

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : 693030

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	
2	
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4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

The year 1990 witnessed a surge of inflow of militants into Kashmir. The militancy involved a use of violence with a predisposition to fight.

There are fundamental differences between Kashmir militancy and hinterland terrorism.

FACTORS	KASHMIR MILITANCY	HINTERLAND TERRORISM.
1. Geographical extent.	confined to Kashmir valley.	Extends to mainland India excluding Kashmir.
2. Ideological backing.	objective of <u>separatism</u>	Objective is to simply strike terror
3. Origin	Finds root in historical Kashmir dispute b/w India and Pakistan.	Causative factors may vary and include insurgency and LWE.
4. Perpetrators	Involve local Kashmiri youth.	Involvement is mostly of terror outfits like LeT, Jem

However, Kashmir militancy is closely associated with cross border terrorism as:-

- Cross border terror infiltration from Pakistan fuels militancy by providing manpower and finance.
- Often, cross border terrorists sway Kashmiri youth to take up militancy.
 Eg → Operation Gibraltar by Pakistan.
- Terror outfits fuel hostility among socio-religious groups thereby fuelling militancy.
- Terror outfits like Jem and LeT weaponize religion to radicalize Kashmiri youth for militancy.
- Fuel gun culture and glorifying of militants
 Eg → Jem and LeT fuelled militancy following death of Burhan Wani.

In light of this, an integrated approach to check cross-border infiltration and militancy is needed. Right balance of soft and hard measures is the way forward.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

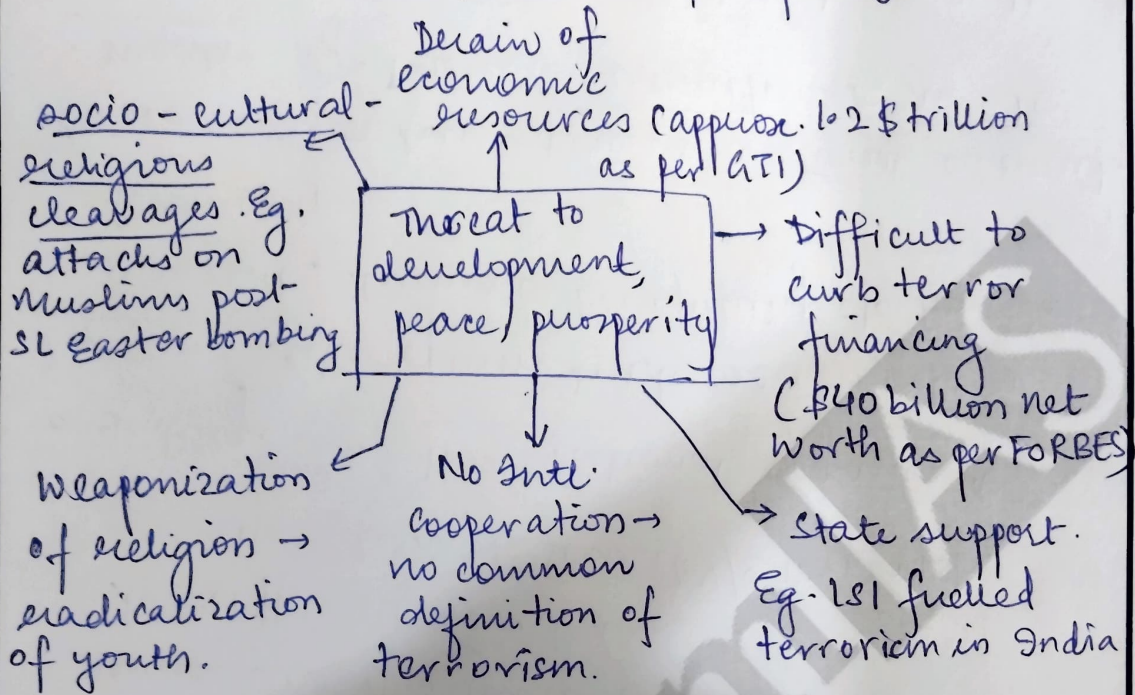
Q.2) Terrorism, as per VAPA, 1967 refers to act that threaten or are likely to threaten the sovereignty, unity and integrity of and/or strike terror among people in India or a foreign country.

It has emerged as a trans-national

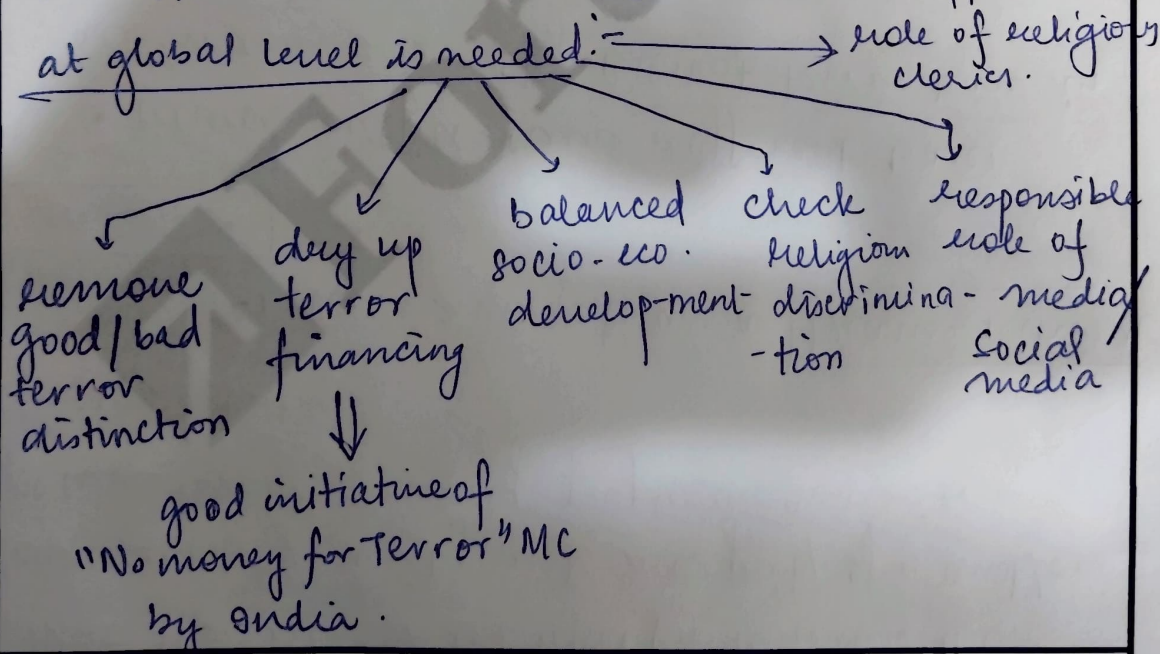
serine :-

- Terror outfits have different bases across countries (Eg Balakot terror base in Pakistan)
 - Enjoy different statuses → as no clear consensus of definition of terror Act (CtTI 2018) in different countries.
Eg Mujahideen v/s Siradi v/s Terrorist.
 - Indulge in transnational organized crime like opium trade across golden crescent, human trafficking etc for financing.
 - Terror outfits have trans. national recruitment. Eg French recruitment in ISIS.
- Thus, terrorism has emerged as biggest threat

to development, peace and prosperity



Thus, as PM Modi said that even one life lost to terrorism is one too many. A holistic approach at global level is needed:-



Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

As per the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) by Institute of Economics and Peace, there is no straightforward approach to common definition of terrorism.

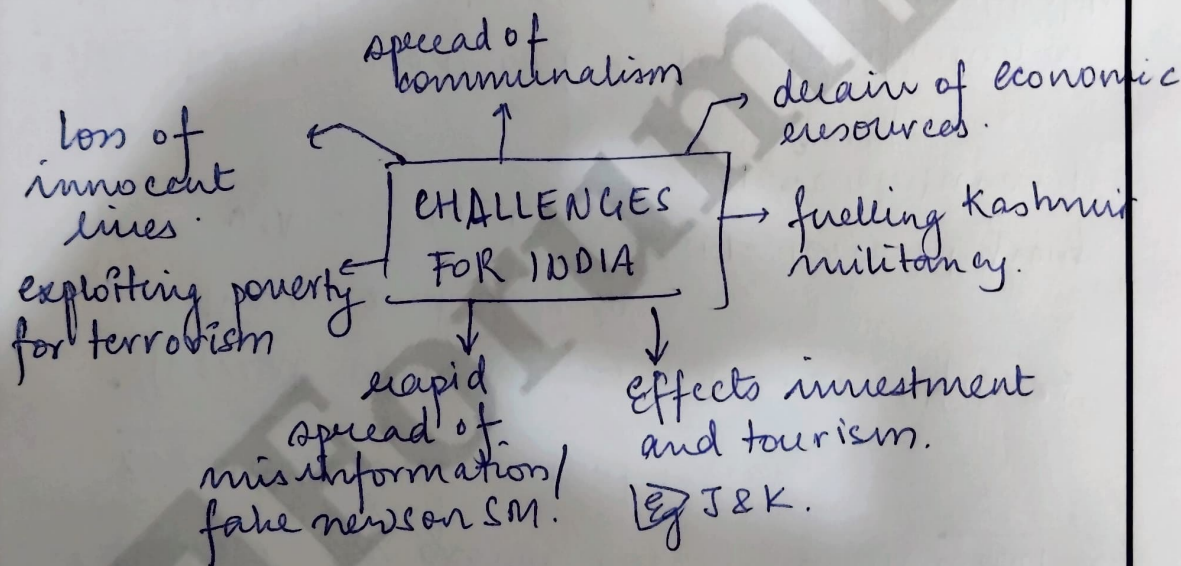
The reasons cited are

- there is no global consensus on what constitutes an act of terror.
- Different designations to terror outfits as per time and region.
Eg USA → Taliban — 2001 — terrorist group.
— 2021 — revolutionary group.
- Arbitrary good-bad terror classification as per political convenience. As recently highlighted by India at the UNSC.
- Varied designations across countries like Mujahideen v/s Jihadi v/s Terrorist.
- State support. Eg ISI fuelled terrorism in India.

Reasons for spread of terrorism in India

- Historical Kashmir dispute → Primary cause for Pak-fuelled terror infiltration in India.

- Socio-economic causes → social stratification, ethnic/racial cleavages, religious discrimination.
 Eg → discriminations against Muslims post 9/11.
- Religious radicalism → weaponizing religion to instigate youth to commit acts of terror.
- Penetration of technology → social media posts,
 Eg → As per Haifa Institute, 90% terror activities on internet are through youtube, facebook etc.



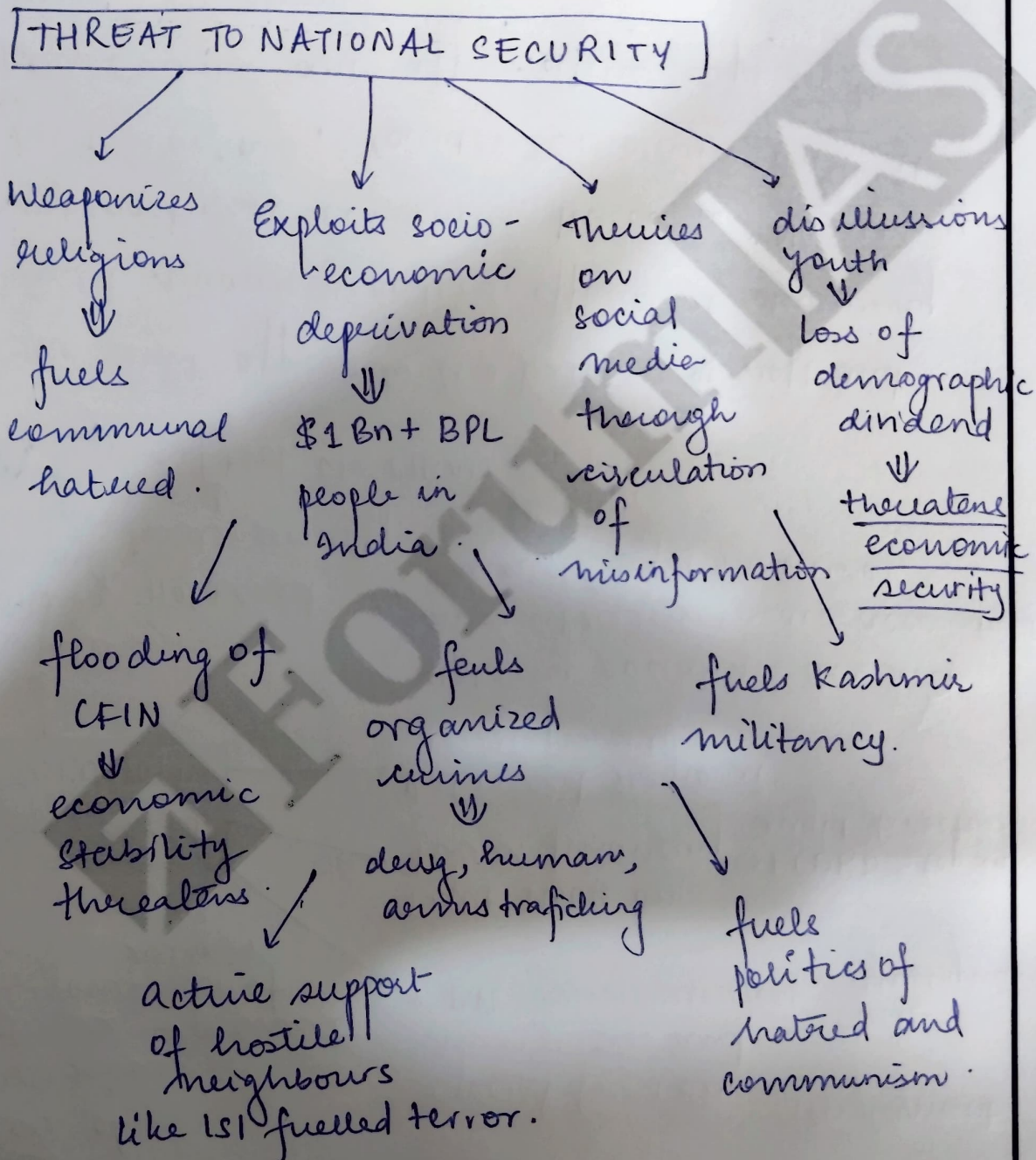
The right way forward is balanced socio-economic development, employment generation.
 As PM Modi said, even one life lost to terrorism is one too many.

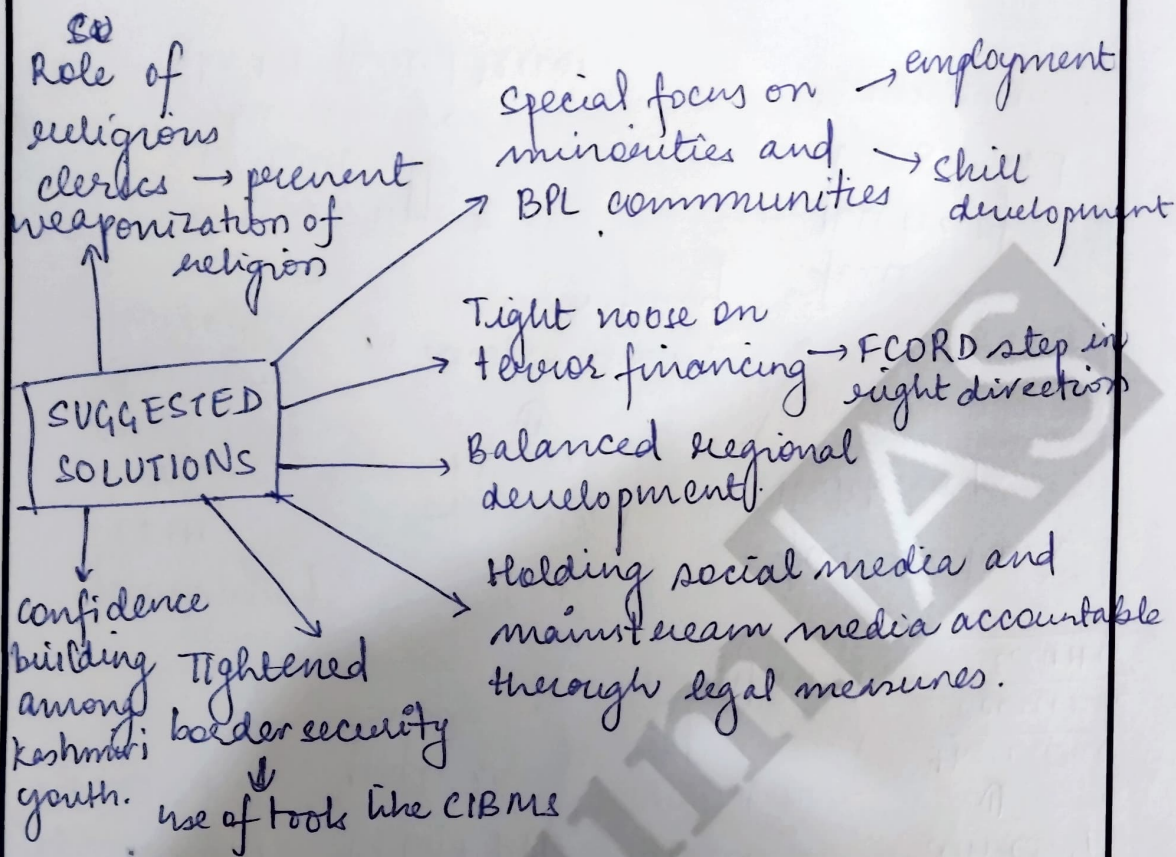
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

As per Global Terrorism Index data, India has lost as much as 7% of GDP as of 2017 due to terror related violence.





The right approach is a balance of soft and hard measures. India's efforts at drawing international consensus through "No money for terror" MC, Counter Terrorism Meet at Mumbai etc are affirmative steps in the right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Kashmir militancy is largely as 1990s phenomenon that was initially fuelled by influx of militants from Pakistan leading to mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits.

As per MHA data, between ~~20~~ 1990-2020, Kashmir militancy claimed.

5000 armed personnel

15000 civilian lives

25000 militants

this attests to the massacre caused by the military issue.

However, the death of Burhan Wani marked a qualitative shift in Kashmiri militancy. [Major changes noted are].-

° While earlier, the militancy was caused by influx of Pakistani militants, the new trend indicates increased

participation of local i.e. home grown militancy.

→ A local Kashmiri youth was involved in the Pulwama attack.

◦ Inspiration from militant figures → local youth glorified militants like Burhan Wani and drew inspiration from them.

→ Wallpapers of Burhan Wani on mobile phones of Kashmiri youth.

◦ Glorified gun culture → having grown up in conflict ridden, hostile environment, the youth considers gun to be a symbol of empowerment.

◦ No fear of death → among Kashmiri youth glorification of Jihad.

◦ Hate speech → instigating youth to join militant ranks from separatists and terrorists like Masood Azhar.

- Increase in Over Ground Workers.
- Anti-army and Anti-India sentiments fuelled.
- Stone pelting → inspired by Palestinian Intifada
Thus, the Burhan Wani incident was an inflexion point in Kashmir militancy. Local participation made it tough to take anti hard measures as local emotions run high.

Here, a delicate balance between soft and hard measures is needed. Confidence building through schemes like Sadbhavna, Roshni, USTAAD, UDAAN and employment generation through — investments
are steps in — CRO-tagging of
right direction. — Kashmiri carpets.
extension of PLI, PM-KISAN,
PM-JAY, PM-AWA etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

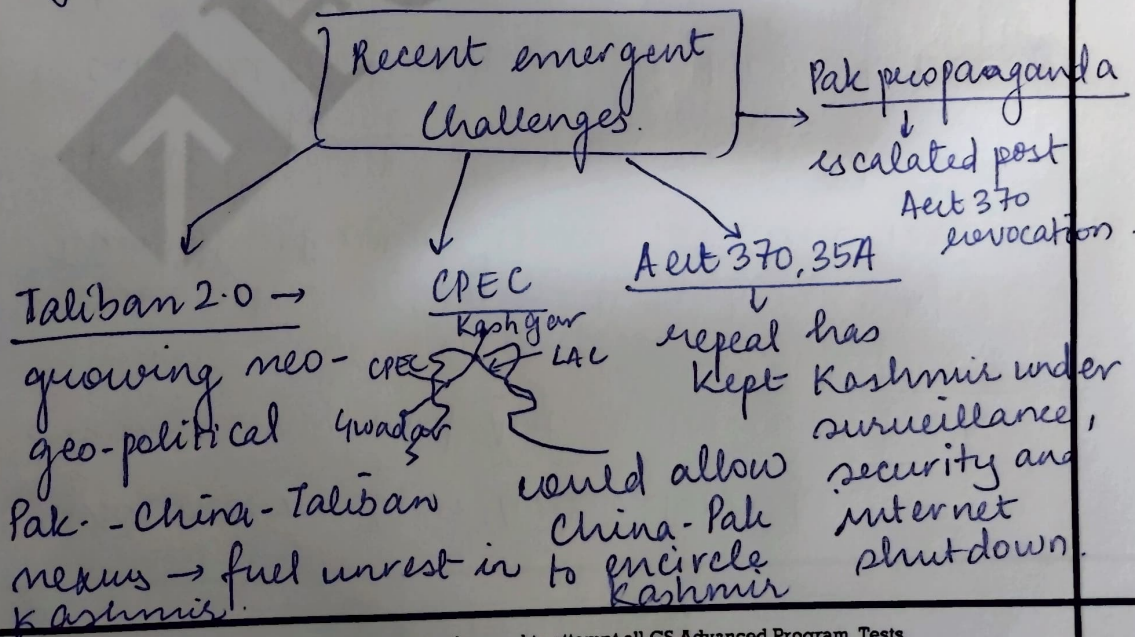
Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) Militancy is a condition that experiences the use of violence with a pre-disposition to kill.

Kashmir militancy is a post 1990s phenomenon that was initially fuelled by Pakistan but eventually also encompassed the participation of local youth.

Having claimed — 5000 armed personnel.
— 15000 civilians.
— 25000 militants,

It remains a Herculean challenge for government, administration and security.



Other challenges.

- Local militancy → especially post-Burham Wani incident makes hard measures difficult as emotions run high.
- Role of social media and mainstream media → circulation of messages/posts glorifying militancy, misinformation → instigating Kashmiri youth.
- Difficulty for forces to identify OoWs, hybrid terrorists and local militants
- Disenchantment of youth → due to poor governance, lack of stable democratic govt., law and order issues.
- Gun culture among youth.
- Socio-economic deprivation → lack of quality jobs as very little investment due to Art-370.
- Inspiration of youth from Global events → like Palestinian Intifada, Turkey, Iran etc.

SOFT & HARD MEASURES OF GOVT.

Soft measures

- Project Sadbhavna → confidence building by face-to-face interaction with armed forces.
- USTAAD, Nayi Manzil → scholarship schemes.
- Jaano Apna Desh → cultural enrichment of Kashmiri youth
- Extn of 85 central govt schemes like PM-JAY, PM-KISAN etc

Hard measures

- AFSPA, 1990
- Operation All Out
- VAPA, 1967.
- Internet shutdown
- additional CRPF ~~the~~ appointment.
- CIBMS → border management system.
- NSA, 1980.

The need is to delicately balance the hard and soft measures. PM Vajpayee's doctrine of — Kashmiriyat - Jamuniat - Insaniat has no alternative.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

Kashmir has been the hotbed of dispute since independence. Having been the epicentre of 2 wars.

1999 1948
between India and Pakistan along with issues like :-

separatism misgovernance militancy

In light of this, former PM of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave the doctrine of Insaniyat (humanity) - Samriyat (democracy) and Kashmiriyat (ethos of Kashmir) as a permanent and only stable solution of the issues menacing Kashmir.

This holds true even today. The

relevance of the doctrine is highlighted

INSANIYAT (HUMANITY)

a humane approach is needed for path correction of disenchanted youth of Kashmir

Violence often backfires as evident by the Burhan Wani incidents and surge in stone pelting.

There is no alternative to good will generation between the army and Kashmiri populace
Eg. Project Sadbharna.

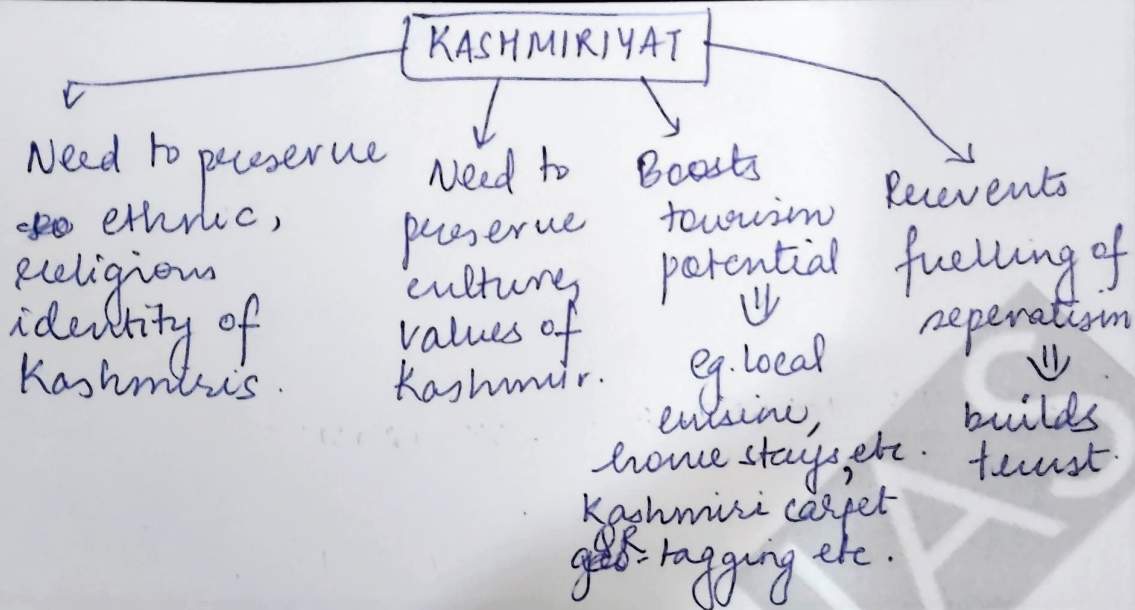
JAMURIYAT (DEMOCRACY)

Lack of stable democratic govt. has been one of the prime causes of Kashmiri discontent.

rigging of 1987 assembly election
↓
prime causes to rise of militancy.

Denial of grass-root democracy causing discontentment

misgovernance,
L&O issues, corruption,
socio-economic deprivation.



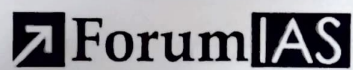
The present initiatives of govt. are also along these lines itself:-

- Schemes for Kashmiri home-stays
- QR tagging of Kashmiri carpets, walnuts etc.
- Local body elections.
- Project Sadbhawna, Rochni, USTAAD, UDAAN etc.

Hence a humane, democratic and identity preserving approach is the only way forward to a sustainable solution to Kashmir issue. This gains more significance in light of Art 370 and 35A abrogation as Kashmiris fear ethnic identity loss and state repression.

Overall Grading (✓)

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



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