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anything in this Area

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 -
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- 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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Q.1) The Kashmir militancy has claimed more than 50,000 lives.

The province of J&K lies at the tri junction of India, Pakistan and China which makes its militancy complex.

Difference between Kashmir militancy and hinterland terrorism

- I. Role of non-state actors is significant in hinterland terrorism while Kashmir militancy is backed by state (Pakistan).
- II. Kashmir militancy has high cross border linkages (ex: Arms supply, finances)
- III. There is some amount of local support for Kashmir militancy.
- IV. Hinterland terrorism is mostly ideological while Kashmir militancy is a mix of religious, ethnic and state terrorism.

Linkages between Cross border terrorism and Kashmir militancy

- I. Cross border terrorism allows the supply of arms, ammunition, manpower to Kashmir militancy
- II. Cross border terrorism is the major financing source of Kashmir militancy.
- III. Cross border terrorism helps in gathering support for Kashmir militancy.

WAY FORWARD

- Improve Intelligence Networks across border and Kashmir
- No access to finance for militancy
- Global Cooperation on terror
- Pressure on state sponsors of terrorism to stop cross border terrorism.

With decline in terrorism, Kashmir can become Switzerland of India and bring tourism revenues.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Terrorism refers to the ^{use of} violent methods to coerce, intimidate a section of population for ideological, ethnic or religious reasons.

In this interdependent and interconnected world, no ideology can live in isolation.

Trans-national nature of Terrorism

- I. Most of the terrorist groups have cross border support.
ex: Jaish-e-Mohammed based in Pakistan.
- II. Financial linkages connect terrorist groups to their backers all around the globe.
- III. The supply chain route of arms and ammunition spans many countries.
- IV. The ideology behind terrorism enjoys support among many people across globe.

V. Drug trade which is trans-national often helps in sustaining terrorism.

Reason behind threat to development, peace and prosperity.

- I. Leads to flight of Capital and resources.
- II. Weakens social solidarity and may increase conflict.
- III. Destruction of infrastructure often leads to huge damage to economy, connectivity.
- IV. Increases surveillance and human rights abuses.
- V. Leads to increase in defence expenditure which can be used in health and education.

There is a need for all global nations to adhere to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2322 which calls for global cooperation to tackle terrorism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) In the recent Global Conference on Terror, India re-iterated its stance to not distinguish between good and bad terrorism.

There is a lack of definition of terrorism that will enhance global cooperation and coordination to eliminate terror.

Difficulty in defining terrorism

I. One country's terrorist is a freedom fighter for another.

ex: China claims Dalai Lama as terrorist because of Tibet Uprising

II. Many states support terrorism to achieve their geopolitical goals

ex: USA support to Mujahideen, ISL

III. Many nations disagree on terrorism, insurgency and militancy.

ex: Before 2001, Western world viewed Kashmir as insurgency.

Challenges posed by Terrorism

- (i) Intimidation of population.
- (ii) Flight of capital, both human and economic
- (iii) Loss of infrastructure, economy.
- (iv) Legitimizes Violence to coerce democratic institutions.

Reasons for spread of terrorism in India

- I. Cross-border support.
- II. Artificial borders allows easy passage of terrorists, arms, explosives
- III. Vulnerable Sea Coast
- IV. Weak state apparatus to combat terrorism
- V. Lack of cooperation and coordination between Centre and States
- VI. Low socio-economic parameters of a large section of population

There is a need to revisit 8th Report of 2nd ARC that ~~makes~~ suggests combating terrorism through democratic apparatus.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) Terrorism refers to the use of violent methods to coerce and intimidate a section of population for ideological, religious or ethnic reasons.

Challenges posed by Terrorism to National Security

- I. Loss of lives of citizens and security personnel
- II. Rise in communalism, fundamentalism after terrorist incidences
- III. Increased chances of conflict.
- IV. Weakens social cohesion and creates fissures in society
- V. Exposes weakness of state and national security apparatus.

Solution to Curb Terrorism

- (i) Actionable Intelligence through

increase in intelligence gathering apparatus.

- (II) Centre-State coordination and cooperation
- (III) Addressing socio-economic issues of minority section of population
- (IV) Key Performance Indicators to track progress.
- (V) Sustained efforts to tackle terrorism
- (VI) No access to finance for terrorist groups.
- (VII) Addressing legal loopholes.
- (VIII) Increasing manpower in security apparatus.

According to Global Terrorism Index, India is among one of the most vulnerable countries. There is a need for unified policy on terror to tackle it.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) After the Burhan Wani encounter and subsequent events, there has been a tectonic shift in Kashmir militancy.

The radicalization after the Burhan Wani incident led to many violent protests and subsequent suppression that claimed many innocent lives.

Poe - Burhan Wani Incident phase of Kashmir militancy

- ① Militancy was mostly supported by Pakistan based groups, terror handlers and mujahideens.
- ② The presence of local youth in militancy was low.
- ③ The valley after 2008 incident witnessed relative calm.
- ④ The use of social media in radicalization was negligible.

Post Burhan Wani Phase of Kashmir militancy

- I. Use of social media in radicalizing youth
- II. Local recruits for terrorist groups have increased
- III. Stone pelting incidents witnessed increase.
- IV. Role of Pakistan ^{banned groups} has reduced but remains significant
- V. Targeted Killing of civil administrators, security personnel, pilgrims, religious minorities have increased.
- VI. Pakistan actively came in support of Burhan Wani and Kashmir terrorism.

The challenges after Burhan Wani Incident are new but

the solution is the old Vajpayee doctrine of Insamiyat (humanity), Jamhuriyat (democracy) and Kashmiriyat (the ethos of Kashmir).

The withdrawal of Art. 370 and the subsequent war on terror has reduced militancy in Kashmir but it remains a formidable challenge for growth, peace and prosperity in the region.

Way Forward to deal to new Challenges post Burhan Wani Incident

- I. Monitoring of social media and radicalization
- II. Awareness programmes among local population.
- III. Rehabilitation of local recruits to send positive message.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) The Kashmir militancy has claimed more than 50,000 lives.

To tackle the menace of Kashmir militancy, the role of civil administration, security personnel and the government is the most significant.

Challenges faced by Civil Administration

- I. Targetted Killings for pro-government attitude
- II. Lack of cooperation from some section of local population.
- III. Corruption and embezzlement of funds meant for development
- IV. Directionless policy making due to lack of stable government.

Challenges faced by Security Personnel

- I. local support for militancy
- II. local spies that alert the militant of

Security personnel movement.

- III. Loss of lives, injury lower the morale of forces.
- IV. Lack of defense gears that minimize damage in combat

Challenges faced by Government

- I. Unstable polity of the region causes chaos.
- II. More than 10% of government are used in Kashmir (J&K) region.
- III. Cross border support and terror financing
- IV. Human rights issues raised by Civil society organizations.

Soft approaches taken by the government to tackle Kashmir militancy

- I. Increased funds for infrastructure development, education.
- II. Improving connectivity with the rest of India.

- III. Promoting tourism
- IV. Promoting Kashmiri art and craft on global Stage
- V. Reviving Kashmiri language and script
- VI. Scholarship and education for youth

Hard approaches taken by government

- I. Building robust security infrastructure over the region
- II. Increasing the deployment of security forces.
- III. Removal of Article 370 which was fissiparous in nature.
- IV. Record elimination of terrorists since 2020.

There is need to balance hard and soft approaches (carrot and stick policy) to ensure environment suitable for application of Vajpayee's doctrine of Insaniyat, Jamhuniyat and Kashmiriyat.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7) After causing immense damage and chaos in 1990s, Kashmir witnessed relative calm in Vajpayee years.

This is often attributed to Vajpayee's doctrine on Kashmir which was based on Insaniyat (humanity), Jamhuriyat (democracy) and Kashmiriyat (the ethos of Kashmir).

Importance of Insaniyat (humanity)

- I. The Kashmir tragedy has caused loss of more than 50,000 lives. Humanity address the need for calm and peace.
- II. It allows for negotiations and peaceful resolution due to empathy.
- III. It enhances other soft approaches of government.

IV. There cannot be a black and white picture in large scale conflicts. Humanity addresses the gaps in approach of Indian State.

Importance of Jamhuriyat (democracy)

- I. Democracy allows peaceful conflict resolution.
- II. It allows representatives of the government to choose what is best for them. It legitimizes decision-making.
- III. It allows different voices to be heard.
- IV. Due to separation of power, there are less chances of authoritarian decision making that upset people.
- V. Panchayat elections in Kashmir have enhanced grass root democracy and presence of women in politics.

Importance of Kashmiriyat

- I. Kashmir has long remained a plural society from the times of Rishi Kashyapa to Maharaja Hari Singh.
- II. The respect for beautiful culture and plural ethos of Kashmir will help in bridging differences.
- III. Kashmiriyat will allow ground support for conflict resolution, long lasting peace.

There is a need to revisit Vajpayee doctrine after eliminating terrorism to win the hearts and minds of the Kashmiri people.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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