



An Institute for Civil Services

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# INTERVIEW GUIDANCE SERIES

IAS  
2023

## CURRENT AFFAIRS & MAJOR DEBATES

*of*

## INTERNAL SECURITY



An Institute for Civil Services

# INTERVIEW GUIDANCE PROGRAMME 2023

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Former Chief  
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Ex. Chief  
Secretary,  
Tripura



**R.P. Sinha**  
Retd. IAS,  
Former Secretary,  
Govt. of India



**Akhil Shukla**  
Ex DGP,  
Tripura



**Sumeet Jerath**  
IAS (Retd),  
Former Secretary,  
Govt. of India



**Dakshita Das**  
Former Additional  
Secretary,  
Govt. of India



**B.K. Pandey**  
IES,  
Former Adviser -  
Niti Aayog



**S.B. Singh**  
Well known  
IAS Interview  
Mentor



**S.D. Muni**  
Member  
Exe. Council,  
IDSA



**Sudhir Tiwari**  
Ex. Additional  
Secretary, Gol



**Dr. N.K. Sahu**  
IES,  
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HRD Ministry



**Manoj K. Jha**  
Director,  
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Chief Editor  
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**Devi Prasad**  
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# INTERNAL SECURITY

## 1. DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF SOCIETY

- ◆ **Preface:** Since Independence, the Indian state has grappled with a variety of internal security challenges—insurgencies, terrorist attacks, caste and communal violence, riots, and electoral violence. However, in the contemporary world, national security contains multifarious dimensions. National security is viewed beyond military security.
- ◆ **Dimensions:** There are various aspects of security like:
  - ◆ **Political security:** It signifies protecting the sovereignty of the Government and the political system. It also refers to securing society from unlawful internal threats and various kinds of external pressures.
  - ◆ **Economic security** entails the ability to protect a nation's wealth and economic freedom from outside threats and coercion.
  - ◆ **Energy and natural resources security** refer to uninterrupted flow of energy. Homeland security broadly includes border security and immigration enforcement.
  - ◆ **Cyber security** entails protection of the Government and people's data processing infrastructure and operating system.
  - ◆ **Human security** precisely refers to people's safety from hunger, disease, and repression.
  - ◆ **Environmental security**, though it is transnational in character, can cause conflict between nations.
- ◆ **Required approach:** It is necessary, therefore, to adopt a **Whole-of-Nation Approach** to the issue of National Security, which is the primary duty of the Government.
  - ◆ In this, the **Diplomacy-Information-Military-Economic (DIME) concept** leveraging all instruments of national power to ensure comprehensive National Security, is essential.

## 2. ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

- ◆ **Preface:** Though Manipur violence may appear as the outcome of ethnic conflict between Meitei and Kuki communities but analysing the security framework leads to the fact that it is much beyond the ethnic clash. Rather it is a manifestation of the threat posed to national security.

The security threat in Manipur can be deciphered from four levels.

<b>Illegal Migration in Manipur from Myanmar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Claims and counterclaims on land, revenue and economic opportunities have been the catalytic factor in igniting clashes between various communities in Manipur.</li> <li>◆ Alarming migration of Chin communities from Myanmar has led to several changes in the demographic composition of the region, which has surfaced as one of the major reasons for the on-going conflict in Manipur.</li> </ul>
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<b>Hurdles in Deportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thousands of Kukis from Myanmar have migrated to India through the porous border of Manipur.</li> <li>There are ethnic similarities between Chins, Kukis and Mizos. On both sides, they have assimilated with the original inhabitants of the region and thereafter received all kinds of support from the Indian Kuki community living in Manipur.</li> <li>This huge influx of migrants remained unreported in the media also for a considerable time period. Here it is pertinent to mention that identifying and deporting illegal Chin migrants by the State Government is difficult as they live amongst the legal Kuki community of the State.</li> </ul>
<b>Illegal Drug Trafficking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present crisis in Manipur is also the manifestation of illegal narcotic trade. There are various consequences of trafficking in narcotics like it is a major source to raise funds for the insurgent groups.</li> <li>The linkages between arms, drugs and insurgency depend upon various interrelated factors.</li> </ul>
<b>Smuggling of Sophisticated Weapons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significant consignment of weapons, which were used to spread violence in Manipur even on the day of so-called peace rally, were smuggled via Myanmar.</li> </ul>
<b>Chinese Conspiracy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India and Myanmar share a border of almost 1700 km and a significant part goes to Manipur.</li> <li>Insurgency problem in Manipur has not erupted now. It has existed since the 1960s.</li> <li>The border side of Myanmar is the destination for the militants from Manipur to hide. So is the case for militants from Myanmar as they also come to rescue themselves on the Indian side of the border.</li> <li>North-East insurgents receive manifold support from the implacable and bitter northern neighbour, China.</li> </ul>

◆ **Implications of Ethnic Conflicts for human rights:**

- ◆ **Grave violation of the right to life (Article 21):** Ethnic conflicts are characterized by violence, including killings, torture, and other forms of harm to civilians.
- ◆ **Violation of the right to freedom of movement and the right to a home and property (Article 19):** Ethnic conflicts frequently lead to the forced displacement of communities, causing them to flee their homes in search of safety.
- ◆ **Violates the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Article 15):** Ethnic conflicts are often rooted in discrimination and marginalization of certain ethnic groups.
- ◆ **Sexual Violence and Gender-Based Abuse:** Women and girls are particularly vulnerable during ethnic conflicts and may experience sexual violence, exploitation, and abuse, violating their rights to dignity, safety, and security.

**National shame:** The viral video from Manipur, showing a mob of men parading naked, and sexually assaulting two Kuki women has shaken the whole country.

- ◆ **Violation of the right to liberty and security of person (Article 21):** During ethnic conflicts, security forces may carry out arbitrary arrests and detentions without due process. This constitutes a violation of the right to liberty and security of person.

- ◆ **Freedom of Expression and Information (Article 19-22):** In times of conflict, freedom of expression and access to information may be restricted to control the narrative and suppress dissent.
- ◆ **Child Rights Violations:** Children are disproportionately affected by ethnic conflicts, facing issues such as forced recruitment, sexual violence, and limited access to education and healthcare.
- ◆ **Destroying Cultural Heritage:** Ethnic conflicts may result in the deliberate destruction of cultural sites and heritage, depriving communities of their cultural identity and history.
- ◆ **Impunity and Lack of Accountability:** In many cases, perpetrators of human rights violations during ethnic conflicts may escape accountability, contributing to a culture of impunity.

### 3. THE IDEOLOGY OF KHALISTAN, A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

- ◆ **Preface:** Supported by a minority of Indian Sikhs, the Khalistan movement is a separatist and identity movement that advocates, among other things, for carving out an independent Sikh homeland from the Indian state of Punjab.
- ◆ **Support:** The Khalistan movement found supporters among the large and scattered Sikh diaspora, predominantly in Canada, the UK and Australia. Canada is home to the largest Sikh population outside Punjab, comprising more than 2% of the country's population. It also has significant political representation.
- ◆ **What created resentment among Sikhs?**
  - ◆ **Partition:** The partition of Punjab between Pakistan and India in 1947 created fear and disaffection in the Sikh community. They suddenly found themselves divided between a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a predominantly Hindu India.
  - ◆ **Haryana division:** In 1966, Punjab was divided again, this time on linguistic lines, as a new Hindi-speaking state of Haryana was carved out of the region.
  - ◆ **Anti-Sikh Violence:** The Indian army's operation in Amritsar (**Operation Blue Star**) and the anti-Sikh violence in 1984 created an enduring memory for many Sikhs that has transcended India's borders.
  - ◆ **Inequitable distribution:** Punjab's Sikh community was also impacted by India's Green Revolution, an initiative in the late 1960s to improve agricultural production. While this benefited Punjab economically, it created resentment among Sikhs due to the inequitable distribution of wealth, the lack of non-agricultural development and the central government's monopoly over agricultural policy.
  - ◆ **Water distribution:** Another issue contributing to the Sikhs' sense of injustice was the diversion of water from the Sutlej River that flowed through Punjab to the neighbouring states of Haryana and Rajasthan.
- ◆ **How is it a threat to national security?**
  - ◆ The Khalistan movement invokes religion to fan separatist sentiments.
  - ◆ The Khalistan ideology is the antithesis of secular principles and advocates a governing system based on religious laws.
  - ◆ The Khalistan movement too does not believe in democratic traditions.
  - ◆ Khalistan poses a grave threat to their respective societies by stoking the flames of separatism.

### Separatist Movements

- ◆ **Gorkhaland Movement:** The Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal advocates for a separate state for the Gorkha community in the Darjeeling Hills.
- ◆ **Bodoland Movement:** The Bodoland movement in Assam seeks the creation of a separate state for the Bodo ethnic group.
- ◆ **Vidarbha Movement:** Some groups in Maharashtra have called for a separate state of Vidarbha, citing regional disparities and cultural differences.

## 4. MIGRATION AND THREAT TO SECURITY

- ◆ **Preface:** In recent years, migration has made its way to the forefront of the security agendas of several states. The perception of immigration as a threat to security has developed alongside the rapid increase in the number of immigrants worldwide.
- ◆ **About:** Migration is nothing but a simple movement of people from one place to another to settle permanently or temporarily in a new location. Migration is seen with major incidents of refugee movements due to circumstances of violence, persecution, or environmental disasters.
- ◆ **How is it a threat to internal security?**
  - ◆ **Terrorism:** Migrants could be a part of the agenda of terrorist organizations to generate xenophobic sentiments to further their divisive objectives.
  - ◆ **Economic threat:** The major concerns are in terms of national security pertaining to the economic and social security of the region.
  - ◆ **Conflict of interest:** With a lack of economic opportunities and the prevailing sense of insecurity in the local population, there are higher chances of instability arising out of fear.
  - ◆ **Disturbance in Law and Order**
  - ◆ **Rise of Militancy**

## 5. INDIA'S FIRST NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

- ◆ **Preface:** After multiple attempts in the past, India has reportedly speeded up efforts to formulate its first National Security Strategy.
- ◆ **About:** A National Security Strategy, or NSS, lays down the security objectives of a country, defines its internal and external challenges and provides guidance on how to achieve its national objectives.
- ◆ **Why it's needed?** Given the complex nature of the various traditional and non-traditional threats, especially when rising geopolitical tensions have given way to uncertainties; it was felt that there was an urgent need to draft a national security strategy.
- ◆ **Important security threats:** These include traditional as well as non-traditional challenges such as financial and economic security, information warfare, food and energy security, and concerns related to information infrastructure, supply chains and the environment.
- ◆ **Why India does not have NSS yet?**
  - ◆ India's hesitancy to release a National Security Strategy document may stem from revealing its stand that could irk potential adversaries.
  - ◆ Differing views within various ministries and government departments



- ◆ Which countries have NSS? The United States, Russia, the United Kingdom and Japan have made their National Security Strategies public. China has a Comprehensive National Security in place, while Pakistan has introduced National Security Policy 2022-2026 to define its national security objectives and priority areas

## 6. CATEGORISATION OF TERRORISM ON THE BASIS OF MOTIVATION IS 'DANGEROUS'

- ◆ **Preface:** India has said that the tendency to categorise terrorism on the basis of motivations behind terrorist acts is "dangerous". India also asserted that all kinds of terror attacks, whether motivated by Islamophobia, anti-Sikh, anti-Buddhist or anti-Hindu prejudices, are condemnable.
- ◆ **About terrorism:** Terrorism, by definition, is always a crime, but it can also be a strategy in a war. In the international community (including UN), terrorism has no legally binding, criminal law definition.
- ◆ **Challenges in Combating Terrorism:**
  - ◆ **Terror Financing:** IMF and the World Bank estimate that criminals launder up to four trillion dollars annually, which is used to finance terrorism. Terrorists have also used charities and auxiliary remittance methods to conceal their financial movements.
  - ◆ **Use of Emerging Technology by Terrorists:** New advancements in computing and communications, such as widespread internet access, end-to-end encryption, and virtual private network (VPN), have allowed more radicalised people around the world to carry out new kinds of operations, raising the threat.
  - ◆ **Politicization of Terrorism Countermeasures:** To varying degrees, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (P5) have used their veto power to block efforts to identify terrorists.
  - ◆ **Terrorism through social networking:** Terrorist networks and their "ideological fellow-travelers" now have powerful tools at their disposal in the form of social media platforms.
- ◆ **Way Forward:**
  - ◆ **Re-energizing the Global Counter-Terrorism Agenda:** It is essential to re-energize the global counter-terrorism agenda by highlighting the necessity of cooperation and limiting the P5's veto power over the identification of terrorists globally.
  - ◆ **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT):** In 1986, India proposed a draft document on **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)** at the UN. However, it is yet to be adopted by the UNGA. It should be implemented in letter and spirit.
  - ◆ **Curbing Terror Funding:** Strengthened laws that mandate due diligence on clients and the reporting of suspicious transactions are needed to stop the funding of terrorism.

## 7. VIOLENCE AND LEFT-WING EXTREMISM (LWE) IN INDIA

- ◆ **Preface:** While chairing the meeting of the **Parliamentary Consultative Committee** on LWE, the Home minister has highlighted that the number of **deaths of civilians and security forces** was less than 100 as compared to year 2021.
- ◆ **The Numbers:** The civilians and security personnel killed in LWE incidents declined to 98 in 2022 from 1,005 in 2010. The number of districts affected dropped **from 90 to 45**. Since 2019, the armed forces had established **175 new camps** to plug the security vacuum in the LWE-infested zones.

Steps taken for Soft Approach:	Steps taken for Hard Approach:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ <b>Interaction:</b> Bridge the gaps between security forces and locals through personal interaction.</li> <li>♦ <b>Media Plan:</b> Activities like <b>Tribal Youth Exchange programs</b> are organized and radio jingles, documentaries, pamphlet distribution, etc. are being conducted.</li> <li>♦ <b>Schemes &amp; Policies:</b> Various schemes like <b>Roshni</b> have been used to improve <b>skill development</b>.</li> <li>♦ Effective implementation of provisions of <b>PESA, 1996</b> on priority.</li> <li>♦ <b>Surrender and Rehabilitation policy</b> for Naxalites in affected areas.</li> <li>♦ <b>Facilities of residential schools</b> to children (e.g. Choolo Aasman, Pota Cabins, Nanhe Parinde) as well as focus on sports infrastructure.</li> <li>♦ <b>National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)</b> is being implemented in 330 districts affected by Naxalism for demand-driven wage employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ <b>Police Modernization Scheme</b> and fortification of police stations in areas affected by Naxal movements. Central assistance in the training of State Police.</li> <li>♦ <b>National Policy and Action Plan 2015:</b> a multi-dimensional strategy in the areas of development, security, upholding rights &amp; entitlement of local communities, etc.</li> <li>♦ <b>Special Infrastructure Fund Scheme</b> to the States of <b>Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Odisha</b> to set up a Special Task Force to combat LWE.</li> <li>♦ <b>Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act</b></li> <li>♦ <b>Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:</b> Under the scheme, the Central Government reimburses any expenditure related to LWE affected areas to the State Governments.</li> </ul>

## 8. EMERGING NEW THREATS

- ♦ **Preface:** India faces a wide array of challenges to its internal security that include not only traditional military and nuclear threats, but a vast type of threats such as terrorism, cyber security, and other demographic challenges.

- ♦ **Emerging Threats:**

- ♦ **Cyber security:** - The cybercrimes transcend geographical boundaries, which make it tough to track criminals. Recent example:-Cyber-attack on AIIMS and cyber-attack on twitter handle of **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.
- ♦ **Climate change as a destabilising threat:** Dwindling freshwater resources has led to many inter-state water tussles, one of which was witnessed in the Cauvery row. Such endeavours may not only affect the environment but also lead to a threat to internal security.

### Major Steps taken by India to strengthen cyber security

- ♦ **Computer security through CERT-IN:** - CERT- In responds to computer security incidents, report on vulnerabilities and promote effective IT security practices throughout the country.
- ♦ **National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC):-** NCCC is an operational cybersecurity and e-surveillance agency in India.
- ♦ **National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC):-** It functions under the National Technical Research Organization (NTRO).
- ♦ **Section 66F of ITA:-** It covers denial of access, unauthorized access, introduction of computer contaminant leading to harm to persons, property, critical infrastructure, disruption of supplies, 'sensitive data' thefts.

- ◆ **New form of Terrorism:** Terrorism is taking new shape with increased incidents of lone wolf attacks. They are neither limited by territorial boundaries, nor do they recognise the concept of sovereignty. The use of suicide bombers, sophisticated technology and tactics such as leaderless movements, sleeper cells networks have made it increasingly difficult for the governments to get rid of terrorist groups.
- ◆ **New technologies:** - New technologies like drones, transparent cameras, robotics etc. have the potential of snooping into India's security set up.
- ◆ **Border disputes:** India shares borders with several neighboring with whom it has ongoing territorial disputes. These disputes have the potential to escalate into military conflicts, posing a threat to India's security.
- ◆ **Government measures to strengthen India's security**
  - ◆ **Modernization of the armed forces:** The Indian government has undertaken a major modernization program to upgrade the capabilities of its armed forces. This includes the acquisition of new weapons and equipment, as well as the development of indigenous defense technologies.
  - ◆ **Border infrastructure development:** This includes the construction of roads, bridges, and tunnels to improve connectivity and mobility for Indian troops in border areas.

## 9. THE RISE OF 'COMMUNALISM', A THREAT TO INDIA

- ◆ **Preface:** Intolerance may cause India to devolve from a secular to a communal state, threatening the fraternity, integrity and security of India.
- ◆ **Factors responsible for Communalism's emergence in India**
  - ◆ **Communal Parties' Presence:** Religion has become a key means of political socialisation in India, responsible for the creation of communalism, either directly or indirectly.
  - ◆ **A Legacy of the Past:** India was partitioned based on Jinnah's "Two Nation" doctrine. Communal politics played an ugly game.
  - ◆ **Poverty:** Poverty, illiteracy, and ignorance, among other things. Religious fundamentalists and fanatics readily trap the unemployed youth of both populations.
  - ◆ **Communalisation of Politics:** Political parties have communalised their political agenda to secure votes and position.
  - ◆ **Governmental failure:** They fail to take any preventative precautions due to a lack of prior information. As a result, communal violence has the potential to kill innocent people and destroy property.
- ◆ **Consequences of Communalism:**
  - ◆ **Genocides: mass killings,** as they lose their homes, their loved ones, their lives, their livelihood, and so on. It infringes on human rights in every way. When children lose their parents, they may become orphans for the rest of their lives.
  - ◆ **Emigration:** Sudden increases in violence against a community result in **mass emigration and stampedes**, which result in the deaths of a large number of people.
  - ◆ **Dangerous to nation's unity:** It is a danger to **Indian constitutional ideals**, which promote secularism and religious tolerance, in addition to having an impact on society.
  - ◆ **Separation of people and society:** It just fosters feelings of animosity in all directions, separating society along communal lines.
  - ◆ **Barrier to development:** Communal activities that occur regularly hurt the country's human resource and economy.

## 10. INTEROPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- ◆ **Preface:** The Centre approved the implementation of **Phase II** of the **Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)** project by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- ◆ **About ICJS:** Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is a **national platform** for **enabling integration of the main IT system** used for delivery of Criminal Justice in the country by **five pillars** namely:-
  - ◆ Police (Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems)
  - ◆ e-Forensics for Forensic Labs
  - ◆ e-Courts for Courts
  - ◆ e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors
  - ◆ E-Prisons for Prisons
- ◆ **Implementing Agency:** National Crime Records Bureau (**NCRB**) will be responsible for the implementation of the project in association with the National Informatics Centre (**NIC**).
- ◆ The project will be implemented in collaboration with the States and Union Territories.
- ◆ The ICJS system would be made available through a dedicated and secure **cloud-based infrastructure** with **high speed connectivity**.

## 11. INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL AGENCY WITH CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK SYSTEM (CCTNS)

- ◆ **Preface:** The data of Central agencies such as CBI, NIA etc., should be integrated with **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS)**.
- ◆ **About CCTNS:** It is a programme through which around 16,000 police stations all over India have been connected so that their data could be shared. This programme was implemented by **National Crime Records Bureau**.
- ◆ **What are the features of ICJS?** A national platform for **enabling integration of the main IT system used for delivery of Criminal Justice** in the country by five pillars namely:-
  - ◆ Police (Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems)
  - ◆ e-Forensics for Forensic Labs
  - ◆ e-Courts for Courts
  - ◆ e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors
  - ◆ e-Prisons for Prisons

## 12. SOCIAL MEDIA & RISKS ASSOCIATED

- ◆ **Preface:** Social media has dramatically transformed the communication scene for all and sundry. Despite the advantages of social media, there are certain risks associated to the internal security of the nation in various forms.
- ◆ **Negative usage of social media**
  - ◆ National subversive groups (Marxist-Leninist groups, anarchist-insurrection list groups)
  - ◆ National criminal organizations (mafia)

- ◆ Opposing movements/extra-parliamentary forces (no global movement, environmental associations, anti-nuclear groups, xenophobic groups, extremist supporters, far right groups)
- ◆ Cracker groups (predominantly acting within a state).
- ◆ Rise of religious sects
- ◆ Riots, inciting communal violence, misinformation, false opinion building
- ◆ Terrorism, anti-national activities
- ◆ Addiction
- ◆ **Challenges in adapting social media into policing**
  - ◆ Lack of clarity on how to use the technology
  - ◆ Absence of adequate internet infrastructure
  - ◆ Lack of immediate availability of talent
  - ◆ Shortage of personnel and soft skills.
  - ◆ Multiplicity of languages in India require further customization of technology which, in turn, requires Investment, both human and capital as well as redrawing of budget plans.
- ◆ **Challenges of social media monitoring**
  - ◆ Server Location and Laws of Different Countries
  - ◆ Encrypted Message and privacy issue
  - ◆ Complicated Networks
  - ◆ Accountability issues
  - ◆ Anonymity
- ◆ **Ways to address the challenge of social media**
  - ◆ Digital Education
  - ◆ Strengthening cyber intelligence
  - ◆ Accountability on social media platforms
  - ◆ Smart policing
  - ◆ Mining Social Media for Intelligence

### 13. SPLINTER-NET

- ◆ **About:** The splinternet (also referred to as **cyber-balkanization** or **internet balkanization**) is a characterization of the Internet as splintering and dividing due to various factors, such as **technology, commerce, politics, nationalism, religion, and divergent national interests**.
- ◆ **Controlling Authority:** In this, internet is controlled by **autonomous political blocs** or any other **controlling power** with diverging national interests tied to nationalism or religion.
  - ◆ In its original form, the internet transcended borders and allowed people unfettered access to virtually everything, while the **splinternet limits citizens' access to data, forces businesses to keep data within borders**, and even **changes how they operate within a state**.

#### Examples:

- ◆ The **Chinese government** erected the "**Great Firewall**" for political reasons, and **Russia** has enacted the
- ◆ **Sovereign Internet Law** that allows it to partition itself from the rest of the Internet.
- ◆ **US** and **Australia**, discuss plans to create a similar firewall to block child pornography or weapon-making Instructions.

## 14. ANTI-TERROR LAWS IN INDIA AND ITS REPEAL

- ◆ **Preface:** India's anti-terrorism legislation has long been a **source of intense debate**. One of the basic reasons for contention is that these regulations violate citizens' basic freedoms, which are protected by **Part III of the Constitution**.
- ◆ **India's anti-terror laws:** There has been a frequent changes in anti-terror laws. **TADA lapsed in 1995 and POTA was repealed in 2004. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 and the National Security Act of 1980 are the laws now in effect in India to combat terrorism. UAPA has been the primary legislation preventing terrorist activities in India.**
- ◆ How Anti-terror laws safeguard India's national security?
  - ◆ **Counteracting Terrorist Threats:** They provide the legal framework to counter and prevent terrorist activities by equipping law enforcement agencies with necessary powers to investigate, apprehend, and prosecute individuals involved in terrorism-related offenses.
  - ◆ **Deterrence and Prevention:** The existence of robust anti-terror laws acts as a deterrent to
  - ◆ **International Cooperation:** India's anti-terror legal framework aligns with international conventions.
  - ◆ **Protection of Citizens and Infrastructure**
  - ◆ **Disrupting Terrorist Financing**
- ◆ **How Anti-terror laws in India pose a threat to the very goal they seek to achieve?**
  - ◆ **Erosion of Civil Liberties:** Stringent anti-terror laws often grant wide-ranging powers to law enforcement agencies that can lead to the erosion of civil liberties, including the right to privacy, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to a fair trial
  - ◆ **Risk of Misuse and Abuse:** Anti-terror laws are susceptible to misuse and abuse, which can harm innocent individuals and groups.
  - ◆ **Poor press freedom in India**
  - ◆ **Overreliance on punitive measures** under anti-terror laws may divert attention from addressing the root causes of terrorism, such as socio-economic inequalities, political grievances, and radicalization.
- ◆ **Solution:** The vague nature of anti-terror laws and violation of human rights of the convicts needs to be addressed so that havoc of draconian laws could get minimised.

## 15. ORGANISED CRIME AND ITS NEXUS WITH TERRORISM

- ◆ **Preface:** The nexus between transnational '**organized crime and terrorism**' represents a growing threat worldwide.
- ◆ **What is Organised Crime? UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime** defines an organised criminal group as:-A group of three or more persons that were not randomly formed; existing for a period of time; acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration; in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, financial or other material benefits.
- ◆ **Factors helping in the growth of organised crime**
  - ◆ Increasing demands of illegal goods in the global market like the trade of Human organs, endangered wildlife, drugs etc.
  - ◆ Globalisation had brought new opportunities and markets for these groups.
  - ◆ Unholy nexus between politicians, bureaucrats and criminals.

- ◆ Criminalisation of politics.
- ◆ Technology also helped them to operate safely hence reducing their risk.
- ◆ Geographical terrain and opens borders. India's proximity with drug-producing regions like Golden Crescent in the West and Golden Triangle in the East.

#### ◆ Terrorism and organised crimes

- ◆ **For generating money:** As to carry out terrorist activity a lot of money is required so, terrorists engage in organised crime to fund their terrorist activity.
- ◆ **Safe opportunities:** Due to the transnational nature of the organised crime, they host the terrorist and create opportunities for their growth in new areas.
- ◆ **Symbiotic relationship:** Organised crime groups provide smuggled arms and explosives to terrorist groups in exchange terrorist groups provide protection, drugs etc.

#### ◆ Combating Organized Crimes

- ◆ Suggested methods to combat nexus between organised crime and terrorism are as follow:
- ◆ Strengthening of Criminal Laws
- ◆ Improving Coordination and Setting up of Specialized Units
- ◆ Enhancing International Cooperation
- ◆ Political Commitment
- ◆ Public Awareness
- ◆ Role of Mass Media

The nexus between organised crime and terrorism set a major threat for internal security in India.

## 16. SOLUTION TO RADICALISATION IN INDIA

- ◆ **Preface:** The ban on the PFI has raised the question of the effectiveness of banning radical organizations in arresting the rise of radicalization. Such developments raise questions over the fruitfulness of politico-legal actions like banning an outfit to keeping a check on the growth of radicalization.
- ◆ **About:** Radicalization is the process by which an individual or a group comes to adopt increasingly radical views in opposition to a political, social, or religious status quo. It is when someone starts to believe or support extreme views and then participates in extremist groups or acts.
- ◆ **"Ban" as a solution to religious radicalism:** The Answer to the question is perhaps non-affirmative.
  - ◆ **Resorting to incarnation:** The past observation shows that extremist organizations have a record of morphing from one organization to another. It's difficult to rule out the new incarnation of the same organization in the future.
  - ◆ **Limitations of Politico-legal actions:** The banning of these radical outfits is undoubtedly crucial to curb violent activities, but such a measure is insufficient **given their structured approach.**
  - ◆ **Investing at the social level:** Right after the ban, the government must reach out to those communities from which these radical outfits often seek support.
  - ◆ This will not only expose them but also make them aware of the nefarious ideologies of these organizations.



- ◆ **The absence of comprehensive measures** at the social level often **nullifies the initial role of politico-legal measures**. As the **banned outfits have inherent tendencies of resurfacing** and portraying of them as messiahs to the downtrodden to further their radical agenda.
- ◆ **Supporting Minorities:** Radicalisation is usually a process, not an event. During that process, it is possible to intervene to **prevent minorities/vulnerable people** from getting radicalized.
  - ◆ The government must also work towards assuring the protection of minority communities from any attempts at victimizing and marginalizing them. This would help in curbing the very foundation of radicalism.
- ◆ **Prevention of radicalization:**
  - ◆ Countering terrorist propaganda
  - ◆ Curbing hate speech
  - ◆ Addressing radicalization in prisons
  - ◆ Promoting inclusive society, education, and common values
  - ◆ boosting research, evidence-building, monitoring, and networks

## 17. DRUG TRAFFICKING

- ◆ **Preface:** Recently, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in its **World Drug Report 2021**, has highlighting that the lockdown factor accelerating **drug trafficking** using the Internet.
- ◆ **Assessing threats of drug trafficking to India's national security:** Drug trafficking poses a significant threat to India's national security due to its far-reaching impacts:
- ◆ **Societal Impact:** The proliferation of drugs within society can destabilize communities, disrupt family structures, and contribute to an increase in crime rates, including theft, violence, and organized criminal activities.
- ◆ **Economic Consequences:** Drug trafficking generates substantial illegal profits, which can be used to fund other criminal activities, including terrorism.
- ◆ **Financing of Terrorism:** Drug trafficking has been linked to the financing of terrorist organizations globally.
- ◆ **Border Security and Transnational Crime:** Illicit drug trade contributes to border security challenges, including smuggling, illegal migration, and the infiltration of criminal networks.
- ◆ **Public Health Crisis:** Drug trafficking contributes to a public health crisis by facilitating the availability and accessibility of illicit drugs.
- ◆ **Destabilization of Governance:** The infiltration of drug cartels and organized criminal networks can lead to corruption, undermining law enforcement agencies and compromising the justice system.
- ◆ **Required measures:** Addressing drug trafficking requires comprehensive measures that encompass law enforcement, international cooperation, public awareness, rehabilitation, and demand reduction. By combatting drug trafficking, India can protect its citizens, preserve societal harmony, ensure economic stability, and maintain national security.

## 18. INSURGENCY IN NORTH EAST

- ◆ **Preface:** In the current security scenario of India's northeast region, the insurgency in the northeast has become more of a political than security challenge and therefore requires a different approach.



### ◆ Reasons of insurgency in North East India

- ◆ **Geographical region:**-North East India is connected to the Indian mainland by a narrow stretch of land called Siliguri Corridor (or Chicken's neck) which is only few kilometers wide.
- ◆ **Difficult terrain:**-.The Northeast terrain is hilly and not easily accessible because of incessant rain during the months of April to July. Moreover the terrain is densely forested and weather conditions are extreme.
- ◆ **Socio-cultural:-Cultural differences:**-The tribes of the Northeast are mostly of Mongoloid stock and they view themselves as different from the Aryan and Dravidian races of India.
- ◆ **Ethnic or factional conflict:**-All north eastern states except the Arunachal Pradesh have been inflicted with ethnic violence at one time or another in recent history.
- ◆ **Presence of draconian laws:**-Laws such as AFSPA have escalated the conflict by bringing it on a military level. There are regular allegations of violation of human rights by the Indian Army.
- ◆ **Porous international border:**-The 4500 kilometer long international border of India in this region is porous. Due to the porous border, the insurgents can easily flee to neighboring countries such as Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh and also establish their underground insurgent bases.

### ◆ How insurgency can be handled efficiently?

- ◆ **Greater coordination:** - Greater coordination between central forces and state forces for better tactical response.
- ◆ **Greater cultural interaction:** - Greater cultural interaction with the rest of the country and socio-economic development that includes a holistic inclusive development.
- ◆ **Decentralization:**-Decentralisation with alertness, improving administrative efficiency, pro-people governance and coping up with regional aspirations.
- ◆ **Work Permit:**-A system of work permit should be issued so that the illegal Bangladeshi migrants do not end up as Indian citizens.
- ◆ **Enhance communication and connectivity:** Enhance communication and connectivity infrastructure improvement for better integration of the region with the mainland.
- ◆ **Stringent law and Criminal Justice System:** - Stringent law and Criminal Justice System and fast criminal justice system for quick disposal of insurgents' attack cases.
- ◆ **ADC:**-The Autonomous District Councils should be empowered.
- ◆ **Merge DoNER with NEC:**-The Ministry of the Development of the North East region (DoNER) should be merged with the North East Council (NEC) for better strategic planning and coordination of various developmental projects in the region.
- ◆ **Local tourism** should be promoted. Tourists residing in the eight North Eastern states should be encouraged to travel within the region.
- ◆ **Look East Policy:**-Greater awareness about the Look East Policy and its benefits to the North East should be generated among the policymakers and the intelligentsia of the region.
- ◆ **Special economic zones:**-Special economic zone along with India-Bangladesh border, especially in Meghalaya and Assam should be set up.

## 19. CRYPTO CURRENCY & THREATS TO INDIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY

- ◆ **Preface:** The growing use of crypto has led to several innovations and changes in the global economic sphere. However, the anonymity of cryptos may become a serious threat to India's national security.

- ◆ **About:** A crypto currency is a medium of exchange that is digital, encrypted and decentralized. Crypto Currency is a type of digital or **virtual currency** which is concealed, secure and impossible to counterfeit.
- ◆ **How is crypto currency a threat to national security?**
  - ◆ **Terrorism (through dark net):** The use of crypto currencies on the dark net for terror acts and drug trafficking by militant organisations is posing a severe threat to the national security and a big challenge to security agencies in India
    - Cryptocurrencies have emerged as the most advanced methods of terror financing and when it is being transacted on the dark net like TOR, Freenet, Zeronet and Perfectdark, it becomes untraceable for the security agencies.
  - ◆ **Money Laundering:** Money launderers, cyber criminals and terrorists find cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Monero, Ripples and Zcash highly convenient because they offer anonymity and non-traceability.
  - ◆ **Illegal game:** The legal environment of this phenomenon is not regulated.
  - ◆ **Crypto currency frauds:** - Crypto frauds can take many shapes and impact a wide range of demographics. Some common frauds include:
    - **Scam Initial Coin Offerings** where scammers offer crypto currency coins to a select pool of investors and then vanish after the sale;
    - **Pump and Dump schemes** where fraud is perpetuated when a fraudulent group starts selling coins based on a show and then selling entire holdings, once the value goes up. One Coin Scam, Bit Connect fraud, Karnataka Bit coin scam are some example.

## 20. INFILTRATION:

- ◆ **Preface:** India shares a 15,106 km international border with its neighbours, which is lengthy and porous, with some disputed borders. These border characteristics pose substantial and distinct challenges for India.
- ◆ **Causes of Infiltration:**
  - ◆ Failure of constitutional machinery and democracy in the neighboring states.
  - ◆ Violation of human rights
  - ◆ Food security
  - ◆ Alienation and social violence
  - ◆ Development deficit
  - ◆ Social inequality
- ◆ **Infiltration and Its Consequences**
  - ◆ **Illegal Migration:** Illegal migration from Bangladesh and other adjacent nations is an issue in India. It puts a strain on resources, which might lead to violence in India. Illegal migration has also sparked ethnic strife in the north east, since local populations have been reduced to minorities in many states, leading to feelings of insecurity and, as a result, ethnic violence.
  - ◆ **Terrorism:** India has been a significant victim of Pakistan-sponsored cross-border terrorism, which is usually carried out through cross-border infiltration. The attacks in Uri highlight the security threat posed by infiltration.
  - ◆ **Insurgency and Left-Wing Extremism:** Infiltration is being used by external forces to help the insurgency in the North East by supplying weaponry and ammunition. Infiltration is sometimes used by left-wing extremist groups to gain external support.

- ◆ **Import of counterfeit cash and drug smuggling:** Due to simple cross-border infiltration, India confronts a huge threat of counterfeit currency and drug smuggling.
- ◆ **In order to address the problem of infiltration, India needs adopt an integrated and holistic approach:**
  - ◆ Building socioeconomic infrastructure is essential for border security since the border population is a strategic asset. As a result, programmes like the **Border Area Development Plan and Border Infrastructure and Management** must be efficiently executed.
  - ◆ The government can promote the use of space technology in border management through promoting island development, border security, **communication and navigation, GIS & Operations Planning System**, and border infrastructure development.
  - ◆ Following the successful implementation of the high-tech **BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique)** on patches of the Indo-Bangla border in Assam, the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) is moving forward with plans to extend it to the sensitive Bangla border in Northern West Bengal.

#### Value addition:

- ◆ **Key Acts:** In a democratic set up, all actions of the state have to be in accordance with the constitution and the prevailing law. A number of Acts give the power to the agencies for their work. Some of these are;
  - Indian Penal Code, CrPc
  - Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA)
  - National Security Act (Provided under Article 22 (1) of the Constitution)
  - Prevention of Money Laundering Act
  - Information Technology Act
  - National Investigation Agency Act
  - Narcotic-Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
  - Official Secrecy Act
- ◆ **Key institutions involved in internal security are as follows:**
  - **Ministry of Home Affairs**, with a budget of nearly 200,000 Cr (2023-24) is the nodal agency for internal security. It has several departments and agencies. Special Secretary level officer is the in-charge of internal security.
  - **Intelligence Bureau**, set up by the British in 19th century, is the premier agency for collecting intelligence on internal security matters. It is a highly professional and well-regarded agency. DIB is conventionally the senior most police officer in the country. He has direct access to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister and the National Security Advisor.
  - **Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW)** is the primary agency responsible for collecting intelligence for national security from external sources. It shares information with other agencies as required. IB and R&AW work in coordination with each other as also with other agencies.
  - **The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)** is the nodal agency for technical Intelligence. Its inputs are used by other agencies.
  - **National Investigation Agency (NIA):** The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act 2019 establishes a national-level agency to investigate and prosecute specified offences (scheduled offences).

- **Multi-Agency Centre:** The Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to allow it to operate 24x7 for the collection and sharing of security-related information.
- **National Intelligence Grid:** The National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) created as an IT platform to assist the security and law-enforcement agencies to counter terror for national security.

