



## GS Advanced Program 2023

### Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...693030

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2022

**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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<b>Overall Grade/Score</b>	

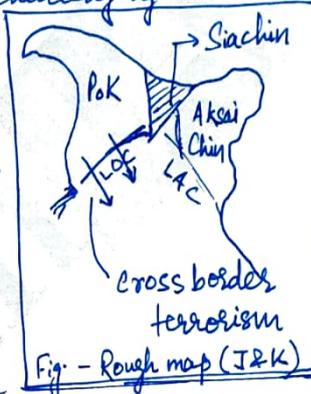
## Start Writing Here

Q.1) How is Kashmir militancy different from hinterland terrorism? Analyse as why cross border terrorism and Kashmir militancy is an intertwined and inter-related problem of India?

→ ~~Kashmir~~ ~~has~~ Kashmir has been the hotspot of terrorism for over 4 decades now. Militancy in Kashmir has been unique and challenging in many ways.

### Unique nature of Kashmir militancy

→ Cause of militancy - Kashmir militancy is fueled by historic and religious/communal factors. Whereas socio-economic factors are more prominent in hinterland.



→ Financing & Aid - Kashmir militants receive lots of supplies from across border against self-generated resources by hinterland militants.

→ Objective - Kashmiri terrorists have the aim of secession from India for independent state. Hinterland militancy is usually for greater autonomy.

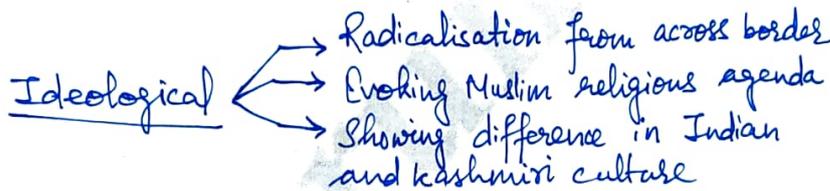
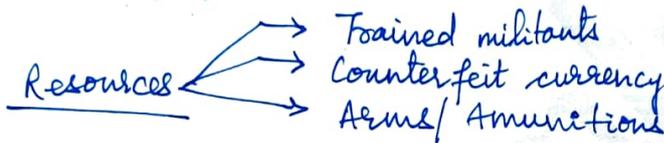
→ Support & Social base - Locals in Kashmir form the broad base of terrorism whereas in hinterlands it is very limited.

→ Interwined with border issue - Kashmir accession and border issue with Pakistan fuels militancy against internal issues in hinterland terrorism.

The fact that Kashmir lies at the border makes the nature of militancy and combat different.

Co-existence of cross-border & Kashmir militancy:

Kashmir militants receive lots of support from across border.



Thus, cross-border terrorism is backbone of Kashmir militancy, both being interwined.

Government initiatives can help alienate foreign players alongside integration of Kashmir in India emotionally, financially, culturally. Article 370 scoappage was a big step in this direction.

**Overall Grading (√)**

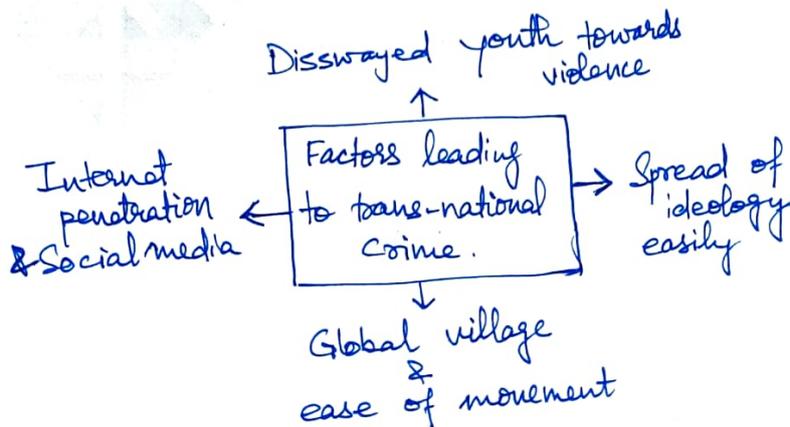
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Q.2) Terrorism is a trans-national crime that has emerged as the biggest threat to development, peace & prosperity. Comment on the following statement.

→ With globalised nature of world, the nature of crime has also evolved into trans-national crime.

Trans-National Crime as biggest threat

- No clear definition of terrorism - Lack of definition leads to weaken fight against violence.
- Competing/Different stands of states - Opinion on terrorists vary from state to state basis national interest.
- Use of technology - Cyber crime and use of innovative I.C.T. to spread violence.
- Organised crime - Smuggling, trafficking, etc. has helped sustain & strengthen terrorism.
- Terror financing - Top 10 terrorist organisations are having USD 40 billion in resources.
- Dent on development - Cost of violence is estimated to be \$ 1.2 trillion globally per year.



## Impact on development, peace & prosperity

- Economic backwardness - Article 370 which prohibited property purchase and transfers for industrialists in J&K, weaker economic growth.
- Educational backwardness - Example of Taliban prohibiting girls from attending open schools.
- Weapon culture - Youth being forced to accept guns as a tool of empowerment.
- Isolation of regions from the rest of the world.

The impact of terrorism is grave on the development, peace and prosperity of the region. It also impacts the neighbouring regions. Political instability caused also leads to poor implementation of civil and personal rights.

Trans-national crime needs to be seriously dealt with. Global cooperation, coordination, intelligence sharing, etc. can help in curbing the menace caused by trans-national crime.

### Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Why defining terrorism is a tedious task for international community. Critically examine the various challenges posed by terrorism and the reasons for spread of terrorism in India.

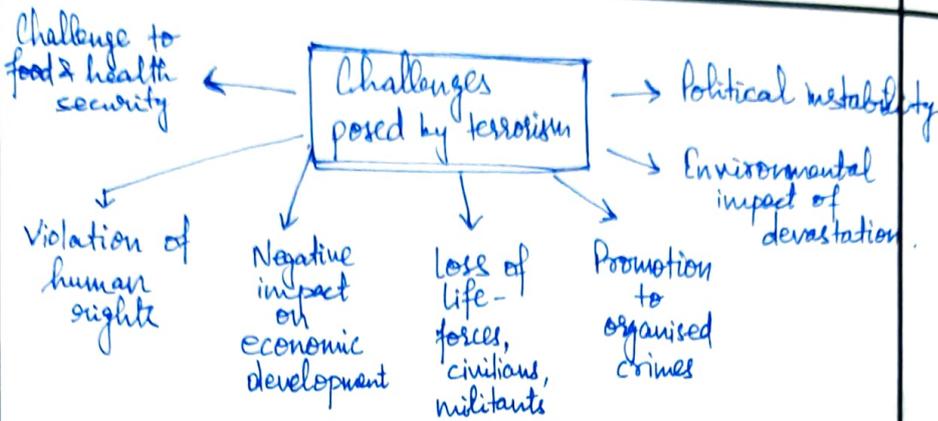
→ Terrorism has remained one big challenge across the world. No internationally accepted definition of terrorism makes it worse to deal with the problem.

### Challenges in defining terrorism:

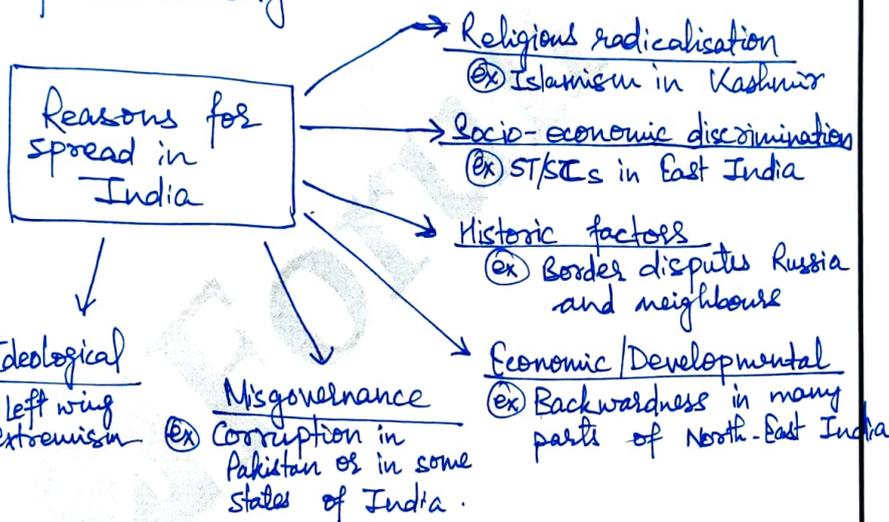
- Conflicting views on terrorism - States may regard an event as terror attack whereas another can view it as revolution.  
 (ex) Militancy in Kashmir is seen as revolution by Pakistan
- Changing stands basis national interest - States keep changing their view on different organisations.  
 (ex) USA differentiated between good/bad Taliban.
- Evolving nature of terrorism - Widening scope of terrorism has made it difficult to put one meaning.  
 (ex) Urban terrorism, cyber crimes, etc.
- Weak role of international organisations - Poor role played by institutions like UNO, FATF, Egmont group in defining the terrorist acts.

Thus, it is not easy to build consensus on the definition of terrorism across the world uniformly.

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According to reports, the cost of violence globally amounts to USD 1.2 trillion annually. The impact is worst for most vulnerable sections of the society.



Spread of terrorism, especially using new media means today, affects the developments and growth. The solution lies in reducing the social base of terrorism by providing space for affected, in the mainstream of India.

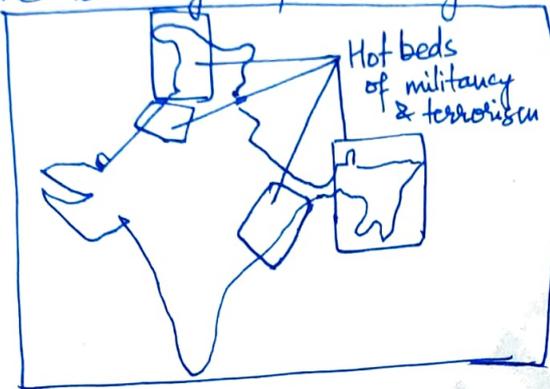
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Q.4) The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace?



According to reports of Institute for Economy & Peace, India loses 9% of GDP as the cost of violence every year. Thus, the challenge posed by terrorism is grave.



MHA says that from 1990 to 2018, we lost 4 lives in neutralising every 5 militants.

Challenge of terrorism

- Causes political instability
- Hindrance to economic development
- Drain of resources
- Loss of lives
- Radicalisation
- Organised crime

Leading to challenge for national security.

Steps to be taken

- Coordinated efforts - By all agencies of the government of states / centers.  
 (ex) IB, CBI, NIA, Police of states, etc. can work on intelligence together.

- International cooperation - Organisations like FATF, UNGC must be used more productively.
- Economic development - Ensuring economic opportunities will reduce march towards terror.
  - ⊗ Youth in Kashmir being provided with jobs.
- Good governance - Implementation of developmental schemes, no corruption to be ensured.
  - ⊗ StandUp India, PM-KISAN, etc. schemes.
- Strict implementation of laws - Curbing menace by using hard powers to set examples.
- Consultations & Conciliation - Involve stakeholders to find solutions through dialogue without affecting national integrity and sovereignty.

The above steps alongside government initiatives for development of downtrodden will help in reducing the negative impact of terrorism. In the long run, these will help in uprooting terrorism altogether.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

Poor			Average				Good	
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Q.5) What has been a qualitative difference in Kashmir militancy pre- and post- Burhan Wani incident which led to massacre of many innocent lives in Kashmir valley.

→ Terrorism from across the border has been a challenge in Kashmir for over 4 decades now. Recently, a shift towards local militancy has aggravated the problem for Indian state.

In 2016-17, the death of a local militant named Burhan Wani in the Baramullah sector, caused widespread anger among the local residents.

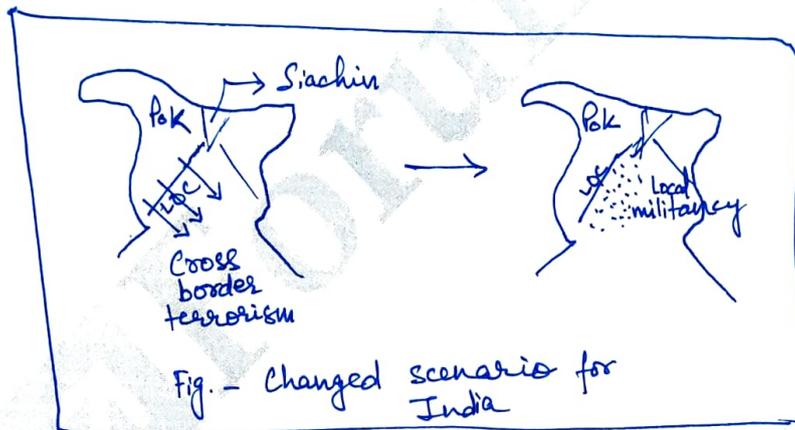
#### Changed nature of militancy post 2017

→ Greater influx of local youth - Burhan Wani incident led to drawing of larger number of youth towards violence. This has weakened prospects.

→ Emotional support / sympathy for militants - Local militancy has led to sympathy for violence and militants from others in the region. Earlier foreign militants didn't enjoy such support.

→ Ideological alienation - Kashmiri youth is further moving away from the idea of One India.

- Identification of militants - With mixing of locals, identifying militants is a new evolved challenges.
- Weak support for security forces - The intelligence on ground has taken a toll with alienation of locals.
- Mass-radicalisation - The shift towards radicalisation can be seen by evoking religious feelings, customs, culture, etc.



### Impact of recent developments

- Military deployment increased - Due to disturbances, the increase in army deployment has further made the locals unhappy.  
Loss of lives for security forces.

- Loss of civilian lives - Militants and other civilians are also losing life daily.
- Developmental projects affected - Projects for economic integration has been stalled due to disturbances.
- Constant battlefield - A constant sense of fear and fight among Indians aided by external parties.

### Silver lining amidst chaos

After scrapping of Article 370 and 4. 35A in 2019, there is a larger move towards emotional and economic integration of Kashmir with India.

- ↳ 85 development schemes extended to Kashmir
- ↳ New market for land
- ↳ New industries after 2019
- ↳ Schemes like PAHAL, Ustaad, etc. for Kashmir

The above steps will help us realise the ideals of Insaniyat, Tamkuriyat & Kashmiriyat through development of the region

#### Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6) Discuss the major challenges faced by civil administration, security personnel and the government in tackling the menace of Kashmir militancy. Also suggest various soft and hard measures/approaches taken by the government.

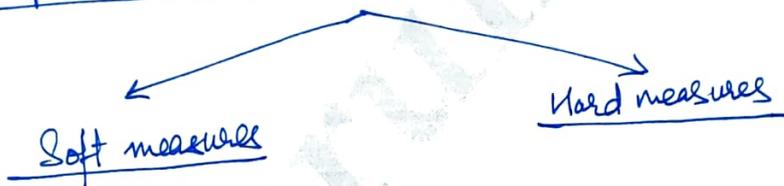
The militancy issue in Kashmir is multi-dimensional in nature, leading to challenges for administration:

- 1) Lacklustre development - Poor state of affairs makes it easier for terrorism to spread its base among masses, creating issues.
- 2) Cross-border terrorism - Support and aid from across border makes it challenging to curb finances, weaponry by militants.
- 3) Radicalisation - Evoking religion is a common feature in Kashmir. This leads to easy radicalisation by terrorists.
- 4) Use of new media & technology - Spread of internet and social media has made it easy to spread misinformation, posing difficulty in regulating content.
- 5) Youth alienation & Unemployment - Lack of opportunities has alienated local youth, which now gets attracted to terrorism and violence to get their share of resources.

6) Pakistan propaganda - Involvement of Pakistan's ISI in spreading propaganda and anti-India feelings is being increasingly difficult to manage.

7) Fringe elements & Events of civilian deaths - During encounters, violence takes lives on both sides. With tactical manoeuvring, Kashmiris are made to feel as victims against the security forces itself.

### Steps taken for solution



#### Soft measures

- Developmental schemes - UDAN, Ustaad, etc. are schemes for imparting skills and increasing employability of Kashmiris.
- Community connect by forces - PANAL initiatives by army allows locals to present their grievances regularly to the forces.
- Extension of schemes to Kashmir - 85 schemes now were extended to Kashmir with removal of Article 370 and Article 35 A.

- Economic initiatives like Operation Purple - Various initiatives focused on Kashmir to promote economic activity and tourism by the Centre.
- Scrapping Article 370 - This has allowed industrialists to setup factories which will bring economic opportunities for local youth.

**Hard measures**

- Unlawful activities PA 1967 - Law enacted in 1967 has been amended multiple times to include various evolving trends of terrorism. It allows for seizure of property as well.
- National Security Act 1980 - Includes trafficking, counterfeit currency and many other such unlawful activities for strict action.
- Armed Forces Special Provision Act 1990 (AFSPA) - Special provisions for power to armed forces to tackle the menace. Even shoot at sight can be used by forces in certain circumstances.

Thus, a mix of all measures has helped India in improving the condition of Kashmir. Continuous efforts will lead to realisation of developmental goal in Kashmir.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

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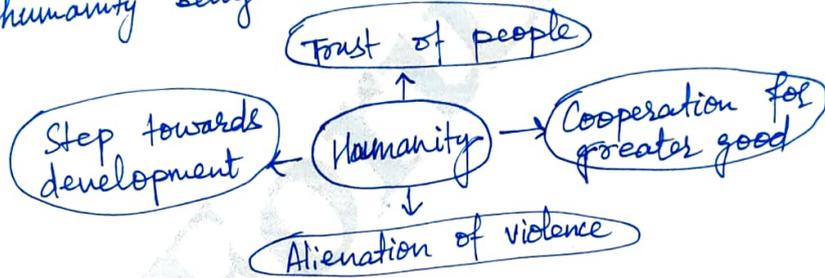


Q.7) The Vajpayee Doctrine on Kashmir which was based on Insaniyat, Jamhuriyat and Kashmiriyat cannot have an alternative. Comment on the statement.

→ late PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee had given the Doctrine of Insaniyat, Jamhuriyat and Kashmiriyat for the development, integration and resolution of the Kashmir region.

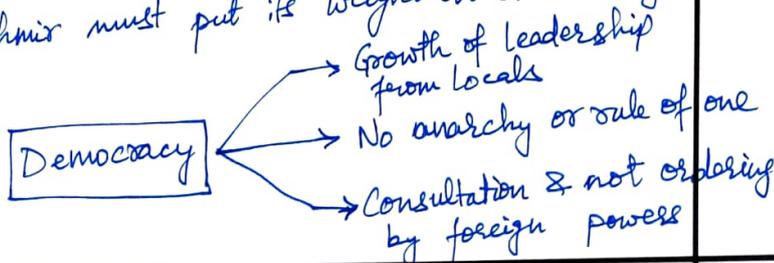
**Insaniyat (Humanity)**

Doctrine is based on the idea that there is no resolution to Kashmir's problem without humanity being at its center.



**Jamhuriyat (Democracy)**

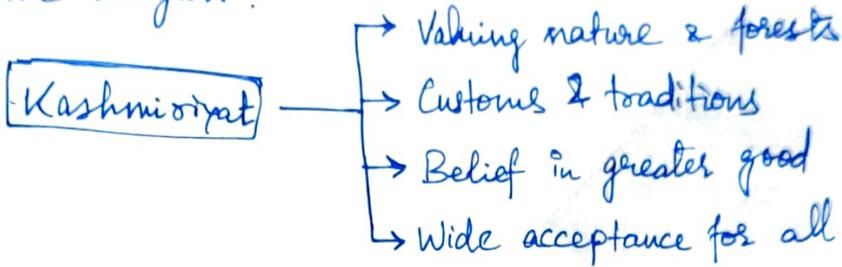
India being the largest democracy, believes in democracy upto the grassroot levels. Kashmir must put its weight on democracy



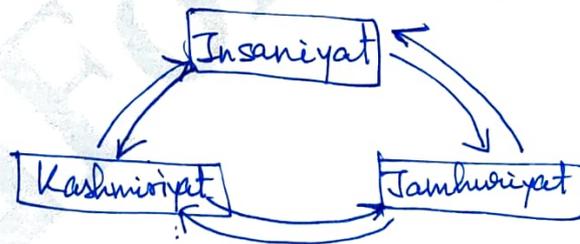
Therefore, democracy is an essential feature.

**Kashmiriyat (Kashmir ethos/culture)**

The ethos and culture of Kashmir must be used to its best to find stability in the region.



The governments over the years have taken various steps to realise the ideals of Vajpayee Doctrine. Given the intertwined nature of the elements, one can say that the three can be realised together only.

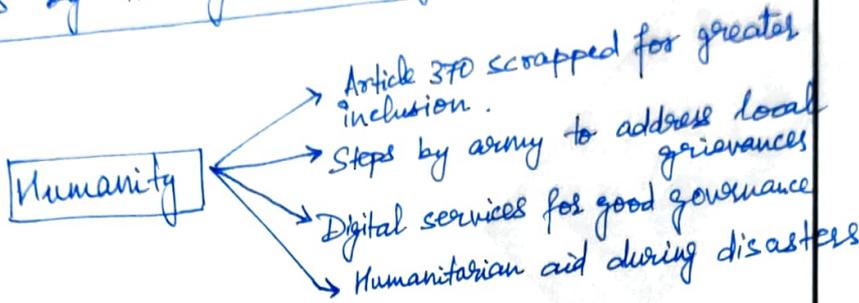


Any steps without humanity, will take the region away from democracy and also affecting the culture.

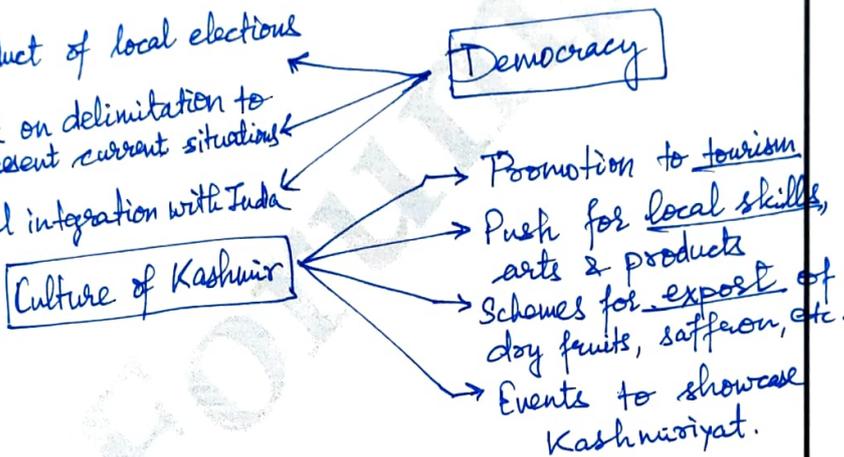
Without democracy, humanity ideals cannot be realised as can be witnessed across various parts of the world today.

And for Ethos and Culture of Kashmir to outline and get enriched, humanity and democracy are a must have.

**Steps by the government/agencies**



Conduct of local elections  
 Work on delimitation to represent current situations  
 Political integration with Jada



Development of Kashmir will lead to resolution of terrorism issue for India to great extent. This will also help India use its funds more productively, leading to national development. Vajpayee doctrine is an important link in it.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

Poor			Average			Good		
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