

**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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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 **ForumIAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

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

Former PM Manmohan Singh in 2006 said that Naxalism was 'the single biggest security challenge ever faced by India

In the guise of social upliftment of downthrust and marginalised, the aim of Naxals is to seize political power.

Single biggest Challenges - Why?

- (i) Can spread to adjoining areas
eg. Andhra Pradesh model - where intensive use of greyhounds led to spillover in neighbouring states
- (ii) Can collaborate with anti-state forces
eg. With Kashmir militants
- (iii) Rise in Urban Naxalism
- (iv) Rise in Naxal financing through illegal means
eg. growing of Opium in gharkhand

(v) May lead to collaboration with the International Maoist movement

Recent data (MHA)

Although it poses a great threat to the security, recent data provides information on how it is being effectively contained

→ Covid 19 Pandemic and national lockdown has proved to be a massive blow for Naxals → left wing extremism events came down by 47% between 2015 - 2022.

→ No. of LWE affected districts has reduced
 Now - 70 districts in 10 states
 2018 - 90 districts in 11 states

→ Increase in surrender by LWE cadres → by 411% in 2016 compared to 2013.

Through significant measures taken by the government like Forest Rights Act (2006) and Aspirational Districts programme, Naxalism as a movement seems to be waning in India

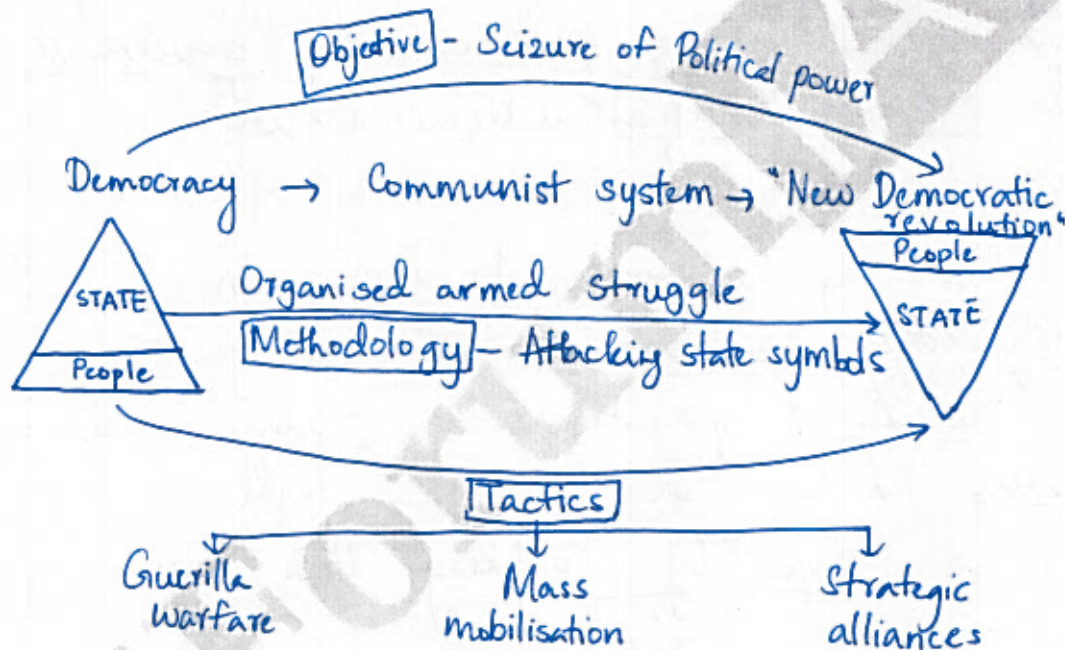
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2)

What is Naxalism? Examine the various determinants for rise and growth of Naxalism.

Naxalism is a form of armed insurgency against the state motivated by leftist or Marxist ideology. It emphasises on "People's government through People's war".



Determinants for rise and growth

(i) Poor socio-economic conditions

Stratified societies

Non diversified economies

(ii) governance deficit → Corruption and non provision of essential services

- (iii) Poor implementation of land reforms
- (iv) Eviction of land traditionally used by tribals
- (v) Trijunction theory
 ↓
 Areas located at trijunction of 3 states suffer from problems of governance and economic infrastructure issues.

Naxalism as a movement has been significantly experiencing a blow post the Covid-19 pandemic. Further govt measures taken in this area will help in completely tackling this issue

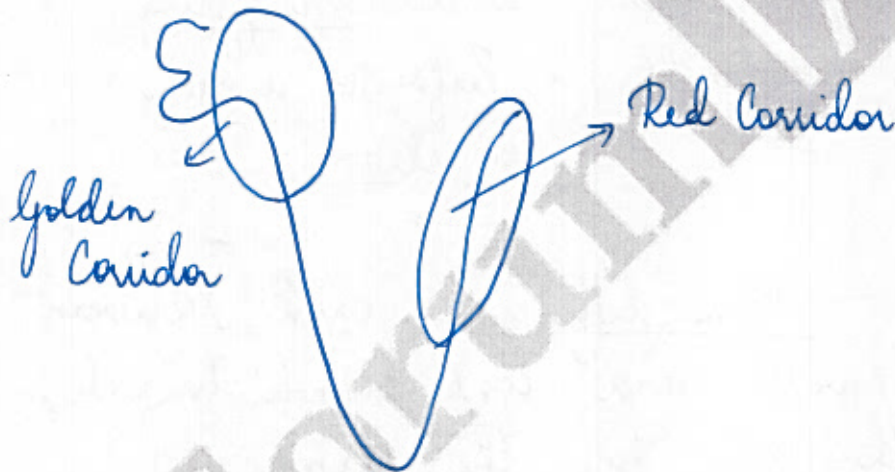
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Q.3)

What is Urban Naxalism? Analyse why urban Naxalism is ideologically, structurally and financially different from conventional Naxalism

Urban Naxalism refers to Naxalism found in people who live in urban areas, while acting as actors, supporters and protectors of this ideology.



Difference with conventional Naxalism

Urban Naxalism

- Found along the Industrial belt of India → Western Maharashtra and Gujarat
- Developed industrial area

Naxalism

- Found along the Red Corridor states
- Remote and forested area

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social base - <u>Academicians, industrial workers, intellectuals</u> • <u>Open</u> operations with <u>frontal</u> organisations • Financed through <u>drug cartels</u> and <u>business</u> • Provides <u>logistical</u> support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social base - <u>Poor / Scheduled tribes / Adivasi groups</u> • <u>Unduground</u> activities • Financed through <u>opium</u> cultivation and <u>smuggling</u> • Performs <u>armed</u> <u>rebellion</u> |
|--|---|

Although certain differences exist between Urban Naxals and conventional Naxals, they both aim for the same i.e. seizure of political power

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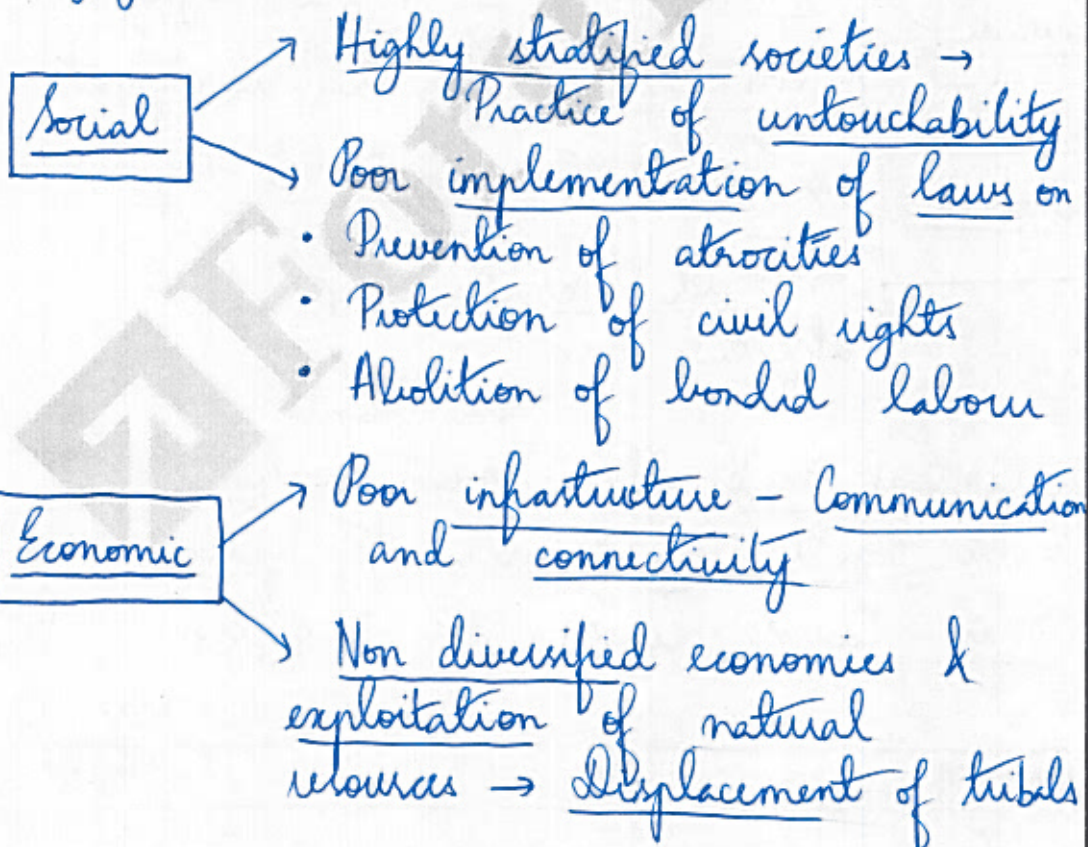
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Q.4)

Naxalism is a social, economic and 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.

The Naxal movement started in 1967 as a rebellion against local landlords in West Bengal, which later spread to Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc.

Emerging issues



Development → Large scale land acquisition without adequate compensation
→ Eviction of land traditionally used by tribals

Strategy to tackle

Social → Implementation of PESA 1996, FRA 2006, Aspirational Districts programme
→ Initiate more dialogues with Naxalites

Economic → MNREGA → To generate employment
→ Roshni Scheme for skill development

Development → Installation of Mobile towers
→ Road Connectivity for LWE affected areas

The Central and State ^{governments} must continue to work together in tandem to uproot the main causes leading to Naxalism

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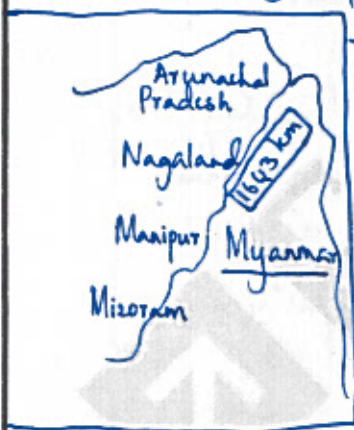
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Q.5)

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

India shares a large and complex border covering around 15,000 km with Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Pakistan, Afghanistan

India-Myanmar



India - Bangladesh



15 million illegal migrants
Illegal migration

Challenges

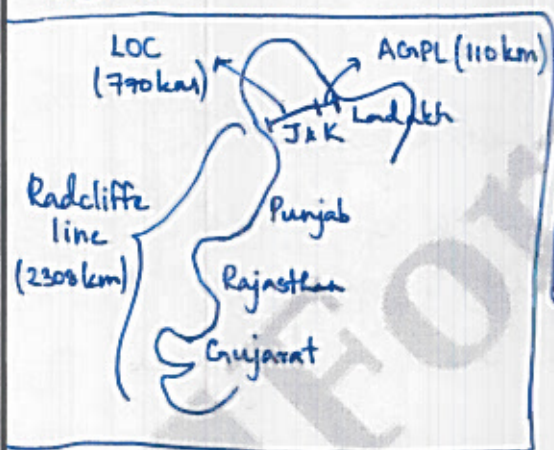
Smuggling - cattle, arms, drugs, humans

Presence of anti India outfits like ATTF, NLF, ULFA in Bangladesh

Increasing radicalisation through groups like Jamaat-i-Islami

Inadequate border fencing

India - Pakistan



Varied topography

Siachen dispute

Challenges

Infiltration + Cross border terrorism

Sir Creek dispute

CPEC passes through Gilgit-Baltistan

Role played by security forces

① Assam rifles

→ Deployed in North East to guard Indo-Myanmar border

- Also involved in counter-insurgency operations
- Has contributed to opening the region to administration and commerce over time

② Border Security Force

- Has operational responsibility of International border with Pakistan
- 1st line of Defence of Indian territories

③ Sashastha Seema Bal

- To achieve "total security preparedness" in remote border area
- Performs "stay behind" role during war
- Spread across UP, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh

India should also engage with these countries and ensure coordination to solve issues among them

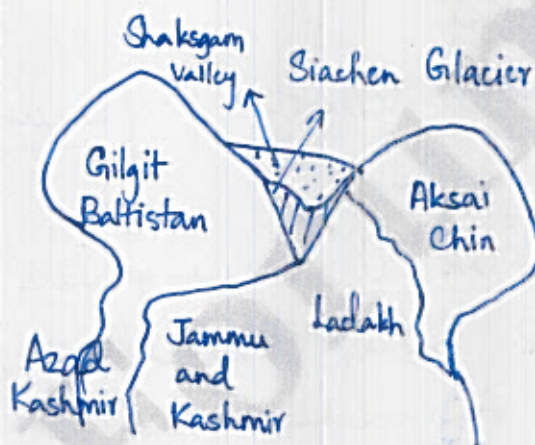
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Q.6)

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 on India on losing dominance on Siachen glacier?

Siachen glacier is located in the Karakoram range, just northeast of point NJ9842 where line of Control between India and Pakistan ends



Importance for India

- (i) It demarkates Central Asia from the Indian subcontinent
- (ii) It separates Pakistan from China in this region

- (iii) Control over Saltoro ridge - puts India in a better position
- (iv) It guards the routes leading to Ladakh
- (v) It is close to the Karakoram pass through which the Karakoram highway passes connecting Gilgit-Baltistan to Xinjiang.

Importance to Pakistan and China

- (i) CPEC passes along this area
- (ii) It can help both these countries to encircle India

Internal security implications

- (i) The glacier's ice melts into River Nubra → which provides huge water resources to Pakistan

↓

If India loses dominance, the strategic significance attached to it may be lost

- (ii) It could broaden the China-Pakistan

link into a larger contact zone against Indian troops

- (iii) It would lead to huge difficulties in maintaining the defence of Ladakh
- (iv) It may prove beneficial for the success of CPEC for China
- (v) It could increase infiltration and cross border terrorism from Pakistan

Therefore, Siachen glacier assumes greater strategic importance because it forms a hub between Shaskgam valley, Karakoram Pass and Aksai Chin. To protect its borders, Siachen must continue to be defended.

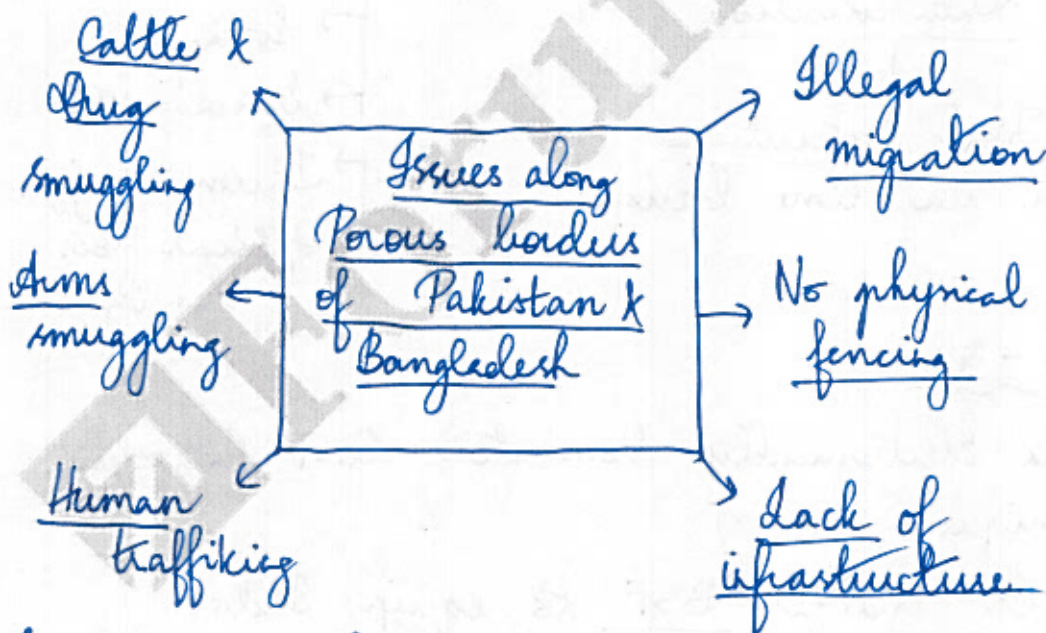
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Q.7)

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

India shares a large complex border with its neighbours covering around 15,000 km. It shows to be the most complex along porous borders along Pakistan and Bangladesh.



To tackle these issues, smart border technologies were introduced.

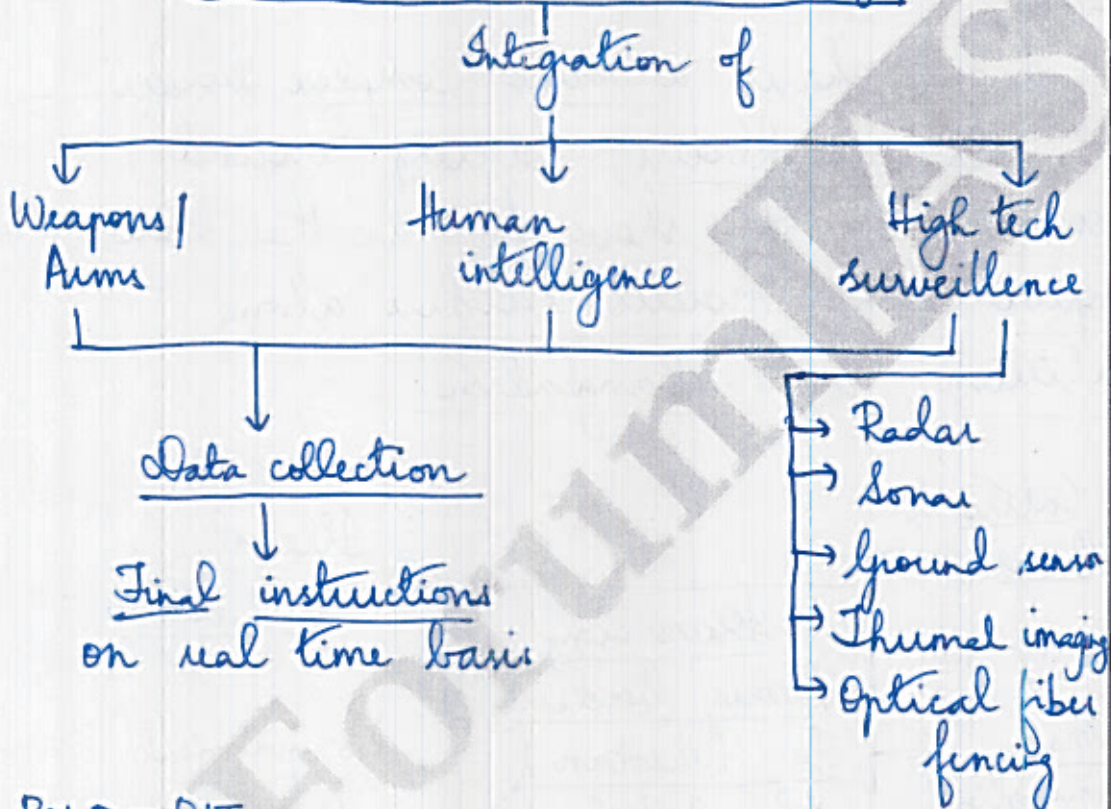
CIBMS
With Pakistan

BOLD-QIT under CIBMS
With Bangladesh

CIBMS

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System
 → 10 km with Pakistan
 → 61 km with Bangladesh } Covered

CIBMS - Smart Border fencing



BOLD - QIT

Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique

It enables BSF to equip Indo-Bangladesh borders with sensors along unfenced areas of Brahmaputra and its tributaries

Significance

- (i) They enhance the detection capacities of BSF personnel
- (ii) It provides a robust and integrated system for border security
- (iii) It can counter infiltration and cross border terror attacks via land, sea, air
- (iv) It provides all-time security even in hostile environment
- (v) It enables effective communication and coordination for smart border management

In addition, coordination with various agencies like customs, intelligence agencies etc and with other countries is required to strengthen border management

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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