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INTERNAL SECURITY

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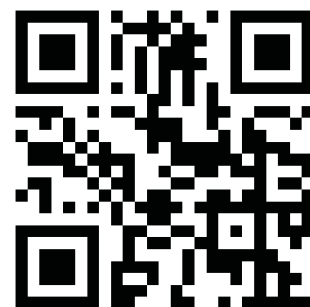
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6 1/2

INTERNAL SECURITY 1

Any country that gives its citizens substantial liberty of thought and expression is plagued by an equally important event - terrorism, hate speech and enmity - often expressed as violence.

To safeguard civilian liberty, India enacted the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967 (UAPA); with following features:

Give a brief description of UAPA and with recent examples.

Avoid Extreme Statement

Not arbitrarily allowed.

1. Allows Central Government to name any citizen/foreigner/group/organization as 'terrorist'.

2. Allow for arrest of anyone that contemplates/funds/organizes/supports any terrorist/unlawful activity.

Describe the provisions like:
• Anti-terror law prevents the release of any accused person on bail.

This law has been seen as draconian because it infringes on fundamental rights :-

① Article 19 - freedom of expression is now shrouded under fear of arrest, coupled with sedition (sec 124A, IPC).

② Article 21 - life and liberty under threat due to cases of arbitrary arrests, preventive detention.

Need for UAPA

① Terrorist activities within the country are hurting administration and peaceful growth
eg: Mumbai Attacks 2008
lone wolf attacks, etc.

② funding by enemy states/unfriendly nations
eg: Pakistan infiltration (Kargil)

③ Rising incidents of unlawful secessionary acts and use of arms.
eg: Nagaland's movements for independence.

UAPA is a safeguard for Indians.

Also mention some sectors through which funding has been taking place

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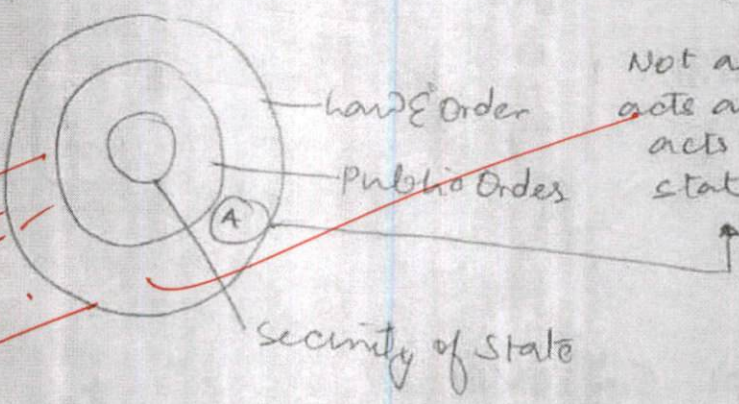
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However, its misuse needs to be curbed :-

① Hitendra Vishnu Thakur Judgement



Not all terrorist acts are terrorist acts or hurt state security.

Avoid multiple crossing of hands

Goodness of judgement is the content argument.
- Also mention about stringent guidelines.
- "Bail not Jail norm"

② Principle of Proportionality :-

Security of state must be balanced with freedom of speech & expression.

The state has a responsibility towards its citizens as well as towards its own existence. UAPA needs to be used wisely to ensure democracy is upheld.

Govt comes in remarks

6

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Q2.

Write an overview of Intelligence Service and apparatuses used for it.

Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)
Intelligence Bureau (IB)
etc.

in this part for the merit.

Recently, computer viruses have gained an upper hand in the upheaval of security of nations, while some nations are using cyber weapons like legions to spy on individuals.

Paradigm Shift in Nature of Security Challenges

Before

- * 3 major domains of warfare:-
 1. Land
 2. Sea
 3. Air
- * Visible enemies (soldiers / weapons)
- * easy to detect

New

- * 2 new domains:
 1. cyber warfare
 2. space warfare
- * Invisible enemies (viruses)
- * Difficult to detect and eliminate.

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Other security challenges facing the country :-

① Geoeconomic and Geopolitical weaknesses

eg: China's ^{String} ~~sea~~ of pearls and Belt & Road Initiative surrounding India

② Energy scarcity, dependence on Russia / Ukraine

eg: age of "neo-non alignment"

③ Environmental challenges

eg: disaster management cooperation

Reforms in Intelligence Apparatus

① Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) requires rehaul. [India's external intelligence wing]

② Greater interoperability between CBI, IB, police wings, CRPF, etc.

Relevant points are mentioned with suitable examples.

Good

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Good points but also mention some recommendations like offensive as well as defensive capabilities.
- Parliamentary Committee

③ Enhanced infrastructure to counter cyber attacks

ICA, Cyber Swachhita Kendras, NatGrid, etc.

④ Enhanced geopolitical ties through "back channel" diplomacy with neighbouring nations.

Concluding remarks are fine

Security Challenges have attained a new identity in 21st century world order. It requires stronger intelligence and an "all-alignment" strategy to attain the goal of leadership at the world stage.

Arguments are fairly explained with relevant examples of context.

62

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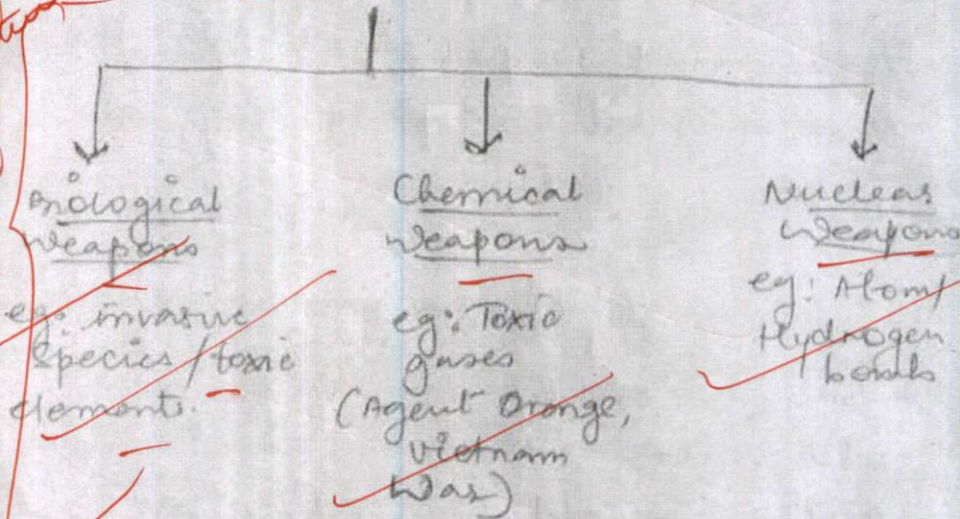
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Q37

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

are of 3 kinds :-



Currently, WMD are mostly state controlled and relatively secure in their non-usage. However, non-state actors gaining access to WMD is a serious threat :-

- ① Terrorist organizations (eg: Al Qaeda, ISIS) are eager to wreak havoc, kill innocents to support their cause.
- ② Middle Eastern region stability will be hampered, leading to :-

Good presentation
Weapons of
Mass Destruction

Good heading
to the
sub-part
of content
arguments

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Community explain here!

- a) Refugee Crisis
 - b) Human Rights Violations
 - c) Destruction of heritage (eg: Bamiyan Buddhas)
- ③ Funding groups and even state actors (eg: Taliban in Afghanistan) will become more powerful.

WMDs in the hands of non-state actors can cause unending violence and perpetrate to enormity through repetition of events like 9/11.

Thus, the International Community has introduced various deterrents to such an event:-

- ① Conventions to limit use / production of such weapons :-
eg: Geneva Convention, Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), CTBT, NSG, etc.
- ② India has introduced a resolution on Counter-Proliferation in the United Nations GA and SC.

Arguments are finely mentioned with relevant and proper mentioning of agencies.

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नहीं लिखना
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③ Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
under GF has created a grey and
black list that places sanction
on nations that fund non-state actors
eg: Pakistan continues to remain on
grey list.

④ Various regional anti-terrorist
organization eg: Asian nations
work to counter terrorism and
multilateral organization like BIMSTEC.

WMD are an evil that need to
be contained sustainably. Their
misuse could spell the very end of
the human species. Thus International
regulation is of utmost importance.

Also elucidate
in brief about
India's stance
on the issue.

Conclude well.

Address the
main part
of context too.

6

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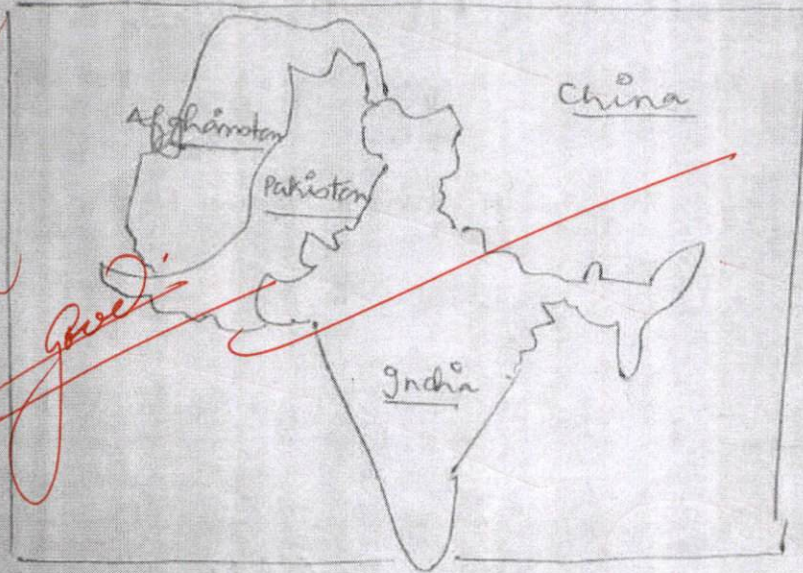
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उत्तरों/वाक्यों को इस हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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91

The withdrawal of the USA from Afghanistan was a matter of great joy for the Taliban who came to power after 20 years of failed suppression.

This has created a new regional outlook in India's foreign policy.



- ① Pakistan and Afghanistan terrorist groups have had long term connections.
- ② Earlier, Pakistan was lay between a democratic nation (India) and one under American surveillance (Afghanistan).

Give a brief overview of recent capturing of Afghanistan by Taliban and its global impact.

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कृपया इस स्थान
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नहीं लिखना
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③ Now, Pakistan has active support
from an undemocratic, theocratic
Afghanistan.

Security Threats to India

① Dangers to India's North Western
Frontier :-

a) Security threat :- terrorist
infiltration, lone wolf attacks, etc.

b) Civilian threat :- refugees
seeking entry into India.

② Drugs trade [Golden Crescent
region]
creates narcotics threat near Punjab
and economic threat (black
market)

③ money laundering activity on borders
for weapons procurement, etc.

④ Tension and cultural relations
hindered.

eg: Kashmir, Pak-Punjab Gikh
Corridors affected.

Also discuss the
aspects like
Religious fundamentalism
and Internal Security.
in brief.

To the point
arguments
are mentioned

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measures to stem Security Threat

① Preventive Measures

a) Developmental activities in border regions to stem radicalization

b) Economic and social upliftment

eg: Cultural integration of Kashmiri youth, enhanced partnership with Pak.

c) Better guarded borders and enhanced vigilance

② Punitive Measures

a) UAPA effective use

b) Strict action against drug trade activities / mafia / weapons trade.

c) BRO, CRPF, IB interoperability and vigilance.

The Taliban pose a challenge to India - Central Asia ties taking development back. Greater vigilance is required to ensure safety of India.

Explain how it would help in it.

Discuss the measures like

Taking Afghan Government in confidence to discuss the issue.

Regional solutions support Russia with China to enhance security.

good
6

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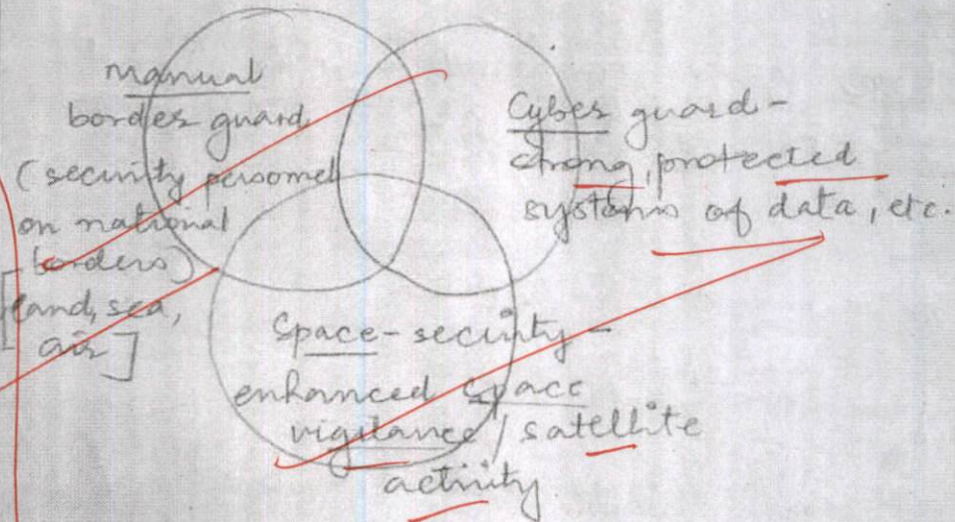
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Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System is a new-age method of managing a nation's physical and non-physical borders to ensure security & sovereignty of the state.

CIBMS involves :-



Need for CIBMS :-

- ① manual guards can be surpassed by today's technology
eg: spy satellites in space by enemy nations.

Beginning is given with an overview of context and for definition through the diagram.

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Examples are given

eg: nuclear threats

eg: missiles (long-distance targeting)
[S-400 Triumph]

eg: viruses (cyberthreats)

② new economic systems that can hurt nations' sovereignty

eg: cryptocurrency - a decentralized currency removes the role of central bank.

Thus, there is need for enhanced technological & strategic border management:-

① visible Border Management

a) Chief of Defence Staff [CDS]

b) Theatre Commands - Integrated system of security.

c) Enhanced interoperability & synergy of armed personnel.

Explain their roles in enhanced management of borders & security.

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② Invisible Borders

a) Satellite systems

eg: NAVIC (India's GPS)

NISAR (US-India satellite)

b) Cybersecurity functions :-

eg: NATGRID, 104, etc.

There continues to be a need for indigenization of defence production [India is 2nd largest arms importer] and enhanced cyber safety regulation along with Data Protection Policy.

Borders and warfare are changing. India must catch up to ensure its position as reliable and powerful global leader.

Explain their effective role in concisely points.
Also mention about the role of ISRO and DRDO in effective border management.

Draw concluding remarks.

8

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96

Social media is both a boon and a bane for social development and harmony.

Social Media Benefits

- ① Voice for the oppressed.
- ② Civil society's channel to criticize government action.
- ③ space for sharing opinions, transfer and collaboration of ideas, cultures.
- ④ mixing of identities - space for exploration and multicultural growth - encouraging open-mindedness.
- ⑤ means of rapid action and redressal of grievances.
- ⑥ Connectivity and inspiration to aspiring youth.

Along with benefits define social media also in brief.

How? Explain it concisely.

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कोई लिखना
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Inherent Risks of Social Media to Security

① fake news spreads fast on
social media

- hurts individuals dignity
- deepfakes tarnish people's reputation.

② bubbles of ideologies perpetuate
like-minded growth [algorithms
show people what they want to see]

- restrict diversity
- fundamentalism grows
- enmity, hatred

Identity theft, cybercrime [cyber-
bullying] affect all people, all
communities and lead to cases of
mob-lynching and hate-crime.

Since social media is essential
to communication, monitoring becomes
fraught with challenges:-

Relevant points are
discussed with
proper structuring
Also Explain how
social media
can be misused
Also how financial
plot from and
Hacker takes

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Answer all
the questions in
the space
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margin.

Explain the aspects
of the context like
- laws of different
countries.
- Infinite content
generation.

- a) data localization issue -
companies like to be able to
send data abroad to enhance
performance
- b) data protection bill - conflict
between speech freedom of speech
and right to privacy (Puttaswamy
Judgement) - both fundamental rights
- c) Right to be forgotten (RTBF) is
difficult to implement
- d) End-to-end encryption (eg. WhatsApp)
is questioned and regulated.

The IT Rules 2000 prescribe
regulation of OTT/social media to
ensure security, curb hatecrimes
and enhance peace. However,
company liberties are infringed. The
government thus has to create a
certain balance between national
security & freedom of expression to
meet the challenge of social media.

Concluding
remarks
are fine

Good and organized
answer arguments

11
69

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space!

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Q7.

Money laundering refers to the illegal stocking, sharing and spending of money for illegal purposes fully under the shadows, unbeknownst to government institution.

Give a proper definition of Money Laundering.

Impact of Money Laundering on Economy

- ① Rise in black money, black market systems
- ② Reduced tax collection of government.
This leads to hampered spending on subsidies / government projects for public benefit.
- ③ Slow GDP growth - as transaction are unrecorded.
- ④ Illegal activities rise
eg: illegal organ ^{trade} donations, human trafficking, drugs trade, etc.

Good points are mentioned and to the context.

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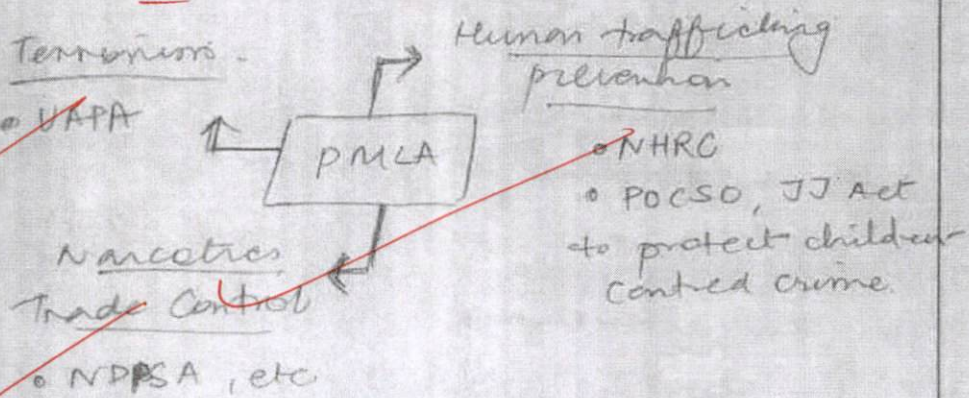
उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Anti-money laundering legislation, India

Mention the year of the act also.

① Prevention of money laundering Act (PMLA) is the major act that aims to curb the crime.

② However, connected crimes are also present in law :-



Good presentation but Explain it briefly.

Key Reforms :-

① Complete powers to Enforcement Directorate (ED) in investigating any crime under PMLA.

② SC has upheld the come - noting that EC is different from investigative bodies under (BI) (DSPE) etc; it has more powers.

What it is about?

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इस इतिहास में
जहाँ लिखा
था है।
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Also discuss acts like:
- Benami Transactions
(Proh.) Amns. Act, 2016.
- RBI KYC norms -
etc.

Also discuss acts like:
- Money Laundering
(Prevention) Act, 2002.
- PMLA and other
acts need strong yet controlled power
to dig out the culprits and ensure
a Clean Economy.

Money handling, if curbed can
enhance economic outcomes while
giving a push to socio-cultural
outcomes as well.

Money handling is not a standalone
crime - it is coupled with
- organ donation trade
- terrorist funding, etc.

Money handling, if curbed can
enhance economic outcomes while
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Also discuss acts like:
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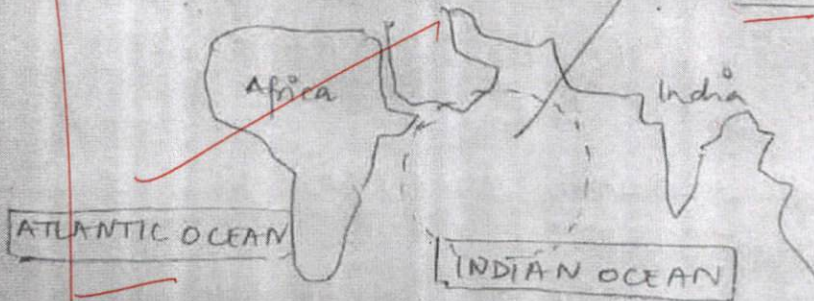
India has a 7500 km coastline that is not just an economic boon but, unfortunately also a strategic liability.

Non-Traditional Threats to Coastal

1. Offshore Security

1. Piracy

Threat of piracy in International Waters



2. Environmental Concerns

a) sea level rising - submergence of coastal lands, threat to coastal communities

Introduction is finely attempted with help of drawing map.

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इन सही में
कोई लिखने
नाहीं
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margin

Explain how it
is related to
maritime
Security?

- b) mangrove forests climbing inland
- c) coral reef degradation due to ocean acidification and deoxygenation
- d) pollution and clogging of coasts.
- e) flood control damage
eg: mumbai

Explain
properly?

⑤ Political Clashes, Regional Security

eg: Sri-Lanka - India Gulf of
mannar - fishing concerns

eg: USA's naval excursions into
territorial seas, String of Pearls,
China (Hambantota Port, etc).

measures taken for maritime Security

① International Cooperation

- a) Indian Ocean Rim Association
- b) BSIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal)
- c) Indo-Pacific Strategy -
QUAD nations

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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How?
Discuss it!

d) 1202 organization to enhance geo-strategic security.

② Infrastructural Development

a) Greater investment in defence procurement

eg: INS Arishtant - Nuclear powered submarine, S-400, Brahmos

b) Patrol control through naval surveillance near Horn of Africa.

c) Environmental Damage Control Strategic Systems

a) Theatre Commands

High House Structural Reform

d) Greater integration of security

maritime security is of political, economic & geostrategic importance.

India's coastline can be a bane or a boon depending on how well it defends it.

Elucidate the measures to secure maritime security.
o Creation of Costa Guard.
o Deployment of Unmanned Platform.
o Regulation of fishing etc.

Points are fine.

6

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सही लिखना
चाहिए।
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margin.

Q9:-

Pegasus is an Israeli spyware
designed to spy digital assets of
targetted individuals.

ABOUT PEGASUS:-

- ① Israeli origin.
- ② Zero-click attack methodology -
the target need not click /
respond to stimuli. The spyware
is able to enter and do its work
untouched.
- ③ Intent :- to spy (through audio
or video or both) on targetted
individuals through their digital
media eg. phone / laptop / etc.

Recently, a report released
claimed that various governments
had used this spyware against
unwary citizens, including India.

Avoid such a long
intro part.
Write an overview
by defining
spyware and
uses associated
with it.

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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IMPACT ON & CYBERSURVEILLANCE

① Negative Impact

a) Creates distrust between government and citizen

b) Political discourse shifts from development to issue of government accountability — much political questioning and sensationalism

c) fear of privacy disrespect — no data privacy law makes citizen vulnerable with no means of redressal of grievance.

From the point of arguments and finally related to context.

② Positive Impact

a) Greater awareness on cyber attacks

b) Activism for data privacy, alongside judicial outreach

c) Enhanced accountability and demand for transparency.

How it impacts in sphere of awareness?

Points about judicial intervention for surveillance framework.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या से अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखनी है।
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d) encourages whistleblowing and reminds that privacy is fundamental right (Puttaswamy Judgement).

Cyber Surveillance is essential to counter anti-national forces like terrorism but is also a threat to individual privacy.

India must sign & ratify the Budapest Convention to secure citizen safety as well as privacy.

Good understanding of theme of the question.

Concluding remarks are given.

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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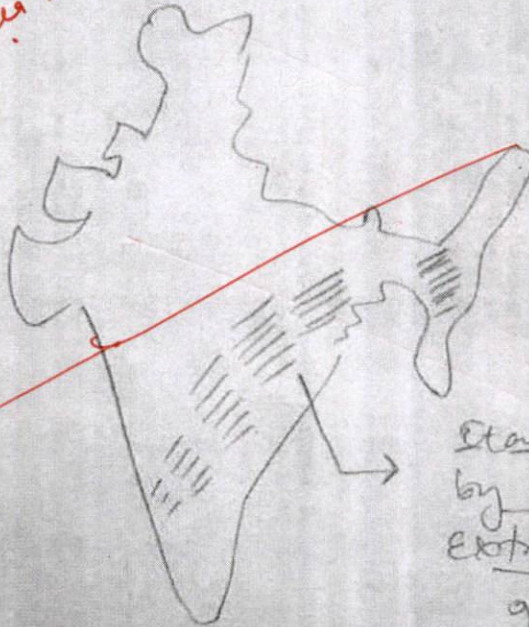
उत्तरों को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Q10:-

After post independence India dealt with secessionist states / communal discord and even nuclear threats. But one problem continues to persist:-

NAXALISM

- * Origin :- Naxalbari district, West Bengal
- * Spread :- RED CORRIDOR



States affected by left wing Extremism in India.

The state has attempted to neutralize Naxalism through parallel strategies.

Good repetition of intro part with properly mentioning about origin and map to show the location of area. Briefly explain its philosophy also.

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
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उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Neutralizing Strategy

Preventive Strategy

- * development
- * Socio-economic upliftment
- * Cultural integration
- * Youth awareness

Primitive Strategy

- * Stronger intelligence
- * Vigilant police force
- * Active crackdown on violence

However, Naxal uprisings have managed to survive due to:

Socio-Economic Reasons

- * Continued isolation
- * development has not reached roots
- * Lapse of growth - one generation gets benefits but next one lapses back.
- * Unaware, misguided youth.

Strategic Reasons

- * Guerrilla warfare
 [Indian police are unskilled here]
- * Camouflage in agricultural districts - fighting by hiding
- * Ideological perpetuation

Good presentation of content by using flow chart diagram

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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COVID-19 - a boon for re-emergence of LWE:-

a) lockdown lead to withdrawal of police forces.

b) Rural (red-corridor) areas were free of surveillance - easy to grow, attain weapons/funding, etc.

c) Developmental lapse

⊙ Rise in poverty & inequality (according to World Bank Report)

⊙ Hunger/malnutrition

These led to further isolation, alienation & resentment

d) Digital exclusion in vaccinated programme (COVAX platform) led to further mistrust.

COVID took India back a step in anti-LWE activism. Hence, a combination of strategy and SDG localization can help regain the administration regain its footing against LWE.

Also explain in brief how Maoists influenced movements in time of economic and socio disparity among people?

Give theme address with relevant arguments.

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