

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **693030 # 80**

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.

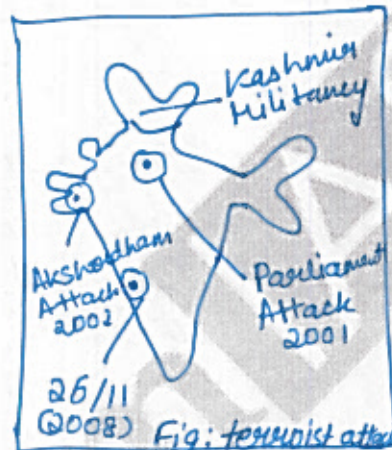
Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) Militancy refers to condition which experiences the use of violence with pre-disposition to fight. Seen in Kashmir.

Difference between Kashmir Militancy and hinterland terrorism.



Kashmir Militancy

① people involved.

→ local Kashmiri people with
e.g. - stone pelting, sleeper cell & others

② Support.

→ Support in form of finance and arms from both external & internal Organised crimes

③ Training

→ Can be trained in India or Outside India (Pak)

Hinterland

→ generally terrorist from outside India.

→ e.g. - 26/11 → Pakistan's attempt.

→ Outside cross-border training finance, arms etc.

→ Generally trained and organised Outside India.

Relation between cross-border terrorism and Kashmir militancy

→ Finance.

- Kashmir militants get finance from cross border nations e.g. Pakistan.

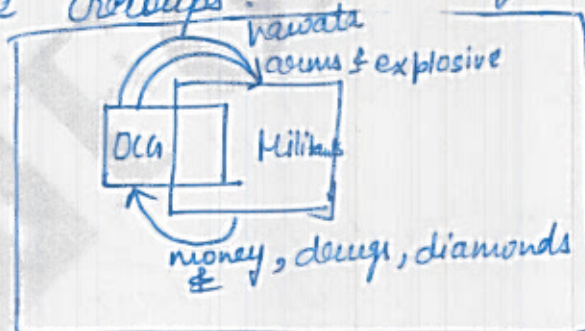
→ Arms, Training

- Some terrorist either in India or trained outside India. Acc to FBI report ISI involved in Kashmir militancy (2007)

→ Radical ideology

- terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Toiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed have cross border influence.

→ Hand in gloves with organised crime groups.



Due to cross-border nature of Kashmir militancy government has installed comprehensive integrated border management system to secure borders with Pakistan.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

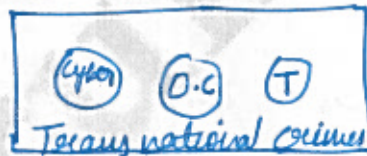
Trans-national crime are the crime with which have potential to cause threat ~~for~~ bypassing national borders and of hampers the international values.

Terrorism as trans-national crime

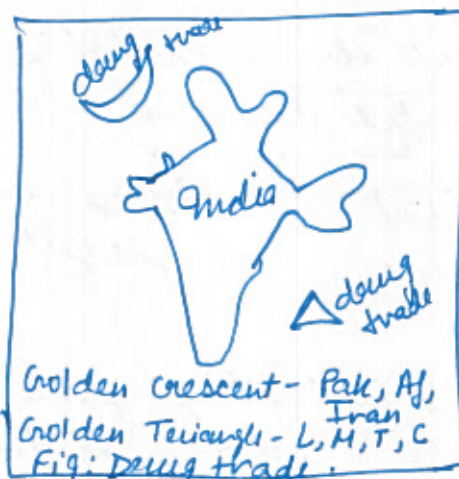
① Bypassing borders.

- terrorist organisation like Jaish-e-mohammad, Lashkar-e-Toiba not only affect nations of their establishment but also other like India, Bangladesh etc.

② Financing.



- financing through money laundering, drug traffic through countries like Afghanistan have affect on India's internal security.



③ Ideology like religious fundamentalism of ISIS had trans-national effect in fueling terrorism in multiple countries of world.

Terrorism as threat to development, peace and prosperity

- Economic losses - according to institute of Economics and Peace terrorism cost 1.2 T of global economy.
- Peace - Instability in countries like Syria, Afghanistan etc.
- Prosperity - 'Poorest world's most unstable regions are most poor. e.g- Sub-Saharan countries.

Terrorism has the capacity to multiply the effect of already existing instability, poverty and economic hardship.

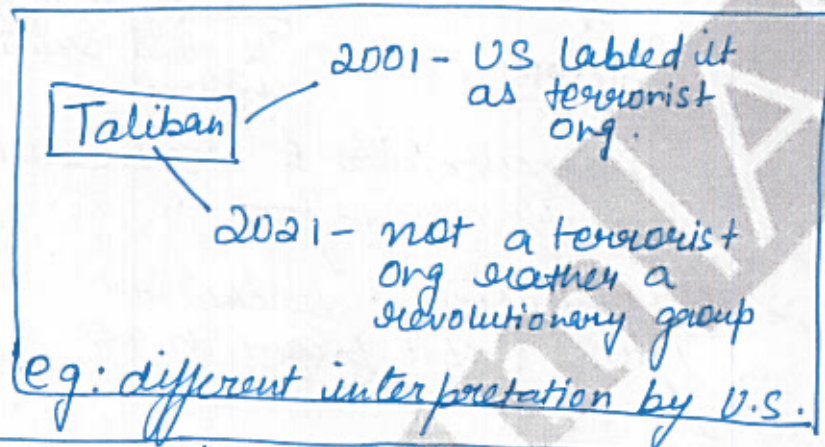
Way forward.

- Global co-operation - defining terrorism at global level can be 1st step.
- Understanding the trans-national nature needs global efforts no single nation can achieve by its own.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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- Q.3) ~~To~~ Terrorism is difficult to define as it has different meanings and interpretation which changes with time and also from region to region.



Challenges posed by terrorism in India

- 1) no clear definition at global level and is disputed.
- 2) Absence of co-operation between various international organisations e.g. - UNSC, FATF, Egmont group.
- 3) Terror financing - in Kashmir region through CFIC, arms, drugs.
- 4) Economic resources drain - cost 3% of GDP (2017, IEEP)

Reasons for spread of Terrorism

1) Pakistan's Propaganda.



2) Religious fundamentalism & radicalism in Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc.

3) Economic deprivation - backward areas and poor people prone to get radicalised.

4) Technology penetration - University of Haifa (Israel) found that 90% terrorist activity through internet.

Way forward.

→ proper implementation of laws NSA 1980, UAPA 1967 with taking local population in consideration.

Terrorism is a 'trans-national crime' which needs global efforts to tackle. Finding a common ground for defining it is the way forward & urgent need.

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Q.4) UAPA 1967 amendment 2004 defines terrorist act as whosoever does any act with an intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, sovereignty and security of country.

Challenges to National Security due to Terrorism

- 1) Loss of lives - casualties due to terrorist attack both civilian and military.
According to NHA report it causes loss of 4 innocent life to counter 5 terrorist (2017).
- 2) Infrastructural damage - Some havens around border areas at times leads to compromise on border infrastructure.
- 3) Terrorism in neighbour countries.
- e.g. - Taliban in Afghanistan can be used by Pakistan to fuel militancy in Kashmir.

Solutions to curb terrorism in India

→ Government Steps.

— Hard Measures - through UAPA 1967 amended in 2019 - identify individuals also as terrorist.

— Terror Financing & Fake currency cell in NIA.

→ specific approach to challenges and not 'one size fit all' approach.

→ Political will and consensus - between Centre and state govt. for synchronisation of anti-terror policies and measures.

→ Co-ordinated and Specialised unit

→ Sensitive administration - to hear the grievance of people in terrorist affected regions.

"There is no good terrorism and bad terrorism. It is an attack on humanity, freedom & civilization. It knows no boundaries, only a uniform, unified and zero tolerance approach can defeat terrorism" - PM Modi

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Q.5) Militancy in Kashmir saw its origin post 1989 which subsided post implementation of AFSPA 1990 in Kashmir. However, post 2016 Buehan-wani encounter saw increased participation of youth in militancy.

Buehan-wani

- was a youth leader and commander of one of the militant group.
- Ideological mobilisation through social media rather than face less influence.
- was seen as a youth leader highlighting the discriminate policies of Indian government by Kashmiri population.
- had links not just with Indian militants but also with Pakistani terrorist.

In one of the operation by Armed forces he was encountered which led to instability in Kashmir and multiple attacks encounters between Kashmiri people and Armed forces.
 → led to death of many civilians.
 and

Qualitative change in Kashmir Militancy

Pre Burhan Wani Pre 2016	Post 2016 Burhan Wani incident
<u>Form of militancy.</u> - Majorly sleeper cells, doanwoly attacks.	- Increase in activities of hybrid militant (civilian = militant)
<u>General view in Kashmir</u> - Major Some local people had trust in armed forces	- Local people went against the armed forces.

defiance of law.

- Somewhat faceless militancy.

Pakistan's factor.

- Less influence

- Open defiance of law!

→ Pakistan declared Bushan Wani as 'Youth Leader' - gained more support.

J&K, revocation of Article 370 increased the suspicion of Kashmiri people in government.

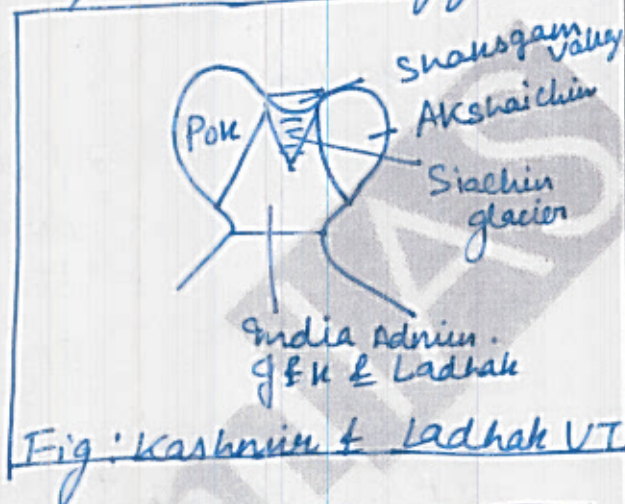
It is important to take into consideration of local people and holistic development to 'win heart & mind'. Vajpayee's doctrine on Kashmir 'Insanियat (humanity), Tahmuriyat (democracy) and Kashmiriyat (ethos of Kashmir) can be the guiding light in this

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Q.6) Militancy refers to a condition which experiences the use of violence with pre-disposition to fight.

Kashmir militancy is the raising of arms against Indian state.



Challenges in tackling the menace of Kashmir Militancy

1) Challenge faced by civil administration

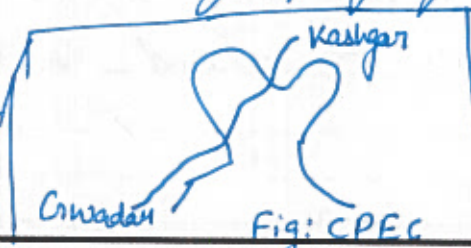
- Lack of political stability - due to lack of democratically elected government.
- Deficit of economic avenues - i.e. lack of efficient administrative mechanism for socio-economic development pushes people towards militancy.
- Technology penetration - difficulty in tracing

2) Challenge to military personals.

- Local militants - difficult to identify. Emerging hybrid militancy has increased this.
- Lack of trust in security personals among Kashmiris
- Hostile towards security personals due to AFSPA & related human rights violations.

3) Challenge to government.

- Pakistan's propaganda - supply of arms, militant training and radical ideology.
- Revocation of Article 370 - people's fear for increased surveillance, internet shutdown. Change in demography of J&K
- CPEC - security challenge in J&K



Measures Taken

⇒ Soft Measures

- Revocation of Article - 370 - will increase economic opportunities; Schemes like STANDUP, STARTUP, PM KISAN now applicable in J&K.
- UDAAN Scheme - for skill development.
- Mission Pehal - face to face interaction between Army personnels & people.
- SADBHAVNA by Indian Army to address aspiration of people affected by terrorism.

Hard Measures

- AFSPA 1990 - to counter emergency situation in most disturbed areas.
- UAPA 1967 - amended 2019 - also identify individuals as terrorist.
- NE NSA 1980

Post revocation of A-370 it is important to secure the confidence of Kashmiri people and win 'their hearts and mind' to integrate with mainland India.

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Q.7) Kashmir has seen militancy post 1989 and the qualitative increase was seen post 2016.

Measures taken by government to counter militancy in Kashmir.

- 1) Security forces deployed in Kashmir. - dedicated Rashtriya Rifles to take counter insurgency operation.
- 2) AFSPA 1990 - in areas which are most disturbed.
- 3) AVAPA - 1987 & NSA 1980 laws relevant in countering militancy in Kashmir.

However, these hard measures had led to certain challenges.



Fig: Current challenges in J&K.

To change the way government tackles the issues of militancy in Kashmir, Vajpayee doctrine becomes relevant.

Vajpayee Doctrine on Kashmir

① 'Insaniyat' (humanity)

- through following measures.

① To do away with the draconian AFSPA (Jeevan Reddy committee, Santosh Hedge committee)

② Effective surrender and rehabilitation policy ~~rather than~~

③ assuage their feeling of hurt and neglect through 'win hearts and mind'.

② Jantwariyat (democracy)

- strengthening democracy through regular election & grass root democracy

- increase people's participation in ~~power~~ through reaching out to youth leaders.
- Socio-economic development.

3) Kashmiriyat (the ethos of Kashmir)

- secure cultural uniqueness through non-interference.
- promotion of tourism
- community, university outreach programmes.
- global summits at Kashmir to spread the ethos of Kashmir.

With the revocation of Article 370, Indian government has the opportunity to integrate Kashmir with rest of India not only territorially but emotionally and Vajpayee doctrine is a way forward.

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