



An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR 95

CSE 2023

INTERNAL SECURITY



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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

margin

INTERNAL SECURITY 1

Q1:-

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.

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

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

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 causes 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.

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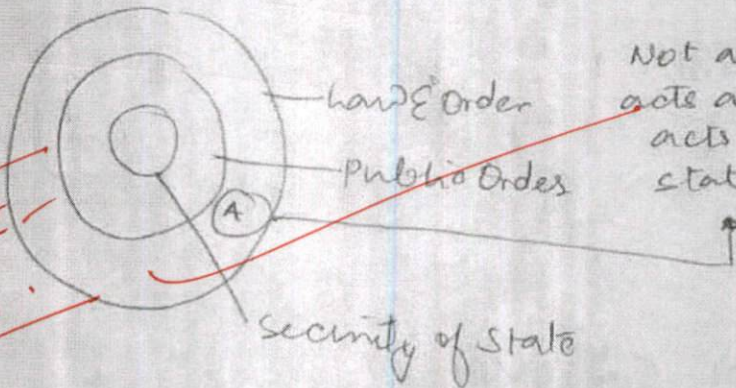
UPSC

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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 coming of hands

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.

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Q2.

Write an overview
of Intelligence
Service and
apparatus under
for it.

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.

Research and Analysis Wing
(R&AW)
Intelligence Bureau (IB)
etc.

in intro part
for the
penit.

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

Now

* 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 Geoeconomics and Geopolitical
weaknesses

eg: China's ^{String} 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.

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③ Enhanced infrastructure to counter
cyber attacks

ICA, Cyber Swachhata Kendras,
NatGrid, etc.

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

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 firstly
explained with relevant
examples of context.

62

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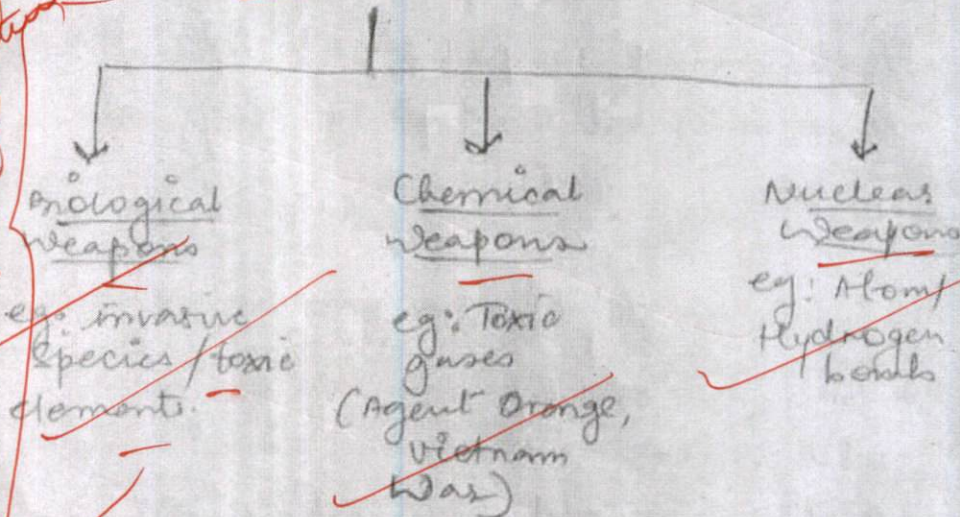
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Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

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 wreck havoc, kill innocents to support their cause.
- ② Middle Eastern region stability will be hampered, leading to :-

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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 enmity 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-Terrorism in the
United Nations GA and SC.

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

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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.

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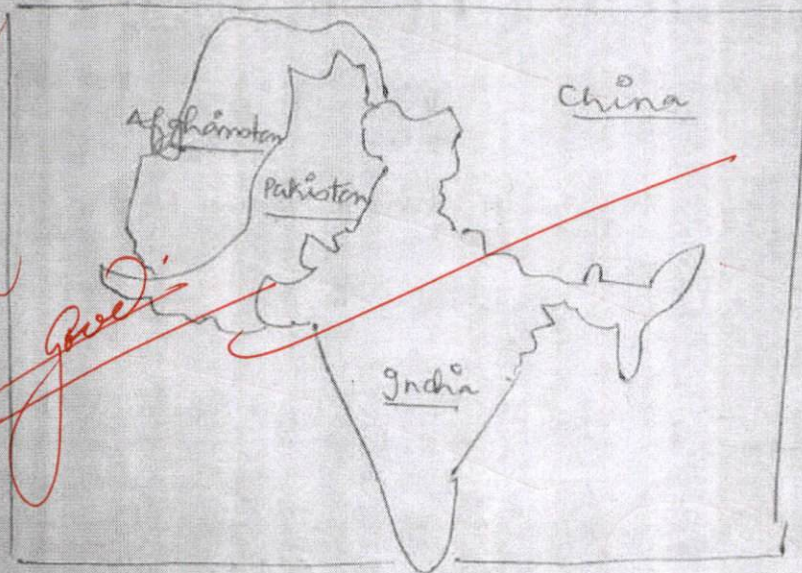
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Q1/-

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).

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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
hampered.

eg. Kashmir, Pak-Punjab Gikh
Corridors affected.

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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

Russian support with China

just 6

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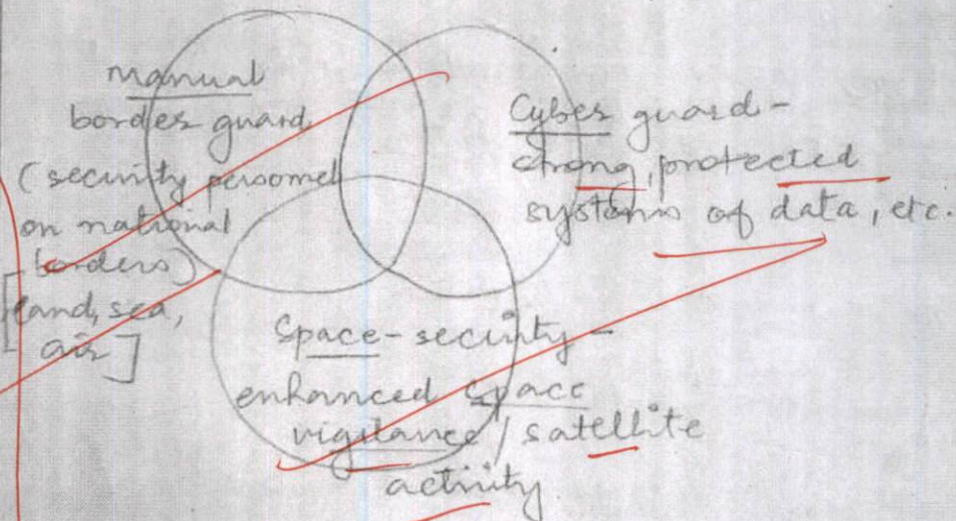
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Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System is a new-age method of managing a nation's physical and non-physical borders to ensure security & sovereignty of the state.

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 final 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:-

Explain this role in enhanced management of borders Ministry

- ① visible Border Management
- a) Chief of Defence Staff [CDS]
 - b) Theatre Commands - Integrated system of security.
 - c) Enhanced interoperability & synergy of armed personnel.

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② Invisible Borders

a) Satellite systems

eg: NAVIC (India's GPS)

NISAR (US-India satellites)

b) Cybersecurity functions :-

eg: NATGRID, IG4, etc.

There continues to be a need for indigenization of defence production [India is 2nd largest arms importer] and enhanced cybersecurity 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.

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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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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

③ 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
as for financial
plotting and
hacking

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

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

The IT Rules 2000 prescribe regulation of OTT/social media to ensure security, curb hatecrime and enhance peace. However, compromising 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.

Good and organized answer arguments.

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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.

Good points
are mentioned
and to the
Context.

③ Low GDP growth - as transaction
are unrecorded.

④ Illegal activities rise
eg: illegal organ ^{trade} donations, human
trafficking, drugs trade, etc.

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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 :-

Terrorism :-

• UAPA

Human trafficking
prevention

• NHRC

• POCSO, JJ Act
to protect children
against crime.

Narcotics
Trade Control

• NDPSA, etc.

PMLA

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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③ Money laundering is not a standalone
crime - it is coupled with
- organ donation trade
- terrorist funding, etc.

Money laundering, if curbed can
enhance economic outcomes while
giving a push to socio-cultural
outcomes as well. PMLA and other
acts need strong yet controlled powers
to dig out the culprits and ensure
a Clean Economy.

5 1/2

the channel
through which
illicit trading
happens.
dark web.
etc.

Also discuss acts like:
- Benami Transactions
(Proh.) Amns. Act, 2016.
- RBI KYC norms.
etc.

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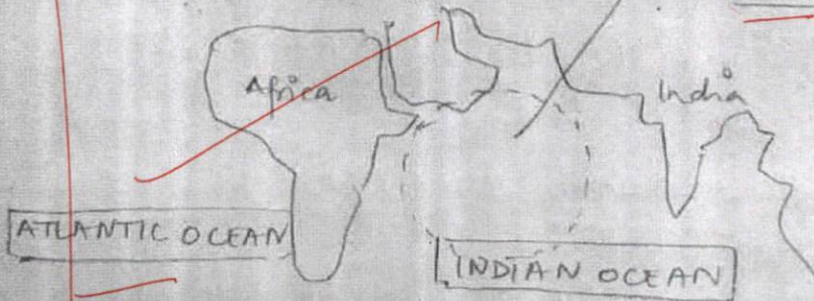
Q8.-

India has a 7500 km coastline
that is not just an economic
boon but, unfortunately also a
strategic liability.

Non-Traditional Threats to Coastal
& 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

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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?

⑥ Political Clashes, Regional Security

eg: Sri-Lanka - India Gulf of
manna - 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) BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal)
- c) Indo-Pacific Strategy -
QUAD nations

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

UPSC

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Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Candidates must not write on this margin.

How?
Discuss it?

d) 1202 organization to enhance geo-strategic security.

② Infrastructural Development

a) Greater investment in defence procurement

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

b) Piracy control through naval surveillance near Horn of Africa

c) Environmental Damage Control
Strategic Systems

a) Theatre Commands

High House Structural Reform

c) 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 like:
• Creation of data bank.
• Deployment of unmanned platform.
• Regulation of fishing etc.

Points are fine.

6

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write anything except
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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
its associated
tech etc.

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

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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.

② Positive Impact

- a) Greater awareness on cyber attacks
- b) Activism for data privacy, alongside judicial outreach
- c) Enhanced accountability and demand for transparency.

In the point arguments are finely related to context.

How it impacts in sphere of awareness?
Explain

Points about judicial intervention for surveillance framework.

(Please do not
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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 it and
ratify the Budapest Convention to
secure citizen safety as well as
privacy.

Good understanding of theme of
the question.

62

(Please do not
write anything except
the question number
in this space)
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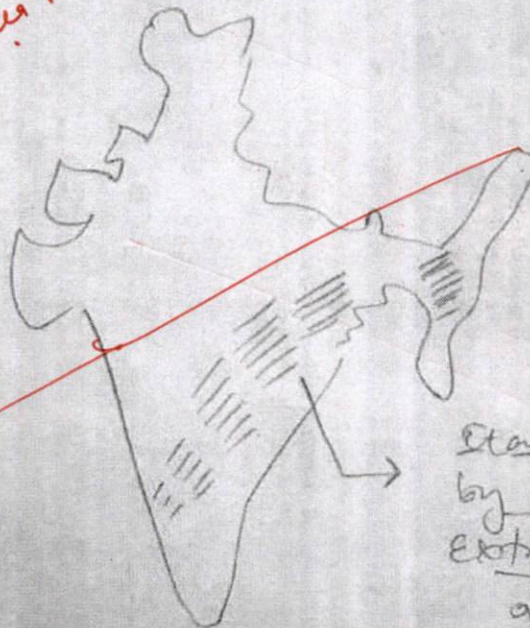
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Q10:-

A 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
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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 &
Content by
using flow chart
diagram

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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

① Rise in poverty & inequality (according to World Bank Report)

② Hunger malnutrition

These led to further isolation, alienation & resentment

d) Digital exclusion in vaccination programme (COWIN 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.