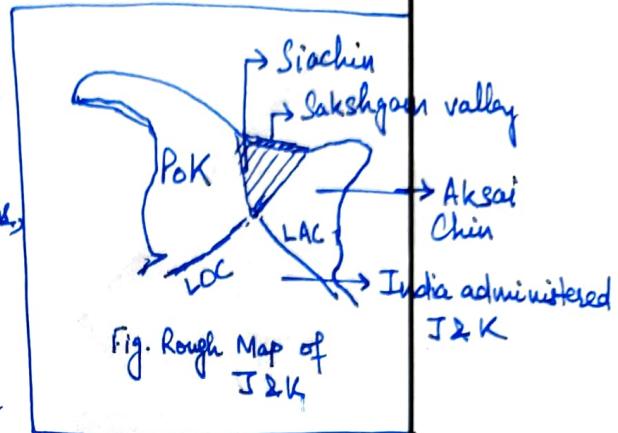
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Q.6)

Siachen glacier is an important geo-strategic location not only for India but also for Pakistan and China. What could be the possible internal security implications for India on losing dominance over Siachen glacier.



Siachen glacier lies at the trijunction of India, Pakistan and China positions. It adjoins Saksgam valley and Aksai Chin (under China's control), PoK (under Pakistan's occupancy).



Geo-strategic importance

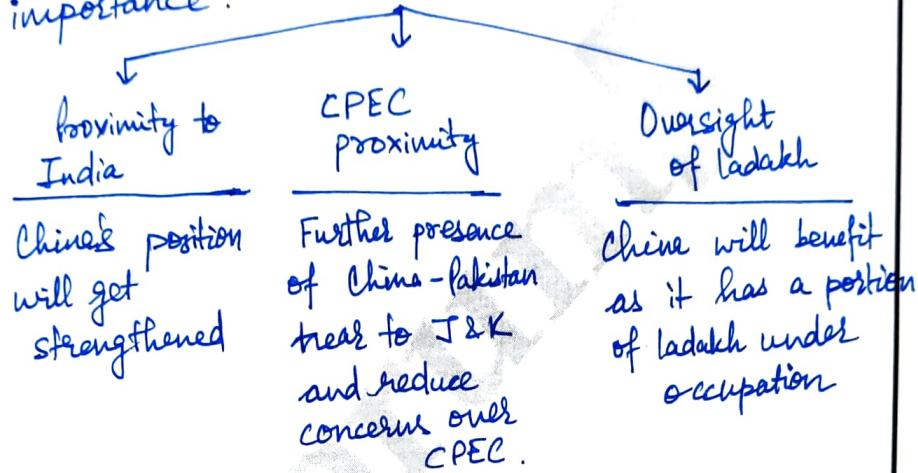
→ Origin of many rivers - Many rivers flowing through sub-continent originate here. Thus, important for water security.

→ Buffer between PoK and Aksai Chin -

Siachen can connect Pakistan and China directly at a wider region. It will weaken India's position.

→ Oversight of Ladakh - Higher altitude of Siachen helps monitor Ladakh region easily. Access to this glacier gives access to Ladakh vigilance.

For China and Pakistan, it holds immense importance.



Owing to the geo-strategic importance, Siachen is the world's highest battlefield.

Implications for India on Siachen

→ Threat to Ladakh - Losing Siachen will reduce the might of India in Ladakh giving aliens a clear view of Ladakh.

- Water security - Water from rivers will be a concern with chances of being used for alterior motives.
- Increase in China's presence - Will strengthen China's position against India. Will boost China's infrastructure dominance.
- Direct link of China-Pakistan - Pakistan China border length will increase further. This nexus is not in India's interest.
- Loosen control/claim over Kashmir - Reclaiming PoK will become much more difficult.

India spends a lot of resources on maintaining its position in Siachin. But given the geo-strategic importance of the location, we must continue to devastate all efforts by aliens to enter Siachin.

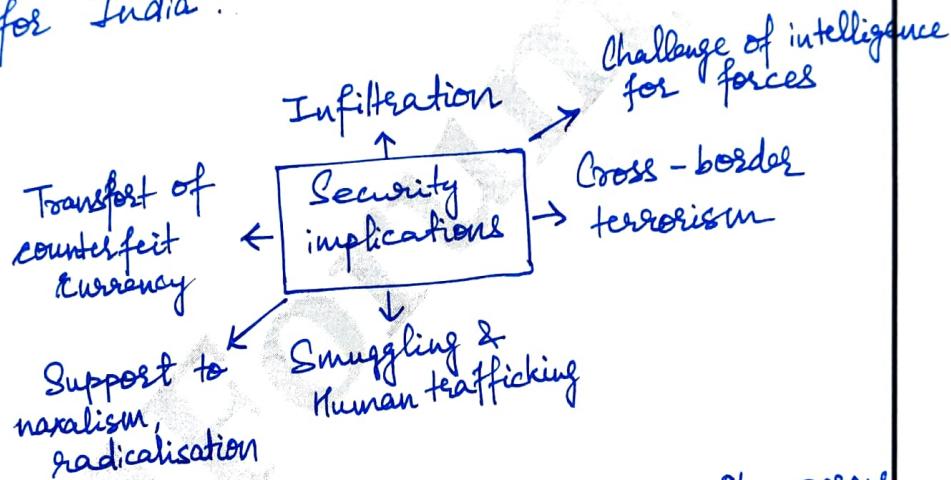
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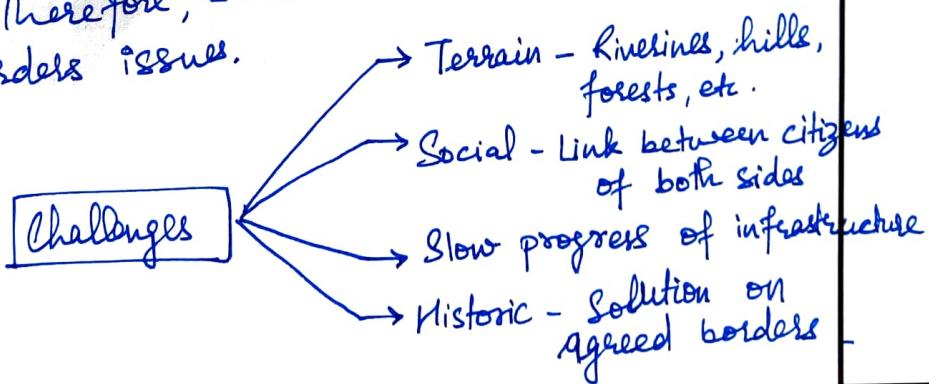
Q.7)

Determine the role of SMART borders management technology in guarding the borders effectively especially in context of porous borders along Bangladesh & Pakistan?

→ Owing to various historic, geographical, political, financial and social factors, the borders along Pakistan- India and Bangladesh- India have largely remained porous. This has security implications for India.



Therefore, India must address its porous borders issues.



India has now moved on and has started using smart border management systems.

Smart border management

→ CIBMS (Comprehensive integrated border management system)

Integration of 
→ Weaponry
→ Human Surveillance
→ Technology like remote sensing, thermal imaging etc.

A comprehensive system to manage porous borders including use of technology for geographically challenging regions. Thus, aiding in comprehensive monitoring.

→ SMART Fencing

Use of technology enabled fencing to provide as first wall of protection along Rajasthan/Punjab for Pakistan, and Assam/West Bengal for Bangladesh.

→ Integrated check posts (ICP)

One stop/proof check posts for all movements, including goods and human beings will help reduce lapses in surveillance. This will reduce instances of smuggling.

India in the recent past has invested heavily on securing its borders, developing infrastructure along borders and improving surveillance.

Recommendations like thermal sensing, satellite imaging of Madhukar Gupta committee will help strengthen control over porous borders.

Going ahead, India must keep investing in technology research and development for continuous upgradation of such security management to keep its borders secure.

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