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Classroom Study Material

**SECURITY**

October 2016 – June 2017

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. CYBER SECURITY .....	3
1.1. Cyber Crimes in India .....	3
1.1.1. Critical information infrastructure .....	3
1.1.2. Financial Sector .....	4
1.2. Issues in India's Cybersecurity .....	5
1.3. Steps Taken by Government of India .....	5
1.3.1. For Critical Information Infrastructure .....	5
1.3.2. For Financial Sector .....	6
1.3.3. Establishment of Cyber Security Infrastructure .....	6
1.3.4. General Measures .....	7
1.4. Way Forward .....	8
2. EXTREMISM .....	9
2.1. Naxalism .....	9
2.2. Kashmir Issue .....	11
2.3. Tackling Deradicalisation .....	12
3. ROLE OF EXTERNAL STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS .....	13
3.1. Armed Force Special Power Act .....	14
3.2. National Security Doctrine .....	15
3.3. Terrorism .....	16
3.3.1. Terror Financing .....	16
3.3.2. Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) .....	17
3.3.3. Security Council Resolution 2322 .....	18
3.3.4. "Lone Wolf"- Style Terrorist Attacks .....	19
4. TECHNOLOGY, COMMUNICATION, MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY .....	21
4.1. Aadhaar and National Security .....	21
4.2. Role of Media and Social Media in Internal Security .....	22
4.3. Quantum Cryptography .....	23
4.4. NATGRID .....	24
4.5. Other Initiatives .....	25
4.5.1. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS) .....	25
4.5.2. POLNET .....	25
4.5.3. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) .....	26
4.5.4. UAVs to Power Armed Forces .....	26
4.6. Chemical Weapons .....	28
5. SECURITY IN BORDER AREAS .....	29
5.1. Border Management and Ceasefire Violations .....	29
5.2. Indo-Myanmar Border .....	30
5.2.1. Fencing The Eastern Border Along Myanmar .....	30
5.2.2. Myanmar NSCN-K Ceasefire Pact .....	31
5.3. Cold Start Doctrine .....	32
5.4. Strengthening Security Along Coastline .....	33
6. MONEY-LAUNDERING, ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM .....	37
6.1. Money Laundering .....	37
6.2. Sit Combing P-Notes Date to Curb Black Money .....	38
6.3. Hawala Transactions and Militancy in India .....	38
6.4. Human Trafficking .....	39
7. SECURITY FORCES AND AGENCIES .....	42

7.1 Military Reforms.....	42
7.1.1. Integrated Theatre Command.....	42
7.1.2. Need of a Chief of Defence Staff.....	43
7.2. Issues of Paramilitary Forces.....	44
7.3. Police reforms.....	46
7.3.1. Modernisation of Police.....	46
7.3.2. Supreme Court Guidelines.....	47
7.3.3. Other Steps Required.....	48
8. DEFENSE SECTOR.....	49
8.1. NTRO Under Intelligence Act.....	49
8.2. Issues in Modernisation of Defence.....	50
8.2.1. Procurement Issues.....	50
8.2.2. Strategic Partnership Model.....	51
8.3. Nuclear No First Use Policy.....	52
8.4. Outer Space Treaty.....	53

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# 1. CYBER SECURITY

Cyber security is a broad spectrum phrase and relates to preventing any form of unauthorized and malafide access to a personal computer, a laptop, a smartphone or a major network like the national banking system or the railway network or a national information technology asset that also has military implications.

Cyberspace was primarily intended as a civilian space. It has, however, become a new domain of warfare. After land, sea, air and space, cyberspace has been officially declared as the 5th dimension of warfare.

## Challenges in cybersecurity

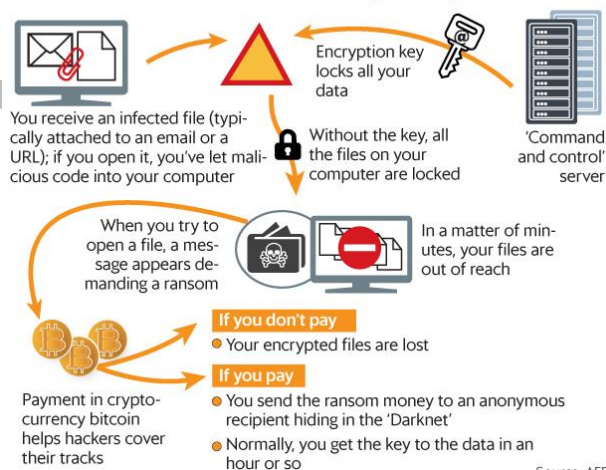
- absence of any geographical barriers
- attribution is very difficult as the attacker is difficult to locate
- technology in cyberspace is rapidly evolving
- Traditional security concepts like deterrence and retaliation are difficult to apply
- Foolproof cybersecurity architecture is nearly impossible because of number of vulnerable points in the overall ecosystem

## 1.1. CYBER CRIMES IN INDIA

- In India, there has been a surge of about 350 percent in cybercrime cases registered from the year of 2011 to 2014, according to a study by ASSOCHAM.
- India is vulnerable to a myriad of threats, ranging from cyber intrusion to attacks on information assets. Reports reveal that cyber-attacks on government sector doubled from 14% in 2016 from 7% in 2015.
- Wannacry ransomware - Recently, a ransomware called Wannacry, infected more than 100,000 computers all over the world. CERT-IN in this context issued a "critical alert" and advised the installation of relevant "patches" to protect against any data breaches.
- Legion attack - The hacker group "Legion" broke into the Twitter accounts of the Congress Party, its vice president, controversial liquor baron Vijay Mallya and TV journalists. They also claim to be in possession of servers of Appollo hospitals etc.

### HOW RANSOMWARE WORKS

Malicious code blocks access to the data in your computer



### 1.1.1. CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

IT Act 2000 defines CII as the computer resource, the incapacitation or destruction of which shall have debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health or safety. In simple words, it refers to ICT systems that are essential to the operations of national and international crucial Infrastructures. Some of the examples include telecommunication networks, online payment gateways, electronic stock trading.

Since CII are complex, interconnected and interdependent, any disruption in their functioning has the potential to quickly cascade across other CII causing national instability. Since the price of their failure is too high, they are prone to attacks from state and non- state actors.

#### Factors which render CII as preferred targets:

- **Adversary nation:** global competitions and geopolitical confrontations fuel the desire among governments to develop capabilities to execute persistent and sophisticated cyber operations targeting communication networks. For e.g. cyber-attacks by Russia on Georgia, use of Stuxnet malware to damage Iran's nuclear facility.
- **Embedded systems:** Latest technologies and electronic components are procured via global supply chain. It can potentially result in tampering, insertion of malicious software etc.
- **Insider Threat:** It can be in the form of disgruntled/compromised employee, unintentional hiring of a hacker etc. for e.g. hacking and subsequent revelations by Edward Snowden caused a global havoc.
- **Lack of Training:** If an employee is inadequately trained, chances of CII disruption or damage by accident are higher.
- **Conceal origin:** the technology permits attacker to conceal its origin making it more lucrative for the state and non-state actors.
- **No conventional restrictions** of being in proximity to start an attack. Cyber-attack can be done from any location to affect systems anywhere in the world.

### 1.1.2. FINANCIAL SECTOR

#### Current scenario

- Attacks on the financial sector also rose from 3% in 2015 to 14% in 2016.
- It was recently revealed that around 19 Indian Banks faced a series of data theft in last 6 months. It is the biggest debit card fraud in Indian history. The Banks have recalled and blocked more than 32 lakh debit cards. This has led to banking fraud of around Rs. 1.3 crores. The potential loss could be much more than this.
- The probe by **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)**, which has oversight over all the retail transactions, found a **malware-induced security breach** in the systems of Hitachi Payment Services, which provides ATMs, point of sale and other services in India.

#### Implications

- The government and RBI are putting efforts to harness digital revolution to bring about socio-economic changes. For example,
  - ✓ steps towards increasing financial inclusion,
  - ✓ better targeting of subsidies through the direct benefit payments model,
  - ✓ improving economic efficiency by lowering transaction costs, and
  - ✓ moving toward a cashless economy so as to reduce the circulation of black money and curb tax evasion.
- The fraud, thus, exposes the vulnerability of Indian retail financial structure.
- It shakes the faith and confidence of the people in the financial structure.
- If not tackled immediately with effective means this could be a huge setback for the government.



## 1.2. ISSUES IN INDIA'S CYBERSECURITY

- Although Government has set up National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to protect the critical information infrastructure in the country it is yet to identify and implement measures to protect “critical information infrastructure”.
- The measure to appoint a National Cyber Security Coordinator in 2014 has not been supplemented by creating liaison officers in the States.
- Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is woefully understaffed.
- The private sector is equally culpable in its failure to report and respond to breaches in digital networks. Interpol data says that less than 10 per cent of such cases were registered with law enforcement agencies. Electronic fraud is notoriously underreported in India.
- There are neither voluntary, sector-specific standards for reporting data breaches nor industry backchannels for sharing confidential security information.
- Attitudinal factor - The continued perception has been that cyber security is “optional”. NIC email servers are often blamed for their poor security, but most Indian companies that rely on Gmail for official communication also do not make 2FA (two factor authentication) mandatory for its employees.
- International threat of a cyber-war from countries like China and Pakistan. Most of the cyber-attacks in India are done from Pakistan which are very carefully crafted. Those attacks that might affect the functionality of defence services are worrying for India like data acquisition systems.
- Rules of engagement on the Internet by governments and non-state actors are yet to be articulated.
- Lot of equipments in India are imported. It is unknown whether these devices are tampered with or programmed for control processes. Therefore, much more rigorous testing of the equipment that are being imported for telecommunication, power grid management or air traffic control should be done.
- Most of the cyber-attacks in India are done from Pakistan which are very carefully crafted. Those attacks that might affect the functionality of defence services are worrying for India like data acquisition systems.

### Some recent events related to cyber security

- Ground zero summit - The theme for the Summit - Digital India – ‘Securing Digital India’
- Demonetisation and shift to a cashless economy. This has to be seen in the light of the leak of information related to 32 million debit cards recently.

## 1.3. STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### 1.3.1. FOR CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

- Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, the national nodal agency in respect of CII protection. It was envisaged to act as a 24x7 centre to battle cyber security threats in strategic areas such as air control, nuclear and space. It is placed under National Technical Research Organisation to roll out counter-measures in cooperation with other security agencies and private corporate entities that man these critical sectors.
- **Sectoral CERTs** have been functioning in the areas of Defence and Finance for catering to critical domains
- Establishment of Defence Information Assurance and Research Agency for cyber security

issues of the tri services and Defence Ministry.

- To safeguard and secure CII, all stakeholders have to work together and evolve innovative solutions, share best practices, coordinate joint exercises, map vulnerabilities, and conduct counter-measures.

### 1.3.2. FOR FINANCIAL SECTOR

- The Sub-Committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), discussed the setting up of a Computer Emergency Response Team for the Financial Sector (CERT-Fin)
- In budget 2017-18, it was proposed as a specialized agency to tackle threats related to financial sector.

#### Other Measures taken by RBI

- It directed banks to implement a **security policy** containing strategy for dealing with cyber threats and possible “**cyber-hygiene**” measures.
- The RBI had also notified the **Cyber Security Framework (CSF)**. It states that banks have an urgent need to put in place a robust cybersecurity/resilience framework and ensure continued preparedness
- RBI had already created a **specialised cell (C-SITE)** to conduct detailed IT examination of banks’ cyber security preparedness, to identify the gaps and to monitor the progress of remedial measures.

#### Need of CERT-Fin

- The exponential **growth in digital payments** and the push towards a cashless economy has renewed focus on the need to strengthen financial cybersecurity.
- Banks and financial institutions are vulnerable to various forms of **cyber-attacks and online frauds**.
- ATM and retail banking are also increasingly vulnerable to cybercrime.
- **Mobile frauds** are also expected to grow to 60-65% in 2017.

#### Other measures taken

- Maharashtra has become first state in the country to have a cyber-police station in each district simultaneously.
- The state government’s cyber-crime wing is setting up 51 cyber-crime labs in Maharashtra which will have trained manpower and modern equipment to deal with the new-age crimes in the cyber world.

### 1.3.3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CYBER SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE

The main organizations included under cybersecurity framework are:

#### Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in)

- The main function of CERT-In is to provide early security warning and effective incident response.
- **The National Watch and Alert System** - Computer Emergency Response (CERT-In) team is working 24/7 and scanning the cyber space in the country.
- In the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008, CERT-In has been designated to serve as the national agency to perform the following functions:
  - Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents.
  - Forecast and alerts of cyber security incidents
  - Emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents
  - Coordination of cyber incident response activities
  - Issue guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes and whitepapers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents

- CERT-In has taken steps to implement National Information Security Assurance Programme (NISAP) to create awareness in government and critical sector organizations and to develop and implement information security policy and information security best practices based on ISO/IEC 27001 for protection of their infrastructure.

### Information Technology (IT) Act 2000

- Government of India enacted the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act 2000) on 9th June, 2000 that provided a legal framework for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as “electronic commerce”, which involve the use of alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and storage of information, to facilitate electronic filing of documents with the Government agencies.
- It was amended through Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. This Act added provisions to the existing Information Technology Act, 2000 to deal with new forms of cyber-crimes like publicizing sexually explicit material in electronic form, video voyeurism, cyber terrorism, breach of confidentiality and leakage of data by intermediary and e-commerce frauds.
- The IT Act provides for the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) to license and regulate the working of Certifying Authorities which issues digital signature certificates for electronic authentication of users.
- The first and the only Cyber Appellate Tribunal in the country have been established by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions contained under Section 48(1) of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

### National Cyber Security Policy 2013

In July 2013, the government of India announced a National Cyber Security Policy 2013 which aims to address the threats emanating from the cyber world.

The Policy proposes to:

- Set up different bodies to tackle various levels of threats, along with a national nodal agency, to coordinate all matters related to cyber security.
- 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 the 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.
- Building indigenous security technologies through research.

#### 1.3.4. GENERAL MEASURES

- The **Indian Common Criteria Certification Scheme (IC3S)** has been set up by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) as part of Cyber Security Assurance initiatives of the Government of India. The purpose of the scheme is to evaluate and certify IT Security Products and Protection Profiles
- I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center) has been set up in 2016 to look into every kind of cybercrime.
- Plan to create a National Cyber Coordination Centre to handle online threats relating to national security. This has been made operational recently.



- Government has initiated **Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)** project with the aim to develop human resource in the area of Information Security at various levels
- India has **teamed up** with countries like USA, UK and China for mutual sharing of information and best-practices.
- India should learn from international laws and approaches such as China's law
- **Cyber Swachhta Kendra**– Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre for analysis of malware and botnets that affect networks and systems

#### China's first cyber security law

This law basically focuses on three specific themes for cyber security regulatory framework in China - cyber-attacks or intrusions, **illegal acquisition or disclosure of personal information** and dissemination of information promoting or supporting terrorism or extremism.

- It also talks about data localization which means disallowing storage of personal information abroad.
- 'security certification' for important network equipment and software companies.
- specific requirements for 'key industries' like energy, transportation, finance etc. such as record of related web logs need to be maintained for at least six months.

#### Concerns regarding the law

- **Data localization** - Many foreign business organizations are particularly concerned with provisions related to data localization and security review by state agencies.
- **Lack of clarity** in law on what exactly constitutes 'key information infrastructure' leaves larger scope for relating any service network to national security in China and mandating security tests for the same.

## 1.4. WAY FORWARD

- India may consider acceding to **Budapest convention**.
- Prepare for cyber-attacks in various dimensions including space satellites.
- Implement a Cyber Crisis Management Plan.
- Cyber Security mock drills should be regularly conducted to prepare the organizations to detect, mitigate and prevent cyber incidence.
- The idea of a National Cyber Registry "as a repository of IT professionals" should be implemented.
- Currently, the only source of international guidelines on "cyber warfare" is the Tallinn Manual, a document that was put together by Western experts under the aegis of NATO.
- Concept of **air gapping** which isolate the critical infrastructures from the internet should be used.
- India must push for an international court to prosecute transnational cyber crimes, which would have the jurisdiction to try both state and non-state actors.
- The Indian government should promote attempts to create an international data protection law that facilitates quick information-sharing with multinational companies which do not host domestic servers.
- There is need to sensitize the people and institutions of cyber security measures, to make them report such attacks promptly, so that quick action can be taken.
- There is need to develop the offensive capabilities as well rather than being merely defensive.

- The **Budapest Convention** is the only multilateral treaty on cyber security that addresses Internet and computer crime by harmonizing national laws, improving legal authorities for investigative techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations.
- Developing countries including India have not signed it stating that the developed countries lead by the US drafted it without consulting them.

## 2. EXTREMISM

### 2.1. NAXALISM

Naxalism has spread to 17 states in India, including Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal to name the few main ones, affecting nearly 185 out of 602 districts.

#### Causes of Naxalism/Maoism

- Inequality in rural India based on unequal distribution of land.
- Low literacy levels along with poverty, unemployment add to the misery of tribal population.
- Mining contributed to misery of tribals. 40% of the total population displaced post-independence due to development of mines.
- In 2006, Forest Rights Act was enacted. But Forest Bureaucracy continued its hostility towards it.
- Naxalites operate in a vacuum created by inadequacy of administrative and political institutions, and seek to offer an alternative system, of governance which promises emancipation of these segments from the clutches of 'exploiter' classes through the barrel of a gun.
- Politically the tribals are very poorly represented in the democratic process

#### The Government of India's Approach

The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, with main focus in the areas of

- **Security** – It includes **modernization of police forces**, assistance to states by centre in construction and strengthening of 400 **Fortified police stations** in affected districts
- **Development** – The government is focusing on infrastructure creation and other services etc. through two major developmental schemes - The **Additional Central Assistance (ACA)** and **Road Requirement Plan (RRP-II)**. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) supported **Scheme of Mobile Services** to increase mobile connectivity. Schemes like Roshni for skill development of rural poor youth and facilities of residential schools to children have been started in these areas.
- **Public perception management** – To improve public perception of state's commitment towards their welfare, states have been asked to effectively implement provisions of PESA, 1996 on priority, which categorically assigns rights over minor forest produce to Gram Sabhas and funds are provided to security forces under Civil action program for conducting welfare activities in their deployment areas. These would bridge the trust deficit between locals and state
- **Surrender and rehabilitation- Surrender-Cum Rehabilitation policy for Naxalites** in affected areas to end violence and promote peace and development in the region.

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action on maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments.

The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements and coordinates their efforts in several ways. These include:

- Providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA);
- Sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions,
- Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools;

- Modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme);
- Re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; etc.

The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the Maoist menace in a concerted manner.

### Assessment of government's strategy

Multi-pronged approach seems to have worked as

- There has been a decrease in violent incidents and number of deaths in recent years.
- A number of districts which witnessed some form of LWE activities have been decreasing. Thus, the government has also been considering the **redrawing of red corridor** and reducing the number of Maoist affected districts by about a fifth.
- There is a considerable decline in Maoist activities due to killing of top leaders in encounters with security forces, arrests, shortage of funds, arms and ammunitions, surrender and rehabilitation programme.

### Issues

- 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.
- Capacity building of police forces has been sluggish. 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.

### Way forward

- Centre and states should continue with their coordinated efforts where Centre should play a supportive role with state police forces taking the lead.
- Undertaking procedural, technical and technological solutions such as use of micro or mini-UAVs or small drones to minimize loss of lives of security personnel.
- The prisoners should be given considerate treatment and efficient rehabilitation.
- Government should undertake awareness and outreach programmes and inclusive developmental programmes.

### What is 'SAMADHAN'?

Operation 'SAMADHAN' is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)'s answer to the Naxal problem.

The acronym SAMADHAN stands for:

- S-Smart leadership – states to “take ownership” of anti-Naxal operations and frame an “integrated strategy to deal with guerrillas”
- A-Aggressive strategy, -- More helicopter support for operations, 400 fortified police stations to be set up in Naxal belt.
- M-Motivation and training – Indian Army or specialized forces - such as Greyhounds - to train forces to take on Naxals.
- A-Actionable intelligence – Joint Task Forces for operations along inter-State boundaries to be set up. Better inter-state coordination and intelligence sharing.
- D-Dashboard Based KPIs (key performance indicators) and KRAs (key result areas),
- H-Harnessing technology –UAVs and drones for maoist hotbed areas; GPS tracking, HHTI (hand-held thermal image) devices, radar, satellite imagery, trackers in weapons.

- A-Action plan for each theatre
- N-No access to financing -- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) to be reviewed to ensure effective choking of fund flow to LWE groups.

## 2.2. KASHMIR ISSUE

### Why in news?

- TVSN Prasad committee has submitted its report to home ministry on the issue of pellet guns.

### Background

- The Union Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had constituted a seven-member expert committee headed by TVSN Prasad on use of pellet guns.
- It was constituted after the use of pellet guns had blinded and injured many protestors in Kashmir Valley protesting over killing of Hizbul Mujahideen commander Burhan Wani in July 2016.

### Recommendations

- The pellet guns should be used in rarest of rare cases.
- Use of other non-lethal weapons for crowd control like chilli grenade shells.
- Use of Nonivamide or Pelargonic Acid Vanillyl Amide (PAVA) shells and other non-lethal ammunition like 'stun lac cells'.
- Use of Long Range Acoustic Device (LARD) which creates a deafening noise to paralyse people could prove dangerous for old buildings in rural areas in downtown Srinagar.
- Tear gas shells should be made of plastic so that on being fired it may melts and cannot be picked up by the protestors.

### Reasons for the unrest

The present unrest in Kashmir is not a new incident. The valley has been victim of such violence for many years. It started in 1947 with accession of the state to India but worsened during 1980s with the rise in militant insurgency. The reasons for this are many:

- **Economic reasons:** Widespread unemployment, lack of new job avenues, disintegration of traditional handicrafts, poor industrial setup, declining tourism due to terror attacks, loss of crops due to floods, cloudburst, issues in rehabilitation of flood victims etc has led to the disappointment of people with the present system.
- **Angst against state:** Laws like AFSPA, regular curfews, presence of armed forces, allegations of human right violations, usage of **Public Safety Act** to detain a person etc. and have contributed in alienation of youth and increasing anger of the people against the state.
- **Political instability and vacuum:** The state has had its ups and downs with political setup. There have been allegations of rigged elections, incidents of boycotts of elections, and President's rule for large periods to record turnout in polls. This regular political instability has increased the gap between the people and the government. Thus people have also moved towards separatist groups like Hurriyat.
- **Geographical:** The presence of an envious neighbor in the form of Pakistan which incites the sentiments of Kashmiri people especially youth, carry on cross-border infiltration to spread the unrest and uses terrorism as a diplomatic tool to worsen the situation.
- **Social problems:** Poor education and health system, wounds of 1980s insurgency and indoctrination of youth by radical leaders has further contributed to their despair.
- **Historical background:** The demand of a plebiscite has been there since 1947 which the people feel is their legal right as per the instrument of accession. However, due to the

actions of Pakistan and changed conditions since 1950 plebiscite cannot be performed in the Valley. This has enraged generations of Kashmiri people.

### Why problem still persists?

Despite negotiation with the Kashmiri people by the State government and central government, visit of all-part delegation to the valley and nationwide discussion of the matter, the situation has not been rectified. There are several reasons for this:

- Lack of dialogues between the government and all the stakeholders. The Indian government has refused to talk to Hurriyat who have a presence enough to continue the disruptions.
- Irresponsible media: The situation has worsened due to the presence of social media, incitement by local media etc.
- Use of pallet guns by the security forces: Though this was necessary, it increased the angst of the people against state.
- Instigation by Pakistan

### Way ahead

- There is an urgent need for the Indian and Jammu and Kashmir government to reach out the people of Kashmir. All major stakeholders must rise above narrow political agenda and do the right thing for the future of Kashmir.
- Efforts must be made to develop mutual trust and concern. The banning of pallet guns is welcome beginning. Indian government should also consider humanizing AFSPA wherever possible especially in the light of the recent SC judgment.
- The most important step should be towards the economic and social development of the people. The increase in grants, development fund should be given. Special schemes for the handicrafts, tourism and employment of Kashmiri youths should be encouraged. Schemes like 'Nai Manzil', 'USTTAD' etc are encouraging initiatives.
- The interest of Kashmiri people and their 'Kashmiriyat' must be central to government efforts.
- Any rollback of A.370 should not be sudden or knee-jerk. It must be done progressively while taking into confidence the people of J&K. Not all provisions can be reversed and withdrawn but few will be acceptable to Kashmir as beneficial to them.

## 2.3. TACKLING DERADICALISATION

### Why significant?

- Prevalence of ISIS in India seems to be increasing
  - Two suspected Islamic State associates were arrested recently from Gujarat.
  - Also one of the 21 persons who went missing from Kerala last year and were believed to have joined the IS, was reported to have been killed in a drone strike in Afghanistan.
  - Anti-terror officials have recently arrested young people from different parts of the country - in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal and Rajasthan.
- Although number of Indians (23) to have joined the ranks of the IS is very small compared 760 from the U.K. and 150 from the US but that should not promote complacency

### Strategies to tackle Radicalisation

- Formation of "extremism counselling hotline" similar to the one set up in Austria, which will enable parents, teachers and friends of "vulnerable and indoctrinated" youth to seek professional help for their "deradicalization".



- Apart from this, the Indian security establishment is also looking at US' counter radicalization program focused on community outreach and UK's Prevent and Channel programmes.
- Government should reach out to the minority community and win their hearts at all costs. For this,
  - The approach must follow a carefully crafted de-radicalisation plan which includes: awareness of the contagion, detection of potential and existing recruits and finally remedial action.
  - There is also a need to focus on potential target groups and take steps to improve the conditions of disadvantaged minority groups so that they are not influenced by messages of radicalisation.
  - Big data analytics can be used to discern the level of radicalisation of potential recruits, to help unravel the roots of radicalisation.
  - Religious leaders should be encouraged to counsel against radicalization.

#### Few Steps by States include:

- **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
- **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 and
  - 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

**फाउंडेशन कोर्स**  
**सामान्य अध्ययन**

**28 Sep | 10 AM**

**इनोवेटिव क्लासरूम प्रोग्राम के घटक**

**हिन्दी माध्यम में**

- ▶ 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
- ▶ अंतरे - विषयक समझ विकसित करने का प्रयास
- ▶ योजनाबद्ध तैयारी हेतु करेंट ओरिएंटेड अप्रोच
- ▶ नियमित क्लास टेस्ट एवं व्यक्तिगत मूल्यांकन
- ▶ कॉम्प्रीहेंसिव स्टडी मटेरियल
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- ▶ मुख्य परीक्षा टेस्ट सीरीज - 25 मॉक टेस्ट
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- ▶ सीसेट - 15 मॉक टेस्ट पेपर
- ▶ निबंध लेखन - शैली की कक्षाएं
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## 3. ROLE OF EXTERNAL STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS

### 3.1. ARMED FORCE SPECIAL POWER ACT

#### Why in News?

- The Centre also decided to extend the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in three districts of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Recently, Union Home Ministry gave up its power in favour of states of Assam and Manipur to take decision to either continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) or revoke it

#### About AFSPA

- Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, enacted in the year 1958, grants extra-ordinary powers and immunity to the armed forces to bring back order in the disturbed areas.
- Some of these extra-ordinary powers include:
  - Fire upon anyone after giving warning who is acting against law & order in the disturbed area.
  - Arrest anyone without warrant.
  - Stop and search any vehicle or vessel.
  - Armed forces personnel have legal immunity for their actions.
- Presently AFSPA is enforced in the 6 states of North East and J&K. Tripura recently decided to lift this act.

#### Arguments against AFSPA

- It has been alleged that immunity granted by the act has led the armed forces to misuse the powers given to them by this act and commit offences like fake encounters and sexual assault.
- It leads to suspension of fundamental rights and liberties guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution. Thus weakens democracy.
- Critics argue that this act has failed in its objective of restoring normalcy in disturbed areas although being in existence for about 50 years.
- Both **Justice Verma Committee** and **Reddy Committee** have recommended removal of absolute immunity under AFSPA.

#### Arguments in favor of AFSPA

- It is essential for the armed forces to function effectively in insurgency and militancy affected areas.
- Provisions of this act have played a crucial role in maintaining law and order in disturbed areas. Thus protecting sovereignty and security of the nation.
- Hundreds of armed forces personnel loss their lives every year at the hands of insurgents and militants. It is crucial to empower them. Withdrawal would result in poor morale.

#### Way Forward

- It needs to be emphasized that human rights compliance and operational effectiveness are not contrarian requirements. In fact, adherence to human rights norms and principles strengthens the counter insurgency capability of a force.

- Protection for the armed forces must be accompanied by provisions that ensure responsibility and accountability, within the parameters of law. It is for this reason that robust safeguards need to be incorporated in the existing or any new law.
- The lacunae in the Act, as a result of definitional voids with respect to terms like “disturbed”, “dangerous” and “land forces” need to be amplified to ensure greater clarity.
- Greater transparency in communicating the status of existing cases to include its display on the army and government’s web sites.
- Proactive feedback to petitioners on action taken by the government in past human rights cases.

## 3.2. NATIONAL SECURITY DOCTRINE

### Why in news?

In the aftermath of recent attacks such as Pathankot, Nagrota etc., experts are of views that there is an imminent need for National Security Doctrine.

### Issues in India’s national security

- Inconsistent security response i.e., calling of NSG to combat in Pathankot, even when trained army personnel acquainted to local terrain were available at the site itself. Similarly, in Mumbai attacks, NSG was stationed in city itself but took long time to come to action.
- Ignoring or inaction on intelligence inputs.
- Heavy casualties due to improper co-ordination among security agencies.
- No accountability even after failures of any agency.

### What is a National Security Doctrine?

- A Doctrine is a stated principle of government policy in different domains viz. foreign affairs, military etc.
- NSD is a document which guides the government on security matters at both strategic and operational level.
- NSD is applied through strategy, tactics and specific operations at different situation underlined in the doctrine.
- Currently, only defense establishment in India have a doctrine for external security.

### Why India Needs a Security Doctrine

- Prompt and relevant decision making would result in consistent security response at the time of insurgencies.
- The decisions would be guided by the national security strategy enshrined in the doctrine.
- Maintaining proper co-ordination among security establishments at both at central and federal level.
- This would avoid terror attacks which occurred even when intelligence agencies have inputs.
- This would make the security establishment more accountable in case of any failures to combat terror attacks.
- A prompt and successful handling can ensure peace, progress and development within the country.

## 3.3. TERRORISM

### 3.3.1. TERROR FINANCING

#### Background

- India participated in **the first-ever global meeting being held in Paris to discuss and evolve mechanisms** to combat the clandestine and largely undetected terrorist financing network of the Islamic State terror group.
- **Aim of the meeting** was to deal with subjects of **money laundering and combating the financing of terror**. It was organised by Financial Action Task Force (**FATF**) Secretariat office.
- Terrorism finance (TF) has been termed as **the life blood of terrorism**, one of the most important factors sustaining its continuing threat, both from within and without

#### Steps taken by India

- **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.
- **Special FICN Co-ordination Group** formed in Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence amongst different security agencies of State/Centre.
- **Freezing of assets** - India had recently reported to the FATF that it has frozen assets worth Euro 3 lakh (over Rs 2.12 core) of over three dozen entities on charges of terrorist financing and money laundering of illicit funds.
- **Strengthening of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** by amendments in 2013 which inter-alia includes enlarging the scope of proceeds of terrorism to include any property intended to be used for terrorism, enlarging the scope of Section 17 relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act by including within its scope, raising of funds both from legitimate or illegitimate sources by a terrorist organization, terrorist gang or by an

#### FATF- A background

- The FATF is an **inter-governmental body** established in 1989 & is **mandated to set global protocols and standards** to combat money laundering and other financial crimes with direct ramifications to terrorist acts across the globe.
- **India is a full-member** of this reputed global body along with **33 other nations**.
- A report by the FATF early this year had underlined the **“complicated” pattern of funding** being deployed to mobilise ISIS terrorists and in secretly moving their deadly weapons and ammunition

#### Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN)

- The problem with the fake notes is that it is difficult to identify and count such notes in open market as they can be detected only when they enter the banking system.
- In 90% cases, the fake notes were printed in Pakistan and reached Bangladesh via any route, before being pumped into India through smugglers.
- With the raw currency, the ink and the silver thread, all being sourced from the same source by both India and Pakistan, some of the security features of the old notes had been compromised.

#### 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.

individual terrorist, and includes within its scope offences by companies, societies or trusts.

- **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, enhancing the powers of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to access information from banks and financial institutions and introduction of broad range of sanctions under PMLA including sanctions against designated Directors and employees of reporting entities
- 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
- A **Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell** was set up in the National Investigation Agency to investigate Terror Funding cases.

### 3.3.2. COMPREHENSIVE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (CCIT)

#### Why in news?

In her speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Indian Foreign Minister appealed the global community for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).

#### What is it?

- CCIT, drafted by India in 1996, is a proposed treaty which provides a comprehensive legal framework against terrorism.
- It includes following major objectives:
  - ✓ To have a universal definition of terrorism that all 193-members of the UNGA will adopt into their own criminal law
  - ✓ To ban all terror groups and shut down terror camps
  - ✓ To prosecute all terrorists under special laws
  - ✓ To make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide.

#### Why has CCIT been blocked?

- **US+allies:** Concerns over definitions of terrorism, including acts by US soldiers in international interventions without UN mandate
- **Latin American countries:** Concerns over international humanitarian laws and HR being ignored
- **OIC:** Concerns that convention will be used to target Pakistan, and restrict rights of self-determination groups in Palestine, Kashmir etc

#### Hurdles in adoption of CCIT

It is yet to be adopted by the UN General Assembly. The challenges in adopting a comprehensive policy against terrorism include:

- Difference in threat perception- Even though India has been affected from terrorism since long, the developed world took cognizance of the threat only after 9/11.
- Difference in states capability to combat terrorism, issues related to ensuring human rights and rule of law have also added to the complexity in adopting a comprehensive policy.

#### Impact of CCIT

Although consensus eludes towards adoption of the terrorism convention, but discussions have yielded the following:

- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted on 9 December 1999; and



- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted on 13 April 2005.
- United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted in 2006.

### 3.3.3. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2322

#### Why in news?

- The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution aimed at enhancing and fortifying judicial cooperation worldwide in countering terrorism.
- Resolution 2322 aims to enhance the efficacy of international legal and judicial systems in their fight against terrorism through operational collaboration.

#### Major Highlights

The Resolution emphasizes five major issues related to counter terrorist activities:

- Use of applicable international instruments like bilateral and multilateral treaties and designation of national central authorities **for mutual legal assistance and extradition.**
- International cooperation in checking the flow of **foreign terrorist fighters and their return** from conflict zones and sharing of available information regarding foreign terrorist fighters including their biometric and biographic information
- It emphasizes the importance of providing such information regarding foreign terrorists to **multilateral screening databases**, which is now done at bilateral level.
- The resolution suggests that States make **financing of terrorism** as a serious criminal offence and also to deny safe haven to terror financiers.
- **Increasing role of information technology in gathering and sharing evidence**
- Role of **multilateral agencies such as UNODC** (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and INTERPOL in preventing terrorist activities.

#### Issues Facing Counter-Terrorism

- In most of the recent terrorism cases, including cases in Mumbai, Brussels, Paris etc. significant components of the case, such as evidence, suspects, and witnesses were spread across the jurisdictions of several States.
- The lack of cooperation amongst police forces, judiciary, and absence of international databases regarding terrorist groups and their members.
  - ✓ Firstly, the lack of clear evidence or unfeasibility of collecting evidence from several states often directed enforcement agencies to wrong targets.
  - ✓ Secondly, it resulted in a judicial development that shifted the burden of proof from the prosecution to the accused. The Indian amendments to the UAPA (Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in 2008 as a response to the Mumbai attacks are a case in point.

#### Analysis

Resolution 2322 provides an opportunity to strengthen the multilateral counter-terrorism endeavors in many ways:

- The proposed judicial cooperation would help in mobilizing tangible evidence to ensure admissibility in courts.
- A systematic use of international databases would be helpful in preventing terrorists from entering/travel from the territory of one State to another. This is significant in the light of the imminent threat posed by the return of foreign terrorist fighters from Syria and Iraq.
- The resolution, if implemented in letter and spirit, would help in getting evidence regarding their actions in Syria and Iraq rather than allegations which could not be proved in a court of law.

- Moreover, active legal cooperation at the international level, as envisaged by resolution 2322 would open ways to end the stalemate in extradition of wanted terrorists, and would put an end to the practice of providing safe havens to such persons by other States.

### Conclusion

- The Security Council resolution on international judicial cooperation is a significant development in countering the scourge of terrorism, particularly by transnational terrorist groups.
- The response to threat posed by terrorism should be at global level.
- It can be viewed as the first step to overcome the practical challenges associated with the prosecution of terrorists in their country of origin or elsewhere, for their criminal activities in a foreign country.

### 3.3.4. "LONE WOLF"- STYLE TERRORIST ATTACKS

Lone wolf attacks involve violent acts by self-radicalized individuals designed to promote a cause or belief without the overall supervision or support of a terrorist organization. Recent mass shooting in Orlando, Florida has once again brought the issue of Lone wolf style terrorist attack across the globe. Over the last 3 years, such terrorist attacks have been on the rise.

#### Reason for such attacks

- In such attacks, actors allegedly act by themselves without any tactical or financial support from an established insurgent group or international terrorist organisation.
- It is an efficient way of spreading terror in hard-to-access places for terrorist groups like the IS.
- Lone wolves typically remain off the security radar.
- Mostly attackers are self-radicalized towards extremist ideology by accessing material on social media.
- The current gun sales environment in the U.S. allows self-radicalized to have licensed weapons with the right amount of push.
- The Orlando mass shooting is a terror attack stemming from homophobia reinforced by regressive religious doctrine.

Lone- wolf attacks inspired by the IS world view could pose security risks. While India has not witnessed a lone wolf attack, it is still vulnerable to it because of following reasons:

- The head of Al-Qaeda Indian Subcontinent called on Indian Muslims to follow the example of lone wolves in Europe and kill officers in India.
- There have been increasing instances of youth joining the ISIS from India.
- Radicalization in India's neighbouring countries with whom we share porous border
- large number of potential targets to attackers

#### Steps taken by government

- **Monitoring** - Pro-active vigilance regarding online radicalization. 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.
- **Counselling** - Helplines by professional counsellors and psychologists to counsel against radicalization.

- **Education and skilling** - Modernization of madrasa education and Employment schemes for jobless youth, like Nai Manzil etc.
- **Coordination among agencies**, search engines and social media companies to identify and remove radicalising contents from internet.

Government should undertake deradicalisation along with development in the underdeveloped areas which prepares ground for potential recruits. And government should also define its anti-terror policy rather than going forward on adhoc basis everytime.

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## 4. TECHNOLOGY, COMMUNICATION, MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY

### 4.1. AADHAAR AND NATIONAL SECURITY

#### 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 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.

#### 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.

## 4.2. ROLE OF MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY

With the recent growth of social media as a new staple in our modern culture, social media has also emerged as a concern for national security. It is argued that the internet and social media are constantly growing and changing but the national security has lagged behind. Although social media supports security system also through:

- **Improved intelligence capabilities** - social network offer real-time, firsthand information which can be used for developing “actionable intelligence” by using tools such as big data analysis etc.
- **Support investigation** - It can be used for effective engagement and policing. It includes methods-using platforms like Twitter for supporting investigations and to find information on offenders, supporting investigations by crowd sourcing; using photo-sharing site such as Flickr to publish photos of perpetrators of riots captured on CCTV etc.
- **Maintaining Law and order** - During London riots 2011, rioters used Smartphone apps etc. to organize attacks, find police locations etc. However, the police and public hit back by using the very same social media technologies to capture rioters and secure their communities. In the case of Boston Bombing, 2013, the police successfully leveraged Twitter to calm public nerves and request public assistance.

### Use of social media in policing

- 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.

### Social media as a challenge in internal security

The authorities are losing the propaganda war. Social media is putting out its own account of events and encounters, aided and abetted by several thousands of social media accounts operating from across the border. Media is becoming a powerful medium of radicalisation. For instance

- **Easy and accessible propaganda platform** - ISIS is using this medium for Propaganda propagation which is fuelling competition among Terror Groups on Social Media for the same. It is also alleged that Bangladeshi terrorists were influenced by 'hate speeches' available online.
- Many IS sympathisers are gaining ground in India; The Iraqi envoy has recently pointed to the possibility of IS setting up its sleeper cells in India- this is mainly with the help of foreign-funded seminars and preachers.



- Many incidents of harassment via social media for eg. Recently Union Minister Maneka Gandhi sought to work on a strategy to check the harassment of women on Twitter.
- **Propagation of false/malicious information**- manipulation of the social media allegedly spurred the mass exodus of north east Indians in Bangalore in 2012. In Kashmir protests where social media was used to inflame sentiments against the killing of militant Burhan Wani; he has been termed as martyr at various social media and foreign based twitter handles.
- **Mode of recruitment by IS:** Identifying possible candidates who 'share' or 'like' pro-IS literature, and then encourage them to share more content before trying to inveigle them into travelling to IS-controlled areas in Iraq and Syria.

#### Other issues with using social media

- **Legal challenges** such as Internet traffic monitoring and privacy Concerns, fears of censorship and threat to freedom of speech and expression.
- **Accountability issues** - Challenges with respect to fixing the liability of intermediaries.
- **Jurisdictional challenges** - Complications in jurisdiction as Facebook etc. operate as subsidiaries of foreign internet companies with their servers located outside India.
- **Anonymity** - Police officers have expressed concern over multiplicity of fake profiles.

#### What can be done?

- Setting rules of engagement for all the members with repeated offences leading to suspension of the members social media account;
- Social media sites should have special monitoring for accounts of members under age of 18 years.
- A Central Government ministry should become the owner of the subject and should keep a close watch on different groups and forums in social media.
- Besides, auto filters should be put to detect and remove messages with violence, hatred and anti-nationalism.
- The Union government plans to come out with a **National Social Media Policy** soon. The policy will focus on countering social media propaganda that follows any communally polarising incident in the country.

### 4.3. QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

#### Why in News?

Russian Quantum Center (RCQ) said that it is ready to offer "quantum cryptography" that could propel India to the forefront of **hack proof communication** in sectors such as banking and national and homeland security.

#### What is Cryptography?

- This is the process of encoding and decoding information or messages so that it is sent securely over communication network.
- Until the 1990s, cryptography was based on algorithms - a mathematical process or procedure.
- These algorithms are used in conjunction with a key which is a collection of bits (usually numbers).
- Without the proper key, it's virtually impossible to decipher an encoded message, even if one knows what algorithm to use.

### What is Quantum Cryptography?

- Quantum cryptography uses quantum physics and not mathematics.
- In this, key is generated using polarized photons.
- Since, it uses polarized photons, i.e. spin of photons as key, there's little chance it can be cracked using mathematics.
- It is important in the wake of increased cyber-attacks.

### Significance

- The unique point of using Quantum cryptography is that it is impossible to interfere with messages being sent (using light waves) without hindering the basic properties of the message.

Quantum technologies would also be able to handle problems of “image and speech recognition” as well as “real-time language translation”. Though much work remains to be done in this field, there are already a few accomplishments like China’s Quantum Satellite.

## 4.4. NATGRID

To fight against terrorism Central government has decided to revive NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid).

### What is NATGRID?

- NATGRID is the integrated intelligence grid connecting databases of core security agencies of the Government of India to collect comprehensive patterns of intelligence that can be readily accessed by intelligence agencies.
- It was conceived in the wake of the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

### Functioning

- NATGRID is an intelligence sharing network that collates data from the standalone databases of the various agencies and ministries of the Indian government.
- It is a counter terrorism measure that collects and collates a host of information from government databases including tax and bank account details, credit card transactions, visa and immigration records and itineraries of rail and air travel.
- This combined data will be made available to 11 central agencies, which are: Research and Analysis Wing, the Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial intelligence unit, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence.

### Need for Revamp

- In its present form, NATGRID suffers from many inadequacies, some due to bureaucratic red tape and others due to fundamental flaws in the system.
- Social media and other platforms have become recruitment sites and propaganda machines for terrorist groups, and formal banking channels are used as much as informal ones to transact terror funding.
- Weaknesses in India's intelligence gathering and action networks.
- India is not far from the days when cyber warfare will become its primary security issue. For example in September last year, the website of the government of Kerala was hacked by Pakistani hackers.

**Importance of NATGRID**

- It will become a secure centralised database to stream sensitive information from 21 sets of data sources.
- The database would be accessible to authorised persons from 11 agencies on a case-to-case basis, and only for professional investigations into suspected cases of terrorism.
- It can provide the real time tip-offs and predictive intelligence to deal with the terrorist threat.
- It will help to collate scattered information into a transparent, accessible, integrated grid and do away with the inefficiencies associated with information asymmetries that hitherto delayed counter-terror operations.

**Criticism**

- The state police or different defence departments are not mentioned among the 10 "user agencies" who will be able to electronically access 21 sensitive databases.
- NATGRID effectiveness will be reduced if the Central agencies are not willing to share current intelligence with the State agencies.
- NATGRID faced opposition on charges of possible violations of privacy and leakage of confidential personal information.
- NATGRID will have access to all kinds of data under one roof and can also prove to be counter-productive if misused.
- NATGRID also faces issues like consolidating data from a huge population, lack of compatibility with data sets in regional languages, risk of spies ratting out vital information to outside sources and security from external attacks.

**Precautions**

- As the NATGRID will have very sensitive information about individuals, potential for its misuse is also very high.
- Government must take measures to ensure that the information does not fall through the firewalls that guard it.
- NATGRID has the potential to become India's go-to grid for a 360-degree perspective to prevent and contain crises.

**4.5. OTHER INITIATIVES****4.5.1. CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK & SYSTEM (CCTNS)**

- Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- Improve Police functioning in various other areas such as Law & Order, Traffic Management etc.
- Facilitate Interaction and sharing of crime and criminal Information among Police Stations, Districts, State/UT headquarters and other Police Agencies.
- Keep track of the progress of Cases, including in Courts.
- Make the Police functioning citizen friendly and more transparent by automating the functioning of Police Stations.
- Improve delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of ICT.

**4.5.2. POLNET**

- Satellite based police telecommunication system (POLNET) is a satellite based wide area network for the modernization of Police Telecommunication of the country.

- POLNET is an amalgamation of different latest VSAT technologies ie TDM/TDMA, SCPC/DAMA and DVB-S.
- It is a huge network consisting of about 1000VSATs (Very Small Aperture Terminals at each state capital, District HQrs and selected locations of CPMFs (BSF, ITBP, CISF, CRPF, Assam Rifles, SSB) and CPOs .
- At present POLNET caters to 961 no. of VSATs through a HUB installed in New Delhi with 11 mtr antenna with necessary Outdoor and Indoor equipments to support total VSAT Network of about 1500 locations for VOICE, DATA, FAX facilities.
- The POLNET network is also providing connectivity for interlinking NCRB computers to SCRB and DCRB computers provided to State/District HQrs. for online transaction processing.

#### 4.5.3. COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CIBMS)

##### Objective of CIBMS

- To avoid further terror attacks like Pathankot, infiltration and smuggling.

##### Details of CIBMS

- It is a five-layer elaborate plan to completely stop infiltration on the 2,900-km western border with Pakistan.
- Five layers include CCTV cameras. Thermal image and night-vision devices, Battlefield surveillance radar, Underground monitoring sensors and Laser barriers.
- The integrated set-up will ensure that if one device doesn't work, another will alert the control room in case of a transgression.
- Laser barriers will cover 130 unfenced sections including riverine and mountain terrain from Jammu & Kashmir to Gujarat - often used by the infiltrators.
- The entire border will be covered with high tech systems in two years.

#### 4.5.4. UAVS TO POWER ARMED FORCES

##### Why in News?

- Recently there was a wide display of **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) at the Aero India 2017** by domestic and overseas companies to tap India's \$3 billion domestic market.

##### Background

- India is investing heavily in developing unmanned vehicles at ground, sea and air.
- DRDO, National Aeronautics Ltd. And Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is working on various drone projects.
- DRDO is also planning to have a policy document for drones by 2020.

##### Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

- It is an **aircraft with no pilot on board**.
- UAVs can be remote controlled aircraft (e.g. flown by a pilot at a ground control station) or can fly autonomously based on pre-programmed flight plans or more complex dynamic automation systems.
- Unmanned vehicles can exist on land and in sea.

##### Upcoming Projects

- The defence PSUs are now focusing on developing **mini-UAVs** which can be used for surveillance and would also have better stealth in combat facilities.
- The Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (CVRDE), a DRDO laboratory, is developing various **unmanned ground vehicles (UGV) under its Muntra project**.

- **Muntra-N** is designed for nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) reconnaissance
- **Muntra-M** is intended for mine detection missions.
- The Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam, is developing various Autonomous Underwater Vehicles for naval warfare.

#### Draft UAV regulations

- All UAVs operated in India will require a Unique Identification Number (UIN) issued from DGCA.
- All civil UAVs have to obtain operator permit from DGCA.
- UIN will be granted to an Indian citizen or a company whose chairperson and two-thirds of its directors are Indian citizens.
- Such UAVs shall not be sold or disposed to any other person or firm without permission from DGCA.
- It lists out guidelines to train remote pilots above 18 years of age as well as the regulations on controlled airspace.
- Import of drones will require prior approval from DGCA.
- UAV operations only at or above 200 feet AGL (above ground level) in uncontrolled airspace will require permit from DGCA.
- International operations of civil UAV and/or over water shall be strictly prohibited.

#### Various Unmanned Aerial Vehicles today in India

- **Rustom:** It is being developed to **carry out Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)** roles and has been indigenously designed and developed by **Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE)** of Bangalore under DRDO.
- **Nishant:** It was designed for **battlefield surveillance and reconnaissance** and has been designed and developed by **ADE**.
- **Panchi:** It **wheeled version of UAV Nishant** and has been designed and developed by **ADE**.
- **Lakshya:** It is a reusable aerial target system.
- **Daksh:** It is a land based drone used for bomb disposal developed by DRDO.

#### Significance

- They can be remotely controlled. Therefore it **saves any loss of soldiers** in the case of security threats.
- They can be used **for reconnaissance of difficult terrain** like forests or marshes where access is difficult.
- Such vehicles are also needed for monotonous and technical works like bomb and mine disposal.
- UAV is **capable of remote warfare** to counter threatening state and non-state actors.

#### Challenges

- UAVs are being increasingly used for both military and non-military purposes. There is an apprehension that **UAVs can be misused to violate privacy**.
- Sufficient digital infrastructure for security is still not there to protect our drones from instances of hacking.

#### Way Forward

- UAV regulations have been released recently by the government. It should be implemented in an efficient manner.
- India is a large importer of defence equipment. It even imports Unmanned Vehicles especially from Israel. Therefore **indigenous production of UAVs is also needed to improve self-sufficiency**.



## 4.6. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

### Why in news?

- A sarin gas attack in Syria's Idlib province killed more than 80 people, including several children.

### What are chemical weapons?

- Chemical weapons are specialised munitions that deliver chemicals that inflict death or injury on humans through chemical actions.
- Some commonly used chemical weapons are mustard gas, phosgene, chlorine, and the nerve agents Sarin and VX.

### Those in news

- **Sarin:** The UN had confirmed use of Sarin in the deaths of hundreds in a rebel-held Damascus suburb in 2013.
- **VX:** nerve agent reportedly used in the assassination of Kim Jong-nam, half-brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong-un this February.

### International conventions and forums against the use of chemical weapons

- **Geneva Protocol in 1925:** The Convention was silent on the production, storage and transfer of these chemicals.
- **Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) of 1993** plugged these holes. It outlawed the production as well as stockpiling of chemical weapons. 192 countries have so far agreed to be bound by it— 4 UN states are not party: Israel, Egypt, North Korea and South Sudan.
- The CWC is administered by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013.
- The **Australia Group (AG)** is an informal forum of countries that, through the harmonisation of export controls, seeks to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.

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## 5. SECURITY IN BORDER AREAS

### 5.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT AND CEASEFIRE VIOLATIONS

#### Why in news?

Recently the Parliamentary panel on home affairs has highlighted in its report that after the 1971-Pakistan war, the country's borders had never been as vulnerable as it is now.

#### Recommendations of the Committee

##### Land border management

- **Border infrastructure development**, which includes: border outposts, fencing, border roads (especially along the Pakistan border), **border protection grid** and floodlighting etc.
- To tackle **cattle smuggling** at India Bangladesh border mass movement and trading of cattle should be prohibited within 15 km of the border.
- For the India Myanmar border **transfer of control to Border Guard Forces (BGF)** instead of Assam ruffles for better management.

India has **15,106.7 kms of land border** running through 92 districts in 17 States and a coastline of 5,422 kms touching 12 States and Union Territories (UTs). The major border **security challenges** of India are:

- Cross-border terrorism,
- Infiltration and exfiltration of armed militants and insurgents,
- Narcotics and arms smuggling;
- Illegal migration;
- Separatist movements aided by external powers
- Cattle smuggling
- Porous border e.g. indo Myanmar border.

- **Border Protection Grid** is a term used for sealing the border by means of **physical obstructions** as well as **technical instruments/** electronic gadgets to stop infiltration across the border.
- It includes barbed wire fencing, walls, flood lighting, laser beams, cameras, alarm system etc.

##### General border management

##### Issues with BGF

- Jawans are overworked and hence fatigued during patrolling duty.
- There is no mobile connectivity in Border Outposts (BOPs) and the only available means of communication with their families is through satellite phones.
- Deployment of BGF Battalions to duties other than Border Guarding due to internal security reasons.
- Deficiency of some surveillance equipment, like Hand-held Thermal Imagers, which are essential for surveillance during night.
- Medical facilities for personnel posted on the border are severely inadequate. The personnel had to be transferred to Frontier Headquarters for even basic treatment.
- Disparity in wages and allowances in comparison with the army.

##### Recommendations

- The proposals of BGFs to raise **additional number of battalions** should be considered on a priority basis.
- **Composite BOPs** should be developed with telephone, medical facilities etc.
- **Hard area allowance** should be exclusively decided on the basis of geographical and climatic conditions of the area of deployment and should be uniform for personnel of all the forces, be it CAPFs or Army.

### Institutional Support

- Effective fund allocation and operationalization of NATGRID.
- Consultation with state Govts. by the centre over low participation in Multi agency centre (MAC).
- Effective steps for roll out of **National counter terrorism centre(NCTC)**.

#### Multi Agency Centre

It is a platform to share varied intelligence information from multiple agencies like enforcement directorate, economic intelligence agency etc.

### National Counter Terrorism Centre(NCTC)

#### Need

- After the **26/11 attacks**, Government felt the need to setup a separate body to deal with terrorism.
- NCTC is modelled on the American NCTC and Britain's Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre.
- NCTC will derive its powers from the **Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967**.
- The basic idea is to prevent confusion regarding intelligence inputs.

#### Functions

- It will have the power to **conduct searches and arrests** in any part of India.
- It will collect, collate and **disseminate data on terrorism**.
- It will also maintain a database on terrorist and their associates including their families.
- In short, NCTC will serve as a single and effective point of control and coordination of all counter terrorism measures.
- The **standing council** of the NCTC will consist of anti-terror agencies in states.
- The body will have 3 divisions dealing with **collection and dissemination of intelligence, analysis and operations**.

#### Issues

- Some states allege NCTC to be **non-federal nature**. NCTC will be empowered to search and arrest people without informing the state government, police or anti-terror squad in the loop.
- Its functions overlap with NIA.

## 5.2. INDO-MYANMMAR BORDER

India and Myanmar share an unfenced border of 1,643 km. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the 4 states, which have border with Myanmar. Even though the international boundary between the two countries had been formally delimited and demarcated following the 1967 Boundary agreement, **it has not crystallized on the ground**. The policymakers have not given adequate attention to the border. Hence it remains poorly managed. For example:

- **Infrastructural facilities** at Moreh and Zokhawatar – the two designated points for normal trade and border trade respectively – is poor.
- The land customs station lack screening and detection machines, communication devices, banking facilities, warehouses, parking and quarantine facilities.

### 5.2.1. FENCING THE EASTERN BORDER ALONG MYANMAR

#### Why in News?

- Recent **construction of border fence by Myanmar** has led to resentment among the people along the Indo-Myanmar border.

#### Background

- Myanmar will construct **the fence in its Naga self-administered zone**, 10 metres from the demarcation border line **for effective border management**.

- The Northeast insurgents like NSCN-K move seamlessly between the two countries due to porous borders.
- They also find safe havens across the border after carrying out attacks in India.
- In 2015, India carried out surgical strikes against NSCN-K by crossing the border in response to the killing of a troop contingent by the insurgents.
- Supreme Court has also asked the government to fence the eastern border like the western one.

#### Issues involved

- **Sovereignty v/s National Security** – With recent surgical strike by India, question arises whether National Security of one country can be given precedence over the Sovereignty of the other country. Fencing may be a move to protect sovereignty.
- **National security v/s right to livelihood and trade** - 1,624 km long India-Myanmar border gives tribals a travel access up to 16 km on either side without visa (known as Free Movement Regime). Fencing may disturb these trade activities but may prevent seamless movement of insurgents.
  - The insurgents have been taking advantage of the FMR and have been crossing over to Myanmar to receive training in arms, establish safe havens and re-enter India to carry out subversive attacks.
  - Over the years, this border has become the main conduit for the **trafficking of arms and high quality heroin**.
  - Smuggling of ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine and trafficking of women and children from the Northeast to Myanmar and further to Southeast Asia are also rampant along the border.

#### What needs to be done?

- Alternative strategies other than unconditional fencing can be taken up like -
  - ✓ **Selective fencing** and better use of technology to check the militant's movements.
  - ✓ **Regulated flow of cross-border movement**.
- It is essential to have **tripartite talks between both the governments and the locals** before the finalization and implementation of such plans.
- Union Home Ministry has also constituted a committee to examine methods to curb the misuse of free movement whose recommendations are as follows:
  - Govt. should first strengthen the security of the border by either giving the Assam Rifles the **single mandate of guarding the border** or deploying another border guarding force such as the Border Security Force(BSF).
  - Govt. should initiate a revision of the FMR and reduce the permitted distance of unrestricted travel.
  - The **construction of the Integrated Check Posts** along with other infrastructure should be expedited.
  - Finally, India should endeavour to meaningfully engage with Myanmar and solicit its cooperation in resolving all outstanding issues and better manage their mutual border.

### 5.2.2. MYANMAR NSCN-K CEASEFIRE PACT

#### Why in News?

- Home Secretary indicated the India may ask the Myanmar to revoke ceasefire pact with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K).

**More on News**

- Myanmar is the safe sanctuary for various insurgent groups.
- Government will use the diplomatic platform to suppress the insurgent activity.
- The NSCN-K has a ceasefire agreement with Myanmar thereby aggravates the ground based insurgent activity in the region.
- The insurgent groups have formed a network on both sides of the border, to smuggle arms and other anti-India activities.

**National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K)**

- It is a banned insurgent organisation of North-East area
- Carrying on an armed struggle to secession from Indian sovereignty and establish a People's Republic of Nagaland
- Opposed the **Shillong Accord of 1975** signed by the then NNC (Naga National Council) with the Indian government.
- Split into two factions namely the NSCN (K) led by SS Khaplang, NSCN (IM) led by Isak and Muivah in 1988.
- Primary objective is the establishment of a **Great Nagaland** comprising of the Naga dominated areas.
- Active in eastern parts of Nagaland, Changlang districts of neighbouring Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.

**Naga Movement**

- Started way back in 1918 by the Naga Club.
- In 1973 Sixteen Point Agreement and creation of Nagaland was not accepted by the Naga people this is because Naga inhabited areas was left outside the new state.
- It has been asserting a distinct ethnic identity and demanding an independent homeland of Greater Nagalim (integration of Naga inhabited areas in Assam, Arunachal and Manipur).

**Naga Peace Accord of 2015**

- A framework agreement was signed between the National Socialist Council of Nagalim-Isak-Muivah [NSCN (IM)] and the Government of India on August 3, 2015.
- The leadership of NSCN (IM) has accepted to alter goals from complete sovereignty.
- Framework for grant of greater autonomy to the Naga inhabited areas outside of Nagaland through the establishment of autonomous district councils.
- Likely adoption of **Non-territorial framework** would safeguards the culture, history and autonomy of Naga inhabited territories outside of Nagaland.

**Way ahead**

- The non-territorial resolution framework agreement would allay the apprehensions of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur.
- It would enable these states to maintain their territorial status quo while only giving up developmental privileges in their Naga-inhabited areas to a new Naga non-territorial body.
- The Naga Peace Accord has implications for Manipur and it is important that these are understood and necessary policy interventions are considered.

**5.3. COLD START DOCTRINE****Why in News?**

- In an interview, the chief of army staff has acknowledged the existence of Cold Start Doctrine (CSD) which India has not acknowledged officially yet.

**Background**

- India from 1984 till 2004 followed Sundarji Doctrine (SD) on possible war with Pakistan.

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- As per SD, **seven holding corps** at the Pakistan border and **three strike corps** in Central India would be deployed.
- The holding crops would hold offensive strike of Pakistan till the strike corps, having offensive potency give punitive response to Pakistan.
- **After Parliamentary terrorist attack of 2001**, SD was used under **Operation Parakaram**. It took about 3 weeks to mobilize soldiers due to the long distance.
- By then international pressure prevented India from taking action.
- CSD was developed after the failure of SD. **Whereas SD adopts a strategy of defensive offense, the CSD adopts a strategy of Offensive Defense.**
- **In 2001, Operation VijayeeBhava and Operation Sudarshanshakti** successfully reduced the mobilisation time drastically to 48 hours as per CSD.

#### What is Cold Start Doctrine?

- **CSD** aims to retaliate Pakistan's attack with a significant harm before any international community interferes.
- It is to be done in such a way that Pakistan is not provoked for a nuclear attack.
- Its main elements include -
  - ✓ **Enhancing the offensive operations capability of defensive or 'PIVOT' corps** to launch offensive from a "cold start".
  - ✓ **Moving Strike Corps cantonments closer to the border.**
  - ✓ A number of **"integrated battle groups"** to be formed to launch **limited offensive operations** to capture Pakistani territory.
  - ✓ The captured territory would act as a bargaining chip to force Pakistan to wind down its institutional support to terrorists.

#### Significance of the Doctrine

- In the wake of recent terror attacks at Pathankot and Uri this doctrine can help improve our defence preparedness.
- It can also prepare India's strategy on any responsive surgical strike.
- It carefully avoids risking escalation of the conflict to the nuclear level.
- The strategy helps sensitise Pakistan to India's tolerance threshold and reinforces deterrence.
- This would bring about self-restraint in Pakistan's employment of proxy war.

#### Criticisms of the Doctrine

- It gives a justification for Pakistan to build its nuclear forces. E.g. Short range missiles called **tactical nuclear weapons** aimed at deterring a limited Indian military incursion.
- India's defence budget has also increased in this response diverting money away from various social sector schemes.
- Some argue that India lacks the manpower and ammunition to implement it.
- It increases nuclear arms race and also the threats of nuclear terrorism and theft.

#### Way forward

The CSD is a good doctrine from India's point of view, but it adversely impacts strategic stability of India since Pakistan's strategy is to counter India's conventional military superiority with a nuclear shield. Any misadventure on the part of India could lead the region to nuclear catastrophe and therefore demands both that nuclear powers exercise restraint.

## 5.4. STRENGTHENING SECURITY ALONG COASTLINE

India has a long coastline of 7,515 km. and vast size of Exclusive Economic Zone surrounding the Indian peninsula. Its geostrategic location and strategic importance raises the issue of coastal

security. Following the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack greater need was felt to strengthen patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.

- At the apex level **the National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS)**, coordinates all matters related to Maritime and Coastal Security.
- At present, there is three-tier security for the coastal states of the country.
  - **The police forces** of the respective coastal states and Union territories have jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles from the coast.
  - **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.

However, many issues remain regarding coastal security in India, such as:

- **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.
- **Multiplicity of authority-**Bureaucratic bickering has led to multiplicity of authorities from the union, the states as well as private actors. It leads to delay in decision making while security threats require quick decisions.
- **Lack of effective surveillance mechanisms-** The government has installed the coastal radar systems, sensors and electronic surveillance systems to secure the coastal areas. Still we are unable to use technology innovatively in coastal security.
- **Unavailability of necessary infrastructure-** The marine police stations are not functioning effectively due to shortage of manpower and lack of interceptor boats.
- **Lack of suitable training in counterterrorism** – Though marine police is tasked with overall coastal security but they are not trained for counterterrorism.
- **Non-existent of maintenance and operational mechanisms** for existing naval assets.

### Steps taken

#### Coastal security scheme

Home Ministry is implementing a comprehensive **coastal security scheme (CSS)** to strengthen security infrastructure of Marine Police Force.

#### About CSS

- It seeks to strengthen patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas.
- **Patrolling:**
  - ✓ Under the scheme, coastal states and Union territories have operationalized 183 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs). These CPSs have come up in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha.
  - ✓ Coastal check posts have also been set up in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
  - ✓ 204 boats and vessels have been deployed across all coastal regions, along with 280 four-wheelers and 546 two-wheelers.
- **Surveillance:**
  - ✓ Modern technical measures have been implemented by way of a chain of 74 Automatic Identification System (AIS) receivers and a chain of overlapping 46 coastal radars, for gapless cover along the entire coast.
  - ✓ **National Command Control Communication and Intelligence Network (NC3I)** collates data about all ships, dhows, fishing boats and all other vessels operating near our coast, from multiple technical sources including AIS and radar chain.

- ✓ These **inputs are fused and analysed at the Information Management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) at Gurgaon, which disseminates this compiled Common Operating Picture for Coastal Security to all 51 nodes of the Navy & Coast Guard** spread across the coast of India.
- **Joint operations centres** have been set up by the Indian Navy as **command and control hubs** for coastal security at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair.
- Paramilitary forces and the Indian Army have also been manning open riverine spaces in north India to thwart infiltration attempts
- **NCSMCS** periodically reviews coastal security against threats from the sea with all stakeholders.
- Other steps taken include:
  - ✓ Issue of ID cards to all fishermen with a single centralised database.
  - ✓ Registration of over 2 lakh fishing vessels operating off our coast and equipping fishing boats with suitable equipment, to facilitate vessel identification and tracking.

### 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 with the following rationale:

- The central marine police force can police water up to 12 nautical miles from the coast and investigate crimes committed in the coastal water.
- The **equipment required** for marine policing is completely different from that available in a regular police station (For ex- boats) as well as good coordination with the Coast Guard and Navy,

However, creation of CMPF also raises various issues such as:

- The plan to substitute the state-controlled marine police with a central maritime force ignores structural impediments, such as the lack of local intelligence and regional language skills that the new agency is likely to come up against.
- The creation of CMPF may result in creating the problems of multiplicity of command and lack of coordination and turf wars between the State police and the CMPF.

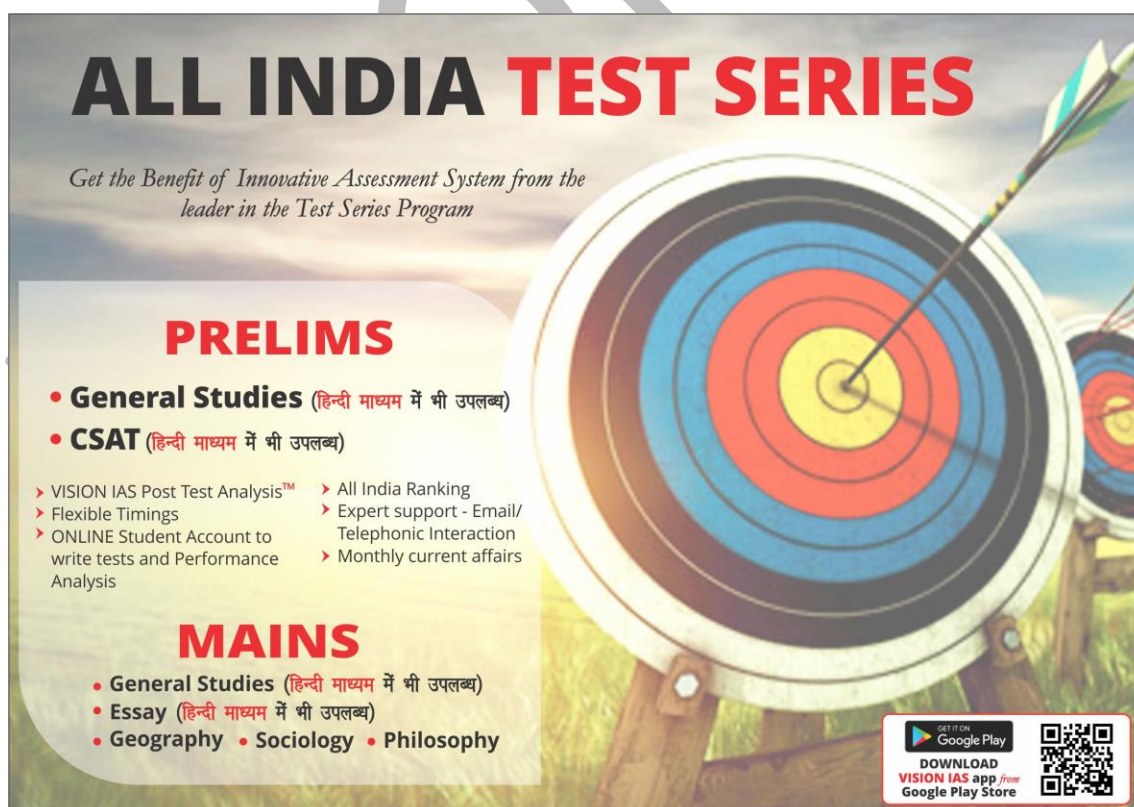
### Other steps

- The Navy and Coast Guard have also provided periodic maritime **training** to marine police in all coastal states.
- 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.
- **Coastal Surveillance network project** - to provide near gapless electronic surveillance of the entire coastline and prevent the intrusion of undetected vessels

### Way forward

- **Strengthening of Indian Coast Guard** - Following the 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai, the ICG has been given the additional responsibility of coastal security in territorial waters, including the areas patrolled by the marine police. Thus, the ICG not only has the required mandate but also the ability to shoulder the responsibility of coastal security. All it requires is further strengthening with required assets and manpower to patrol the coastal and shallow waters.

- **Consideration of recommendations in report by Parliamentary panel on home affairs –** such as -
  - **Phase II of coastal security scheme** should be extended and completed at the earliest.
  - There should be a **clear command chain** and defined standard operating procedures with reference to coastal security.
  - Speedy enforcement of **Island Information System geo-portal and Holistic Development of Island Scheme** for security and development of vulnerable islands.



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## MAINS

- **General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
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## 6. MONEY-LAUNDERING, ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

### 6.1. MONEY LAUNDERING

Money laundering is the process of transforming illegally gained money or proceeds of crime into legitimate money and assets. It helps in flourishing organised crime and has debilitating impact on economy as well as society of any country. To curb this menace, India has brought several laws over the years such as:

- The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA)
- The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators Act, 1976 (SAFEMA)
- Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA)
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)

#### Making Money Laundering a separate criminal offence

The PMLA 2002 is comprehensive legislation aiming to prevent money laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from money laundering. However, it has not been effective in prevention of money laundering from India. The law has seen only one conviction in 15 years of its history. To make anti-money laundering measures more effective, union government has proposed making money laundering a **separate criminal offence**.

With this, the money laundering offence will be investigated by the Enforcement Directorate, irrespective of a probe by other agencies. This will facilitate quick action.

Under the current arrangement in India, the fate of money laundering cases depends on the probe and prosecutions in **predicate offences** pursued by primary agencies. These restrictions cause impediments in taking the money laundering cases to their logical conclusion.

It will also align India's quest against money laundering with best practices around the world. Several countries such as the United Kingdom have defined it as a separate criminal offence.

However, the government will have to bring about several amendments to the PMLA, including the current definition of the "proceeds of crime" that is right now dependent upon the predicate offences as listed in the Act's schedule.

#### FATF's key recommendations

- Identify, assess and take effective action to mitigate their money laundering and terrorist financing risks.
- Countries should have anti-money laundering policy and should designate an authority that is responsible for such policies.
- Criminalize on the basis of the Vienna Convention and the Palermo Convention.
- Enable competent authorities to confiscate property and proceeds from money laundering.
- Ensure that financial institution secrecy laws do not inhibit implementation of these measures.
- Prohibit financial institutions from keeping anonymous accounts.
- Identify risks that may arise with development of new technologies.
- Apply appropriate countermeasures when called upon to do so by FATF.
- Provide mutual legal assistance in relation to money laundering.
- Effectively execute extradition requests in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing.



## 6.2. SIT COMBING P-NOTES DATE TO CURB BLACK MONEY

### Why in news?

The special investigation team (SIT) on black money asked the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to furnish the details including complete transfer trail, beneficiary owners of all those investing through participatory notes (P-Notes).

### What are P-Notes?

- P-Notes or Participatory Notes are Overseas Derivative Instruments that have Indian stocks as their underlying assets.
- They allow foreign investors to buy stocks listed on Indian exchanges without being registered.
- The instrument gained popularity as FIIs, to avoid the formalities of registering and to remain anonymous, started betting on stocks through this route.

### Government concerns

- The primary reason why P-Notes are worrying is because of the anonymous nature of the instrument as these investors could be beyond the reach of Indian regulators.
- Further, there is a view that it is being used in money laundering with wealthy Indians, like the promoters of companies, using it to bring back unaccounted funds and to manipulate their stock prices.

### Why data combing it important?

- This is the first time the government-constituted body has sought such massive amount of data, which includes the list of beneficial owners and transfer trails of investors taking the P-Note route to invest in domestic equity and debt markets, to bring back unaccounted money.
- SIT suspects some links between the individuals linked to offshore companies floated by Panama law firm Mossack Fonseca.
- A major chunk of outstanding ODIs (offshore derivative instruments) invested in India – 31.31 per cent – are from Cayman Islands having a negligible population.
- Currently, the P-Note assets in the country are around Rs 2.1 lakh crore – 8.4 per cent of the total FPI assets, coming down from about 50% in 2007.

## 6.3. HAWALA TRANSACTIONS AND MILITANCY IN INDIA

### Why in news?

The counter insurgency cell of the Jammu and Kashmir police has stated that money transactions through hawala to fuel militancy in Kashmir go back to the early days of insurgency in the 1990s.

### Background

The **sources of funding** for militants acts are as follows:

- Small **hawala transactions** through small and big businessmen.
- Thirty-five percent of hawala money, according to sources, is channelled directly through militant outfits such as the Lashkar-e-Taiba and the HizbulMujahideen and another 40% through overseas religious and charity organisations.

- **The cross-Line of Control (LoC) trade**, which started in 2008, is believed to have fallen into the hands of money launderers.
- **Circulation of Fake currency**

#### What is Hawala system?

- The word "Hawala" means trust.
- It is an **alternative or parallel remittance system**, which works outside the circle of banks and formal financial systems. It is also sometimes referred to as "**Underground Banking**"
- In a hawala transaction, no physical movement of cash is there. Hawala system works with a network of operators called Hawaldars or Hawala Dealers.
- A person willing to transfer money, contacts a Hawala operator at the source location. The hawala operator at that end collects the money from that person who wishes to make a transfer. He then calls upon his counterpart or the other Hawala operator at the destination place/country where the transfer has to be made.
- **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.**

#### Status of Hawala in India

- Hawala has been made **illegal in India**, as it is seen to be a form of money laundering and can be used to move wealth anonymously.
- As hawala transactions are not routed through banks, the government agencies and the RBI cannot regulate them.
- 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.

## 6.4. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

World over, human trafficking is labelled as the third most lucrative illicit trade, after drugs and arms. According to the the UN Office for Drugs and Crime, South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest-growing and second-largest region for human trafficking in the world, after East Asia. Even according to government data released recently, almost 20,000 women and children were victims of human trafficking in India in 2016, a **rise of nearly 25 percent** from the previous year.

#### Reasons for increase

- **Increased public awareness** of trafficking-related crimes through sustained campaign by government and civil society groups. Thus, more victims are coming forward and reporting.
- **Poverty** - Thousands of poor people are trafficked to India's towns and cities each year by traffickers in lure of good jobs
- **Porous international borders** – Because of this, border states especially sharing borders with Bangladesh and Nepal have become human trafficking hubs

#### Defining trafficking

- The 2003 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, defines trafficking in persons.
- It includes sex trafficking and forced labour. India is signatory of convention. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits human trafficking; it does not define the term
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2013, which substituted Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code deals with trafficking of persons for exploitation. However, this does not include forced labour. Nor does the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 (as amended in 1986) includes it.

- **Use of technology:** Recently, a complaint has been filed with the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of CBI to probe what appears to be the biggest and most sophisticated online sex trafficking ring spread across several states where network of traffickers and middlemen operating through Facebook and encrypted messaging services, including WhatsApp.

The government had enacted various laws to deal with this issue but there are following issued with the existing system

- **Cross-national victims are victimised twice.** If victim and trafficker are arrested in India, they are both charged under Foreigners Act, 1946. According to the Act, if an offender is a foreigner, he/she should be punished under this Act and deported. As a result, the trafficked person is treated as a criminal for his/her unlawful presence in India.
- **Not comprehensive law:** Indian laws do not target traffickers and their associates or penalise them adequately. The penal clauses are not used adequately to bring the clients to justice.
- **Lack of awareness of provision:** The trafficker can be charged under Section 366B of the IPC which states that importation of a female below the age of 21 years is a punishable offence but it is rarely implemented due to unawareness of police.
- **Delay in the verification of the addresses of victims:** May take as long as two or three years. The reasons for this include delay in confirmation by the Bangladesh government and Incorrect, incomplete, or vague address given by the trafficked persons at shelter home.

#### 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 released Draft "Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016"

#### Draft Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016

It aims to unify existing anti-trafficking laws and increase the definition to cover labour-trafficking and not just sex-trafficking, as earlier legislations like the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act of 1956 did. Its Important Provisions are:

- Bill is **victim oriented and makes clear the distinction between the 'trafficker' and the 'trafficked'.**
- It aims to include other offences/ provisions which are not dealt in any other law for the purpose of trafficking, such as
  - Penal provisions for the disclosure of identity of the victim of trafficking and witness.
  - Use of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or alcohol for the purpose of trafficking.
  - Use of chemical substance or hormones for the purpose of exploitation.
- It has also taken in to its ambit the 'placement agencies' by making mandatory for them to also register for the purposes of this Act.
- It aims to **place dedicated institutional mechanism at District, State and Central level.**
- It also envisages a designated Agency for the investigation of offences.

- It provides for Protection Homes and Special Homes for short term and long term rehabilitation support.
- It provides for establishing Special Courts in each district and experienced Special Prosecutors.
- Recovery of back wages and other monetary losses of the victim of trafficking are also proposed.
- For the effective implementation of the proposed Act and for the welfare and rehabilitation of the victims an **Anti- Trafficking Fund** will be created.

#### However, still concerns need to be addressed regarding

- modes of rehabilitation and who will be responsible authorities
- cross-border repatriation of victims from Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries
- setting up the Organised Crimes Investigation Agency, as ordered by the Supreme Court, to investigate trafficking. The draft bill talks about a special investigative agency, but its structure, composition, powers and function remain unclear.

#### Way forward

- Seamless coordination among various law enforcement agencies and NGOs from both side of the border.
- Community mobilization and sensitization of the BSF on the issue of crossborder trafficking
- The question of human trafficking needs to be addressed from a social and economic angle. Offering allurements to the poor in the name of employment is a common trap.

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## 7. SECURITY FORCES AND AGENCIES

### 7.1 MILITARY REFORMS

#### 7.1.1. INTEGRATED THEATRE COMMAND

##### Why in News?

A committee appointed by the Defence Ministry, headed by Lt General D B Shekatkar (retd.) has submitted its report to MoD.

##### Recommendations

It recommended creating 3 integrated theatre commands:

- Northern command for the China border,
- Western command for the Pakistan border and
- Southern command for the maritime borders.

- The Indian armed forces currently have 17 commands.
- There are 7 commands each of the Army [Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western, Central, South-western and Army Training Command (ARTRAC)].
- Air Force has [Western, Eastern, Southern, South-western, Central, Training and Maintenance].
- Navy has 3 commands [Western, Eastern and Southern].
- Each command is headed by a 4-star rank military officer.
- In addition, there are 2 tri-service commands [Strategic Forces Command (SFC)] and Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC), which is headed by rotation by officers from the 3 Services.
- ANC is an integrated theatre command.
- The other tri-service command, SFC, looks after the delivery and operational control of the country's nuclear assets. Since it has no specific geographic responsibility and a designated role, it is an integrated functional command, not a theatre command.

As the Northern and Western commands have land borders, Army General could head it owing to their expertise. The southern command could be headed by a Navy Admiral.

##### Background

- Presently, we have service-specific commands i.e. Air Force and Navy all have their own commands all over the country.
- Jointness among service commands: While the 3 Services progress and develop in their respective spheres with their independent identity, they function together and so coordinate their operations in war.
- During war: Coordination of operations is expected to be carried out at the level of Service Headquarters through the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC). The chairman of this COSC, is still not appointed.

##### What is an integrated theatre command?

An integrated theatre command envisages a unified command of the three Services, under a single commander, for geographical theatres that are of security concern.

A composite and cohesive whole: Enmeshing the three Services together at different levels and placing them under one commander for execution of operational plans.

Efficacy and Efficiency against the enemy: 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.



**Arguments for**

- Avoids duplication, economy of resources and ensures optimum utilisation of available resources.
- With a single commander, you can have all the military assets under him. This will result in combat efficiency. For example, nations like U.S and China have integrated commands. In fact, Chinese border with India has a single command,
- The COSC, during war times, functions on the principle of consensus. This makes decision-making delayed on jointness in operations can become difficult.

**Arguments against**

- India is not geographically large enough to be divided into different theatres, as resources from one theatre can easily be moved to another theatre.
- We have shortage of military infrastructure. For example, with only 34 out of 45 fighter squadrons present, dividing already scarce resources is infeasible.
- The US has global roles where it can't move assets from one theatre to another. India has no such problems of distance and time.
- There are fears among the smaller services that such a change would diminish their importance and the power of the service chiefs.

**Way forward**

- Good starting point to the creation of integrated theatre commands would be the appointment of a Chief of Defence Staff or Permanent Chairman, COSC.
- There has been a demand for other integrated functional commands, such as the cyber, aerospace and Special Operations commands, but the government is yet to approve any.
- Creation of integrated theatre commands will require sustained political will. It must be a phased reform. There is a need for greater jointness among the three services, it is not appropriate to move to integrated theatre commands anytime soon.

**7.1.2. NEED OF A CHIEF OF DEFENCE STAFF****Why in News?**

- There was a proposal to setup a single point military advisor in one year in the recently held Combined Commanders' conference in Dehradun, chaired by the Prime Minister.

**Background**

- Both Kargil Review committee and a Group of Ministers in 2000, recommended setting up a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to improve synergy in the three armed services.
- In 2011, Naresh Chandra recommended the same for reforms in higher defence management.

**Issue involved**

- Under the present structure, **Ministry of Defence (MoD) receives military advice in a fragmented way** as each of the service chiefs, advises MOD independent of one another.

**Characteristics of Chief of Defence Staff**

- **Group of Ministers setup in 2000** recommended the following related to CDS –

**Chief of Staff Committee**

- It consists of Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs.
- It is headed by the senior-most of the three chiefs in a rotation till the senior-most retires.
- It is a platform where the three service chiefs discuss important military issues.

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- ✓ It will be a **five star military officer** with the function of being a **single point military advisor** to the government.
- ✓ It would chair the meetings of Chiefs of Staff Committee (CoSC)
- **Naresh Chandra committee (2011)** recommended a four-star CDS that would act as a permanent chairman of the CoSC.
- It was recommended that CDS will also be in charge of the country's tri-Service Commands:
  - ✓ Strategic Forces Command (SFC) - dealing with India's nuclear forces.
  - ✓ Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC)

### Significance

- It will improve **jointness in military command by integration of the present tri-service approach** in projects and resource sharing.
- It would also **improve capacity of the armed forces on defence acquisition** by removing time and cost overruns with the bureaucracy.

### Challenges

- A five star ranking general **would bypass the civilian bureaucracy** in defence decision-making.
- It may become a ceremonial post without any clear cut roles and responsibilities.

#### Other reforms needed to promote synergy in armed forces

- Need to **set up theatre commands to integrate air, land and sea assets** under one operational entity to optimize resource utilization.
- India should have **specialized commands for special operations like space and cyber domains**.
- Need to have synergy among research institutions like DRDO with the armed forces and Ministry of Defence.

### Way forward

- Government of India should act steadfastly to have a single point military adviser that is free of bureaucratic hassles and helps provide synergy to the armed forces.

## 7.2. ISSUES OF PARAMILITARY FORCES

### Why in news?

- The Delhi High Court asked the Centre on steps taken after a BSF constable's allegation of meagre and poor quality food at LoC border postings.

### Background

- Paramilitary forces allege of **step motherly treatment done by the government** as compared to military. For E.g.
  - ✓ A video by jawan alleged disparity in pay and allowances as compared to military personnel.
  - ✓ Another alleged of ration diversion in the paramilitary forces.
  - ✓ A paramilitary soldier was **against the sahayak/buddy system** where soldiers were forced to do personal chores for senior officers.
  - ✓ They also allege of victimization with court martial proceedings for complaining against problems.
- A **study by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (2005)** found serious stress-related problems among the paramilitary forces.
- A **study done by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** found that over 400 paramilitary men have died since 2009 much higher than similar deaths in the Army.

### Issues involved

- There is an **absence of a dedicated grievance redressal system** for paramilitary forces.
- Grievance redressal through social media is considered as **an act of insubordination**.
- It also threatens to **affect the morale of the other soldiers thus impacting India's defence preparedness**.
- **A defence bureaucracy** creates delays in the solution of root problems in paramilitary.

### Reasons of discontentment

- Without an organized service status, they do not get the **non-functional up gradation (NFU)** required for promotion like in other Group A services.
- **They are overburdened** by doing the job of both the army and the police. Eg. They guard the borders and also battle terrorists and insurgents.
- **Manpower shortage** adds to their burden.
- **Top posts are taken by Indian Police Service (IPS) officers** who don't understand paramilitary's root problems. It lowers the morale in the force.
- Poor working conditions like no housing facilities, poor food and low allowances adds to problems. (**Napoleon once said "An Army marches on its stomach"**).
- They are devoid of justice. For e.g.
  - ✓ Armed forces tribunal does not cover them.
  - ✓ They have a court martial like system called **Security Forces Court with lesser safeguards**.
  - ✓ Appeals to courts and home minister are expensive and complex.
  - ✓ Even **Article 33** deters them to approach civilian judiciary.

#### Differences between army and paramilitary

- **Paramilitary forces are all under Home Ministry** while military is under the Defence Ministry.
- In ideal case, Army is deployed mostly for border warfare and sometimes in natural calamities.
- Paramilitary forces are deployed for internal disturbances, insurgency, border protection, elections, VIP protection, terrorism etc.
- Paramilitary's working hours are mostly longer and inflexible than defence personnel.

### What steps government has taken?

- Better dispute resolution, communication facility in field areas, yoga etc. have been introduced.
- Increased interaction between jawans and officers were part of the 14 measures undertaken by government **to boost morale**.
- In 2015, Delhi HC ordered government to give pay upgrade to **Group A** officers of paramilitary according to 6th Central Pay Commission.
- To improve **gender equality** in the paramilitary -
  - ✓ The government approved **reservation of 33% women** at the constable rank in CRPF and CISF.
  - ✓ It also set a **15% quota** in the border forces BSF, SSB and ITBP **for women**.

### What needs to be done?

- **The DoPT notification to bring paramilitary forces under the organized service category has been refused by MHA.** MHA needs to notify it soon.
- The demand of the paramilitary forces should be considered for e.g.
  - ✓ **A Military Service Pay**
  - ✓ Timely career promotion,

- ✓ Better infrastructure
- ✓ **Martyr status when they die fighting.**
- There is a need of a separate grievance redressal mechanism and a separate tribunal for paramilitary forces.
- For parity in allowance **“one area, one allowance”** should be implemented. It gives same allowance for both military and paramilitary deployed in same area.
- They also want **greater hardship allowance.**

### 7.3. POLICE REFORMS

Police has the primary responsibility for maintaining internal security. It is the first responder to any crisis as public seeks their assistance directly in case of any law and order situation. Thus, their modernization and reforms need to be undertaken. To improve law and order and also make the police more transparent and accountable, such reforms are necessary.

#### Issues in policing

- **Law and Order is a State subject** - Therefore Centre-State cooperation is necessary.
- **Lagging modernisation projects** - Despite a 30% increase in the budget of Home Ministry, projects related to police modernization and police infrastructure are still lagging.
- **Connectivity and server issues** are a huge problem in some states, where districts are far-flung.
- **CAG report has found challenges in the working of the Modernization of Policing Force scheme:**
  - There were **persistent delays in the formation of plans** for up gradation by the State police.
  - There were **considerable delays in procuring new infrastructure** like vehicles.
  - Modernization happened **without adequate increase in the manpower**. Eg. Many District Control rooms were made without any manpower.
  - Basic facilities like Forensic labs and Fingerprint bureaus are still in shortage.
- **Police training** to use modernized equipments and processes was low. The training academies in most of the states have very poor infrastructure. What is worse, the most unwanted police officers are dumped in these institutions.
- **Lack of Role Clarity:** Police have to perform many different roles, like protection to VIPs, etc., resulting in lack of role clarity.
- **Structural issues:** The police to people ratio in India is very low when compared to the international standard.
- **Behavioral issues:** The police personnel have one the most difficult working conditions. Importantly, they do not have fixed working conditions which disturbs their personal life.

#### 7.3.1. MODERNISATION OF POLICE

Modernization of police force is centered upon two broad issues – Modernization of physical infrastructure (Construction of more forensic science laboratories etc.) and Modernization of Police Force (Improving our weaponry and equipments etc.)

Modernization of police force is a step towards **achieving a ‘SMART’ police** as stated by the Prime Minister of India - Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and responsive, Tech savvy and Trained.

### For police modernization

- **Modernization of Police Force (MPF) scheme** was launched by Ministry of Home Affairs in 2000 to modernize police and **reduce dependence on paramilitary troops** and equipping them **with the latest equipment** and infrastructure. It also aimed to improve police mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science facilities.
- **Budget 2017-18** - Recently **budgetary allocation was increased** (as compared to previous year) for Modernization of the police and Police infrastructure.
- **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) scheme** – 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 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 been started where police forces in seven cities – Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad are being modernized.

### 7.3.2. SUPREME COURT GUIDELINES

Supreme Court issued the following directives in Prakash Singh case

- Constitute a **State Security Commission (SSC)** to provide policy guidelines and ensure that the state government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure on the police
- Ensure that the **DGP is appointed through merit based transparent process** and secure a **minimum tenure of two years**.
- Ensure that other police **officers on operational duties** (including Superintendents of Police in-charge of a district and Station House Officers in-charge of a police station) are also provided a **minimum tenure of two years**.
- Separate the investigation and law and order functions of the police.
- Set up a **Police Establishment Board (PEB)** to decide transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of police officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and make recommendations on postings and transfers above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- Set up a **Police Complaints Authority (PCA)** at state level to inquire into public complaints against police officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in cases of serious misconduct, including custodial death, grievous hurt, or rape in police custody and at district levels to inquire into public complaints against the police personnel below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in cases of serious misconduct
- Set up a **National Security Commission (NSC)** at the union level to prepare a panel for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPO) with a minimum tenure of two years.

### Current status of implementation

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.

### 7.3.3. OTHER STEPS REQUIRED

- **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.

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Karol Bagh 1/8-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Apsara Arcade, Near Gate 6, Karol Bagh Metro, Delhi-110005  
Mukherjee Nagar: 103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Delhi-110009

8468022022

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## 8. DEFENSE SECTOR

### 8.1. NTRO UNDER INTELLIGENCE ACT

#### Why in News?

- The Home Ministry issued a notification listing **National Technical Research Organization (NTRO) under the Intelligence Organizations (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1985.**

#### Intelligence Organizations (Restriction of Rights) Act 1985

- The aim of this act is to prevent leakage of information by intelligence agencies.
- It prevents employees of a notified agency -
  - From forming unions/associations.
  - Puts restrictions on the employee's freedom of speech.
  - Bars any communication with the press, or publishing a book or other document without the permission of the head of the intelligence organization.

#### About NTRO

- The NTRO was created after the 1999 Kargil conflict as a dedicated **technical intelligence agency**. It was finally constituted in 2004.
- NTRO reports to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the National Security Advisor (NSA).
- It functions under the National Security Adviser.
- It also includes National Institute of Cryptology Research and Development.

#### Various Intelligence Agencies in India

##### 1. Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) –

- It was founded in 1968 to counter Chinese influence but over time its focus has shifted to Pakistan.
- It is India's premier external intelligence agency.
- It reports directly to the Prime Minister and not to the Department of Defence.
- It's primary objectives include
  - ✓ Monitoring the political and military developments in adjoining countries, which have direct bearing on India's national security and in the formulation of its foreign policy.
  - ✓ Seeking the control and limitation of the supply of military hardware to Pakistan, mostly from European countries, the United States, and China.

##### 2. Intelligence Bureau

- It was founded by the Britishers as an intelligence agency for both external and domestic intelligence gathering. After the 1962 war with China, the external intelligence function was taken away from it.
- It also executes counter intelligence and counter terrorism tasks.

##### 3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

- It is the apex anti-smuggling agency of India, working under the Central Board of Excise Customs, Ministry of Finance.
- It is tasked with detecting and curbing smuggling of contraband, including drug trafficking and illicit international trade in wildlife and environmentally sensitive items.
- It also combats commercial frauds related to international trade and Custom duty evasion.

4. **Narcotics Control Bureau** – It was formed in 1986 as per a provision of The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. It is an intelligence agency and coordinates actions of concerned authorities over trade of illicit narcotics from the country.

#### Significance

- After this notification, NTRO will now have the **same "norms of conduct" and powers as the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW).**

- In 2012, the Home Ministry had declined to give phone surveillance powers to NTRO arguing that it was not notified under the Act. Now NTRO may be allowed to intercept.

### Challenges

- The Act does not define any restrictions on operations of various intelligence agencies which leads to its misuse by security agencies.
- Both IB and RAW have been opposing the inclusion of any other intelligence agencies under this Act.

### Way forward

- Many security agencies like National Investigation Agency (NIA), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) also want inclusion under the Intelligence Organizations Act. The government should also proceed to this to further streamline our intelligence ecosystem.

## 8.2. ISSUES IN MODERNISATION OF DEFENCE

Modernisation comes in two parts. One is modernising and upgrading existing equipments and the other is buying or manufacturing new equipments.

The indigenization of the sector is crucial for the self-sufficiency of the country with 3<sup>rd</sup> largest armed force. At present, India is world's largest defence importer, with 60% of requirements met from outside. Also, the sector has the potential to boost manufacturing and add one million direct and indirect jobs.

### 8.2.1. PROCUREMENT ISSUES

#### Issues

The acquisition of military equipment has been relentlessly slow. The reasons for which are:

- Budgets have been poorly allocated causing a sort of **information asymmetry** between the concerned ministries and the public at large.
- With a share of 1.56 per cent of the estimated GDP of 2017-18, the defence budget is the lowest since 1956-57. This is way below defence ministry panel recommendation.
- **Corruption** has also made various deals fail.
- Large **unused funds** are lying with ministry of defence.
- **Multi-layer decision making** process.

#### Reforms taken for procurement

- **New Defence Procurement Policy 2016**
  - New DPP has stressed reducing delays in procurements by eliminating repetitive procedures.
  - DPP will have a new category of Indigenously 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.
- The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) has increased the financial powers of the Defence Minister.
- Defence Minister can clear deals up to Rs 2000 crore from Rs 500 crore before.
- The Defence Secretary has also been given the power to undertake deals up till Rs 500 Crore.
- The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) approved the long pending **policy for blacklisting firms** involved in corruption in arms purchases.

#### Steps that can be taken

- Recently, Pritam Singh Committee suggested the creation of a **Defense Procurement Organisation (DPO)** which may
  - take control of the acquisition process and have a **self-regulating system** of checks and balances in order to inhibit corruption and ensure efficiency.
  - **minimise risk** while ensuring timely delivery of the desired equipment.
- **Parliament Standing Committee on Defence** supported **Ministry of Defense** proposal of setting up of a **"Non-lapsable Capital Fund Account"**.
  - At present proposal of setting this fund is pending with Finance ministry for its approval.
  - Such proposal has been recommended because defense procurement often takes years to complete however budget allocated lapses at the end of the financial year. Thus defense ministry if forced to return money meant for capital acquisition.

### 8.2.2. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP MODEL

Many projects under the 'Make in India' programme in the defence sector are struck due to not finalizing the strategic partnership (SP) model to choose private Indian companies for indigenous defence manufacturing.

#### Background

- Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) issued in March 2016 did not list down the criteria for selecting the private Indian defence companies under the SP model.
- The SP model was first envisaged by the **Dhirendra Singh Committee** in which it proposed assured contracts for all requirements of a particular military platform to be given to a particular chosen private firm.
- It means that one company could get all the contracts for making submarines in India while another, could make all the planes in India for the next 20 years.

#### Reasons for Delay in Finalization of SP Model

- The acquisition wing of the ministry wants two or more companies to be selected as strategic partners for each platform to allow for price discovery through competitive

#### Some Stuck Projects Include

- Construction of submarines for urgent replacements in the Navy's submarine fleet under project P 75I
- Construction of the Naval Utility Helicopters also awaits a decision on the Indian manufacturer.

bidding. But Department of Defence is in favour of the SP model and the price is determined on a cost-plus model.

- The proposed cost-plus model has been done away with by even defence public sector units, which was seen as a reason for highly inflated costs for indigenously-produced equipment.
- The total quantum of assured deals would exceed Rs. 1000 crore which is beyond the powers of the ministry and would have to go for approval to the Cabinet Committee on Security, which can insist on competitive bidding.
- The SP model may also face legal challenges from losing companies.
- The SP model may block new technology and new players coming to the defence sector. This may lead to monopolization.

#### Significance of SP model

- Creation of domestic expertise in four key areas: fighter aircraft, helicopters, submarines, and armoured vehicles and main battle tanks.
- To enhance competition, increase efficiencies, facilitate faster and more significant absorption of technology,
- Create a tiered industrial ecosystem, ensure development of a wider skill base, trigger innovation and enable participation in global value chains as well as promote exports.
- Will enable Foreign OEMs to form joint ventures with Indian defence firms and undertake large-scale defence projects.

### 8.3. NUCLEAR NO FIRST USE POLICY

India's nuclear doctrine of "No First Use" was officially enunciated in 2003. It represents India's stand of not being the first to initiate a nuclear strike and maintain a "credible minimum deterrent", i.e., assured retaliation with appropriate second strike capability. India also retains the right to use nuclear weapons in the event of attacks on Indian Territory, or on Indian forces anywhere, in which chemical or biological weapons are used.

#### Context

The background to this doctrine can be traced to late 1990s when Pakistan and China were already armed with nuclear weapons. Also, the international nonproliferation regime was not in any position to address this problem. This necessitated 1998 Pokhran test to declare India as a nuclear weapon state (NWS). Thereafter, India, as a responsible power, came up with NFU to assure that the nuclear weapons are used as a deterrent and are aimed at preventing nuclear threat.

#### Challenges to its relevance in current times

For the following reasons, this doctrine seems to be losing relevance in current times which calls for its abandonment:

- **Nuclear doctrines of our immediate neighbors** - Pakistan has not officially enunciated its nuclear doctrine. Further, Pakistan is going ahead with its tactical nuclear weapon program. China appears to have maintained a measure of ambiguity on whether its "no first use" pledge will be applicable to India.
- **Global context** - Viewed in a global context, at present, very few countries adhere to NFU.
- **Need of ambiguity for deterrence** - Ambiguity in nuclear weapons posture is necessary to create confusion in the minds of India's adversaries.

#### Why NFU is still important?

- **Damage to status of responsible nuclear power** - Such a step will abrogate India's commitment to the universal goal of nuclear disarmament.



- **Signal of provocation** - It may lead to the deployment of weapons on hair-trigger alert and boost arms-race.

### Conclusion

Retaining NFU seems to bear many advantages to India. However, with the changing strategic calculation, India should not be hesitant to revise the doctrine in its national interest. Further, long term solution lies in nuclear disarmament to which India has played an active role.

## 8.4. OUTER SPACE TREATY

### Why in News?

- Outer Space Treaty has just completed 50 years of its establishment.

### Background

- Launch of Russian space satellite Sputnik in 1957 and the resultant **Cold War conditions led to a space race.**
- For a stable framework to use space, **UN General Assembly formed a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)** after the launch of Sputnik. This led to the establishment of the treaty in 1967.

### About the Treaty

- The treaty draws on several previous United Nations General Assembly resolutions -
  - ✓ **Resolution 1962** regarding the **“Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the State Activities in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space”.**
  - ✓ **Resolution 1884** calling **States to refrain from placing any nuclear weapons** or other weapons of mass destruction in space.
- Some of the **other provisions of the treaty** are –
  - ✓ The exploration and use of outer space is open to all and shall be carried out for the **benefit of all countries and mankind.**
  - ✓ Outer space is **not subject to national claims** on sovereignty, occupation, or other means.
  - ✓ Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used **exclusively for peaceful purposes.**
  - ✓ **States shall be liable** for national space activities and damages **whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities.**
- India is also a member of Outer Space Treaty.

#### UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) (1958)

- It promotes international cooperation in peaceful uses of Outer Space.
- It serves as the secretariat for UNGA’s UN committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).
- It also establishes UN register for Objects launched into Outer space.
- It manages the UN Platform for Space based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN -SPIDER).
- Issues relating to militarization of space are handled by Conference on Disarmament and not UNOOSA.

### Need of the treaty

- **Space is a Global common** – a resource that lies outside the political reach of any one nation State. **Fair and Equitable access to Space** is therefore necessary for all.
- **Geopolitically, space is becoming a tool of state militarization and sovereignty.** It has to be kept a peaceful and progressive domain by effective standards.
- With rise of commercialization of space like space travel, asteroid mining, experimental sciences etc. a treaty for better regulation can be useful.

### Significance of the Treaty

- It is the only treaty to govern the space sector with worldwide representation.
- It has been successful in preventing any major military conflicts in space sector till now.

### Challenges faced by the Treaty

- Multiple issues have cropped up that challenge the space sector today such as –
  - ✓ Privatization of space exploration
  - ✓ Dangers of excessive satellite debris
  - ✓ Utilization of satellite technology for unethical breaches of privacy
  - ✓ Emergence of Quantum Physics, Quantum Mechanics and Quantum Computing

### Limitations of the treaty

- Vague definition of terms like Weapons of mass destruction, Outer Space etc. makes it liable for misuse.
- Although it **bans the deployment of military technology, it allows it for research purposes only** which is sometimes exploited as a loophole.
- It is a 20<sup>th</sup> century treaty in a 21<sup>st</sup> century digital age which has replaced the traditional weapons by cyber-digital weapons. The treaty is still focused in previous lexicon.
- **Lack of a 'Space Police' makes it toothless** to enforce the provisions of the Treaty against any State excess.

#### Four other major treaties dealing with Outer Space:

1. **Rescue Agreement:** States to take steps for rescue and assist of astronauts in distress.
2. **Liability Convention:** The launching State is liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space objects on the Earth's surface, airspace and in space.
3. **Registration Convention:** An openly accessible register of all launches.
4. **Moon Treaty** - An international regime should be established to govern the exploitation of Moon's resources when it becomes feasible.

### Space Law proposed by India

- **India does not have a space law** to protect sovereign, public or commercial interests.
- Presently space activities in India are guided by –
  - Some international space agreements like Outer Space Treaty
  - Constitution and some national laws
  - Satellite Communications (SatCom) Policy (2000), Revised Remote sensing policy (2011).
- **Provisions of the proposed law –**
  - It would include a regulator
  - Registration and licences for private operators
  - Insurance and compensation for harm caused by space objects
  - Miscellaneous issues like Rescue of space tourists, environmental damage and handling of intellectual property issues.
- **Benefits of the law** –It will help the government to approach commercial use of space, international treaties and state regulatory mechanisms.

### Way Forward

- It is time to revisit the treaty to deal with the unique challenges posed by the interconnected postmodern globalized world and maximize the benefits out of the space domain for all. Also, Indian Parliament should pass a dedicated space law on lines of Outer Space Treaty to protect its interests.

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