



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 693030

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

I

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	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Militancy refers to use of violence
or aggression to support a cause.

Terrorism is the use of force aimed
at striking fear in public and to
achieve political goals.

Kashmiri
Militancy

- The Kashmiri militancy traces its origin to its accession to India in 1947 and subsequent India - Pakistan war.
- The militancy was started by Pakistani infiltrators. ~~who~~ It is now done by locals who have been radicalised.
- It is relatively less destructive.

Hinterland
Terrorism

- Hinterland means away from borders. One such example is the Naxalite movement in Red Corridor.
- Hinterland terrorism usually has local actors who are disillusioned with system but can have outside actors too. Highly destructive.

Cross Border Terrorism and Kashmir militancy is an interconnected and inter related security challenge for India —



- They are inter-related as Kashmir militancy is a manifestation of cross border terrorism. It

started in 1990s due to the influx of foreign actors on Kashmiri soil.

- Both work together with strategy of bleeding India by a thousand cuts. Cross border terrorist attacks like 26/11 create fear and insecurity. Kashmir militancy tries to legitimise the governments.

Thus both present internal security challenge and have to be tackled in an integrated way.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

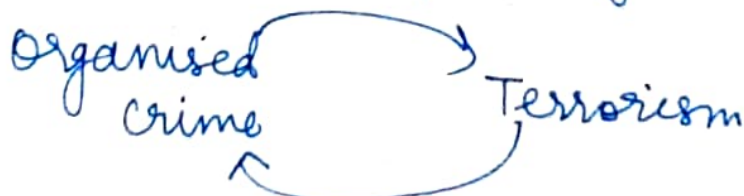
Q.2)

At the 11th BRICS Summit 2019, PM Modi had remarked — Terrorism has emerged as the biggest threat to development, peace and prosperity.

This statement rings true for the entire world —

(i) Terrorism is a transnational crime which means it has no borders and ~~so~~ it can be harder to prosecute offenders.
Eg → 9/11 perpetrators.

(ii) Terror Financing is done using organised crimes like drug / human trafficking.



This causes a lot of harm ~~and~~

(III) As PM Modi commented, terrorism causes a \$1 Trillion annual loss to world economy.

(IV) Limited and scarce resources have to be diverted to tackle terrorism. According to Institute of Economics and Peace, it costed India 9% of its GDP in 2017.

(V) It causes ~~gro~~ death and destruction. Innocent lives are lost and rebuilding places takes more money. Eg - 26/11 and 9/11 attacks.

Thus, terrorism is a threat to global peace, security and development. World is a global village now, and no country can consider terrorism as an internal matter.

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Q.3)

Terrorism is the use of violence to create a general climate of fear in public in order to achieve certain political objectives.

It is tough to create and formulate a ^{and universally} uniformly acceptable definition of terrorism. According to the Global Terrorism Index Report of 2020, it is tough to provide a straightjacket formula as →

→ There is no consensus on what terrorism means and includes

→ One country's terrorist is another's freedom fighter

→ The treatment of an entity depends on its geopolitical significance

eg Taliban

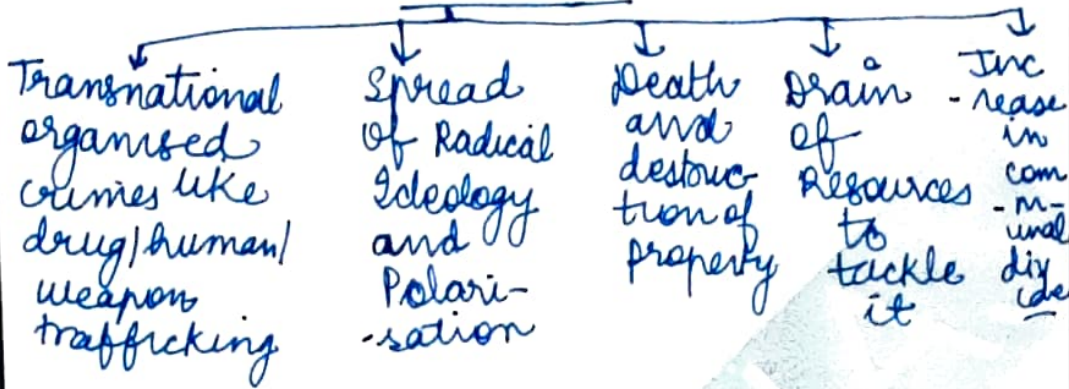
in 2001

↓
Terrorist organisation

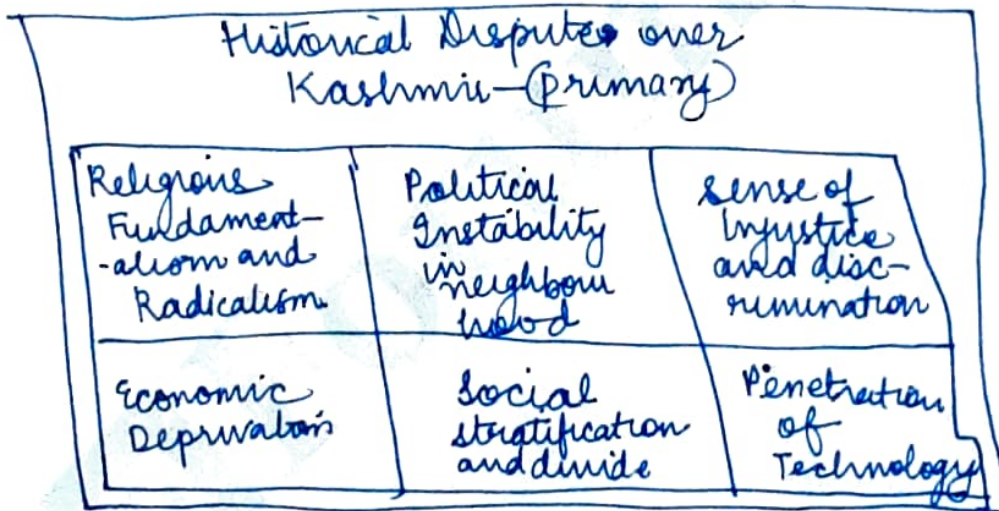
in 2021

↓
Revolutionary group.

Challenges posed by Terrorism



Reasons for spread of terrorism in India



Terrorism is one of the biggest threat to global peace, security and development. Hence, there is a need to ~~also~~ ^{also} tackle the reasons and nip it in bud.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Terrorism is the use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population in order to bring about a political objective.

It is grave challenge to national security →

- it is used as a form of proxy war.
- It creates fear and insecurity
- It leads to diversion of finances to counter terrorism
- It leads to fall in investment and affects domestic economy.

Hence, it is important to curb this menace, some solutions can be →

- Organising concerted global effort to clearly define terrorism. The CCIT → UN

Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism should be drafted and adopted.

→ At global level, initiatives like FATF can be strengthened to keep a check on terrorist states and sanctuaries there.

→ At state level, efforts should be made to tackle the core reasons for the issue i.e. economic deprivation and radicalisation. These should be corrected individually. Kerala's Operation Pigeon is an example. → India should seal borders.

→ At community level, attempts should be made to address social cleavages and establish social cohesion. Fake news should not be transmitted.

A comprehensive strategy needs to be adopted to counter changing nature of modern terrorism.

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Q.5)

In February 2019, 40 Indian soldiers were killed by a suicide bomber at Pulwama in Jammu and Kashmir.

In June 2022, over 250 over ground workers who were aiding the militants were arrested.

These statistics highlight the seriousness of Kashmir militancy. Though the militancy started in 1990s, it is very different now.

One turning point was the Burhan Wani incident that has led to a paradigm shift in militancy.

(ii) FOREIGN VS LOCAL TERRORISTS

In 1990s, the Kashmiri militants were primarily Pakistani backed actors who sought to disturb the peace by initiating proxy wars.

But the militants now are the local youth. These youngsters have been raised in a militant environment surrounded by weapons. They have also been radicalised from very young age. Hence are not afraid to die or commit suicide bombings.

(II) CYBER JIHAD AND USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Previously, it was tough for radical leaders to propagate their message. But new wave of militancy is tech-enabled.

Burhan Wani ^{was} the poster boy of this Cyber Jihad. Whatsapp, Telegram etc are used to share his and others like Hafiz Sayid's messages and videos to reach the public.

(III) PUBLIC SUPPORT

→ Unfortunately, due to increasing disillusionment and deprivation, the

militancy has gained public approval and acceptance. Public is organised via whatsapp groups and mosque announcements to felt stores at the forces.

(IV) **IDEOLOGICAL SHIFT** In the 1990s, the Pakistan backed militants just wanted to create unrest in India. But the new militancy is much more wider. It seeks to establish a muslim state. Burhan Wani also talked about re-establishing the Caliphate.

According to Jason Burke, a new wave of militancy is rising in Kashmir consisting of young, educated and tech savvy militants.

The nature of militancy is changing. The government approach to tackle this polarisation and radicalisation need to change too.

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Q.6)

Militancy is the condition that experiences the use of force with a predisposition to fight.

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, between 1990 to 2018, approximately 20,000 (15,000 + civilians and 5,000 + security) citizens have been killed due to militancy in Kashmir. The militant casualty stands at 25,000.

This statistic highlights the challenge faced by the civil administration, security personnel and the governments to tackle this menace.

Some of those challenges are →

1. **PAKISTAN FACTOR** → Pakistan supplies arms, weapons, radical ideology etc across the border.
- ↓
- It incites the people to agitate against India via stone pelting etc.

(ii) LOCAL MILITANTS → The recent incidents of militancy are not caused out by foreign actors, but local home grown militants who have been radicalised. It is harder to identify them.

(iii) PERCEPTION BUILDING → The idea of us vs them between 3rd Kashmir and India at large has led to further polarisation and radicalisation. The infrastructure building and the public-private investment has not caused attitudinal shifts.

(iv) ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION → Even though between 2000-2016, 10% of the central grant has been given to 1% population, it does not reach common man due to corruption and pilferages. Art. 370 also prevented private investment in the area.

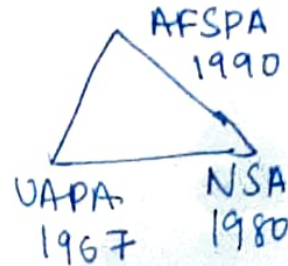
(v) POLITICAL INSTABILITY → Lack of legitimate and democratically elected government causes disillusionment amongst public towards the government. It also makes people prone to propaganda.

Approaches taken by government

SOFT

- De-radicalisation attempts via operation Pehal.
- Abrogation of Art 370+35A would increase investment
- Rankin Penal Code to be replaced by IPC
- Udaan Scheme to provide emp skill training
- PM Reconstruction Package for Kashmiri migrants
- Schemes like Nayi Manzil and Ustad

HARD



The trifecta of the above anti-terror laws are used to strike militants and ensure peace in Kashmir.

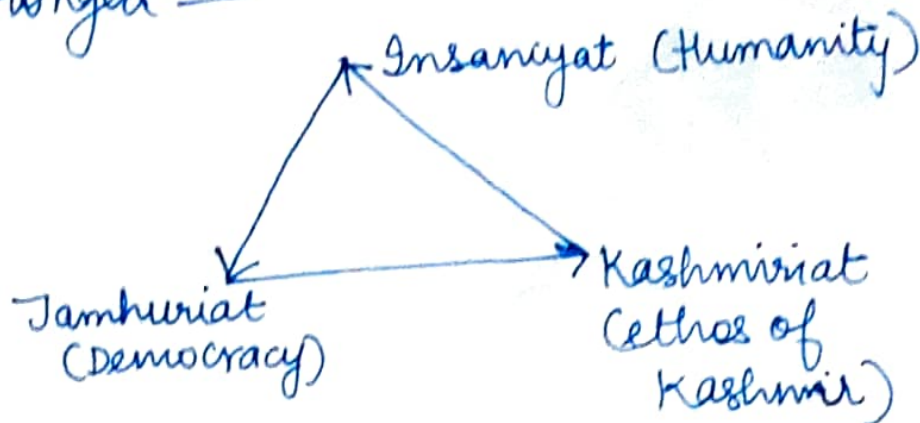
The possible solution to Kashmir militancy is prevent polarisation and conduct counter radicalisation. Operation PIGEON by the Kerala govt is a successful case study of deradicalisation.

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Q.7)

In 2003, the-erstwhile PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave a pragmatic and practical approach to solve the Kashmir problem. It was three pronged —



This idea given almost two decades ago but continues to be relevant →

INSANIYAT — Humanity

Adopting this humanitarian approach and acknowledging the pain suffered by the locals due to militancy can help start the healing process.

Not all Kashmiris should be seen as militants or terrorists. They should be treated humanely with respect & condescending and inhuman approach will increase the differences.

JAMHURIAT - Democracy

The rigging of 1987 elections led to mistrust and disillusionment.

Vajpayee tried to correct it via the 2002 elections. But in recent years, Kashmir has not seen a democratically elected government.

This situation needs to be rectified and people be allowed to elect their leaders.

KASHMIRIYAT - ethos of Kashmir

This is probably the most important

Component of Vajpayee's doctrine. The current situation in Kashmir can be attributed to the polarisation and the religious divide. The idea of Kashmiriyat — a tolerant and inclusive paradise on earth needs to be reignited.

This is the only way to tackle growing social cleavages.

Even after two decades, Vajpayee's words ring true. This pragmatic and practical approach can help deal with Kashmir militancy and its easy assimilation in India. It has no alternative.

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