

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : ...**32**.....

Name

Email ID.

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Mobile No.

Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

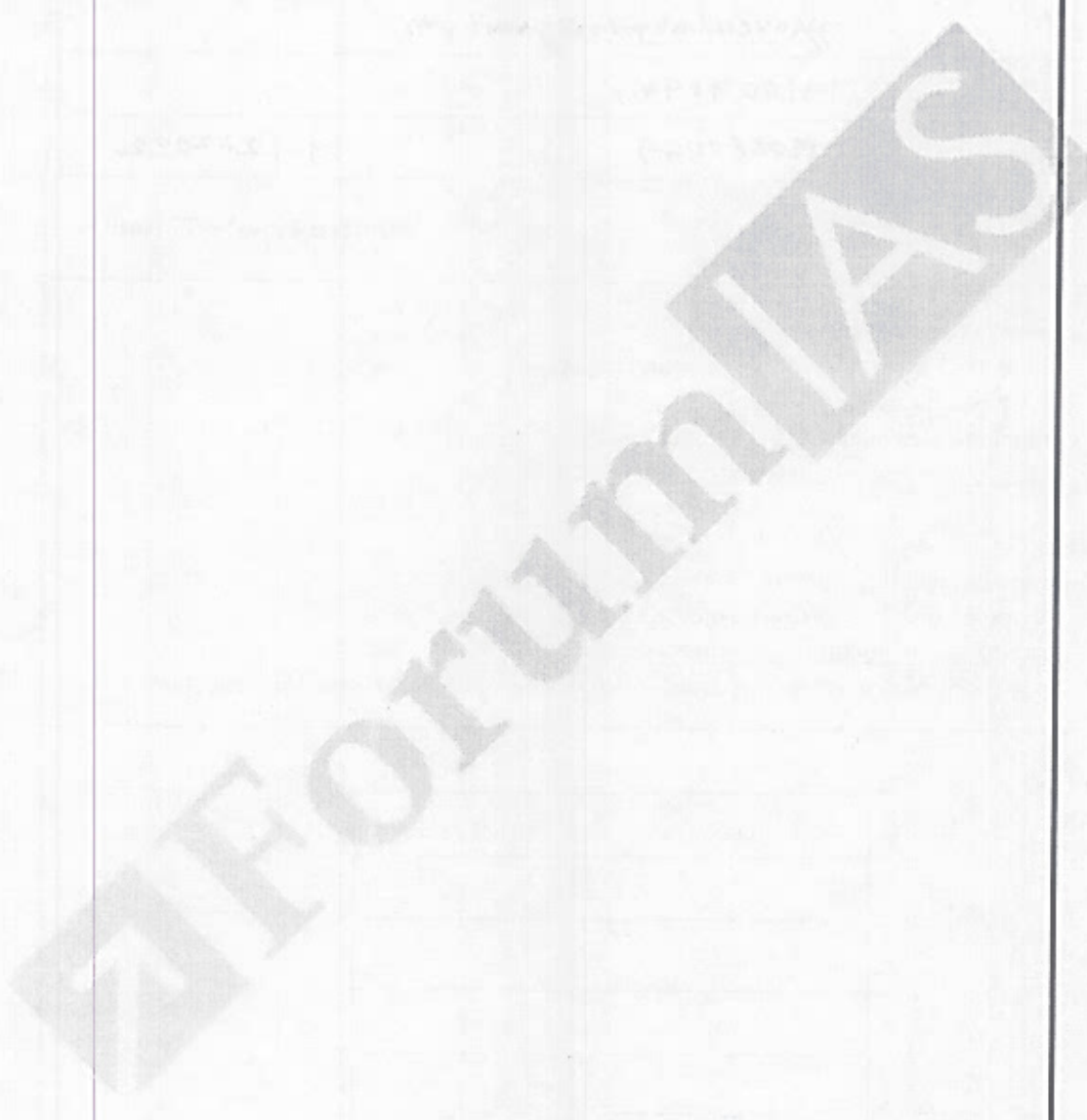
- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
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Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1) PM Narendra Modi often uses the phrase "Asha Lakshmi" to refer to the eight states of the Northeast. Discuss

Ans) North East India comprises of eight states of India namely Sikkim and the "seven sister states" of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

About 99% of the border is international border raising the importance of region. It has 1475 ethnic groups & 1400 languages & dialects. It is also very critical to Look East & Act East Policy.

North East India is full of ecological diversity with economic resources like coal, minerals, forests etc.



Strategic Importance of NE India

(1) Expansion of foreign policies →

↳ Act East Policy 2014 to tackle dominance of China & increasing influence in 20R region.

- ↳ gateway to East Asia & ASEAN
- Geo-strategic location of NE
 - ↳ Important from Internal security perspective
 - ↳ allow terror outfits to get sanctuary in neighbouring countries

- Economic significance
 - ↳ Endowed with high national resources — oil, gas, coal, hydro
 - ↳ Important for national growth & development

- Social significance
 - ↳ Cultural diversity
 - ↳ No. of languages & dialects
 - ↳ Tribal areas & significant support
 - ↳ Cultural festivals, foods, songs, dances, sports etc.

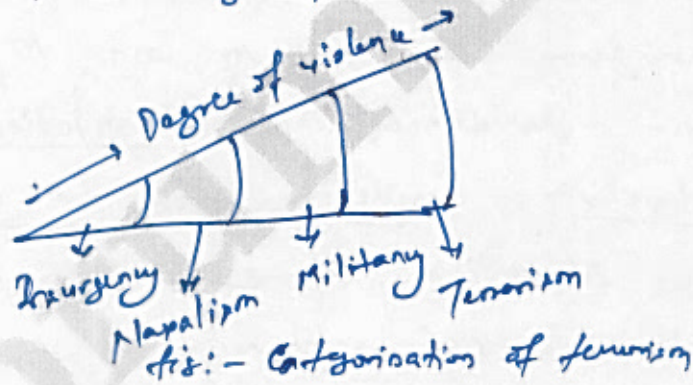
Peaceful north-east is key to India's economic & strategic objectives and Government has constantly working towards making NE states a core part of development agenda.

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 a bigger security threat to India. Why?

Ans 1 -> Naxalism is a form of armed insurgency against state motivated by Leftist/Marxist ideologies to seize the political power while Insurgency is a broader term used for armed rebellion against state machinery with their local ideological reasons.



Differences between Naxalism & Insurgency

	Naxalism	Insurgency
Term ->	Narrow ↳ form of Insurgency	Broaden
Origin ->	1967, Naxalbari, WB	No specific origin
Central theme ->	Marxist ideology ↳ Use of violence to capture state power	Different themes based on local reasons - ethnic, employment exceed from India etc
Evolution	Stage-wise & co-ordinated	Less - Co-ordinated

	<u>Naxalism</u>	<u>Insurgency</u>
Areas Disturbed	Red Corridor - Central, eastern & southern Go - Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand	North Eastern states Ex - Nagaland, Mizoram etc Assam, Manipur
Primary factors	Socio-economic development issues	Ethnic clashes & regional aspirations
Mode of handling	Soft & hard measures	Stricter hard measures like AFSPA
Support	Get intellectual's support as well	No intellectual support

India is able to reduce both Naxalism & Insurgency events in last 10 years, but current developments like intellectual support to Naxalism, widening base to urban naxals make Naxalism more bigger threat to India's internal security.

- Anonymity of Naxals are blending with general population makes it more difficult to security forces to fight against Naxalism.
- International Collaboration to Marxist ideas fuel Naxalism while in case of insurgency, India do get lot of support from NE neighbouring countries.

India need to follow - holistic approach of development & security interventions to tackle both Naxalism & Insurgency.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) India's proximity to 2 of 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 & human trafficking. What countermeasures should be taken to prevent the same?

Ans. → Drug trafficking is a part of global organized crime which in combination with other illicit activities like money laundering, gun running etc fuels terrorist activities and impact social & economic conditions negatively.



These two regions supports drug trafficking to India, which in-turn gives birth to other organized crimes like supply of guns, human trafficking with illicit money coming into the system through money-laundering.

It is also a fallout of globalization where shipping for illicit activities & transfer of money by smuggling is easily done without traces. It acts as a catalyst by providing financial & logistical support.

Counter Measures to stop Drug-trafficking & other crimes

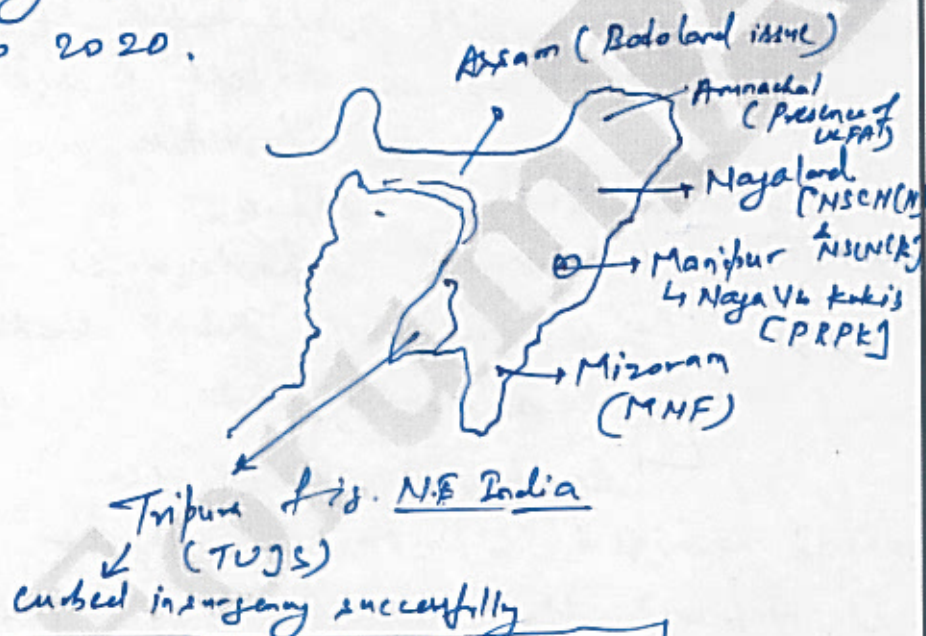
- * Strengthening Implementation of Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act 1985
 - ↳ Integration & harmonization of existing laws against organized crimes.
 - * More international Collaboration
 - ↳ Support from UNSC & FATF
 - ↳ NATURED for intelligence gathering
 - ↳ Use of maritime traffic routes be observed to curb trafficking
 - * Institutionalization of methods to deal with drug supply & drug use
 - * Exchange best practices
 - * Alternative development programmes for farmers to move away from illicit crops.
- There is a need to evolve in the strategy of stopping drug trafficking & its linkages.

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Q.4) The roots of insurgency in North-Eastern region of India are embedded in its geography, history & host of socio-economic factors. Elucidate

Ans:- North-eastern region is home to insurgencies with Manipur accounting 54% of total insurgency events. As per home ministry, Insurgency has come down to 85% from 2014 to 2020.



Factors Responsible for Insurgency

* Historical

↳ Britishers policy of non-interference, isolation & soft-iron policies. leading to disconnect from main India

* Geographical

↳ Complex topography
↳ Dry doors of Golden triangle
↳ supports insurgent groups (Army)
↳ 99% region with international border.

↳ Role of External states

- ↳ (A) Bhutan → harbour for militant groups
- ↳ (B) China → support to insurgents
- ↳ (C) Bangladesh & Myanmar → porous border, illegal migration & safe place for insurgents.

* Socio-Economic factors.

- ↳ Ethnic clashes among tribals
- ↳ Problems with delimitation of boundary → discontent & assertion of identities.
- ↳ Developmental Issue
 - ↳ Lack of Infrastructures
 - ↳ Absence of Industrialization
 - ↳ Less employment
 - ↳ Lack of Governance

* Dissent against AFSPA & call for self determination

* Regular interference by Central & state governments.

Peace can be only achieved through synchronised efforts of civil society, central & state governments along with security focus by building trust & development.

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Q.5) "When threats are global, the response can not be just local! It is high time that the world come together to defeat these threats". Comment with respect to various security challenges posed by state & non-state actors.

Ans → India's internal security problems are manifestation of internal weaknesses and external attempts to impact security and national fabric.

The statement in question was given by India's PM Narendra Modi in 90th interpol general assembly 2022 to focus on fight against Organised Crimes. It has become pre-dominant source of terror funding.

Security Challenges posed by state Actors.

* Pakistan

- Fuelling Kashmir militants
- Fake currency note circulation & Drug trafficking in J&K & Punjab
- Ties with Taliban & other radical groups. ⇒ Covert Activities
- Pakistan military sponsorship
- China-Pakistan Nexus

China

- ↳ Support to extremist group in North east states
- ↳ Fuel to Maoist movements
- ↳ Border Area construction
- ↳ Strategic alliances with neighbour countries to contain India in 20K region.

Nepal

- ↳ Inter-service - Intelligence presence
- ↳ CPN (Maoist) support to Maoism
- ↳ fuelling Anti-India emotions in some part

Bangladesh

- ↳ Islamic terrorists & Migration

Myanmar

- ↳ Gun-running & Drug trafficking

Threats by Non-State Actors

(1) Terrorism

- ↳ Secessionist or Islamic fundamentalists back attacks

(2) Insurgency

- ↳ Demand of regional autonomy & complete independence.

(3) Threat by MNCA → Encroachment of lands may fuel Maoism.

(4) Religious Institutions & fanatics

↳ Domestic extremist organisation getting support from external agencies to detriment the social fabric

(5) NGOs

↳ Involved in money-laundering & IB has warned of obstructive role played by foreign funded NGOs.

(6) Cyber attacks → Monetary gains &

↳ funding to terrorist activities
↳ Impact on economic growth

India need to overcome internal threats to handle external threats. Technology can play an instrumental role in India's security. More international cooperation, planning, co-ordination betn security agencies, cyber-security reforms & economic development will help fight against these security problems.

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Q.6)

AFSPA empowers armed forces to maintain public order in disturbed areas. It gives the power to arrest any person without warrant only on basis of suspicion, search premises and ban possession of arms.

Significance of AFSPA

- (1) Essential to function effectively
- (2) Normal CrP & CrP gives limited power
- (3) Crucial role in maintaining law & order in highly disturbed areas.
- (4) More protection to armed forces

Draws with APSPA

- (1) Mis use of power by Armed forces
↳ fake encounters & sexual assault
- (2) Suspension of Constitutional rights
- (3) Not effective
↳ failed in its objective of restoring normalcy
- (4) Non-Accountability
- (5) Power to lift this act with Centre or Governor.

Reforms in AFSPA

(1.) Justice Santosh Hegde Committee

- ↳ AFSPA need to be more humane
- ↳ Security forces to be accountable
- ↳ time-frame for prosecution of security personnel engaged outside the law.

(2) Jeewan Reddy Committee

- ↳ recommended repeal of AFSPA
- ↳ asked for other comprehensive agreement under unlawful activities.

(3) 2nd ARC report

- ↳ Repeal of AFSPA recommended
- ↳ Removal would decrease sentiments of discrimination & build more trust.

(4) SC Guidelines.

- * State government should be consulted by central government before AFSPA declaration
- * Follow minimum force
- * Review every 6 months
- * Strictly follows 'Do's & Don'ts'
- * Person handed to nearest police station within 24 hours.

Government should engage more through dialogue, accelerated development plans, bring down trust deficit by asking security forces to adhere to human rights.

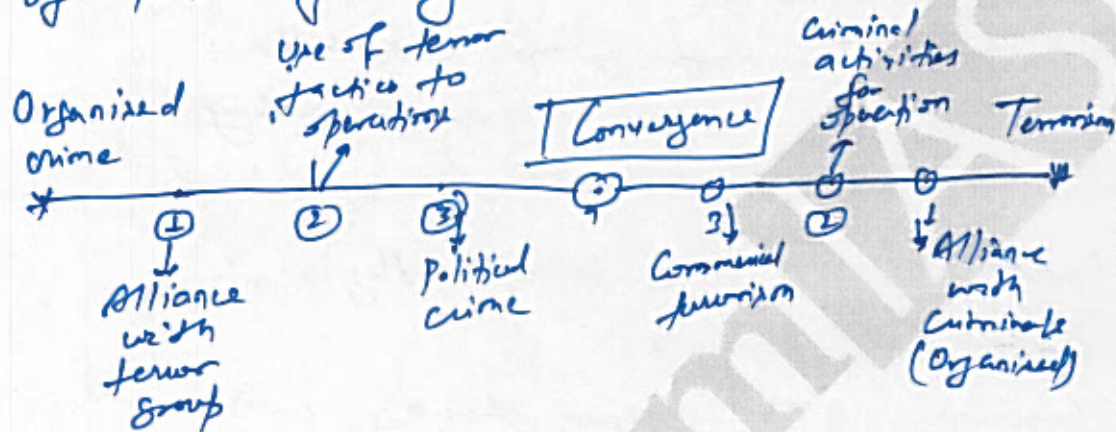
It needs to work on mechanisms which will build more trust among forces & public.

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Q.7)

PM Modi in "No money for terror" conference in 2022 talked about Organized crime not to be seen in isolation as it is one of the sources of terror funding.



Linkages betn Organised Crimes & terrorist activities:-

- * Narco-terrorism :- Mid-way convergence of drug trafficking & terrorism
- * Organized crimes being used for financing terrorism, insurgency & separatism
- * Money laundering supporting these activities
- J&K → Money laundering & Hawala
 → fake currency notes circulation
 → Terrorists as courier for fake currency
- NE → Extortion, Kidnapping to generate money
- Region → Illegal Drugs & Arms

Responsible Factors for Linkage

- (1) Activities complement each-other
 ↳ Terrorists seek funds to set arms while Criminal groups set clients and couriers to carry drug, arms etc.
- (2) Mis-governance
 ↳ Terrorists group destabilizes the state machinery making good conditions for organised crime.
- (3) Poor infrastructure & unemployment
- (4) Unfenced borders
- (5) Growing 2T → carry heavy arm
 terror groups & organized criminals.

Major Challenges

- * Inadequate Law structure
 ↳ No single/special law to control organized crime
- * Slow pace of trials & conviction rate
- * Difficulties in obtaining hard proofs
 ↳ Leadership insulated from law
- * Lack of resources & training
- * Lack of co-ordination among security forces
- * Criminal, Political & Bureaucratic Nexus

Solutions to Tackle Organized Crimes

• Government Initiatives

↳ (a) Setting up of Anti-traffic Model cell

(b) MATRIP for intelligence gathering

(c) Various legislative measures
↳ UAPA, NIA 2008 etc.

• Need for a comprehensive Anti-terror legislation & single law for organized crime

• Strengthening criminal laws & better witness protection programme

• Speedy trial

• Common database for enforcement agencies

• Unification of crimes proced.

World needs to come together and create a unifying institution to have close co-operation in order to tackle these global problems.

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