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An Initiative of theIAShub & Incubated at IIT Kanpur
TESTIFIED

QUALITY ENRICHMENT PROGRAM (QEP) 2024/25

Target 600+ in GS & ESSAY



MK YADAV Sir
MENTORED 1000+ CIVIL SERVANTS

Theme : Internal Security

INDEX		
1	**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (2013-2022)** - REPEATED THEMES FROM PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQs) - OTHER EXPECTED TOPICS FOR 2024/25	**2**
2	**FACTSHEET**	**7**
3	**THEME WISE KEYWORDS:** As per Usage in Body of Answer & Way forward	**9**
4	**CASE STUDIES & BEST PRACTICES: LOCAL, NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL**	**11**
5	**FROM THE SPEECHES: PM, PRESIDENT, & VP**	**13**
6	**NATIONAL SECURITY:** Key Elements, Internal & External Security, National Security Doctrine	**14**
7	**BORDER MANAGEMENT & COASTAL/MARITIME SECURITY:** Border Management (Challenges, measures, recent initiatives); Coastal security (Need, challenges, Initiatives post 26/11), Way forward as Acronym	**18**
8	**LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE):** Nature & Extent of LWE, Drivers of LWE In India, GoI's Approach For LWE Areas, Acronym as Way forward	**24**
9	**NORTH EAST INSURGENCY:** Reasons for Persistence of Insurgency in NE, Key Strategies Adopted by Govt., Acronym as Way forward, National Register of Citizens (NRC)	**27**
10	**TERRORISM & ORGANIZED CRIME:** Key facts, Terrorism (types, govt counter terrorism strategies), Terrorism & Technology, Questions for Class Discussion	**31**
11	**BLACK MONEY & MONEY LAUNDERING:** Defining - Black Money & Money Laundering, Tax Evasion, Tax Avoidance, Tax Planning; Impact of ML/BM, Measures Undertaken, Way forward etc.	**39**

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1 PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (2013-2022)

Syllabus Point: Linkages between development and spread of extremism.

2013

- Article 244 of Indian Constitution relates to Administration of Scheduled areas and tribal areas. Analyze the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing Extremism.

2015

- The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements. With Malkangiri and Naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into mainstream of social and economic growth.

2017

- The north-eastern region of India has been infested with insurgency for a very long time. Analyze the major reasons for the survival of armed insurgency in this region.

2018

- Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still effects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the government of India's approach to counter the challengers post by LWE.

2019

- Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-east India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the Indian-Myanmar border. Also, discuss the steps to counter the challenges.

2020

- What are the determinants of left-wing extremism in Eastern part of India? What strategy should Government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas?

2022

- Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting as a violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multi-layered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism.

Syllabus Point:

- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.

2014

- "The diverse nature of India as a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society is not immune to the impact of radicalism which is seen in her neighbourhood? Discuss along with strategies to be adopted to counter this environment.

2017

- Mob violence is emerging as a serious law and order problem in India. By giving suitable examples, analyze the causes and consequences of such violence.

2021

- Analyse the multidimensional challenges posed by external state and non-state actors, to the internal security of India. Also, discuss measures required to be taken to combat these threats.

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Syllabus Point:

- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security.

2013

- What are social networking site and what security implications do these sites present?
- Cyber warfare is considered by some defence analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same.

2014

- International civil aviation laws provide all countries complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above their territory. What do you understand by 'airspace' What are the implications of these laws on the space above this airspace? Discuss the challenges which this poses and suggest ways to contain the threat.

2015

- Discuss the advantage and security implication of cloud hosting of servers vis-a-vis in house machine based hosting for government business.
- Religious indoctrination via social media has resulted in Indian youth joining the ISIS. What is ISIS and its mission? How can ISIS be dangerous to the internal security of our country?
- Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a "Digital Armed Forces" to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation.

2016

- Use of internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past? Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat.

2017

- Discuss the potential threats of Cyber-attack and the security framework to prevent it.

2018

- Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cybercrimes. The justice B.N Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating the protection of personal data in cyberspace?

2019

- What is CyberDome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India.

2020

- Discuss different types of cybercrimes and measures required to be taken to fight the menace.

2021

- Keeping in view India's internal security, analyse the impact of cross-border cyber attacks. Also, discuss defensive measures against these sophisticated attacks.

2022

- What are the different elements of cyber security? Keeping in view the challenges in cyber security examine the extent to which India has successfully developed a comprehensive National Cyber Security Strategy.

Syllabus Point:

- Money-laundering and its prevention

2013

- Money laundering poses a serious threat to country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace?

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2021

- Discuss how emerging technologies and globalisation contribute to money laundering. Elaborate measures to tackle the problem of money laundering both at national and international levels.

Syllabus Point:

- Security challenges and their management in border areas
- Linkages of organized crime with terrorism

2013

- How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management, particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar?

2014

- How does illegal trans-border migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration.
- In 2012, the longitudinal marking for high-risk areas for piracy was moved from 65 degrees east to 78 degrees east in the Arabian Sea by the International Maritime Organisation. What impact does this have on India's maritime security concerns?
- China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for the development of an economic corridor. What threat does this pose for India's security? Critically examine.

2016

- The terms 'Hot Pursuit' and 'Surgical Strikes' are often used in connection with armed action against terrorist attacks. Discuss the strategic impact of such actions.
- 'Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades." Analyse the above statement.
- Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management.

2017

- The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding?

2018

- 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 counter should measures be taken to prevent the same?
- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is viewed as a cardinal subset of China's larger "One Belt One Road" initiative . Give a brief description of CPEC and enumerate the reasons why India has distanced itself from the same.

2019

- The banning of "Jamaat-e-Islami" in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize the influence of OGWs.
- Indian Government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations.

2020

- For effective border area management, discuss the steps required to be taken to deny local support to militants and also suggest ways to manage favourable perception among locals.

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2021

- Analyse the complexity and intensity of terrorism, its causes, linkages and obnoxious nexus. Also, suggest measures required to be taken to eradicate the menace of terrorism.

2022

- What are the maritime security challenges in India? Discuss the organisational, technical and procedural initiatives taken to improve the maritime security.
- Discuss the types of organised crimes. Describe the linkages between terrorists and organised crime that exist at the national and transnational levels.

Syllabus Point:

- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

2015

- Human right activists constantly highlight the fact that the Armed forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human right abuses by security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by Apex Court.

2020

- Analyse internal security threats and transborder crimes along Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan borders including Line of Control (LoC). Also, discuss the role played by various security forces in this regard.

REPEATED THEMES FROM PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS (PYQs)

SNO.	MOST REPEATED THEMES	YEAR
1	Extremism: LWE or Naxalism	2013, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022
2	NE Insurgency	2017, 2019
3	Border Area Security & Maritime Security	2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022
4	Terrorism & Organised crime	2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022
5	Challenges to Internal Security (radicalism, mob violence, external state and non-state actors)	2014, 2017, 2021
6	Cyber Security, role of media and social networking sites	2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

OTHER EXPECTED TOPICS FOR 2024/25

- **LEFT WING TERRORISM & NE INSURGENCY**
  - Paradoxically, development has served as both, a cause for the rise of Left Wing Extremism (LWE), and also a solution to it. Comment.
- **BORDER MANAGEMENT**
  - India needs to shift its foreign policy focus from 'continental strategy' to its 'maritime sphere'. How far do you agree with this view? Justify with suitable arguments.

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- **TERRORISM & ORsGANISED CRIME**
  - To tackle the problem of terror, it is important that the world must speak in one voice and act in unison against terrorism. With reference to the given statement, discuss the importance of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Highlight the challenges in its implementation.
  - "While some argue that the terrorism and organized crime must be differentiated, others contend that they both go hand-in-hand and hence must be understood and battled together." In the light of the above statement, enumerate links and differences between terrorism and organized crime.
- **CHALLENGES TO INTERNAL SECURITY**
  - What are the emerging threats to India's internal security in the wake of globalisation, regime changes in the neighbourhood, and emerging technologies?
  - What is a National Security Doctrine? In the wake of increasing threat of terrorist attacks in India, discuss the need to evolve India's National Security Doctrine and the challenges therein.
- **ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA & CYBER SECURITY IN INTERNAL SECURITY**
  - "The Social media's capacity to spread information at extremely high volumes and velocities needs to be tapped into by security and law enforcement agencies to wrest control back from perpetrators of crimes". Discuss with suitable examples.
  - Elucidate the growing challenges and opportunities in maintaining the internal security of India, due to increased digitalization amidst recent COVID-19 pandemic.
- **MONEY LAUNDERING**
  - In recent years, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has come out as a robust organization in combating money laundering and terror financing. Discuss the steps taken by India in pursuit of FATF recommendations.
- **SECURITY FORCES AND AGENCIES AND THEIR MANDATE**
  - The decision to appoint Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is an important milestone in India's quest for complete integration of its defence forces. Analyse the role and responsibilities of CDS in addressing the challenges of the changing strategic as well as security environment of India.

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2 FACTSHEET

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE)	
Geographical Spread [MHA]	• **40 districts** affected in 2021 (down from over 200 districts in the early 2000s).
Trends in LWE Violence & Death [MHA]	**Consistent declining Trend** (from the all-time high of 2009). • **Incidents of LWE violence** – declined by **>75%** in 2022 • **LWE related Deaths** (Security Forces & civilian casualties) – declined by **>85%** in 2022

NORTH EAST INSURGENCY	
Insurgency-related incidents [MHA]	• **Reduced by >75%** in 2022, compared to 2014.
Casualties [MHA]	• **Civilian Deaths** - Reduced by 97% in 2022, compared to 2014. • **Security forces Deaths** - Reduced by 90% in 2022, compared to 2014.

BORDER MANAGEMENT	
Land Border	**India has a large and complex land border,** covering around 15,000 km, which it shares with **7 countries** - Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar Bhutan, & Afghanistan & across **17 Indian states.**
Ceasefire Violations along Indo-Pak	• **Declined from a high of 5000** incidents in 2020, to **nearly negligible** number after endorsement of ceasefire agreement in 2021.
Cross Border Infiltration	• **Indo-Pak border: 4-fold decline** in cross border infiltration attempt in J&K since 2018. • **Indo-Bangladesh Border –** Highest cases of infiltration attempts in 2021.
Illegal Migration (Census 2011)	• Around **5.5 million people** (**0.44%** of total population). • Of these, >**40% came from Bangladesh** and **13% from Pakistan**.

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488.0
Pakistan	3,323.0
Nepal	1,751.0
Myanmar	1,643.0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15,106.7

MARITIME/COASTAL SECURITY	
Coastline	• **Length:** 7500 km (13 coastal states & UTs) ➔ 7th Longest in the World. • **1/5th** of the population and **3** of India's **metropolitan cities** settled along the coast. • Nearly 200 ports, including 12 major ports.
Security Set-up	• **Designated authority responsible for overall maritime security:** Indian Navy - Assisted by Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Police & other Centre/State agencies • **Coastal security in territorial waters:** Indian Coast Guard (ICG)

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ORGANISED CRIME	
Money laundering & terror financing	• **Conviction Rate:** Only 23 people have been convicted in nearly 5, 500 cases registered so far under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA).
Drug Abuse [World Drug Report 2022]	• **India's vulnerability** - Lies between World's major opium production regions - 'Golden Crescent' (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran) - 'Golden Triangle' (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand). • India ranked among the 10 countries reporting the biggest opioid seizures in the world in 2020.

DEFENCE	
India Vs World [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)]	• **India 4th biggest military spender** in 2022, (After US, China & Russia). • **India Largest importer of Arms** (2018-2022) – >10% of Total arms sales • **Largest Exporters to India** - Russia (>45%), France (28%) and the USA (11%).

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3 THEME WISE KEYWORDS

Sr. #	KEYWORDS FOR USE IN BODY OF THE ANSWER
1	Arc of Violence, Cycle of Violence, Arena for strategic rivalry
2	Trophy Attacks, Lone Wolf Attacks
3	Threat Multiplier
4	Paramilitary Panacea
5	**For cybersecurity:** Borderless world, Age of hyper-information, Disinformation Infodemic, Cyber Space as 5th Domain of Warfare, Contactless Warfare, Digihad
6	Asymmetric/Non Conventional/Hybrid Warfare
7	Life Vs. Livelihood Challenge (Ref. COVID Pandemic, Tobacco, Alcohol)
8	Space for every shade of opinion (Peace Talks)
Sr. #	**KEYWORDS FOR USE IN BODY OF THE ANSWER**
9	From 'risk-blind' to a 'risk-informed'
10	From 'Trigger Happy Culture' to 'Inclusive Growth as an Antidote'
11	From Knee-Jerk Approach to Winning Hearts & Minds (WHAM)

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12	From Early Childhood Indoctrination to Strategic De-radicalisation
13	From State as a 'Coercive Force' to State as a 'development agent'/'benevolent power'
14	From 'flashpoint of future conflicts' to a 'zone of peace & prosperity'
15	From 'Terrorism - Technology Nexus' To 'Tech Against Terrorism'

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4 CASE STUDIES & BEST PRACTICES

NATIONAL & LOCAL

4.1 DE-RADICALISATION PROGRAMMES

- **Maharashtra**
  - Deradicalisation programme run by the state's **Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS),** part of state Police.
  - The cases are led by "**friend officers,"** sensitised versions of general case officers.
  - **4 Pillars** developed around the 'candidate' - family, psychologists, clergy, and the police.
  - Final tier of the programme deals with **financial stability**, with offers of skill development courses, small loans, and help in setting up a basic business.
  - Since the local police/beat officers are often hired from within the local community, **parents do not hesitate** to contact helplines if they find their child sharing or consuming extremist propaganda.
- **Kerala**
  - **Challenges –** Kerala witnessed rise in a number of pro-ISIS cases & ISIS sympathisers.
  - **"Operation Pigeon,"** orchestrated by the Kerala state police, have saved the lives of 350 youths by approaching them before they were radicalised via social media monitoring.

4.2 YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

- **Winning Hearts and Minds (WHAM), Union Government**
  - **Aim –** To reduce the alienation of Kashmiris, foster state legitimacy, and build a narrative of the state being a "development agent" and "benevolent power".
  - **Multi-pronged strategy -** Promote cross border trade, reservation in educational institutions, skill enhancement & employment, and livelihood schemes such as USTTAD, Udaan, and Nai Manzil.
- **Mission Youth - J&K Government**
  - Established as a specialized agency by J&K Govt to simultaneously achieve the twin goals of
    - ✓ Harnessing the rich demographic dividend, and
    - ✓ transforming youth of J&K into ambassadors of innovation, peace and development.
  - **Initiatives**
    - ✓ **Youth data portal** – creating a database of youth so as to map their support requirements
    - ✓ **District Youth Centres -** for youth engagement at district level.
    - ✓ **Parvaaz Scheme** - Assistance of youth in reputed coaching institutes for UPSC/state PSC exams
    - ✓ **Mumkin Scheme** through which small commercial vehicles are provided to beneficiaries.
    - ✓ **TEJASWINI Scheme -** to promote entrepreneurship among young women**.**
- **Operation Sadhbhavana (Goodwill), Indian Army in J&K**
  - **Setting up of Residential schools and goodwill schools**
  - **100 "national integration" tours** for young Kashmiris every year, where they are introduced to history, culture, and development opportunities across India.
  - **Meeting the basic needs of the people:** providing medical care, micro-hydro projects, electricity, water, transparent and friendly governance, and sponsoring children orphaned by the conflict.
- **'Mission Pehal'**, by Indian Army & Elixir Foundation (A Gujarat Based NGO)
  - **A first of its kind Youth Interaction Programme** (*Ek Kadam Aman Ki Aur*).
  - A Town Hall set up where Officers conducted **face-to-face interactions** with the Kashmiri youth to encourage them to **express their grievances** and the reasons they may have for any mistrust.

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4.3 COMMUNITY POLICING

• Umeed, Delhi Police • Maithri: Andhra Pradesh • Janamaithri Suraksha Padhathi, Kerala • Friends of Police Movement (FOP), Ramnad district, Tamil Nadu	• Community Policing, Bengaluru with People as *Suraksha Mitras* • Gram/Nagar Raksha Samiti, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh • Meira Paibi: Manipur

4.4 COUNTERING INSURGENCY

- **'Andhra Model' of Countering Left Wing Extremism**
  - The Model is a mix of **security, development and political approaches.**
  - This was duly backed up with quality training, and capacity development, to transform the State's counter-terrorism force, **the 'Greyhounds'**, into a model for others to emulate.
  - **Impact -** It transformed Andhra Pradesh from a worst LWE affected State to a least affected one.
- **Chhattisgarh - CoBRA forces** (on the lines of Greyhounds) - They built road and telephone networks in the most challenging terrains of Dantewada, and launched pioneering socio-economic schemes
- **Jharkhand government** formed a special force - the **Jharkhand Jaguar** (on the lines of Greyhounds)
- **West Bengal's 3-pronged strategy of counter-insurgency**
  1. Overhaul of security strategy by setting up an **elite police team** to pursue the rebel leaders.
  2. **Surrender & rehabilitation package** to the rebels, promising jobs & entrepreneurial opportunities
  3. **Comprehensive confidence-building measures** with the people living in the Maoist-infested Jangalmahal region comprising the districts of Purulia, West Midnapore and Bankura.
  - **Impact -** From a peak of 425 Maoist-related violent incidents, it came down to zero by end of 2018.
- **Odisha – Strengthening Security Apparatus by involving different groups**
  - **Odisha Special Security Force (OSSF)** comprising **retired defense personnel,** formed to guard important installations like armouries, jails and police stations in the Naxal-affected districts.
  - **Odisha Auxiliary Police Force (OAPF)** comprising over 4,000 tribal youths as constables.
  - **Anti-extremist tactics training** made mandatory for the directly recruited officers of Odisha Police.
  - **Building Infrastructure to reach 'cut off' Naxal regions** – For eg. Gurupriya Bridge in Malkangiri, helipads to meet any contingency etc.

INTERNATIONAL

- **Sri Lankan programme of Counter Insurgency**
  - **'6+1' tenets designed** - education, vocation, psychosocial and creative therapies, society, culture and family, spirituality and religion, recreation and finally, community rehabilitation.
  - **Other Mechanism -** deradicalization programmes, collaboration with private sector etc.

- **USA, Using Counter Narrative Communication**
  - Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications (USA), in 2012, responded within 48 hours, to banner advertisements promoting extremist violence posted on various websites **by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula** (active in Yemen), with **counter-advertisements on the same websites,** featuring an altered version of that **same message,** to convey that the victims of the terrorist organization's activities were actually Yemeni nationals.
  - The counter-narrative campaign involved **inter agency cooperation** among the United States Department of State, the intelligence community and the military.
  - It also used media platforms such as **Facebook & YouTube** for counter-narrative communications.

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5 SPEECHES OF PM, VP & PRESIDENT

5.1 FROM THE SPEECHES OF HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER

- **On the importance of Maritime Security –** "Today, our security and prosperity are linked to oceans".
- **PM Modi's 5 basic principles for maritime security (at UNSC meet):**
  1. Free maritime trade sans barriers so as to establish legitimate trade
  2. Settlement of maritime disputes should be peaceful and on the basis of international law only
  3. Responsible maritime connectivity should be encouraged
  4. Need to collectively combat maritime threats posed by non-state actors and natural calamities
  5. Preserve maritime environment and maritime resources.
- **On the current state of NE Insurgency**: Today, there is no fire of extremism and insecurity, but the light of peace and development in North East region due to constant efforts of **double engine government.**
- **On Self Reliance in Defence production** - "Aatmanirbharta (self-reliance) is extremely important if seen from the prism of national security.
- **On the need for strong defence system - "**We are against war. Culturally, we have never considered war as the first option. But even peace is not possible without strength".
  - When India's strength increases, so does hope for peace. When India's strength increases, so does the possibility of prosperity. When India's strength increases, there is an equilibrium in the world.
- **On Overcoming threat of Communalism, Casteism & other Sectarian Divisions** – "We have to answer the poison of discrimination with this nectar of unity. This is the strength of New India".
- **On Need for Centre – State & Inter state Cooperation** – "There needs to be a collective roadmap with the cooperation of every state. If we remain entangled in the fight over the domain, then the anti-social elements who have scant respect for the law will take full advantage of this chaos".

5.2 FROM THE SPEECHES OF HON'BLE VICE PRESIDENT (Former VP, Sh. Venkaiah Naidu)

- **On India's Current Security Challenges:** Today, geostrategic and geopolitical compulsions, terrorism and climate change, have added to the complexity of the security matrix.
- **On Nature of wars & India's preparedness –** Wars today are no longer fought on battlefields alone. The hybrid nature of conflicts often makes it difficult to decide clear winners or losers in conventional sense.
- **On the Nature & Future of Indian Forces** - Our valiant soldiers have scripted several chapters of glory in the annals of our history with their sacrifices (Can be used for Essay).
  - It should be our vision to develop the Indian military into a **'future force'.** Our armed forces should develop capabilities in these new and emerging areas of conflict.
- **On Self Reliance in Defence production** - Self-reliance in defence and aerospace technology assumes paramount importance in our endeavour to create a **SAMARTH, SAKSHAM BHARAT**.
- **On Women soldiers** - India has had a glorious tradition of women warriors in history (Can be used in historical based introductions or anecdotes for Essay).
  - The Greek historian Megasthenes tells us that the great king Chandragupta Maurya was guarded by a group of female warriors who were specially trained in the art of war.
  - **During the medieval period and anti-colonial struggle**, Indian women had shown great courage, resilience and fighting spirit. Rani Durgavati of Gondwana, Rani Abbakka, the Tuluva queen, Rudrama Devi, Kittur Chennama, Rani VeluNachiyar, Laxmibai and Begum Hazrat Mahal are some of the glowing examples of outstanding military generals who earned praise even from their enemies.
- **On Police force -** A progressive, modern India must have a police force which meets the democratic aspirations of the people.

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6 NATIONAL SECURITY

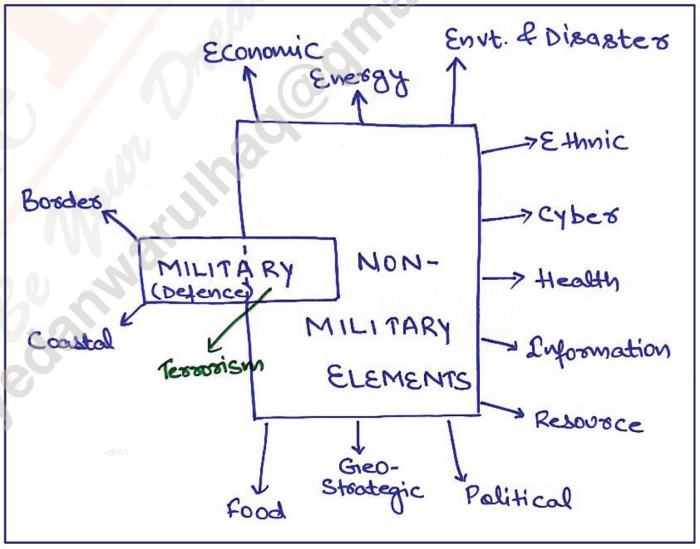
6.1 WHAT IS NATIONAL SECURITY?

- National Security is an all-encompassing term that includes the **protection of a nation** (its Territory, resources, assets, ideologies, institutions, and interests) and **its citizens** from a range of **multi-dimensional threats** and coercion.
- The **'Core parameters'** of national security are **unity, integrity** and **sovereignty** of the country.
- **Tools to ensure National Security** – Military power, Economic Power, Political power, Diplomatic Power, etc. ➔ Thus, National Security & National Power are inextricably linked.

India's National Security objectives could be defined as:

- Protecting India's national sovereignty.
- Securing the territorial integrity of India ➔ Achieving a Secure Neighbourhood.
- Ensuring Unity by maintaining a peaceful internal environment within India ➔ Peaceful Resolution of Internal Conflicts.
- Protecting People of India ➔ Creating a climate for Indian citizens that is just, equitable, prosperous, and shields them from risks to life and livelihood.
- Strengthening Nation's Capabilities ➔ at individual, community, governmental level
- Promoting India's rise to its rightful place in international affairs.

6.2 ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



MILITARY ELEMENTS

- **Military/Defense Security:**
  - Oldest element of National Security. A key element as it can influence the human psyche of fear and protection.
  - Implies the capability of a nation-state to **defend** itself, **deter** military aggression or to **enforce its policy choices** by use of military force.
  - Associated primarily with managing **physical threats** ie. Border & Coastal Security, Terrorism, etc.

NON-MILITARY ELEMENTS

- **Economic Security:** It refers to
  - **Ability to protect a nation's wealth**, economic freedom (of State & Citizens), economic sectors, jobs, and incomes from adverse global & domestic Factors. **For eg.** Economic cycle, Trade protectionism, Multinational agreements, financial sector distress, foreign exchange risks etc.
  - **Securing rapid & inclusive growth**, eradicating poverty, eliminating income inequality, and ensuring an assured income, or other resources, to support a decent standard of living.
- **Energy Security**: Manage **uninterrupted supply** of affordable, reliable & clean energy, and ensure security for international and domestic **energy assets**.

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- Lack of energy security is linked to the negative economic & social impacts.

- **Environmental security:** Environmental degradation like deforestation, acid rain, depletion of the protective ozone layer, global warming, and consequent extreme weather phenomenon that has impacted life and property, has necessitated the need for Environmental security, both **National** and **Transnational**.
- **Disaster Security:** The loss due to disaster (Natural or Manmade) have implications on Socioeconomic factors and are generally irreversible. Mitigation strategy, quick response, capacity building play an important role in this type of security.
- **Ethnic Security:** It is an element of **internal national security**. Various ethnic groups, holding their unique cultural identities, may face vulnerabilities on basis of their race, religion, caste, origin, age, edge, etc. Thus, protection to these groups is necessary to **avoid sectional conflicts** and promote **national harmony**.
- **Cyber Security:** It means securing the **cyberspace** (for government & citizens) from attack, damage, misuse and economic espionage by internal or external threats. It refers to protection of **critical information infrastructure** (CII) of a nation.
- **Heath Security:** Assurance of minimum protection from diseases (communicable & non communicable); access to universal, affordable and quality healthcare; clean water & sanitation; population control, and reduce worsening of social health indicators.
- **Information Security:** Refers to protection of information that affects national security, economic interests, scientific interests, conduct of international relations, and citizen's right to privacy. Another part of information security is reducing gaps between the **information rich** and the **information poor**. ➔ **Data as a Public Good.**
- **Resource Security:** Sustenance of a state is based on its capacity to utilise its resources at its best. For eg. **resources like water** are a reason for conflict both **internal** (Karnataka-Tamil Nadu on river Cauvery) and **international** (India – Pakistan on Jhelum river and Arab – Israel conflict) ➔ **'Water Wars'.**
- **Political security:** It refers to
  - Ensuring security of **National sovereignty** from unlawful internal or external threats.
  - Maintaining stability of the government through diplomacy, negotiations etc. with state & non state actors.
  - Honouring the basic human rights of the citizens by the State.
- **Geostrategic Security:** Military cooperation, defense purchases, training etc. Also includes aspects like **goodwill** and **bargaining power** a nation has in community of nations and international organisations.
- **Food Security:** Poverty and lack of **availability, access,** and **absorption** of food among population causes food insecurity. Food security involves all those measures that aim to avoid starvation and provide nutrition.

6.3 NATIONAL SECURITY: INTERNAL & EXTERNAL SECURITY

INTERNAL SECURITY

- It is concerned with threats and challenges from **internal** or **foreign** actors/entities, and has the potential to threaten public order and national security **within a nation's boundary**.
- In India, internal security comes under the jurisdiction of **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

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Major internal security challenges:

- **Secessionist & separatist movements:** J&K separatism, North East insurgency, Punjab's Khalistan movement etc.
- **Left-wing extremism (LWE)** – in 11 states, to capture State Power through armed struggle.
- **Threats posed by fringe elements** – caste crimes, religious conflicts, communal tensions, ethnic conflicts, mob lynching, cow vigilantism etc.
- **Trans-border illegal immigration** – Bangladesh, Myanmar into North eastern states fomenting conflict over resources, livelihood, and ethic identities.

EXTERNAL SECURITY

- It refers to security of a nation against aggression by a **foreign country**.
- In India, External Security comes under the jurisdiction of **Ministry of Defense.**

Major External security challenges

- **Troubled Neighbourhood** –
  - To its west, north and north east, India has unsettled borders with Pakistan & China that could be a flashpoint for future conflicts.
  - To its east there is a potential danger of refugee influx (Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal etc.)
  - To its south is the Indian Ocean that is becoming an arena for strategic rivalry and **maritime security concern** (piracy, trafficking, terrorism etc)
- **Conflicts in Other Countries** –
  - **Highly volatile W. Asia** with regional rivalries between major players – S. Arabia, Iran, Israel, Syria, US, Russia etc – impacting **Energy security** & **Security of Diaspora.**
  - **Ukraine-Russia Crises –** impact on Diaspora, inflation, post COVID economic recovery etc.
- **Militarization/Weaponization of Outer space –** India upgraded its ability to neutralise potential threat to its **space assets** from **long range missiles** by launching **anti-satellite missile** under "**Mission Shakti".** With this, India joins an exclusive group of space faring nations consisting of USA, Russia and China.

CHALLENGES CROSS CUTTING INTERNAL & EXTERNAL THREATS

- **Terrorism –** by State & non state actors**.** Direct acts of terrorism aided and abetted by Pakistan, and China's support to NE insurgent and extremist groups in Nagaland, Assam, Manipur etc.
- **Organized Crime –** Drugs, human and weapon Trafficking, Money laundering, terror financing, fake notes etc.
- **Cyber security –** Threat to critical infrastructure, privacy, data protection, and issues relating to fake news, rumour mongering, recruitment & radicalization of youth by nefarious organizations etc.

6.4 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY/DOCTRINE: NEED & CHALLENGES

NATIONAL SECURITY DOCTRINE (NSD)

- It is a stated principle of government policy which specifies the country's vision, objectives and broad framework of the **action to be taken** to ensure the security of its people and territory against all **kinds of crises.**
- NSD encompasses the totality of a particular country's military, diplomatic, economic and social policies that will protect and promote country's national security interests. It

Recent Developments

- Pakistan launched its **first National Security Policy, 2022** that places economic security of the country at the core.
- **On India,** the policy intends to improve its relationship, although it places the J&K issue at the core of the bilateral relationship.

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helps the government **to identify and prioritize the country's geopolitical interests.**

- However, despite being affected by various internal & external security threats and terrorist attacks, **India does not have any such 'strategy/doctrine' yet**.
- Most recently, the **uncoordinated nature of the response to the Uri, Pathankot and Pulwama attacks** has raised the debate on formulation on National Security Doctrine in India.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL SECURITY DOCTRINE (NSD)

- **Constitutional mandate** - National Security is a subject in the Union List (7th schedule) of the Indian Constitution. This entry puts the **constitutional obligation** on the government to ensure the national security of its people.
- **Removes Adhoc-ism** - India has seen crisis after crisis resulting from militancy, insurgency, terrorist attacks, unsettled border disputes etc**.** For eg. terrorist attack on Pathankot air base, Uri & Pulwama attacks, 26/11 Mumbai blasts, insurgency in the Northeast etc. NSD would help India move from the current 'adhoc responses' to **more practical and proactive approach** in dealing with these security challenges.
- **Strategic approach** - India is criticised as a country lacking a strategic mindset, a National Security doctrine would **define the long term goals of our national security,** thus, inculcating a strategic culture.
- **Coordinated response & fixing of accountability** - NSD will seek to eliminate the confusion around the responsibilities & accountability of various agencies in event of a security threat by establishing a **cohesive command and control structure**. For eg. Lack of clarity on command and control structure resulted in failure to quickly neutralize the terrorists in Pathankot attack.
- **Deterrence effect** - It will also help in formulating a **credible deterrent** and effective response to state & non-state actors.
- **Consistent policies & approaches** - It will help in maintaining **consistency** in country's national security policy irrespective of which political party is in government. Changing positions on dealing with Pakistan, China, LWE, J&K insurgency has impacted India's ability to effectively neutralize these threats.
- **Global threats** - As India's needs and interests grow, India would have to **protect its assets in far off parts** of the world. NSD will provide a clear vision to ensure this.
- **Global profile** - It will help in **defining India's role in the world** and its commitment to protecting the life, liberty and interests of its people.

CHALLENGES

- **Building consensus among all security agencies:** As was seen during Pathankot attack, there is no established hierarchy among security agencies. Hence, it may be difficult to build a consensus among them.
- **Political consensus:** Similarly, it is difficult to build consensus among different political parties. For example, there is no common agreement on how to treat challenges from Pakistan and China.
- **Changing geo-political realities:** In recent years, it is seen that geo-political realities are changing at much faster rate as compared to the past (for eg. relations with China post Galwan Valley border confrontation, Nepal on Kalpani dispute, Maldives after election of democratic government etc.). With change in regime, political alliances and alignment of the countries also change. Considering this, it is difficult to formulate NSD.

CONCLUSION

Despite these challenges, the immediate requirement for the government is to put together a National Security Doctrine that should have **political consensus, publicly transparent** and should **reflect the complex challenges facing the country.** The doctrine must be accompanied by a **national security strategy** so that emerging and existing security challenges can be aptly handled.

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7 BORDER MANAGEMENT & COASTAL/MARITIME SECURITY

7.1 BORDER MANAGEMENT

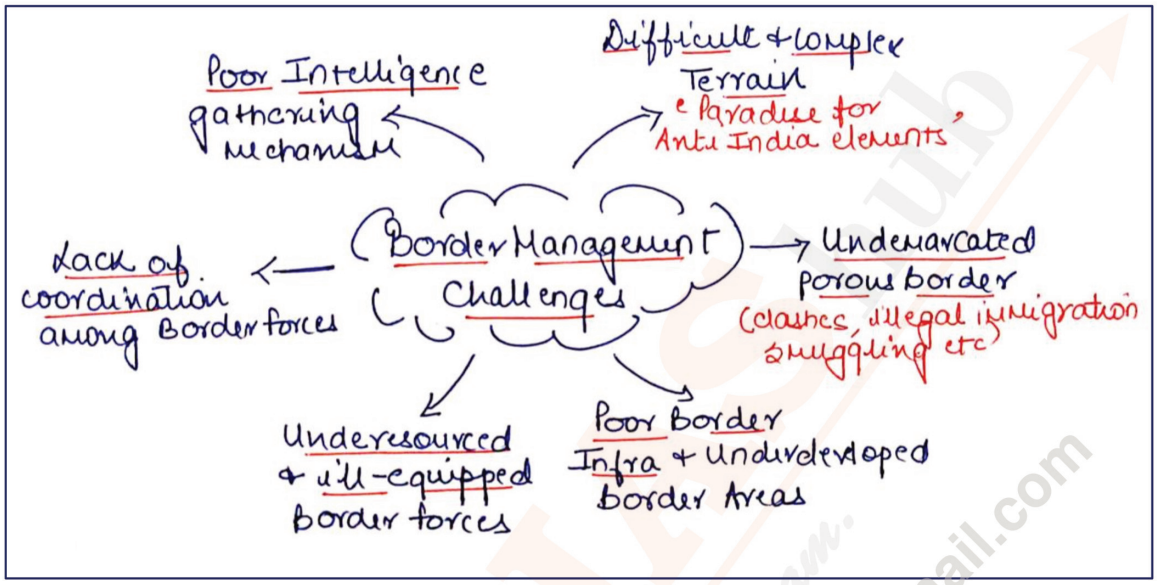
- **Aim of border management**
  - Securing India's borders **against interests hostile to the country**, and **facilitating legitimate trade, commerce & movement** of people from India to other countries, and vice versa.
  - This calls for coordination and **concerted action** by various administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory, and economic agencies of India.
  - It also includes **cross border cooperation** with the neighbouring countries.
- **The MHA is responsible for:**
  (i) Management of international lands and coastal borders
  (ii) Strengthening of border guarding
  (iii) Creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing, and lighting of borders.
- **Approach and practices of border management vary from one border to another**, based on the security perceptions and relationship with the neighbouring country.

BORDER	CHALLENGES
Pakistan	• Disputed area like Sir Creek and LOC • Terrorist intrusion from other side of border • Insurgency in Kashmir along LoC • Proximity to the **Golden Crescent** adds threat of drug trafficking. • Fake currency and arms trafficking • Movement of drones for airdropping drugs, arms, and ammunition from Pakistan.
China	• Non-Demarcated border due to complex topography of region. • High border area infrastructure investment from China → "War ready" deployment • Claim of China over Arunachal Pradesh. • Aggression of China in Ladakh area & Helping anti-Indian state & non-state actors. • Smuggling of electronic and other cheap Chinese goods.
Bangladesh	• Porous nature of border → Difficulty in identifying Bangladeshi nationals. • Continuous influx of illegal migrants → Change of Profile of Border Areas. • Human Trafficking. • Smuggling of Cattles, drugs, arms, fake currency and gold.
Myanmar	• Free movement regime (FMR)-misuse of FMR for insurgency in North East. • Proximity to the **Golden Triangle** creates the challenge of drug trafficking. • Porous border with weak infrastructure along the border area. • Hardship in border patrolling due to difficult terrain and dense forests. • Illegal migration due to Rohingya crisis
Nepal	• Misuse of open border by local criminal gangs and external state actors (China, Pakistan) for destabilising India. • Smuggling of arm and ammunition. • Illegal immigration for economic reasons, • Territory dispute like Kalapani, Susta.

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Bhutan	• Tri-junction dispute. • Use of Bhutan territory by insurgent groups for anti-India activity. • Porous Border leads to Smuggling of goods such as Bhutanese cannabis, liquor, and forest products.

NEED & CHALLENGES OF BORDER MANAGEMENT



BORDER MANAGEMENT MEASURES BY GOI: 3 ESSENTIAL PROCESSES

1. **Deployment of border guarding forces** - Guarding of the Indian borders is undertaken by the various border guarding forces, which are deployed along different borders as below:
   - **Border Security Force (BSF):** The security of Bangladesh and Pakistan border
   - **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP):** The security of the China border
   - **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):** Nepal and Bhutan border.
   - **Assam Rifles (AR):** Indo-Myanmar Border.
   - **LoC on the Indo-Pakistan** border and the **LoAC on the Indo-China border** is protected by the Indian Army (along with BSF & ITBP forces, respectively)
   - **Indian Navy** is responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal & offshore security.
   - **Indian Coast Guard (ICG) –** additionally designated for coastal security in India's **territorial waters** including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.
   - **The coastal State (Marine) Police** acting as the second line for coastal patrol.

2. **Border Surveillance and Management ➔ Multi-pronged approach**
   - **Surveillance**: Round-the-clock surveillance and regular patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation post.
     - **Use of Electronic surveillance equipment** such as night vision devices, handheld thermal imagers, surveillance radars, direction finders, and high-powered telescopes.
   - **Intelligence gathering & Sharing -** upgradation of intelligence setup and enhanced coordination with the state governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

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- **Border security**
  - Construction of border fencing and floodlighting.
  - **Technological solutions**, such as **Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS),** for vulnerable areas where physical fencing is not feasible (along Indo-Pakistan border and Indo-Bangladesh border).
  - Use of watercrafts/boats and floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) for domination of riverine area of the border.
- **Conduct of joint operations** with neighbouring countries.

Recent Initiatives Along the Borders

- **Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)**
  - Planned in the aftermath of Pathankot attack, to stop infiltration on western border (from Gujrat to J&K) **with Pakistan** and, more recently, **Bangladesh**.
  - It aims at **24x7x365 surveillance** of the border through **advanced technology** such as: CCTV Cameras, Thermal imaging, Night vision devices, Battlefield Surveillance Radar, Smart fencing etc.
  - **Laser barriers** to cover unfenced sections including riverine & mountain terrain often used by infiltrators.
  - **BOLD-QIT** (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) – will enable BSF to equip **Indo-Bangla borders** with different kind of sensors in unfenced riverine area of Brahmaputra and its tributaries.
- **Border Protection Grid:** To be set up in Indian states bordering **Bangladesh**.
  - The grid comprises: physical barriers, non-physical barriers, surveillance system, intelligence agencies, state police, BSF and other state and central agencies.
- **Recent Implementation of Shekatkar Committee recommendations** relating to border Infrastructure, for speeding up road constructions.

3. **Development of border areas**
   - **Challenges: Lack of economic opportunities** makes the border population more susceptible to illegal activities such as **drugs and smuggling.**
     - **Difficult terrain and lack of proper roads and infrastructure** keep the border areas inaccessible and underdeveloped.
   - **Solution: 'Border Area Development Program' (BADP),** to facilitate the provision of the required **socio-economic infra** & adequate security, and to eliminate a sense of alienation among people.
     - **Projects include** construction of roads, bridges, education, skill development, safe drinking water, health, agriculture, sports activities, promotion of rural/border tourism etc.

RECENT INITIATIVES: VIBRANT VILLAGES PROGRAMME

- A Centrally sponsored scheme, announced in Union Budget 2022-23 to enhance infrastructure in villages along India's border with China, in states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Activities Involved:** Building infrastructure such as housing, tourist centres, road connectivity, providing decentralised renewable energy, direct-to-home access etc.
- **Coverage:** Villages on Northern border having sparse population, limited connectivity and infrastructure

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7.2 INDIA'S COASTAL/MARITIME SECURITY

NEED FOR COASTAL SECURITY

- **Strategic importance of coastal trade** - A substantial part of India's external trade (90% by volume & 70% by value) and energy supplies pass through seas and reach the India ports.
- **Diverse range of topography** – creeks, small bays, back waters, lagoons, swamps, small islands etc and absence of physical barriers on the coast.
- **Unsettled maritime boundaries –** With Pakistan (Sir Creek) poses not only serious security challenges but also hinder offshore development.
- **Lack of fool-proof security measures** - Intelligence Bureau audit, 2016: out of 200+ minor ports in India, 187 had little or no security at all.
- **Vulnerable to Maritime terrorism & anti-national activities** - 1993 Mumbai blasts: explosives were smuggled through the Raigad coast of Maharashtra; 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks infiltration of terrorists via Mumbai coast, Armed Robbery/Piracy etc.
- **Illegal migration/infiltration** - creating problems at the receiving end (Gujarat & Sundarbans Creek, and southern coasts). Illegal fishing creates challenges to **livelihood security** of Indian fishermen.
- **Neighbourhood tensions** - Physical proximity of India's coasts to politically volatile and economically depressed countries such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Gulf countries adds to its vulnerability.
- **Important establishments around the coast** – offshore oil exploration, defence, nuclear, industrial (esp. SEZs & CEZs) and other vital installations.
- **Straying of Indian Fishermen Beyond Maritime Boundary** – Threat of being illegally detained by Pakistani forces, or source of tension between India & Sri Lanka ➔ both impacting the National security.
- **Geostrategic Interest** – Safeguarding India core interest in Indian Ocean Region as a 'Net Security Provider', and containment of China and counter its strategic encirclement via 'string of pearls'.
- **Effective malmanagement of Marine Pollution, Climate crises & Disaster**.

MUMBAI ATTACKS (26/11): KEY GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO BOOST COASTAL SECURITY

After the Mumbai attacks in 2008, there has been a paradigm shift in the maritime security apparatus that **increased emphasis on surveillance, intelligence gathering and information sharing amongst the various stakeholders** to ensure an effective response to any emerging situation.

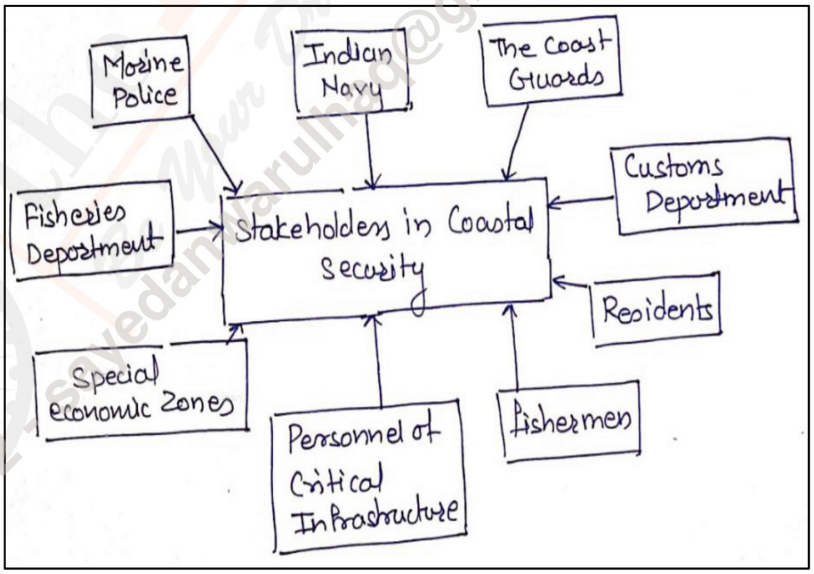
KEY INITIATIVES INCLUDE:

- **National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security** as an apex institution, headed by Cabinet Secretary, to coordinate all matters related to Maritime and Coastal Security.
- **A three-tier security grid** installed with the Indian Navy, the coast guard, and the marine police jointly patrolling India's near-seas.
- **Indian Navy**: Designated as the authority responsible for **overall maritime security**, assisted by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG), state marine police forces and other central and state agencies.
  - **National Command Control Communication Intelligence network (NC3I) -** A **next – gen intelligence system** set up by Indian Navy to improve surveillance & patrolling duties.
  - **Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) –** It is **Indian Navy's** and **Coast Guard's joint operations facility**, which is the nodal centre of the **NC3I.**
  - **Setting up of IFC-IOR** (Information Fusion Centre for Indian Ocean Region), **within IMAC,** for regional information sharing on commercial shipping.
  - Creation of **Sagar Prahari Bal,** a special cadre dedicated to Coastal Security.

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- **Indian Coast Guard**: Designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in **territorial waters** (12-200 Nautical Miles), including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.
  - Its responsibilities include: Search and Rescue (SAR), Maritime Law Enforcement, Aids to Navigation, Ice Breaking, Environmental Protection, Port Security and Military Readiness.
- **Marine Police Force:** under the **Coastal Security Scheme** (2005), created with the aim to strengthen infrastructure for patrolling and the surveillance of the coastal areas, particularly the **shallow areas close** to the coast (up to 12 Nautical Miles).
- **Other initiatives**
  - **National Investigation Agency** was set up in 2009 to deal with terrorist offences.
  - **National Security Guard** have been created to ensure rapid response to terror attacks.
  - **National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)** to create database of security-related information.
  - **Coastal security exercises** like **Sagar Kavach and Sea Vigil** to generate awareness about threats emanating from the sea as well as to develop synergies among the concerned agencies.
  - **Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)** – For the fishermen, to create awareness about safety & security issues at sea, and develop them to be the "**Eyes and Ears"** for intelligence gathering.
  - **Issuance of Fishermen Biometric ID Cards.**
  - **Tracking of Vessels/Boats - Automatic Identification System** (AIS) equipment and satellite-based transponders are being installed in Vessel & fishing boats.
  - **Coastal Police Stations -** to deal with all Crimes committed in the International Waters.
  - **National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) –** for training & capacity building purposes.

Further Challenges to Coastal Security



- **Lack of coordination –** multiplicity of authorities from the Union, the states as well as private actors ➔ difficulties in consolidation of various stakeholders.
- **Inadequacy of resources –** Deficient financial, human, and training resources act as impediments to implementation of the coastal security initiatives by states.
- **Political pressure from the locals** - District administration is responsible for allocating infrastructure to Coast Guards.
- **Issuing of ID cards to fishermen:** Not adhered to.
- **Merchant ships** still fail to give the mandatory 96-hour arrival information.
- Setting up of marine police stations has been **slow because of states' reluctance**.

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7.3 WAY FORWARD: STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE BORDER MANAGEMENT

ACRONYM AS WAY FORWARD | **'SECURITY'**

- **S - Security forces on borders**
- **E - Economic development of border areas** - to take into confidence the local people on the border villages**.** Fast track implementation of **Shetkar Committee recommendations** on Border Infrastructure**.**
- **C - Cooperation and joint operations** among agencies of neighbouring states eg. **Operation Sunrise** with Myanmar, and **leveraging regional forums** like SCO, BIMSTEC, EAS, BCIM to enhance social, economic and regional security.
- **U - Upgraded surveillance and infrastructure** - Smart border management techniques (use of new age technologies and equipment's like drones, night vision cameras, motions detectors etc.). CIBMS is a step in the right direction.
- **R - Regional integration with rest of the country** – Establishing Physical and emotional connect – NE, LWE, J&K. **Streamlining standard operating procedures** in consultation with all the stakeholders.
- **I - Intelligence and information sharing** - Co-ordination among **internal agencies** (Customs, Immigration, Armed forces, Para-military forces and intelligence agencies, state police etc.)
- **T - Trade points across border** – to facilitate legitimate trade, and forge dependency links.
- **Y - Youth engagement** to target illegal migration, Drug abuse, trafficking, smuggling etc.

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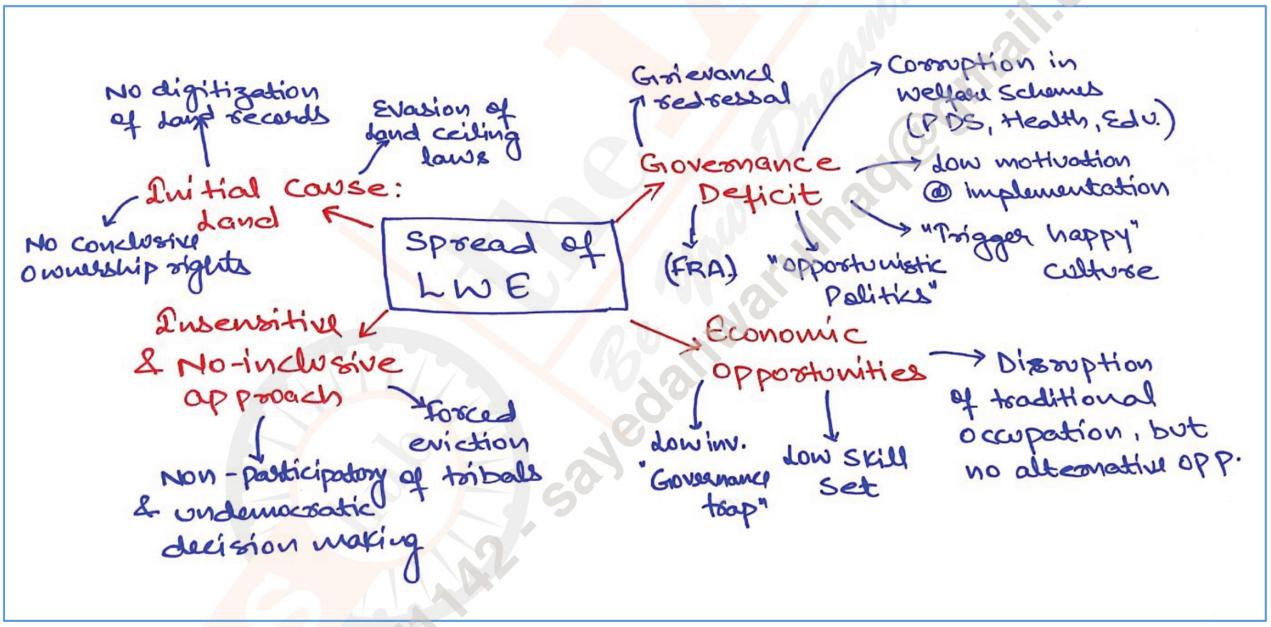
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8 LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE)

8.1 INTRODUCTION

- Left-wing extremists (LWE), popularly known as **Maoists** worldwide and as **Naxalites** in India.
- **Origin:** From a single village of west Bengal Naxal Bari area, now spreads across 11 states, infamously known as the **"Red Corridor".**
- In 2004, the **Communist Party of India (Maoist-Leninist)**, the **People's War (PW)**, and the **Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI)**, merged to form the **Communist Party of India (Maoist).**
- The **CPI (Maoist) Party** is the major LWE outfit responsible for a majority of incidents of violence and killing of civilians and security forces.
- **Objective of Naxalites** - To wage an **armed revolution**, overthrow the existing democratic state structure with violence as their primary weapon, and usher in their own form of government. For this, they engage in mass mobilization and building **strategic united fronts**.
- They stridently take up issues like **'displacement of tribals', 'corporate exploitation', 'human rights violations'** by security forces etc. and often make fantastic claims in this regard which get reported even by the mainstream media.
- **Urban movement** is vital for Maoists because this is where they have access to funds, weapons, and a **literate cadre** that would form a base of leadership to organize masses in rural areas.

8.2 DRIVERS OF LWE IN INDIA



8.3 GoI's APPROACH FOR LWE AREAS

- The Government's approach is to deal with LWE in a **holistic manner**, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception management.
- **'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects**, action on maintenance of law and order, lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments.

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- **However, the Central Government closely monitors** the situation and supplements and coordinates their efforts in several ways. These include:
  - Providing the **Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);** Sanction of **India Reserve (IR) battalions,** Setting up of **Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools**;
  - **Modernization and upgradation** of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus
  - **Reimbursement of security related expenditure** under Security-related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme;
  - **Assistance in training** of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, the Central Police Organisations and the Bureau of Police Research and Development;
  - **Sharing of Intelligence;** Facilitating inter-State coordination;
  - Assistance in community policing and civic action programmes
- **The underlying philosophy** is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the Maoist menace in a concerted manner.

Important Initiatives for LWE Affected States

- GoI has approved a new vertical i.**e. Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) Cell, in NIA.**
- **National Policy and Action Plan** - to holistically address the LWE problem by adopting **multi-pronged** strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities etc.
- **Initiatives under Umbrella Scheme Modernization of Police Forces**
  - **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** Central Govt. reimburses the State Govts of 11 LWE affected States SRE relating to training and operational needs of the security forces.
  - **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 30 most LWE affected districts -** to fill the critical gaps in Public infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature.
  - **Special Infrastructure Scheme -** To fill the critical infrastructure gaps that are not covered under existing government schemes, including construction of **Fortified Police Stations**, etc.
  - **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE management Scheme** for strengthening of infrastructure and hiring charges for Helicopters.
  - **Civic Action Programme (CAP) -** To bridge the gaps between Security Forces (SF) and local people through personal interaction and bring the human face of SFs before the local population.
  - **Media Plan –** for Public Perception Management. Under the scheme, activities like **Tribal Youth Exchange programmes**, radio jingles, documentaries, pamphlets etc. are being conducted.
- **Setting up of Bastariya battalion** in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) from Schedule Tribes belonging to 4 districts of Bastar in Chattisgarh to carry out combats.
- **Infrastructure & Socio Economic Development schemes**
  - **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I & RRP-II) for LWE affected areas -** for improving road connectivity
  - **LWE Mobile Tower Project:** To improve mobile connectivity in the LWE areas.
  - **Aspirational District:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has been tasked with the monitoring of Aspirational districts programme in 35 LWE affected districts.
  - **Other schemes/Initiatives –** MGNREGA, Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana, PM Gram Sadak yojana, National Health Mission, Skill Development (for eg. **ROSHINI scheme** for rural poor youth & **GOAL [Going Online As Leaders] Scheme** with Facebook for providing online mentorship to tribal youths), Setting up Eklavya schools, Kendriya Vidhyalaya & Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Forest Rights Act, 2006, District Mineral Funds (DMF) etc.
  - **Surrender Cum Rehabilitation Policy**

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8.4 WAY FORWARD: STRATEGIES FOR TACKLING LWE

ACRONYM AS WAY FORWARD — **'SAMADHAN'**

- **S** – Smart Leadership
- **A** – Aggressive Strategy
- **M** – Motivation and Training
- **A** – Actionable Intelligence
- **D** -Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), and KRAs (Key Result Areas)
- **H**- Harnessing Technology
- **A** – Action plan for each theatre
- **N**- No access to Financing

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9 NORTH EAST INSURGENCY

9.1 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUNDER

- North East India shares about **5500 km borders** with **5 countries** - Bhutan, Nepal & China on its north; Myanmar on its east; and Bangladesh on its south and west. This constitutes approximately **60% of India's** land borders and more than **90% of NE states** land borders.
- The North East Region covers **8% of India's geographical area** and **about 4%** of the national population.
- It is culturally and ethnically diverse having more **than 200 ethnic groups,** which have distinct languages, dialects and sociocultural identities.

THE ISSUE

- India's North East Region (NER) is a **land surplus**, **resource surplus** and **water surplus** region but is facing **security deficit**, **power deficit** and **economic backwardness**.
- The general perception is that successive Central Governments lack understanding of **ethnic issues** of the region, specifically socio economic and cultural aspects of North East.
- In the absence of economic opportunity, insurgency has become an industry that is benefitting **politicians**, **insurgents** and the **criminals**.
- **Major Extremist/insurgent groups in North East**:

STATE	INSURGENT GROUPS
Assam	• **ULFA (1990-present) -** United Liberation Front of Assam - To establish a sovereign state of Assam for the indigenous people of Assam through an armed struggle. • **KLO (1995-present) -** Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO) - To carve out a separate Kamtapur Nation. • MULTA (1996-present) - Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA) - To establish an Islamic state in India under sharia law.
Meghalaya	• **Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council:** It claims to represent Khasi-Jaintia tribal people. - Objective - To free Meghalaya from the alleged domination of outsiders (the "Dkhars") from the Indian mainland. • **Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA):** The GNLA is fighting for a 'sovereign Garoland' in the Western areas of Meghalaya.
Mizoram	• **Mizo National Front (MNF) insurgency (1966-1986)** - Mizoram's tensions were largely due to the simmering Assamese domination & the neglect of the Mizo people. - In 1986, the Mizo accord ended the main secessionist movement led by MNF, bringing peace to the region.
Manipur	• **United National Liberation Front (UNLF), was founded in 1964 in Manipur.** • **Between 1977 and 1980** - People's Liberation Army of Manipur (PLA) - People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) - Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
Nagaland	• **NSCN insurgency (1980-present):** It was formed in 1980 to establish Greater Nagaland, encompassing parts of Manipur, Nagaland, and the north Cachar hills (Assam). - The NSCN split in 1988 to form two groups, NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K).

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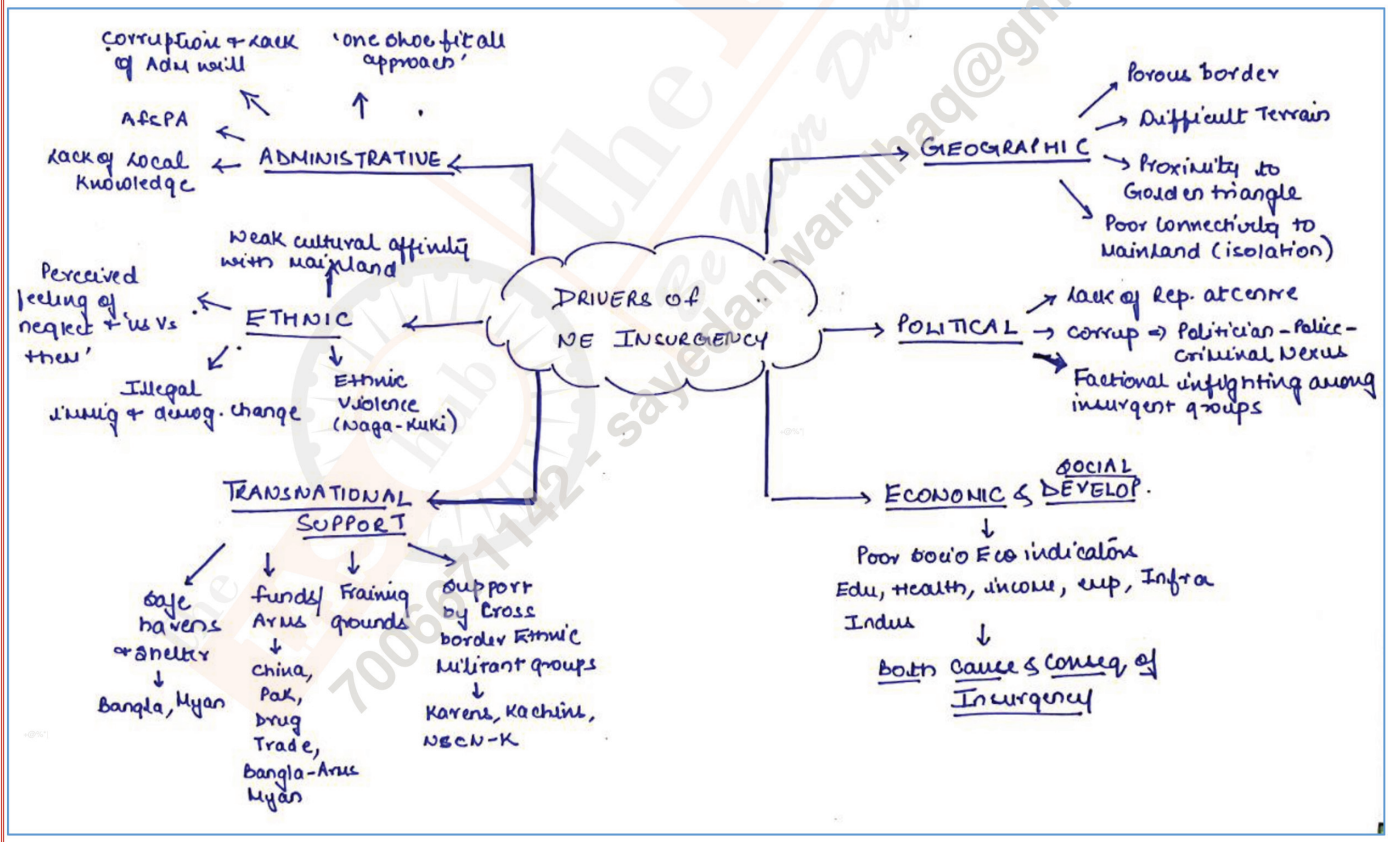
Tripura	• **The National Liberation Front of Tripura:** It was formed in 1989. In 2019, it signed the Tripura Peace Accord to end the insurgency.
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh has not witnessed much insurgency, but some insurgents from Nagaland to Assam take shelter on Arunachal Pradesh land.
Sikkim	Unlike the turbulent sister-states, Sikkim was always a peaceful state since its incorporation in India.

9.2 NORTH EAST INSURGENCY: KEY STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY THE GOVT.

3 Pillars of State Response: Composite Strategy

1. **Proportionate Use of Force:** Counter insurgency measures through deployment pf armed forces, paramilitary forces, and joint operations with neighbouring states (for eg. **Operation All Clear** with Bhutan in 2003 to flush out Assamese insurgents, **Operation Sunrise** with Myanmar**, Cooperation with Bangladesh** wr.t. ULFA).
2. **Dialogue & Negotiations -** To arrive at negotiated peace deals or ceasefire for eg. Mizo Peace Accord (1986), Ceasefire Agreement with NSCN, Bodo Peace Accord (2020), Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements with ULFA, Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of Militants etc.
3. **Structural Changes**
   - **Granting statehood -** at various points of time to various North East States, in line with their demand for greater political and territorial autonomy. For eg. Manipur, Tripura made states from UTs; Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram were carved out from Assam as separate states, etc
   - **Constitutional provisions: Art 244 (2) of 6th Schedule –** Creation of Districts and Regional Autonomous Councils with financial, executive, and legislative powers in certain areas.
     - ✓ **Art 371 (A) –** Special status to Nagaland.

9.3 PERSISTENCE OF INSURGENCY IN NORTH EAST REGION: REASONS



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Other Recent Govt. Initiatives

- **NITI Forum for Northeast:** To review the development status in the NER and suggest reforms.
  - Development projects based on the concept of **"HIRA"** (Highways, Inland Waterways, Railways & Airways).
  - Emphasis on Education, Health, Skill Development, Horticulture, Tourism, Dairy, Tea, Bamboo etc.
- **Proposed North-East Industrial Corridor** - from Dawki, Meghalaya (Indo-Bangladesh Border) to Moreh, Manipur (on Indo-Myanmar Border) ➔ Road to '**New India'** to run through **'New North-East India'.**
- **NE Venture Capital Fund** - to empower entrepreneurs and encourage start-ups in NER.
- **North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)** - to meet the gaps in social & physical infrastructure in NER.
- World Bank aided **North East Rural Livelihood Project** (NERLP).
- **National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm** (NMEO-OP) – with a special focus on NER.
- **North Eastern Region District SDG Index** launched recently to be used as a base for planning of development and welfare activities, education, health care in districts of 8 NE states.
- **Science and Technology Interventions in North East (STINER)** - to bring relevant technologies from S&T institutions to the farmers/artisans of NER.
- **Destination North East (DNE) and Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav** (AKAM) - Awareness programs on NER
- **Armed Forces Special Powers Act** (AFSPA): area under AFSPA has been reduced.
- **Implementation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam.**
- **3rd Bodo Peace Accord (2020)** - Signed between GoI, Assam Government & representative of the Assam-based insurgent group National Democratic Front of Bodoland **(NDFB)** and other Bodo groups.
- **Ceasefire agreement signed with 3 Naga Groups - NSCN - NK** (Neopo Konyak Kitovi), **NCSN-R** (Reformation) and **NSCN-K** (Khango) further extended up to end of 2023.
  - GoI also signed a ceasefire Agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K) Niki Group.
- **Bru Accord (2020): 'Four corner agreement'** signed by GoI, Governments of Mizoram and Tripura and Mizoram Bru Displaced People's Forum **(MBDPF)** for **repatriation of Bru community** from Tripura to Mizoram to end the 23 year old Bru refugee crises.
- **Karbi Anglong Peace Agreement (2021)** signed between the Centre, the Assam government and insurgency groups from the state to "end the decades old crisis" and ensure Assam's territorial integrity.
- **"Operation Sunrise 2"**- A **coordinated operation,** between the armies of **India** & **Myanmar**, carried out in their respective border areas, targeting **militant groups** operating in Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.

9.4 WAY FORWARD: COUNTERING NORTH EAST INSURGENCY

ACRONYM AS WAY FORWARD | **'PAUSED'**

- **P – Peace Accord Conclusion & Implementation –** With the consent of all stakeholders.
- **A – Administration & Governance Effectiveness**
- **U – Utilizing Institutional Structure for North East –** NE Council, NITI Forum for Northeast, Districts and Regional Autonomous Councils etc.
- **S – Securing International Collaboration –** For socioeconomic development & counter insurgency. Eg. Operation Sunrise with Myanmar, 'Operation Insaniyat' to resolve Rohingya crises etc
- **E – Economic Development for Empowerment**
- **D – Development Oriented Security Forces –** for better perception management

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9.5 NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS (NRC)

SIGNIFICANCE OF NRC PROCESS

- **Restricting illegal influx** of immigrants - It was seen as the reason behind growing demographic change in NE region and increasing social tensions.
- **Resolving major economic grievance**: by ensuring entitlement of state's resources to indigenous people
- **Removal of uncertainty & fear -** Those enlisted in NRC now need not live in the fear of being deported and can live freely without stigma and suspicions.
- **Human rights protection –** better social cohesion and checking human trafficking across borders.
- **Better National security** - Documented NRC in bordering areas could also help curb drugs/arms trafficking, radicalisation, religious extremism, terrorism etc. ➔ a consequence of illegal immigration.
- **End to political opportunism** and vote bank appeasement.

CHALLENGES OF NRC PROCESS

- **Incorrect Inclusion & exclusion** issues - 19 lakh people are left out of NRC.
- **Flawed source of data -** Inherent flaws in NRC of 1951 and electoral rolls from 1961 to 1971, which forms majority of legacy data. Most documents are in Bengali, which are not translated.
- **Difficulty in gathering proof of identity** - burden of proof rests with the NRC applicant. People have to prove that they are descendants of Indian citizens by providing documents dating back to 1951 or 1971, which is an onerous condition in a country which has poor data collection record.
- **Criticism on humanitarian grounds -** Since the people have been in India for so long, and have built their lives and become part of local economies and communities, it is inhuman to uproot them.
- **Lack of clarity on citizenship status** - No clarity on the citizenship of children and grandchildren of illegal migrants. While Citizenship Act of 1955 recognizes citizenship by birth, NRC doesn't recognize it.
- **Lack of clarity on Post identification course of action**
  - Bangladesh doesn't recognize them as their nationals, thus, illegal immigrants cannot be deported.
  - Option of sending them to detention camps, until their deportation, is being criticized after the reports of inhumane conditions at such camps.
  - Non recognition may create fear of creating a group of stateless people (like the Rohingyas).
  - Rehabilitation and livelihood alternatives have not been laid out, yet.
- **Promote barriers within nation** – fear of targeting and excluding religious minorities esp. when seen in context of **Citizen Amendment Act.**
- **Open to Political Opportunism -** Political parties may use it as an opportunity to expand their own base.

WAY FORWARD

- **Humanitarian alternatives**: India needs to **end uncertainty** faced by finally excluded individuals and provide them with basic rights on **humanitarian grounds**. For e.g. it must cautiously explore the possibility of giving right to work, identity card etc.
- **Diplomatic deliberation & bilateral agreement with Bangladesh** over repatriation of illegal immigrants.
- **Comprehensive management of the borders** - including fencing, total surveillance 24x7, use of new imaging technology etc.
- Facilitate better **documented movement of people** across border through **easy work permits**.
- Seek assistance from international organisations such as **UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM)** etc to address this complex socio-economic issue.
- India should engage with other regional countries to **develop a SAARC convention** or a regional declaration on refugees.

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10 TERRORISM & ORGANIZED CRIME

10.1 WHAT IS TERRORISM?

- In legal terms, although the international community has yet to adopt a comprehensive definition of terrorism, it is commonly understood to refer to **acts of violence** that **target civilians** in the pursuit of **political** or **ideological aims.**
- **The Global Terrorism Index** defines terrorism as 'the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion or intimidation'.
- The **nature of terrorism** today is shifting from traditional international terrorism of the late 20th century into a new form of **transnational non-state warfare**, backed **modern warfare** & **digital technologies**.

10.2 TYPES OF TERRORISM

- **Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism:** Terrorism motivated by ethnic-nationalist and separatist aspirations (insurgent groups in North East India).
- **Religious Terrorism:** Motivated largely by religious imperatives and it embraces different means of **legitimization** and **justification** compared to other terrorist groups, and these distinguishing factors make religious terrorism more destructive in nature. Eg. JeM, ISIS, Indian Mujahideen etc.
- **Ideology Oriented Terrorism**:
  i. **Left-wing Terrorism -** Violence against the ruling elite mostly by the peasant class. Leftist ideologies believe that all the existing social relations and state structures in the capitalist society are exploitative in character and a revolutionary change, through violent means, is essential.
  ii. **Right-wing Terrorism-** Right-wing groups generally seek to maintain the status-quo or to return to some past situation that they feel should have been conserved. They may force the government to acquire a territory or to intervene to protect the rights of an 'oppressed' minority in a neighbouring country (i.e: Hindu right-wing terrorism).
- **State-sponsored Terrorism -** Some countries have embraced terrorism as a **deliberate instrument of foreign policy,** for eg. Pakistan. One distinction of state sponsored terrorism from other forms of terrorist activity is that it is initiated to obtain certain **clearly defined foreign policy objectives** rather than **grabbing media attention** or **targeting the potential audience.**
- **Narco-terrorism:** The attempt by narcotics traffickers to influence the policies of the Government by systematic threat or use of violence.

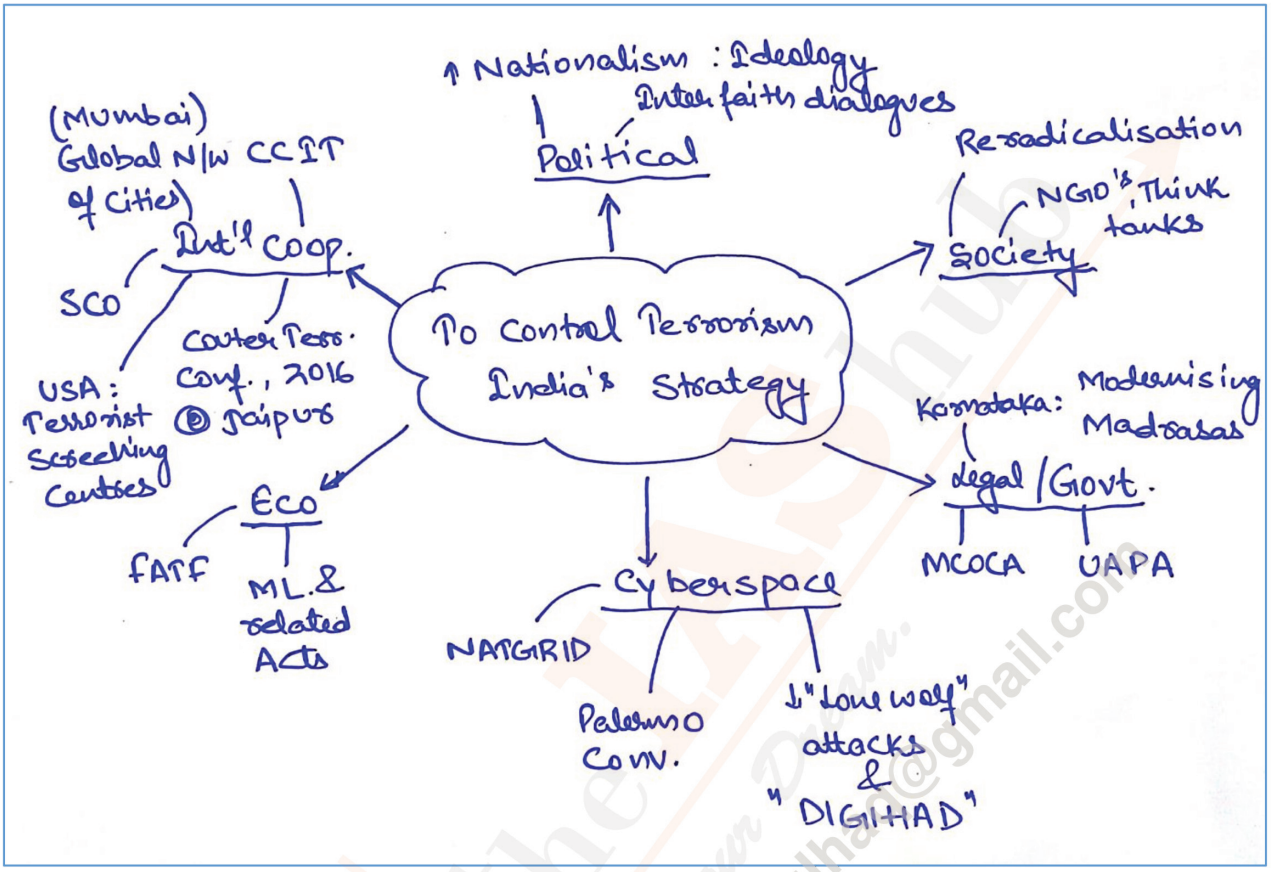
INDIA FACES DIVERSE TERRORISM THREATS

- Cross-borderterrorism in Jammu & Kashmir (with attacks mostly perpetrated by the Hizbul Mujahideen **(HM)**, Jaish-e-Mohammad **(JeM)** and Lashkar-e-Taiba **(LeT).**
- Terrorism in the hinterland of the country.
- Terror attacks by **Left Wing Extremism** in certain areas.
- Terror attacks by **Insurgent groups in the North Eastern** States.
- Revival of **Khalistan Movement** in Punjab (Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) advocating revival & Amritsar blast in 2018).

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10.3 GOVT. STRATEGY TO COUNTER TERRORISM

KEY STRATEGIES:



COUNTER TERRORISM: INSTITUTIONAL & LEGAL PROVISIONS

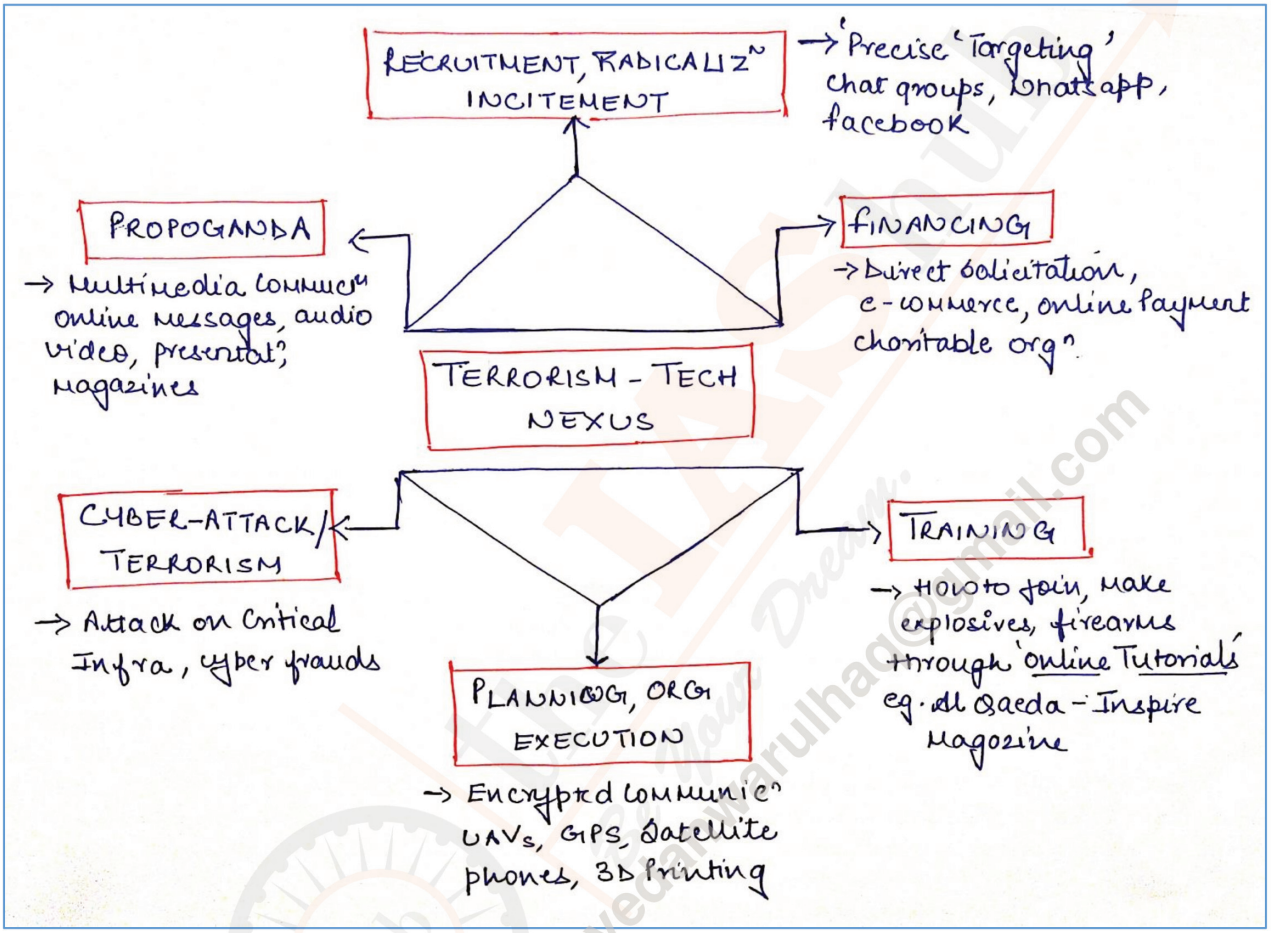
- **Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division –** set up within MHA. It deals with matters relating to policy and operational issues on terrorism.
- **National Investigation Agency (NIA) -** constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency.
- **Multi Agency Centre (MAC) -** created as a multi-agency intelligence coordination mechanism for counter terrorism, with the mandate to share, collate and disseminate terrorism related inputs on a day-to-day basis.
- **National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) -** A framework that **leverages Information Technology** to connect security/law enforcement agencies with designated data provider data providers like airlines, banks, SEBI, railways, telecom etc., with a view to enhance the country's counter terrorism capability.
- **Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell -** in the MHA deals with the policy matters on Combating Terrorist Financing (CFT) and Fake Indian Currency notes (FICN).
- **National Security Guard** - Raised in 1984 to combat terrorism. Recently the **4 NSG hubs** have been established at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, & Hyderabad for rapid response to terrorist attacks.
- **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** as amended from time to time provides for dealing with terrorist activities in India**.**
  - **UAPA Amendment Act, 2019** allows the Centre and States to **designate individuals** as terrorists

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- **National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019 –** allows NIA to probe terrorist acts against Indians and Indian interests abroad. It also seeks to allow NIA to investigate cases of human trafficking, counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism etc.

10.4 TERRORISM & TECHNOLOGY

USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN PROPAGATING TERRORISM/EXTREMISM



- **Propaganda**
  - Multimedia communications providing ideological or practical instruction, explanations, justifications or promotion of terrorist activities.
  - **Modes -** virtual messages, presentations, magazines, treatises, audio and video files and video games developed by terrorist organizations or sympathizers.
- **Recruitment, Radicalization & Incitement**
  - Internet provides access to **global pool of potential recruits**, with **'precise targeting'** of the poor & marginalized, disillusioned youth, minors, gender specific targeting etc.
  - **Lone wolf attacks** by self-radicalised individuals using sources on the widely unregulated internet. For eg. In New Zealand, Paris, Bangladesh, Australia, UK etc.
  - **Modes -** Internet chat groups, Encrypted messages of Whatsapp, etc.
- **Financing** – Use of digital transactions to raise finances for terror and to launder money.

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- **Modes**
  - ✓ **Direct solicitation** - websites, chat groups, mass mailing to request donations.
  - ✓ **e-commerce** - online stores offering books, audio and video recordings and other items to supporters.
  - ✓ **Exploitation of online payment tools** - electronic wire transfer, credit card, PayPal or Skype, or through identity theft, credit card theft, wire fraud, use of Indian share markets by SIMI to raise finances, use of Dark Net & cryptocurrency for buying arms by terror groups etc.
  - ✓ **Charitable organizations** – shell corporations, disguised as philanthropic undertakings (seemingly legitimate fronts that are)

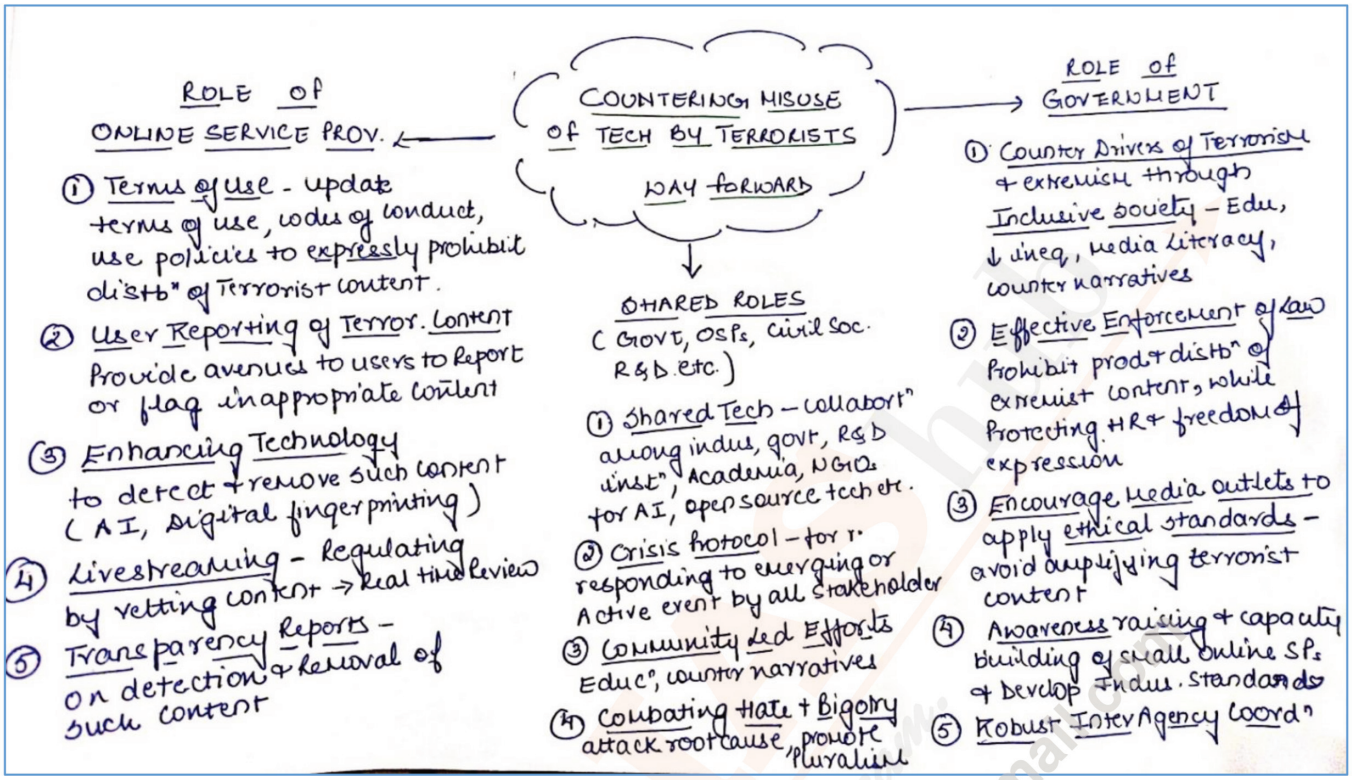
- **Training:** On how to join terrorist organizations, construct explosives, firearms or other weapons, and plan and execute terrorist attacks.
  - **Modes –** detailed online manuals, audio and video clips, information and advice.
  - **For eg. Inspire** is an online magazine allegedly published by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula with the stated objective of enabling Muslims to train for jihad at home.
- **Planning, Organising, coordinating, and executing attacks:** Use of sophisticated **Encrypted communication**, UAVs, GPS Technology to plan and coordinate cross border terror attacks.
  - **For eg.**
    - ✓ During Uri & Pathankot attacks, GPS was used to infiltrate from blind spots of Border security agencies.
    - ✓ Use of IED in Maoist areas with attacks remotely coordinated using mobile and satellite phones.
    - ✓ 26/11 attack and use of satellite phones.
    - ✓ Weaponized drones used by ISIS in Iraq.
    - ✓ 3D printers – In 2019, the attacker of a German synagogue used 3D-printed components of the home-made weapons.
- **Cyber-attack/Terrorism** is an emerging threat that can potentially target **critical infrastructure** like power transmission, banking, nuclear installations etc. India has witnessed 3rd highest number of cyber-attacks in the world.

USE OF THE INTERNET FOR COUNTERING TERRORIST ACTIVITY

- **Gathering of intelligence-** Knowledge about the functioning, activities and the targets of terrorist organizations is derived from website, chat room and other Internet communications ➔ proactively prevent, detect and deter terrorist activity.
- **Gathering evidence for the prosecution of Terrorist acts**
- **Counter-narratives & Awareness creation –**
  - Strategic communications that provide **counter-narratives** to terrorist propaganda can be disseminated via the Internet, through online discussion forums, images and videos, in multiple languages, to reach geographically diverse audience.
  - Successful messages may also **demonstrate empathy** with the underlying issues that contribute to radicalization, such as political and social conditions, and highlight alternatives to violent means of achieving the desired outcomes.
- **Cross border Anti-terrorism Cooperation & coordination –** given the global nature of terrorism & terrorists.

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WAY FORWARD: COUNTERING MISUSE OF TECHNOLOGY BY TERRORISTS



GLOBAL MEASURES TO BREAK TERRORISM - TECHNOLOGY NEXUS

- **The Christchurch Call to Action:** Initiated by the governments of France & New Zealand, along with top social media companies, after the **Christchurch Mosques attacks** in New Zealand. India has signed it.
  - It is a voluntary commitment by **Governments** and **tech companies** (online service providers) to **eliminate** terrorist and violent extremist **content online** and to prevent the abuse of the internet.
- **Measures taken by EU Internet Forum; G20, & G7.**
- **Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT)** – Set up in 2017 by **Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, and YouTube**, dedicated to disrupting terrorist abuse of members' digital platforms.
- **Global Counterterrorism Forum** – International forum of various countries with an overarching mission of reducing the vulnerability of people worldwide to terrorism by preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment to terrorism.
- **Tech Against Terrorism** - launched and supported by the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate. Aims at supporting the tech industry tackle terrorist exploitation of the internet, whilst respecting human rights.
- **Aqaba Process** - It is a multi-national forum established by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to enhance global coordination in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism.

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PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION: SAMPLE APPROACH

Q1. 'Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades." Analyse the above statement.

ANSWER STRUCTURE:

- **Intro:** Define Terrorism or start with a context that relates terrorism with industry in brief.
- **Body:** Address every Part of the question
  - Part 1: Terrorism as an industry
  - Part 2: Emerging as a competitive industry - Focus mainly on part 2
- **Conclusion:** End with a positive note of how successful efforts are to control this industry and future.

APPROACH ANSWER:

- **Terrorism** refers to **acts of violence** that **target civilians** in the pursuit of **political** or **ideological aims.** Certain factions within these terrorist groups, with more distinct and complex ideologies, are forming it into a **terrorist industry**.
- An industry needs funding or investment to survive and thrive in the market. Similarly. terrorism requires **funding and populist investments** to support its aims and **people** to further the cause of ideology, and reach the masses by the act of terrorism.

Characteristics that give terrorism the form of Competitive industry are:

- An **increasing number of terror outfits** with the same motive (Spread terror). Same as that of the industry with same products and highly competitive approach.
- **Practice of more memorable violence -** To maximize its reach and attract recruits. Similar to "brand recall" strategy of industries to access new markets and attract new customers.
- **Practice of innovation -** Innovation in how to maximise their impact, like innovation in use of cyber technologies, 3 D printing, social media, Bomb technology (IEDs), suicide bombings, shootings, hijackings etc.
- **Marketing strategy -** Use of Social media and use of Professional recruiters.
- **Provider of employment -** Provide salary, pensions, death compensation to the family
- **Franchising outfits** - Al Qaeda & ISIS and its branches in Indian Subcontinent and Africa, W.Asia, S. Asia etc.
- **Control of Factors of Production**
  - **Land**: Competition between ISIS and Taliban in areas of Syria, Iraq and Afganistan
  - **Capital:** Funding from the state, organized crime syndicates
  - **Resources:** oil resources, opium cultivation and arms trade.

In spite of above similar characteristics, they differ as industries seek to produce goods and products not only with monetary profit but also with **humanitarian profit**, through **legal means**.

With international awareness and community efforts coming together and joining hands, **coordinated steps must be taken** to put an end to Terror industry by **measures such as** choking terror funding and access to organized crime industry, reducing demand through de radicalization measures, improving livelihood opportunities of vulnerable groups, monitoring of cyber space and social media, strengthening intelligence network, adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) etc.

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EXPECTED QUESTION: SAMPLE APPROACH

Q2. To tackle the problem of terror, it is important that the world must speak in one voice and act in unison against terrorism. With reference to the given statement, discuss the importance of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Highlight the challenges in its implementation.

APPROACH:

- Introduce by writing about the importance of tackling the problem of terror at international level.
- Highlight the importance of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
- Discuss the challenges in its implementation.
- Conclude by suggesting the measures to implement the convention.

ANSWER:

Terrorism is becoming an endemic across the World, aided by new age technologies. According to Global Terrorism Index, 2022, the number of terrorist attacks have been on a rise (increased by 17%).

Its **Global character** is reflected in the terrorist attacks in New Zealand, Paris, Brussels, UK, Australia, Bangladesh, and in India (Pathankot, Uri, Pulwama attack). Hence, in order to tackle terrorism, it is imperative that **world speaks in one voice** and act collaboratively against it.

To deal with the unique challenges of terrorism, there is an urgent need to restructure the international legal framework. **Adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) is an important step in this direction:**

Importance of CCIT:

CCIT is a draft proposed by India, in 1996 that is yet to be adopted by the UN general assembly. Adoption of CCIT will help in following ways:

- **Facilitate arriving at a universally accepted definition of terrorism.**
  - Clarity of definition of terrorism will help in delinking terror and religion.
  - It will ensure criminalization of **all forms** of international terrorism, without differentiating between **good or bad terrorists.**
- **Curb and criminalize terror financing** - It will deny terrorists, their financiers, and supporters access to funds, arms, and safe havens.
- **Impose legal obligation** on the signatory countries to control terrorist activities within their countries. Hence, controlling state sponsored terrorism.
- **Ensure prosecution of all terrorists** under special, internationally accepted laws.
- **Serve to make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide**, making it easier to extradite terrorists from the sheltering countries.
- **Enable identification and isolation** of those who support and sponsor terrorism**,** and at the same time, furthering support to those in fight against terrorism.
- Facilitate international cooperation in **intelligence gathering and sharing.**

Challenges in implementation of CCIT

Despite its noble objective, CCIT has been opposed by a few countries on various grounds. Some of the challenges in its implementation are as follows:

- **US and its allies:** Concerns have been raised over the definition of terrorism.
  - The US wanted the draft to **exclude acts committed by military forces** of states during **peacetime.**

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- The U.S. has been worried about the application of the CCIT to its own military forces especially with regard to interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

- **Latin American countries:** Latin American countries have raised their concern over international humanitarian being ignored.
- **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries:**
  - OIC holds that there is a need to distinguish acts of terrorism from movements for self-determination so that legitimate movements are not labelled as criminal acts of terrorism.
  - The OIC countries feel that the convention will be used to target Pakistan and will restrict the rights of self-determination groups in Palestine, Kashmir and elsewhere in the world.

Way Forward

Hence, to accommodate concerns of the countries, following changes may be incorporated in the draft:

- Draft may clarify that "the activities of armed forces during an armed conflict" will not be governed by the present convention.
- Efforts should be made for creation of Informal groupings of likeminded countries for issuing sanctions against terror financing nations.

"None of us are safe until all of us are safe". Thus, World leaders should demonstrate their proactiveness in early adoption of CCIT and try to resolve the areas of concern with constructive discussion and debates.

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11 BLACK MONEY & MONEY LAUNDERING

11.1 INRODUCTION

WHAT IS BLACK MONEY?

- While there is no legal definition of black money, in simplest term it refers to "income on which tax has not been paid".
- Black money can come from **two broad categories**:
  - Tax evasion on income generated through Legal (but unreported) activity.
  - Money obtained from Illegal activity (smuggling, extortion, kidnapping, trafficking etc.) ➔ Only this portion of Black money is included under **Money laundering,** in the case of India.
- India's **hawala market** is estimated at 30-40 % of the formal market.

WHAT IS MONEY LAUNDERING?

- It refers to a process by which large amounts of "**illegally" obtained money** is given the appearance of having originated from a legitimate source.
- In case of money laundering, the generated black money must involve a **predicate crime or a scheduled offence,** as specified under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
- Thus, money laundering bears a close nexus with **organized crime**.
- According to IMF, **2-5% of global GDP** is laundered annually.

With rise of Technology-based financial infrastructure, there is an increasing trend of **"megabyte money"** (i.e. money in the form of symbols on computer screens) that can move anywhere in the world with speed and ease ➔ amplifies money laundering risk.

WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TAX EVASION, TAX AVOIDANCE, & TAX PLANNING?

Sno.	Tax Evasion	Tax Avoidance	Tax Planning
1	Where the payment of tax is avoided through illegal means or fraud.	Where the payment of tax is avoided by complying with the provisions of law but defeating the intention of the law.	Where the payment of tax is avoided by making use of legitimate deductions & exemptions provided explicitly by government.
2	It is legally wrong	It is morally wrong, as main intention is to avoid paying taxes	It is morally & legally correct.
3	It is carried out after the tax obligation has arisen	carried out before the tax obligation has arisen	carried out before the tax obligation has arisen
4	**Methods -** Concealment of income, manipulating accounts, making false statements etc.	**Methods -** Round tripping, Transfer pricing, Treaty shopping etc.	**Methods** - Availing Sec 80C by investing in tax saving instruments like PPF, Mutual Fund, Insurance etc.

However, both **Tax evasion** and **Tax avoidance** result in low revenues to the Government , thus, the public services suffer more cuts.

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11.2 IMPACT OF BLACK MONEY (BM) & MONEY LAUNDERING (ML) ON INDIA

- **Threat to Govt's Fiscal capacity:** Rise of parallel economy leading to underestimation of GDP, reduced tax collections and Welfare initiatives of government.
- **Threat to Economic security**: impacts financial stability of legitimate businesses and diversion of productive resources to sterile investments (real estate, gold) etc.
- **Threat to Financial sector**: Infiltration by Organized crime syndicates, eroding depositors & creditors confidence as frauds result in trust & reputational risk.
- **Threat to political security:** Illegal money employed for political manipulation (money power in election + crony capitalism) ➔ impacts the democratic fabric.
- **Threat to Social fabric:** 'criminalisation of society', retarded human development, redistribution of income from honest to dishonest ➔ social tensions & conflicts.
- **Threat to National security**: Financing of criminal, separatist or terrorist activities eg. Mumbai train bombings (funds from Pakistan via Hawala).
  - **Propagating agenda:** used to fund NGOs to propagate an agenda. E.g. ED's asset attachment of Amnesty in money laundering case.
- **Threat to external sector –** large scale movement of illegal funds from one jurisdiction to another ('capital flights') may create **exchange rate volatility** for eg. Round tripping from Mauritius led to Rupee appreciation, making Indian exports less competitive, globally.
- **Reputational loss –** Reputation as money laundering/terrorist financing haven may lead to loss of international trust, and reduced access to world market and financing to legitimate businesses.

11.3 STEPS TAKEN BY INDIA TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERROR FINANCE

(1) Executive actions

- **Constitution of SIT on Black Money**
- **Special Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell** created in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to coordinate with the Central Intelligence/Enforcement Agencies & State Law Enforcement Agencies.
- **Income Declaration Scheme** - a window to violators to come clean by paying taxes, cess, and penalty amounting to 45% of total undisclosed income.
- **'Project Insight'**- ICT based initiative for improving tax compliance**.**
- **Operation Clean Money'** -using information on cash transactions & data analytics tools for e-verification of suspect cases. Portal launched.
- **Other measures**: Linking bank accounts with Aadhaar & PAN, Demonetisation, Tightening norms on Participatory Notes, Rationalisation of taxes etc
- **Policy Measures (for Corporates)**
  - **GAAR** (General Anti-avoidance rule) – to check aggressive tax planning/treaty abuse
  - **DTAA amendments** – with Singapore, South Korea, Cyprus, Mauritius
  - **Advance Pricing Agreements (APA)** - Agreement between tax payer and tax authority on an appropriate transfer pricing methodology over a fixed period.
  - **Base Erosion and Profit shifting** – BEPS – G20 initiative to ensure that profits are taxed where economic activities are performed and where value is created.
  - **Place of Effective management (PoEM)** - Income Tax Act was modified to provide that if 'Place of effective management" of a company is in India, it will be taxed accordingly in India.

(2) Legislative Measures

- **Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act**, 2015 to specifically deal with black money stashed abroad.
- **Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002**
- **Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 Institutions**

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(3) Institutions

- **Economic Intelligence Council (EIC):** Apex forum, chaired by Union Minister of Finance, responsible for oversight on agencies responsible for economic intelligence and combating economic offences in India.
- **Financial Intelligence Unit:** An independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC), responsible for analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions.
- **Enforcement Directorate (ED)**: Responsible for enforcement of **2 key acts**: Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA) and some provision of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
- **Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)**: It is an apex anti-smuggling agency of India.
- **National Investigation Agency (NIA):** Statutory body formed under the NIA Act to combat terror in India.
- **Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO):** Probes corporate frauds (including shell companies) in coordination with IT Dept. / CBI

(4) International Actions/Collaborations

- **The Vienna Convention, 1990:** It establishes a common policy on money laundering.
- **Financial Acton Task Force (FATF)** - India has complied with all FATF requirements and Action Plan items.
- **G -20**: India played major role in developing international consensus for taking action against tax havens.
- Multilateral convention of Mutual Administrative Assistance in tax Matters.
- Tax information Exchange Agreement (TIEA)

WAY FORWARD

- **Focus on Prevention of black money generation**, as once generated, money is quickly laundered away to become untraceable.
- **Strict enforcement of related laws**: stringent anti corruption laws, PMLA act, etc. Adequate funds, functionaries, powers & training to enforcement agencies.
- **Periodic updation of laws** to catch up with global taxation reforms, especially with increased use of cryptocurrency.
- **Robust surveillance system** to curb round tripping through shell companies and clamp down on tax havens.
- **Leveraging Tech advantage**: Employing advanced Anti-Money Laundering mechanisms like big data, AI, blockchain & strengthening India's 'cyber capacities'.
- **Improve tax administration & processes**: Simplification of tax system, coordination & intelligence sharing among enforcement agencies etc.
- **Collaboration with other countries** for eg. OECD 'GloBE' Rules, Tax information Exchange agreement etc.

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