

SECURITY

SEPTEMBER 2017 – JUNE 2018

Table of Contents

1. CYBER SECURITY _____	2	4.2. Trans-National Organised Crime _____	32
2. SECURITY IN BORDER AREAS _____	7	4.2.1. Drug Trafficking _____	34
2.1. Border Management _____	7	5. MILITARY MODERNISATION _____	37
2.1.1. Coastal Security _____	10	5.1. Improvement in Combat Capabilities and	
2.2. Regional Migration in India and Security		Procedures _____	37
Issues _____	12	5.1.1. Recent Steps Taken _____	38
3. EXTREMISM, ROLE OF EXTERNAL STATE		5.2. Improvement in Strucutre _____	41
AND NON-STATE ACTORS _____	14	5.2.1. Civil Military Relations in India _____	42
3.1. Left Wing Extremism _____	14	5.2.2. Recent Steps Taken _____	44
3.2. Insurgency in North East _____	18	6. TECHNOLOGY, COMMUNICATION, MEDIA	
3.3. Terrorism in India _____	21	AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY 48	
3.3.1. Terror Financing _____	24	6.1. Technology and National Security ____	48
3.3.2. De-Radicalization in India _____	25	6.2. Aadhaar and National Security _____	49
3.4. Kashmir Issue _____	26	7. ADDITIONAL TOPICS _____	52
4. MONEY-LAUNDERING, ORGANIZED CRIME		7.1. Police Reforms _____	52
AND TERRORISM _____	29	7.2. Role of Intelligence in National Security in	
4.1. Prevention of Money Laundering _____	29	India _____	55

Mains 365 - Security

"You are as strong as your foundation"

FOUNDATION COURSE

GS PRELIM cum MAINS 2019

Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains examination

DELHI

Regular Batch	Weekend Batch
21 Aug 9 AM	25 Sept 9 AM

JAIPUR : 24 Aug | AHMEDABAD : 23 July | PUNE : 16 July

HYDERABAD : 16 Aug | LUCKNOW : 11 Sept

LIVE / ONLINE CLASSES AVAILABLE

ONLINE Students

- Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of GS mains , GS Prelims & Essay
- Access to LIVE as well as Recorded Classes on your personal student platform
- Includes All India GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay Test Series
- Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2019 (Online Classes only)
- Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material

NOTE - Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mail. Post processed videos are uploaded on student's online platform within 24-48 hours of the live class.

GET IT ON Google Play

DOWNLOAD VISION IAS app from Google Play Store

1. CYBER SECURITY

Cybersecurity means **securing the cyberspace** from attack, damage, misuse and economic espionage. Cyberspace is a **global domain within the information environment** consisting of interdependent IT infrastructure such as Internet, Telecom networks, computer systems etc.

A recent incident, where at least 10 government websites including those of the ministries of defence and home affairs, went down for several hours, highlights that cybersecurity is not taken as seriously as it should be. According to a submission in Parliament, over 700 Indian government websites, including state and central government websites, have been hacked and forced offline for varying periods in the past four years.

The **need for cybersecurity** is all the more important for India due to following reasons:

- **Government's digital push:** Various programs of government such as Aadhaar, MyGov, Government e-Market, DigiLocker, Bharat Net etc. is prompting a larger number of citizens, companies and government agencies to transact online.
- **Start-ups digital push:** India is the third largest hub for technology-driven startups in the world and its ICT sector is estimated to reach \$225 billion landmark by 2020.
- **Increasing vulnerability:** India the fifth most vulnerable country in the world in terms of cybersecurity breaches. India saw at least **one cybercrime every 10 minutes** during the first half of 2017 including more sophisticated cyber threats such as the **WannaCry and Petya** ransomware. The country accounted for 5.09 per cent of all cyberattacks such as malware, spam and phishing attacks detected globally in 2017.
- **Increasing cost:** The estimated cost of cyber-attacks in India stands at four billion dollars which is expected to reach \$20 billion in the next 10 years.
- **Increasing internet users:** India ranks 3rd in terms of number of internet users after USA and China. By 2020, India is expected to have 730 million internet users with 75% of new users from rural areas.
- **Increasing online transactions:** For e.g.: by 2020, 50% of travel transactions will be online and 70% of e-commerce transactions will be via mobile.

Corporate and Cybersecurity

Increasing cybercrime is also seeing a rising tide of corporate cyber incidents. As per an internet society initiative, **cyberattacks targeting businesses nearly doubled** in the past year with 1,59,700 incidents in 2017 from 82,000 in 2016. Earlier corporates were not coming forward with such incidents but now they are lodging complaints as well as working closely with relevant institutions including police department to solve the cases.

Various incidents have come into light in recent past such as data theft from IRCTC, hacking of 17 million user records on Zomato, malware attack on some ATMs and POS machines of Yes Bank, unauthorised access into part of database of Reliance Jio etc. The ransom demands are also increasing. For example: Uber paid the hackers \$100,000 to keep the data breach a secret.

There are also evidences of national states hacking into **critical national infrastructure of other nation**. For example- few years ago, US intelligence agency NSA had picked up the trend of Chinese hackers targeting Indian pharmaceutical and IT companies. The national state cyberthreat is becoming very real having an impact on sectors like IT, pharma, chemicals, defence and energy. In fact, cyberspace has been declared as the **5th dimension of warfare** after land, sea, air and space.

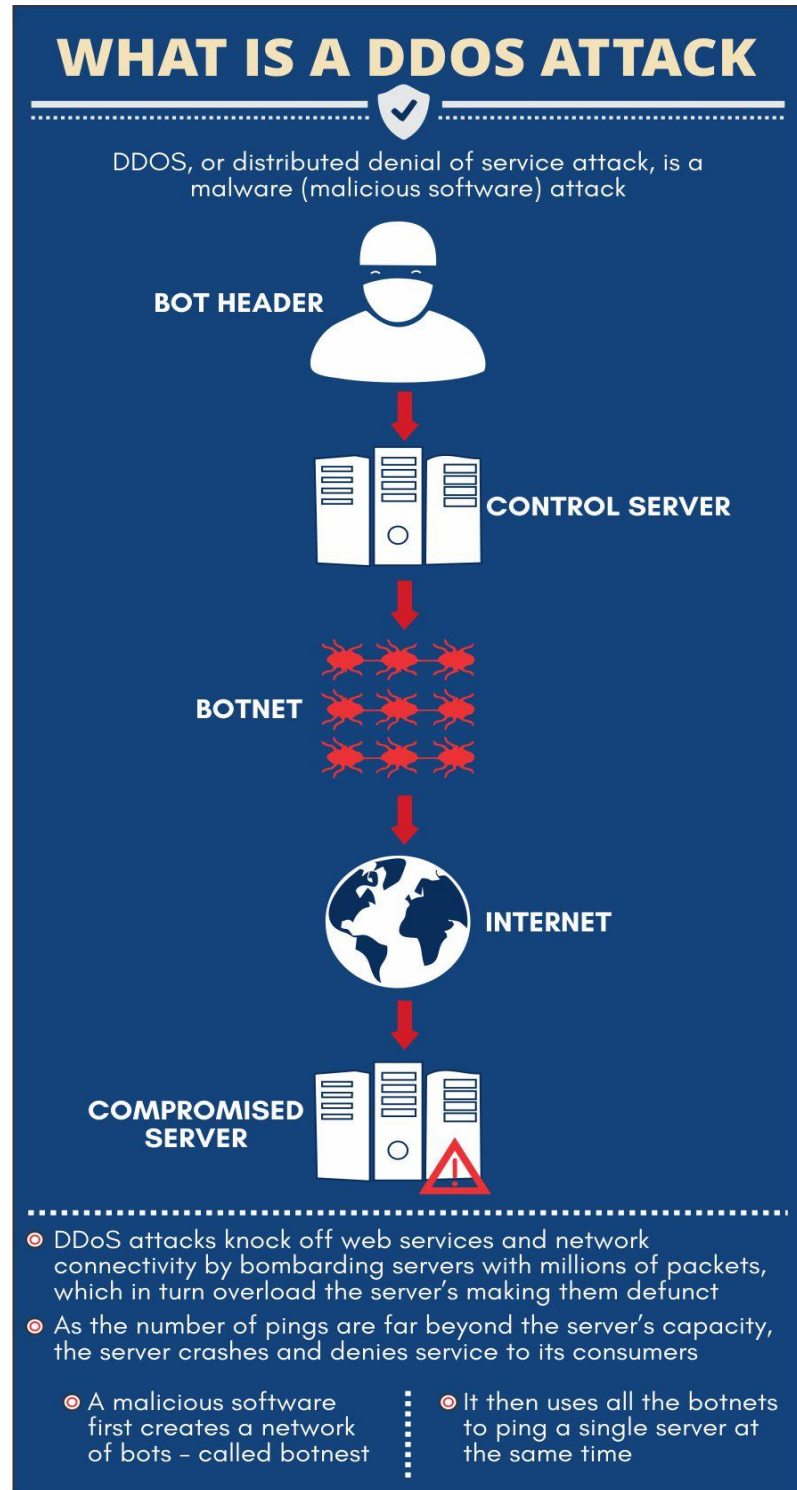
Challenges of Cyber Security in India

- **Data colonization:** India is net exporter of information however data servers of majority of digital service providers are located outside India. Also, data is being misused for influencing electoral outcomes, spread of radicalism etc.
- **Widespread Digital illiteracy** makes Indian citizens highly susceptible to cyber fraud, cyber theft, etc.
- **Substandard devices:** In India, majority of devices used to access internet have inadequate security infrastructure making them susceptible to malwares such as recently detected '**Saposhi**'. Also, rampant use of unlicensed software and underpaid licenses make them vulnerable as well.

- **Lack of adoption of new technology:** For eg-Banking infrastructure is not robust to cop-up with rising digital crime as 75% of total Credit and Debit card are based on magnetic strip which are easy to be cloned.
- **Lack of uniform standards:** There are variety of devices used with non-uniform standards which makes it difficult to provide for a **uniform security protocol.**
- **Import dependence** for majority of electronic devices from cellphones to equipments used in power sector, defence, banking, communication and other critical infrastructure put India into a vulnerable situation.
- **Lack of adequate infrastructure and trained staff:** There are currently around 30,000 cyber security vacancies in India but demand far outstrips supply of people with required skills.
- **Under-reporting:** majority of cases of cybercrime remains unreported because of lack of awareness.
- **Lack of coordination among various agencies** working for cyber security. Private sector, despite being a major stakeholder in the cyberspace, has not been involved proactively for the security of the same.
- **Anonymity:** Even advanced precision threats carried out by hackers is difficult to attribute to specific actors, state or non-state.
- **Underreporting:** More than 90% of cybercrime incidents remains under the sheet due to fear of reputational and credibility loss of an organization.
- **Other challenges:** include absence of any geographical barriers, rapidly evolving technology in cyberspace and difficulty in establishing a foolproof cybersecurity architecture because of number of vulnerable points in the overall ecosystem.

About Saposhi Malware

- It is a new malware which can create **botnet** and launch **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)** attack, was detected by the security agencies.
- **Malware** or “**Malicious Software**” is any piece of software written with the intent of doing harm to data, devices or to people.
- There are various kinds of Malware such as **Virus, Trojans, Ransomware, Botnets** etc.



Steps taken by Government

India has recognized the cybersecurity problem in India. This can be seen by the **23rd** rank of India in second Global Cybersecurity Index released by the International Telecommunication Union, which measured the commitment of nations to cybersecurity. India has taken various measures on institutional, legislative as well as international level.

<p>Institutional Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Prime Minister's Office (PMO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to battle cyber security threats in strategic areas such as air control, nuclear and space. It will function under the National Technical Research Organisation, a technical intelligence gathering agency controlled directly by the National Security Adviser in PMO. • In Ministry of Home Affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National cyber coordination centre (NCCC) to scan internet traffic coming into the country and provide real time situational awareness and alert various security agencies. ○ A new Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division has been created to tackle internet crimes such as cyber threats, child pornography and online stalking. Under this, Indian cyber-crime coordination centre (I4C) and Cyber Warrior Police force has also been established. • In Ministry of Defence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Defence Cyber Agency has been proposed recently • In Ministry of Electronics & IT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) to enhance the security of India's Communications and Information Infrastructure through proactive action and effective collaboration. CERT-fin has also been launched exclusively for financial sector. CERT-in is also operating Cyber Swachhta Kendra, a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. ○ Government inaugurated the new body National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT) to prevent and predict cyber-attacks on government utilities. ○ Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative to strengthen Cybersecurity ecosystem in India. It is first public-private partnership of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cybersecurity and aims at awareness generation & capacity building. 	<p>Legislative Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology Act, 2000 (amended in 2008) to provide a legal framework for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange, for data access for cybersecurity etc. A Controller of Certifying Authorities has been established under this act to license and regulate the working of Certifying Authorities which issue digital signature certificates for electronic authentication of users. • National Cyber Security Policy 2013: The Policy proposed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Set up different bodies to tackle various levels of threats, along with a national nodal agency to coordinate all cybersecurity matters. ○ Create a National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) ○ Create a workforce of around 500,000 trained in cyber security. ○ Provide fiscal benefits to businesses to adopt best security practices. ○ Set up testing labs to regularly check safety of equipment being used in the country. ○ Create a cyber ecosystem in the country, developing effective public-private partnerships and collaborative engagements through technical and operational cooperation. ○ Build indigenous security technologies through research.
	<p>International Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber-diplomacy: Indian government has entered into cyber security collaborations with countries such as the USA, European Union and Malaysia. For eg- U.S.-India Cyber Relationship Framework • Participating in Global Conference on Cyber Space: It is a prestigious global event where international leaders, policymakers, industry experts, think tanks, cyber wizards etc. gather to deliberate on issues and challenges for optimally using cyberspace. • Global Centre for Cybersecurity: It was launched by the World Economic Forum (WEF) to serve as laboratory and early-warning think tank for future cybersecurity scenarios and help build a secure global cyberspace.

Other measures by government

- **Industry Initiatives:** NASSCOM has planned to introduce advanced training programmes with focus on recent trends in usages of cyber forensic tools and methodologies at its Cyber Labs.
- **Fund cybersecurity research:** Government announced a grant worth ₹5 crore to startups working on innovations in the field of cybersecurity.

Initiative by private sector

Recently, top 34 global technology and securities firms, led by Microsoft and Facebook, have signed a "Cybersecurity Tech Accord" to defend people from malicious attacks by cybercriminals and nation-states. They have made

commitments in four areas- Stronger defence, no help to governments in offense, capacity building and collective action.

Way forward

- **Cyber deterrence:** It is of two kinds – defensive and offensive. India needs to make a proper assessment of an offensive cyber doctrine adopted by many countries where they are acquiring offensive capabilities by building bits of software called ‘cyberweapons’ to do enormous damage to the adversary’s networks.
- **Better regulation and adoption of norms:** Presently, there are no acceptable norms of behaviour in cyberspace. Thus, state as well as companies are developing their own capabilities leading to unchecked proliferation of offensive cyber tools and practices having potential to destabilise the entire cyberspace.
- **Ensure coordination:** National Cybersecurity Coordinator (NCC) may be strengthened to bring about much-needed synergy among various institutions and work out a coordinated approach to cyber security, including cyber deterrence.
- **Establishing cyber insurance framework like Singapore:** Cyber insurance is opening opportunities for cyber security companies and ethical hackers. At present 80% of forensics for insurance claims is being outsourced to Singapore as companies expect best talent to review when it is paying in millions.
- **Promote investment in cybersecurity by businesses:** At present, only a part of security budget is being utilized for IT security by companies. However, considering economic and reputational risks associated with cyber incidents the investment in IT security has to be increased with adoption of a cybersecurity plan, purchase of cyber-insurance as well as appointment of a data security officer.
- **Amendment of IT Act 2008:** The regulations need to keep pace with the changing cyber scenario to ensure penalties serves as deterrence for crimes. For ex: In the Indian IT act, financial fraud is a still a bailable offence.
- **Skill development:** By 2025, the cybersecurity space is expected to generate around a million jobs in India. To avoid ceding jobs to expatriates, India must establish ecosystem to develop necessary skills. The idea of a National Cyber Registry “as a repository of IT professionals” may also be implemented.
- **Updation of cyber security policy:** India needs an updated policy on cybersecurity as **National Cyber Security Policy 2013** outlined the broad principles regarding how to approach cybersecurity while lacking outline to operationalise it.
- **Security audit:** Security Audit adhering to international standards may be made applicable for all govt. websites, applications before hosting and publishing.
- **Establishing cybersecurity framework at state level:** For eg- establishment of state CERT to work in conjunction with CERT-in
- **Enhanced international cooperation:** There must be enhanced cooperation among nations and reaffirmed a global call to action for all United Nations member nations to not attack the core of the Internet even when in a state of war. Recently, Ministry of home affairs recently called for signing of the **Budapest Convention on cybercrime** owing to the surge in cyber-crime.

Cyber Insurance in India

- According to industry estimates, 300-400 cyber policies have been sold in India till date.
- Average cost of a cyber insurance in India is around \$7.5 million. However, compared to developed countries it is still 20-25% lesser.
- Challenges that this sector face includes: credibility issues, shortage of talent, requirement of massive adoption of technology.

About Budapest convention on cybercrime

- This convention of the council of Europe is the **only binding international instrument** on this issue that addresses Internet and computer crime by harmonizing national laws, improving legal authorities for investigative techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations.
- It deals with issues such as infringements of copyright, computer-related fraud, child pornography and violations of network security.
- It aims to **pursue a common criminal policy**, especially by adopting appropriate legislation and fostering international police as well as judicial co-operation.
- It provides for **procedural law tools** to make investigation of cybercrime and securing of e-evidence in relation to any crime more effective
- It is supplemented by a “**Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism**” committed through computer systems
- The Convention has 56 members, including the US and the UK. India is not yet a member.

Why India should join?

- India would **benefit from a proven framework** under which nations commit to cooperate with each other to the widest extent possible with respect to cybercrime, and any crime involving electronic evidence.
- It can be the **foundation for a global law** on cybersecurity.
- It may help in **guiding national legislation** or policy against cybercrimes.
- It may ensure a **collective action against using cyberspace** to promote terrorist and extremist causes.
- India would become a **priority country for capacity-building**.
- India would be able to contribute to **shaping future solutions** if it were a party

Arguments against joining

- Developing countries including India have not signed it stating that the developed countries lead by the US **drafted it without consulting them**.
- Its specific provisions **fail to protect rights of individuals and states**.
- The mutual legal assistance by convention is **too complex & lengthy**, rendering it inefficient in practice.
- Intelligence Bureau (IB) has raised concern that it **infringes upon state sovereignty**. For eg- an Article of the convention allows local police to access servers located in another country's jurisdiction, even without seeking sanction.

फाउंडेशन कोर्स
सामान्य अध्ययन
इनोवेटिव क्लासरूम प्रोग्राम के घटक
० प्रारंभिक और मुख्य परीक्षा के लिए

DELHI
11 Sept

JAIPUR : 24 Aug | LUCKNOW : 18 Sept
AHMEDABAD : 23 July

हिन्दी माध्यम में

ऑनलाइन कक्षाएं भी उपलब्ध

GET IT ON
Google Play
DOWNLOAD
VISION IAS app from
Google Play Store

▶ प्रारंभिक परीक्षा, मुख्य परीक्षा और निबंध के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सभी टॉपिक का विस्तृत कवरेज
▶ मौलिक अवधारणाओं की समझ के विकास एवं विश्लेषणात्मक क्षमता निर्माण पर विशेष ध्यान
▶ एनीमेशन, पॉवर प्वाइंट, वीडियो जैसी तकनीकी सुविधाओं का प्रयोग
▶ अंतर - विषयक समझ विकसित करने का प्रयास
▶ योजनाबद्ध तैयारी हेतु करेंट ओरिएंटेड अप्रोच
▶ नियमित क्लास टेस्ट एवं व्यक्तिगत मूल्यांकन

▶ कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव स्टडी मटेरियल
▶ **PT 365** कक्षाएं
▶ **MAINS 365** कक्षाएं
▶ **PT** टेस्ट सीरीज
▶ मुख्य परीक्षा टेस्ट सीरीज
▶ निबंध टेस्ट सीरीज
▶ सीसेट टेस्ट सीरीज
▶ निबंध लेखन - शैली की कक्षाएं
▶ करेंट अफेयर्स मैगजीन

2. SECURITY IN BORDER AREAS

2.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT

India has a land border of over 15,000 kms, which it shares with seven countries (Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, and Afghanistan). Further, it has a coastline of over 7,500 kms. Almost all states in the country have one or more international borders or a coastline and can be regarded as frontline States from the point of view of border management. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for management of international lands and coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing, and lighting of borders.

The proper management of borders is vitally important for national security. Different portions of our extensive borders have a variety of problems which have to be appropriately addressed. Some of the common problems affecting the management of border security includes:

- Lack of proper demarcation of our land and maritime borders.
- Complex and different terrain on all borders makes it difficult to attain specialization in border management.
- Lack of coordination among multiple agencies associated with border security.
- Lack of infrastructure with border forces including shortage both in terms of manpower and infrastructure.
- Inadequate attention to the concerns of local people in border areas which is exploited by hostile elements to create a feeling of ill will against the security forces & Government.
- Inadequate attention to security forces such as no mobile connectivity leading to isolation, inadequate medical facilities, disparity in wages and allowances in comparison with the army.

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent initiatives by government
Indo-China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border dispute at Aksai Chin in J&K as well as in Arunachal Pradesh with sporadic aggression. • Large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer goods take place through these border points even after only three designated areas for border trade. • Inadequate infrastructure due to high altitude and thick habitation. However, China has undertaken a large-scale effort to upgrade air, roads and rail infrastructure, as well as surveillance capabilities near to the border. • Multiple forces along Indian border (for e.g.-ITBP, Assam rifles, Special frontier force) as opposed to single PLA commander on Chinese side. • Water-sharing issue as China is building dams on its side reducing water flows on our side. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating infrastructure: India is also constructing some critical bridges to cut down time for troop movement such as Dhola-Sadiya bridge inaugurated in recent past. • India has joined hands with Japan to aggressively develop infrastructure projects in North east to contain China. • Army infrastructure projects within 100Km of LAC have been exempted from forest clearance. • To expedite border road construction, Ministry of Defence has decided to delegate administrative and financial powers to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO).
Indo-Pak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir. • River water sharing issue at Indus river. • Infiltration and Cross-border terrorism targeted to destabilise India. Recently BSF detected a fifth (since 2012) cross-border tunnel in the forest area of Jammu. • Diverse terrain including desert, marshes, snow capped mountain and plains makes border guarding difficult. • Time & cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to unforeseen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Pathankot terrorist attack, MHA sanctioned the implementation of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to establish an integrated security system at borders providing all-round security even in adverse climatic conditions. • The centre has decided to deploy Indian special forces unit National Security Guard (NSG) commandos in J&K to fortify counter terror operations by training J&K police and other paramilitary forces in room intervention, anti-

	<p>circumstances & natural calamities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other issues include drug smuggling, fake currency, arms trafficking. 	<p>terror skills, overseeing anti-hijack operations etc.</p>
Indo-Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Extremism and anti-India activities due to increasing activities of ISI such as pushing in men and explosives through the border. • Fear of spread of Maoist insurgency due to links of Nepal's Maoists in India. • Easy escape & illegal activities - Insurgents, terrorists, many hard-core criminals pursued by Indian and Nepalese security forces escape across the open border. These anti-national elements indulge in illegal activities, such as smuggling of essential items and fake Indian currency, gun-running, and drugs and human trafficking. • Other issues: Disputed border at times lead to land grabbing on each side. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a new intelligence section in SSB at Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border to ensure better operational efficiency. • Establishment of Border District Coordination Committee at the level of district officials of the two countries to discuss issues of mutual concern like containing cross-border crimes, smuggling, terrorist activities etc. • The Government of India has approved construction of 1377 km of roads along Nepal border • Development aid to Nepal to prevent human trafficking owing to lack of employment opportunities there.
Indo-Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border dispute such as recent Doklam issue which is dangerously close to Chicken's neck • Insurgency- Many groups such as Bodo, ULFA etc. sneak into Bhutan for sanctuary despite their army driving them out. • Smuggling of goods such as Bhutanese cannabis, liquor and forest products. • Free movement of people and vehicle leading to issues such as during the Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal. • Migration in each other countries trigger fear of change in demography. Migrants are also accused of deforestation, poaching, and wildlife smuggling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral cooperation - A Secretary level bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security is in existence to assess threat perception of the two countries from groups attempting to take advantage of open border. • Cooperation with their army to prevent sanctuary to insurgents in their soil. • Establishing new border posts in Sikkim along the Bhutan frontier near Doklam along with deployment of 1000 more troops • The Union environment ministry has given a "general approval" for the diversion of forest land for major border infrastructure projects within a 16-km aerial distance of the border with Bhutan and Myanmar and a 15-km aerial distance of the Nepal border to spur infrastructural developments usually hampered by slow clearances.
Indo-Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free movement Regime: Insurgents are misusing FMR to cross-over to Myanmar and receive training and acquire arms. • Drug trafficking due to proximity to golden triangle. • Weak borders as there is practically no physical barrier along the border either in the form of fences or border outposts and roads to ensure strict vigil. • Poor Infrastructural facilities at Moreh and Zokhawatar – the two designated points for normal trade and border trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet recently proposed to set up 13 new Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) to encourage India's engagement with SAARC countries along with Thailand and Myanmar. ICP is able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce.
Indo-Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water disputes such as sharing of Teesta river, construction of Dam by India on Barak river. • Illegal migration: Since the 1971 war of independence that created the state of Bangladesh, millions of Bangladeshi immigrants (the vast majority of them illegal) have poured into India. • Inadequate border fencing due to issues such as riverine areas, protests by residing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has announced the establishment of Border Protection Grid (BPG) with Indo-Bangladesh Border States which will comprise of physical barriers, non-physical barriers, surveillance system, Intelligence agencies, State Police, BSF. It will also involve states to ensure greater help for the States in the overall border security. • A crime-free stretch of 8.3 kms has been established between the BSF border posts at

	<p>population, pending land acquisition etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking of goods like jamdani sarees, rice salt etc. as well as Cattle smuggling. 	<p>Gunarmath and Kalyani and the BGB (Border Guards Bangladesh) border posts at Putkhali and Daulatpur. Its aim is to have select border locations that are clear of illegal, anti-social and criminal activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of Border surveillance devices such as closed-circuit cameras, search-lights, thermal imaging devices and drones to keep a tight vigil. • The BSF and BGB have also been raising awareness among the locals regarding crime prevention in the border area.
--	--	---

Steps that need to be taken further

- **Dispute resolution**- Government should resolve pending border disputes with the neighbouring countries, as they later become matters of national-security threat.
- **No diversion of security forces**- The border-guarding force should not be distracted from its principal task and deployed for other internal security duties. For eg-**ITBP**, a force specifically trained for India-China border should not be used in the naxalite-infested areas.
- **Involvement of army** – It is felt that the responsibility for unsettled and disputed borders, such as the LoC in J&K and the LAC on the Indo-Tibetan border, should be that of the Indian Army while the BSF should be responsible for all settled borders.
- **Follow one-force-one-border principle** to effectively manage borders as divided responsibilities never result in effective control.
- **Developing Infrastructure**-accelerated development of infrastructure along the border, especially to wean the border population from illegal activities.
- **Use of advanced technology** - The advances in surveillance technology, particularly satellite and aerial imagery, can help to maintain a constant vigil along the LAC and make it possible to reduce physical deployment.
- **Aerial surveillance** - The availability of a larger number of helicopter units will enhance the quality of aerial surveillance and the ability to move troops to quickly occupy defensive positions when it becomes necessary.

Other related information

What is Free Movement Regime (FMR)?

- The tribal communities, particularly Nagas, Singhpos, Kukis, Mizos etc. claim that the boundary between India and Myanmar is inconsistent with the traditional limits of the region they inhabited and they still continue to have trans-border linkages with their kiths and kins.
- The FMR is thus an arrangement to alleviate insecurity of tribals living along India and Myanmar border.
- It permits tribes residing along the border to travel 16 km across the boundary without visa restrictions.
- While India allows Myanmarese nationals to stay 72 hours without visa, Myanmar allows stay of only 24 hours. To resolve this parallel discussions between the two governments have been going on.

Need for reviewing FMR

- **Illegal activities in guise of FMR:** Intelligence Agencies have raised concerns that FMR is being misused by militants and criminals for infiltration, smuggling of weapons, narcotics etc.
- **Differing Protocols between bordering states:** The bordering states had been following different protocols for FMR which may result into a security threat and thus need was being felt to strengthen border security measures between the two countries. Recently government has agreed to devise common standard operating procedures (SOP) regarding FMR for all four states bordering Myanmar.
- **Safe Havens for militants groups** such as the NSCN-K, NSCN-IM, ULFA, PLA, (UNLF-M), have thrived in western Burmese hills partly due to their mobile bases and efficient information network.
- **Complicated nature of terrain:** Transverse mountains, inhospitable terrain, surging rivers and dense forest canopy makes movement of people and development of the region difficult. Thus FMR needs to be reviewed to accommodate development of tribals’s interests without creating a security concern for India.
- **Exodus of Rohingyas:** There has been an exodus of Rohingya Muslims in India due to turmoil in Rakhine province of Myanmar. In this context a government panel has also been constituted to examine the present rules and regulations adopted by Border States for implementation of Free movement regime and emerging security issues.

What is CIBMS?

- It is a **robust and integrated system** that is capable of addressing the gaps in the present system of border security by seamlessly integrating human resources, weapons, and high-tech surveillance equipment.
- It has three main components:
 - **New high-tech surveillance devices** such as sensors, detectors, cameras, etc. as well as existing equipment for **round-the-clock surveillance** of the international border.
 - An **efficient and dedicated communication network** including fiber optic cables and **satellite communication** for transmitting data gathered; and
 - A **command and control centre** to which the data will be transmitted providing a composite picture of the international border.

2.1.1. COASTAL SECURITY

India's coasts are characterised by a diverse range of topography such as creeks, small bays, back waters, rivulets, lagoons, swamps, beaches, small islands (inhabited as well as uninhabited) etc. India's long coast line presents a variety of security concerns that include

- **Smuggling:** Landing of arms and explosives at isolated spots on the coast.
- **Infiltration/ ex-filtration** of anti-national elements as happened in 2008 Mumbai attacks.
- **Maritime terrorism:** Use of the sea and off-shore islands for criminal activities.
- **Piracy and armed robbery:** Smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods through sea routes.

Absence of physical barriers on the coast and presence of vital industrial and defence installations on it enhances the vulnerability of the coasts to illegal cross border activities. Various coastal borders of India are close to politically volatile, economically depressed and unfriendly countries such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Gulf countries making it even more vulnerable.

Institutional Setup for Coastal Security

- At the apex level the **National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS)**, coordinates all matters related to Maritime and Coastal Security and periodically reviews coastal security against threats from the sea with all stakeholders.
- At present, there is **three-tier security** for the coastal states of the country.
 - The **Indian Coast Guard** and the **Indian Navy** have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the 12 nautical miles of territorial waters.

Features of Coastal security scheme

- **Phase-I of the CSS** was implemented in nine coastal States and four coastal Union Territories during the period from 2005-2011 and **Phase-II of CSS** duration is 2010 to 2020.
- **Patrolling** by setting up Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), coastal check posts, Marine Operation centres and **Jetties** for berthing and maintenance of boats/interceptor boats at strategic locations.
- **Surveillance** through Modern technical measures such as Automatic Identification System (AIS) receivers and a chain of overlapping coastal radars.
- Setting up of **Joint operations centres** by the Indian Navy as command and control hubs for coastal security at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair.
- Setting up of **Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTIs)** to improve shortage of Technical Manpower and lack of training facilities
- Registration of Vessels/Boats under **Merchant Shipping Act, 1958**.
- Constitution of **State Maritime Boards (SMBs)** to facilitate development of the Maritime Sector in the States and give a major fillip to non-major ports.
- **Steering Committee** at the level of Secretary (Border Management) to oversee the implementation of the coastal security scheme and ensure better coordination among various stakeholder.

Concern Related to Scheme

- **Missing target:** Majority of the projects are far behind schedule and less than half of the allocated funds have been used.
- **Procedural Delay:** Inadequate Vigilance at strategic location due to delay in procurement of surveillance vessel and other critical components. Only one out of the 10 planned MOCs could be operationalised. A CAG report found that sites for 10 planned jetties were yet to be finalised and work on upgradation of 20 coastal police stations was yet to commence.
- All scheme components of the **coastal scheme phase II** were lagging behind the original scheme targets without any financial constraint.



- The **police forces of the respective coastal states and Union territories** have jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles from the coast.

Steps taken by government for coastal security

- **Indian Maritime Security Strategy (IMSS) 2015 of Indian Navy:** It envisages greater coordination between different maritime agencies; securing Indian Ocean sea lines of communication (SLOCs); Maritime Security Operations for contemporary assessments of maritime terrorism, piracy etc.; multilateral maritime engagement, local capacity building, technical cooperation etc.
- **Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)** to strengthen security infrastructure of Marine Police Force in coastal states/UTs.
- **Central Marine Police Force (CMPF):** Recently, the Union Home minister approved a proposal to set up a Central Marine Police Force to protect sea, coasts, ports and vital institutions and investigate crimes committed in the coastal water.
- **Coastal Surveillance network project** - to provide near gapless electronic surveillance of the entire coastline and prevent the intrusion of undetected vessels. At any given time, the entire west coast is under continuous surveillance. More coastal radars are being installed as well to plug the small gaps in some places.
- **Involving fishermen in surveillance & intelligence gathering:** Fishermen groups, referred to as the 'ears and eyes' of coastal security, are created comprising of trained volunteers who monitor the seas and coastal waters.
- **Enhance Maritime Domain Awareness:** through **National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network (NC3I)**, an over-arching coastal security network which collates and disseminates data about all ships, dhows, fishing boats and all other vessels operating near our coast.
- **Capacity building-**The Navy and Coast Guard have also provided periodic maritime training to marine police in all coastal states.
- **Indian Ocean Naval Symposium** to provide an open and inclusive forum for discussion of regionally relevant maritime issues.
- The Indian navy is also required to raise a specialised force called the **Sagar Prahari Bal** for protecting its bases and adjacent vulnerable areas and vulnerable points.

Issues in coastal security

- A cumulative **shortfall** (over 90 percent) in the **patrolling** efforts, especially at night and **decline in physical checks** on fishing vessels by the Coastal Police.
- **Delays in land acquisition and support infrastructure** such as barracks and staff quarters, were yet to be constructed at several locations. The marine police stations are not functioning effectively due to shortage of manpower and lack of interceptor boats.
- **Inadequate training for marine police:** Though marine police is tasked with overall coastal security but they are not trained for counterterrorism.
- **Adhoc coordination** despite best efforts of the National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS). Unfortunately, the coastal security bill with a proposal to form a National Maritime Authority (NMA) has been caught in red tape since 2013
- **Lack of a cooperative mechanism-** Many agencies like Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Police and other authorities are tasked with coastal security. Hence the information sharing and coordination is a major problem.
- **Port security** has emerged as one of the most neglected areas in littoral security architecture. A recent IB audit noted that few out of 227 minor ports in India had proper security cover.
- **Below par state-level monitoring** mechanisms and **Non-existent of maintenance and operational mechanisms** for existing naval assets.
- **Issue with CMPF:** Substituting state-controlled marine police with a central force ignores structural impediments, such as the lack of local intelligence and regional language skills as well as turf wars between the two.

Way forward

- **Stronger involvement of coastal police.** Instead of setting up a coastal border security force with no legal powers, state police agencies may be integrated in the detection and capture of criminals at sea leveraging their unique access to fishermen and local communities, facilitating the flow of vital human intelligence.
- **Need for a legislative framework.** Comprehensive legislations must be enacted to place systems and processes for the protection of India's maritime infrastructure, covering both the shipping and port sectors.
- **Strengthening of the Coast Guard (CG).** The CG must be strengthened by removing all ambiguities from the Coast Guard Act. There should be a **clear command chain** and defined standard operating procedures with reference to coastal security.
- **National Commercial Maritime Security Policy Document.** The government must promulgate a National Commercial Maritime Security Policy Document, to articulate its strategic vision for Commercial maritime security.

2.2. REGIONAL MIGRATION IN INDIA AND SECURITY ISSUES

Migration covers a broad range of population movements across state boundaries for the purposes of temporary or permanent settlement. A mix of economic, political socio-cultural, and psychological factors drives migration processes. International laws and norms do not take into account the full range of migrant and refugee experiences. For example, displacement because of massive development projects and climate change do not fit into existing legal categories.

Migration to Assam

Contributory factors of illegal migration

- Increasing pressure on land and mounting unemployment in Bangladesh due to uncontrolled steep rise in population. Large segments of population in Bangladesh uprooted by severe floods and cyclones.
- The large scale migration from Bangladesh to India has been possible mainly due to the porous India-Bangladesh border of 4,096 kms, the fencing of which has not been completed so far.
- Better economic opportunities across the border.

Security challenges

- **Assam agitation:** The failure of government to respond the issue of illegal migration led to the agitation by the Assamese and Assam accord was the result of this agitation.
- **Illegal voters:** Most of the Bangladeshi immigrants have got their names enlisted in the voting list illegally, thereby claiming themselves as citizens of the state. The immigrant's population acts as a vote **bank** for the political parties in Assam. The recent initiative NRC (National Register of Citizens) is meant for the detection of illegal Bangladeshi migrants.
- **Issue of terrorism:** Pakistan's ISI has been active in Bangladesh supporting militant movements in Assam. It is alleged that among the illegal migrants there are also militants, who enter into Assam to carry out the terrorist activities.

Options for India

- **Diplomatic Effort:** India has to make diplomatic effort to get Bangladesh to cooperate as illegal migration cannot be solved unless sending country cooperates. Sharing of digital database of its citizens will make it easier.
- **Coercive Diplomacy:** The action of security forces should clearly convey to the illegal migrants that they would face greater danger if they try to cross the border.

Background

- The British developed the tea industry in Assam. They imported labour from Bihar and other provinces to work in the tea gardens.
- The Assamese people living mostly in Upper Assam and cultivating one crop per year, were not interested in working as labour in the tea gardens nor in increasing or expanding land cultivation
- Therefore, The British encouraged Bengali Muslim peasants from present Bangladesh to move into Lower Assam for putting virgin land under cultivation. This set in motion a movement pattern which despite changed conditions, has been continuing to this day.
- Socio-political movement started by the Assamese people in 1979 to evict illegal Bangladeshis ended in Assam Accord in 1985.

- **Better Border Management:** Fencing, construction of border roads and proper management of border will make a difference
- **Unique Identification Number (UID) scheme:** Compilation of data is likely to reduce the comfort level of fresh illegal migrants.
- **Bar from Voting rights:** Bangladeshi who are already in could be allowed to work but should not be allowed to vote and this will diminish their ability to influence government decisions by being a political force.

Rohingya Refugees

- They are Muslim minority group lived in in Rakhine State of Myanmar. The Myanmar, a predominately Buddhist country, has denied them citizenship leaving them stateless.
- Around 40,000 Rohingya migrants were illegally living in India and none of them had been deported so far.
- The government's affidavit said there was an organised influx of illegal immigrants from Myanmar through agents and touts facilitating illegal immigrants/Rohingyas into India via Benapole-Haridaspur (West Bengal), Hili (West Bengal), Sonamura (Tripura), Kolkata and Guwahati.
- In an affidavit before the Supreme Court, the Centre has taken the stand that the Rohingya Muslims cannot stay in India as they are a threat to national security.
 - The government stated that some Rohingyas are linked to terror groups, and hence cannot be allowed to stay
 - Inputs from security agencies indicate the indulgence of Rohingya in fund mobilisation through hawala channels, human trafficking and procurement of fake Indian identity documents.
 - Intelligence report highlighted the symbolic assertion of ISI and ISIS with Rohingya, which can stir communal violence and destabilise the Buddhist centric Northeast region

Analysis

- The connections between migration and security are complex and contradictory. Individuals and communities perceive threats from migration differently and respond accordingly. For the Indian state, migration becomes salient when local tensions escalate into political violence and directly impinge on state security.
- Though there is no evidence to suggest that migration plays a significant role in national elections, it remains a high priority for border states like Assam and serves as a powerful symbol for mobilizing support in state and local politics.
- Given different perspectives and priorities, migration policies have become more diffuse, as state government in India pursue their own agenda on migration and border control in the absence of national policies. Whether regional parties can set the security agenda depends to a large extent on their political leverage at the state and national level.
- By invoking migration as a threat to national identity and societal security, state and non-state actors risk turning what is mostly a social and political issue into a security problem. In doing so, they deprive migrants-and citizens- of fundamental rights and expose an already vulnerable population to xenophobia and even violence.

Way forward

- As a transnational security issue, migration requires multilateral approaches and regional solutions. Problems like irregular migration and human trafficking demand collective solutions.
- India could lead the effort in developing regional frameworks for regulating migration flows, addressing internal displacement and refugee crisis, and enhancing border security.
- India should still seek to engage both Bangladesh and Myanmar to find a resolution to the current humanitarian crisis while at the same time engage in proactive patrolling of the India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar international borders.

Note : Detailed coverage of India's Refugee policy (to be covered in IR Mains-365 updation)

3. EXTREMISM, ROLE OF EXTERNAL STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS

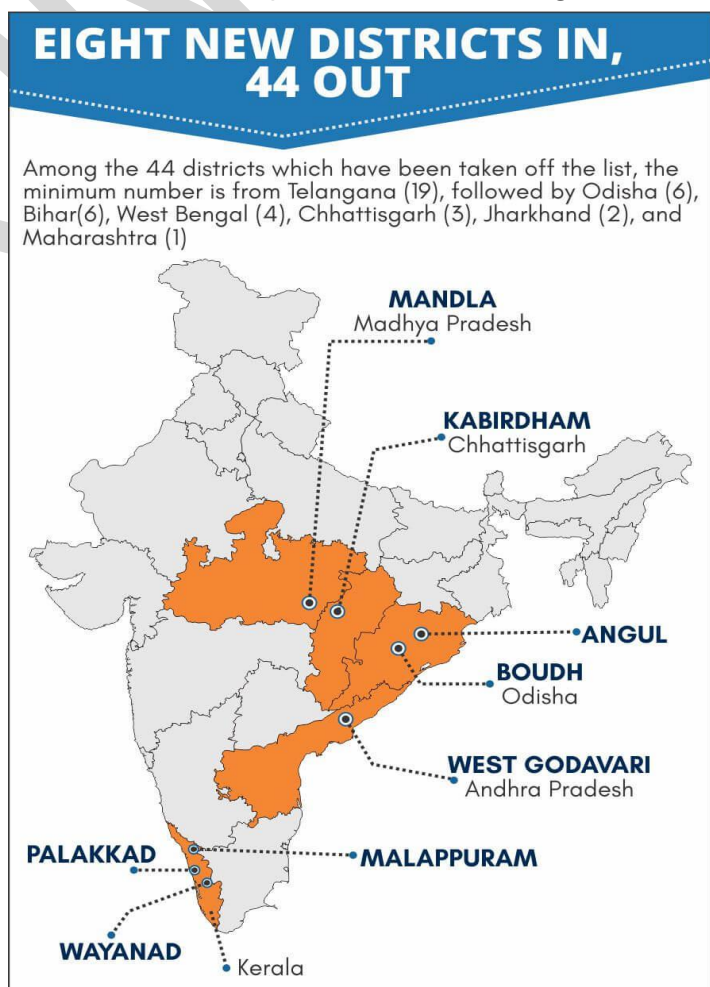
3.1. LEFT WING EXTREMISM

Why in news?

A recent report released by **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** has claimed success in tackling Left Wing extremism.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India

- The Naxal insurgency in India **originated in a 1967 uprising** in Naxalbari, West Bengal by the Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- The conflict is concentrated the Eastern part of the country, particularly an area known as the **Red Corridor**.
- It creates conditions for non-functioning of the government and actively seeks disruption of development activities as a means to achieve its objective of 'wresting control'. It spreads fear among the law-abiding citizens.
- Both the Maoist rebels and the security forces seem engaged in a cycle of violence, with **ordinary citizens caught in the middle**, suffering losses of lives, livelihoods, and living in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.
- The problem of LWE or Naxalism in India continues to rank high in the list of internal security challenges that the country faces. But past few years have seen a **considerable improvement in the LWE scenario**.
 - The total number of violent incidents of LWE has **drastically reduced from 1048 in 2016 to 908 in 2017**.
 - The related deaths have seen a 34% decline in 2017 as compared to 2013 indicating success of government efforts.
 - Compared to 2013, surrenders by LWE cadres have increased by 411 percent in 2016.
 - There has been a 43% reduction in casualties to Security Forces personnel.
 - MHA has also **recently redrew the red corridor** by bringing down the number of districts affected with Naxal violence from 106 to 90, spread across 11 states and worst-affected district to 30 from 36.
 - Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar are declared severely affected by LWE.
 - **The prime criteria** for removing the districts and including new ones was **"Incidents of violence"**.
- **Reasons for decline in violence**
 - greater presence of security forces across the LWE affected States.
 - loss of cadres/leaders on account of arrests, surrender and desertions.
 - Rehabilitation program of government
 - better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas
 - insurgency fatigue among the Maoist cadres.



- shortage of funds, arms and ammunitions.
- However, the LWE are targeting new States and are trying to carve out the base at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Causes for Spread of Left Extremism

<p>Land Related Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evasion of land ceiling laws. • Existence of special land tenures (enjoying exemptions under ceiling laws). • Encroachment and occupation of Government and Community lands (even the water-bodies) by powerful sections of society. • Lack of title to public land cultivated by the landless poor. • Poor implementation of laws prohibiting transfer of tribal land to non-tribals in the Fifth Schedule areas • Non-regularisation of traditional land rights. 	<p>Governance Related Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption and poor provision/non-provision of essential public services including primary health care and education. • Incompetent, ill trained and poorly motivated public personnel who are mostly absent from their place of posting. • Misuse of powers by the police and violations of the norms of law. • Perversion of electoral politics and unsatisfactory working of local government institutions. • In 2006, Forest Rights Act was enacted. But Forest Bureaucracy continued its hostility towards it.
<p>Displacement and Forced Evictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eviction from lands traditionally used by tribals. • Displacements caused by mining, irrigation and power projects without adequate arrangements for rehabilitation. • Large scale land acquisition for 'public purposes' without appropriate compensation or rehabilitation. 	<p>Livelihood Related Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food security – corruption in the Public Distribution System (which are often non-functional). • Disruption of traditional occupations and lack of alternative work opportunities. • Deprivation of traditional rights in common property resources.

Important Initiatives for LWE affected states

'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, the **primary responsibility** of meeting the challenge of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) lies with the **State Governments**. However, the MHA and other central ministries supplement the security efforts of the State Governments through various schemes such as:

- **National Policy and Action Plan** implemented by MHA since 2015 is a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities etc. to combat Left Wing Extremism (LWE).
- **Major Sub –Schemes under Scheme Modernization of Police Forces for 2017-20**

○ **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme (approved in 2017):**

- It aims at strengthening the capacity of the LWE affected States to fight against the LWE problem in an effective manner.
- Under the Scheme, the central Govt. reimburses Security Related Expenditure of 106 districts relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilians/security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to LWE cadres who surrendered, community policing, Security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity materials.
- **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 35 most LWE affected districts** which have the main objective of filling the critical gaps in Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature.
- **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)** including construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected states. The Scheme aims at capacity building of states by strengthening the security apparatus of the States.

National Policy and Action Plan, 2015

- **Security related measures** include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc.
- **Development related measures:** Apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government several initiatives have been taken for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities, particularly in the 35 worst affected districts.
- **Rights and Entitlements related measures.**

Mains 365 - Security

- **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE management Scheme:-** Assistance is provided to Central Agencies like CAPFs, Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA), Indian Air Force for anti LWE Operations where the States have constraints.
- **Civic Action Programme (CAP)** is being implemented since 2010-11 to bridge the gaps between Security Forces and local people through personal interaction and bring the human face of SFs before the local population. Under the Scheme, funds are released to the CAPFs, deployed in LWE affected areas, for conducting various civic activities in welfare of the local people.
- **Media Plan Scheme:** to counter the Maoist propaganda of misguiding and luring the innocent tribals/local population by their so called poor-friendly revolution.
- **Infrastructure development initiatives**
 - **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I)** is being implemented by **Ministry of Road Transport & Highways**, since 2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. It envisages construction of 5,422 km road lengths and 08 Critical bridges in LWE affected States.
 - **Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas (RRP-II):** It was approved in 2016 for further improving road connectivity in 44 districts of 9 LWE affected States. **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** is the nodal Ministry for this project.
 - **LWE Mobile Tower Project** to improve mobile connectivity in the LWE areas.
 - **Approval of Projects under USOF** - Union cabinet has approved the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) supported scheme to provide mobile services in 96 districts of LWE-affected states to help not only in communication with the security personnel but also, for the residents of these areas.
 - **The National Technical Research Organization (NTRO)** is assisting the Security Forces in anti-Naxal operations by providing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).
- **Skill Development related Schemes**
 - **ROSHNI** is a special initiative under, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana which envisages training and placement of rural poor youth from 27 LWE affected districts.
 - **Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism** under implementation from 2011-12 aims to establish ITIs and Skill Development Centres in LWE affected districts.
- **Surrender and rehabilitation policies:** State Governments have their own policy, while the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States. Additional incentives are given for surrendering with weapons/ammunition. The surrenderees are also imparted vocational training with a monthly stipend for a maximum period of 36 months.
- **Institutional measures**
 - **Black Panther combat force** - A specialised anti-Naxal combat force for Chhattisgarh on the lines of Greyhounds unit in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
 - **Bastariya Batallion** - A newly formed batallion of CRPF with more than 534 tribal youth from four highly naxal infested districts of Chhattisgarh along with adequate female representation in sync with the Government's policy of 33% reservation for women making it the first composite battalion in any of paramilitary forces.
 - A process has also been initiated to create a **separate vertical in the NIA** for investigating important cases relating to Left Wing Extremism (LWE)
 - **Multi-disciplinary groups to check funding of Naxalites** - Union ministry of home affairs has formed multi-disciplinary groups with officers from central agencies, including from the IB, NIA, CBI, ED and DRI, and state police to choke the financial flow to Maoists.
- **Constructively engaging youth through education:** Seeing the success of educational hub and a livelihood centre in Dantewada district, the government has now opened up livelihood centres, known as Livelihood Colleges, in all the districts.
- **Other measures:** More bank branches have been opened to ensure financial inclusion. All India Radio stations in the three southern districts of Bastar will now broadcast regional programmes to increase

SAMADHAN

It is a strategy of MHA to frame short term and long-term policies to tackle LWE. It includes:

S- Smart Leadership

A- Aggressive Strategy

M- Motivation and Training

A- Actionable Intelligence

D- Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas)

H- Harnessing Technology

A- Action plan for each Theatre

N- No access to Financing

entertainment options. And a new rail service in Bastar is set to throw open a new market for wooden artefacts and bell metal.

Issues in handling LWE

- **Negligence of established standard operating procedures** at times leads to loss of valuable lives of security personnel. For example – 24 April attack in Sukma resulted in loss of lives of at least 25 CRPF personnel
- **Certain vulnerabilities** remain such as poor planning, inadequate numbers, insufficient intelligence backup etc.
- **Structural deficits and deficiencies** such as putting IPS deputationists into almost every senior position in CRPF ignoring the decades of experience within the Force.
- **Sluggish Capacity building of police forces**, for example – in Chattisgarh, there are about 10,000 vacancies in different ranks in state police and 23 sanctioned police stations have yet to be set up.
- LWE is well trained in guerilla warfare.
- **Inefficient technology of mine detection:** Nine CRPF jawans were killed recently in Chhattisgarh's Sukma when a mine protected vehicle was blown up by triggering an Improvised Explosive Device (IED). Present technology is unable to detect deep planted mines under the road.
- **Delay in acquisition of technology:** For example- Out of the 157 sanctioned MPVs, only 13 have been supplied by OFB to CAPFs so far.
- **Funds through NGOs:** Expanding its investigations, the Enforcement Directorate has zeroed in on NGOs that are suspected to have funded Naxal operatives in the State.
- **Laundering of funds:** Naxal leaders operating in Bihar and Jharkhand are laundering extorted money through acquiring movable and immovable assets.

Way forward

- **Learning from Chattisgarh police:** As the Chhattisgarh police have experience in tackling Maoists in Bastar, they are now coordinating with the bordering States to strengthen intelligence and ground presence. Such measures can be taken in new areas as well where Maoists are trying to establish themselves.
- **Eliminating the root cause of the problem** that is leading to the alienation of tribals in this area. The focus should now be on building roads, installing communication towers, increasing administrative and political access of the tribals, improving reach of government schemes etc.
- **Centre-state cooperation:** Centre and states should continue with their coordinated efforts where Centre should play a supportive role with state police forces taking the lead.
- **Undertaking technological solutions:** such as use of micro or mini-UAVs or small drones to minimize loss of lives of security personnel.
- **Build trust:** Winning a psychological war against the Maoists remains an unfinished task. To bridge this trust deficit, civil society must join hands with the government in realising the villagers' right to development.
- **Awareness generation:** Government should undertake awareness and outreach programmes and inclusive developmental programmes.
- **Forest Rights:** Effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006
- **Financial empowerment:** Introduce measures to encourage formation of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) to improve access to credit and marketing and empower the disadvantaged.
- **Choke funding:** The nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors and transporters and extremists which provides the financial support for the extremist movement needs to be broken through establishment of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by State Police.
- **Infrastructure development:** For implementing large infrastructure projects, particularly road networks that are strongly opposed by the extremists or are used to extort funds from local contractors, the use of specialised Government agencies like the Border Roads Organisation in place of contractors may be considered as a temporary measure.
- **Special efforts are needed to monitor the implementation** of constitutional and statutory safeguards, development schemes and land reforms initiatives for containing discontent among sections vulnerable to the propaganda of violent left extremism

The two-pronged policy of direct action by the security forces combined with development is showing results — the government has already made a dent in most of the affected districts and is determined to check the expansion of Maoists. The paradigm of proactive policing and holistic development should ensure more such significant results in the future.

3.2. INSURGENCY IN NORTH EAST

India's state formation process has involved a number of ethnic secessionist insurgencies in several peripheral north-eastern states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. Conflicts in the region can be broadly grouped under the following categories:

- **National' conflicts:** Involving concept of a distinct 'homeland' as a separate nation and pursuit of the realisation of that goal by its votaries.
- **Ethnic conflicts:** Involving assertion of numerically smaller and less dominant tribal groups against the political and cultural hold of the dominant tribal group. In Assam, this also takes the form of tension between local and migrant communities.
- **Sub-regional conflicts:** Involving movements which ask for recognition of sub-regional aspirations and often come in direct conflict with the State Governments or even the autonomous Councils.

Reasons for Insurgency in the Northeast

- **Pre-independence factors:**
 - The tribes were not brought under a strict political control and rigid regulations. The British tribal policy and Christian education are believed to have queered the pitch for Independent India.
 - Setting up of reserved forests by British led to the loss of tribal control over natural resources.
- **Post-independence factors**
 - Ethnic and cultural specificities were ignored during the process of delineation of state boundaries in the 1950s, giving rise to discontentment and assertion of one's identity
 - Poverty, unemployment, lack of connectivity, inadequate health care and educational facilities, feelings of neglect and non-participation in governing their own affairs have contributed to the insurgency in the region.
 - Governance deficit, public perceptions of widespread corruption and a lack of accountability have also contributed to the creation of feelings of alienation in large sections of the local population.
 - Policies often do not reflect the local ground realities and do not adequately address local sensitivities and the implementation of whatever policies there are has been unsatisfactory.
 - There is a worrisome lack of interest in the North-East, a lack of understanding of their problems and a lack of appreciation of their concerns in the general populace in the rest of the country.
 - Migration of people from the plains posing economic, cultural and political threat to the tribals.
 - Hostile neighbours extending moral and material support owing to porous international borders.
 - Lack of good leadership and popular support.
 - Deep sense of alienation due to human right violation and excesses by security forces.
 - Difficult terrain and weak infrastructure facilitating insurgents involved in conflict.

Current Scenario on Insurgency in various states of North-East

- According to Home Ministry, the insurgency related incidents has come down by 85% as compared to the 90s. There is 96% reduction in civilian and security forces casualties.
- Manipur accounted for about 54 per cent of total violent incidents in the region with the state reporting 167 of the 308 incidents during 2017, primarily because of the activities of CorCom (Coordination Committee), a conglomeration of six Manipur-based militant outfits.
- Arunachal Pradesh continued to be a worry although it has no insurgent group of its own. The primary reason is spillover militant activities of NSCN factions, Ulfa (I), NDFB (S) which use the state as a transit corridor to reach their hideouts in Myanmar.
- Last year Tripura and Mizoram reported no insurgency-related incidents.
- The origins of insurgency in Assam can be traced to the Assam Movement started by the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) along with the All Assam Students Union (AASU) in 1979. It was an agitation against the so-called "foreigners" and the demographic changes that had occurred due to the large influx of migrants post 1947. The Assam Accord of August 1985 which brought the AASU into power, did

not bring peace to the state. Encouraged by the success of the violent means adopted by AASU, another militant organisation – the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), started the agitation for Independent Assam. The ULFA insurgency is still active and has also spread to parts of Arunachal Pradesh.

- The Naga insurgency, the oldest in the Northeast, has been in a state of suspended animation for more than a decade through various ceasefires negotiated from time to time since 1997 but a solution is yet to be found

Impact of insurgency

- The area has been in constant turmoil due to the insurgency and infighting between different factions.
- The Naga insurgency provides the logistical and philosophical underpinnings for most of the other groups in the region – including the ULFA, NFLT and the Bodo groups.
- There is a **lack of investment** in the region; in particular its untapped potential for hydro-electric power.
- The economy of the region has been severely affected due to extortion of “taxes” by various factions on local people, businesses, officials etc. Violence also undermines investment potential of a region
- Insurgent groups have begun to trade in illicit narcotics to raise funds to keep the insurgency going taking advantage of the **free movement regime and golden triangle**

Government Measures

The policies that New Delhi has been adopting for resolving the insurgency in the Northeast is a mix of military power, suspension of operations, dialogue and ceasefire:

- **Constitutional protection in Sixth Schedule** which protected not only the tribal laws, customs and land rights; but also gave sufficient autonomy to the tribes to administer themselves with minimum outside interference.

Naga Insurgency

Background

- There are several armed groups of Nagaland such as NSCN-Isak Muivah, NSCN-Khaplang, NSCN-Unification & Naga National Council.
- 1947: Insurgency in Nagaland began when the Naga National Council (NNC) revolted and demanded independence.
- 1975 **Shillong accord**: A delegation comprising of the NNC members met with the then Assam Governor agreeing to accept the Indian Constitution and lay down arms and lead a normal life.
- 1980: Formation of the NSCN in 1980 which also brought a section of Myanmarese Nagas headed by Khaplang into the organisation.
- 1988: NSCN was divided into NSCN(Khaplang) and Isak-Muivah(I-M) factions.
- 1997: Ceasefire was declared between the government and the NSCN(I-M) group and dialogue initiated for a negotiated settlement.
- Five years later, Khaplang followed by declaring cessation of hostilities with the government which led to an agreement.
- But unlike NSCN(IM), there was no dialogue with NSCN(K) since he is based in Myanmar.
- 2015: **Naga Framework Agreement or the Naga Peace Accord** was signed between the Government of India and the Naga armed groups headed by NSCN-IM.
- NSCN(K) attacked a military convoy in 2015 breaking the ceasefire.
- Recently, the government had decided to extend the Suspension of Operation with NSCN/Neokpao- Khitovi (NSCN/NK) and NSCN/Reformation (NSCN/R) for a further period of one year till April, 2019.

Naga Peace accord 2015

- The framework agreement is based on the "unique" history of Nagas and recognising the universal principle that in a democracy sovereignty lies with the people.
- NSCN has given up its demand for 'Greater Nagaland' and vowed allegiance to the constitution of India. The details of the accord are yet to come in public domain.
- Government of India has also made clear that existing boundaries of states will not be altered.

Challenges to peace

- There is deep rooted tribalism in Nagaland and the claims of any group of representing all Nagas is disputed by other factions.
- The NSCN-IM has been insistent on the integration of Naga-inhabited areas into a greater Nagaland, which they call Nagalim and would involve the partition of three states — Assam, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh and inclusion of areas in Myanmar.
- The demand for Nagalim is thus opposed by adjoining states.
- The Nagas of India and Myanmar have different socio-economic conditions and hence efforts to come up with a common agenda for Nagas have failed in the past.
- Khaplang enjoyed freedom and autonomy to run his own government in Myanmar and broke the ceasefire in 2015.

- **Protected Area Permit:** Due to security reasons, certain areas have been declared as Protected Area/Restricted Areas where no foreigner can enter or stay without obtaining permit from the competent authorities
- **Act east policy** to enhance economic cooperation with South East Asian countries will benefit North East.
- **Mizoram peace accord and recent Naga peace accord** to bring lasting peace and attaining development in North east.
- **Infrastructural development**
 - **Kaladan Multimodal project** to provide connectivity of North East with rest of India through Mizoram.
 - **Trilateral highway** (moreh (manipur) -mandalay - thailand) will facilitate north east trade with South east Asia.
 - **North-East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)** is a region-based road development programme in India
- Setting up of “**Venture Fund**” as initial capital assistance for any young entrepreneur or start-up who wishes to launch an establishment or venture in the North-Eastern region
- **Vision Hydrocarbon 2030** to leverage the hydrocarbon potential for the development of north east.
- Promotion of horticulture and organic farming in North East, Sikkim has been the first organic state of India.
- Nagaland Health Project: to improve health services and increase their utilization by communities in targeted locations in Nagaland.

Challenges in handling insurgency

- **Dual responsibility:** For ex- Assam Rifles the country's oldest paramilitary force provides dual service of guarding the porous Indo-Myanmar border and counter insurgency operations
- **Guarding open border** where a free movement regime is also in place for uninterrupted travel to each other's territories by people of both the countries.
- **Taking care of diplomatic sensitivities** as Myanmar, Bhutan etc. are friendly countries.
- **External Support by other nation state:** For eg- alleged arms smuggling by China in North east.
- **Multiplicity of bodies and agencies** like the NEC, DoNER and the recently created North East Forum. There is a need for clarity on the roles between these bodies
- **Other issues:** Delay in project implementation, shortage of funds

Way forward

- **NEC as forum:** The North Eastern council (NEC), having the Governors and Chief Ministers of the North Eastern states as its members, can provide a common forum for discussing security aspects in a comprehensive manner.
- **Multi-stakeholder approach:** A wider representation not just of civil society, scholars and others, but also of professionals is required at any forum addressing the concerns in the North-East.
- **Understanding emotional and psychological aspects of the problems of the different states of the North-East:** Any meaningful policy for the North-East should address the specifics of each state and region.
- **Economic development:** Opening up of economy of this region may be expedited making way for new investments, acquiring of productive assets, reaching potential in tourism etc.
- **Tackling illegal immigration from neighbouring countries:** Identity cards and work permits for those who come for work should be made mandatory.
- **Improving Governance** and delivery mechanisms of the government and administration
- **Stress on Dialogue** as an ongoing process to reach concrete solutions by involving all the stakeholders and not a single group. Rebel groups must also be more pragmatic by seeking greater autonomy within the constitutional mandate rather than demanding newer states and regions based on ever narrowing ethnic and linguistic identities, which are beyond acceptance.
- **Coordinating operations with the neighboring countries** and use of force only when needed.
- **Draconian laws like AFSPA should be repealed** as it is one of the causes for inflating insurgency in north east.
- **Cooperation with states:** State police and central forces should cooperate on intelligence sharing, investigation and operations against militants. It has been alleged by the army that the recent ambush of the army became possible because state police did not share the intelligence about the attack with it.
- **For Naga insurgency:** A tribal cultural collective body could be constituted to take care of the interests of the Nagas of Nagaland as well of Nagas living elsewhere in the country. The Naga insurgents could be retrained for absorption into state forces on the lines of Nepali Maosists.

3.3. TERRORISM IN INDIA

Terrorists are motivated by different goals and objectives. Depending on the objectives of the group/groups, the nature of terrorism also differs.

- **Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism:** Deliberate violence by a subnational ethnic group to advance its cause. They focus either on the creation of a separate State or on the elevation of the status of one ethnic group over others. Tamil Nationalist groups in Sri Lanka and insurgent groups in North East India are examples.
- **Religious Terrorism:** Motivated either in whole or in part by a religious imperative consider violence as a divine duty or a sacramental act.
- **Ideology Oriented Terrorism:** Any ideology can be used to support the use of violence and terrorism:
 - **Left-wing Terrorism:** Violence against the ruling elite mostly by the peasant class motivated by what are called leftist ideologies. They believe that all the existing social relations and state structures in the capitalist society are exploitative in character and a revolutionary change through violent means is essential. Eg: The Maoist groups in India and Nepal.
 - **Right-wing Terrorism:** It seeks to maintain the status-quo or to return to some past situation that they feel should have been conserved. They may force the government to acquire a territory or to intervene to protect the rights of an 'oppressed' minority in a neighbouring country.
- **State-sponsored Terrorism:** State-sponsored terrorism is as old as the history of military conflict. Some countries have embraced terrorism as a deliberate instrument of foreign policy. One distinction of state sponsored terrorism from other forms is that it is initiated to obtain certain clearly defined foreign policy objectives rather than grabbing media attention or targeting the potential audience.
- **Narco-terrorism:** The attempt by narcotics traffickers to influence the policies of the Government by systematic threat or use by violence.
- **Cyber-terrorism:** Unlawful attacks and threats of attacks against computers, networks, and the information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. It is an unconventional method of terrorism.
- **Urban terrorism** is the threat of terrorists applied to the urban environment which seeks to unsettle and disrupt urban infrastructure and life.

Terrorism Based on Religious Fundamentalism

- There have been several terrorist incidents in India which were motivated by religious fundamentalism. Some of these activities overlap with political ambitions – like separatist elements in Jammu & Kashmir.
- In 2001, several Islamic terrorist attacks took place in New Delhi, the most important being the attack on the Parliament House in December 2001.
- There is a big role played by the Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) in the promotion of Islamist extremism in India. Funded generously by various Islamist charities, but particularly the World Assembly of Muslim Youth with its headquarters in Riyadh, SIMI spread its activities to various States in India. SIMI was banned by the Government of India under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, in September, 2001.

Terrorism in India

Jammu & Kashmir

The roots of insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir can be traced to the later part of the 1940s when Pakistan attacked India with a view to capture Jammu & Kashmir. Ever since there has been a section of population which believes in secession from India. These groups aided and abetted from across the border have often indulged in terrorist activities.

The rise of Islamist fundamentalism and emergence of Al-Qaeda has added another dimension to the insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir.

Government of India has been endeavouring to tackle the problems of the troubled State through a multi-pronged strategy with a holistic approach. For this, following steps may be mentioned:

- Emphasis on comprehensive confidence building measures not only within Jammu & Kashmir but also with Pakistan
- Facilitating people-to-people contact between residents of Jammu & Kashmir and those of POK
- Initiatives taken to reunite separated families from both sides of the border by opening the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakot bus services

- Holding periodic dialogues with groups representing different shades of opinion, including the separatists.
- **Internal security related measures**
 - Banning nine terrorist organisations reported to be operating in Jammu & Kashmir under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004 including JeM, LeT, HM and HuM.
 - Setting up Village Defence Committees and appointment of Special Police Officers in selected areas after careful screening.
- **On the administrative front**
 - Relief measures for victims of militancy.
 - Encouraging and facilitating return of Kashmiri migrants.
 - Special facilities and concessions provided to Central Government employees posted in the Kashmir valley.

Punjab

The quest for a separate Sikh identity manifested itself, after Partition, in their demand for a separate State in India. Even after the formation of a separate State of Punjab, some related issues remained unresolved such as demand for Chandigarh as the State capital, sharing of river waters etc. The situation was further aggravated when terrorist elements demanded secession in the form of 'Khalistan'. Finally, the conflict was resolved by the Government following a policy which was based on four parameters:

- Security action to contain and eliminate terrorism;
- Sub-terranean contacts with militants to persuade them to give up violence and come to the negotiating table;
- Over-the-table discussions with dissident elements who were prepared to eschew violence and accept the basic tenets of the Constitution in exchange for full integration into the country's democratic process, and sensitivity to religious, cultural and ethnic sentiments of the affected population
- There are isolated embers even now and the problem mainly emanates from sections living abroad.

India's Counter Terrorism Strategy

A strategy for fighting terror in India has to be evolved in the overall context of a national security strategy. To tackle the menace of terrorism, a multi-pronged approach is needed.

- Socio-economic development is a priority so that vulnerable sections of society do not fall prey to the propaganda of terrorists promising them wealth and equity.

More about Urban Terrorism

- It is mainly of 2 types-
 - When this threat is directed at people i.e. mass killings
 - When directed at urban infrastructure.
- Recently, one of the deadliest shoot-outs in modern US history took place in Las Vegas.

Why increase in such attacks?

- **Easy Targets**- Density of built environment in urban agglomerations and urban mass transport infrastructure result in mass gathering making them easy targets to maximize the impact of terrorist attacks.
- **Scope for Anonymity**- Unlike in rural areas, inhabitants in cities and towns are more heterogeneous, which provides more scope for anonymity making suicide bombings extremely difficult to detect or prevent in time.
- **Availability of facilities**- Logistical support like arms, public transport etc. are readily available in urban areas.
- **Easier Recruitment**- because it is the city that nurtures dissidence in general.
- **Attacking credibility of the government**- by attacking high profile symbolic targets to make a point that if a government fails to protect high value targets, it is obvious that it may not be in a position to protect the normal ones.
- **Protection from indiscriminate counter terrorism operations**- due to vast collateral damage.
- **Less demanding operations**- in terms of brute physical strength and endurance than required in mountainous or rural terrain. And they also do not need sophisticated long-range weapons to inflict the desired damage.
- **Easy spread of fear**- Since terrorism is '**propaganda by the deed**', the attention-seeking goal of terrorists is well served in the urban environment where the immediate audience is greatest and where representatives of the print and electronic media are readily available and quite eager to report. Such coverage also **magnifies the fear-generating capabilities** of terrorist acts.
- **Vulnerabilities due to internet**: Increasing availability of personal data has made individuals vulnerable to terrorism. Such information can be used for the **purpose of radicalisation** or **targeting for the acts of violence**.

- Administration need to be responsive to the legitimate grievances of people so that these are redressed promptly and cannot be exploited by terrorist groups.
- Strong measures are required to deal with criminal elements but with respect for human rights.

Dealing with the menace of terrorism would require a comprehensive strategy with involvement of different stakeholders – the Government, political parties, security agencies, civil society and media. The necessary elements of such a strategy are listed below:

- **Political consensus:** Union Government should have intensive interactions with the States and Union Territories while drawing up the national strategy, the latter would be required to do their part in close consultation with the nodal ministry of the Government of India.
- **Good governance and socioeconomic development:** This would necessitate high priority being given to development work and its actual implementation on the ground for which a clean, corruption-free and accountable administration at all levels is an imperative necessity.
- **Respect for rule of law:** Governmental agencies must not be allowed to transgress law even in dealing with critical situations caused by insurgency or terrorism. If an extraordinary situation cannot be dealt with by the existing laws, new laws may be enacted so that law enforcement agencies do not resort to extra-legal or illegal methods.
- **Countering the subversive activities of terrorists:** Government must give priority to defeating political subversions (e.g. by terrorists and Maoists). The emphasis should be on civil as opposed to military measures to counter terrorism and insurgency.
- **Providing the appropriate legal framework:** The ordinary laws of the land may not be adequate to book a terrorist. This may require special laws and effective enforcement mechanisms, but with sufficient safeguards to prevent its misuse.
- **Building capacity:** The capacity building exercise should extend to the intelligence gathering machinery, security agencies, civil administration and the society at large.

Steps taken by government

- **Enacting legislative framework** such as The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; The National Security Act, 1980; The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), 1985 and 1987; Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA)
- **Call for adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)**, a proposed treaty which provides a comprehensive global legal framework against terrorism.
- **Cooperation with USA:** In 2011, US-India Homeland Security Dialogue was created, which was the first comprehensive bilateral dialogue on homeland security issues between our two countries. The US Department of State Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) programme also provided training to over 250 Indian law enforcement officers.
- **Part of Global Network of Cities on Terror Fight:** Mumbai has now become part of this network formed at UN Level that will exchange techniques and develop infrastructure to combat extremism and strengthen their cyber security system.

What needs to be done?

- **Intelligence Agencies-** There is a need for cooperation among centre, state and international intelligence agencies.
- **Proper Surveillance-** It is of critical importance to penetrate the networks and sleeper cells of the terrorist organizations to gain actionable intelligence.
- **Technology to detect and alert** for suspicious activity such as loitering by an individual or vehicle should be made use of.
- Security personnel should be sensitized to **spotting and segregating suspicious objects** that are left behind.
- **Trained Armed Forces-**
 - Police, must be effectively trained to deal with this new phenomenon of urban terror.
 - Every state should have a NSG-type of commando force to counter lethal terror strikes.
 - **Rehearsals** should be periodically undertaken for search-and-rescue operations after large-scale terrorist strikes and **different contingencies** should be simulated and practiced.

3.3.1. TERROR FINANCING

Terrorist activities in most cases require substantial financial support. In fact, Terrorism finance (TF) can be termed as **the life blood of terrorism**, one of the most important factors sustaining its continuing threat, both from within and without. They use the following methods to raise funding for terrorists' activities:

- Terrorists get funds by involving in **illegal operations**
- Funding could also be sourced even from the proceeds of lawful activities. **Supporters of a militant ideology** could well make financial contributions to terrorist organizations from their known sources of income. Such contributions could also be made to some non-profit or charitable institutions acting as a front for terrorist organizations, knowingly or un-knowingly.
- By resorting to or working in concert with cartels involved in **drug trafficking, narcotics trade** etc. – without having to resort to money-laundering per se.
- Funding could also involve **counterfeiting of currency**, currency smuggling etc.
- International organized crime makes use of a wide range of methods and networking to transfer funds with a view to launder the proceeds of crime.
- Terrorist organizations also take recourse to bulk cash smuggling and use of informal channels of transfer of money (like **hawala**).
- Defrauding financial institutions and the public at large.

Strategy to deal with the terror financing:

In dealing with financing of terrorist activities, the emphasis has to be more on obstructing such activities while in progress. The main planks of a strategy to deal with the financial aspects of terrorist activities should involve:

- Asset recovery and obstruction powers.
- Legal penalties against persons/organizations involved in financing terrorism.
- Adoption of diligent customer identification programmes and standard record keeping procedures by financial institutions/agencies.
- Reporting of suspicious financial activity by individuals and institutions.
- Anti-money laundering measures.
- Capacity building and coordination mechanisms between agencies involved.
- International cooperation.

Measures taken by Government to block the flow of funds for Financing Terrorist Activities

- **Making terrorist finance an offence:** Under TADA and POTA holding property derived or obtained from any terrorist activity or acquiring them through terrorist funds was an offence
- **Financial Intelligence Unit:** The regulations include maintenance of record of prescribed transactions, furnishing information to FIU-IND in the prescribed format, and verification of clients in the prescribed manner
- **Demonetisation** – Through this government targeted the fake currency notes in circulation, an important source of terror financing. As per the study Rs. 70 crore fake notes were pumped into the economy every year.
- **Improved Safety features in currency** - The new notes will be difficult to be faked as they have advanced safety features.
- **Strengthening of PMLA in 2013** by incorporating the provisions relating to removing the monetary threshold for schedule offences, strengthening confiscation and provisional attachment powers with regard to money laundering investigation, covering new financial institutions and designated non-financial business and professions within the scope of PMLA.
- **A special Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell** has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2011, to coordinate with the Central Intelligence/Enforcement Agencies and the State Law Enforcement Agencies for an integrated approach to tackle the problem of terror funding.

Financial Intelligence Unit-IND

- FIU-IND is the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions.
- FIU-IND is also responsible for coordinating and strengthening efforts of national and international intelligence, investigation and enforcement agencies in pursuing the global efforts against money laundering and related crimes.
- FIU-IND is an independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister.

- **A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell** was set up in the National Investigation Agency to investigate Terror Funding cases.

3.3.2. DE-RADICALIZATION IN INDIA

De-Radicalization has been defined as the process of changing an individual's belief system, rejecting the extremist ideology, and embracing mainstream values.

Root causes of Radicalization

- Communities struck by poverty, disease, illiteracy, bitter hopelessness.
- Social inequality, marginalisation and exclusion.
- Political oppression and the violation of basic rights.
- Injustices, misery, starvation, drugs, exclusion, prejudices, despair for lack of perspectives.

Although India has confronted insurgencies and terrorist campaigns by various radicalised regional and religious organisations in several parts of the country for decades, a comprehensive policy for combating such problems at the ideological and operational levels has not been developed. With the rise of militant Islamism, the threat of radicalisation has gained utmost importance. In this respect, India is 'working out a cohesive strategy to counter attempts at radicalization and recruitment through various measures related to counselling:

- Counselling of 'vulnerable and radicalized' youths as well as their families and propagating 'moderate' interpretations of Islam to counter the Islamic State (IS) ideology.
- Various measures like an 'extremist counseling hotline', set up recently by Austria, has reportedly drawn the interest of Indian authorities.
- The viability of the US' counter-radicalisation programmes focused on community outreach and the UK's Prevent and Channel programmes in the Indian context is being considered.

Way forward

- **Recognition of problem:** Instances of communal violence should not be taken lightly or dismissed as incidents typical to a united but dysfunctional family. India already has a highly radicalised population divided along communal and casteist lines
- **Involve civil society:** The role of civil society can prove crucial in fighting the growing threat of radicalisation. It can foster a sense of belonging and shared identity and reduce real and perceived isolation among members of vulnerable communities and bridge internal community divisions
- **Community outreach:** There is a need to empower the moderate voice among all communities in order to separate radicals from the general population through effective home-grown community outreach programmes.
- **Choke funding:** There is also the need to track down the channels for the funding of certain religious organisations that may be spreading the poison of radicalization.
- **Prevent politicization of religion:** At the administrative level, there is a need to check growing politicisation of religion across the political spectrum by stringent implementation of existing laws and strict compliance of the code of conduct during elections.
- **Introduce religious studies** as a secular academic discipline in our universities, so that the false religious indoctrination of foreign extremist groups through the Internet can be countered. Religious leaders can also be encouraged to counsel against radicalization.
- **Using cyberspace:** The importance of developing a strong counter-radicalisation presence in the cyber world cannot be understated, particularly in the country's regional languages in which ISIS and Al-Qaeda

Various steps taken by the States

Maharashtra

Maharashtra has rolled out a deradicalisation programme for the minority community in February 2016.

- Envisages different departments undertaking various schemes to reach out to the minority.
- The Police have been told to identify and reduce any feeling of communalism within the force.
- Cooperation with like-minded countries and assistance to victim countries such as India has recently offered military assistance to Iraq in their fight against ISIS.

Karnataka

There is proposal of modernising madrasas by:

- Imparting academic knowledge as well as an understanding about what the Quran actually teaches,
- An intensive survey of mosques and madrasas, creating a detailed database.

are gradually spreading their message. More operations like 'Operation Chakravayuh' of the IB, where a dedicated set of officers monitor the web all day long tracing the activities of the youth who are in touch with ISIS operatives or viewing the material posted, should be conducted.

- **Greater engagement with the youth:** Focus should be on creating a conducive/positive environment for self-realisation of the youth, their education and enlightenment as well as nurturing tolerant consciousness and behaviour. It is also important to empower the youth, enhancing their legal awareness and social engagement and promoting job creation.
- **International cooperation:** No single country can tackle this challenge alone. Radicalisation and terrorism being a transnational/trans-boundary challenge, it demands adequate multilateral efforts and strengthening of international cooperation.

3.4. KASHMIR ISSUE

The situation in Kashmir changed dramatically after the elimination of the Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) terrorist commander, Burhan Wani, by Indian security forces on 8 July 2016.

There are also reports about the increased infiltration of militants from across the Line of Control (LoC) from Pakistan into Kashmir.

The Two dimensions of Kashmir Issue

- **External** - due to Pakistani involvement and its claims over the state of J&K;
 - The extension of a proxy war by Pakistan against India through Kashmir has kept our internal security situation constantly on the boil. Besides alienating J&K from the national mainstream, it is a serious bug in India's growth story.
 - It has been a continuous drain on the county's resources, resulting in enhanced defence expenditure.
- **Internal** - due to the socio-political demands of the people of J&K from the Indian state.
 - There is a complex interplay between religion and region as well as multi ethnicity/multi-cultural and political issues.
 - Protests, agitations, and shut downs demanding greater autonomy and exclusive rights have, brought the state to a standstill, and highlighted the unsettled nature of its polity.
 - An impediment in India's proclamation of being a great world power due to allegations of human rights violations.

Pakistan's Objectives

- Agenda of revenge for all its failures to usurp Kashmir by force, and being defeated in its attempts. Avenge its defeat in the 1971 war by purging out Kashmir from India as India did by carving out Bangladesh from Pakistan.
- Impede India's growth by forcing caution and increased expenditure on her security.
- Keep anti-India sentiments on the boil in Pakistan for consolidation of her own identity and integrity. This also helps the Pakistani Army maintain its hold on the country, besides ensuring a generosity of funds and perks for itself.
- Internationalize the Kashmir issue as a problem wherein a supposedly populist movement is being forcefully suppressed by India.

Why disaffection among youths in Kashmir?

- **Mistrust against main stream political parties** with the realisation that they are more inclined to stay in power rather than meeting aspirations of the people
- A large numbers of young Kashmiris were jailed in for agitations and stone pelting. Many of them were again taken into preventive detentions on several occasions to ensure law and order. This led to many young people nursing grudges against the police and the security forces
- **Unemployment** is a major reason of youth frustration. Tourism has been down in the last two years due to the disturbed security situation as well as the floods of 2014.
- Kashmir has **limited industries and enterprises**. Civic amenities are considered poor and weather conditions are harsh, leading to limited days of productive work.
- There are also allegations of **corruption and nepotism** in many government departments, especially in getting jobs
- Kashmiris has seen violence and agitations all their lives. They have seen several encounters and the heavy presence of security forces, instilling a sense of fear and uneasiness in society

Kashmiris attitude towards Pakistan

- Pakistan has only a limited connect with J&K on the basis of ethnicity and culture. Those parts in Pakistan which have different cultures and ethnicity are mostly up in arms, and want separation from Pakistan due to the biased treatment.
- The law and order situation in Pakistan is also known to Kashmiris where extra judicial killings, regular bomb blasts on streets, mosques, and schools are usual occurrences.
- A large number of Kashmiris came out strongly against Pakistan for poor human rights record, its revisionist policies, and the dictatorial attitude of its leaders.
- Kashmiris have suffered, with extremely poor treatment of the locals at the hands of the terrorists who, forcibly took away young boys to enrol as militants, and did not spare even the female folk from exploitation.
- After the Burhan Wani episode, there has been surge in pro Pakistan sentiment in Kashmir. This has been so not for any great optimism in Kashmiris towards Pakistan; it is more due to intense sentiments against India, as numerous fatalities and injuries have been suffered by the people at the hands of the local police and Indian security forces

Return of Kashmiri Pandits

Significance

- The return of Kashmiri Pandits to their original native home land is a key factor in finding a lasting solution to Kashmir problem.
- Kashmiri Pandits are not only integral part of Kashmiri society but also the essence of Kashmiriyat, the melting pot of syncretic Kashmiri culture, without which Kashmir's integration with secular India remains incomplete.
- The rehabilitation of Pandits in the Muslim majority Kashmir Valley is likely to set a shining example of goodwill and religious harmony

Rehabilitation of Kashmiri pandits

- Given the disturbed security environment in the Valley, it is extremely difficult to achieve rehabilitation only by the provision of space for habitation or even jobs for sustenance
- A people-to-people connect is seen as a strongly desirable element to build trust and sense of security among communities in society
- In the absence of this, settlements would become the target of inimical elements which, in the context of the Kashmir Valley, would fail to create foolproof security perception among the inhabitants.

Potential steps towards a peaceful solution of Kashmir Issue

- **Cessation of violence in Kashmir**
 - In order to achieve this, there has to be action by all parties. On the Pakistani side there must be an end to all support for terrorism in Kashmir.
 - International pressure is very important as it could put an end to the training camps and monetary assistance that terrorist organizations have ample access to in Pakistan.
- **Change in Indian foreign policy**
 - India must attempt to resolve border disputes, and develop a friendly relationship with China before it can set about resolving the Kashmir issue.
 - As long as Pakistan and China remain allies and have India as their common adversary, the strategic importance of Kashmir will not allow any solution to the issue.
- Indian government must also display greater involvement in the state. It must consider the needs and wants of the Kashmiri people to make the people feel recognized and a part of India.
- **Decoupling Pakistan from Kashmir**
 - Pakistan has only limited capacity to influence the Kashmir issue. Even for militancy, its efficacy largely depends on the ground support of the people.
 - The political issue of separatism in Kashmir is the larger challenge for India. Therefore, there is an urgent need to address issues internally.

- **Ending the sense of alienation and neglect that looms over most people in the valley**
 - Sending greater humanitarian assistance to people in the valley, ending corruption, injustice and inefficiency in the local administration
 - Investment in Kashmiri infrastructure, in general, would improve the life of the people and would lead to less resentment against India
- **Check the abuse of Human rights** by Indian security forces. Steps must be taken to resume normalcy in Kashmir by withdrawing security forces from the state if violence in the region decreases.
- **Kashmiri Pandit population displaced from Kashmir should be resettled** into their original homes. This would breed religious tolerance and also greatly contribute to the economy of Kashmir.

ALL INDIA TEST SERIES

Get the Benefit of Innovative Assessment System from the leader in the Test Series Program

PRELIMS

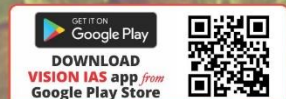
- **General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
 - **CSAT** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- | | |
|--|---|
| ➤ VISION IAS Post Test Analysis™ | ➤ All India Ranking |
| ➤ Flexible Timings | ➤ Expert support - Email/Telephonic Interaction |
| ➤ ONLINE Student Account to write tests and Performance Analysis | ➤ Monthly current affairs Analysis |

for **PRELIMS 2019 Starting from 2nd Sept**

MAINS

- **General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **Essay** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **Geography • Sociology • Anthropology**

for **MAINS 2019 Starting from 1st Sept**



4. MONEY-LAUNDERING, ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

4.1. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Why in news?

Government has recently amended the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 through Finance Act, 2018.

What is money laundering?

- It means projecting the proceeds of a crime as untainted property and whosoever indulges in the process directly or indirectly is deemed to be guilty of the offence of money laundering.
- Some of the common methods of money laundering are Bulk Cash Smuggling, Shell companies and trusts, Round-tripping, Hawala, False invoicing etc.

Framework for prevention of money laundering in India

- **Statutory framework:** It includes enactment of the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) 2002**
- **Institutional framework:** It involves mainly two bodies:
 - **Enforcement Directorate** for investigation and prosecution of cases under the PML.
 - **Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND)** for receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions as well as for coordinating and strengthening efforts of national and international intelligence, investigation and enforcement agencies against money laundering.
- **International cooperation**
 - **The Financial Action Task Force (FATF):** is an inter-governmental body which sets standards and develops and promotes policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Hawala and money-laundering

Hawala works by transferring money without actually moving it. In a hawala transaction, no physical movement of cash is there. It is an alternative or parallel remittance system, which works outside the circle of banks and formal financial systems.

As hawala transactions are not routed through banks they cannot be regulated by the government agencies and have thus emerged as a major cause of concern as it is frequently used by criminal to launder money for their illicit act. This network is being used extensively across the globe to circulate black money and to provide funds for terrorism, drug trafficking and other illegal activities.

In India, FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) 2000 and PMLA (Prevention of Money Laundering Act) 2002 are the two major legislations which make such transactions illegal and are enforced by Enforcement Directorate.

Why people prefer Hawala?

- The commission rates for transferring money through hawala are quite low.
- No requirement of any id proof and disclosure of source of income is there.
- It has emerged as a reliable & efficient system of remittance.
- As there is no physical movement of cash, hawala operators provide better exchange rates as compared to the official exchange rates.
- It is a simple and hassle-free process when compared to the extensive documentation being done by the banks.
- It is the only way to transfer unaccounted income.

Reason for emergence of FATF as effective body

- It follows a consensus-based model of decision making with no overriding voting rights to any of its members. Thus, countries cannot prevent blocking of finance as in UN
- It has adopted a policy of “naming and shaming” with focus on correction. The country can be placed on a list and then removed thereafter seeing the progress made to implement the guidelines. It ensures an improvement in countering terror funding & money-laundering.
- The basis of listing countries by the FATF is on the basis of their compliance with transparent guidelines and their effective implementation.
- Its actions are based more on technical parameters formed after objective and professional analysis and less on geopolitical considerations.
- It gains credibility by its ability to hurt a country’s economic well-being as its indication of a country’s non-compliance with its guidelines affect its ratings with banks, financial institutions and other countries.
- It scrutinizes not just the laws of a country but also their implementation.

- **Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) membership:** to facilitate the adoption, implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing standards set out by FATF.

About PMLA

It forms the core of the legal framework put in place by India to combat money laundering. Its key features include:

- **Expanded the reach of the Act by adding many more crimes under various legislations:** It identifies certain offences under the IPC, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, the Arms Act, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and the Prevention of Corruption Act, the proceeds of which would be covered under this Act.
- In cases of **cross-border money-laundering**, it enables the Central Government to return the confiscated property to the requesting country in order to implement the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption.
- It seeks to bring **certain financial institutions** like Full Fledged Money Changers, Money Transfer Service and Master Card within the reporting regime of the Act.
- It prescribes for formation of a three-member **Adjudicating Authority** for dealing with matters relating to attachment and confiscation of property under the Act.
- To perform the functions of **Administrator**, an officer not below the rank of a joint secretary would be appointed for management of properties confiscated under this.
- An **Appellate Tribunal** is established to hear appeals against the orders of the Adjudicating Authority and the authorities under the Act.
- The Central Govt. in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for trial of offence of money-laundering may by notification designate one or more courts or session as **Special Court** for such area as may be specified.

The PMLA and rules notified thereunder impose obligation on banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries to verify identity of clients, maintain records and furnish information to FIU-IND.

Amendments proposed in PMLA

The Amendments in PMLA aims at further enhancing the effectiveness of the Act, widen its scope and take care of certain procedural difficulties faced by the Enforcement Directorate in prosecution of PMLA cases. It will also enable exchange of information among agencies and enhance effectiveness of efforts against black money. The key amendments proposed include:

- **Amendment in definition of “proceeds of crime”** so that ED can attach and confiscate proceed against property equivalent to proceeds to crime held outside the country also.
- **Amendment in bail provisions:** The bail conditions will be made uniform for all the offences under PMLA, instead of only those offences which are liable to imprisonment of more than 3 years.
- **Corporate frauds included as Scheduled offence:** Section 447 (Corporate Frauds) of Companies Act is being included as scheduled offence under PMLA so that Registrar of Companies in suitable cases would be able to report such cases for action by Enforcement Directorate under the PMLA provisions.
- **Measures to enhance effectiveness of investigations** – to provide further time to ED to file prosecution and pass a provisional attachment order.
- **Disclosure of Information:** to provide for clear guidelines to share the information relating to contraventions of other laws noticed during investigation by ED, with concerned authorities under the said Acts.

Challenges in prevention of money laundering

- **Rapid advancements in digital technology:** The enforcement agencies are not able to match up with the speed of growing technologies which enables money launderers to obscure the origin of proceeds of crimes by cyber finance techniques.
- **Lack of awareness about seriousness of crimes of money-laundering:** The poor and illiterate people, instead of going through lengthy paper work transactions in Banks, prefer the Hawala system where there are fewer formalities, little or no documentation, lower rates and anonymity.

- **Non-fulfilment of the purpose of KYC Norms:** Increasing competition in the market is forcing the Banks to lower their guards and thus facilitating the money launderers to make illicit use of it in furtherance of their crime.
- **Involvement of employee of financial institution:** Financial institutions are supposed to check the source of funds, monitor the activities on accounts, and track irregular transactions but usually an employee of the financial institution is involved making it easier to launder.
- **Lack of comprehensive enforcement agencies:** The offence of money laundering is borderless and has expanded its scope to many different areas of operation. In India, there are separate wings of law enforcement agencies dealing with money laundering, terrorist crimes, economic offences etc. and they lack convergence among themselves.
- **Tax Heaven Countries:** They have long been associated with money laundering because their strict financial secrecy laws allow the creation of anonymous accounts while prohibiting the disclosure of financial information. Furthermore, there is strong evidence indicating that a substantial portion of these funds has been used to sustain terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda.

Way forward

- **As a consumer:** Dormant accounts should be closed as soon as possible because they can be easily used for conducting money laundering activities.
- **Risk assessment:** Financial institutions should undertake a risk assessment prior to the launch of the new products, business practices or the use of new or developing technologies.
- **Follow 'Client Due Diligence Process' as envisaged under PMLA 2002:** based on specific parameters related to the overall policy for acceptance of clients, procedure for identifying the clients and transaction monitoring and reporting.
- **Tackling tax havens:** There is a need to draw a line between financial confidentiality rules in certain countries and these financial institutions becoming money laundering havens.
- **Decentralisation:** There needs to be a proper coordination between the Centre and the State as the more decentralised the law would be the better reach it will have.
- **Implement FATF Recommendations** which sets out a comprehensive and consistent framework Some of them are
 - Identify the risks, develop policies and domestic coordination to mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risks.
 - Criminalise money laundering on the basis of the Vienna Convention and the Palermo Convention which ensures that financial institution secrecy laws do not inhibit implementation of the FATF Recommendations.
 - Apply the crime of money laundering to all serious offences, with a view to including the widest range of predicate offences.
 - Implement targeted financial sanctions regimes to comply with UNSC resolutions relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and terrorist financing.
 - Review the adequacy of laws and regulations that relate to non-profit organisations which the country has identified as being vulnerable to terrorist financing abuse.
 - Apply preventive measures for the financial sector and other designated sectors.
 - Financial institutions should be required to maintain, for at least five years, all necessary records on transactions, both domestic and international, to enable them to comply swiftly with information requests from the competent authorities.
 - Establish powers and responsibilities for the competent authorities (e.g., investigative, law enforcement and supervisory authorities) and other institutional measures.
 - Countries should have anti-money laundering policy and should designate an authority that is responsible for such policies.
 - Provide mutual legal assistance in relation to money laundering and effectively execute extradition requests in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing.

Money laundering as a separate offense

Central government is considering a proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence to be investigated by the Enforcement Directorate, irrespective of a probe by other agencies.

Context

- Money laundering can be regarded as a multiplier of criminal activities as it gives economic power to criminals.

- The current arrangements in India leave the fate of money laundering cases on probes and prosecution by multiple agencies because the definition of “proceeds of crime” is dependent on predicate offences listed under schedule of PMLA act.
- Thus, fighting money laundering without fighting organized crime is a waste of time and efforts.
- Money laundering as a separate offence begins where the intention to conceal the illicit money ends and it needs to be treated separate offence to break the link between money laundering and organized crime and speed up investigations

Significance of treating as separate offence

- Financial Action Task force (FATF) in its review in 2010 and India’s Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money had also recommended the same as this will facilitate quick action against those indulging in money laundering.
- Further it will bring India’s law in line with foreign practices such as U.K where money laundering is treated as a stand-alone crime and based on circumstantial evidence, they have to just establish that the proceeds had a criminal origin, rather than waiting for the outcomes of various other probes.

4.2. TRANS-NATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime (OC) is highly sophisticated, diversified, and widespread activity that annually drains billions of dollars from the global economy by unlawful conduct and illegal use of force, fraud, and corruption.

OC derives a major portion of its power through money obtained from such illegal endeavours as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, illegal arms trade, and other forms of social exploitation. This money and power are increasingly used to infiltrate and corrupt our democratic process.

Organised criminal activities weaken the stability of the nation’s economic system, harm innocent investors and competing organisations, interfere with free competition, seriously burdens interstate and foreign commerce, threaten the domestic security and undermine the general welfare of the nation and its citizen.

Types of Organised Crimes

- **Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking:** India is geographically situated between the countries of Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent and is a transit point for narcotic drugs produced in these regions to the West.
- **Smuggling:** It consists of clandestine operations leading to unrecorded trade which is another major economic offence. The nature of smuggled items and the quantum thereof is also determined by the prevailing fiscal policies. India has a vast coast line of about 7,500 kms and open borders with Nepal and Bhutan and is prone to large scale smuggling of contraband and other consumable items
- **Illegal Arms Trade:** Light arms proliferation is a global phenomenon. It has extracted a heavy toll in terms of human lives and socio-economic development of entire regions. In Mumbai, illicit arms trade is increasing at an alarming rate.
- **Money Laundering Business:** Proceeds of drug related crimes are an important source of money laundering world over. This aim is generally achieved via the intricate steps of placement, layering and integration so that the money so integrated in the legitimate economy can be freely used by the offenders without any fear of detection.
- **Contract Killings:** It involves engaging a professional gang for a monetary consideration. The Bombay gangs specialise in contract killings. The amount they charge is quite large and varies with the socioeconomic status of the targets
- **Kidnapping for Ransom:** It is a highly organised crime in urban conglomerates. There are several local as well as inter State gangs involved in it as the financial rewards are immense vis-a-vis the labour and risk involved. Generally, no injury is caused to the kidnappee if the Kidnappers conditions are met.
- **Human trafficking:** It is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, for the purpose of exploitation. In India, human trafficking represents a sizeable racket for

Characteristics of organised crime

A group is considered to constitute a body of Organised crime if

- A hierarchical structure system of command is present;
- Physical violence is used as an internal sanction system;
- The group specializes in more types of crime than one;
- Illegally obtained money is invested in legal economic activity;
- Public officials and legitimate businessmen have been corrupted or intimidated.

the country's organized criminals. Such rackets include the two major categories of trafficking, which are in forced sex work and forced labour.

○ **Steps taken by government**

- Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell has been set up by MHA to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the state governments to combat human trafficking.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development funds NGO-run shelter and rehabilitation services for women and children through the Ujjawala program, specifically for female sex trafficking victims, and the Swadhar program for women in difficult circumstances.
- The government has also signed agreements with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bahrain etc. to curb trafficking.
- The government recently introduced “**The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018**” in Lok Sabha

Problems in Combatting Organised Crime

- **Inadequate Legal Structure:** India does not have a special law to control/suppress organised crime. The existing law is inadequate as it targets individuals and not the criminal groups or criminal enterprises.
- **Difficulties in Obtaining Proof:** As organised criminal groups are structured in a hierarchical manner, the higher echelons of leadership are insulated from law enforcement. And in crimes of violence, there is hardly any documentary evidence.
- **Slow Pace of Trials & Low Conviction Rate:** Thus, people are losing faith in the efficacy of the criminal justice system and have become cynical, apathetic and non-cooperative in control efforts
- **Lack of Resources & Training:** Police comes under the State's subject. Most of the States face a resources crunch and are not in the position to spare adequate resources for the criminal justice system agencies. Besides, hardly any training facilities exist for the investigation of organised crime.
- **Lack of Co-ordination:** The police forces in the States gather intelligence about organised criminal activities within their States and generally do not share it with other States or the central agencies.
- **Dual Criminality:** Certain crimes, particularly drug trafficking, are planned in one part of the world and executed in another. Different nations have different legal structures and extradition of criminals from one country to another is possible only when the principle of dual criminality is satisfied.
- **Criminal, Political & Bureaucratic Nexus:** Due to this, the investigating and prosecuting agencies are finding it extremely difficult to deal effectively with them.

Way forward

- **Strengthening of Criminal Laws:** Since, India does not have a special Act to control/suppress organised crime, the situation warrants immediate legislative intervention.
- **Improving Co-ordination and setting up Specialised Units:** Set up a national level co-ordinating body outside the gamut of the present enforcement agencies for co-ordination between the police forces of different States and the Central investigative agencies.

Linkages between Organised Crimes and Terrorism

- Proceeds from India's organised crime are becoming increasingly linked to financing terrorist operations, which puts the country among the most terrorist afflicted nations in the world.
- Some powerful organised crime groups work intentionally with terrorists particularly in the main ports of India (Mumbai) and Pakistan (Karachi) which are dominated by Criminal organizations facilitating the illicit movement of people, arms, and explosives.
- Activities of terrorists and organised criminals frequently reinforce each other, where terrorists engage either directly or indirectly in organised crime activities such as trafficking, smuggling, extortion etc. which contribute to undermining state security, stability and social and economic development, which in turn may create or maintain the conditions for organised criminal groups to flourish.
- Hawala network is being used extensively across the globe to circulate black money and to provide funds for terrorism.
- On the other side, organised crime groups may employ terrorist tactics, including the strategic use of violence, to enable their objectives.
- The threat emanating from links between serious and organised crime (OC) and terrorism is two-fold.
 - Firstly, the potential exploitation of OC infrastructures to procure tools, such as firearms or fraudulent documents, and move goods and people may deliver lethal weapons used in attacks to terrorist groups.
 - Secondly, involvement in serious and organised crime may allow terrorist actors to generate funds to finance terrorism-related activities.

- **Enhancing International Cooperation** for Speedy Extradition of Fugitive Criminal; Deportation; Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance for effective investigation and prosecution of transnational crimes.
- **Political Commitment:** for legislative action, strengthening of criminal justice system and building up of strong public opinion against it.
- **Public Awareness:** Involve people in its prevention and investigation and to build up public opinion against it through media and by socially boycotting organised crime figures.
- **Role of Mass Media:** Mass media-both print and electronic media-can play an important role in exposing organised crime and help build public opinion.

4.2.1. DRUG TRAFFICKING

Why in news?

Centre has extended **Assistance to States and UTs for Narcotics Control** scheme, which combats illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substance through **financial assistance** is provided to all the anti-narcotics agencies, for 3 more years till 2020.

FACTORS WORKING IN FAVOUR OF SMUGGLERS

- Easy availability of couriers who are paid up to ₹60,000 for each transfer
- Indian jails have ironically helped smugglers develop new contacts and a strong network
- Well-knit syndicates overseeing operations
- Non-availability of pucca roads along the International Border in Punjab, suitable observation posts & obsolete infrastructure for border floodlights

THE DRUG TRAIL

MODUS OPERANDI

- Tunnels are dug under the fence, through which drugs-in packages strung together in ropes of cloth are transferred
- Complicity of state forensic laboratory staff, who help with inaccurate analysis about the purity of the narcotics seized
- Smugglers in India use Pakistani SIM cards and vice versa to evade technical surveillance

Status of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in India

As per a home ministry report there are around 40 lakh drug addicts in India. The most common drugs of abuse are 'ganja', 'hashish', 'opium' and 'heroin'. Some of reasons for this are:

- Due to the presence of **Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle** in the region, India has been more vulnerable for narcotics trafficking and its abuse.
- India has **Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1985**, which provides minimum punishment of 10 years for offences under this Act. But its Implementation by the states has been tardy.
- India has also signed **bilateral agreements** with USA, UK, Myanmar, Afghanistan, UAE, Mauritius, Zambia, and the Russian Federation for 'drug control'.
- Further the rise of **Virtual Currencies like Bitcoin** has also increased funding avenues for smugglers and drug traffickers.
- The **abuse of pharmaceutical preparations** like 'buprenorphine', codeine based cough syrups and painkillers like 'proxivon' within the country.
- **Other Factors:** Turf wars between various agencies, corruption, intelligence failure, lack of manpower and infrastructure, poor drug detection training, and procedural delays are other factors that hamper the effectiveness of the country's drug prevention efforts.

Impact

- **Socio-Political Impact:** Drug trafficking undermines the socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development.
- **Loss of Human lives:** Drug trafficking and abuse has continued its significant toll on valuable human lives especially and loss of productive years of many persons around the globe.
- **Ever-growing prevalence** of HIV/AIDS among North eastern states people has also been highlighted as one of major implication by UNDOC.
- **National Security:** Involvement of various terrorist groups and syndicates in drug trafficking leads to threat to the national security and sovereignty of states by the way of Narco-terrorism.

Steps Undertaken by India

- **Statutory Measures:** India has enacted Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 through which the country is addressing various aspects of drug problem
- **International Conventions:** India is signatory to all **three UN Conventions** namely , the Single Convention

on Narcotics Drugs, 1962, the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic

Substances and the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and has also supported the global efforts led by UN office on drug and crime (**UNODC**) to curb perpetrating drug menace.

- **Inter-Governmental Initiatives:** India has entered into various arrangements like Bi-lateral Agreements, Memorandum of Understandings with Nepal, Thailand and Myanmar, Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism and Judicial Cooperation with the countries in the region.
- India has formulated **National Policy on Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances** which has given equal emphasis on supply and demand reduction.
- **New guidelines for grant of rewards to be paid to officers, informers and other persons in case of seizures of Narcotics drugs, Psychotropic substances were also issued recently.**
- **Ensuring physical security of the borders and coasts** by strengthening patrolling and surveillance.

National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 2014

- **Production of Concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS)** in India by a company or body corporate to enable India to retain its status of a traditional supplier of Opiate Raw Material (ORM).
- **Gradual reduction** of consumption of poppy straw by addicts.
- **Use of satellite imageries** for detection of illicit crop of poppy and cannabis and its subsequent eradication and development of **alternate means of livelihood** for cultivators.
- **Allowing private sector production** of alkaloids from opium which are at present produced only by Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories (GOAFs).
- **Adequate access to morphine** and other opioids necessary for palliative care.
- A **time bound plan of action**, in response to the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board.

- **Co-operating with voluntary organisations** in the endeavour to prevent abuse of narcotics and synthetic drugs
- **Other Initiatives:** National Awards for institutions & individuals working in the field of prevention of drug abuse and creation of National Drug Abuse Helpline Number which helps the victims of drug abuse and their families in counselling and other aids.

Way Forward

- **Synchronisation and coherence among domestic laws** of neighbouring countries to deter drug traffickers and also for translational exchange of criminals.
- **Developing Common strategies** to tackle with emerging threat of drug trafficking through maritime route.
- Further strengthening and upgradation of **intelligence network**, upgradation of **surveillance equipment** and future requirements such as the setting up of training academy and drug labs.
- **the Narcotics Act** may be amended to plug the procedural loopholes and to calibrate punishments by grouping the offences.
- **Demand reduction:** The strategies should also include demand reduction along with supply reduction. Supply reduction would include enforcement activities while **demand reduction** would involve rehabilitation and de-addiction measures.
- **Other measures:** Investigative skills need to be honed and trials expedited; Inter-agency exchange of information amongst the countries by the quickest possible means coupled with expeditious extradition proceedings.

CAPSULE MODULE *on* ETHICS GS PAPER IV

The Capsule module on ETHICS- PAPER IV program is a 6-day weekend course that will help civil service aspirants to be part of a unique, comprehensive coverage of entire syllabus of Paper IV from Vision IAS for Mains 2018.

**LIVE / ONLINE
CLASSES AVAILABLE**

ADMISSION Open



KEY HIGHLIGHTS/ FEATURES:-

- Module is meticulously designed based on last few years UPSC papers.
- Thrust on understanding different terms, different dimensions & philosophical underpinnings of ethics and their application in Governance.
- Intensive Case Study Sessions.
- Session on how to write good answers.(Mark fetching techniques)
- Daily assignment and discussion.
- Printed Study material on whole syllabus in addition to special value addition booklet.



5. MILITARY MODERNISATION

Military Modernization can occur in following areas –

- **Improvement in combat capabilities** – raising, sustaining and using effective armed forces is the central task of any state and its defence establishment.
- **Improvement of procedures, structures and systems** – how a defence establishment works, rather than what it possesses.
- **Structure of higher defence** – how different parts of the military leadership relate to one another and how that body of command in turn relates to elected civilian leaders.

5.1. IMPROVEMENT IN COMBAT CAPABILITIES AND PROCEDURES

India's quest for modernization of the armed forces is propelled by the persistent threat to its territorial integrity and the aspiration of becoming a great power.

Significance

- The pace of modernisation of the Indian armed forces over the years has been rather slow, and technologically, they are not where they should have been
- India is one of **the largest arms importer in the world** as indigenous production of technology is one area where India continues to struggle
- India's land forces **lack sophisticated weapons and armory**, the navy's submarine fleet has dwindled down to 40 percent of the minimum requirements, and the fighter squadrons are at the level of 60 percent of the mandatory need, which indeed is a cause of concern considering the slow pace of India's defence modernisation
- India's defence requirements is likely to be influenced by the **growing offensive capabilities of China** that has been demonstrated over the years
- Self-sufficiency in terms of development of advanced defence hardware and technology to fulfil the requirements of its armed forces would be crucial so as to address to its national security concerns.

India's National Security Concerns and Defence Preparedness

- India today faces the most complex threats and challenges that range from nuclear to sub-conventional spectrum of conflict.
- Issues such as **unresolved territorial disputes** with China and Pakistan, **insurgency** in Jammu and Kashmir and in the North Eastern states, the growing menace of **left wing extremism**, and the rising threat of **urban terrorism** has further exacerbated India's security environment.
- Therefore, the need for augmenting defence capabilities i.e. land, air, and sea capabilities, is being largely reflected in the Indian policy towards defence modernisation today (initiatives such as Make in India) to meet the challenges that pose severe threats to India's national security.
- **India's defence industry**, has failed to manage India's defence requirements as of today and India is one of the largest arms importer in the world.
- India's defence preparedness, therefore, remains a question as some of the most crucial requirements in various services of the armed forces have not been fulfilled because of severe deficiencies in the defence industry.
- Taking into account of the changing nature of threats in the emerging geopolitical scenario, India has to focus on building capacity for continuous modernisation of the armed forces.

Issues in India's Defence Modernisation:

- **Self-Reliance:** India has to look beyond the buyer-seller relationship that had almost become a feature of its defence industrial policy, and should instead develop means to produce advanced weapons system and defence technology indigenously
- **Budget allocation:** At less than two per cent of GDP, there is just not enough money left in the defence budget to modernise the Army, Navy and Air Force. And The majority of the annual defence budget is swallowed up by salaries and pensions
- **Slow decision making** on national security and strategic matters because of the hierarchical structure of the decision-making process, which affects India's ability to produce and procure weapons on time.

- Then there is **inefficiency and lack of accountability** of various organs of the defence ministry responsible for indigenous design and manufacture of weapons, equipment and ammunition for the Army, namely DRDO, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Defence Public Sector Units (DPSUs). Recently, Central government has **delegated greater financial powers** to DRDO to neutralise the ill-effects of over centralisation.
- **Weapon design and technology:** There is not enough expertise within the Army in this field, resulting in lack of meaningful inputs for the indigenous defence industry.
- **Defence procurement:** There is a lack of sustained efforts to develop expertise on defence procurement. The Army still employing ‘generalists’ rather than ‘specialists’ to man the weapon procurement functions.

Way Forward

- The Indian Army needs to undergo transformation and right-sizing towards becoming an optimised modern force, with a more efficient teeth-to-tail ratio.
- Modernisation of equipment must involve not only replacement of vintage equipment but also upgradation of selected quantities of old serviceable equipment in a phased manner
- The government must **increase allocation for defence** (excluding pensions) to 2.5 percent of GDP initially, and further raise it gradually to 3 percent until modernisation of the Armed Forces is complete
- The government must stop protecting the defence public sector and create a genuine level playing field for entry of the private sector into indigenous defence manufacturing.
 - The private industry must be provided all possible incentives and encouragement to not only manufacture components and sub-systems for the defence PSUs and Ordnance Factories, but to manufacture full systems independently as well.
- **Army Design Bureau (ADB)** must be fully operationalised on priority and it must be empowered to contribute effectively towards creating futuristic designs of all types of weapons and equipment for the Army.
- All functions within the procurement set-up at Army headquarters must be manned by specialists rather than by generalists, thus making drastic improvements in the existing system.

5.1.1. RECENT STEPS TAKEN

5.1.1.1. NEW DEFENCE PROCUREMENT POLICY 2016

- New DPP has stressed reducing delays in procurements by eliminating repetitive procedures.
- DPP will have a new category of Indigenous Designed Developed and Manufactured (IDMM) as most preferred category for procurements. The three sub procedures under “Make” category will boost domestic private and small scale industry.
- Acquisition schemes are broadly classified as, ‘Buy’, ‘Buy and Make’, and ‘Make’. ‘Buy’ is further categorised as ‘Buy (Indian indigenously designed, developed and manufactured— IDDM)’, ‘Buy (Indian)’, and ‘Buy (Global)’. ‘Buy & Make’ essentially is initial procurement of equipment in Fully Formed (FF) state followed by indigenous production through Transfer of Technology (ToT). Buy Indian or IDDM must have at least 40% indigenous content.
- Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers has been liberalized and most components have been taken out from the list of defence products requiring Industrial License. This reduces entry barriers for new entrants, particularly SMEs.
- Exchange Rate Variation (ERV) protection for Indian vendors, offset obligations in ‘Buy (Global)’ cases, Excise/ Custom duties on defence equipments, etc. will allow level-playing field between Indian vs. foreign manufacturers and public sector vs. private sector.

5.1.1.2. DRAFT DEFENCE PRODUCTION POLICY 2018

Why in news?

Recently, **Ministry of Defence** released the draft Defence Production Policy 2018 (DProP 2018).

Background

- India defence production has progressively increased from Rs. 43,746 crores in 2013-14 to Rs. 55,894 crores in 2016-17.
- However, according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) report India is the largest weapons importer country, accounting for nearly 12% of all global weapon imports between 2013-17.

Highlight

- The policy aims to make India among the top five countries of the world in Aerospace and Defence industries, with active participation of public and private sector.
- **Objectives:**
 - To create an environment that encourages a dynamic, robust and competitive defence industry as an important part of the 'Make in India' initiative
 - To facilitate faster absorption of technology and create a tiered defence industrial ecosystem in the country
 - To **achieve self-reliance** in 13 identified areas by 2025 such as manufacturing fighter aircraft, missile systems, small arms, land combat vehicles etc.
 - To **increase domestic arms sales** to Rs1.7 lakh crore (\$26 billion) by 2025 and achieve export of Rs 35,000 crore (\$5.0 billion) in defence goods and services by 2025.
 - To make India as a global leader in Cyberspace and AI technologies.
- **The policy aims to improve ease of doing business through:**
 - Liberalisation of licensing process and rationalising the taxation system to support domestic manufacturing especially Startups and MSMEs
 - Undertaking **Competency Mapping** of private defence industry including MSMEs, to establish their core competence/ability to absorb various technologies.
 - Formulating **Technology Perspective Capability Roadmap (TPCR)**, to list out the platform/weapon systems being considered for procurement in the next 10 year timeframe by our Services
 - **Make-II process of DPP 2016** will be streamlined to make it easier for industry to enter in defence production sector.
 - **Increasing the FDI cap** under automatic route from the current 49 to 74 per cent for certain niche technologies.
 - **Defence Investor Cell** in DPP will be setup to provide handholding to MSMEs and other investors in defence production and to resolve issues with Central, State and other authorities.
- **FDI regime** in defence will be further liberalized and FDI up to 74% under automatic route will be allowed in niche technology areas.
- **Intellectual Property Cell** will be created in DDP to facilitate the registration of intellectual property rights.
- **Encouraging Startups: Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDeX) Scheme** will be formulated to set up **Defence Innovation Hubs** throughout the country to provide necessary incubation and infrastructure support to the start-ups in defence area and setting up of a corpus of Rs 1,000 crore to fund them to meet specific defence R&D requirements.
- **Defence Industrial Corridors**, announced in Budget 2018, will be setup in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, where each corridor would have one major cluster of defence production units around an anchor unit.
- **Defence Export Organisation** will be set up jointly with industry to promote export of Indian defence products abroad.
- **Boosting OFB and Public Sector:** Ordnance Factories will be professionalized to make them competitive and improve their productivity.
- **Aeronautical University** will be setup on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) and the government, to promote design, development and manufacturing industry.
- Autonomous **National Aeronautical Commission** will be created to link military and civil aviation need for expansion and indigenisation.
- **Outreach Programmes** will be conducted in various parts of the country to spread awareness about the potential opportunities and to understand the challenges being faced by stakeholders.
- **Department of Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence** will be the nodal department for implementation of the Defence Production Policy 2018.

- State Governments will be encouraged to come up with State specific aerospace and defence related policies to attract investment in this sector

Concern

- Though unlike the 2011 policy, the draft of the 2018 policy sets a clear vision, a set of objectives and strategies, it does not fully address the **private sector's trust deficit** with the government which is largely due to the representation of senior MoD officials in the governing boards of the defence public sector companies, which often leads to the nomination of larger contracts in their favour.
- The draft policy does not provide concrete solutions to the **divergent interests of various stakeholders** such as DDP, DRDO and Acquisition Wing of the MoD which are more or less independent of each other.
- The 13 different sets of items identified for indigenous production are mostly generic names and includes items which are under production or cleared for production in the near future. The policy does not identify any specific new projects by name that would have given the industry an indication of the likely business prospects.
- **Budgetary Constraints** may not allow the policy's promised investments to fructify in a time bound manner.

5.1.1.3. PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN DEFENCE

Why in news?

- Recently, the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has simplified 'Make II' procedure.
- The ministry of defence (MoD) has also decided to allow private firms to manage and operate all the Army Base Workshops (ABWs).

Need for Private Participation

- **Effective use of defence budget:** right now major part of the defence budget is spent in purchasing readymade foreign equipments with no transfer of technology. With increased participation of Private sector indigenous capacity building would occur and durable assets would be created that would reduce import dependence.
- **Growth in economy:** Defence, being a major manufacturing sector, acts as a propulsive sector which would promote entrepreneurship, investment and employment.
- **Procurement will be streamlined:** dependence on foreign players causes delay in procurements and at times substandard quality is provided by them, there are issues regarding getting the spare parts too.
- **Strategic Autonomy & self-reliance:** this becomes very important in critical situations like war. During Kargil war, US had withdrawn its GPS support which had a severe impact on casualty.

Challenges

- The defense procurement procedures operate with a bias on the capability and the experience of Indian companies. Lack of experience is often cited as a reason to keep private firms out even at the **Requests for Proposals (RFPs)** stage.

'Make' category in Defence Procurement Procedure

- It is a vital pillar for realising the vision behind the 'Make in India' initiative, by fostering indigenous capabilities by both public and private sector.

As per **DPP-2016**, there are two sub-categories of 'Make' Procedure:

- **Make-I (Government Funded):** It will involve **Government funding of 90%**, released in a phased manner.
- **Make-II (Industry Funded):** Under this, private industry funds the research for the product on its own and develops a prototype. There will be **no government funding** for developing the prototype but there is an assurance of orders on successful development and trials of the prototype.

Make II procedure will amend the existing 'Make Procedure' in **Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016**.

- This will allow Ministry of Defence to accept suo-motu proposals from the industry and also allows start-ups to develop equipment for Indian Armed Forces.
- The minimum qualification criteria to participate in 'Make II' projects have been relaxed and projects involving cost of less than three crores will be reserved for MSME.

Army Base Workshops (ABWs)

- ABWs will now be operated under "**GOCO (Government-Owned Contractor-Managed) Model**": the contractor operates and utilises the facilities available, manages all types of work and is also responsible to get required licences, certifications and accreditations to deliver mutually agreed targets.
- The decision is a part of larger **army reforms based on the recommendations of DB Shekatkar committee**.

- Direct and indirect nominations for the defense PSUs and ordnance factories for most of the procurements tilts the scale against the private companies.
- Lack of well thought out strategic plans with foreign countries often impedes **technology transfers**. This is aggravated by the fact that most governments have strict export control rules which restrict participation of private players.
- Cumbersome **land acquisition and environmental clearances** and **delay in licensing** along-with **lack of clarity on intellectual property rights** impedes private sector participation.
- **Lack of adequate industry-academic collaboration and trained workforce** are also major challenges in private sector involvement in defence sector.

Steps taken by Government

- Under **Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016**, preference to 'Buy (Indian-IDDM)' 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' & 'Make' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' category. **IDDM** stands for Indigenously Designed Developed and Manufactured with a minimum of 40% local content.
- The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) approved the broad contours of the **Strategic Partnership Model (SPM)**. The policy is intended to engage the Indian private sector in the manufacture of hi-tech defence equipment in India.
- Since the launch of '**Make in India**' initiative in 2014, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has issued 81 Industrial Licenses to 61 companies for manufacture of various defence items.
- **Foreign Investment upto 49%** is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under Government route on case-to-case basis. Moreover, Government is thinking of 100 percent FDI in defence through automatic route.
- To establish a **level-playing field** between Indian private sector and the public sector, the anomalies in excise duty/custom duty have been removed.
- To promote the participation of private sector, particularly SMEs for defence manufacturing, **Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB** have been formulated and circulated to them.
- Recently, Ministry of Defence has specified **new rules for Indian start-ups** to enable them to take part in military projects:
 - Under the new rules, start-ups in some certain categories recognised by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) will **automatically qualify** to take part in specified defence projects.
 - For projects with estimated cost of prototype development phase not exceeding INR 3 Crore, no separate technical or financial criteria will be defined for both 'startups' and 'other than startups', to encourage their participation
 - For relatively smaller R&D projects, the government has simplified rules by removing several regulations required for participation.
 - These new rules apply to the 'Make II' category of defence procurement.
 - With these rules specified, The Army, Air Force and Navy will now shortlist projects that can be awarded under the category.

BOOST TO NEW COS

DIPP - Recognised

Startups will qualify for defence projects.



Categories range



from Aeronautics, Nanotechnology and Virtual Reality to Renewable Technology, Robotics, Green Technology and Internet of Things

Armed Services have identified 53 projects under this 'Make II' category



3 Startup Moves This Year



March: Draft production policy promised that the government will set up a Rs. 1000 crore fund for startups that would be selected through 'hackathons'



May: Draft offsets policy described moves to set up a SEBI regulated fund that will promote startups and will permit foreign manufactures to meet obligations that run in billions of dollars



JUNE: New rules for homegrown startups in an attempt to make them focus on cutting edge research and development

5.2. IMPROVEMENT IN STRUCUTRE

Here, two types of institutions are relevant –

- Civil-military institutions (covered later)
- Inter-service institutions which guide the relationship between the three services

Modern warfare places an increasing premium on jointness: the close integration of all service arms in the preparation and prosecution of war. It is clear that Indian institutions remain very far from the inter-service integration.

- An Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) established October 2001 has little impact on how India formulates and implements its military policies
- This inter-service debate is closely intertwined with a civil-military debate, because of the question of a chief of defence staff (CDS) post with command responsibility. Such a post has been proposed, in vain, by a series of committees.
- The government is pondering upon creating a permanent chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (CoSC) would look into joint issues of the services like training of troops, acquisition of weapon systems and joint operations of the services.
- The officer would also be in-charge of the tri-services command at Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the strategic command of nuclear weapons along with the upcoming cyber and space command. However, there are concerns that equivalence in rank with the service chiefs would dilute his practical authority.

Concern with current defence planning structure

- present defence planning in India is very disjointed, with lopsided emphasis on acquisitions and less than required focus on new technological advancements.
- little coordination between ministries, and the bureaucracy and the military are often not on the same page.
- Provision of less than adequate resources to meet numerous security challenges.
- Chasing goals that were not of immediate priority.
- Duplication and wastage of scarce resources.
- A defence R&D and manufacturing base losing its sight on self-reliance.

To conclude, such institutional weakness places unquantifiable but serious limitations on the capabilities with Kargil being a cautionary tale for inter-service relations. Much of the significance of modernization lies in the changing tone of Indian defence debates and the government's public signalling. This is evident in civilian leaders' and military services willingness to discuss, in positive and aspirational terms.

5.2.1. CIVIL MILITARY RELATIONS IN INDIA

Civil-military relations (CMR) describes the relationship between civil society as a whole and the military organizations established to protect it. Studies of civil-military relations often rest on a normative assumption that civilian control of the military is preferable to military control of the state. Nations which develop the right balance in their pattern of CMR have a great advantage in their search for security, with an increased likelihood of reaching the right answers to the operative issues of state policy.

An optimal order of civil-military relations has to establish a balance between two central necessities:

1. It must ensure that the role of the armed forces within the political order is minimized and the military leadership subordinated to the civilian authority.
 - a. involves reconciling a military strong enough to do anything the civilians ask with a military subordinate enough to do only what civilians authorize.
2. It must enable the armed forces to emerge as the most powerful coercive arm of the state and the military leadership to retain its professional expertise in directing, operating and controlling the violence that the armed forces may be called upon to apply.
 - a. Civilian 'interference or meddling in military affairs' must be avoided since it would undermine military professionalism and thus the ability of the armed forces to effectively perform their task. An optimal order of civil-military relations has to establish a balance between two central necessities

Objective Civilian Control - It limits the authority of the military but also requires self-limiting by civilians to stay out of the military realm – an impermeable layer demarcating the division of labour between the civilians and the military. It can be maintained through-

- Conscious subordination of the military to civil authority including by reducing the pre-independence status enjoyed by military leaders.
- Intrusive monitoring of the military by the civilian bureaucracy in general and the Finance wing of the Ministry of Defence in particular.
- Grant of a wide degree of autonomy to the military leadership in internal affairs.
- Reluctance to carry out reforms that may unwittingly result in an all-powerful and assertive military leadership.

India's practice of civil-military relations has the following features:

- Subordinating the military leadership to civilian authority;

- Not empowering the military leadership in any manner that might contribute to their assertiveness

How formal Subordination of the Military is achieved?

- The Constitution made the **President the supreme commander of the armed forces** and vested responsibility for national defence with the cabinet as a whole.
- The **Cabinet, in turn, discharges its responsibility for defence** through the Ministry of Defence headed by the Defence Minister
- In subsequent years saw the position of the military leadership downgraded 'both administratively and socially. In 1955, the designation of the three service chiefs was changed from Commander-in-Chief to Chief of Staff.
- **Placed the Army Chief at the 25th place in the Warrant of Precedence** behind the Comptroller and Auditor General, chief justice and members of the Planning Commission

Internal Autonomy to the Military

- Fostering professionalism and avoiding politicization has led political leaders to grant a wide degree of autonomy to the military leadership. They rarely ask questions about the doctrine that each service chooses to employ or stress upon in performing its role.
- Similarly, civilian leaders do not attempt to dictate to the leaders of the armed services the force structure they should develop.
- Given that political leaders have generally refrained from probing the military leadership on these larger aspects that directly relate to strategy and doctrine, it is only natural that they also do not interfere in issues relating to training, military education and even appointments up to a certain rank

Issues involved in Civil-Military relationship:

- Ungainly role the civil bureaucracy plays in in the civil-military relationship.
 - Bureaucratic system which seeks to exercise control over the military by isolating soldiers from their political masters through a layered labyrinth.
 - India's political leadership is neither sufficiently interested nor informed to deal directly with the military, necessitating thereby, that the bureaucracy perform that role, by proxy.
 - If the decision making polity is so configured that the military dimension is not adequately integrated and specialist military decisions are taken by a generalist bureaucracy on its behalf, it is only natural that the quality of those decisions will lack in military robustness.
- While the civilian administration largely considers the military as an agency that should delivery on policy decisions taken by them, the military considers itself an equal stakeholder in the decision-making on security and foreign policy issues
- The issue of pay and allowances, and due recognition for military services in difficult situations are some of the irritants in a healthy civil-military relationship
- To this effect, lack of an adequate institutional mechanism for dialogue between the civilian and military leadership within the institutional auspices of the government of India is an important concern
 - The National Security Council is perhaps the only framework in which the military, the political class and the bureaucratic establishment are represented together for the purpose of policy formulation
- In restoring normalcy in the disturbed area Army has been invariably called upon to provide the required support. It has led to complaints and allegations from the local population about the violation of their rights.

Way forward

- The detachment between the civilian and military bureaucracies can be addressed creation of specialised military services in the bureaucracy similar to the Indian Revenue Services or Indian Forest Services will also help in bridging this disconnect
- Military education should also include civilian aspects and vice versa in order to encourage discussion and understanding.
- Appointment of a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) as the principal military adviser to the political leadership is critical.
- The development of the police into a more effective force should, hopefully, lead to a progressive reduction in the recurring need for seeking the Army's support

- Requisite training and professional upgradation of the police, as also of the Central Police Forces, can be most usefully assisted by the Army, which has well equipped and competent training centres all over the country.

5.2.2. RECENT STEPS TAKEN

5.2.2.1. DEFENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Why in news?

Recently, government has established a Defence Planning Committee (DPC) under the chairmanship of the National Security Adviser (NSA).

Salient feature of DPC

- **Nature:** DPC will be a permanent interministerial body.
- **Composition:** It will consist of the Chairman of the Chiefs of the Staff Committee (COSC), other service chiefs, Defence Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Secretary (expenditure) in the Finance Ministry.
 - NSA is also empowered to co-opt other members as and when required
- Committee will operate **through four sub-committees:** on Policy and Strategy, Plans and Capability Development, Defence Diplomacy, and Defence Manufacturing Ecosystem
- Chief of Integrated Staff in the Defence Ministry will be the member secretary of the DPC, and his headquarters will be the secretariat.

Functions

- **Formulation of** national security strategy, strategic defence review and doctrines; international defence engagement strategy; roadmap to build defence manufacturing ecosystem; strategy to boost defence exports; and prioritised capability development plans for the armed forces over different time-frames in consonance with the overall priorities, strategies and likely resource flows
- **Analysis and Evaluation of** national defence and security priorities, foreign policy imperatives, operational directives and associated requirements, relevant strategic and security-related doctrines, defence acquisition and infrastructure development plans, including the 15-year Long-Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), defence technology and development of the Indian defence industry and global technological advancement.
- It will identify the “means” and “ways” across ministries, obtain Cabinet Committee on Security approval for a capability development plan & guidance for budgetary support etc. to achieve its objective.
- DPC will submit all its reports to the defence minister.

MANDATE for SUB-COMMITTEES

1 POLICY AND STRATEGY



- Assess external security risks, define defence and security priorities
- Formulate and review military and national security strategy



2 PLANNING & CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

- Identify how different ministries can come together for national security issues
- Create a capability development plan (CDP) and monitor its timely implementation
- Obtain Cabinet approval and help secure budgetary support

3 DEFENCE DIPLOMACY



- Evaluate foreign policy needs and create a defence engagement strategy
- Identify foreign acquisitions and sales to achieve strategic leverage



4 DEFENCE MANUFACTURING

- Draft comprehensive policy for research and development
- Draw out road map for indigenisation
- Formulate policy, institute structural framework to boost defence exports

Significance

- Defence-planning process has remained an arbitrary, sporadic and neglected activity in India. Previous attempts which include ‘defence planning cell’ (1962), Committee for Defence Planning (1977 under the Cabinet Secretary), Defence Planning Staff (headed by a 3-star Director-General) and failure in creation of a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) bear testimony to this.
- The composition of the committee reflects its goal of bringing both **military and civilian** components of defence planning on one platform. This is absolutely vital for a modern defence strategy that is nimble and adaptable to changing security realities.
- It will lead to **efficient resources distribution** among the services and within the various branches of each service
- **Defence Manufacturing:** It will help in **streamlining** of procurement process by speedy decision making and establishing a strong indigenous defence manufacturing base for meeting domestic need which can be later resulted into export of defence armaments.

5.2.2.2. INTEGRATED THEATRE COMMAND

Why in news?

Government has notified new “statutory rules and orders” to ensure an officer from any one service can now “exercise direct command” over personnel from the other two services, who are all governed by different acts and rules, in tri-service organisations.

Significance

- The move has been implemented especially for the strategically-located Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC), which was established as India’s first theatre command in October 2001 but has largely failed to achieve its potential due to turf wars among the three services, general politico-bureaucratic apathy, fund crunches and environmental concerns.
- The naval commander-in-chief of the ANC can now directly control and discipline Army and IAF officers and other personnel under him, even as similar moves are afoot to eventually bring all land and assets under him.
- A fully unified approach in ANC is important due to the expanding Chinese threat in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). **Additionally,** Government has decided to set a joint logistic node at the India’s only tri-services command in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which will comprise of three components:
 - Joint Logistics Command & Control Centre (JLC&CC), which is the overall command organisation,
 - Tri-services Detachment at Material Organisation (TRIDAMO), which will meet logistical needs of the armed forces and
 - Tri-services Advanced Detachment (TRISAD), based on mainland and responsible for sending troops and equipment to the nodes.
- The tweaking of the Army, Navy and IAF rules represents the first step towards having a **chief of defence staff (CDS) and integrated theatre commands.**

MISSING IN ACTION	
TRI-SERVICE CHIEF	
▶	To provide single-point military advice to government bring synergy among 3 Service in doctrinal, planning, procurement & operational matters
▶	Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) post strongly recommended by GoM report after the 1999 Kargil conflict
▶	Naresh Chandra Taskforce in 2012 also wanted Permanent Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee (diluted version of CDS)
▶	Lt-Gen D B Shekatkar Committee in 2016 also suggested new 4-star general, apart from the Army, Navy and IAF chiefs, as ‘chief coordinator’
▶	Over 70 countries have CDS-like post to integrate military planning and operations
JOINT COMMANDS	
▶	Theatre commands cost effective, save resources & prepare forces for integrated land-air sea operations
▶	Unified commands needed to handle space, cyber-space & special operations
▶	India has 17 single Service commands (Army 7, IAF 7 & Navy 3)
▶	Only 2 join commands for Andaman & Nicobar Command (theatre) & Strategic Forces Command to handle nuclear weapons

Mains 365 - Security

What is an integrated theatre command?

- It envisages a unified command of the three Services, under a single commander, for geographical theatres that are of security concern.
- The integrated theatre commander will not be answerable to individual Services. He will be free to train, equip and exercise his command to make it a cohesive fighting force.
- The logistic resources required to support his operations will also be placed at the disposal of the theatre commander so that he does not have to look for anything when operations are ongoing.

5.2.2.3. CREATION OF SPACE, CYBER AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMANDS

Why in news?

Recently, three new formations under Defence Ministry namely Defence Cyber Agency, Defence Space Agency and a Special Operations Division have been proposed.

Background

- The initiative is based on the recommendations of **Chiefs of Staff Committee** (in 2012) which had recommended creation of three joint commands- in the areas of cyber, space and special operations — due to their increased relevance in modern warfare.
- **Joint military Doctrine of the Indian armed forces, 2017** had also underscored the need to prepare the defence forces for the “**emerging triad**” of space, cyberspace and special operations.

Details

- The three organisations will be developed as **Tri-service organisations** to promote integration and jointness among military, air-force and navy in respective domains.
- **Defence Cyber Agency (DCA)** will work in close co-ordination with the National Cyber Security Advisor. Its experts will be distributed to various formations of the Army, Navy and IAF, and will focus on non-civilian cyber issues, including safeguarding critical infrastructure.
- **Defence Space Agency (DSA)** will work closely with ISRO and DRDO for better utilisation and integration of space resources including information from surveillance satellites.
- **Special Operations Division (SOD)** will have central pool of personnel from the Special Forces of the Army (Para commandoes), Navy (Marcos) and IAF (Garud's). They will be equipped and trained together for unconventional warfare capabilities.
- The agencies will be headed by officers of the rank of Major General and equivalent in the Navy and Indian Air Force.
- These commands were recommended to be set up by the Naresh Chandra Task Force, 2012.



Significance

- **Cyberspace as Fifth Dimension of warfare:** Cyberspace applications today include surveillance, intelligence and actual conduct of military operations - both defensive and offensive. Attacks on critical ICT networks can provide significantly higher military advantages than physical attacks.
- **International Comparisons:** China has demonstrated potent military space and cyberspace capabilities, ranging from advanced ASAT (anti-satellite), directed-energy laser weapons and cyber-weapons. Thus it is indispensable that India also develops its in-house capabilities in cyber, space and special operations domain.
- **Special Operations:** India had launched surgical strikes against Pakistan last year but they were mainly military led operations. The new agencies in cyber and space give us the capability to 'plan' and assist the Special Forces to 'conduct' special operations.

ESSAY

ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

ADMISSION Open

- Practical and efficient approach to learn different parts of essay
- Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- Inter disciplinary approaches
- Introducing different stages from developing an idea into completing an essay
- **LIVE / ONLINE** Classes Available

GET IT ON
Google Play

DOWNLOAD
VISION IAS app from
Google Play Store

6. TECHNOLOGY, COMMUNICATION, MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY

6.1. TECHNOLOGY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Technology enablement has a ring of great promise to it for positive national security outcomes, but perversely, it also applies to the perpetrators of radicalisation, terrorism, and transnational crime. These perpetrators are incredibly agile with access to a highly distributed technology workforce not constrained by geographic boundaries or organisational infrastructures.

21st century defence preparedness involves demonstration of technological strength, display of technologies via various military exercises, conducting 'tests' of new weapons/weapon delivery platforms for the purposes of the expression of the power and building up of an effective deterrence mechanism. In short, there exists an inter-relation between security and technology.

How technology acts as a facilitator for National security?

- Having leading S&T capabilities and infrastructure **are critical for providing flexibility of responses** to the diverse and ever-changing threat landscape. Policy-makers can be provided with more evidence-based options to counter threats.
- Various innovations in the recent past in Information Technology fields and Communications have helped militaries to make their basic hardware and support infrastructure faster, securer and dependable. For eg- CIBMS, Border Protection Grid, quantum cryptography for hack proof communication etc.
- **Information Technology (IT) and Space technologies** have been instrumental in bringing the concept of network centric warfare to reality.
 - Various IT tools have helped towards bringing in sophistication and speed in various military platforms. For eg- India's Central Monitoring System (CMS) which helps to monitor all phone and online communication in the country.
 - Space technologies are relevant for the purposes of communication and navigation and Satellites are found extremely important for the purposes of intelligence gathering. Also, NATGRID initiative in future would help collate the data for intelligence agencies
- **Nano-technologies:** have wider applicability both in electronics and materials. It would eventually make ships, aircrafts and spacecrafts further lighter and stronger. This would allow the states to use them more effectively and offers wider flexibility in terms of flying heights and load carrying capabilities.
- **Bio-technologies** could bring in a revolution in logistics supply chain. It would help carrying lighter foods which have more shelf life and nutrition. The technology could make the soldier's uniform more lighter and also could inject camouflage capabilities in them.

Technology as a challenge to National Security

- **The communications and information revolutions** such as Voice over Internet Protocol, spread of Social Media make it easier for terrorists, criminals, and spies to communicate with each other, distribute propaganda, gather information, conduct espionage, and criminal activity.
- **Cyber threats:** Cyber-conflict and cyber exploitation are the new threats to a state's security. Organized crime networks and fringe extremist groups that hack into national databases and steal classified information, in many cases without being discovered. India was among the countries most targeted by cyber criminals through social media. In fact, nation states like US, China etc. are also indulged in electronic snooping.
- **Transnational organized crime networks:** They gained importance because of their greater access to resources and use of sophisticated technological advancements in order to improve their risk management strategies and thus evade capture by the state security agencies
- **Arms Race:** Technology made military capabilities far superior and this has fueled an arms race amongst states.

Social media and National security

How security and law enforcement agencies can use social media for National Security?

- To inform and engage with citizens to build secure communities which share information;

- To ensure presence to combat misuse of social platforms to spread malicious rumours which may trigger problems for internal security and law and order, and prepare standard operating procedures for times of emergency;
- To use data available freely on social media platforms to gauge the mood of citizens on issues, predict patterns and possible flash points of disturbances, and prevent and react to cyber-crimes;
- To build **actionable intelligence** which may support human intelligence efforts which could be shared across agencies, with built in safeguards to ensure that there is no encroaching upon the privacy of citizens.

Challenges for adapting social media into policing-Issues:

- 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 required to deal with a medium like social media at local levels
- Multiplicity of languages in India require further customisation of technology which, in turn, requires investment, both human and capital as well as re-drawing of budget plans.

Social media- a threat to National Security:

- The convergence of various forms of media—television, social, and online networks as instruments of information and generators of user content—have multidimensional implications for law and order as well as security
- Mobile and social network interface was used to send offensive clips and hate messages that triggered panic and mass exodus of north east Indians from large parts of India in the aftermath of the ethnic clashes in Assam in 2012.
- Social media's capacity to spread information at extremely high volumes and velocities pose threat to National security
- **ISIS and other terrorists organisations** are using Social media to spread their propaganda and to attract youth.

Way forward

- **Institutionalise the blueprint for a National Social Media Policy:** The National Cyber Security Policy needs to be revised to include social media challenges which are distinct from the cyber security threats
- Implement and institutionalise the Framework of Guidelines on social media engagement
- Create awareness on the Challenges posed by social media
- **Empower agencies, build talent, and use specialists:** If the medium is to be adopted into daily practice by all personnel, then agencies must be empowered technically, legally and financially to use the medium to their specific purposes.

The use of social media for policing may be seen by many initiatives like:

- Delhi Traffic Police using platforms like Facebook and Twitter to ease handling of traffic related issues,
- Delhi police online FIR facility for lost articles,
- Indore police using the medium to track criminal activity
- Bengaluru police twitter handle selected for "Twitter Samvad".
- Social Media Labs Project by Maharashtra Police tracks activity on social media to anticipate and handle sudden flare ups.

6.2. AADHAAR AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Why in News?

- Recently, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), announced introduction of a **two-tier security system** in the wake of alleged data breaches of Aadhaar.

Positive relationship between Aadhaar and national security

- **Its inception in the wake of national security** - Kargil Review committee to review the state of national security recommended issuing of "Multi-purpose National Identity" cards to villagers living in conflict zones and subsequently it was extended to all citizens.
- **Easy tracking** – A person misusing biometrics or other data to undertake illegal transactions for activities such as terrorism, smuggling etc. will now be easier to track than earlier.
- **Eliminate duplication of resources** – Thus freeing financial resources for developmental activities.
- **Robust social security** – It enables a robust, efficient and fast system to provide social security to vulnerable sections and enables covering more people under its ambit.

However, government should ensure that national security risks do not get enhanced by databasing the whole population. Thus, it should strive to put an end to following issues:

- **Fear of mass surveillance** - It may also lead to illegal tracking of individuals or identification without consent.
- **Issues of cyber security** - There is need of security from threat of cyber-attacks or identity/data theft such as on Bangladeshi bank account at Federal Reserve Bank of New York or wannacryransomware which affected almost 150 countries.
- **Issues in Financial security** - Now that bank account, PAN card etc. are being linked with Aadhaar, sensitive financial information of individuals and companies may be exposed through breaches of UID database such as case of illegal storing of Aadhaar biometrics to conduct payment transactions by Axis bank, eMudra etc.
- **Internal collusion** - An investigative website reported cards made without any proof of identification or address for petty bribes. This lets an illegal immigrant also get an Aadhar, defeating its purpose.
- **Security features in physical Aadhaar card** - There is no hologram or digital signature but

Possible ways of breach of privacy

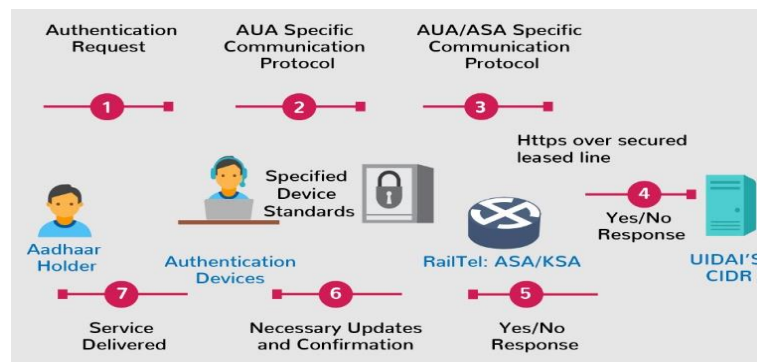
- **Identification without consent using UID:** An individual's activities across multiple domains of service could potentially be tracked using their global Aadhaar IDs which are valid across these domains
- **Identification without consent using biometric data:** There may be unauthorised use of biometrics to illegally identify people by matching fingerprints, iris scans or facial photographs stored in the aadhaar database, or using the demographic data to identify people without their consent and beyond legal provisions
- **Illegal tracking of individuals** without proper authorisation or legal sanction using the authentication and identification records and trails in the aadhaar database, which would typically also contain information on the precise location, time and context of the authentication or identification, and the services availed
- **Illegal profiling of individuals** using the centralised database, either through external hacks or through insider leaks and collusion.

Proposed two tier security system

- **Virtual IDs**
 - It is a 16 digit temporary number (like an OTP) which can **only generated by Aadhaar holders** in place of Aadhaar numbers to validate their identity.
 - It can be generated through UIDAI's portal, enrolment centres, Aadhaar's mobile app, etc.
 - There will be **only one active and valid VID** for an Aadhaar number at any given time.
- **Limited KYC:** It involves giving an **agency-specific UID 'token'** for e-KYC authentication. It eliminates the need of many agencies storing Aadhaar numbers while still enabling their own paperless KYC.
- For better safety of Aadhar Data, all **Authentication User Agencies (AUAs)** will be divided into two categories:
 - **Global AUAs** - Agencies whose services, by law, require them to store the Aadhaar number will be qualified as Global AUAs and will enjoy access to full demographic details of an individual along with the ability to store Aadhaar numbers within their system.
 - **Local AUAs** - They will neither get access to full KYC, nor can they store the Aadhaar number on their systems. Instead, they will get a tokenised number issued by UIDAI to identify their customers. UID token will be a unique 72-character alphanumeric string for each Aadhaar number for each particular AUA entity.

What are AUAs?

- It is an entity that provides Aadhaar Enabled Services to Aadhaar number holders, uses the authentication as facilitated by the **Authentication Service Agency (ASA)**.
- An AUA may be a government, public, or private legal agency registered in India that uses UIDAI's Aadhaar authentication services and sends authentication requests to enable its services or business functions.
- **ASAs** are entities that have secure leased line connectivity with the CIDR and transmit authentication requests to CIDR on behalf of one or more AUAs.



rather a QR code, which is just an image representation of a text. Thus, in its physical form, its coloured photocopy may look as good as the original.

- **Definition of national security** – “National security” should be defined so that the blanket ‘national security’ clause in Section 32 of the Aadhaar Act is not misused.

Government has also undertaken various security measures in Aadhaar system such as:

- Purpose of context of any transaction is not known to Aadhaar system while undertaking any transaction.
- Every data packet is stored in encrypted form non-modifiable during transit thus making it completely inaccessible to any other system/persons.
- Disclosure of information cannot be done for any reason other than national security and a joint secretary-level officer shall record reasons in writing. A high-level committee is also established for oversight.
- Imprisonment up to three years for publishing UID data on portals.
- Recent proposed two-tier security system

Recommendations

- **Concrete privacy laws** – It will increase trust of citizens in the system that they will not be subjected to any mass surveillance in name of national security. Also, IT laws should be modernised to put liability on the company handling the data
- **Biometric to smart cards** – It would eliminate the need for centralized biometric database, hence lowering the risk of being identified remotely or by foreigners or criminals etc.
- **Include Aadhaar database in the definition of critical infrastructure (CI)** – it is important because it is internationally accepted that CIs are not to be attacked during peace time or armed conflict.
- **App-security** - Security testing of all Aadhaar based applications as targeting applications such as BHIM etc.
- **Mobile-laptop security** - Encouraging device level encryption for mobiles and laptops as well to ensure that personal information or transactions linked to Aadhaar is not targeted through hacking these
- **Response team for emergencies** - Create a emergency response team to monitor attacks on Aadhaar.

THE REAL RACE BEGINS. ARE YOU READY?

ADVANCED COURSE GENERAL STUDIES MAINS

ADMISSION Open

- Targeted towards those students who are aware of the basics but want to improve their understanding of complex topics, inter-linkages among them, and analytical ability to tackle the problems posed by the Mains examination.
- Covers topics which are conceptually challenging.
- Approach is completely analytical, focusing on the demands of the Mains examination.
- Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material.
- Mains 365 Current Affairs Classes
- Sectional Mini Tests
- Includes All India G.S. Mains & Essay Test Series.
- Duration: 13-14 Weeks, 5-6 classes a week

**LIVE / ONLINE
CLASSES ALSO AVAILABLE**

GET IT ON
Google Play

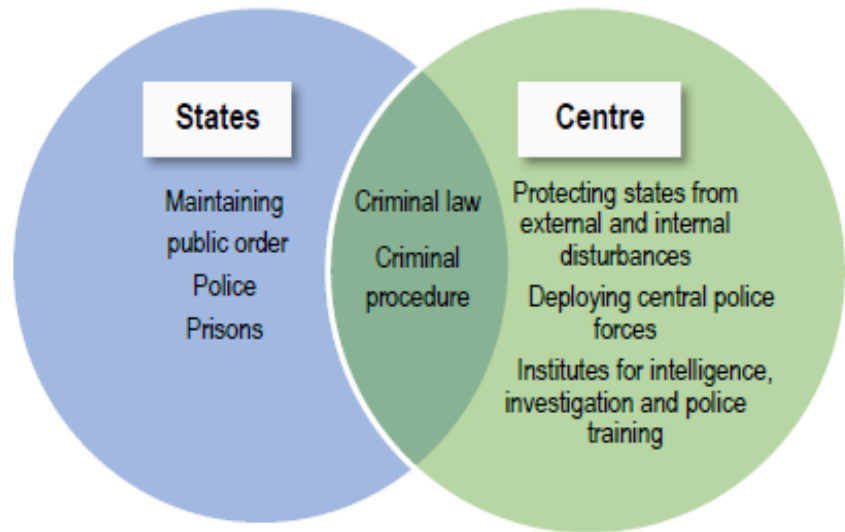
DOWNLOAD
VISION IAS app from
Google Play Store

7. ADDITIONAL TOPICS

7.1. POLICE REFORMS

Background

Figure 1: Responsibilities of centre and states with regard to police



- Police organization is based on the Police Act of 1861.
- Police is subject matter under the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India in **State list**. However, Constitution provide executive and legislative division of power between centre and state, as mentioned below; (Figure 1).
- It was established under authoritarian regime. Thus, the **growing complexity, modernisation & democratization** in Indian Society as well as changing nature of crime calls for Structural, Functions and Personnel reforms in police organisation.
- Also, lack of law and order also fails to attract investment which is essential to promote economic growth.
- Various expert Bodies on Police Reforms were ;
 - **National Police Commission 1977-81**
 - **Ribeiro Committee 1988**
 - **Padmanabhaiah Committee 2000**
 - **Malimath Committee 2002-03**
 - **Supreme Court Decision on Prakash Singh vs Union of India 2006**
 - **Second Administrative Reform Commission 2007**
 - **Police Act Drafting Committee II 2015**

Issues associated with police reforms

- **Modernisation of police forces**
 - Recently, Union Cabinet approved the implementation of an umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Force Scheme (MPF) and has allocated funding of ₹ 25,060 crore for the 2017-18 to 2019-20 period.

Modernisation of Police Forces scheme

- The MPF scheme was initiated in 1969-70, the fund allocation has been double in recent Cabinet Declaration.
- Fund will be utilised for internal security, law and order, women security, availability of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support, hiring of helicopters, upgradation of police wireless, National Satellite Network, CCTNS project, E-prison project etc.
- Police Stations will be integrated to set up a national data base of crime and criminals' records. It will be linked with other pillars of criminal justice system such as 'prisons, forensic science laboratories and prosecution offices.
- Following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the MPF scheme would be delinked from central funding from 2015-16 onwards. States were expected to finance the scheme using their own resources.
- It also provides for setting up of a State-of Art forensic science laboratory in Amravati, Andhra Pradesh and upgradation of Sardar Patel Global Centre for Security, Counter Terrorism and Anti Insurgency in Jaipur and Gujarat Forensic Science University in Gandhi Nagar.

Intended Benefits

- Aimed to achieve **SMART Policing** i.e. Strict & Sensitive, Modern & Mobile, Alert & Accountable, Reliable & responsive, Tech savvy & Trained.
- It will be **catalyst for security challenges** of Left Wing Extremism, Jammu and Kashmir and various fraction groups of North East.
- Upgradation of police infrastructure, forensic science laboratories, institutions and the equipment available with them to plug critical gaps in the **criminal justice system**.
- Equipping police with latest equipment will **reduce dependence on paramilitary troops**.

- It has been reported that in earlier allocation under the MPF scheme states had utilised only 14% of total grants of ₹ 9,203 crore.
- Police modernization has been included as an Integrated Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).
- Scheme of Mega City Policing (MCP) has also been started where police forces in seven cities including Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi etc. are being modernized.
- Recently, Home Minister launched a digital police portal under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project.
- **Overburdened police force**
 - **The crime per lakh population had increased by 28% over the last decade (2005-2015). Whereas the actual strength of police force in various states is 137 police per lakh people, which is against the sanctioned strength and United Nation recommend strength of 181 police per lakh and 222 police per lakh people respectively.**
 - The 24 % of sanctioned police posts in India were vacant in 2016. 2nd ARC highlighted that extra obligations such as traffic management, disaster rescue and removal of encroachments lead to overburdening of the police force.
- **Quality of investigation**
 - **The poor quality of investigation of crime lead to only 47 % conviction rate for crimes (The Law Commission 2012).** The police lack training and expertise required to conduct professional investigations. They also have insufficient legal knowledge and inadequate forensic and cyber infrastructure. The 2nd ARC recommended that states should have specialised investigation units within the police force for better investigation of crimes.
 - For this, **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) scheme** is being implemented to provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and criminals by connecting the police stations to a centralized database.
- **Police accountability**
 - Control over police by political executive has to lead to abuse of police personnel, its criminalisation and interference with their decision-making authority. In this effect Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case issued guidelines, which includes:
 - ✓ Establishment of three institutions for police organisation
 - (i) a State Security Commission to prevent unwarranted influence or pressure on the police by state government.
 - (ii) a Police Establishment Board to decide transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of police officers.
 - (iii) a Police Complaints Authority to inquire into public complaints against police officers regarding serious misconduct.
 - ✓ Director General of Police (DGP) should be selected from three senior-most officers of the state empanelled by the Union Public Service Commission and must have a minimum two-year tenure.
 - ✓ Officers in key positions in the field (Inspector General in charge of Range, Station House Officer) must be given a two-year tenure.
 - ✓ In order to improve the quality of investigation, the investigating police must be separated from law and order police.

Status of implementation of SC directions

As per Justice Thomas committee, set up by court to monitor the implementation of court's directions:

- State Security Commissions had been set up in all states except Jammu and Kashmir and Odisha but in some states, it was dominated by government and police officers.
- The **composition and powers** of the State Security Commissions and the Police Establishment Boards were at variance with the Supreme Court directions.
- Many of these Commissions did not have the power to issue binding recommendations.
- Duration of Directors and Inspectors-Generals (IGs) were not fixed and thus, they were being removed midway on the most untenable and imaginary grounds. e.g **T.P. Senkumar case in Kerala.**
- The Supreme Court itself has expressed its inability to ensure implementation in the face of non-compliance by so many states.

- **Boost personnel capacity**
 - Majority of police personnel comprises of constabulary rank (86 %), with low and inadequate training which leads to mismanagement of law and order situation.
 - The high stress levels, erratic working hours, family issues or the thankless nature of the job are some of the reasons for suicide and fight with colleagues amongst policeman. The 5th report of 2nd ARC suggested the improvement in recruitment, training and service Condition, reducing the working hour and efficient housing facilities for police personnel.
- **Lack of infrastructure**
 - There were **considerable delays in procuring new infrastructure** like vehicles.
 - Basic facilities like Forensic labs and Fingerprint bureaus are still in shortage.
 - The training academies in most of the states have very poor infrastructure and Police training to use modernized equipments and processes was low.
- **Police Public Relation**
 - The perception of police among the people is of trouble creator rather than trouble shooter. On the other hand police personnel relied upon community for being the witness and informers in crime investigation.
 - One the way to address these challenges is through the community policing model. Various states have implemented the programme like 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' of Kerala, 'Joint Patrolling Committees' of Rajasthan, Assam through 'Meira Paibi', Maharashtra through 'Mohalla Committees'.
- **Other issues**
 - Recently, NHRC noted that 206 cases of **encounters** occurred in the last 12 year.
 - Lack of proper training of the frontline officers regarding soft skills such as inter-personal communication skills etc.
 - Perception of force as being partisan, politicised, and generally not very competent. Nothing confirms this more than the frequent demand for probes by the CBI into crimes which can be handled by Criminal Investigation Departments.

Conclusion

Law and order, Terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, cybercrime, are such threats which call for a strong and efficient police for internal security. Thus, overarching police reform is need of the hour in the light of complex security threats. Some more steps that can be taken are:

- **Boosting capacity and infrastructure** – including increase in the number of police personnel, improvement in training and service conditions such as improving the infrastructure, working hours, housing facilities etc.
- **Undertaking administrative reforms** - including separation of investigation from law and order, specialized wings for Social and Cyber Crimes, restricting the police to core functions, setting up authorities as directed by the Supreme Court, strengthening state machinery and linking prosecution with police.
- **Undertaking technological reforms** - including modernization of the control room, fast tracking the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS), pushing for National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) and pushing for incorporation of new technology into policing.
- **Changes in recruitment** - Upgrading the quality of recruits and ensuring dedication and honesty in the day-to-day delivery of service to the public is equally important.
- **Role of Leadership** - All police ills are not only due to political interference in police routine. The police leadership is also responsible for improving performance.
- **Replicating Model police Act** – Centre should ensure that **Model Police Act** is being followed by the states.
- **Adopting Evidence based Policing** - It is a **research based approach** which involves identifying 'hot spots' of crime, spotting problematic individuals in a community and making decisions about what works in policing, which practices and strategies accomplish police missions most cost-effectively.

7.2. ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY IN INDIA

The Intelligence is one of the components of national security and has become paramount especially in the age of growing radical resentment, cross boarder terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destructions and emerging threat of cyber espionage.

What is Intelligence in Security context?

- Intelligence can be defined as the collection, collation, analysis and assessment of information pertaining to national security or having a bearing on formulation of national strategies.
- The system of intelligence is the utilization of information about the potential hostile state, group, individual or activity. Moreover, intelligence activity attempt to influence the foreign and domestic policy choice of the other states.
- It has become very much necessary, due to the following reasons, that more and more information sharing takes place among the stakeholders which are involved in these jobs.
 - **To minimize damage from attacks:** Recent attacks in Uri and Pathankot air base are some examples which show negligence in acquiring intelligence input.
 - **Globally interconnected nature of threat:** Terrorism has become a global phenomenon now. The developments taking place in any part of the world may have the ramifications on our internal security.
 - **Comprehensive analysis of threat:** All the intelligence agencies in the country should come together, coordinate and analyse the real threat through the intelligence information available and pass on to agencies which are required to take counter action without engaging in turf-wars.

Challenges

- **Colonial Overhang:** The Indian intelligence system emerged as an extension of the Indian police system and suffers from **bureaucratic procedural hurdles**, which defeats its purpose.
- **Coordination:** Various intelligence agencies are found to be inadequate on follow up action and lack of coordination e.g. Kargil Review Committee noted the coordination vacuum between IB and RAW, especially on the fringe of boarder, which was strategically integrated from security perspectives.
- **Outdated Training:** Enquire committee on Mumbai Attack 2011, stated that there was serious **counter intelligence lapse** on the part of various intelligence agency due to outdate training and lack of analytical perspective.
- **Legal Vacuum:** Absence of legislative cover can be a serious lacuna as all intelligence work is carried out under executive instructions. Some of intelligence work may involve violation of local laws in the target country.

Way forward

- **Legislative Charter:** As suggested by Former National Security Advisor, there should be legislative enactment of charters of duty for intelligence agencies, which would improve service delivery with impartiality and provide a legal basis for different tiers of accountability – executive, financial and legislative.

Related Information

Intelligence Framework in India

- Intelligence activities are carried out by multiple central and state agencies such as; Research and Analysis Wings (RAW), Intelligence Bureau (IB), Narcotics Control Bureau, Defence Intelligence Agency, All India Radio Monitoring Service etc.
- Multiple intelligence agencies are headed by respective ministry and assigned a specific task e.g. IB oversee the internal security and RAW works for external security.
- Apart from security threat, these agencies are works on three functional approach namely; **Subversion, Sabotage and Espionages** activities.

Government Initiative

- **NATGRID:** It comprises of intelligence data based connected to various security agencies for the counter security threat.
- **National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)** draw up and coordinate counter-terrorism plans, integrate intelligence gathering and coordinate with all existing investigating and intelligence agencies.
- **National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC)**, which will screen online threats and coordinate with the intelligence agencies to handle issues related to the national security.
- **Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT):** Maintain all the data of foreigner visiting, facilitate safe and convenient entry to the country to legitimate international travellers.

- **Coordinating Agency:** Appoint a **National Intelligence Coordinator** to remove overlaps, duplications, end ‘turf-wars’ and ensure better utilisation of security inputs. Underutilised Multi Agency Centre must be revived for efficient input shearing.
- **Integrated Intelligence** There is need to take cognizance of the many non-traditional areas of intelligence – financial transactions, technological transactions, large company manoeuvres, organised crime etc. for which an integrated unit of intelligence, with state of art technology, is needed.
- **On functional reforms:** Use deputation slots to induct experts from the military and data science. There should be outsourcing of task to meet specialised needs, such as ethical hackers etc.
- **Technology Upgradation:** The present security system paradigm need a structural overhauling in terms of cyber space technology e.g. encryption/decryption, Cryptography, Artificial Intelligence, open source intelligence etc.

“ The Secret To Getting Ahead Is Getting Started ”

ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM PROGRAM for

GS PRELIMS & MAINS 2020 & 2021

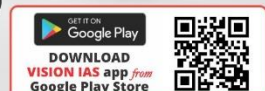
Regular Batch		Weekend Batch
21 Aug 9 AM	25 Sept	25 Aug 9 AM

- Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains examination
- Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of G.S. Mains , GS Prelims & Essay
- Includes comprehensive, relevant & updated study material



**LIVE / ONLINE
CLASSES
AVAILABLE**

- Access to recorded classroom videos at personal student platform
- Includes All India G.S. Mains, Prelim, CSAT & Essay Test Series of 2019, 2020, 2021
- Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2019, 2020, 2021 (Online Classes only)



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.