

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **693032**

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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Start Writing Here

Q.1) PM Narendra Modi often uses the phrase "Ashta Lakshmi" to refer to the eight states of the North East. Discuss the following statement

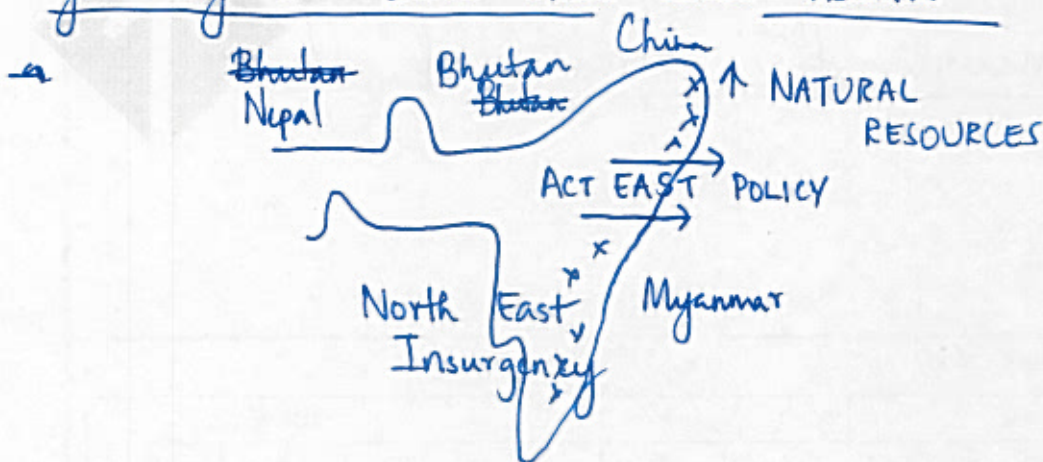
The North Eastern part of India holds strategic importance for India, hence the usage of the term "Ashta Lakshmi" by P.M Modi

Strategic importance

(i) Expansion of Foreign policy

→ Promotion of Act East policy since 2014 to counter Chinese influence in South China sea and Indian Ocean Region

→ North Eastern Region (NER) can be the gateway to East Asia and ASEAN



(ii) Geo-strategic location

- 99% of NER → contiguous with international borders
- Important for containing terror outfits that has sanctuaries in Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China

(iii) Economic significance

- Endowed with huge natural resources like Oil, Gas, Coal, Hydro electric power etc
- Infrastructural projects by Japan

The vision of the P.M to achieve a "Drug free, Terror free, Dispute free and Developed NER" is being undertaken to unravel the potential of NER.

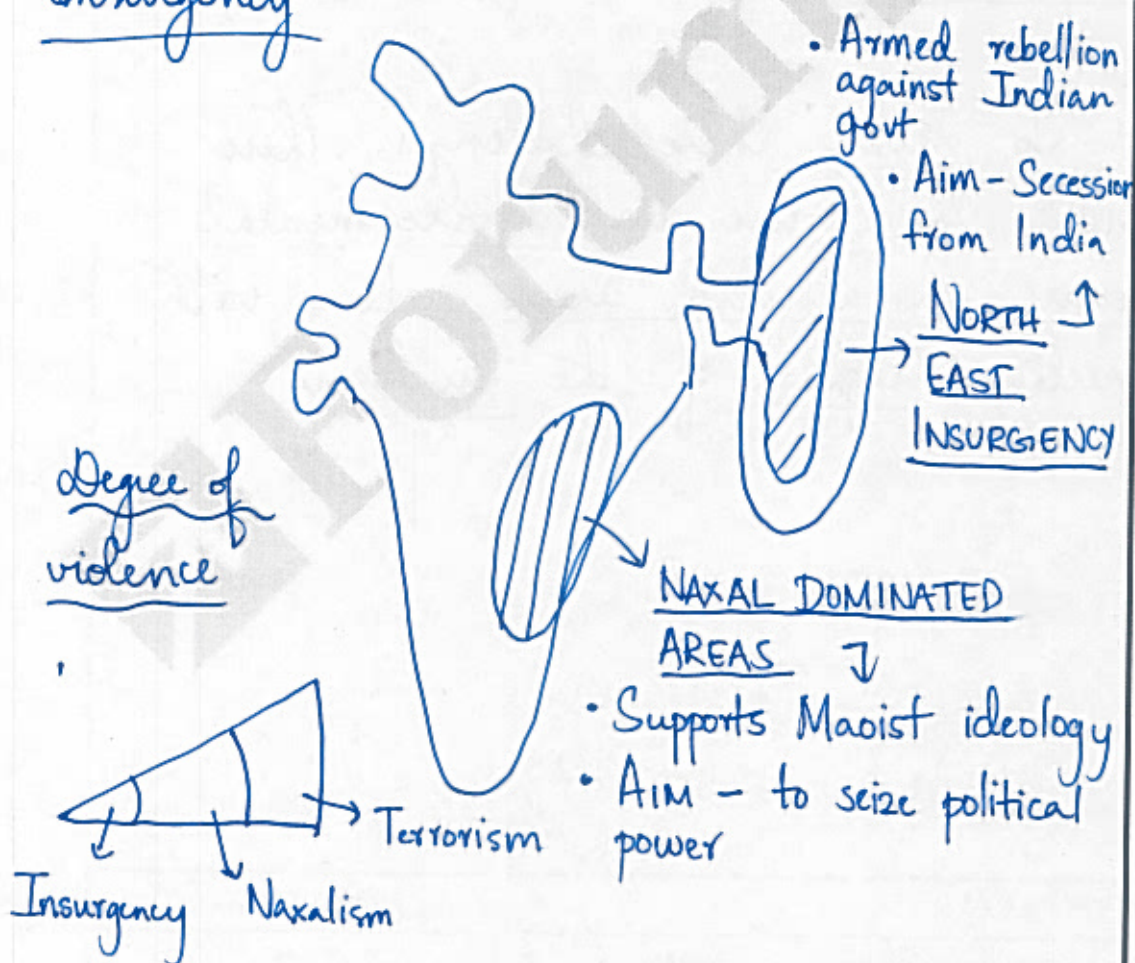
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

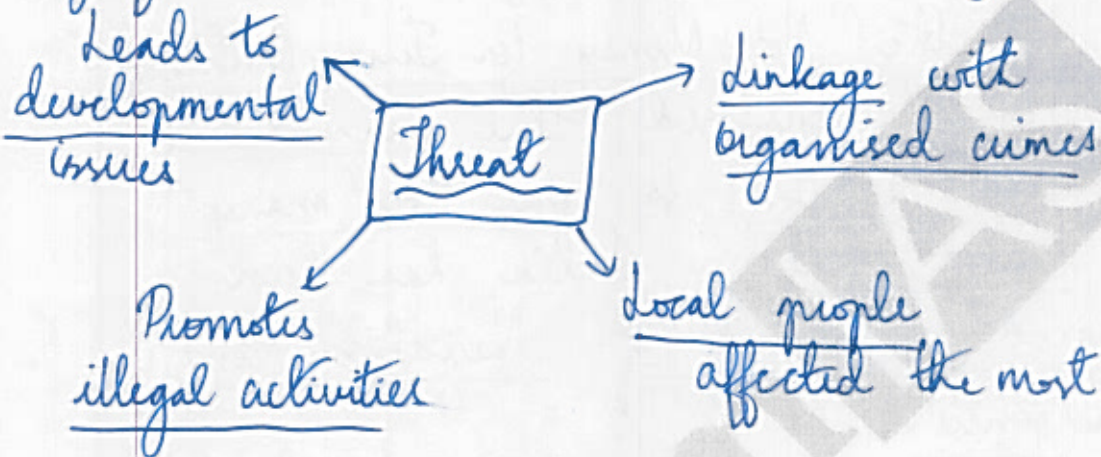
Differentiate between the terms Naxalism and Insurgency. Which among the two should be considered as bigger security threat to India and why?

In the No Money for Terror Conference, P.M. Modi expressed that an attack on even 1 life is one too many. In recent years, India has been plagued by evils of Naxalism and Insurgency.



Security threat

Both Naxalism and Insurgency pose significant threat to the country



To tackle these challenges, there should be focus on developmental schemes in affected areas along with respecting rights of the civilians

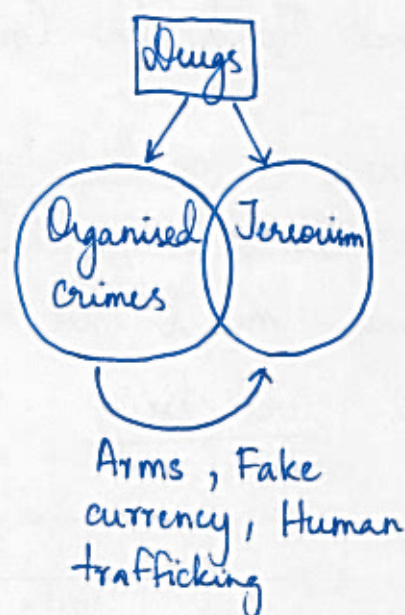
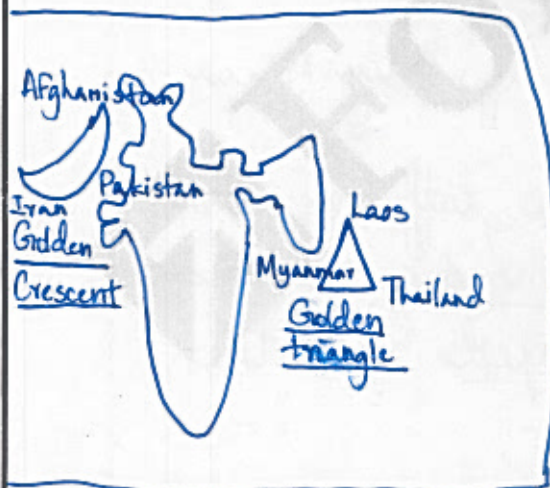
Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What countermeasures should be taken to prevent the same?

Drug trafficking which started as an organised cross border crime, has now emerged as a threat to nation states because of its diabolic alliance with other illicit activities especially terrorism.



Linkages

- (i) Golden Crescent - Largest Opium producer → funding for Pak-based terrorism
- (ii) To bolster recruits, it funds for Human trafficking and sex slavery
- (iii) Golden triangle - Myanmar is 2nd largest Opium producer → funds North East insurgency

Countermeasures

- (i) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
- (ii) Constitution of Narco Coordination Centre (NCCD)
- (iii) Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan
- (iv) National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse

With over 36 million people suffering from drug use disorders, the menace of drug trafficking must be stopped for the nation's well-being

Overall Grading (✓)

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

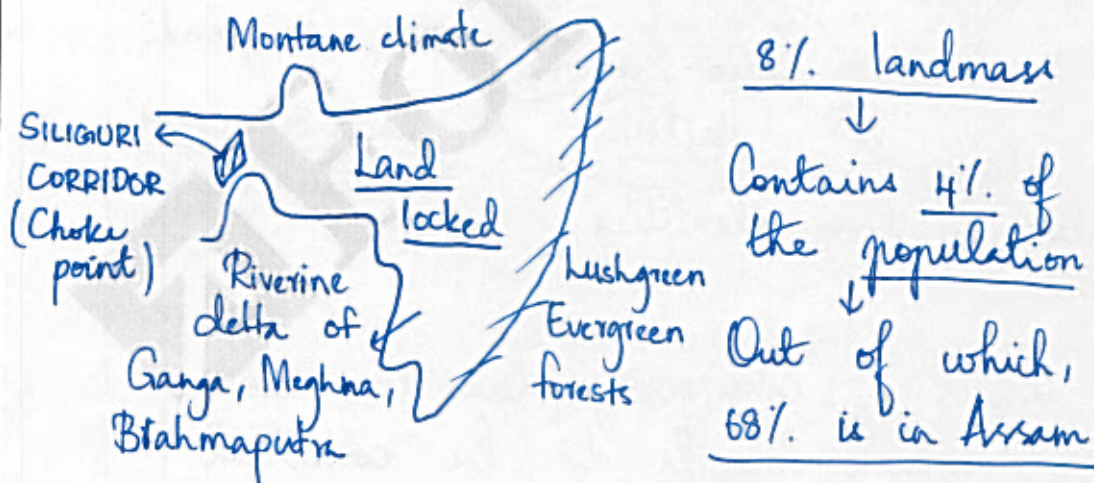
Q.4)

The roots of insurgency in North Eastern region of India are embedded in its geography, history and host of socio-economic factors. Elucidate

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, the insurgent activities in North East Region reduced by 85% from 2014 to 2020. Despite this reduction, insurgency continues due to certain deep rooted causes.

Roots of insurgency

(i) Geographical factors

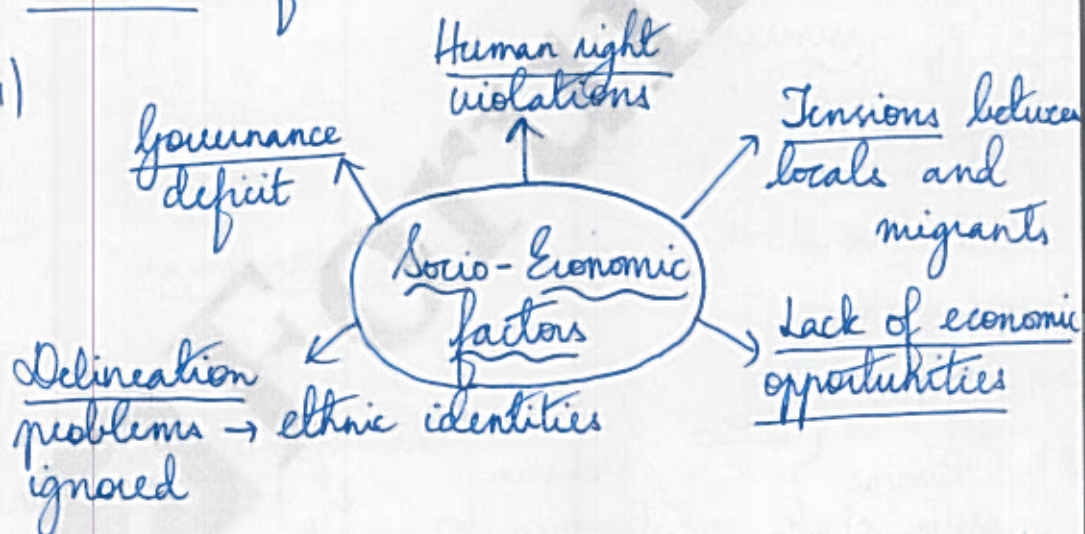


- Hilly terrain → Over 160 Scheduled tribes
- 99% - International border → Easy for insurgent groups

(ii) Historical background

- Policy of Isolation followed by the British → NER declared as Special Administrative region - Non tribals prohibited from entering NER
- Post independence → Assam } Only 1 state
NEFA } and 1 UT
- 1960s - Assamese made the official language of the state → Strong reaction from tribal districts

(iii)



The issues of insurgency has long rooted causes, which needs to be corrected to develop the NER

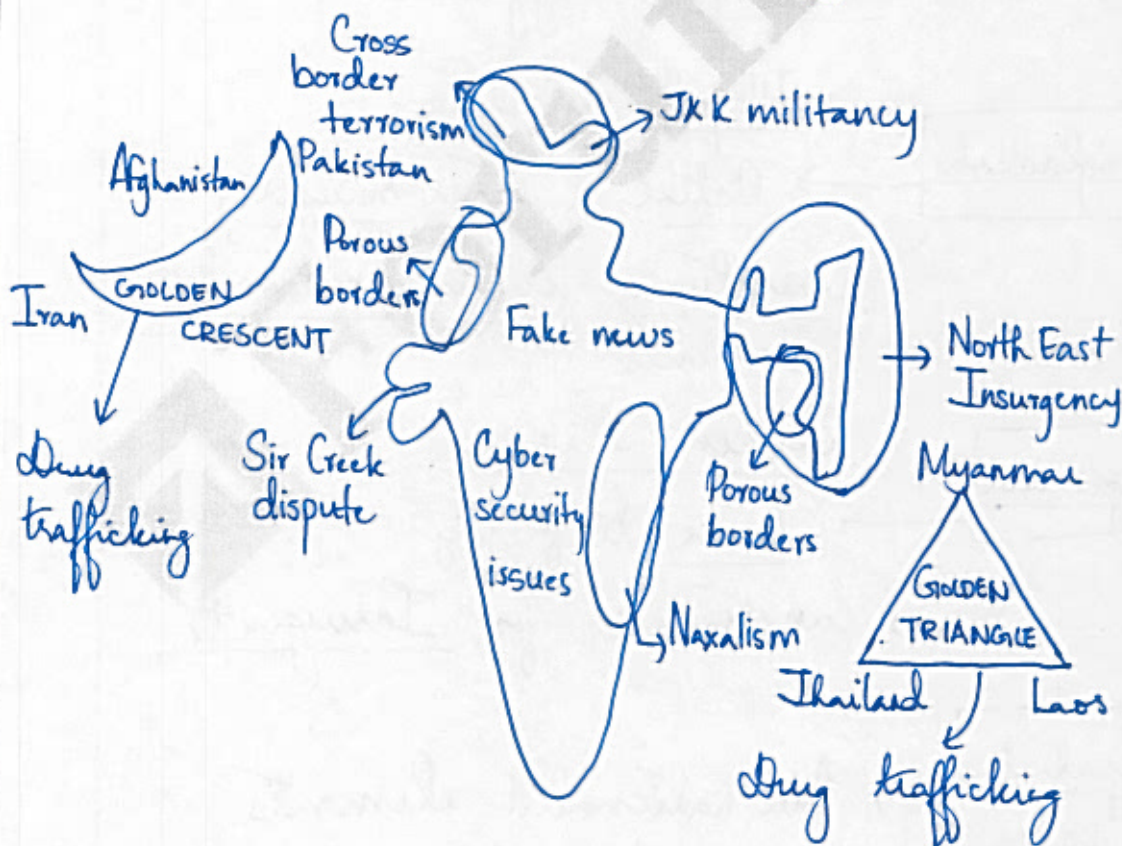
Overall Grading (✓)

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

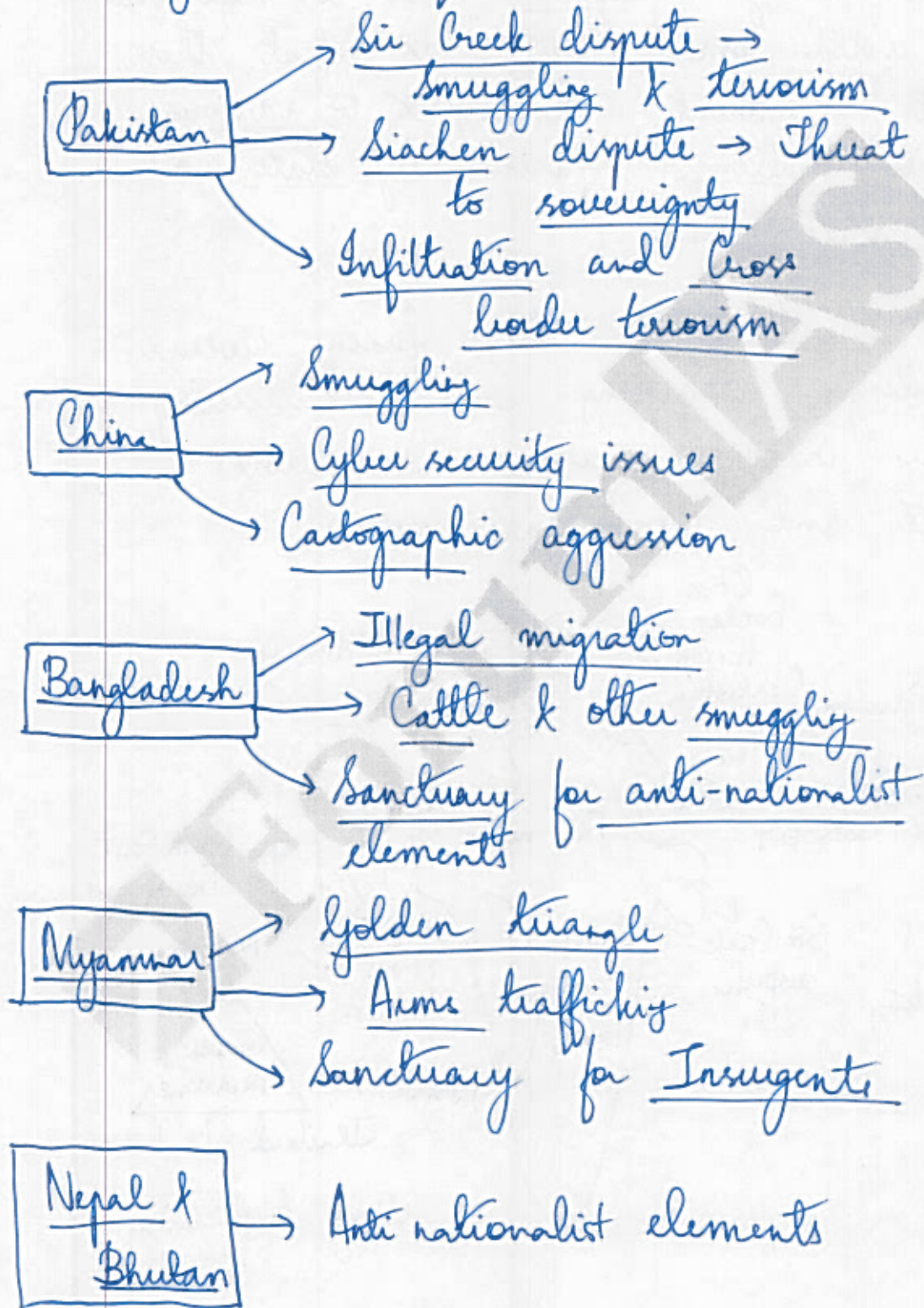
Q.5)

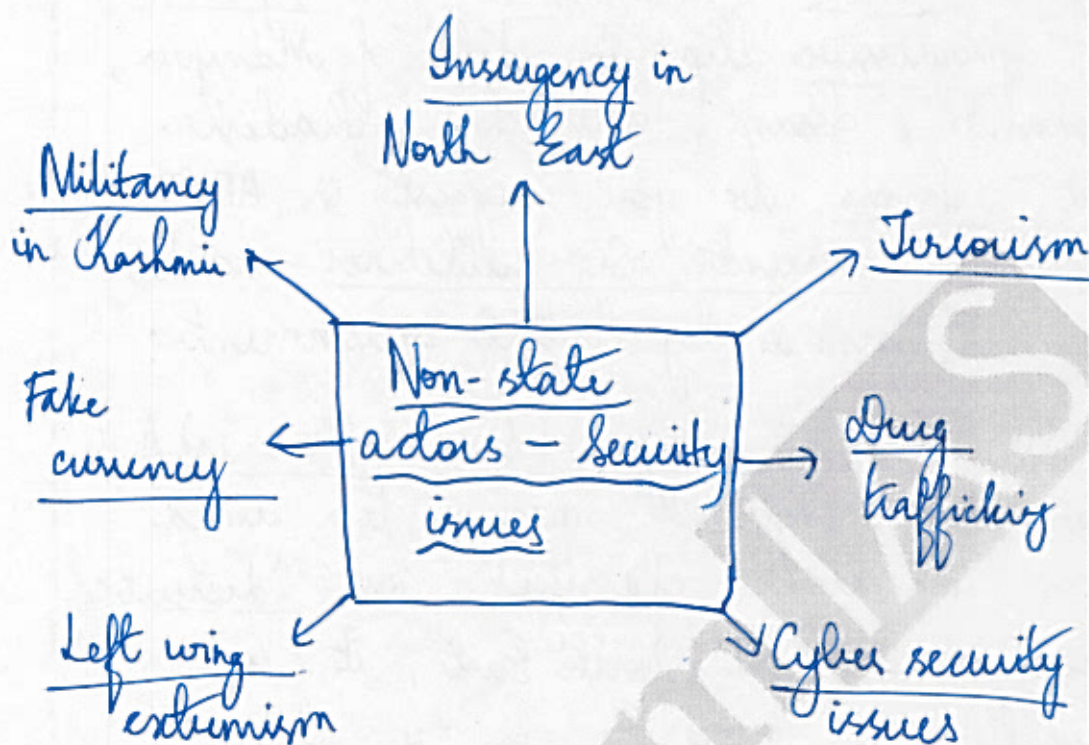
"When threats are global, the response cannot be just local! It is high time the world comes together to defeat these threats." Comment with respect to various security challenges posed by state and non-state actors.

India has been facing several challenges regarding Internal security since independence from various state and non-state actors



Security issues from State actors





It is important to guard our borders while also strengthening our security framework to deal with various challenges

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Why is AFSPA considered as a regressive and progressive step in states of Manipur, Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh. What reforms do you suggest in AFSPA with some current SC guidelines and committees formed by Central government?

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 grants special powers to armed forces in areas classified as "disturbed areas". In the North East, it is currently in operation in 4 states

Arunachal Pradesh

Assam

Manipur

Nagaland

Enables the forces to protect boundaries

Ensures rule of law in disturbed areas

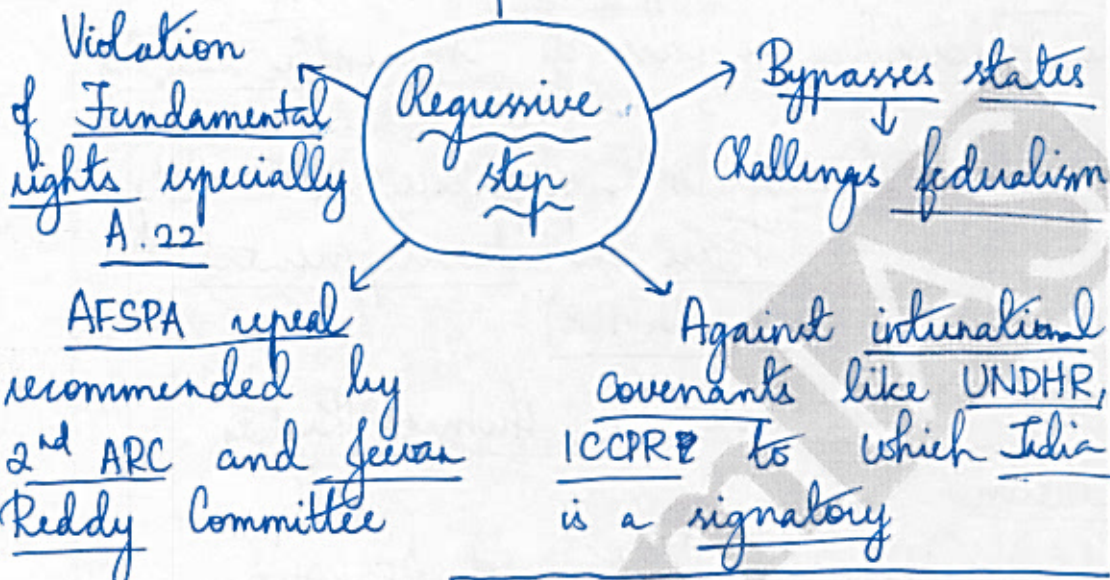
Progressive step

Boosts the morale of the armed forces

Tackles insurgent groups easily

Ensures smooth flow of duties

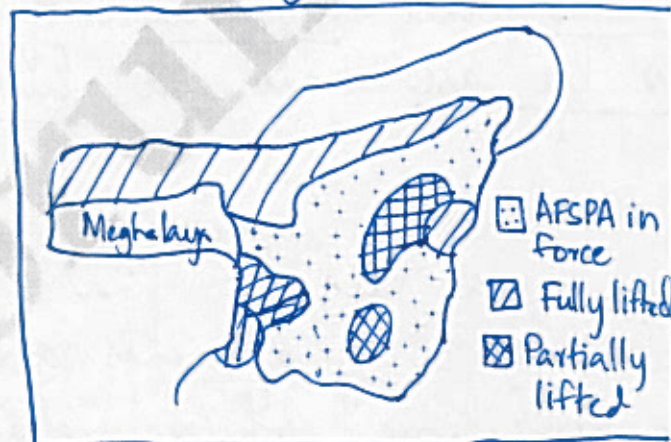
Fake encounters in name of AFSPA
Around 1500 killing between 1990s
to 2012 ↑ as per SC writ petition



Reforms

- (i) SC verdicts → Naga People's Movement case -

Army personnel are required to strictly follow minimum force



- (ii) Committees

→ Jeevan Reddy Committee - Security forces to be brought under Criminal law and not army law

- Santosh Hegde Committee - strict mechanism to prevent misses
- (iii) SC laid down guidelines in 2014 to be followed in case of encounter deaths
- (iv) Building trust with populace with help of NGOs → Focus on developmental activities (PM-DevINE)
- (v) Fast track cases on Human Rights violations
- (vi) Limit the application of AFSPA on case by case basis to fewer districts

There is a need to find a middle ground based on SC judgements and committee recommendations where rights of both civilians and operational needs of armed forces are considered

Overall Grading (✓)

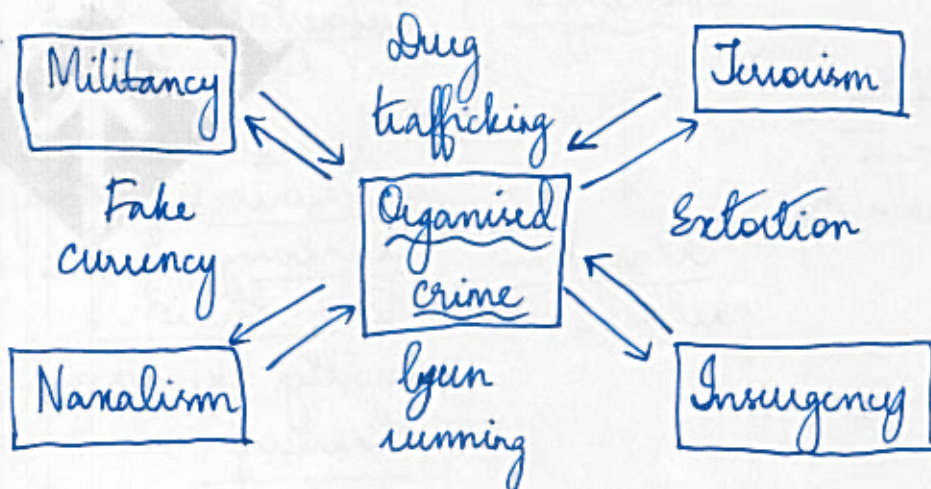
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.7)

Discuss the obvious linkage between organised crimes with terrorism, insurgency and naaxalism. What are the major challenges in dealing with organised crimes and what solutions do you suggest to tackle the menace of organised crimes?

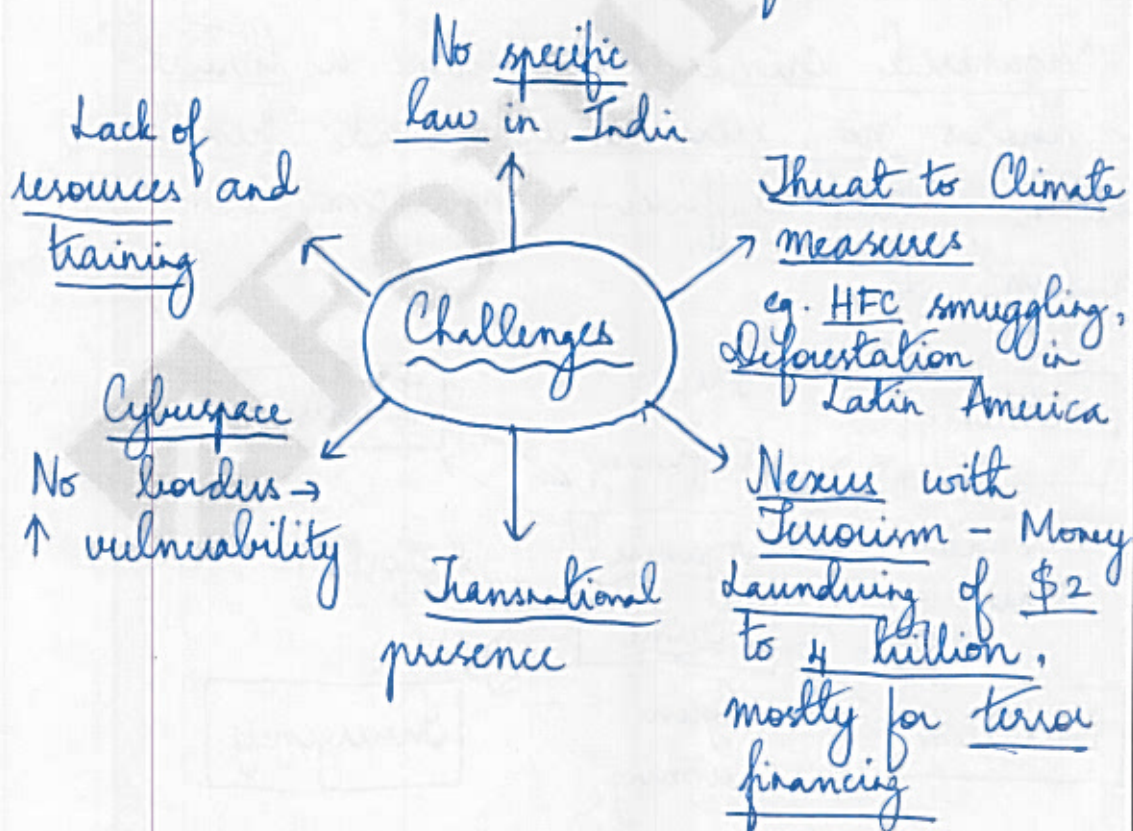
During the 90th Intupol meeting, P.M Modi declared that "when threats are global, reponses cannot be local. It is high time that world comes together to defeat these threats"

Organised crime has become a threat. It knows no boundaries and funds terrorism, drug trafficking, insurgency, naaxalism etc



Similarities

- (i) Extreme use of violence and threat of retaliation
- (ii) Secretly operates
- (iii) Defiance to rule of law
- (iv) Communicates via technologies like Dark web, A.I etc
- (v) Common causes
 - ↓ governance
 - ↓ checks & balances
 - ↓ Open borders
 - ↓ Weak law enforcement



Solutions

- (i) Legal provisions as per
 - National Security Act 1980 - provides preventive detention
 - State legislations like MCOCA, GCOCA etc
- (ii) UNSC adopted Resolution 2482 to address links between terrorism and organised crimes
- (iii) International efforts
 - UN convention on Transnational Organised crimes
 - FATF
 - Interpol
 - UN office for Drugs & Crime
- (iv) Clear identification of Organised crimes
- (v) Harmonisation of existing laws

As mentioned in 2030 agenda for sustainable development, "There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development."

Overall Grading (✓)

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

ONLINE & OFFLINE

A Mains specific Foundation Program for IAS 2023 by ForumIAS

GS Advanced Program 2023

Mentor guided Mains specific Guidance Program for Civil Services Examination