

# Main PYQ

05 January 2025 02:38 PM

**Prof : Chethan M**

Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to administration of schedules area and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism.

2013 : Failure of Constitution based development

The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements. With Malkangiri and naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the left wing extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth.

2015 : Counter LWE

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE.

2018 : Development + Security approach

What are the determinants of left-wing extremism in eastern part of India? What strategy does the government, civil administration & security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected area?

2020 : Feudal, Displacement

Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting as a violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism.

2022 : Social Exclusion, Counter LWE

The diverse nature of India as a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society is not immune to the impact of radicalism which is seen in her neighbourhood. Discuss along with strategies to be adopted to counter this environment.

2014 : Identify South Asia radicalism,

- Reason : Colonial blunder + Pakistan + Hostile Govt (Bangladesh, Myanmar) + Golden Crescent/Triangle crimes.
- Solution : Development, Deradicalisation

Religious indoctrination via digital media has resulted in Indian youth joining the ISIS. What is ISIS and its mission? How can ISIS be dangerous for the internal security of our country?

2015 : Social Media and High violence

The terms 'Hot Pursuit' and 'Surgical Strikes' are often used in connection with armed action against terrorist attacks. Discuss the strategic impact of such actions.

2016 : Uri attacks,

- Surgical Strike : Precision strike using Special forces, Short term impact
- Hot Pursuit : Chase in another country, covert action

'Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades.' Analyse the above statement.

- 2016 : ISIS vs AQ

The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding?

- 2017

The banning of 'Jamaat-e-Islaami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize influence of OGWs.

- 2019 : OGW indirect direct support by local peoples / NGO

Indian government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the unlawful activities (Prevention) act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations.

- 2019

Human right activists constantly highlight the fact that the Armed forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human right abuses by security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by Apex Court.

- 2015

Analyse the complexity and intensity of terrorism, its causes, linkages and obnoxious nexus. Also suggest measures required to be taken to eradicate the menace of terrorism.

- 2021

Analyse the multidimensional challenges posed by external state and non-state actors, to the internal security of India. Also discuss measures required to be taken to combat these threats.

- 2021

Discuss the types of organised crimes. Describe the linkages between terrorists and organised crime that exist at the national and transnational levels.

- 2022

Give out the major sources of terror funding in India and efforts being made to curtail these sources. In the light of this, also discuss the aim and objective of the ' No Money for Terror [NMFT]' Conference recently held at New Delhi in November 2022.

- 2023

Winning of 'Hearts and Minds' in terrorism affected areas is an essential step in restoring the trust of the population. Discuss the measures adopted by the Government in this respect as part of the conflict resolution in Jammu and Kashmir.

- 2023

Explain how narco-terrorism has emerged as a serious threat across the country. Suggest suitable measures to counter narco-terrorism.

- 2024 : Drugs + Crime / Money laundering / Terrorism Funding

---

#### -----NE INSURGENCY-----

How does illegal trans-border migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration.

- 2014 : Bangladesh and Myanmar, Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent
- Border Security and tech and good relation with Neighbour

Human right activists constantly highlight the view that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human rights abuses by the security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by the Apex Court.

- 2015

---

#### -----Communication and Cyber-attack-----

What are social networking sites and what security implications do these sites present?

- 2013 : Internet based platforms, Data / Propaganda / Illegal Activities

Use of internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past? Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat.

- 2016 : Rise of ISIS in Telegram, IT Protection Law

Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cyber-crimes. The Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to protection of personal data in cyber space?

- 2018 : Srikrishna report

Describe the context and salient features of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. (Answer in 150 words, 10 Marks)

Social media and encrypting messaging services pose a serious security challenge. What measures have been adopted at various levels to address the security implications of social media? Also suggest any other remedies to address the problem. (Answer in 250 words, 15 Marks)

- 2024 : Encrypted apps and Dark, Ex : Ghost, Anom

----- Cyber Attacks -----

Q. Cyber warfare is considered by some defence analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same.

Q. Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a "Digital Armed Force" to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation.

Q. Use of internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past? Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat.

Q. Discuss the potential threats of Cyber attack and the security framework to prevent it.

Q. Discuss different types of cybercrimes and measures required to be taken to fight the menace.

Q. Keeping in view India's internal security, analyse the impact of cross-border cyber attacks. Also discuss defensive measures against these sophisticated attacks.

Q. What are the different elements of cyber security ? Keeping in view the challenges in cyber security, examine the extent to which India has successfully developed a comprehensive National Cyber Security Strategy.

Q. Social media and encrypting messaging services pose a serious security challenge. What measures have been adopted at various levels to address the security implications of social media? Also suggest any other remedies to address the problem. (Answer in 250 words, 15 Marks)

----- Money laundering -----

Q. Money laundering poses a serious security threat to a country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace?

2013 : ML security threat (Economic) + Indian threat (Terror / Org crime) + Counter (FATF, PMLA , ED)

Q. The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding?

2017 : ML -Terror - Organised crime

Q. India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What countermeasures should be taken to prevent the same?

2018 : Golden crescent + golden triangle

---

----- Border management -----

Q. How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar?

Q. Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management.

Q. India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What countermeasures should be taken to prevent the same?

Q. Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also discuss the steps to counter the challenges.

Q. Analyze internal security threats and trans-border crime along with Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan borders including the line of control (LOC). Also, discuss the role played by various security forces in this regard.

Q. For effective border area management, discuss the steps required to be taken to deny local support to militants and also suggest ways to manage favorable perception among locals.

**Q. India has a long and troubled border with China and Pakistan fraught with contentious issues. Examine the conflicting issues and security challenges along the border. Also give out the development being undertaken in these areas under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme.**

**(250 words, 15 Marks)**

# L1 Extremism

23 December 2024 06:39 PM

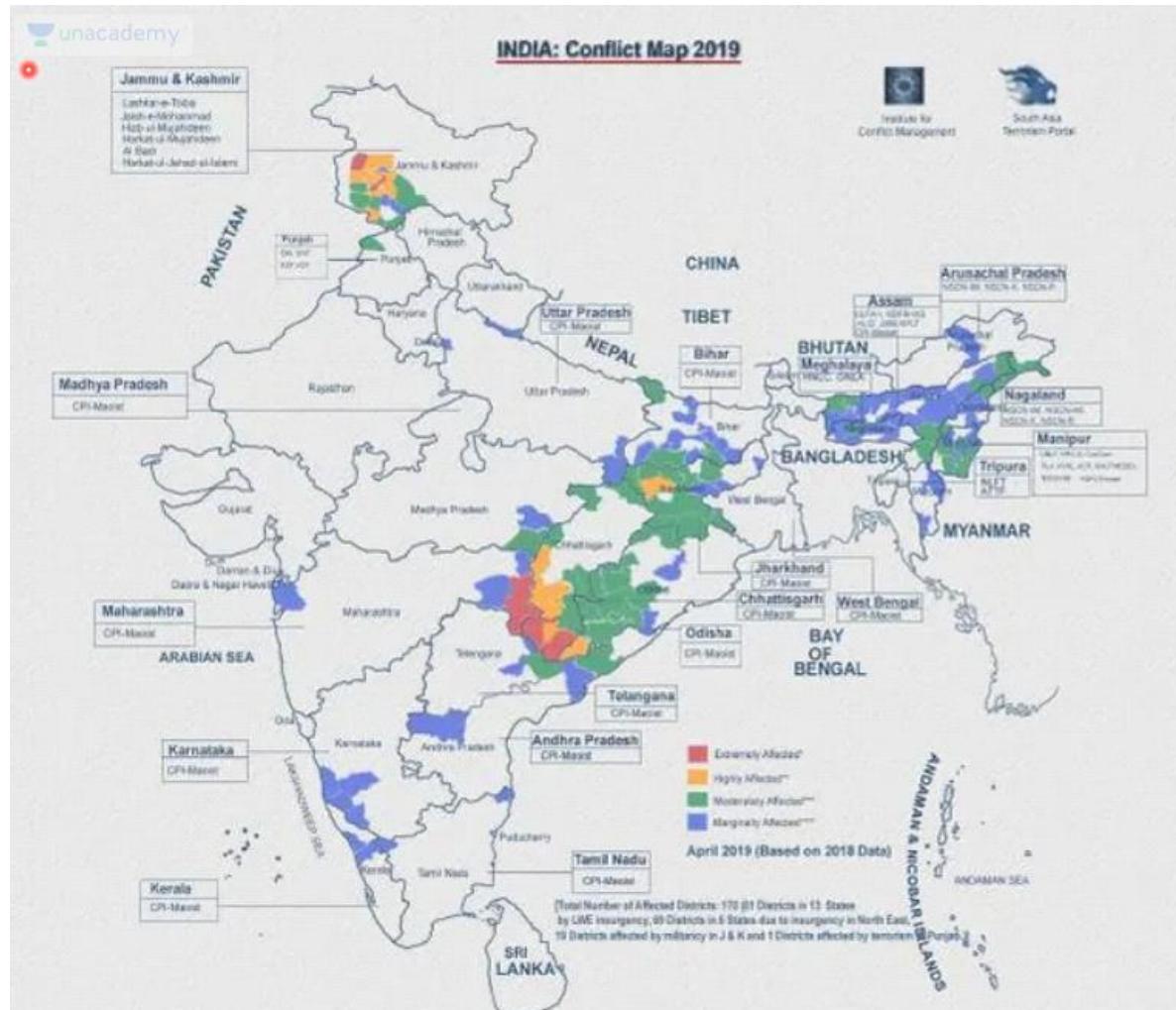
## Syllabus

### GS Paper-III

- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

## Conflict Zones

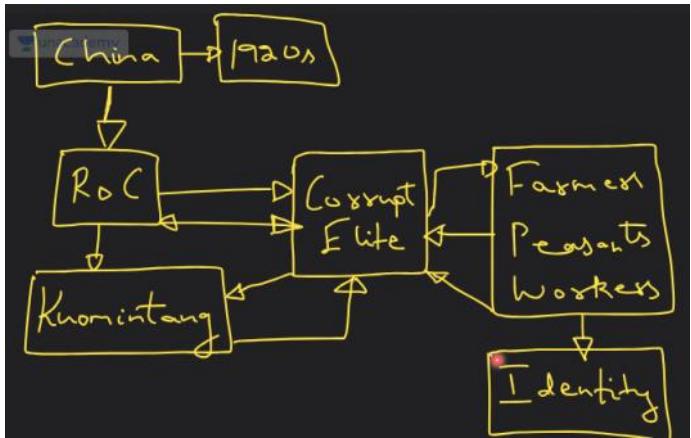
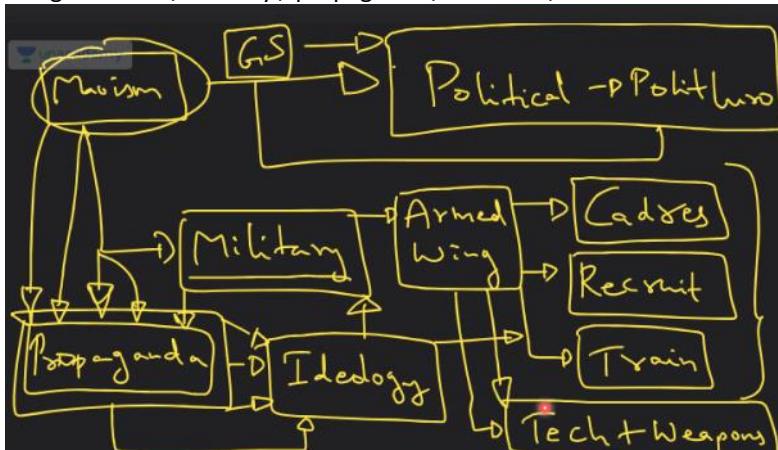
- 4 Conflict regions of India
  - Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) : Maoism (Nasalism)
  - North East Insurgency
  - Religious Fundamentalism : Punjab (Khalistan)
  - Terrorism : State sponsored terrorism (, Kashmir)



Linkages between	Development and spread of extremism						
Extremism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extremism is essentially the “advocacy of extreme measures or views”.</li> <li>Extremism could be driven by <i>political ideology, religious fundamentalism, perceived injustice, genuine lack of development or a combination of them.</i></li> <li>Extremism is only a belief or view that is seen as far-fetched by the public and deviates from the law of the land.</li> <li>Extremism in its different forms could be seen propagating radical views and can even go to the extent of carrying out violent acts of terror.</li> </ul> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem -&gt; if start acting on extremist thoughts</li> <li>Having Extremist Thought is not a problem,</li> <li>All Extremist -&gt; No terrorist, All Terrorist -&gt; Extremist</li> <li>Extremism : Thought -&gt; Spread / Support Violence           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types : Terrorism / Insurgency / Militancy / Separatism</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </p>						
Political Spectrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Origin : French Revolution           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advisory of monarch sit beside Kings</li> <li>Right Side : Elites nobles, Conservatives, Status / Religious / Culture</li> <li>Left Side : Changes / Reforms / Equality</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Right</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reactionary to change in Religion / Identity , • Ex : BJP, Shiv Sena, Trump Party</li> <li>Lower focus on Environment / Minority Rights</li> <li>Extreme Right -&gt; Dictatorship Ex : Nazi</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centrist</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party are found in developed countries like European</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Left</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on Reform / Changes / Equality / Gender / Environment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex : INC, PMK, JDU</li> <li>Giving Schemes / Subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extreme Left : Communism, Ex Failed market</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reactionary to change in Religion / Identity , • Ex : BJP, Shiv Sena, Trump Party</li> <li>Lower focus on Environment / Minority Rights</li> <li>Extreme Right -&gt; Dictatorship Ex : Nazi</li> </ul>	Centrist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party are found in developed countries like European</li> </ul>	Left	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on Reform / Changes / Equality / Gender / Environment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex : INC, PMK, JDU</li> <li>Giving Schemes / Subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extreme Left : Communism, Ex Failed market</li> </ul>
Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reactionary to change in Religion / Identity , • Ex : BJP, Shiv Sena, Trump Party</li> <li>Lower focus on Environment / Minority Rights</li> <li>Extreme Right -&gt; Dictatorship Ex : Nazi</li> </ul>						
Centrist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party are found in developed countries like European</li> </ul>						
Left	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on Reform / Changes / Equality / Gender / Environment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex : INC, PMK, JDU</li> <li>Giving Schemes / Subsidies</li> </ul> </li> <li>Extreme Left : Communism, Ex Failed market</li> </ul>						

## L2 Naxalism / Maoist

05 January 2025 09:32 AM

Origin of Maoism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maoism : Left Wing Extremism LWE</li> <li>China 1920s, Republic of China ROC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outsider exploitation, European + China</li> <li>Government of China was blamed</li> </ul> </li> <li>New party created : Communist Party of China CPC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To restore glory of China</li> <li>Mao Zedong, Leader of CPC in 1930,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass Fight : Armed Rebellion against state -&gt; Capture power</li> <li>Uses masses anger to get political power</li> <li>Civil War -&gt; Created Taiwan -&gt; People Republic of China PRC</li> <li>China became single party country, no election</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maoism is Insurgency, not Terrorism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>But govt can tag them as terrorism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Features of Maoism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Book : Yu Chi Chan (Guerilla warfare / Jungle war)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ambush attacks, Hide (from Govt Forces) and surprise attack</li> <li>Terrain + Local geography as advantage</li> </ul> </li> <li>Very well Organised structure, Hierarchy, parallel Govt</li> <li>Wings for Intel / Military / propaganda / Finances / Political Burro</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maoism believe in patience, always ready for setback and long-time result           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganise and comeback stronger</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Maoism in India

- The roots of Naxalism go back to the 1967 uprising of peasants in Naxalbari, West Bengal's feudal society.
- The Naxalite movement engages in guerrilla warfare against the Indian security forces, as propounded by Mao Tse Tung.
- It teaches to capture State power through a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances. Mao called this process, the 'Protracted Peoples War'.
- In Yu Chi Chan ('Guerrilla Warfare', 1937), Mao delineated factors such as terrain, communications, popular support, quality of cadres, base areas, technical aid, surprise attacks, and relative military capability of the opposing side as crucial for victory.
- The Maoist ideology glorifies violence and, therefore, the 'bearing of arms is non-negotiable' as per the Maoist insurgency doctrine.
- Maoism fundamentally considers the industrial-rural divide as a major division exploited by capitalism.

- Maoism : Leftist Extremism
  - Peasants upraised against feudal (landlord system)
    - Failure of land reforms, even after independence
  - Idea came from China
  - Siliguri Corridor : choke point of India (Chicken's neck)

## Cause for spread of Left Extremism

### Land Related Factors

- Evasion of land ceiling laws.
- Existence of special land tenures (enjoying exemptions under ceiling laws).
- Encroachment and occupation of Government and Community lands (even the water-bodies) by powerful sections of society.
- Lack of title to public land cultivated by the landless poor.
- Poor implementation of laws prohibiting transfer of tribal land to non-tribals in the Fifth Schedule areas.
- Non-regularization of traditional land rights.

### Displacement and Forced Evictions

- Eviction from lands traditionally used by tribals.
- Displacements caused by irrigation and power projects without adequate arrangements for rehabilitation.
- Large scale land acquisition for 'public purposes' without appropriate compensation or rehabilitation.

### Livelihood Related Causes

- Lack of food security – corruption in the Public Distribution System (which are often non-functional).
- Disruption of traditional occupations and lack of alternative work opportunities.
- Deprivation of traditional rights in common property resources.

### Social Exclusion

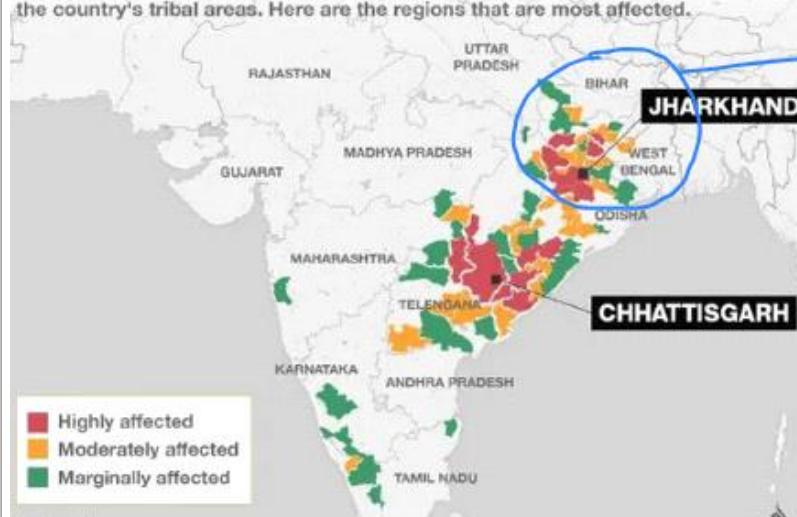
- Denial of dignity.
- Continued practice, in some areas, of untouchability in various forms.
- Poor implementation of special laws on prevention of atrocities, protection of civil rights and abolition of bonded labour etc.

### Governance Related Factors

- Corruption and poor provision/non-provision of essential public services including primary health care and education.
- Incompetent, ill trained and poorly motivated public personnel who are mostly absent from their place of posting.
- Misuse of powers by the police and violations of the norms of law.
- Perversion of electoral politics and unsatisfactory working of local government institutions.
  - Power vacuum : left by useless government officials
    - It is captured by extremist to spread propaganda

## A map of India's Maoist conflict

A crackdown on Maoist rebels has led to a rise in the number of casualties in the country's tribal areas. Here are the regions that are most affected.



- MMCI : Jharkhand : Feudal
- PWG : Chhattisgarh : Tribal
- Western ghats : Tribal
- NCR : Industrialisation, Income inequalities

- Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur, Sukma, Gadchiroli,  
• Swabhiman Aanchal (Dam Project -> Made islands)

Communist Party of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During 1990 Naxalism was spread to 17 states of India</li> <li>• Govt took Security approach, created COIN Operation to weaken MCCI and PWG           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue : Didn't target root cause of Naxalism</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Weakened Maoist aligned together MCCI + PWG -&gt; formed Communist Party of India in 2004           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Communist Party of India (Maoist) was founded in <u>2004</u> through the merger of the People's War (People's War Group), then operating in <u>Andhra Pradesh</u>, and the <u>Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI)</u>, then operating in <u>Bihar</u> and adjoining areas.</li> <li>• CPI(Maoist) is designated as a terrorist organisation in India under the <u>Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act</u>.</li> <li>• Naxalism at its peak affected <u>17 states</u> in India, including Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, to name the few main ones, affecting nearly <u>185 districts</u>.</li> <li>• Current Strongholds: <u>Dantewada and Bastar districts</u> of Chhattisgarh, the movement has shown no signs of abating there.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LWE (Naxalism) was the Biggest Internal threat to India</li> <li>• LPG reform -&gt; Economic growth -&gt; Reduced local support -&gt; Decline of Naxalism</li> </ul>
--------------------------	--

Countering LWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police : Anti Naxals Team, for counter Naxals</li> <li>• Centre Assist and Supplement, Primary role is of States for development at the local level           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per <u>Seventh Schedule</u> of the Constitution of India, subjects of <u>Police and Public Order</u> are with the State Governments.</li> <li>• However, the Government of India (GoI) has been <u>supplementing the efforts of States</u> affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After 2003-04, During Manmohan Singh Govt, 2 pillar approach was taken</li> <li>• Govt of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to counter Maoism —           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Development: Deliver governance and bridge the deficit.</li> <li>2. Security: Intelligence based Counter-insurgency (COIN) operations.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
----------------	--

National Policy and Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2015 : Modi Govt : To address the LWE problem holistically, a National Policy and Action Plan was approved.</li> </ul> <p><u>It envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving <u>security related measures</u>, <u>development interventions</u>, <u>ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities</u>, <u>perception management</u> etc.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While on <u>security front</u>, the <u>Govt of India assists the LWE affected State Government</u> by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment &amp; arms, sharing of intelligence, construction of Fortified Police Stations etc.</li> <li>On the <u>development front</u>, apart from flagship schemes, Government of India (GoI) has taken several specific initiatives in LWE affected States, with special thrust on <u>expansion of road network</u>, <u>improving telecommunication connectivity</u>, <u>skilling and financial inclusion</u>.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accept failure and Show success</li> <li>Counter Narrative : Stop fake news, promote news anti Naxals news (like killing by Naxalism)</li> </ul>
Left Wing Extremism Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A dedicated '<u>Left Wing Extremism Division</u>' under the <u>Ministry of Home Affairs</u>.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LWE Division implements <u>security related schemes</u> aimed at capacity building in the LWE affected States - <u>Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme</u>, <u>Special Infrastructure Scheme</u>, <u>Special Central Assistance</u> etc.</li> <li>LWE Division also <u>monitors the LWE situation</u> and <u>counter-measures</u> being taken by the affected States.</li> <li>Deployment of <u>Central Armed Police Forces(CAPFs)</u> in LWE affected States.</li> <li>The LWE Division <u>coordinates the implementation of various development schemes</u> of the Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India in LWE affected States.</li> </ul>
Development Strategies	<p><b>Integrated Action Plan by MHA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government approved an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for <u>60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts</u> in <u>2010</u>.</li> <li>Focus under IAP was on infrastructure, roads, water, toilets, education, livelihood etc.</li> <li>Effective implementation of PESA Act, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule provisions and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.</li> <li>Design of IAP : Centre work directly at district level (to remove leakage due to states)</li> <li>Commissioned : IAS (DC), IPS (SP), IFoS (Forest)</li> <li>State Programs</li> <li><u>Saranda Action Plan</u> – a rural livelihood developmental plan for Jharkhand was started in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development.</li> </ul>

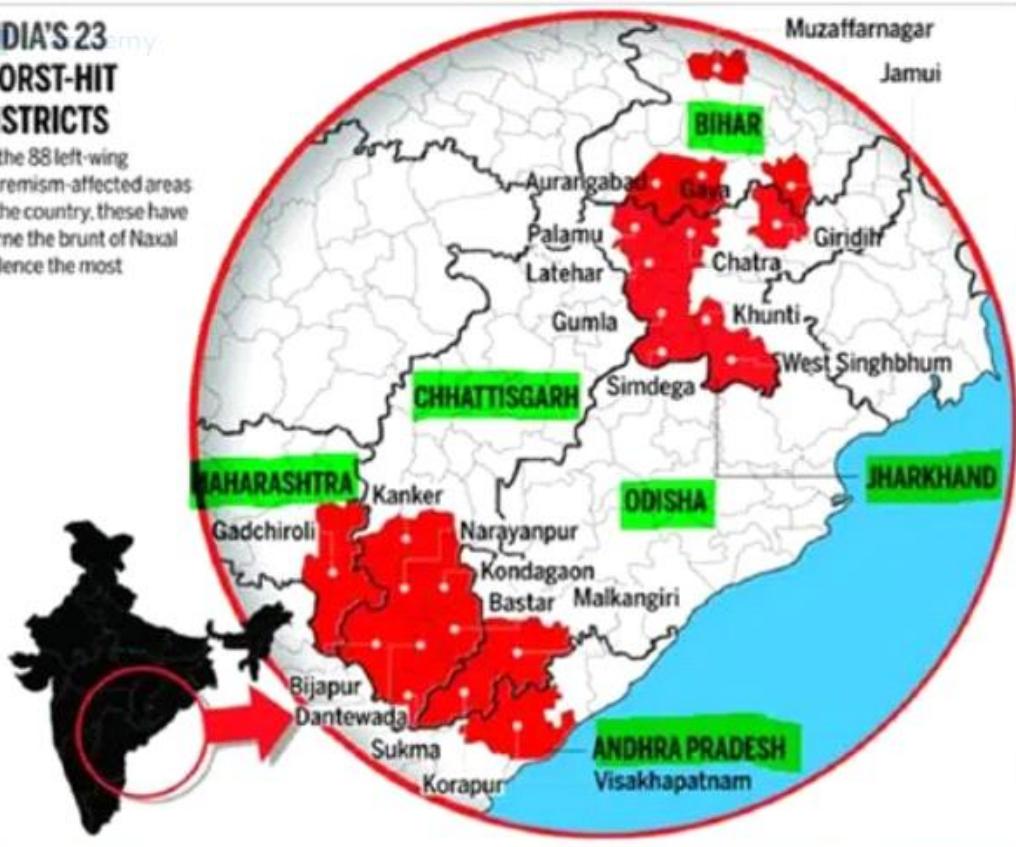
- **Saranda Action Plan** – a rural livelihood developmental plan for **Jharkhand** was started in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- **Civic Action Programme (CAP)** - Funds are provided to CAPFs (CRPF, BSF, ITBP and SSB) for conducting welfare activities in their deployment areas in LWE affected States. This is a very successful scheme to bridge the gap between Security Forces and locals.
- **Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)** to be used in LWE affected areas to improve mobile connectivity and infrastructure.
- **ROSHNI** – a skill development program for tribals in LWE affected districts.
- Compensation to victims and affected families.
- Surrender, rehabilitation and mainstreaming policies.

- Civic Action Program CAP
  - Main issue : Local Support (Grievance / Extremist Fear)
  - Security forces : Trust, build confidence, Assist local people
  - Change war on ground, wins hearts and minds of people, Intel Support

Current Status of Naxalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently Naxalism is declining again           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security and Development approach</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>THE SHRINKING RED CORRIDOR</b></p> <p>Maoist-hit districts in <b>2007</b></p> <p>Source: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>THE SHRINKING RED CORRIDOR</b></p> <p>Maoist-hit districts in <b>2017</b></p> <p>Source: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> </div>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2024 : 159 Naxals killed</li> <li>• Last Stronghold of Naxals : 38 Districts (By Ministry of Home Affairs MHA)</li> </ul>

## INDIA'S 23 WORST-HIT DISTRICTS

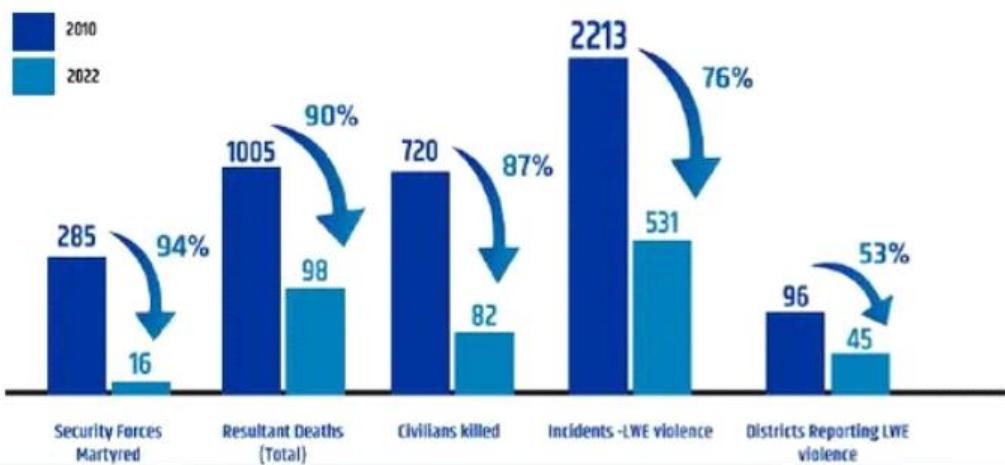
Of the 88 left-wing extremism-affected areas in the country, these have borne the brunt of Naxal violence the most.



- Reduction in Security forces killed

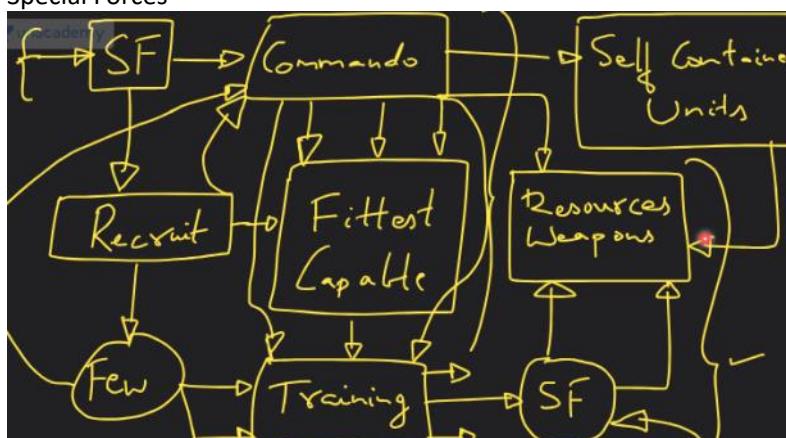
### Great Downfall in Violent acts and area Limit of Left Militants in India

In the last 8 years, Three-Dimensional strategy of Home Ministry has achieved historic success in controlling left extremism. This success can be understood by these data.

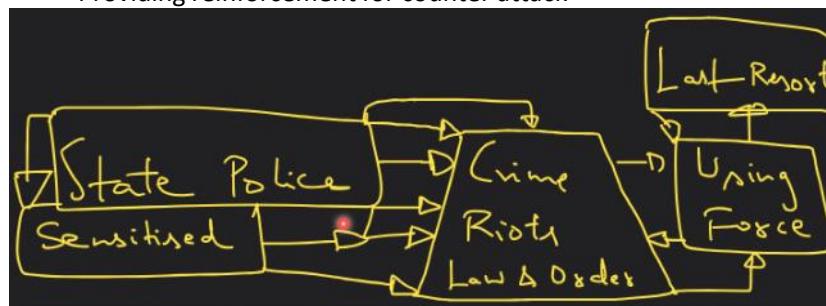


# L3 Security against Naxals

05 January 2025 01:49 PM

Security Offensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CRPF with its elite special force COBRA has been designated to lead COIN Ops in Maoist areas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• COIN, BSF / ITBP / SSB</li><li>• Act on real time, intel based OPS</li></ul></li><li>• Operation Green Hunt (2009)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Under MHA, with CRPF + State Police</li><li>• Targeted Naxals leaders, for 3 years</li></ul></li><li>• Grey Hounds 1980s<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jungle Warfare of AP Police have registered remarkable success.</li></ul></li><li>• Unique Model which wiped out PWG<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recruited from Local youth, Highly Motivated to win the war + Local Knowledge (Language, Connect, Geography)</li><li>• Grey Hounds trained by the Indian Commando ARMY</li><li>• Given right equipment + Training (Armoured Vehicle + Advanced + Communication)</li><li>• Special Renumeration : Money Incentive, Higher Salary and Additional Benefits</li></ul></li><li>• Black Panther<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• recently announced commando unit of Chhattisgarh; modelled on the Grey Hounds.</li></ul></li><li>• Special Forces</li></ul>
Intels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IB Intelligence Bureau<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intelligence gathering &amp; surveillance</li><li>• HUMINT : Human Intel</li><li>• Domestic surveillance under MHA</li><li>• Tech Intel (interception)</li></ul></li><li>• NTRO National Technical Research Organisation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Setup under RAW,</li><li>• Intersection Tech : Mobile, Radio, Satellites, Drones</li></ul></li><li>• IAF Indian Air Force<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Logistic Support</li><li>• Can only open fire for self-defence, cannot attack<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ No offensive role : otherwise lead to mass destruction</li><li>◦ Arm forces are meant for external threat</li><li>◦ They are trained to kill, not to arrest</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>

- provides aerial support through helicopters for deployment and cas-evac (casualty evacuation)
- Providing reinforcement for counter attack



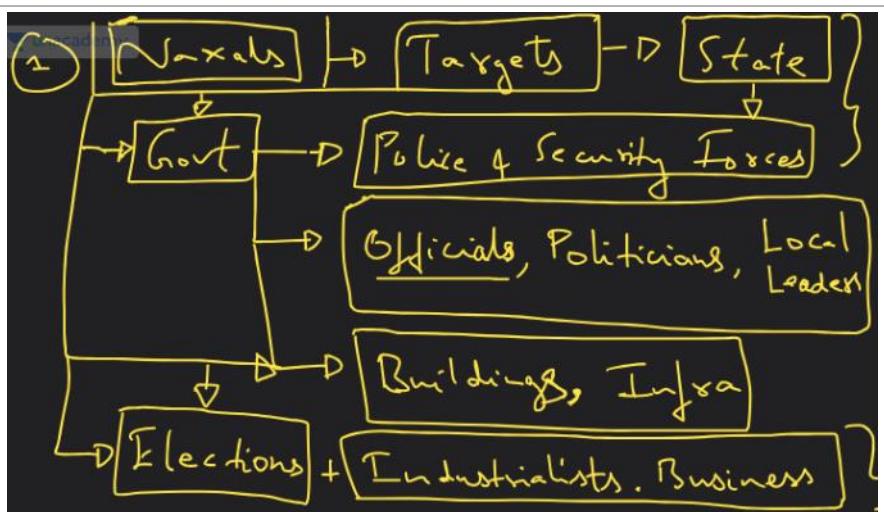
- Para Military
  - CAPF : CRPF + ITBP + BSI + AR \_ NSG + CISF
  - Mix : Heavily armed with sensitivity of Police

SAMADHAN

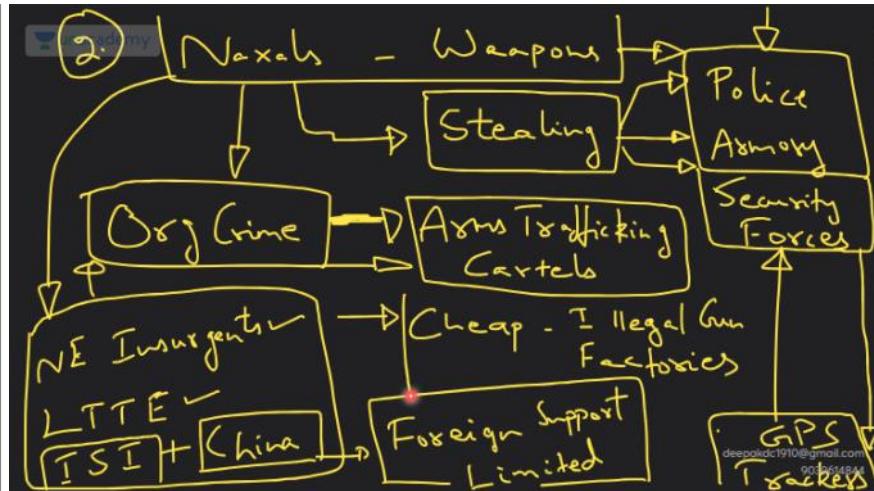


- Doctrine by MHA in 2017, Guide for Forces
- Assessment : KPI Key Performance Index, KRA Key Responsibility Areas
- Harness Technology : GPS, Drones, Communication, Night vision goggles, Thermal and IR lenses

Naxals Targets

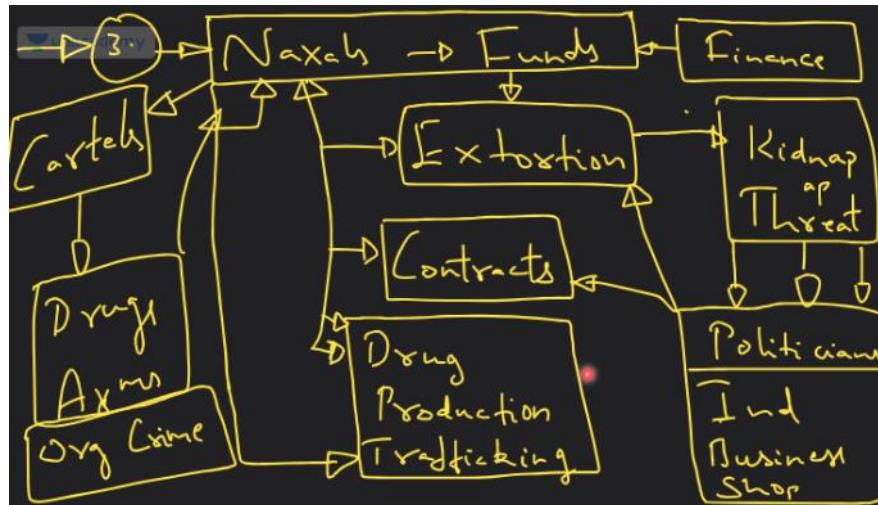


Naxals  
Weapons



Naxals Funds

- Naxal Sympathizers : Donations
  - Do not use Urban Naxals words for them



Human Right Abuse

- **Salwa Judum** began in 2005 as a government-backed "people's resistance movement" against the Maoists.
- Salwa Judum was active mainly in the **Bastar** and **Dantewada** districts of **Chhattisgarh**.
- **SPOs or Special Police Officers** are tribals who were designated as part of the Salwa Judum and were trained in arms by the government.
- They have been named **Koya Commandos** after a tribe in Dantewada.
- Human rights activists claim the movement has made the tribals even more vulnerable to Maoist attacks than before.
- If the Maoists suspect them to be Judum sympathizers, they lash out at them mercilessly. If they cross the path of security forces, they are allegedly used as human shields.
- It is alleged that the Salwa Judum had recruited **minors for its armed militia** and is accused of massive **human rights violations**.
- In the **2011 Nandini Sundar versus State Of Chhattisgarh**, the SC declared the militia to be **illegal and unconstitutional**, and ordered its disbanding.
- Human Right Violation :
  - Resentment and Hatred
  - Like Rogue offices : Fake Encounters, Custodial Killings, Torture

# L4 Terrorism

05 January 2025 03:50 PM

TERRORISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India is the biggest victim of terrorism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partition : British created communal hatred</li> <li>Religious Fundamentalism</li> <li>Indian Geography, Hostile neighbouring countries, hostile elements               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Golden crescent : Pakistan / Afghanistan / Iran</li> <li>Golden Triangle : Thailand / Burma / Vietnam / Laos / Cambodia</li> </ul> </li> <li>Organize crime / Money Laundering / Terror Insurgency / Cyber crimes</li> </ul> </li> <li>USA : Mexico , Colombia (Narcos Terrorism)</li> </ul>
Indian Terrorism	<p>INDIA: Conflict Map 2019</p> <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extremely Affected</li> <li>Highly Affected</li> <li>Moderately Affected</li> <li>Mildly Affected</li> </ul> <p>April 2019 (Based on 2018 Data)</p> <p>NOTE: * Fatalities 51 and above per year. ** Fatalities between 11 and 50 per year. *** Fatalities between 1 and 10 per year. **** Zero Fatality. Civil Terrorism-Linked Activities</p>
Types of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Arthashastra, Kautilya Wrote that a state could be at risk from four types of threats:</li> </ul>

threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal : Internal Group, Ex : Naxalism</li> <li>• External : Foreign Interest, Ex : Taliban, Al Qaida, ISIS</li> <li>• Externally-aided internal : Foreign State Sponsored Terrorism, Ex : Indian mujahidin, NE Insurgence, Kashmir centric groups, Khalistan</li> <li>• Internally-aided external : Ex : LTTE covert war in Sri Lanka</li> </ul> <p>• He advised that of these four types, <b>internal threats</b> should be taken care of immediately, for internal troubles, like the fear of the lurking snake, are far more serious than external threats.</p> <p>• The <b>most dangerous enemy is the enemy within.</b></p>
Covert Proxy War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Conflict because of Foreign Hand</li> <li>• Hybrid warfare : Unconventional : Nuclear, Cyber, Space, CET (Drones, AI), Proxies (Oldest)</li> <li>• Ex : Pakistan vs India, 1947 -1971 Pakistan lost 3 Conventional wars (2 States fighting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post 1971 lesson : Conventional war will not help Pakistan, India has Conventional Superiority</li> <li>• Most conventional war ends up in-&gt; stalemate (No result/ no desired result)</li> <li>• Pakistan Strategies : Bleed India through a 1000 cuts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Exploits tension in the India</li> <li>◦ ISI support -&gt; No state Actors (Separatists, Destabilize, Internal Division)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Advantages : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low cost</li> <li>• Human cost is lower, No direct risk (Terrorist are dispensable)</li> <li>• Element of Plausible Deniability (Denying Responsibility)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>• Destabilising a country through internal disturbances is <b>more economical and less objectionable</b>, particularly when direct warfare is not an option and international borders cannot be violated.</p> <p>• <b>External adversaries, particularly the weaker ones</b>, find it easier to create and aid forces which cause internal unrest and instability.</p> <p>• India's history is full of such experiences. Since Independence, we have faced many such situations, initiated by <b>China, Pakistan</b> and others in the Northeast and even in the western sectors of the country since the mid-60s.</p> <p>• But only after the 9/11 attacks has the world started looking at these external and internal linkages more seriously and even terror has acquired a new angle.</p> <p>• Presently, almost all the countries of South Asia – India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan and Afghanistan – are experiencing internal security problems, due to insurgent movements, ethnic conflicts, religious fundamentalism etc.</p>

Difference	Terrorism / Insurrection / Insurgency
Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear : Mindless Brutal act of violence (Shock Value) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying out specular attack, that cannot be imagined</li> <li>• Terror -&gt; Govt -&gt; Focus</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Features of Terrorism

- Terrorism does not attempt to challenge government forces directly, but acts to change perceptions as to the effectiveness or legitimacy of the government itself.
- Strategy of terrorism remains to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the local populace, the government, and the world to their cause.
- Terrorists plan their attack to obtain the greatest publicity for their acts, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose.
- The effectiveness of the terrorist act lies not just in the act itself, but in the public's or government's reaction to the act.
- More than immediate victims, terror acts try to inculcate fear in the minds of the viewer e.g. in case of 9/11 attacks, 26/11 attacks and 1972 Munich Olympics etc.
- Usually, does not attempt to control any terrain, as it ties them to identifiable locations and reduces their mobility and security.
- Generally do not accept any limitation in their actions such as International law, moral constraints, sympathy towards weaker sections etc.
- E.g. 1993 serial bomb blasts in Mumbai; 9/11 attacks in USA etc.

- No terrain Control : LeT, JeM, HM, IM, AQ
- Terrain : ISIS

Insurgency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Rebellion ( Mass Support with Armed and Prolonged War)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have Motive / Agenda (Like throwing out state power or become government)</li> <li>• Usually do not resort of Mindless violence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Maoist : China, Naxalism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict.</li> <li>• It is a movement with political aims.</li> <li>• Its ultimate goal of an insurgency is to challenge the existing government for control of all or a portion of its territory, or force political concessions in sharing political power.</li> <li>• Work in a very organized manner to continuously pursue goals in the long term.</li> <li>• May adhere to international norms regarding the law of war in achieving their goals.</li> <li>• Unlike terrorists, insurgents try to communicate with larger social settings in their surrounding and justify their actions with ideological basis.</li> <li>• Generally abstain from sporadic violence rather their actions are a response to specific actions of the State.</li> <li>• May engage directly with govt forces in various manners such as guerrilla warfare etc. E.g. LTTE, Naxalites etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
------------	--

Difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has been a victim of insurgency as well as terrorism ever since 1947. Many analysts refer to insurgency and terrorism as if they are one and the same thing. But over the period scholars have identified few characteristic differences between these two. Such as:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Firstly, insurgents normally target only combatants and not non-combatants though civilians may die as a result of their attacks on combatants. Terrorists deliberately target combatants as well as non-combatants.</li> <li>2) Secondly, insurgents seek territorial control by establishing "liberated areas". Terrorists usually do not seek territorial control.</li> <li>3) Thirdly, insurgents try to create the paraphernalia of a seeming State in the areas controlled by them by replicating the State machinery. Terrorists don't.</li> <li>4) As an organisation, Insurgents try to emulate the State model of a hierarchical organizational structure. Terrorists don't.</li> <li>5) Insurgents work quite visibly on a regular basis and they let their presence to be felt in their area of operation quite often. Terrorists do not let their presence to be felt in their area of operation.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Govt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Govt can label Insurgent group as terrorist</li> <li>• MHA can label under power of UAPA Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act</li> </ul>
------------	---

## Insurrection

- Rebellion against Govt (Violent / Non violent)

Is a refusal of obedience and orders coming from any authority. It is an organized opposition to wrest control from existing authority.

- Encompassing a range of behaviours aimed at destroying or taking over the position of an established authority such as a government, governor, president, political leader, financial institution, or person in charge.
- On the one hand the forms of behaviour can include non-violent methods such as the phenomena of civil disobedience, civil resistance and nonviolent resistance. Eg: 2012 Anna movement for *Lokpal* bill
- On the other hand it may encompass violent campaigns. e.g. 1979 Iranian Revolution to overthrow the Shah of Iran, Independence movement in colonies etc.

### Comparison between Insurrection and Terrorism

- As compared to Terrorism, in Insurrection generally their contention remains over wide range of issues.
- Scope of negotiation and consultation is more in Insurrection as compared to Insurgency and Terrorism.

- Bangladesh student protest against centre
- US 2020-2021 insurrection : Right wing follower attacked capital after Trump lost
- Brazil : Jair Bolsonaro refused to lost and led attack

# L5 Khalistan

05 January 2025 08:13 PM

KHALISTAN	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Break Punjab from India, 1970-90s</li><li>• 1980s as peak of Khalistan violence<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1947 Partition of India</b> - Independence of India was not a joyful event for Sikhs, partition left Sikhs in a lot of discontentment with regard to their traditional lands being lost to Pakistan.</li><li>• <b>Punjabi Suba movement</b> - A movement was initiated in 1955 under <b>Akali Dal</b> a Sikh dominated political party.</li><li>• It sought re-organisation of Punjab along linguistic lines, seeking division of the state into Punjabi and non-Punjabi speaking areas.</li><li>• However, the division acquired communal overtones.</li><li>• The State Reorganisation Commission made its recommendations and it rejected Akali Dal's demand which sought separate statehood.</li><li>• The movement resulted in trifurcation of Punjab into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.</li><li>• The disputes of Chandigarh and Sharing of waters of Ravi-Beas and Sutlej between the two states - Punjab and Haryana, were the foundation on which the Khalistan movement was created.</li></ul></li></ul>
Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Khalistan : Reference made in Sacred Text "Guru Granth Sahib"<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Misinterpreted as land only for Sikh community</li></ul></li><li>• Idea of Khalistan came up during British Rule,<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Because of Communal Violence, Sikh community was caught between Hindus and Muslims</li><li>• As minority religion, Small community felt threatened</li></ul></li><li>• Majority of Sikhs do not have issue with India<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• But some Political Leaders have issues</li><li>• Akali Dal started raising demands, triggered Sikh ideology</li></ul></li><li>• After Separation of states -&gt; linguistic state Punjab was created<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Punjab was trifurcated into Haryana, HP and Punjab</li><li>• Chandigarh was selected as joint capital</li><li>• Against the wishes of Akali Dal leader<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Created Propaganda : Hindu India is targeting Sikhs</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• 1960 : Indus Water treaty with Pakistan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Akali Dal wants most rights / shares of waters</li></ul></li><li>• Few Extremists started bringing back demand of Khalistan (1940s idea)</li><li>• Jagjit Singh Chauhan (In Europe) started raising Khalistan movement</li><li>• In 1970 : Anandpur Sahib (Most sacred Gurudwara)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anandpur Sahib resolution : came up with sets of demands<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Unreasonable demands,</li><li>○ if not met, they will resort to violence</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• This led to formation of Khalistan movement in India</li></ul>

- The Khalistan movement is a [Sikh separatist movement](#) that wants to create an independent state for Sikh people, [via armed struggle or political struggle](#).
- The idea of Khalistan was an [idea first created in 1940s](#), later it remained idle but was revived by [Dr. Jagjit Singh Chohan](#), who was seeking a separate homeland for Sikhs.
- The Akali Dal was gradually gaining ground as the political representative of the Sikh community and in 1973 it came out with the [Anandpur Sahib Resolution](#).
- The Indian government tried to divide the Akalis by propping up diverse groups of people within the Akali Dal.
- [Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale](#) led the Khalistan movement as an extremist movement, he was initially used by the government to counter Akali Dal but later he was inspired by Khalistan ideology and turned against the Indian government.
- In early 1980s, the movement had emerged as a major separatist movement, fed mostly by alleged bias of the Indian Government against Punjab in the case of Chandigarh and sharing of Ravi-Beas waters.
- The movement was [fed with arms & funds under the patronage of Pakistan's ISI](#) which was seeking revenge for the liberation of Bangladesh.

Rise of Khalistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1970s, 1980s</li> <li>• Afghanistan 1979 -&gt; USA with aid of Pakistan -&gt; Created conflicts in USSR present in Afghanistan</li> <li>• USA gave free hand to Pakistan -&gt; Pakistan wanted an internal issue, with Punjab at border</li> <li>• Pakistan diverted money / arm to Punjab to drive Khalistan moment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pump drugs in the Punjab -&gt; Drug addiction</li> <li>• Khalistan start getting weapons and funds</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Europe (UK, Germany, Italy, France), USA, Canada -&gt; Sikh Diaspora -&gt; Funded Khalistan</li> <li>• Multiple terror groups have been formed, BKI, KCF, KZF, KTF -&gt; Low scale threat</li> <li>• 1980s : Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st Idea : Congress Party promoted Bhindranwale (Controversial person) to weaken Akali dal</li> <li>• 2nd Idea : Congress Party covert strategy -&gt; Divide the political Party</li> <li>• To win against Akali dal</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bhindranwale : Radical Ideology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turned Golden Temple to Terror base (terrorist weapons)</li> <li>• Start targeting Drug addicted youth -&gt; too easy to radicalize</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bhindranwale emerged as the extremist voice of Sikhs, over-ruling the moderate voices of leaders declared himself as the protector and arbiter of Sikh rights and acquired arms.</li> <li>• Demands for separate nation-hood for Punjab was carried out through <b>violent protests</b> and killings of high profile persons in the Indian &amp; Punjab government, terror attacks, hijackings etc.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Operation Blue Star</a> was conducted to capture Bhindrawale in Harmandir Sahib Complex, but the operation resulted in strong anti-India sentiments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The then PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated in 1984.</li> <li>• Her killing was followed by wide-spread Anti- Sikh riots across India.</li> <li>• The targeted killing of Sikhs across India fuelled more anti-India sentiments.</li> <li>• Manifold extremist groups like the <a href="#">Khalistan Liberation Force</a>, <a href="#">Khalistan Commando Force</a>, <a href="#">Babbar Khalsa</a> and umpteen others gained prominence.</li> <li>• Effective counter operations by IB and RAW in India, Pakistan and across the world accompanied by strong police action by the Punjab State Police led by KPS Gill brought the insurgency to an end.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
-------------------	---

Khalistan and Indira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indira Gandhi -&gt; Cannot directly attack Golden Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could be shown as attack on religion</li> <li>• Still decided to reign the Golden Temple</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Operation Blue Star 1984 : Commando Operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Army + BSF + CRPF + Punjab Police</li> <li>• India managed to flush out 100s terrorist</li> <li>• Bhindranwale Killed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
----------------------	---

- Civilian were also killed + collateral damaged
- Sikh Community -> Religious Sentiment, India should have not carried out the attack
  - Instigated on Sikh Faith by Punjab + Diaspora
  - Held Indira Gandhi as responsible -> target assassinated of PM
  - Increased Security threat to PM
- RN Rao (Head of RAW) told Indira
  - Wear bullet proof jacket
  - Not to use Punjab Commandos, as could have been infiltrated by Khalistan members
- Indira Gandhi still recruited Punjabi Commandos
  - To show public her relation with sikh
  - Radicalised officer killed Indira Gandhi
    - Because of lack in background check of officers
- PM Assassination -> Anti Sikh Riots
  - Ruling party -> Instigated mobs to targeted Sikhs
  - People affected by movement -> joined Khalistan movement
  - Mass support to Khalistan moment
- Never widen Social Division -> Become major security threats
  - Is used by Foreign entity -> to rise covert wars
  - Covert war recruit victim
- In 1985 : Khalistan became biggest threat to India

Counter response to Khalistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khalistan movement was wiped out in 10 years</li> <li>• 1985-1995</li> </ul>
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Measures introduced           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFSPA was extended to Punjab               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, earlier was used in NE area (in 1950s)</li> <li>◦ Special Powers to armed forces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• TADA by Rajiv Gandhi               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act</li> <li>◦ Controversial law in India.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Special Power -&gt; Punjab Police COIN, CT           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given proper funds and Arms</li> <li>• IPS : KPS Gill, Julio Ribeiro take critical decision</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BSF Border Security -&gt; Cutting off cross border support</li> <li>• Punjab police took ruthless action -&gt; wiped out Khalistan Local Support</li> <li>• Eliminate terror support,</li> <li>• Direct kill order -&gt; HR Violation</li> </ul>
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan fuelled Khalistan Moment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rajiv Gandhi -&gt; RAW -&gt; Authorised covert war inside Pakistan</li> <li>• RAW established CIT J-X, CIT-X (Counter Intelligence Team)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ CIT-J : Pakistan leader assassinate</li> <li>◦ CIT-X : Bomb attack Terror by unknown gunman</li> <li>◦ India never acknowledged these attack</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B Raman IPS : Kao boys of Raw : Mentioned covert war ( Tit for Tat operation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ISI talked with RAW for truce, King of Jordan (Capital : Amman) mediate bw two</li> <li>• ISI promised to stop funding Khalistan, ISI even given Khalistan Radicalised Army officers name</li> </ul>
Diaspora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India RAW and MEW -&gt; Built up pressure in West Govt</li> <li>• Surveillance in Gurudwara to get evidence           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air Kanishka (Canda India) : Bombed by Khalistan BKI</li> <li>• Air India (Japan India) : Failed attack -&gt; exploded in the Airport</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Killed many foreigners -> retaliated by Foreign countries

Revival of Khalistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010-2024</li> <li>• Punjab : Local Support, Organized Crime + Pop Culture + Khalistan terror</li> <li>• Western countries : Canada + US + Europe</li> <li>• Reason : Mumbai attack of 2008, Manmohan Singh under pressure to attack Pakistan</li> <li>• India created pressure on Pakistan to Stop LeT, IM using UN and FATF</li> <li>• Pakistan changed their strategy -&gt; moved toward Khalistan revival</li> <li>• Diaspora showing Operation Blue star and Anti Sikh movement as attack on Sikh</li> <li>• Farmer Protest against MSP -&gt; Infiltrated by the Pro Khalistan elements</li> <li>• Waris Punjab De : created by Deep Siddhu</li> <li>• Siddhu Moose Wala killed by opposition gang</li> <li>• Deep Sidhu killed by accident -&gt; Amritpal Singh took leadership           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amritpal Singh was just truck driver, May be connected to Avatar Singh Khanda</li> <li>• Amritpal Singh look like Bhindranwale and is good orator</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2023 Amritpal singh become chief of Waris Punjab De           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attack Police Station -&gt; free some of terrorist</li> <li>• Punjab Police -&gt; arrest Amritpal Singh -&gt; Escape               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Mobile Power shutdown</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sudden Surge in Pro Khalistan Support in London / San Francisco / Sydney / Melbourne / Canada</li> <li>• Amritpal Singh surrendered on his own</li> <li>• Amritpal Singh won LS 2024 election and become MP</li> </ul>
Recent Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20+ Terrorist marked by UAPA killed by unknown gun man</li> <li>• Hardeep Singh Nijjar killed in Canada</li> <li>• Gurpatwant Singh Pannun leader of SFJ killed in US</li> <li>• Canada accused India for all these Killings</li> <li>• Canada revealed name of RAW station chief, Sealed down visa</li> <li>• US Court -&gt; allegation on RAW for killing of Pannun</li> <li>• Nikhil Gupta was hiring assassin to kill Pannun, India</li> <li>• May be India RAW is involved, RAW messed up in making mission fully covert and got caught</li> <li>• or Rival gang can be responsible</li> <li>• US is targeting India because of India Connection with Russia</li> </ul>

# L6 7 J&K Insurgency, AFSPA

05 January 2025

11:18 PM

## J and K Insurgency

- The roots of insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir can be traced to 1947 when Pakistan attacked India with a view to capture Jammu & Kashmir.
- Though the insurgency or say cross border terrorism in J&K started in 1989 on a sustained basis, with the sponsorship and assistance of the ISI but J&K has had sporadic acts of terrorism even before 1989.
- There were few genuine root causes in J&K conflict initially but later the ISI has exploited these events in order to provoke conflict. Important reasons were -
  - Poor governance, perceptions of a lack of genuine democracy, lack of inclusive growth.
  - Perceptions of the domination of the politics in the State by one family.
  - Though the immediate reason was the widely perceived rigging of state elections in 1987.
  - Mujahideen Infiltration: Post the defeat of the Soviet Union, Mujahideen fighters, with the aid of Pakistan, slowly infiltrated Kashmir with the goal of spreading a radical jihadist ideology.

- Ground level resentment
  - Because of low development and rights provided to Kahsmiri
- Sheikh Abdulla (leader i=under Raja Hari Singh)
- Led National Conference -> Monarch Power party -> One Party one Family
  - Gave rise to rumour -> Govt support Abdullah
- 1987 Election : Rumour -> Govt is rigging state election in favour of JKNC
  - People declared war again govt
- Pakistan ISI was waiting for this opportunity
  - 1987-1989 : Triggered armed movement against India
  - Separatists : Political + Armed
  - Pakistan supported the leader
- Kashmir Insurgency was not Communal Issue, it was just political separatist issue
  - Kashmiri pandit + Kashmir Muslim lived in harmony till this point
- Pakistan uses terrorist to target Kashmiri pandits -> Communalism was introduced
  - Introduced Pashtun Jihadis warriors -> to attack and divide

- The late 1980s witnessed large scale infiltration from across the border and a sudden increase in insurgency.

### ► Minorities (Kashmiri Pandits) were targeted and forced to flee from the State.

- The decade of the 1990s saw large scale deployment of security forces in the State.
- The rise of religious fundamentalism and post 9/11 role of Taliban & Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan has added another dimension to the insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir.
- From India's point of view, the real threat vis-à-vis jihadist fundamentalism emanates not so much from the Al-Qaeda and the Taliban per se but from their regional affiliates like -
  - HM (Hizbul Mujahideen)
  - HuM (Harkat-ul-Mujahideen)
  - JeM (Jaish-e-Mohammed)
  - LeT (Lashkar-e-Taiba)

- Ethnic cleansing : as near 100s of pandit were killed
  - Not Genocide, as millions have to be killed
  - Pandit -> Exodus -> IDP : Internally displaced people

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communal issue spread throughout the India</li> </ul>
Security Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1989 : Armed force Act</li> <li>• Counter Terrorist &amp; Counter Insurgency Operation under AFSPA</li> <li>• Army backed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSF : Border Security LOC</li> <li>• CRPF : Tackle mobs, riots and maintain law order)</li> <li>• J and K police : intel + Joint Ops</li> <li>• IB RAW : Intel gathering, tech, Covert Ops, Infiltrate</li> <li>• To run CT and COIN Ops</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
After 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9/11 attack -&gt; US collaborated with India and Invaded Afghanistan</li> <li>• US needed Pakistan helped to counter Taliban because of relation of Pakistan with Taliban</li> <li>• Achieve American objective, Pakistan and India talked together and better relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led to ceasefire bw India and Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After 2010 reduction in insurgency from Pakistan, terrorism is not stopped but declined</li> <li>• Still ISI is acting in India, stone pelting etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal ceasefire with Pakistan since 2003 but violations continue.</li> <li>• The cross-LOC/border infiltration of trained terrorists has declined, but has not stopped.</li> <li>• Acts of terrorism, including targeted attacks continue with varying intensity.</li> <li>• Attacks on Panchayats and other political establishments have been quite regular.</li> <li>• The ISI has not wound up the anti-India jihadi terrorist infrastructure in PoK and other parts of Pakistan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talks with people, Hurriyat (Separatists people)</li> <li>• Government of India has been endeavouring to tackle the problems of the troubled State through a multi-pronged strategy with a holistically calculated approach to address areas of concern on the political, security, developmental and administrative fronts.</li> <li>• On the political front, primacy has been given to political dialogue with emphasis on political-democratic processes and emphasis on the rule of law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. emphasis on comprehensive confidence building measures not only within Jammu &amp; Kashmir but also with Pakistan.</li> <li>b. facilitating people-to-people contact between residents of Jammu &amp; Kashmir and those of PoK.</li> <li>c. initiatives taken to reunite separated families from both sides of the border by opening the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakot bus services.</li> <li>d. considerable relaxation in movements across the LoC in the immediate aftermath of the devastating earthquake in the POK region.</li> <li>e. Government of India initiative in holding periodic dialogues with groups representing different shades of opinion, including the separatists.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Development Agenda : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu &amp; Kashmir, started in 2004.</li> <li>• Schemes like 'Himayat' for Skill Development and Employment Generation among youth to channelize their energy, since 2012.</li> <li>• Infrastructure building to provide better connectivity and commutation between the Kashmir valley and Jammu region such as the recently built Banihal-Qazigund tunnel.</li> <li>• Since 2003, as insurgency has been on the declining path, Tourism industry has been consistently growing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Latest Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burhan Wani killing -&gt; Mob unrest -&gt; stone peltings             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trigger conflict between army and Civilians</li> <li>Any retaliation will be shown at global media</li> </ul> </li> <li>Uri Attack 2016 / Surgical Strikes</li> <li>Pulwama Attacks 2019 / Balakot Airstrike</li> <li>Article 370 and reorganisation of J&amp;K             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 370 removed for -&gt; better Integration of JK into India                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For better Development, Growth and Stability</li> <li>Election with high voter turnout</li> </ul> </li> <li>J&amp;K only state demoted to UT, People felt offended</li> <li>States have more rights than UT, more welfare and development</li> </ul> </li> <li>Terror return in 2023-2024</li> <li>Because of Less focus in Jammu. Ladakh become new priority,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diverted troupes from Jammu to Ladakh -&gt; weakened the security</li> <li>Forest and caves -&gt; Jungle warfare tactics</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>SPIKE IN TERROR ATTACKS IN JAMMU AREA</b></p> <p>15 Indian soldiers and civilians killed between June 9 and July 8 this year</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Killed</th> <th>Killed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RAJOURI</td> <td>Jul 7, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REASI</td> <td>Jun 9, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MACHEDI</td> <td>Jul 8, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DODA</td> <td>Jun 12, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GANDOH</td> <td>Jun 26, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KATHUA</td> <td>Jun 11, 2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Media Reports Graphic: Subham Singh, Ankita Tiwari</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GOI -&gt; VDC Village Defence Committee             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Strength for Defence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Location	Date	Killed	Killed	RAJOURI	Jul 7, 2024	0	10	REASI	Jun 9, 2024	0	10	MACHEDI	Jul 8, 2024	0	5	DODA	Jun 12, 2024	0	1	GANDOH	Jun 26, 2024	0	3	KATHUA	Jun 11, 2024	0	1
Location	Date	Killed	Killed																										
RAJOURI	Jul 7, 2024	0	10																										
REASI	Jun 9, 2024	0	10																										
MACHEDI	Jul 8, 2024	0	5																										
DODA	Jun 12, 2024	0	1																										
GANDOH	Jun 26, 2024	0	3																										
KATHUA	Jun 11, 2024	0	1																										

AFSPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armed Forces Special Powers Act</li> <li>1942 : Colonial Era Legislation             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QIM Quit India Moment -&gt; British enacted AFSPA</li> </ul> </li> <li>1947 : During Partition</li> <li>India Discontinued this law after the independence             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>But reinacted during 1957-1958-&gt; North West                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because of Naga Insurgency and we do not have any other law to act on</li> <li>Naga were getting shelter in Myanmar, East Pakistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Then expanded gradually across North Eastern States</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only applicable to a disturbed area</li> <li>Power is enjoyed by Army, Paramilitary, Police</li> <li>To Shoot and kill, Open fire on any suspect without any consequences and prior order from higher up             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security forces have legal immunity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrest, search and destroy property without getting a warrant</li> </ul>
Necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Govt, Army, MoD, MHA</li> <li>• Immunity to be provided In conflict zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For removing fear aspect in taking required action</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Check and balances</li> <li>• Immunity cannot be blanket immunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rogue officer can use it for fake encounter</li> <li>• For personal revenge / Promotion / Reward</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Very Serious allegation on Human right Violation by Rogue officers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led to reducing of trust of local on Indian Govt</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jeevan Reddy Commission :1000s of HR Violation</li> <li>• Santosh Hedge Commission</li> <li>• Supreme Court -&gt; Cannot place AFPSA for Indefinitely period</li> <li>• Prima Facie Evidence -&gt; Police case can be approved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually not given approval to save reputations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2nd ARC -&gt; Asked for repeal of the Law</li> <li>• Justice Verma Community -&gt; in AFPSA area more rape cases are committed, specially by forces</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immunity is required as working in Conflict zone</li> <li>• Cases of HR violation</li> <li>• Immunity should not be blanket -&gt; Should be better implemented</li> <li>• Repeal AFSPA ad create a new law / Amend the law, add check and balances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need not to be implemented in entire state</li> <li>• Immunity removed in genuine cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No internally enquiry (usually done by Army)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L8 Pan-India Urban Terrorism

06 January 2025 07:17 PM

Pan India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Started After 1992</li><li>• Demolition of Babri Masjid issue -&gt; Communal Riots<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Widen divisions -&gt; Hotspots -&gt; Exploited by Pakistan</li><li>• Victims -&gt; hatred -&gt; Extremists -&gt; Pakistan ISI could easily find recruits</li></ul></li></ul>
1993 Bombay Blast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Hub -&gt; Terrorist always hits high profile location -&gt; To take more visibility / attention<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For sending their message</li></ul></li><li>• Pakistan exploited communal divisions in Mumbai Underworld<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Daoud Ibrahim : Muslim</li><li>• Chhota Rajan : Hindu</li><li>• Started attacking each other</li></ul></li><li>• ISI supported Daoud Ibrahim -&gt; Shelter in Karachi<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pakistan used Daoud network to smuggle Afghan drugs and arms</li></ul></li><li>• 1993 : Multiple targets were hit in bomb attacks</li><li>• 100s of civilians were killed</li><li>• In 1990s Several location of Bombay and New Delhi were targeted</li></ul>
1999 IC 814 Hijacking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indian Airlines, Coming from Kathmandu to Delhi</li><li>• Hijackers (Pakistani terrorist) took over in Indian Air space<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Someone in Kathmandu Airport helped these people to boards</li><li>• ISI have connection / Ground network with Nepal<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Open Porous Border with Nepal, Natural gaps like : River, forest</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Take plane in Pakistan<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Didn't have enough fuel, diverted to Amritsar</li><li>• Crisis Management Committee CMC created under Bajpayee -&gt; Send NSG Commandos<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Pressure on govt, delayed decision</li><li>◦ Movement for MNSG, from Manesar to Amritsar took time</li></ul></li><li>• Delay -&gt; Terrorist forced plane to fly to Lahore<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Game over for India</li></ul></li><li>• Pakistan denied the enter<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ To not take the blame</li><li>◦ But gave permission to land in Lahore for short time.</li><li>◦ Lahore -&gt; refuel and move to Dubai</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• UAE authority -&gt; few people Released<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move plane outside, Plane moved to Kandahar (Afghanistan)</li><li>• Bad relation with Taliban</li></ul></li><li>• To save people -&gt; Govt ready to negotiate</li><li>• Negotiator : Vijay Katju (IAS), Ajit Doval (IB) , CD Sahay (RAW)</li><li>• Demands :<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ransom of 2 millions</li><li>• Release 100 terrorist -&gt; 3 Names<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Masood Azhar (Kashmir HUM) -&gt; after release created JeM</li><li>◦ Omar Sheikh (Kashmir) -&gt; 9/11, Daniel Pearl assassination</li><li>◦ Mushtaq Zargar (Kashmir) -&gt; still active in PoK</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>

Hijack Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti Hijack law           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOP Standard operation procedures : Airports + CISF               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Do not let plane take off, disable runway</li> </ul> </li> <li>• IAF to force plane to land</li> <li>• Hijack plane -&gt; No fly zone , not responding               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Shoot Down the plane, order from PM</li> <li>◦ After 9/11 attacks</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2001 Parliament Attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bravery of Security personnel -&gt; attack stopped outside premises</li> <li>• Attack was done during Parliament session</li> <li>• Reason : 9/11 and Afghanistan USA war           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan needed to create excuse for not helping USA in fighting Taliban</li> <li>• Pakistan wanted to instigate India -&gt; India attack Pakistan               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Pakistan can make excuse for fight India instead of Afghanistan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indian RAW showed USA about Kunduz Airlift               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ USA became friend of India against Terrorism</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Punish Pakistan -&gt; Parakram OP           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize Army within 48 hours</li> <li>• Surprise attack to Pakistan</li> <li>• Could not work as Indian Army didn't have logistics               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Failed Indian operation</li> <li>◦ US made pressure on India</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Indian Mujahideen 2003-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian terror group : Group based in India, Comprise of Indian, Covert Supported by Pakistan ISI</li> <li>• Helped Pakistan in not getting in image of Foreign Powers</li> <li>• Godhra Riots 2001 -&gt; Recruits by Pakistan ISI           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created Indian Mujahideen.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• After Godhra many hotspots created           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karnataka : Bhatkal</li> <li>• Kerala : Malabar</li> <li>• Maharashtra : Pune Aurangabad Nagpur belt</li> <li>• Bihar : Darbhanga Gaya Mahbubani</li> <li>• UP : Ayodhya</li> <li>• AP TN : Coimbatore</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mujahideen train in Pakistan           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move to Pakistan, Via Nepal -&gt; Arab -&gt; Pakistan</li> <li>• Learn to make bomb using fertilizers Ammonium Nitrate</li> <li>• Infiltrate back using same routes -&gt; Resume their life (Sleepers Cells)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Attacks in Mumbai, Bangalore, Surat, Jaipur, Delhi, Pune           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During 2004-2010</li> <li>• They sent mails to media, Mujahadeen claim the attacks</li> <li>• Interstate action : lack of coordination between states               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As India realised Pakistan motivation</li> <li>• IB worked with State Police -&gt; Destroyed Indian Mujahideen</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
26/11 Mumbai Attacks 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Laskar terrorist : Trained by Pakistan Navy infiltrated via sea routes</li> <li>• Reason :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secret Diplomacy : Back channel talks to strengthen relationship               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Deep State (Pak Army and ISI) tries to harm the relationship</li> <li>◦ National Security Authority : MK Narayan -&gt; Resigned because of failure</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2007 rebellion within terror group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rumours : Pakistan helping US to kill Taliban</li> <li>○ Pakistan needed excuse : Needed India to attack to Pakistan</li> </ul>
2015-2019 Pak attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attack on Defence Installation</li> <li>• After Modi created good relation with Mohammad Sharif <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JeM -&gt; Attacked Uri and Pulwama</li> <li>• India retaliated by precision attacks : Surgical Strikes (Air Strikes)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Revive Khalistan Movement in Punjab and abroad</li> <li>• Kashmir Mob unrest</li> </ul>

# L9 Counter Terrorism

06 January 2025 11:33 PM

Counter Terror	<h2>New Counter-terror Architecture for India</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In the wake of 2008 terror attacks and with the backing of ARC-II (Second Administrative Reforms Commission), the MHA outlined 'the new security architecture', a robust counter-terror mechanism for the country in 2009.</li><li>A thorough re-organization of the prevailing security architecture was proposed.</li><li>The 'new security architecture' focuses on four developments:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Creation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA)</li><li>Amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act [UAPA]</li><li>Setting up of a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)</li><li>Establishment of a National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)</li></ol></li></ul>
NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>National Investigation Agency : Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enforces certain law :</li></ul></li><li>Till 2008 no law agency was present in the India<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Counter terrorism was investigated by State Police<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Police is not built for counter International / Global threats</li><li>No resources or Power</li><li>State police were heavily criticized -&gt; Plan evidence and Arrest innocents</li><li>If State police lost -&gt; CBI was given the case</li></ul></li><li>After Mumbai attacks -&gt; NIA was setup</li></ul></li><li>NIA : Investigated all cases/crimes related to terrorism</li><li>National Jurisdiction : Can investigate all over India</li><li>Special NIA Courts to fast the proceedings</li><li>Parliament is answerable for NIA actions</li><li>2019 Amendment -&gt; Jurisdiction expanded<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>NIA was given Foreign Jurisdiction<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Because of Sri Lanka NTJ attack from Tamil Nadu</li><li>Kabul Gurudwara attacked by ISIS</li><li>India works diplomatically to get permission from other country</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
Legal Framework	<p>India has had various enactments for dealing with terrorism in the past –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>The National Security Act, 1980</li><li>The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (allowed to lapse in 1995)</li><li>The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (repealed in 2004)</li><li>Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 {as amended in 2004, 2008, 2012, 2019}.</li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>NSA : State Police -&gt; misused</li><li>Main objectives are to: Maintain public order, Protect national security, and Prevent people from disrupting public order</li><li>TADA -&gt; Discretion Powers to Police -&gt; Abused -&gt; Controversial<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Created in 1987 -&gt; Stopped</li><li>Same as POTA</li></ul></li><li>UAPA : Unlawful Activities Prevention Act :</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1967 : created to deal with unlawful activities</li> <li>○ Internal Wars -&gt; Committee recommendation -&gt; UAPA created           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Definition was broad and vague</li> <li>○ It was never meant for terrorism</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ UAPA amended in 2004-&gt; Anti-terror law of India (Adhoc solution)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2008 : 26/11</li> <li>○ 2012 : FATF terror financing measures</li> <li>○ 2019 : Individual can also be designated as terrorist</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Power to NIA, Bail Impossible without evidence</li> </ul>
MAC Multi Agency Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India tried to replicate USA model of USA NCTC</li> <li>• To share the information between IB / RAW / NTRO / CIA</li> <li>• In Mumbai attacks : NTRO has some idea but couldn't share the information in time with RAW to take action</li> <li>• NCTC was proposed -&gt; added Executive Agency           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggested as Parallel law enforcement agency               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Without any legal backing, Power to Arrest / Raids / Search</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Opposed by States : Fear of misuse</li> <li>• Opposed by IB / RAW : Jurisdiction affected</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NCTC dropped</li> <li>• MAC : Multi agency Centre -&gt; Platform has been setup           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many agency like RAW, NTRO, (MI Military, NI Navy, AI Air)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
NATGRID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USA Allowed Headley -&gt; turn him as double agents           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headley worked in drug cartels</li> <li>• Get information to USA about Pakistan terror group</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Headley was radicalised -&gt; volunteered to help LeT, AQ -&gt; Attack India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headley -&gt; came to India, Mumbai -&gt; ran travel related business</li> <li>• Created plan, road, exit point -&gt; chose landing point and Taj Hotel</li> </ul> </li> <li>• CIA knew -&gt; Headley revealed to USA -&gt; But CIA told India specific information           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIA gave : Attack on 5 star hotel, via sea route</li> <li>• To save Headley -&gt; To continue Headley information</li> <li>• Caught when he was working an AQ attack on Europe</li> </ul> </li> <li>• We should have capabilities to track the suspect</li> <li>• Master database -&gt; To track Suspect           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NATGRID was created</li> <li>• Currently operational</li> <li>• Used to pick a trail of suspects</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Global Efforts to Counter	<p><b>1. Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)</b></p> <p>➤ The CCIT was proposed by India in 1996. Its objectives are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have a universal definition of terrorism that all 193-members of the UNGA will adopt into their own criminal law</li> <li>• It intends to criminalize all forms of international terrorism and deny terrorists, their financiers and supporters access to funds, arms, and safe havens.</li> <li>• To ban all terror groups and shut down terror camps.</li> <li>• To prosecute all terrorists under special laws.</li> <li>• To make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide.</li> </ul> <p>➤ Currently there is opposition from the three main blocs that have raised objections: USA, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and Latin American countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most powerful objector, the U.S. has been worried about the application of the CCIT to its own military forces especially with regard to interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.</li> <li>• The US wanted the draft to exclude acts committed by military forces of states during peacetime.</li> <li>• Latin American countries had concerns about human rights violations.</li> <li>• The OIC wants exclusion of national liberation movements, especially in the context of Israel-Palestinian conflict.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention in UN -&gt; to sponsor counter against Terrorism           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No country will provide Safe Heaven to terrorist</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Not Currently adopted -> No support in UN
  - Many countries are supporting terrorist group -> looking them as necessary Extremist group
  - Law can be misused -> snatched away democracy or freedom
- UNSC 1267 Sanctions Committee :
  - Maulana Masood Azhar issue -> Designated
  - To tackle Taliban SC / AQSC / ISIS SC (Daesh)
  - Propose by showing Evidence -> approved -> Person will become global terrorist
  - 3 sanction to global terrorist
    - All financial assets will be frozen in UN member
    - Movement of terrorist is curbed, Arrested if spotted
    - Prevent Arms and Weapons access
  - India Proposed many names
    - Hafiz Saeed, Zaki ur Lakhvi, Dawood Ibrahim
    - Masood Azhar -> Blocked by China -> approved in 2019
- FATF : Terror Financing and Money Laundering
- Multilateral Efforts : No money for terror financing, NMFT
  - Launched by France, India also a founding members
  - India hosted 2nd NMFT conference
- Bilateral Cooperation : Counter Terror Cooperation with many countries
  - Joint Strategies, Trainings, Share Intel

# L10 Terror Groups

08 January 2025

12:22 AM

Major Terror groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ARSA Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Myanmar Army, Radical Buddhist</li><li>• India is threat, targeted Bodh Gaya<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ In Neighbouring countries</li><li>◦ Connected with LeT, AQ, ISI</li><li>◦ India is birth place of Buddhism and India provide rohingya refugee</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Afghan Taliban<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Afghanistan, connection with LeT, AQ, JeM, HM</li><li>• No threat to India currently, In past yes<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ India want support in anti terrorist, Taliban want recognition</li><li>◦ Good relation for last 2-3 years</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Haqqani Network<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Afghanistan, factions of Taliban -&gt; supported by ISI</li><li>• Setup in 1990, by Jalaluddin Haqqani,</li><li>• Current Sirajuddin Haqqani<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Interior Minister of Taliban Regime (same as Amit Shah)</li></ul></li><li>• Direct Threat to India bc of ISI<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Kabul embassy attack</li><li>◦ Indian Consulates attacked</li><li>◦ Project executed by India in Afghanistan</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Al-Qaeda, AQAP, AQIM<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Branches around the world</li><li>• AQAP : AQ in Arabian Peninsula : West Asia (Yemen as centre)</li><li>• AQIM : AQ in Islamic Maghreb : Africa -&gt; Sahel region</li><li>• Al Nusra Front : Iraq and Syria</li></ul></li></ul>
Islamic State / ISIS / ISIL / Daesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ISIS : Islamic state in Iraq and Syria</li><li>• ISIL : Islamic State in Levant (Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Syria)</li><li>• Daesh : Islamic Caliphate (Prosperous Land)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Void of Kefirs, Bring Sharia law (Caliph Rule)</li><li>◦ They are misinterpreting religion</li></ul></li><li>• Started in 2014 : under Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi-&gt; in Iraq and Syria<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Brutal Violence, Attacks on minorities, Women, beheading, Murders</li></ul></li><li>• First group to capture a very large territory in 2014<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ More Violent than AQ -&gt; AQ shrunk</li></ul></li><li>• Trade Oil / Gas / Mines in black market for funds<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Self-reliable</li><li>◦ Also got several donations</li></ul></li><li>• Global Reach : Social Media platform for spreading Propaganda<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Facebook / WhatsApp / Telegram / WeChat</li><li>◦ Franchise Model -&gt; Self Indoctrination</li></ul></li><li>• Regional Branches<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ ISIS-K : Khorasan</li></ul></li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ISIS Levant</li> <li>○ ISIS NTJ in Srilanka</li>   <li>• India : No major attack on India           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ But few 100 Indian youth joined ISIS -&gt; Misled radicalised</li> <li>○ ISIS modules in India -&gt; Planned attack -&gt; But Blocked by India Surveillance</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• India counter : Surveillance on social media           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prevent them people from travelling</li> <li>○ Lenient -&gt; Deradicalisation : Council youth / No arrest</li> <li>○ Any Hardcore terrorist in India -&gt; arrested under UAPA</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Major decline after 2018           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ USA start targeting the ISIS               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ USA indirectly created ISIS during fight with Iraq</li> <li>○ When ISIS start targeting west -&gt; USA got offended</li> <li>○ USA start funding Kurds Rebels -&gt; Attack ISIS</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Pressure from Russia side</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• ISIS Lost territorial control</li>   <li>• ISIS is still threat -&gt; Ideology of ISIS still survives           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Franchises still present, which still operate and attack</li> <li>○ Ideology present online</li> <li>○ Lone wolf attack</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Small Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan Taliban, Pashtun of Pakistan, -&gt; Topple Pakistan Govt</li> <li>• India is threat               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ as Pak blame India to sponsor TTP</li> <li>○ Pakistan is Nuclear state -&gt; if loose control -&gt; India will be target</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>   <li>• ETIM East Turkestan Islamic Movement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xiangjiang province of China, Central China</li> <li>• Fighting for Independence of Xiangjiang from China</li> <li>• Uyghurs ( Minor Muslims) -&gt; Oppressed -&gt; radicalised</li> <li>• Target Baloch and Singh -&gt; Chinese Project</li> <li>• China blame India to sponsoring the groups</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Al-Nusra           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active in Syria and Lebanon</li> <li>• Sunni Islamism, acted in Syrian Civil War</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Boko Haram           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nigeria and Niger/Chad</li> <li>• Bomb schools, against women school</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Al-Shabab           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control Somalia, East Africa</li> <li>• Recent attacks in Kenya</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Hamas           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target Isarel, Operate in Gaza, Funded by Iran</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hezbollah           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target American state, Operate in Lebanon, Fund by Iran</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L11 North East Insurgency, Nagaland

08 January 2025 12:42 AM

North East India Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is a <b>land-locked region</b>, which is linked to the Indian mainland by the 22 km wide <b>Siliguri Corridor</b> in northern West Bengal.</li><li>It is situated between <b>China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar</b> and with an international border stretching up to 4,500 km.</li><li>The region holds the promise of acting as a <b>bridge between India and Southeast Asia</b> in the years to come.</li><li>The seven sister states are predominantly <b>tribal</b> with some states having <b>more than 90% tribal population</b>.</li><li>The <b>forest laws since the British times</b> became <b>intrusive &amp; drastically affected their livelihoods &amp; culture</b>.</li><li>The diversity within even small territories proved to be difficult to accommodate within the same political administrative units.</li><li>This led to numerous demands, ranging from <b>more autonomy to complete independence</b>.</li><li>The <b>Bengali Migration</b> from present day Bangladesh to the north-east during 1947 &amp; later has also added considerable resentment that has shown up both in electoral &amp; militant modes.</li></ul>
-----------------------------	--



- Border Guarding Forces :
  - BSF : Bangladesh Border
  - Assam rifles : Myanmar
  - SSB : Nepal and Bhutan
  - ITBP : China

North East India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Geography :<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tough Terrain, Hilly, Rivers, Forest<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Affect development -&gt; sense of neglect</li><li>Natural Disasters and Porous Borders</li></ul></li><li>Land Locked (No access to sea) : Limit opportunity</li><li>Siliguri Corridor : only connectivity, 23km longs</li></ul></li><li>Society<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General Neglect because of geographical issue and Busy govt due to other issues</li><li>Multi ethnic Societies, Individual tribes<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cautious about their culture, identity and Lands</li></ul></li><li>Issues after British independence<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Forceful merger</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>Neighbour</li></ul>
------------------	--

- Hostile countries aggravated, Border Challenges and cross border relations of tribes
    - Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar
    - Secret Proxy wars in India
  - Close proximity to Golden Triangles
    - Organized Crimes, MLTC countries
  - Migration
    - Refugees from Myanmar (Rohingyas, Chin, Zo, Zomi)
    - East Pakistan (1947 Partition, 1970-71 Bengali target by army)
    - Illegal Migrants from Bangladesh (Economic reason)
    - Lead to Demographic Problems, Socio ethnic tensions (Human tendency and Political)
1. A sense of general apathy or alienation from "mainland" India.
  2. Struggle for Identity - Complexities in the relationships between Assamese and non-Assamese aroused from the perceptions of 'Assamese hegemony' which had its root in the times when many of these areas were governed by Ahom kingdom.
  3. Cross-Border Factors - Illegal migration from neighbouring countries and support for terror sanctuaries.
  4. Narcotics & Organized Crime – proximity to the Golden Triangle.

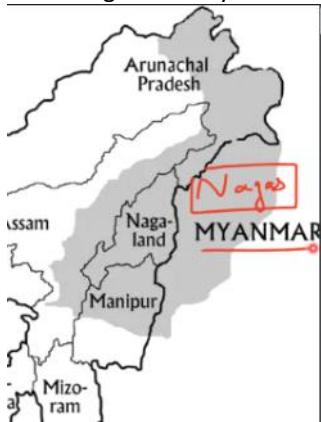
State Wise insurgency	<p><b>An overview</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The North-eastern region of India has been plagued by instability, insurgency, and social unrest since India's independence.</li> <li>• Insurgency first made its appearance in the following states in this chronology:</li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Nagaland – 1950s</li> <li>· Mizoram – 1960s</li> <li>· Manipur – 1960s</li> <li>· Tripura and Assam – 1970s</li> <li>· Meghalaya – 1980s</li> </ul> <li>• Arunachal Pradesh is the only region in the North-East, which has almost remained free of insurgency or terrorism.</li> <li>• Generally, there have been and there continues to be some genuine root causes in the North-eastern states that have sustained these insurgencies.</li> </ul>
State Reorganisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manipur : UT -&gt; State 1972</li> <li>• Tripura : Part of Bengal -&gt; UT -&gt; 1972</li> <li>• Mizoram : District of Assam -&gt; State 1987</li> <li>• Meghalaya : 1970</li> </ul>
Response of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indian state's response to insurgencies in the Northeast can be located within the following conceptual parameters:</li> <li>• Proportionate use of force : Weakening Insurgency           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security : India used Minimal Forces suing AFSPA -&gt; COIN Ops and AFSPA</li> <li>• Operation Rhino and All Clear</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use of dialogue and negotiations : Peace Accords           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing them to surrender</li> <li>• Negotiate only when we are strong</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Structural changes : Constitution           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• political autonomy within the Constitution (6th Schedule and Article 371)</li> <li>• Statehood granted</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Development — Connectivity, Infrastructure, Livelihood
  - MoNE : Separate minister for development of NE
  - UDAN Scheme : Air connectivity
  - BIMSTEC : Targeting Bay of Bengal
    - Bangladesh can be used as Alternate Route : Road, rail, waterways (Bay of Bengal)
    - Kaladan project : with Myanmar connect NE with Bay of Bengal
- Look East and Act East policy

## NAGA INSURGENCY



### • Naga Territory :



## Root Cause

- Root Cause : Colonial Rule
- Naga were famous for their Jungle warfare and head hunting skills
  - British use them for WWI -> After coming back from Naga Group
    - Demanded separate land for Naga group, no merge with India
  - After WWII, Naga Group -> NNC Naga National Council
    - Separate Nation demand
- India cannot accept as they don't want to break up

- The Naga ethnic conflict has a long historical trajectory tracing back its roots to 1918 with the formation of the **Naga Club** by members who had served in World War I.
- The **wartime knowledge** motivated the few who had come in contact with the European battlefield to **politically organize themselves as a distinct ethnic political entity**.
- The club had submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission in 1929, in which it stated that the **people of Naga areas and that of mainland India had nothing in common between them**.
- In 1946, the club was further reinforced with the formation of the **Naga National Council** which had been trained in **guerrilla warfare** by the British during World War II.
- A **Nine Point Agreement** known as the **Akbar Hydari Agreement** was signed between NNC and the Governor of Assam, Sir Akbar Hydari on 29 June 1947.
- The Agreement gave the **Nagas rights** over their land as well as executive and legislative powers, but **within the ambit of the Indian Constitution**.
- The **Agreement was rejected by the NNC** and on 14 August 1947, the **NNC declared independence**.
- The 1950s, 1960s and 1970s were a tumultuous period in Naga history with militancy on the rise coupled by the state's military response propelled by acts like the **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958**.
- Though efforts at peace were made by the Union Government with the **grant of statehood to Nagaland in 1963** and the establishment of a peace mission in 1964.

Spread of Naga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independence was not granted, but given autonomy (legislative and judicial)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian govt accepted, Extremist leader of NNC rejected</li> <li>Declared war on 14th August 1947 : First Insurgency</li> </ul> </li> <li>Insurgency escalated in 1950s           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nehru declared this as Disturbed Area -&gt; AFPA allowed</li> <li>Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 was introduced in Assam (area were part of assam)</li> <li>Army + Assam Rifles were deployed</li> </ul> </li> <li>1960s : East Pakistan supports Naga community</li> <li>To carve out Naga -&gt; Nagaland was created in 1963           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not enough for Naga Extremist</li> </ul> </li> <li>The loss of bases in East Pakistan in 1971-72, with the emergence of a new nation - <b>Bangladesh</b>, as well as <b>constant pressure from Indian security forces</b> motivated the NNC to sign the <b>Shillong Accord of 1975</b>.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Shillong Accord however repeated the tragic story of the Nine Point Agreement, in that it split the Naga rebel movement.</li> <li>The Shillong Accord was the <b>proximate cause for the formation of the original unified National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Myanmar in 1980</b>.</li> <li>Later in 1988, NSCN further split into <b>NSCN (IM)</b> and <b>NSCN (K)</b> factions due to ideological differences.</li> <li>Both the NSCN (IM) and the NSCN (K) entered into a ceasefire with the Union government since 1997 and 2001 respectively.</li> <li>In 2011, a new <b>NSCN (Khole-Kitovi)</b> group was formed as a breakaway faction of the NSCN (K).</li> <li>NSCN's ideology is often described as a "mixture of evangelical Christianity and revolutionary socialism" with the stated purpose of uniting all Naga inhabited areas in Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and as well as in Myanmar under its so-called <b>Greater Nagaland or Nagalim</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>1971 : Naga lost base after formation of Bangladesh</li> <li>NNC Setback -&gt; NNC agreed for Shillong Accord           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decided to provide more autonomy and protection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
----------------	--

- Extremist Leader rejected -> created new group NSCN national Socialist Council of Nagaland
  - Leaders: Isak, Muivaha, Khaplang
  - Moved to Myanmar for their new foreign based base
  - Extortion / Weapon / Drugs main business
- 1988 split -> NSCN IM / NSCN K
  - In 1975 Pro Pakistan govt came up, Isak and Muivaha moved to Bangladesh
  - Khaplang remained in Myanmar
  - India have to look into two different groups
- 1980s COIN Ops

End Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate Nagalim Country</li> </ul>  <p>The map shows the 'NSCN (IM) Map of Greater Nagalim' covering parts of India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The map is color-coded: pink for Naga areas, orange for India, red for Bangladesh, blue for Bhutan, and green for Myanmar. A red dot marks the location of Kohima, Nagaland. Labels include 'INDIA', 'BANGLADESH', 'BHUTAN', 'MYANMAR', 'NAGALIM', 'KOHIMA', and 'NSCN (IM) Greater Nagalim'.</p>
Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1997 -&gt; NSCN IM ceasefire</li> <li>• 2001 -&gt; NSCN K ceasefire</li> <li>• But both still remain in criminal activities -&gt; main money business</li> <li>• 2009 : NSCM IM weakening under Sheikh Hasina           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ India build strategic alliance with Bangladesh to weaken NSCM IM</li> <li>◦ Border Security was improved</li> <li>◦ 2010 : NSCM IM surrendered to India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2015, the Centre signed a historic <a href="#">Framework Agreement</a> to finalise a peace accord with <a href="#">NSCN (IM)</a> and other Naga groups and the negotiations are ongoing.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSCN (K) has broken the ceasefire and has continued to carry out multiple attacks against security forces.</li> <li>• India responded with <a href="#">cross-border strikes</a> inside Myanmar and triggered a diplomatic incident in 2015.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• China Myanmar Border : China is supporting (funds and weapons) NSCM K           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ China Covert War : using NSCM as proxy</li> <li>◦ NSCM K is still an active threat to India</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Naga Peace Process

In 2015, it signed a Framework Agreement with the NSCN (I-M), the first step towards an actual Peace Accord. The then Joint Intelligence Chief R.N. Ravi was appointed the interlocutor for Naga peace talks and signed the agreement on behalf of the Centre. He was later appointed as Nagaland's Governor in 2019 to further the negotiations. Mr. Ravi, on the Centre's behalf, also signed an Agreed Position with the NNPGs in November 2017. Both the insurgent groups and the Centre said in late 2019 that formal talks had concluded. Despite this, an Accord remained elusive, resulting in further talks.

The negotiations hit an impasse in 2020, with the NSCN-IM demanding the removal of Mr. Ravi as interlocutor, accusing him of "high handedness" and tweaking the agreement to mislead other Naga groups. The NSCN-IM continued to demand a separate flag and constitution for the Nagas and the creation of Nagalim, which it claimed was agreed upon in the Agreement. R.N. Ravi, however, said none of that was on the table, also upsetting the NSCN-IM by calling it an armed gang.

After Ravi's removal as the interlocutor last year, IB officer A.K. Mishra, who retired as special director, was first appointed as the centre's adviser and then the interlocutor for the peace talks. On April 19 this year, Mr. Mishra visited the NSCN-IM's camp in Dimapur to hold closed-door talks but issues over the Naga flag and constitution remain to be ironed out.

- After 9 years -> we still don't have any final agreement
- I N Ravi (IB officers) -> appointed as lead negotiator, Governor of Nagaland
  - All party were ready for negotiate
- Problem Demands -> NSCN IM wanted a Separate Constitution and Separate Flag
  - Same issue was with Article 370 -> Govt cannot agrees
  - Clashed broke out between R N Ravi vs NSCN IM
  - R N Ravi wrote editorial in Hindu Newspaper about NSCN IM criminal activities
  - Talks broke down completely
- RN Ravi -> Moved to Tamil Nadu
- AK Mishra (IB Officer) appointed -> But no new updates yet

## Naga peace talks inconclusive but not deadlocked, says NSCN-IM

By Alice Yhoshi

Dec 09, 2023 01:57 PM IST



The group asserted that the backtracking of the Centre on the issue of a separate flag and constitution for the Nagas is viewed as a betrayal of trust and lack of sincerity on the part of the government of India

# L12 Assam, Manipur insurgency

08 January 2025 04:12 PM

ASSAM INSURGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ULFA : Illegal Migration</li><li>Bodos / karbis / Dimasas / Koch-Rajbhangshis : Demand of separate state</li></ul>
ULFA Insurgency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ULFA 1970 United Liberation Front of Assam<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Because illegal migration from Bangladesh after 1971, particularly in Assam</li><li>Assamese fear changing demographic profile</li><li>ULFA triggered in 1979 : after manipulation of electoral procedure using migrant people</li></ul></li><li>Fight against Indian govt and Assam govt<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Goal of Independence of Assam from India</li><li>Arbinda Rajakhowa + Anup Chetia + Paresh Barua</li><li>These are banned terrorist organisation</li></ul></li><li>After India counter attack to ULFA<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ULFA infiltrated to Bangladesh, By support of Bangladesh and Pakistan</li><li>Given Funds and training for Proxy war</li></ul></li></ul>

unacademy

## ULFA's Insurgency in Assam

- The radical turn in Assamese insurgency can be traced back to the influx of refugees & illegal migrants from East Pakistan after Partition in 1947 and later from Bangladesh since 1971.
- This massive migrant flow created immense anxiety amongst the Assamese middle classes and the rural masses, who resented the rapidly changing demographic profile of the state and the loss of land to the Bengali migrant.
- The most proximate cause of the Assam Agitation (1979-1985) was however malpractices in the electoral procedure in 1978, when in a Lok Sabha by-election, 45,000 illegal migrant's names were found on the voter's list.

• Protesters led an agitation demanding the 1951 National Register for Citizens be utilized to determine the citizenship of all those living in Assam.

• The state's heavy-handed response to this dissent stoked the formation of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) in 1979.

• The 1983 state elections resulted in tremendous voter malpractices.

- Wakening of ULFA :
  - Through power of AFSPA COIN Ops and worked with Bangladesh
  - Bangladesh handed over leader to India
- In 2009-10, India broke the back of ULFA thanks to the assistance of Sheikh Hasina's govt in Bangladesh.
- In 2011, to facilitate the peace talk, a tripartite agreement for Suspension of Operations against ULFA was signed between Indian Government, Assam government and ULFA.

- Peace talks : ULFA Peace accord 2023

# Understanding the peace pact with ULFA | Explained

How did the United Liberation Front of Assam come into being? What does the peace settlement with the organisation entail?

January 03, 2024 10:27 pm | Updated January 04, 2024 01:23 am IST

**The story so far:** The pro-talks faction of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) signed a [tripartite peace deal](#) with the Centre and the Assam government on [December 29, 2023](#). The memorandum of settlement has several clauses for accelerating the State's development and safeguarding the land and political rights of indigenous communities but a worry remains in the form of the [anti-talks faction headed by Paresh Baruah](#).

## Terms of the Accord

- ULFA cadres have agreed to [surrender](#) arms, vacate their camps, engage in peaceful democratic process.
- [97 out of 126 Assembly seats in Assam would be reserved for indigenous people](#) and the future delimitation exercise would follow this principle.
- This will [address the question of political insecurity](#) of the people of Assam.
- [₹1.5 lakh crore investment](#) had been pledged in the peace accord and [constitutional safeguards](#) would be ensured by protecting [land rights](#) and putting [restrictions on migration](#) from one constituency to another.
- Only [15% area](#) in Assam remains under [AFSPA](#).
- Settlement of [boundary disputes with neighbouring States](#).
- Prepare an [error-free National Register of Citizens](#).
- A time bound programme would be made by the Home Ministry to fulfil the demands of the ULFA and a committee would also be formed for its monitoring.

- New faction : ULFA(I) Independent
  - Paresh Barua refused to surrender: Hiding in Myanmar created parallel faction
  - Could be supported by China -> worrying
  - Not a major threat, Few minor attacks

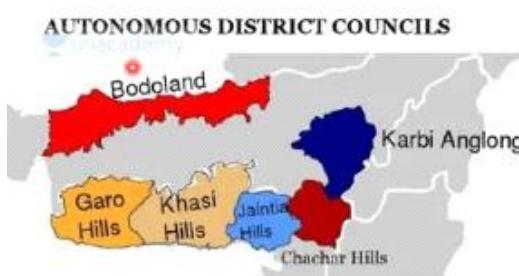
Assam accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assam Accord : With Student group (Not with ULFA)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To resolve Assam agitation</li></ul></li><li>• Refugee who came to India after Independence -&gt; Full Citizenship<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ After 24th March 1971 -&gt; deported from India back to Bangladesh<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Operation Searchlight by Pakistan -&gt; To target Bengali</li><li>○ Using Document Verification</li><li>○ NRC -&gt; List of Indian Citizen in Assam</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• Special Economic Development package was given</li><li>• Clause 6 : Cultural, Social, Linguistic Identity and heritage Protection</li></ul>
--------------	--

- The accord brought an end to the Assam Agitation and paved the way for the leaders of the agitation to form a political party and form a government in the state of Assam soon after.
- Some of the key demands were – All those foreigners who had entered Assam between 1951 and 1961 were to be given full citizenship, including the right to vote.
- Those who had done so after 1971 were to be deported; the entrants between 1961 and 1971 were to be denied voting rights for ten years but would enjoy all other rights of citizenship.
- A parallel package for the economic development of Assam, including a second oil refinery, a paper mill and an institute of technology, was also worked out.
- Under Clause 6, the central government also promised to provide ‘legislative and administrative safeguards to protect the cultural, social, and linguistic identity and heritage’ of the Assamese people.
- Though the accord brought an end to the agitation, some of the key clauses are yet to be implemented, which has kept some of the issues festering.

- Most of the implementation are not implemented even after so many years
- NRC National Register of Citizenship : Documents Verification
  - Not a Foolproof exercise, Plenty of mistakes can happen
    - Genuine Citizen could may get excluded
      - Illegal people with fake document can may get included
        - 2018 : Draft NRC -> Excluded 4 Million People
        - 2019 : Final NRC -> Excluded 1.9 Million People
        - Halved -> Show discrepancy in the documents
      - Foreigner Tribunals -> To prove excluded people are Indian Citizen
  - Communal Angle -> Mass violence can happen
  - Sheikh Hasina Govt -> Does not accept the return of illegal immigrant
    - How to know if they are really Bangladeshi Citizen

Statehood in Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the wake of creation of Telangana, Assam's ethnic pot is boiling once again by sparking the revival of statehood movements by four ethnic groups — Bodos, Karbis, Dimasas and Koch-Rajbangshis.</li> <li>Bodos were managed by COIN Ops</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

Karbi / Dima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karbis / Dimasas were managed by constitutional Schedule to provide autonomy           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karbi and Dima are peaceful</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <h3 style="text-align: center;">6<sup>th</sup> Schedule Autonomy</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to pacify local demands for statehood, Union govt has created administrative councils with varying degrees of legislative, executive and financial autonomy within the state legislature.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bodoland Territorial Council</li> <li>2. Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council</li> <li>3. Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council</li> </ol> <p>The establishment and functions of most of these autonomous councils are based on the sixth schedule to the Constitution of India.</p>
--------------	--



## 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule Areas



### MEGHALAYA

- Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council
- Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council
- Garo Hills Autonomous District Council

### MIZORAM

- Chakma Autonomous District Council
- Lai Autonomous District Council

### TRIPURA

- Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council
- Dima Hasao Autonomous Council
- Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council
- Bodoland Territorial Council

### ASSAM

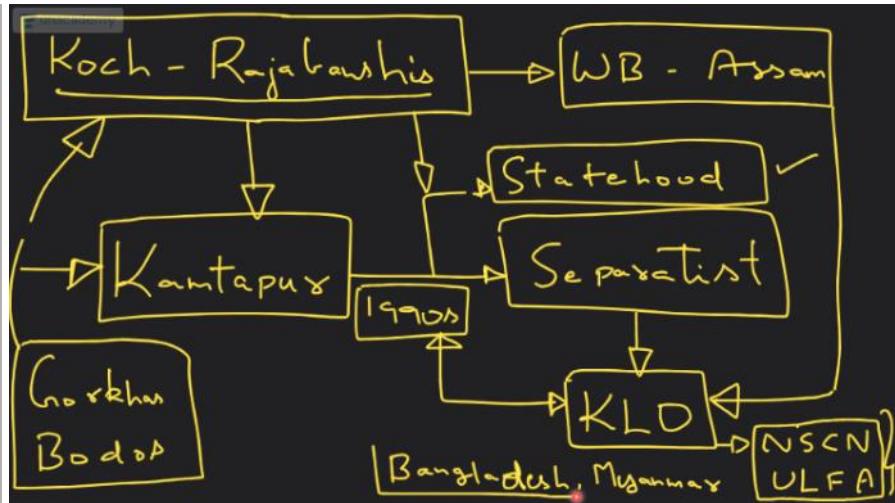
## →(Autonomous Areas Under 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule)✓

- Article 244: The Sixth Schedule was adopted under Article 244 of the Constitution.
- It has the provisions for formation of autonomous administrative divisions within a state.
- Autonomy: The ADCs were granted certain legislative, judicial and administrative autonomy within the state.
- Composition: ADCs within a state have 30 members with a term of 5 years.
- Powers: It can make laws, rules and regulations with regard to land, forest, water, agriculture, village councils, health, sanitation, village and town level policing, inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, social customs, and mining, among other issues.
- They have the judicial power to form courts to hear cases where both parties are members of Scheduled Tribes. Maximum sentence is less than 5 years in prison.
- Purpose: To protect tribal life, identity, rights and customs.
- Exception: The Bodoland Territorial Council in Assam is an exception to this with more members and more powers to make laws on 39 issues.

• Karbi Peace Accord (2021): A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed in 2021 with representatives of Karbi Groups to end the decades old crisis in Karbi Anglong area of Assam, following which over 1000 armed cadres have abjured violence and joined the mainstream of society.

• DNLA Peace Agreement (2023): A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed in 2023 with Dimasa National Liberation Army/Dimasa Peoples' Supreme Council (DNLA/ DPSC) of Assam to end the insurgency in Dima Hasao District of Assam, following which 181 cadres of DNLA have joined the mainstream by laying down their arms.

Koch  
Rajabanshis



- Leader of KLO, came from Myanmar and are in talks for peace with Modi Govt
- Rumour : Separate estate could be carved out

Bodos  
Insurgency



- Bodos are Ethnic Linguistic (Bodo Language) group, different from the Assamese tribes
- British bring some outsiders for tea planters
  - Threatened discrimination against Bodo
- Have hate because of ignorance from Indian govt and Assam govt
- BdSF Bodo Security Force : Started by Ranjan Daimary
  - Attacks security forces
  - Attacks Non Bodos (Assamese, tea planters (Bengalis , Santhals) and illegal immigrant

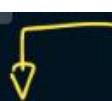
- The Bodos are an ethno-linguistic community native to the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam.
- In the mid-1980s, Bodo politicians, alleging discrimination against Bodos in Assam, intensified their campaign for the creation of Bodo-majority Bodoland.
- While majority of the Bodos envisaged Bodoland as an autonomous territory or state within India, a small section demanded complete sovereignty.
- They formed a secessionist outfit known as the Bodo Security Force (BdSF), under the leadership of Ranjan Daimary. The BdSF carried out several violent attacks against non-Bodo civilians.
- In 1993, Bodo political groups signed the First Bodo Accord with the Indian government, agreeing to the formation of Bodoland Autonomous Council within Assam with some limited political powers. BdSF opposed this Accord.
- Following this, the BdSF was renamed to National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in 1994.
- The NDFB then launched an ethnic cleansing campaign, attacking non-Bodo communities in these villages.

- In the mid-1990s, NDFB also faced a rival within the Bodo community, in the form of Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF).
  - It considered NDFB's secessionist agenda unrealistic and unattainable, and focused on establishment of an autonomous Bodo territory within India.
  - After 1996, the two groups clashed violently for supremacy.
  - BLTF allied with Bengali Tiger Force to protect Bengalis from NDFB attacks, and also supported Indian security forces against NDFB.
  - The conflicts between Christian-dominated NDFB and Hindu-dominated BLTF polarized the Bodoland movement along religious lines.
- In 2003, the Second Bodo Accord was signed by the extremist group Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF), the Centre and the State.
- BLTF surrendered en masse and agreed to the creation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), which is an autonomous body under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

- 3 Bodo peace Accords -> Bodo insurgency ended

- 1993 : Met demand of Bodo Extremist
  - Bodoland Autonomous council created
  - 3 Faction groups created -> heavy attacks
    - 1) NDFB (National Democratic) created in Bangladesh (support of Pakistan)
      - Ethnic cleansing campaign, Christian Dominated
      - Banned under UAPA
    - 2) Rival BLTF (Bodo Liberation Tiger Force) created
      - Hindu Dominated
    - 3) Counter Group BTF Bengal Tiger Forces
      - By Tea planters and Bengali migrants
  - Late 1990s -> Operation Rhino
    - Target every insurgency group in NE provinces
    - Proxy : Pak, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh -> cross border support weakened
    - Many group weakened -> some moved to Bhutan
      - Operation all clear -> attack groups in Bhutan -> Ended
- 2003 : Ended Insurgency of few Bodo Groups
  - Between govt and BLTF and BTF after their surrender
  - NDFB still remain threats until 2009
    - Sheikh Hasina -> targeted NDFB and ULFA (Manmohan Singh)
- 2020 : Modi govt ended Separatist Extremist activity
  - NDFB Surrendered
  - Many provisions provided to Bodo groups

- In Jan 2020, the Centre, the Assam government and Bodo groups — including all factions of the militant National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) — signed the Comprehensive Bodo Settlement Agreement for peace and development.
- This is the third such agreement to resolve the Bodo conflict.
- The Bodo parties to the agreement include the All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU), the United Bodo People's Organisation (UBPO) and all the four factions of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB).
- The most significant point is that this Accord marks the end of the armed movement.



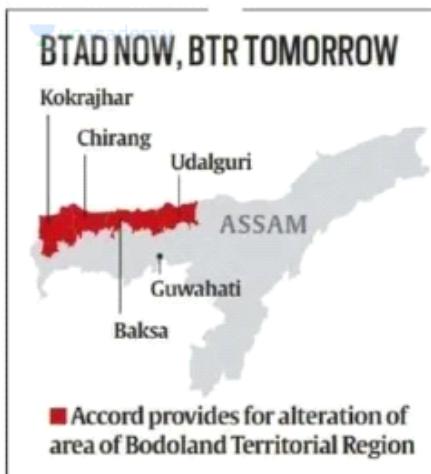
## Key Provisions of the Accord

- All NDFB factions under SoO [Suspension of Operations] shall abjure the

## Key Provisions of the Accord

- All NDFB factions under SoO [Suspension of Operations] shall abjure the path of violence, surrender their weapons and disband their armed organisations within one month of signing this accord.
- It presents a new model of power sharing and governance in Assam under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- This model –
  - Reduces the financial dependency of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) on the State government.
  - Provides scope for expansion of the territory.
  - Empowers the BTC to have a say in the appointment of Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police although the Home and Police departments will continue to be with the State government.

- Autonomous Territory -> Redraw and renamed
  - BTAD : 2nd Accord -> Constitutional Autonomy were given only to places with Bodo Majority
  - BTR : 3rd Accord -> Added territory with Bodos as Minority



- The new accord will redraw and rename the Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) as the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).
- The area under the jurisdiction of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), formed under the 2003 Accord, was called the Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).
- Renaming: Under the 2020 Accord, the BTAD has been renamed as the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).
- Alteration of area of BTAD:
  - i. Bodoland Territorial Region would include the villages which are dominated by Bodos but are outside BTAD presently.
  - ii. Villages with non-Bodo population would be excluded from it.
- A committee will be formed to decide the exclusion and inclusion of new areas. Subsequently, the total number of Assembly seats will go up to 60, from the existing 40.
- Both the representatives of the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) and of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) will be present in the committee.
- Bodo-Kachari Welfare Council will be set up for focused development of Bodo villages outside BTAD.

- Bodos living in the hills would be conferred a Scheduled Hill Tribe status.
- Bodo language with Devanagari script would be the associate official language for the entire Assam.
- Around 1500 NDFB cadres will be rehabilitated and assimilated by the Central and the state governments.
- The criminal cases registered against factions of NDFB members for non-heinous crimes shall be withdrawn and the cases of heinous crimes will be reviewed.
- However, the agreement has not addressed the issue of "citizenship or work permit" for non-domiciles in the BTAD yet.
- Comprehensive solutions have been made to redress the grievances of the people.
- Families of the people killed during the Bodo movement would get a compensation of ₹5 lakh each.
- A Special Development Package of ₹1500 crore would be given by the Centre to undertake specific projects for the development of Bodo areas.
- The economic package that forms part of the new accord, when implemented, is expected to usher in a new era of development in the BTR region.
- The package includes a Central University, a National Sports University, a North East Regional Institute of Medical Sciences and a National Institute of Technology.

- Concerns about the accords

- Too much concession according to accord -> Set up wrong example

- The augmented area and powers given to BTC, under the new accord may trigger fresh aspirations and set a wrong precedent in conflict-hit areas.
    - It is likely to have an impact on the existing power-sharing arrangements between the governments and the autonomous councils constituted under the Sixth Schedule in these States.
    - The opposition to the accord voiced by organisations of non-Bodo communities, including Koch-Rajbangshis, Adivasis and religious-linguistic minorities, has given rise to fears that if their grievances are not addressed, the ethnic fault lines in Assam will deepen.

#### MANIPUR INSURGENCY

- Manipur was an "independent kingdom" in 1891 till it ceased to be, when the British took over the Kingdom after a brief war.
- The fact that Britain did not annex the Kingdom also helped in the acceptance of the fiction that Manipur remained an independent kingdom, albeit under British protection.
- Manipur was formerly a princely native state during British colonial rule, in which the Meitei kings had enjoyed considerable autonomy as long as they respected the colonial interests.
- Manipur lost its perceived autonomy after its merger with India in 1949.

- Meiteis : Hindu rulers in Imphal Valley
  - British provided them autonomous rule -> Meiteis enjoyed rule
  - After independence -> Force full merger with India -> created grievance



The central valley in the state accounts for about 10% of the landmass of Manipur, and is home primarily to the Meitei and Meitei Pangals who constitute roughly 64.6% of the state's population. The remaining 90% of the state's geographical area comprises hills surrounding the valley, which are home to the recognized tribes, making up about 35.4% of the state's population.

- Stadium territory, valley surrounded by hills
- Tension between two groups after republic
  - Imphal Valley dominated by Meitei, but 65% of population in 10% area
    - They are financially and Politically strong
    - Meitei felt insecure because of ST status of Naga
    - Misinterpretation of Indian Discrimination
  - Hills occupied by the Nagas and Kukis, 35% population in 90% area
    - They are backward and underdeveloped
    - India gave them ST status, land is constitutional protection
- Meiteis vs Naga 1960 :
  - Naga want to break and become part of Nagaland (NNC / NSCN Insurgency)
    - Naga started taking extortion from business in North Manipur
  - Meiteis have hate toward Naga and India because of ST status
    - UNLF United National Liberation Front and PLA People's Liberation Army
- Nagas vs Kukis 1990 :
  - Kukis supported Meiteis,
  - Kuki Insurgents : Kukiland Armed groups
    - Their group were divided after British border of Myanmar (Zomi community)
    - Their aim to join with Zomi lands

#### Countering Insurgency

- Multiple Strategies approach :
  - In 1972, Manipur was made a full-fledged State of the Indian Union.
  - In 1980, Manipur was declared as a Disturbed Area, when the Indian Government imposed the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act on the region, the act currently remains in force.
  - Allegations of large-scale human rights violations.
  - Relative peace & stability since early 2000s.

- UNLF Peace Accord 2023
  - UNLF Meitei group surrendered

## Centre and Manipur signs peace agreement with UNLF

This is the first time a Manipur valley-based armed group has agreed to abjure violence, join the mainstream; sources say 65 cadres of Pambei faction joined pact; 300-strong Koireng faction still operating from Myanmar

Updated – November 30, 2022 07:00 am IST – New Delhi

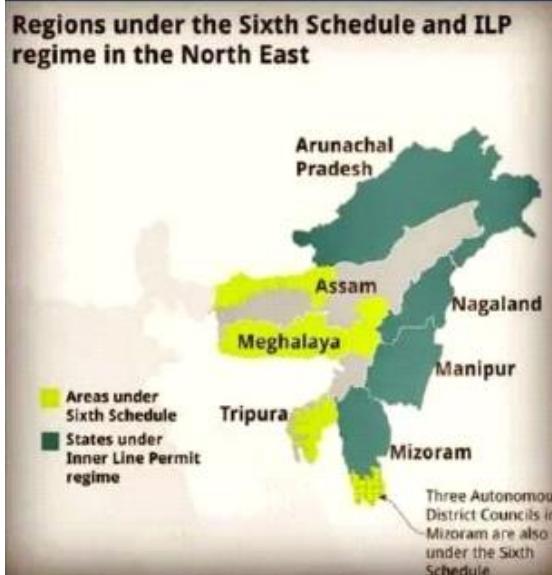
"UNLF, the **oldest valley-based armed group of Manipur** has agreed to renounce violence and join the mainstream. I welcome them to the democratic processes and wish them all the best in their journey on the path of peace and progress," Mr. Shah said.

It is **one of the eight Meitei extremist organisations that the MHA has declared to be unlawful associations under the anti-terror law, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967**. Last week, the ban against these groups, which seek Manipur's secession from India, was extended for another five years.

- It is for the first time a valley-based Manipuri armed group has agreed to return to mainstream by abjuring violence and agreeing to honour the Constitution of India and laws of the land.
- The agreement will not only bring an end to hostilities between UNLF and security forces which have claimed precious lives on both sides over the last more than half a century but also provide an opportunity to address the longstanding concerns of the community.
- It is hoped that the return of UNLF to the mainstream will also encourage other valley-based armed groups to participate in the peace process in due course.
- A **Peace Monitoring Committee (PMC)** will be constituted to oversee enforcement of the agreed ground rules.
- The development is likely to be a significant step in restoring peace and normalcy in the State.

- Inner Line Permit

- Started by British under BEFR Act 1873
- Only British and Tribals have access to regions, restriction to outsiders



- Prior to 2019, No ILP in Manipur, Meiteis started demanding ILP
  - Because outsiders were taking their land (Illegal migrants, Indians)
  - 2020 : Manipur brought under ILP areas

2023 Ethnic Violence

- 2021 Myanmar's Military Coup & Civil War: Flow Of Zo-Zomi Refugees : Cross Birder Factors
  - Military of Myanmar are terrorising people in Myanmar -> Myanmar people cross border seeking refugee

- Zo/Zomi people were sheltered by Kukis -> Meiteis not happy
- State Govt Alleged: Illegal Encroachment & Drug Trafficking -> Kuki Denied
- Manipur Govt ended Suspension Of Operations Agreement With Kuki Armed Groups -> Kuki threatened
- Manipur HC order : ST status for Meiteis
  - Centre does not want to pass as Meiteis is majority group not minority
  - Kuki started protesting -> Meiteis also started attacking
    - Large scale violence -> Manipur Burning
    - Both side are taking revenge with each other
    - Given Communal twist, Meiteis (Hindu) vs Kuki (Christians)
  - Centre brought up CAPFs, AR (Favouring Kukis), BSF, CRPF

## Manipur High Court directs State to consider inclusion of Meitei community in Scheduled Tribes list

After it dragged its feet for 10 years, the State government has been given four months to send a recommendation to the Union government

Published - April 20, 2023 02:41 am IST - New Delhi

Noting that the Manipur Government had been dragging its feet on the inclusion of the Meitei community in the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list for 10 years now, the Manipur High Court has now directed the State government to consider the request of the community's inclusion within four weeks, and send a recommendation to the Union government for its consideration.

While hearing a petition filed by members of the Meetei (Meitei) Tribe Union, a single-judge Bench of the Manipur High Court, comprising Acting Chief Justice M.V. Muralidaran, decided that it was appropriate to direct the State government to consider the representation for inclusion expeditiously.

The High Court found that after continued demands and representations to the State government and the Union government, the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs had in 2013 sent a letter to the Manipur Government, pointing them to the community's request for inclusion on the ST list.

### • Way Forward

- Govt have to focus on talks for Ceasefire
- Compensation and Rehabilitation
- MHA -> Decision to suspend Free Movement Regime
  - Indo Myanmar Border : Visa free for locals Cross Border trade regime,
    - For border villages within 16 km bith sides
    - Created lots of Employment and trades
  - Entire Border will be fenced -> affect movement

# L13 Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya

08 January 2025

06:41 PM

MIZORAM INSURGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mizo wanted to break out of Assam State to create a separate country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mizo have identity different from Assam</li><li>Assam Government does not care about Mizo Community</li></ul></li><li>Before the formation of the Mizoram state in 1987, the Mizo-dominated areas in India were a part of the Mizo district of the Assam state.</li><li>The Mizo organisations, including the Mizo Union, had long complained of step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Assam Government, and demanded a separate state for the Mizos.</li><li>Every 48 years, a cyclic ecological phenomenon called Mautam leads to widespread famine in this region.</li><li>When such a famine started in 1959, the Mizos were left disappointed by the Assam Government's handling of the situation.</li><li>The introduction of Assamese as the official language of the state in 1960, without any consideration for the Mizo language, led to further discontent and protests.</li><li>The growing discontent with the Government ultimately resulted in a secessionist movement led by Mizo National Front (MNF), an organisation that had evolved out of a famine relief team.</li><li>While the Mizo Union's demand was limited to a separate state for the Mizos within India, the MNF aimed at establishing a sovereign Christian nation for the Mizos.</li></ul>
Counter Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MNF (Political wing) declared insurgent war : for separate country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MNA (Armed wing) Mizo national Army<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Took support in East Pakistan : Cross border support</li><li>Carried out major attack in Assamese army</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>India declared it as Disturbed areas 1965 under AFSPA<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>COIN Ops + Air Strike (Controversial)</li></ul></li><li>The extremist section within MNF advocated the use of violence to seek independence from India. A special armed wing called the Mizo National Army (MNA) was created for the purpose.</li><li>In the early 1960s, the MNF leaders including Pu Laldenga visited East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), where the Government of Pakistan offered them supply of military hardware and training.</li><li>In 1966, the Government of Assam invoked the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, proclaiming the entire Mizo district as "disturbed".</li><li>India responded with targeted security operations including air strikes by the IAF in 1966.</li><li>In the history of independent India, this remains the only instance of the Government of India resorting to air strikes in its own territory.</li><li>In August 1968, the Government of India offered amnesty to the insurgents, which resulted in the surrender of 1524 MNF members.</li><li>Later, the Mizo Union's negotiations with the Union Government resulted in the Mizo district gaining the status of a Union Territory in 1972.</li><li>MNF's secessionist movement came to an end in 1986, when it signed the Mizo Peace Accord with the Government of India.</li><li>The Government agreed to create a separate state for the Mizos called Mizoram, with Aizawl as its capital. MNF, in return, decided to give up its secessionist demand and the use of violence.</li></ul>

- Mizoram has however succeeded in quelling insurgent violence by a mixed strategy of conflict resolution, better governance, and meeting people's basic needs.
- Conflict ended with the signing of the Mizo Peace Accord between the Union government and the Mizo National Front (MNF) in 1986 after 20 years of insurgency.
- Statehood was granted in 1987.

TRIPURA INSURGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started in 1970s, Highly active in 1980s           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because of east Pakistan : Bengali illegal migration during Partition</li> <li>• After formation of Bangladesh : migration because of economic issues</li> <li>• Formed NLFT, ATTF</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Marked as Disturbed area -&gt; AFSPA declared           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tripura's tribal majority demography underwent a sea change as a result of unhindered migration from former East Bengal and subsequently from Bangladesh.</li> <li>• The tribals were pushed to the hills, and the politics and administration in the State was dominated by the Bengali speaking locals and migrants.</li> <li>• Insurgency started as a protest movement against this phenomenon.</li> <li>• It was a part of the wider insurgency in Northeast India and was fueled by Tripuris who had become a minority in their own state because of immigration of Bangladeshi immigrants.</li> <li>• The continuous neglect of the immigration issue had led to a direct confrontation between Indian nationalism and the newly created Tripuri nationalism.</li> <li>• The parallel rise of nationalism in the other states of the Northeast India had further complicated the situation more, resulting in a deadly armed conflict between India and rebel groups thus, creating the insurgency on ethnic lines as a Tribal versus Bengali conflict.</li> <li>• The National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) were the major groups.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Counter Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manik Sarkar : CPI Marxist : Credit goes to his leadership           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched Counter Propaganda -&gt; Tripuris</li> <li>• Established trust on govt among Tripuris</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Operation Rhino and Operation All clear to target NLFT and ATTF           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The State took on the problems in a strategic and resolute manner. It formulated a multi-dimensional strategy and fine-tuned a construct to respond creatively to the situation.</li> <li>• The control mechanism was subsumed in counter-insurgency operations with intent on swift area-domination and ascendancy, as well as psychological operations and confidence-building measures.</li> <li>• An accelerated development thrust, management of the media, civic action programmes of the security forces, and the political process were additional factors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2015 : Became first state to throw out AFSPA           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criticism of AFSPA : not removed even after resolution during late 90s</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

MEGHALAYA INSURGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal Migration from Bangladesh</li> <li>• Inter-Tribal Rivalries : Multi Ethnic           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khasis, Garos, and Jaintias tribes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Part of Assam -&gt; Meghalaya was discriminated</li> </ul>
----------------------	---

- Meghalaya emerged as an autonomous State in 1970, and was declared a State of the Indian Union in 1972.
- Prior to 1970, Meghalaya was a part of the composite State of Assam.
- Following a decade-long peaceful constitutional agitation for a separate Hill State, the Indian Parliament passed the Assam Reorganization (Meghalaya) Act, 1969, constituting the Autonomous State.
- The Parliament later passed the North Eastern Areas Reorganization Act, 1971, which conferred full Statehood on the autonomous State of Meghalaya.

• Radicalisation of tribes : Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi and War tribes

- Homeland to a number of tribes, Meghalaya (Abode of the Clouds) is also known as the 'Scotland of the East' for its scenic magnificence.
- The Garos dominate western Meghalaya; the Khasis, central Meghalaya; and the Jaintias, eastern Meghalaya.
- The 'Hynniewtrep' people, a collective name of the Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi and War tribes belonging to the Proto Austroloid Monkhmer race, primarily dominate Eastern Meghalaya.
- The Garos or Achiks as they call themselves, belong to the Tibeto-Burman race and predominantly inhabit the Garo Hills in Western Meghalaya.

• Formed HNLC -> Separation from India

- Internal conflict : Garos felt threatened of Khasis ( Crimes / Extortion ) becoming dominating
  - Split -> ANVC (Garo) / HALC (Khasis) / PLF-M

- The State has been plagued with the problem of insurgency since the latter part of the 1980s.
- Meghalaya has three terrorist outfits operating on its soil: the Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC); the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC); and the People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLF-M).
- The first two are currently more active than the last, which is relatively dormant.
- The HNLC is a product of a 1992 split in the Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC), the first militant tribal organization in Meghalaya, and aims at creating a sovereign State for the Khasis.
- The ANVC, formed in December 1995, aims to carve out a homeland called 'Achik Land' in the area of the Garo Hills under the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- In 2000, the Union Government declared both the organizations as unlawful associations under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

- Root Cause Unemployment, No development

- The divide among tribal residents of the State and the non-tribal settlers (mostly Bangladeshis) has been a prime factor for the growing discontent.
- Commencing with the divide that persisted through the 1970s-1980s, events took a perilous direction in 1992, when the Khasi Students' Union (KSU) and the Federation of Khasis, Jaintia and Garo Peoples (FKJGP) started issuing threat orders to non-tribal traders, compelling them to shut down their businesses in Meghalaya for not possessing valid trading licences.
- A riot – widely considered the fifth major riot against the so-called outsiders – followed, claiming 31 lives.
- In 1994, another round of trouble ensued over the Election Commission's orders for preparing photo-identity cards for all voters, which was resisted by the KSU. The KSU insisted that no photography for the cards would be permitted before the electoral rolls were revised with a 1951 cut-off date with regard to immigrants from Bangladesh.
- In addition to the continuing divide between the locals and non-locals, issues of identity, growing corruption and perceived injustice in the Garo hills are considered to be reasons for the violence in Meghalaya.
- However, the Sharma Commission appointed by the State Government to investigate the various dimensions of the growing ethnic conflict in the State, observed in its report in 1995 that the primary cause of such disturbances has been economic, such as the increasing unemployment rate in the State.

Counter Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church leaders working as mediators bw groups and govt</li> <li>• ANVC negotiated in 2003           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the terrorist groups refused to heed the State Government's repeated appeals for a negotiated settlement, the Church was seen as a potential mediator in the ongoing conflict.</li> <li>• The Church leaders, under the banner of Shillong Khasi Jaintia Church Leaders' Forum (SKJCL), had offered their services to the State Government to initiate talks with terrorist groups, especially the HNLC.</li> <li>• However, there has been little response from the insurgents of this group, who have accused the political establishment of a 'lack of sincerity' towards solving contentious issues.</li> <li>• Peace efforts with the ANVC, on the other hand, have been more successful, as the outfit has been open to the possibility of a negotiated settlement with the Government.</li> <li>• In fact, it started a dialogue with the Mizoram Chief Minister, Zoramthanga, and the Intelligence Bureau Director, K.P. Singh, in Bangkok in 2003. However, no further dialogue has taken place since.</li> <li>• The ANVC has, however, continued to maintain that talks would have to centre on the issue of the creation of a separate Garoland (Land of the Garo tribes).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HNLC Quits Talks : Want to continue their crimes (Extortion / Drugs)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting attacks, Tourism in Meghalaya</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Meghalaya: HNLC withdraws from tripartite peace talks with Centre, state govt</b></p> <p>During their first meeting in June last year, the outfit demanded the withdrawal of all cases against its cadres before talks could proceed further.</p>

# L14 Misuse of Communication / Internet

09 January 2025 02:52 PM

Traditional Media	Traditional Media	New Media
	One-to-many It is primarily a news media All communication is one-way It can work in only one format It takes time to disseminate information It is expensive to setup and only a few can become publishers Its reach is limited	Many-to-many It need not be news-based It is interactive and promotes two-way communication It is a truly convergent media It is instant It allows free posting of content and anyone can become a publisher Its reach is staggering
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Media can be misused but New Media (Internet) Misuse &gt; Traditional</li> <li>• Traditional Media: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Publisher and Broadcaster could be regulated</li> <li>◦ They ensured genuine content for viewers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social media : Manipulating masses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Information Warfare : One of the most power full weapons attack</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Misuse of Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Propaganda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ About Political, Religious, Economic Narrative. Could be true or false</li> <li>◦ Rumour Mongering / Fake News / Paid News,</li> <li>◦ Misinformation (Part Correct) / Disinformation (Intent of Discredit/defame someone)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social Engineering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Manipulated large population</li> <li>◦ Made to believe own choice</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Illicit Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Drugs / Weapons Traffic</li> <li>◦ Sexually Explicit content shared</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Internal Security Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manipulation of Elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Promote certain party wrongly</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Instigating Rebellions &amp; Civil Unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Create mass unrest, mob riots, hate crimes, Mob linching</li> <li>◦ Instigation of Riots, Mob violence etc.</li> <li>◦ Communal Polarization</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Promoting Radicalization &amp; Extremism</li> <li>• Enabling Organised Crime on the Darknet</li> </ul>	
Popular Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arab Spring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Middle East North Africa Region, Authoritarian Countries</li> <li>◦ Tunisia -&gt; Dictator and massive corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Police destroyed cart of Fruit Vendor -&gt; In rebellion-&gt; Vendor set himself on fire</li> <li>◦ Video viral -&gt; people triggered -&gt; protest on Social Media (Encrypted media)</li> <li>◦ Many days of protest -&gt; Dictator turned down</li> <li>◦ Social Media -&gt; Bring revolution -&gt; Stopped Authoritarian government</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Egypt -&gt; took lesson from Tunisia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Hosni Mubarak Dictator thrown out</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Other countries started targeting other countries with Social media rebels</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Exodus of North-East people from south India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Bodo Insurgency : Indian Muslim attacks saying as Bangladeshi Muslims</li> <li>◦ Fake News by Pakistan : Muslim will attack North East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Created Communal tensions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Alleged Russian interference in the 2016 US Presidential elections
  - FBI allegation on Russia Agency -> Favour Donald Trump
  - Suing Cyber Cartels / Boiler Houses / Social Media Farms
- Mob Lynchings in India based on WhatsApp rumour about a child lifting gang
  - During 2013-2017 -> attached video of CCTV -> 40 innocent people killed
  - People started beating up people who matches the description mentioned in video
- Facebook sold data to Cambridge Analytica scandal
  - Political Manipulation by targeting Advertisement using private data (Data privacy issue)
  - Against the principles of democracy
- Blue Whale Challenge
  - Challenges led to actual crime and Multiple suicides cases

**Counter Challenges**

- Counter fake news with **authentic news**.
- **Framework & Guidelines** for use of Social Media for Government Organisations.
- Social Media Firms (SMF's) should promote **greater transparency**.
- SMF's should **co-operate with law enforcement** and obey the law of the land.
- **Data Localisation**.
- SMF's should promote **self-regulation**.
- Regulation of Social Media by the **government**.
- Enhanced **surveillance**.

- Data Localisation : Govt cannot get data from Social Media Firms (No jurisdiction)
  - Data centre located in certain countries (Cooler, Liberal laws)
  - Company should be registered to Indian Govt
    - Govt can have control over data
  - Govt can hold company accountable in case of any issue
- Data Privacy and Data Security
  - Govt : Protect our data and fundamental rights (Article 19)
  - SMFs : Guarantee of Security
  - Citizen : Data source, to be aware and responsible
- Balance between
  - Data Privacy and Security
  - National Security and Law & Order
  - Business Interest
- Needs
  - Well design Data protection law
  - Article 21 : Right to Privacy -> Data Privacy law, KS Puttaswamy case

**Data Protection Law**

- Types of data : Tech companies collect both
  - Personal data : Individual can be identified, Person can be exposed
    - Srikrishna Committee Report -> Recommend law for Personal Data protection
  - No Personal data : any other data
    - Kris Gopalkrishnan Report -> Recommend law for Non Personal protection
- Srikrishna Report -> Draft Bill prepared
  - Govt given lots of exemption to security surveillance company

- Opposition party rejected -> Ruling party can misuse rules
- JPC -> Mosi govt withdrew the bill

In the year 2017 the government of India, through its Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, appointed a committee of ten members under the chairmanship of Justice B.R. Krishna (a retired Supreme Court judge). This committee was supposed to submit a detailed report on the introduction of the data privacy law in India. The committee finally submitted its report on the data protection framework on July 27, 2018.

After receiving the recommendations of the committee and a draft privacy law bill the bill remained in limbo. Its first draft was made public in July 2018 and then revised again in December 2019. The Bill was then referred to a joint parliamentary committee for its report, which submitted its report two years later, that is, in December 2021. Later, the government decided to withdraw the bill as there were too many proposed changes to be incorporated. Later in November 2022, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology released a draft bill for public consultations. Finally, in August 2023, the government introduced the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2022. After much consultation and amendment, the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill of 2023 was finally passed and it received the President's assent after six years. Throughout this span of six years, there were a total of five different versions of the bill, introducing some amendments to each one of the proposed legislations. Let's take a look at how the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (referred to hereinafter as the "DPDP Act") differs from the committee's recommendations:

Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collected or processed in India -&gt; Regulate within India and outside           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Principles : owner of data, individuals users,               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Stated Rights</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Data Fiduciaries : intermediaries (collecting or storing), Company or Govt               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Under some obligation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rights to users           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to consent</li> <li>• Right to correction</li> <li>• Right to erase : cannot hold data</li> <li>• Right to grievance : complain should be taken</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Obligation to Fiduciaries           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited purpose to data (No access data collected)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>• The Bill will apply to the processing of digital personal data within India where such data is collected online, or collected offline and is digitized. It will also apply to such processing outside India, if it is for offering goods or services in India.</b></p> <p><b>• Personal data may be processed only for a lawful purpose upon consent of Data Principals.</b></p> <p><b>• Consent may not be required for specified legitimate uses such as voluntary sharing of data by the individual or processing by the State for permits, licenses, benefits, and services.</b></p> <p><b>• The Bill grants certain rights to Data Principals including the right to obtain information, seek correction and erasure, and grievance redressal.</b></p>
---	--

- Government given some exemption to Security and Intel agency
  - Blanket exemptions given,
  - Zero accountability, No checks and balances
  - Instead of Authority (Independent), Board is created (Controlled by govt representative)
    - Data fiduciaries will be obligated to maintain the accuracy of data, keep data secure, and delete data once its purpose has been met.
    - The central government may exempt government agencies from the application of provisions of the Bill in the interest of specified grounds such as security of the state, public order, and prevention of offences.
    - The central government will establish the Data Protection Board of India to adjudicate on non-compliance with the provisions of the Bill.

- Exemption given to UIDAI, IT Dept, Subsidies etc are expectable

IT Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally Enforceable</li> </ul> <p><b>The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2021, the government notified the new IT Rules, 2021.</li> <li>• These new rules broadly deal with social media, digital media and over-the-top (OTT) platforms.</li> <li>• These rules have been framed in exercise of powers under Section 87 (2) of the IT Act, 2000 and in supersession of the earlier Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Feb 2021, Notified under IT Act 2000</li> <li>• Rules for New media, Online gaming and OTT</li> </ul> <p><b>Background:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018: The Supreme Court had observed that the Government of India may frame necessary guidelines to eliminate child pornography, rape and gangrape imageries, videos and sites in content hosting platforms and other applications.</li> <li>• 2020: An Ad-hoc committee of the Rajya Sabha laid its report after studying the alarming issue of pornography on social media and its effect on children and society as a whole and recommended for enabling identification of the first originator of such contents.</li> <li>• The government brought video streaming over-the-top (OTT) platforms under the ambit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.</li> </ul>
----------	--

## SOCIAL MEDIA

- Identify 'first originator' of content that authorities consider anti-national
- Appoint grievance officer, resolve complaints in 15 days
- File monthly compliance report on complaints received, action taken

## DIGITAL NEWS

- Follow Press Council of India, Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act norms.
- Self-regulatory bodies to oversee adherence to Code of Ethics
- I&B Ministry to form panel, oversight mechanism

## OTT PLATFORMS

- Self-classify content into five age-based categories: U (universal), U/A 7+ (years), U/A 13+, U/A 16+, and A.

- Parental locks for any content classified as U/A 13+ or above.

- Age verification mechanism for content classified as 'A' (adult)

### Social Media

- Categorised on size of users -> More obligation on bigger companies
  - Violation -> withdraw legal immunity / safe harbour (On company)
    - Sec 79 IT Act : Only Individual creating is accountable , Not company
    - Company can be actioned with Individual breach
- Categories of Social Media Intermediaries:
  - i. Social media intermediaries
  - ii. Significant social media intermediaries
- Due Diligence to be followed by Intermediaries:
  - In case, due diligence is not followed by the intermediary, safe harbour provisions will not apply to them.
  - The safe harbour provisions have been defined under Section 79 of the IT Act, and protect social media intermediaries by giving them immunity from legal prosecution for any content posted on their platforms.
- Grievance Officer : to collect the Complaints from user
  - 24 hours acknowledgment -> 15 days resolution
- Sexual Explicit content removed within 24 hours of complaint
  - Grievance Redressal Mechanism is Mandatory:
    - Intermediaries shall appoint a Grievance Officer to deal with complaints and share the name and contact details of such officers.
    - Grievance Officer shall acknowledge the complaint within twenty four hours and resolve it within fifteen days from its receipt.
- Ensuring Online Safety and Dignity of Users:
  - Intermediaries shall remove or disable access within 24 hours of receipt of complaints of contents that exposes the private areas of individuals, show such individuals in full or partial nudity or in sexual act or is in the nature of impersonation including morphed images etc.
  - Such a complaint can be filed either by the individual or by any other person on his/her behalf
- Large companies specific
  - Chief Compliance Officer and Nodal Contact Person, Resident Grievance Officers
    - For localisation they should be resident of India
  - Identification of First Originator and block account
    - Shared mandatory, Ex : Bomb threats in airport

- Removal of unlawful content

#### → Additional Due Diligence for Significant Social Media Intermediaries:

- **Appointments:** Need to appoint Chief Compliance Officer, a Nodal Contact Person and a Resident Grievance Officer, all of whom should be resident in India.
- **Compliance Report:** Need to publish a monthly compliance report mentioning the details of complaints received and action taken on the complaints as well as details of contents removed proactively.
- **Enabling Identity of the Originator:**
- Significant social media intermediaries providing services primarily in the nature of messaging shall enable identification of the first originator of the information.
- Required only for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of an offence related to sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, or public order, Or of incitement to an offence relating to the above or in relation with rape, sexually explicit material or child sexual abuse material punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.
- **Removal of Unlawful Information:**
- An intermediary upon receiving actual knowledge in the form of an order by a court or being notified by the Appropriate Govt. or its agencies through authorized officer should not host or publish any information which is prohibited under any law in relation to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, friendly relations with foreign countries etc.

Criticism on Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive power to Govt           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curb free speech (Article 19), Govt will determine which content is unlawful</li> <li>• Privacy (Article 21)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
OTT Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Self-Classification of Content:</b> The OTT platforms, called as the publishers of online curated content in the rules, would self-classify the content into five age based categories- U (Universal), U/A 7+, U/A 13+, U/A 16+, and A (Adult)</li> <li>• <b>Parental Lock:</b> Platforms would be required to implement parental locks for content classified as U/A 13+ or higher, and reliable age verification mechanisms for content classified as "A".</li> <li>• <b>Display Rating:</b> Shall prominently display the classification rating specific to each content or programme together with a content descriptor informing the user about the nature of the content, and advising on viewer description (if applicable) at the beginning of every programme enabling the user to make an informed decision, prior to watching the programme.</li> </ul>
News on Digital Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They would be required to observe <b>Norms of Journalistic Conduct</b> of the Press Council of India and the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks Regulation Act 1995 thereby providing a level playing field between the offline (Print, TV) and digital media.</li> <li>• <b>Grievance Redressal Mechanism:</b> A three-level grievance redressal mechanism has been established under the rules with different levels of self-regulation.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Level-I: Self-regulation by the publishers</li> <li>ii. Level-II: Self-regulating bodies of the publishers</li> <li>iii. Level-III: Govt appointed oversight mechanism               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each Media Company -&gt; Digital Media -&gt; Govt Committee</li> <li>• Level-III can interfere the Press Freedom                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Can be misused</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>

Online Gaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) has announced new regulations to protect online gamers from <b>harmful content and addiction</b>.</li> <li>A <b>self-regulation model</b> has been applied for the online gaming sector where <b>Self Regulatory Organisations (SROs)</b> will approve the games that can operate in the country in accordance with the <b>rules</b>.</li> <li>These new online gaming rules have been included through the <b>2023 amendment</b> to the IT Rules of 2021.</li> <li>It <b>defines an online game</b> as “a game that is offered on the Internet and is accessible by a user through a computer resource or an intermediary.”</li> <li>Online games that are involved in <b>wagering and betting will fall foul</b> of the new rules. Permissible online games are those games, real money or otherwise, that <b>do not involve wagering, user harm</b> in its content and do not create any <b>addictive consequences for children</b>.</li> <li>Self Regulatory Organisations will determine whether an online game is <b>permissible or not</b>, based on whether it involves wagering or betting.</li> <li>The new rules also dictate that SROs include an <b>educationist</b>, an <b>expert in the field of psychology or mental health</b>, and an individual who is or has been a <b>member or officer of an organisation dealing with the protection of child rights</b>.</li> </ul>
2021 Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fact Check Unit FCU : Setup by PIB Press Information Bureau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combat fake news -&gt; take down</li> <li>Controversy : Kunal Kamra -&gt; Bombay High Court struck down FCU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 19 Freedom of speech violation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p> <b>PIB's Fact Check Unit under IT Rules 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>April 2023</b>, the Ministry of Electronics and IT (MEiTY) established the Fact Check Unit (FCU) by <b>amending the IT Rules, 2021</b>.</li> <li>The government can ask <b>social media platforms to remove any content</b> or news related to the '<b>business of the Central government</b>' that was identified as '<b>fake, false, or misleading</b>' with the help of FCU.</li> <li>An organisation appointed by the government will be the arbiter of such content, and if intermediaries do not comply with the organisation's decision, they may <b>lose their safe harbour status</b> under Section 79 of the IT Act, 2000.</li> <li>In <b>Sep 2024</b>, Bombay High Court struck down the Fact Check Unit as it <b>violates right to equality and freedom of speech</b> guaranteed by Constitution</li> </ul>

# L15 16 Cyber Security

09 January 2025 07:26 PM

Cyberspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cyberspace was primarily intended as a civilian space. <b>Internet</b></li><li>It has, however, become a new domain of warfare. After land, sea, air and space, cyberspace has been officially declared as the <b>5th dimension of warfare</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Challenges in cybersecurity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Absence of any <b>geographical barriers</b></li><li><b>Attribution</b> is very difficult as the attacker is difficult to locate</li><li>Technology in cyberspace is <b>rapidly evolving</b></li><li>Traditional security concepts like <b>deterrence and retaliation</b> are difficult to apply</li><li><b>Foolproof cybersecurity architecture is nearly impossible</b> because of number of vulnerable points in the overall ecosystem</li></ul>																				
Cyber attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No Attribute -&gt; Complete anonymity</li><li>No Retaliation, no counter to attacks<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No Deterrence</li></ul></li><li>Cyber attackers use numerous <b>vulnerabilities</b> in cyberspace to commit these acts.</li><li>They <b>exploit the weaknesses in software and hardware design</b> through the use of <b>malware, worms, Trojans</b>.</li><li><b>DDoS attacks</b> are used to overwhelm the targeted websites.</li><li><b>Hacking</b> is a common way of piercing the defenses of protected computer systems and interfering with their functioning. Identity theft is also common.</li><li><b>Phishing</b> is the fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>DDoS Attack :</b> Distributes denial of service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sending multiple Requests in numbers that can't be handled by server<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Breach the capacity</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>																				
Attack Types	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Action</th><th>Virus</th><th>Worm</th><th>Trojan</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>What does it do?</td><td>Inserts malicious code into a program or data file</td><td>Exploits a vulnerability in an application or operating system</td><td>Masquerades as performing a benign action but also does something malicious</td></tr><tr><td>How does it spread to other computers?</td><td>User transfers infected files to other devices</td><td>Uses a network to travel from one computer to another</td><td>User transfers Trojan file to other computers</td></tr><tr><td>Does it infect a file?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>It can</td></tr><tr><td>Does there need to be user action for it to spread?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>Yes</td></tr></tbody></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Ransomware :</b> Extortion by taking control on data<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AIIMS data was attacked by ransomware</li><li>Ex : WannaCry, Petya, Not Petya</li></ul></li></ul>	Action	Virus	Worm	Trojan	What does it do?	Inserts malicious code into a program or data file	Exploits a vulnerability in an application or operating system	Masquerades as performing a benign action but also does something malicious	How does it spread to other computers?	User transfers infected files to other devices	Uses a network to travel from one computer to another	User transfers Trojan file to other computers	Does it infect a file?	Yes	No	It can	Does there need to be user action for it to spread?	Yes	No	Yes
Action	Virus	Worm	Trojan																		
What does it do?	Inserts malicious code into a program or data file	Exploits a vulnerability in an application or operating system	Masquerades as performing a benign action but also does something malicious																		
How does it spread to other computers?	User transfers infected files to other devices	Uses a network to travel from one computer to another	User transfers Trojan file to other computers																		
Does it infect a file?	Yes	No	It can																		
Does there need to be user action for it to spread?	Yes	No	Yes																		
Cyber Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cyber espionage - Operation Shady RAT, Operation GhostNet<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Objective : To steal data and spy on data</li><li>Used by Intel, Corporate</li></ul></li></ul>																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyber warfare — Stuxnet, Petya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To target opposition system</li> <li>• Stuxnet : Computer worms to target Irani Nuclear Centrifuge</li> <li>• Pager explosions attack in Lebanon to target Hezbollah</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cyber terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used by ISIS, AQ to cyber attack essential systems</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cyber crime — WannaCry Ransomware attack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHISHING and Scam attack</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
CII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical Infrastructure : Sensitive govt organs (Economic Structure) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banking, Nuclear, Energy, Defence, Space, Airports, Ports, Roads, rails</li> <li>• CII Critical information infrastructure : uses ICT information controlled using computers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>[IT Act 2000]</b> defines CII as the computer resource, the incapacitation or destruction of which shall have debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health or safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples include telecommunication networks, online payment gateways, electronic stock trading, power grids, nuclear plants etc.</li> <li>• Since CII are complex, interconnected and interdependent, any disruption in their functioning has the potential to quickly cascade across other CII causing national instability.</li> </ul>

Legal Safeguards	
Steps by Govt of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Measures : <p><b>INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000</b> ↴ ⏺</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Information Technology Act, 2000 (also known as ITA-2000, or the IT Act) is an Act of the Indian Parliament notified in 2000.</li> <li>• It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and <b>electronic commerce</b>.</li> <li>• It is based on the <b>United Nations Model Law on Electronic Commerce 1996</b> (UNCITRAL Model) recommended by the General Assembly of United Nations by a resolution dated 30 January 1997.</li> <li>• <b>Persons of other nationalities</b> can also be indicted under the law, if the crime involves a computer or network located in India.</li> <li>• The Act provides <b>legal framework for electronic governance</b> by giving <b>recognition to electronic records and digital signatures</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New Laws and Old Laws Amendment</li> </ul>

## INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000

- The formation of Controller of Certifying Authorities was directed by the Act, to regulate issuing of digital signatures.
- It also established a Cyber Appellate Tribunal to resolve disputes arising from this new law.
- The Act also amended various sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Bankers Book Evidence Act, 1891, and Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to make them compliant with new technologies.
- 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 ecommerce frauds.

### Section 66 A

- Repelled due to violation of freedom

- Section 66A provided punishment for sending offensive messages through communication services.
- In 2015, the SC struck down Section 66A and called it draconian and violative of free speech provisions under Article 19.
- The definition of offences under the provision was "open-ended and undefined", giving rise to a lot of discretion.
- SC observed - Discussion, or even advocacy, of a particular cause, no matter how unpopular it was, was at the heart of the right to free speech and it was only when such discussion or advocacy reached the level of incitement that it could be curbed on the ground of causing public disorder.

### National Cyber Security Policy

- In 2013, the government of India announced a National Cyber Security Policy 2013 which aims to address the threats emanating from the cyber world. ↴ NCI
- 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.
- To enable protection of information while in process, handling and transit so as to safeguard privacy of citizens data and for reducing economic losses due to cybercrime or data theft.
- To enable effective prevention, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes and enhancement of enforcement capabilities through appropriate legislative intervention.
- Set up testing labs to regularly check the safety of equipment being used in the country.
- Create a cyber safety ecosystem in the country, developing effective public-private partnerships and collaborative engagements through technical and operational cooperation.
- Building indigenous security technologies through research.

Institution Safeguards	
Bharat OS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS GNU/Linux) is an Indian Linux distribution based on Debian.</li> <li>• Its latest stable version is 10.0 (Pragya), which was released in March 2024.</li> <li>• BOSS GNU/Linux Version 10, featuring the Cinnamon Desktop Environment, is designed to further efforts in developing an e-Governance stack based on Free and Open Source Software (FOSS).</li> </ul>
CERT IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nodal Agency Acts as agency for surveillance of cyber space and sends alerts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Computer Emergency Response Team - India Inst. Policy → (CERT-IN)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It functions under the <a href="#">Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology</a>.</li> <li>• It is a <a href="#">nodal agency</a> that deals with cyber security threats like hacking and phishing.</li> <li>• CERT-IN was established in <a href="#">2004</a>.</li> <li>• The main function of CERT-IN is to provide <a href="#">early security warning and effective incident response</a>.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">National Watch and Alert System</a> - Computer Emergency Response (CERT-IN) team is working 24/7 and scanning the cyber space in the country.</li> </ul>
NCIIPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of ICT Network Infrastructure, Under NTRO</li> </ul> <p><b>National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the national <a href="#">nodal agency</a> in respect of CII protection.</li> <li>• It was envisaged to act as a 24x7 center to battle cyber security threats in <a href="#">strategic areas such as air control, nuclear and space</a>.</li> <li>• It is placed under <a href="#">National Technical Research Organisation</a> to roll out counter-measures in cooperation with other security agencies and private corporate entities that manage these critical sectors.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Sectoral CERTs</a> have been functioning in the areas of <a href="#">Defence and Finance</a> for catering to critical domains.</li> </ul>
NCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of Stakeholder - platform</li> </ul>

unacademy

## National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) Stakeholders

- NCCC is a multi-stakeholder cyber-security and e-surveillance agency.
- It comes under the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- It derives its powers as per provisions of Section 69B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Rules notified under it.
- It will be India's first layer for cyber threat monitoring and all communication with the government as well as the private service providers will be monitored round the clock.
- Its mandate is to scan internet traffic and communication metadata (which are little snippets of information hidden inside each communication) coming into the country to detect real-time cyber threat
- NCCC also will coordinate across multiple intelligence agencies. It will virtually be in touch with the control room of all ISPs and monitor traffic flowing at the point of entry and exit of ISP's, including international gateways.

Defence Cyber Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military Agency : Armed Force, Tri service agency</li> <li>• Defensive + Offensive actions           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offensive to be used in cyber warfare</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Protects India's military networks, infrastructure, and information systems</li> <li>• Coordinates cyber warfare between the army, navy, and air force</li> <li>• Counters cyber threats from adversaries like China and Pakistan</li> <li>• Upgrades cyberwarfare capabilities</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

International Framework	
Budapest Convention	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Budapest Convention Council of Europe's Cybercrime Convention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Convention on Cybercrime, also known as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime is the first international treaty seeking to address internet and computer crime by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations.</li> <li>• It was drawn up by the Council of Europe.</li> <li>• It was opened for signature in Budapest in 2001 and it entered into force in 2004.</li> <li>• The Convention is the first international treaty on crimes committed via the Internet and other computer networks, dealing particularly with infringements of copyright, computer-related fraud, child pornography, hate crimes, and violations of network security.</li> <li>• It also provides procedural law tools to make investigation of cybercrime and securing of e-evidence in relation to any crime more effective.</li> <li>• The convention allows international police and judicial cooperation on cybercrime and e-evidence.</li> <li>• The Convention has 68 members, including the US and the UK.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">• India is not a member of Budapest conventions</p>

- In Jan 2018, India was reconsidering its position on becoming a member of the Budapest Convention.
- This was because of the surge in cybercrime, especially after a push for digital India.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has flagged the need for international cooperation to check cyber crime, radicalization and boost data security.
- The move is being opposed by the Intelligence Bureau.
- IB argues that sharing data with foreign law enforcement agencies infringes on national sovereignty and may jeopardize the rights of individuals.
- In 2019, India maintained its status as a non-member of the Europe-led Budapest Convention, even as it voted in favour of a Russian-led UN resolution to set up a separate convention.

#### UN Convention

- UN draft -> not adopted yet
  - The draft of the United Nations Cybercrime Convention which has been under negotiation since 2021, was unanimously approved by UN members in August 2024.
  - The treaty proposes a legislative framework to boost international cooperation among law enforcement agencies and offer technical assistance to countries that lack adequate infrastructure for combating cybercrime.
  - It also contains provisions addressing illegal interception, money laundering, hacking, and online child sexual abuse material.
  - The treaty requires member States to bring in legislation that criminalizes certain activities as cybercrimes while giving them flexibility to narrow down the application of the law.
  - It proposes a national law that makes the interception of non-public data transmissions illegal.
- Problems
  - Countries will be required to bring in laws that prohibit the production, import, sale, or purchase of devices that are primarily built or used to commit cybercrimes.
  - Governments are required to classify as a cybercrime essentially any attempt to spread, store or view child sexual abuse material.
  - Governments are required to ensure that the powers granted to law enforcement agencies are in accordance with international human rights obligations and are proportional in nature.
- Criticism
  - The treaty contains broad definitions of cybercrimes and could end up criminalising legitimate online activity.
  - The current text of this convention weakens human rights standards protecting privacy in a digital age, undermining rights protected under India's constitution as proclaimed by our Supreme Court in its K S Puttaswamy ruling in 2017.
  - Activists are also concerned that the treaty could enable cross-border surveillance leading to human rights abuses by authoritarian regimes.
  - Member States are not required to scrutinize surveillance requests from other countries to ensure that they do not lead to persecution.

#### Way Forward

- India may consider acceding to Budapest convention.
  - Recently, India has announced the creation of a Defence Cyber Agency.
  - Under it, India should build both offensive and defensive capabilities.
  - 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.
- Air gaps : Critical System should not Connected to any network, no external ports

# L17 Money Laundry, Terror Finance

09 January 2025 10:57 PM

Money Laundering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money laundering is the process- of transforming illegally gained money or proceeds of crime into legitimate money and assets.</li> <li>• Source : Black Money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax Evasion by HNIs, MNCs, Pvt Corporation</li> <li>• Organised Crime : Drugs, Extortion, Arms, Trafficking</li> <li>• Corruptions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Term laundering is used as Illegal Money(Dirt) need to be cleaned (Illegal Source)</li> <li>• Done be web of Complex Transnational Transaction</li> <li>• Done by Professional , CA, Accounting firm, govt officials, Bank Official, Criminal Element</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round Tripping</li> </ul> <p>The diagram illustrates the three steps of money laundering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. PLACEMENT:</b> Shows dirty money being deposited into a bank system. It includes an icon of a bank building and a person carrying boxes. A large arrow points from this stage to the next.</li> <li><b>2. LAYERING:</b> Shows funds being transferred between various banks and countries. It includes an icon of a globe and bank buildings. A large arrow points from this stage to the next.</li> <li><b>3. INTEGRATION:</b> Shows the final stage where dirty money has been converted into legitimate assets like luxury cars, houses, and jewelry. It includes an icon of a house, car, and motorcycle.</li> </ul> <p>Labels in the diagram:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of dirty Money</li> <li>Dirty Money Integrates into the financial System</li> <li>Wire Transfer</li> <li>Transfer funds between various Offshore / Onshore Banks</li> <li>Purchase of Luxury Assets Financial Investments Commercial / Industrial Investments</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement : Moving money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smurfing : Money Broken into small parts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Carry out multiple transaction using multiple accounts over long period of time</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mules / Couriers : Organised activity of carry physical money out of country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Done by Human Trafficking Criminal Gangs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hawala : Informal record less transaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Based on trust B and C, A Money given to B, outside A received by some other C group</li> <li>◦ Used by Terror groups and criminal</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Layering : Cleaning of Money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of Complex Transaction</li> <li>• Moving money into multiple Jurisdiction / Countries</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money taken to Tax Havens (Zero tax, Low tax) countries</li> <li>• Shell Corporation : fake companies</li> <li>• Money brought back to owner, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ In form of FDI : Mauritius is highest Invetsor to India</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Terrorist Financing	<p><b>Money Laundering shares a direct connect with terrorist financing.</b> They have the following in common:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smuggling of Counterfeit notes</li> <li>• Hawala Transactions</li> <li>• Proceeds of narcotics trade, trafficking and other criminal activities</li> <li>• Fraudulent investments</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

Global Efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Country Government want to remove           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because of Corrupt High officials</li> <li>• It is medium of earning of Parties</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Which make it global issues</li> </ul>
Financial Action task Force FATF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1989 by G7 Countries           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal : Counter Money Laundering CML / Anti Money Laundering AML</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2001           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal : Counter Terror Financing CTF</li> <li>• 9/11 attacks -&gt; Exposed money Laundering (Hawala) and Terror Funding               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed in 1989 by the G7 countries, the FATF is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is to develop and promote an international response to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.</li> <li>• The FATF Secretariat is housed at the headquarters of the OECD in Paris.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>FATF's three primary functions with regard to money laundering are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting the adoption and implementation of FATF anti-money laundering standards globally.</li> <li>2. Monitoring members' progress in implementing anti-money laundering measures.</li> <li>3. Reviewing and reporting on laundering trends, techniques and countermeasures.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October 2001, FATF expanded its mission to include combating the financing of terrorism.</li> <li>• FATF is a policy-making body, which brings together legal, financial and law enforcement experts to achieve national legislation and regulatory AML and CTF reforms.</li> <li>• Currently, its membership consists of 39 countries and territories and two regional organizations.</li> <li>• In addition, FATF works in collaboration with a number of international bodies and organizations.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is full time members</li> <li>• 9 Regional groups for all remaining countries: like EU and GCC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As main FATF is dominated by Western Countries -&gt; so parallel setup</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Obligation of FATF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Law incorporating Anti money Laundering and Counter terror Financing</li> <li>• KYC for Customer by Financial Institution</li> <li>• Financial Intelligence Unit -&gt; Indian ED           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though PMLA Prevention of Money Laundering Law</li> <li>• UAPA for CTF</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implement relevant international conventions.</li> <li>• Criminalize money laundering and enable authorities to confiscate the proceeds of money laundering.</li> <li>• Implement customer due diligence (e.g., identity verification), record keeping and suspicious transaction reporting requirements for financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions.</li> <li>• Establish a financial intelligence unit to receive and disseminate suspicious transaction reports.</li> <li>• Cooperate internationally in investigating and prosecuting money laundering.</li> </ul>

Impact of Non Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2000, FATF has maintained :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FATF Greylist (formally called the "Other Monitored Jurisdictions")               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced monitoring</li> <li>Action plan with Targets and deadline</li> <li>If not met added in Black Listed</li> </ul> </li> <li>FATF Blacklist : formally called "Call for Action" / Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iran, North Korea, Myanmar</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Consequences of being in the FATF Blacklist:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic sanctions from IMF, World Bank, ADB</li> <li>Problem in getting loans from IMF, World Bank, ADB and other countries</li> <li>Reduction in international trade</li> <li>International boycott</li> <li>Implications of capital inflows to the country</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
FATF and Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan has been placed on the <b>FATF Greylist</b> thrice.</li> <li>Pakistan's inclusion in the grey list can be attributed to the fact that the country's <b>anti-terror laws are still not in line with FATF standards</b> and also with the latest <b>UN resolution 2462</b> that pitches for <b>criminalising terrorist financing</b>.</li> <li>What Pakistan has mostly done in the past is detain both <b>Masood Azhar</b> and <b>Hafiz Saeed</b> for '<b>apprehension</b>' of <b>breach of peace</b>. The FATF seeks <b>freezing of funds, denial of weapons access and travel ban</b>.</li> <li>While there were some arrests of LeT, JeM, JuD cadres, they were all apprehended under the country's <b>Maintenance of Public Order Act</b> and not the <b>Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997</b>.</li> <li><b>Consequences of being in the FATF Blacklist:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic sanctions from IMF, World Bank, ADB</li> <li>Problem in getting loans from IMF, World Bank, ADB and other countries</li> <li>Reduction in international trade</li> <li>International boycott</li> <li>Implications of capital inflows to the country</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
UNSC Sanctions	<pre> graph LR     A[UNSC 1267 Sanction Comm] --&gt; B[3 Sanctions]     B --&gt; C[1. Freeze -&gt; Assets Accounts]     B --&gt; D[2. Prevent Access - Arms]     B --&gt; E[3. Restrict Movement]   </pre>

FATF And India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Performance is marked as Outstanding</li> <li>PMLA, UAPA, FEMA -&gt; FIU ED</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>India achieves an '<u>outstanding outcome</u>' in FATF mutual evaluation 2023-24</b></p> <p>India's performance on the FATF Mutual Evaluation accrued significant advantages to the country's growing economy, as it demonstrated the overall stability and integrity of the financial system</p> <p>Updated – June 28, 2024 10:25 pm IST – NEW DELHI</p> <p>India has achieved an <b>outstanding outcome in the Mutual Evaluation</b> conducted during 2023-24 by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), said the government on June 28.</p> <p>The <b>Mutual Evaluation Report of India</b>, which was adopted in the FATF plenary held in</p>
----------------	--

# India achieves an 'outstanding outcome' in FATF mutual evaluation 2023-24

India's performance on the FATF Mutual Evaluation accrued significant advantages to the country's growing economy, as it demonstrated the overall stability and integrity of the financial system

Updated - June 28, 2024 10:25 pm IST - NEW DELHI

India has achieved an **outstanding outcome in the Mutual Evaluation** conducted during 2023-24 by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), said the government on June 28.

The **Mutual Evaluation Report of India**, which was adopted in the FATF plenary held in Singapore from June 26 and June 28, places India in the "regular follow-up" category, a distinction shared by only four other G-20 countries.

"This marks a **significant milestone in the nation's efforts to combat money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF)**," said a Press Information Bureau release.

- Some improvement

- Conviction rate low -> Slow / wrong / misused prosecution

## High level of compliance, but improvements were needed in some sectors

In a statement, the FATF said plenary concluded that **India had reached a high level of technical compliance** with its requirements. The country's anti-money laundering (AML), countering the financing of terrorism (CFT), and counter-proliferation financing (CPF) regime was achieving good results, including international cooperation, access to basic and beneficial ownership information, use of financial intelligence, and depriving criminals of their assets, etc.

However, the FATF observed that **improvements were needed to strengthen the supervision and implementation of preventive measures in some non-financial sectors**. "India also needs to address **delays relating to concluding ML and TF prosecutions**, and to ensure that **CFT measures aimed at preventing the non-profit sector from being abused** for TF are implemented in line with the risk-based approach, including by conducting outreach to NPOs [Non-Profit Organisations] on their TF risks," it said.

Among other things, the FATF has recognised the efforts made by India on the issue of mitigating the risks arising from ML/TF, including the laundering of proceeds from corruption, fraud, and organised crime, and the effective measures implemented by India to transition from a cash-based to a digital economy to reduce ML/TF risks.

"Implementation of the **JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) Trinity**, along with **stringent regulations on cash transactions**, has led to a significant increase in financial inclusion and digital transactions; these measures have made **transactions more traceable**, thereby **mitigating ML/TF risks** and enhancing financial inclusion," said the government.

It said that India's performance on the **FATF Mutual Evaluation** accrued significant advantages to the country's growing economy, as it demonstrated the overall stability and integrity of the financial system. Good ratings would lead to better access to global financial markets and institutions and increase investor confidence. It would also help in the global **expansion of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI)**, India's fast payment system.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002

- Enforcement : ED
- Intel : FIU-IND Financial Intelligence Unit

- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) forms the core of the legal framework put in place by India to combat money laundering.
- PMLA and the Rules notified there under came into force with effect from July 1, 2005.

► **Director, FIU-IND** and **Director (Enforcement)** have been conferred with exclusive and concurrent powers under relevant sections of the Act to implement the provisions of the Act.

- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) forms the core of the legal framework put in place by India to combat money laundering.
  - PMLA and the Rules notified there under came into force with effect from July 1, 2005.
- Director, FIU-IND and Director (Enforcement) have been conferred with exclusive and concurrent powers under relevant sections of the Act to implement the provisions of the Act.
- It imposes obligations on banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries to verify identity of clients, maintain records and furnish information to FIU-IND.
  - PMLA defines money laundering offence and provides for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.
  - The objective of this act is to prevent money laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from or involved in money laundering.
  - The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) is the legislation to combat terrorist financing.

- Section 3 of PMLA, 2002 criminalizes money laundering.
- "Proceeds of crime" is the property derived directly or indirectly as a result of criminal activity relating to an offence included in the Schedule to PMLA.
- The Director, Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND) is the relevant authority for the purpose of the provisions relating to maintenance of records and filing of information.
- The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is the law enforcement authority for the provisions relating to search, seizure, confiscation of property, prosecution, etc.
- Burden of proof: A person, who is accused of having committed the offence of money laundering, has to prove that alleged proceeds of crime are in fact lawful property.
- Appellate Tribunal: It is given the power to hear appeals against the orders of the Adjudicating Authority and any other authority under the Act. Orders of the tribunal can be appealed in appropriate High Court and finally to the Supreme Court.

#### PMLA Amendment 2019

- The amendment seeks to treat money laundering as a stand-alone crime.
- Till now Money Laundering was not an independent crime; rather depended on another crime, known as the 'predicate offence' or 'scheduled offence', the proceeds of which are made the subject matter of crime of money laundering.
- It also expands the ambit of "proceeds of crime" to those properties which "may directly or indirectly be derived or obtained as a result of any criminal activity relatable to the scheduled offence."
- The most crucial amendments are the deletion of provisions in sub-sections (1) of Section 17 (Search and Seizure) and Section 18 (Search of Persons). These provisions required the pre-requisite of an FIR or charge sheet by other agencies that are authorized to probe the offences listed in the PMLA schedule.
- An explanation is added to Section 45 that clarifies that all PMLA offences will be cognizable and non-bailable.
- Therefore, ED will be empowered to arrest an accused without a warrant, subject to certain conditions.
- Another vital amendment makes concealment of proceeds of crime, possession, acquisition, use, projecting as untainted money, or claiming as untainted property as independent and complete offences under the Act.
- Section 72 will now give power to the Centre to set up an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for inter-departmental and inter-agency coordination for operational and policy level cooperation, for consultation on anti-money laundering and counter-terror funding initiatives.

- ED power more
  - ED arrest without any warrant
  - Money laundering -> Standalone crime
    - Earlier its cases was clubbed with Terror / Drug / Criminal
    - NIA, Police, NCB, DRI got jurisdiction of case
    - ED have to get permission from other dept -> now ED can work independently
  - ED can confiscated legal assets with illegal assets
    - To compensate foreign assists

#### Criticism of PMLA and ED

- SC -> Amendment is constitutional
- SC will relook and reexamine the verdict

- Political opposition has alleged the misuse of Centre's authority to use ED & the stringent provisions of PMLA as a suppressing tool against its political opponents.
- The criticism further gains strength on the statistical background, as the conviction rate for the persons investigated/charged under the statute is extremely low (under 1%).
- The 2019 Amendment further enlarged the powers of the ED.
- In 2022, the Supreme Court in a landmark ruling had upheld the constitutionality of the PMLA and read the ED's powers to arrest and investigate cases.

# L18 Border Security

11 January 2025 12:49 PM

India's Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has around 15,106 km of Land Border           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenging task to secure border with neighbour</li> <li>• Counter Foreign Interference</li> <li>• South Asia is very volatile region with many security issues (Terror, Crimes, Land, Ethnic etc)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Around 7,516 km of Maritime Border including the island territories.</li> <li>• Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep work as Floating Aircraft carriers           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime presence in Indian Ocean and Arabian sea</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																																																										
Borders	<table border="1" data-bbox="382 714 933 1051"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the country</th> <th>Length of the border(in Km.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>4,096.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>3,488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakistan</td> <td>3,323</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nepal</td> <td>1,751</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>1,643</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhutan</td> <td>699</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>15,106.7</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="382 1051 1124 2077"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbouring Country</th> <th>Border Length (km)</th> <th>Capital</th> <th>Bordering States/UTs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>4,096.7</td> <td>Dhaka</td> <td>West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>3,488</td> <td>Beijing</td> <td>Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakistan</td> <td>3,323</td> <td>Islamabad</td> <td>Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, and Ladakh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nepal</td> <td>1,751</td> <td>Kathmandu</td> <td>Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>1,643</td> <td>Naypyidaw</td> <td>Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhutan</td> <td>699</td> <td>Thimphu</td> <td>Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td> <td>106</td> <td>Kabul</td> <td>Ladakh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka</td> <td>Maritime Border</td> <td>Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (Legislative) Colombo (Executive)</td> <td>Separated from mainland India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maldives</td> <td>Maritime Border</td> <td>Male</td> <td>Separated from India's Lakshadweep Islands by the Eight Degree Channel.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the country	Length of the border(in Km.)	Bangladesh	4,096.7	China	3,488	Pakistan	3,323	Nepal	1,751	Myanmar	1,643	Bhutan	699	Afghanistan	106	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,106.7</b>	Neighbouring Country	Border Length (km)	Capital	Bordering States/UTs	Bangladesh	4,096.7	Dhaka	West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram	China	3,488	Beijing	Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh	Pakistan	3,323	Islamabad	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh	Nepal	1,751	Kathmandu	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim	Myanmar	1,643	Naypyidaw	Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh	Bhutan	699	Thimphu	Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh	Afghanistan	106	Kabul	Ladakh	Sri Lanka	Maritime Border	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (Legislative) Colombo (Executive)	Separated from mainland India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.	Maldives	Maritime Border	Male	Separated from India's Lakshadweep Islands by the Eight Degree Channel.
Name of the country	Length of the border(in Km.)																																																										
Bangladesh	4,096.7																																																										
China	3,488																																																										
Pakistan	3,323																																																										
Nepal	1,751																																																										
Myanmar	1,643																																																										
Bhutan	699																																																										
Afghanistan	106																																																										
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,106.7</b>																																																										
Neighbouring Country	Border Length (km)	Capital	Bordering States/UTs																																																								
Bangladesh	4,096.7	Dhaka	West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram																																																								
China	3,488	Beijing	Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh																																																								
Pakistan	3,323	Islamabad	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh																																																								
Nepal	1,751	Kathmandu	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim																																																								
Myanmar	1,643	Naypyidaw	Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh																																																								
Bhutan	699	Thimphu	Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh																																																								
Afghanistan	106	Kabul	Ladakh																																																								
Sri Lanka	Maritime Border	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (Legislative) Colombo (Executive)	Separated from mainland India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.																																																								
Maldives	Maritime Border	Male	Separated from India's Lakshadweep Islands by the Eight Degree Channel.																																																								
Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principal objectives of border management -</li> </ul>																																																										

Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Securing the country's borders against hostile interests</li> <li>ii. Putting in place systems that are able to counter such hostile elements</li> <li>iii. Facilitating legitimate trade and commerce</li> </ul> <p>• The proper management of borders, which is vitally important for national security, presents many challenges and includes <b>coordination and concerted action</b> by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and subserve its best interests.</p>														
Minister of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Department of Border Management</b> under the MHA, deals with the management of borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding mechanisms and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development etc.</li> <li>• The Department is further organized into two divisions - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Border Management Division - I</li> <li>ii. Border Management Division - II</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>• <b>Border Management Division-I</b> deals with management of <b>international borders</b>.</p> <p>• <b>Border Management Division-II</b> deals with matters relating to <b>coordination and concerted action</b> by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, <b>Border Area Development Programme</b>, coastal security and establishment of <b>Land Ports Authority of India</b> for setting up of <b>Integrated Check Posts</b>.</p>														
One Border One Force Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Kargil War : K Subramaniam Reforms done in Defence / Intel /Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each order have been bordered by multiple forces -&gt; Lack of cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Jurisdiction fights -&gt; Gaps in security</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Recommended ad hoc approach -&gt; Single Force at border</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><b>International Border</b></th><th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><b>Guarded by</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Pakistan Border</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Border Security Force ( BSF )</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Bangladesh</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Border Security Force ( BSF )</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - China Border</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Tibetan Border Police ( ITBP )</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Nepal Border</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Bhutan Border</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Indo - Myanmar Border</td><td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Assam Rifles ( AR )</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime Border : Indian Coast guard and Indian Navy</li> </ul>	<b>International Border</b>	<b>Guarded by</b>	Indo - Pakistan Border	Border Security Force ( BSF )	Indo - Bangladesh	Border Security Force ( BSF )	Indo - China Border	Indo - Tibetan Border Police ( ITBP )	Indo - Nepal Border	Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )	Indo - Bhutan Border	Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )	Indo - Myanmar Border	Assam Rifles ( AR )
<b>International Border</b>	<b>Guarded by</b>														
Indo - Pakistan Border	Border Security Force ( BSF )														
Indo - Bangladesh	Border Security Force ( BSF )														
Indo - China Border	Indo - Tibetan Border Police ( ITBP )														
Indo - Nepal Border	Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )														
Indo - Bhutan Border	Sashastra Seema Bal ( SSB )														
Indo - Myanmar Border	Assam Rifles ( AR )														

BORDERS	
Border with Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two Boundaries : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IB International Border : Permanent settled boundary, With no disputes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Guj, Raj, Punjab, Jammu
- Sir Creek Dispute : small issue in Rann of Katch
- LoC Line of Control : Temp Border
  - In PoK



• Security Threats

- Cross Border Infiltration : specially terrorist, ISI, Pak Rangers, Navy
  - Secret Tunnels
- Smuggling : Drugs, Arms, Funds, Counter Fake Currency Notes FICNs
  - Drones smuggling in Punjab and Kashmir
- Fake Open fire even after Ceasefire for creating Decoy
  - State aiding no state actors in infiltration

• Security Network

- Indian Army
- BSF : Patrolling, CRPF
- Fenced the border and installed Flood lights, High Tech Surveillance
  - Thermal Imaging, Laser based motion detection, Acoustic detectors

- This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and UT of J&K.
- India shares two kinds of boundaries with Pakistan.
- One being the International Border that is not violated by either side while the other is the Line of Control (LoC) which is around 700 kilometers in length and the scene of constant infiltration by terrorists and Pakistan army regulars.
- There is also a stretch of 199 kilometers in the Kutch sector at Sir Creek which has not been demarcated which facilitates intrusion and infiltration.
- Pakistan is actively engaged in exporting drugs and fomenting terror.
- Militants infiltrating into Kashmir have been known to carry drugs in their knapsacks, reportedly a condition for procuring arms from the Pakistan army.
- India's Response –
  - i. Fencing & Floodlighting of the Border
  - ii. Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment

Border with Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longest border of India, Choke point (Siliguri Corridor : Chicken neck)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly Porous : Densely Populated, Agriculture Rivers, Forest</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Problematic in 1950s-1960s and           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross Border Infiltration</li> <li>• Hostile Bangladesh groups and shelter to Insurgency groups</li> <li>• Organised Crimes : Drugs, Arm, human trafficking, Cattle smuggling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
------------------------	---



- The Indo-Bangladesh border passes through **West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram**.
- The entire stretch consists of **plains, riverine belts, hills, jungles**. This makes the border **highly porous**.
- Few areas are **heavily populated and cultivated** right up to the border.
- Illegal Migration
- Organised Crime – Trafficking of Drugs, weapons, humans, wildlife products etc., Pumping of FICN's, Cattle smuggling
- Cross-border terror
- India's Response –
  - i. Fencing & Floodlighting of the Border
  - ii. Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment

Border with Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fully Open Border : Open Visa and Porous Border (1950 Treaty)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also share with Siliguri Corridor</li> <li>• Himalaya : Uttarakhand and Sikkim</li> <li>• Tarai (lowland area) : UP and Bihar (Indian People to Nepal People relation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Issue :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploited by Pakistan, to infiltrate terrorist into India</li> <li>• Organised Crimes due to Open Border</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Need to restudy the treaty of 1950 to resolve Threats, Upgrade treaty and use security system to maintain Culture and Relationship with Nepal</li> </ul>
-------------------	---



- It passes through the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim.
- The 1950 Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty – Open Border
- Tough terrain – riverine systems, wetlands, thick forests, mountains
- Highly porous border
- Organised Crime
- Pakistan uses Nepal as a conduit to infiltrate terrorists, and conduct smuggling activities including narcotics, FICN's etc.
- Border Dispute – Kalapani & Susta

Border with Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace Relation with Bhutan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just one issue : China Doklam Border Issue</li> <li>• Refugee Crisis 1990s : Lhotsamphas (Nepali Origin People) in Southern Bhutanese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Citizenship was taken away by Bhutan Govt -&gt; Violence on these people</li> <li>◦ Now these people are residing in Nepal, India, and Outside</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• During Operation rhino Late 90s -&gt; some insurgent went to Bhutan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Bhutan govt did not supported them</li> <li>◦ Launched Op All Clear -&gt; jointly with Bhutan -&gt; Cleared all Insurgent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Treaty with Bhutan in 1949, 2007</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It adjoins the Indian states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, and Sikkim.</li> <li>• Densely forested and mountainous</li> <li>• Bhutan had once been a safe haven for insurgents like the ULFA and the Bodos.</li> <li>• Trijunction point of India-Bhutan-China</li> <li>• Doklam Dispute: Bhutan – China Border Dispute</li> </ul>
Border with Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instability in Myanmar is of concern</li> <li>• Free Movement regime can be closed because of increase of security threats</li> </ul> 

- It runs from the trijunction point with China in the north to the trijunction point with Bangladesh in the south.
- It adjoins Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur.
- Densely forested, mountainous, remote, poor connectivity.
- Proximity to Golden Triangle region.
- Cross-border movement of insurgents.
- Organised Crime – Smuggling of drugs, weapons and other contraband.

- Border with China
- No organised crime, No infiltration
  - Challenge is PLA : Disputed Borders in Ladakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
  - Secured by ITBP : Indian Tibetans Border Police (Equipped with Snow mobile)
  - India started created strategic Roads + railways + tunnels + Airfields

- It runs along Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh. Avalanches
- Mountainous, snow-covered, remote, poor connectivity.
- Standing border dispute & tensions.
- India – stepping up border infrastructure.



- Maritime and Coastal Security
- Security of 7516 km Costal boundaries and 2 islands
  - Hostile elements an target coastline areas
    - Strategic Ports, Nuclear Plants located at coast lines. Important cities at coastlines
    - Petrochemical / Metallurgy / Oil rigs Industries, Offshore wind mills
    - DRDO testing area

- Coastal Security Scheme - for strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance.
- Under the scheme, assistance is being given to the coastal States/UTs to set up coastal police stations.
- Coastal Surveillance Radar Project: IFC-IOR
- Coast Guard & Indian Navy

- 3 Layered Security
  - Navy : Main maritime Security
    - Heavy patrolling
    - Aerial assets, Drones ( MQ-98 reapers)
  - Coast Guard of India
  - Coastal police : Closer to coast

- Creating informal Network with Coastal people and Fisherman

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every Fishing vessel is fitted with Transponders and registered</li> <li>• ID every ship to have a watch</li> </ul>
Border Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • Border Area Development Programme (BADP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth migrate, problem of depopulation</li> <li>• Resentment due to underdevelopment in villages is exploited by extremist</li> <li>• BADP started in 1980s around Pakistan borders</li> </ul> </li> <li>• • Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Border Infrastructures</li> <li>• Roads / Tunnels / Railways</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vibrant Village Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border Villages getting special funds</li> <li>• for better connectivity and proper infrastructure</li> <li>• To counter China's Modern Village (To control Disputed land around border)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Land Ports Authority of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Check Posts ICP (Under BMD-II)</li> <li>• For Cross border trade / Free movement / Bilateral Relation</li> <li>• Improve Tourism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L19 Military Security Forces

11 January 2025 06:40 PM

Security Forces	<pre> graph TD     SF[Security Forces &amp; Agencies] --- AF[Armed Forces]     SF --- SF[Special Forces]     SF --- CIA[Central Intelligence Agencies]     SF --- CIA[Central Investigation Agencies]     SF --- CAPFs[CAPF's]     AF --- IA[Indian Army]     AF --- IN[Indian Navy]     AF --- IAF[Indian Air Force]     AF --- CG[Coast Guard]     SF --- PSF[Para SF Marcos Garud SFF]     CIA --- IB[IB]     CIA --- RAW[RAW]     CIA --- DRI[DRI]     CIA --- NIA[NIA]     CIA --- CBI[CBI]     CIA --- ED[ED]     CIA --- NCB[NCB]     CAPFs --- BSF[BSF]     CAPFs --- SSB[SSB]     CAPFs --- ITBP[ITBP]     CAPFs --- AR[Assam Rifles]     CAPFs --- CISF[CISF, CRPF]   </pre>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defence Forces           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Armed Forces under MoD :</li> <li>◦ Special Forces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Civilian Agencies           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Central Intelligence Agencies / Central Investigation Agencies</li> <li>◦ CAPFs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
Indian Armed Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Army</li> <li>• Indian Navy</li> <li>• Indian Air Force</li> <li>• Coast Guard</li> </ul>				
CCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created in 1947 : Cabinet Committee on Security</li> <li>• Chairman : PM</li> <li>• DM Defence + HM Home + FM Finance + EAM External affair Ministers</li> <li>• Take decision of Security affairs</li> </ul>				
Joint Unified Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working of Army + Navy + Air force operate under single command           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFC : Nuclear arsenal</li> <li>• Andaman and Nicobar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

CDS Chief of Defence Staff 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDS : Bridge between Civil and Military</li> <li>• Lieutenant General Anil Chauhan</li> <li>• Highest Ranked Military Official</li>   <li>• Relation between civil bureaucracy and military bureaucracy</li> <li>• Permanent Chairman of Chief of Staffs Committee CoSC           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Army Chief + Navy Chief + IAF Chief : Coordination of forces</li> <li>◦ Earlier chairperson was selected in one of forces : Adhoc selection               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No Permanent Chairman -&gt; affect decision making</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Roles :           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Optimize Defence Budget</li> <li>◦ Prepared for future wars</li> <li>◦ Jointness, common Goals and Visions</li> <li>◦ Member of Executive Council of Nuclear command authority</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---------------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cabinet Committee on Security in December 2019 took the historic decision to create the post of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to enhance the quality of Military Advice to Political Leadership through integration of Service inputs.</li> <li>The post of Chief of Defence Staff was created to provide “effective leadership at the top level” to the three wings of the armed forces and to help improve coordination and build synergy among them.</li> <li>Along with it, the Department of Military Affairs (DoMA) was created as the fifth department within the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li>Establishment of a CDS is a step in the direction of fulfilling a long-pending reform in the Indian armed forces.</li> <li>It was recommended by the Kargil Review Committee in 2001 and reiterated by the Naresh Chandra committee in 2012.</li> </ul>
Role of CDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CDS acts as the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which will also have three service chiefs as members.</li> <li>His core function will be to foster greater operational synergy between the three service branches of the Indian military and keep inter-service frictions to a minimum.</li> <li>He also serves as Secretary to the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DoMA) in the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li>The CDS will be the single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services and the service chiefs will be obliged to confine their counsel to issues pertaining to their respective services.</li> <li>As the head of DoMA, CDS is vested with the authority in prioritizing inter-service procurement decisions as the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.</li> <li>The CDS is also vested with the authority to provide directives to the three chiefs.</li> <li>However, he does not enjoy any command authority over any of the forces.</li> <li>CDS is the first among equals, he enjoys the rank of Secretary within the DoD and his powers will be confined to only the revenue budget.</li> <li>He will also perform an advisory role in the Executive Council of the Nuclear Command Authority (NCA).</li> </ul>
Significance of CDS	<p><b>Synergy between Armed forces and Government:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of CDS is not simply about tri-service cooperation, it is equally about fostering better cooperation between the Ministry of Defense bureaucracy and the Armed Forces.</li> <li>Since 1947, there are three Service Headquarters (SHQ) designated as “Attached Offices” of the Department of Defense (DoD).</li> <li>Due to this, communication between SHQ and DoD takes place largely through the medium of files.</li> <li>With the creation of CDS as Principal Military Adviser (PMA) to the Defense Minister, the process of decision-making will be accelerated.</li> </ul>

#### **Jointness in operations:**

- The **Chiefs of Staff Committee-COSC** (predecessor of CDS), has been dysfunctional because its chairmanship was held by one of the three chiefs on a **part-time rotational basis**.
- Historically, the **Chairman of COSC** lacked the authority as well as capacity and inclination to tackle tri-service issues of substance.
- With the **CDS** now being designated as "**Permanent Chairman of CoSC**", he will be able to devote **undivided attention** to the administration of tri-service organisations and **resolution of tri-service issues** through promotion of **cooperation and synergy**.

#### **Operationalisation of Theatre Commands:**

- Creation of DoMA will facilitate the operationalisation of **joint/theatre command**.
- Although a successful template for joint operations was created in the **Andaman & Nicobar Command**, the lack of political direction and indifference of the COSC has led to inactivity of this joint command.
- Theatre commands would need staff with the knowledge and experience to deploy land, maritime and air forces. Given the disruptive impact of each of these measures, they would best be implemented by the CDS.
- CDS as a key functionary in the **nuclear command chain** will also administer the **Strategic Forces Command**.
- This measure will go a long way in enhancing the credibility of India's nuclear deterrent.
- The CDS would also initiate an early **review of India's Nuclear Doctrine**.
- In the approaching era of dwindling defence budgets, a crucial function of CDS will be **prioritising the capital acquisition proposals** of individual services.
- He will have to ensure that the '**defence rupee**' is spent **judiciously**; on warfare-capabilities considered vital for national military power, and not on pandering to service demands.

#### **Way Forward**

- The arrival of India's first CDS will certainly give a **boost to India's defence preparedness**.
- This can be seen already as the CDS has sought the establishment of an **Air Defence Command (ADC)** which will enable nationwide coverage, prevent fratricide in the event of war and sustain joint manship in air defence operations.
- In addition, the CDS has declared his intention to **synergise logistics support**, particularly in areas where two or more services are co-located.
- There exists a **bureaucratic gap between the government and armed forces**. So as to ensure smooth functioning between CDS and government, there is a need to pursue enabling amendments to the Government of India business rules and the Central Staffing Scheme.

- Also, in the 21st century, warfare is not just limited to the conventional domains of Land, Sea and Air, it is now extended to the domains of Space, Cyber and Electromagnetic as well.
- In this context, the creation of CDS will not be a panacea, therefore India needs to carry out thorough reforms to upgrade its armed forces so that it can meet the security challenges of 21st-century.

IDS integrated Defence staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Integrated Defence Staff was set up in 2001 under the Ministry of Defence in the aftermath of Kargil War.</li> <li>• The main objective was to promote synergy among the three Services and to integrate these with the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li>• The organisation has representation from all three services, Ministry of External Affairs, DRDO, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>• The overarching aim of IDS is to achieve 'Victory through Jointness'.</li> <li>• It is headed by the Chief of Integrated Defence Staff and the body advises and assists the Chief of Defence Staff.</li> <li>• Roles of the IDS includes facilitating the efficient functioning of multi-service bodies, providing secretarial and domain expertise to the Minister of Defence in all proposals of capital defence procurements and providing the building of cooperation through intra-service deliberations for procurements, joint doctrines, joint training and common procedures.</li> <li>• The Defence Cyber Agency, the Defence Space Agency and the Armed Forces Special Operations Division will function under the IDS.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jointness at lower level of arms forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Policy / files reated works / wellbeing / headquarters</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Defence Cyber Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established by the government in 2018. <b>Tri Service</b>.</li> <li>• It is a tri-service agency of the Indian Armed Forces and draws personnel from all three branches of the Armed Forces.</li> <li>• Headquartered in New Delhi, the agency is tasked to deal with Cyber Warfare and Cyber Security threats.</li> <li>• Its establishment was recommended by the Naresh Chandra Task Force.</li> <li>• It will function under the Integrated Defence Staff.</li> <li>• It will have the responsibility of framing a long-term policy for the security of military networks, which includes eliminating the use of foreign hardware and software in the Indian Armed Forces, and preparing a Cyber Warfare Doctrine.</li> <li>• It has been tasked with developing both offensive and defensive capabilities to engage in cyber warfare.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tri Service Agency of Army + Navy + Air force</li> <li>• Offensive + Defensive Infrastructure</li> </ul>

Defence Space Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established by the government in <b>2018</b>.</li> <li>It is a <b>tri-service agency</b> of the Indian Armed Forces and draws personnel from all three branches of the Armed Forces.</li> <li>Headquartered in <b>Bengaluru</b> and will function under the <b>Integrated Defence Staff</b>.</li> <li>It is tasked with operating the <b>Space Warfare</b> and <b>Satellite Intelligence</b> assets of India.</li> <li>Its establishment was recommended by the <b>Naresh Chandra Task Force</b> that was set up to review the recommendations of the <b>Kargil Review Committee</b>.</li> <li>The DSA will operate space-based systems to protect Indian interests in outer space and will deal with potential space wars.</li> <li>The agency will have the responsibility of developing a <b>Space Warfare Doctrine</b>.</li> <li>It will also overlook the development and deployment of various types of <b>Anti-satellite Weapons (ASATs)</b>.</li> <li>India conducted its <b>first simulated space warfare exercise</b> in July <b>2019</b>, called <b>IndSpaceEx</b>.</li> <li>The <b>Defence Space Research Agency (DSRA)</b> has been set up to provide <b>R&amp;D support</b> to the Defence Space Agency (DSA).</li> </ul>
Armed Forces Special Operation Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established by the government in <b>2018</b>.</li> <li>It is a <b>tri-service agency</b> of the Indian Armed Forces. The division is tasked to carry out <b>special operations</b>.</li> <li>The AFSOD draws personnel from <b>all three special warfare branches</b> of the Armed Forces – <b>Para SF, Marcos &amp; Garud</b>.</li> <li>Its establishment was recommended by the <b>Naresh Chandra Task Force</b>.</li> <li>It will function under the <b>Integrated Defence Staff</b>.</li> <li>It is expected to serve as the main organisation responsible for carrying out <b>special operations within and outside India</b>.</li> <li>They are expected to carry out missions such as targeting high-value installations and degrading the war-fighting capabilities of hostile nations.</li> <li>The rationale behind the creation of this division is to <b>pool the special abilities</b> of each of the special forces units of the Armed Forces and enable them to operate together.</li> <li>The division will also help in <b>reducing operational costs</b>, since it will enable each of the special warfare units to utilize common equipment.</li> </ul> <p>• Ex : US cooperation : Navy SEALS, Delta Force, USAF SF, CIA SO : joining under JSOC</p>
India Special Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are <b>specialised military units</b> trained to conduct <b>special operations</b>.</li> <li>NATO has defined special operations as “Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained, and equipped forces, manned with selected personnel, using unconventional tactics, techniques, and modes of employment”.</li> <li>Para SF</li> <li>MARCOS</li> <li>Garud Commandos</li> <li>Special Frontier Force</li> </ul>
Indian Coast Guard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an <b>armed force</b> that protects <b>India's maritime interests</b> and <b>enforces maritime law</b>, with jurisdiction over the <b>territorial waters</b> of India, its <b>contiguous zone</b> and <b>exclusive economic zone</b>.</li> <li>The Indian Coast Guard was formally established in <b>1978</b> by the <b>Coast Guard Act, 1978</b> of the Parliament of India as an independent Armed force of India.</li> <li>It operates under the <b>Ministry of Defence</b>.</li> <li>The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.</li> </ul>



## MISSION

- TO PROTECT OUR OCEAN AND OFFSHORE WEALTH INCLUDING OIL, FISH AND MINERALS.
- TO ASSIST MARINERS IN DISTRESS AND SAFEGUARD LIFE AND PROPERTY AT SEA.
- TO ENFORCE MARITIME LAWS WITH RESPECT TO SEA, POACHING, SMUGGLING AND NARCOTICS.
- TO PRESERVE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY AND PROTECT RARE SPECIES.
- TO COLLECT SCIENTIFIC DATA AND BACK-UP THE NAVY DURING WAR.

## MOTTO

"VAYAM RAKSHAMAH" - WE PROTECT

- Coastal Security (2nd layer of security after Navy) : Patrolling / Surveillance
- Disaster Management, SAR Ops
- Protecting economic resources, Environmental protection

Defence Intelligence Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an organisation responsible for providing and coordinating military intelligence for the Indian armed forces.</li> <li>• It was created in 2002 and is administered within the Ministry of Defence.</li> <li>• It was setup based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) which investigated intelligence lapses that occurred during the Kargil War.</li> <li>• It is the nodal agency for all defence related intelligence, thus distinguishing it from IB &amp; RAW.</li> <li>• It also handles Signals Intelligence, Image Intelligence, Information warfare etc.</li> </ul> <p>• Pool of Intelligence of Army intelligence + Navy intelligence + Air force intelligence</p>
-----------------------------	--

India's Nuclear Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We haven't signed NPT</li> <li>• Nuclear Doctrine : Cases in case country will launch Nuclear weapons</li> <li>• Indian Doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No first use policy : Strategic Deterrence (To prevent war, not to start) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Deterrent First strike -&gt; guarantee massive 2nd attack</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Credible Minimum Deterrence : Prevents nuclear arm race <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Only 172 warheads just to safeguard from neighbours</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Nuclear Triads : Survivability of warheads after first strike <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Launch from Land + Air + Water</li> <li>◦ Orders given by NCA Nuclear Command Authority</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Land : Ballistic / Cruise missiles : Agni, Prithvi, BrahMos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ICBM in development for inter Continent attacks</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Air : Sukhoi 30, Rafale, Mirage, Jaguar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air base known to enemy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Water : Nuclear Powered Submarines</li> </ul>
Nuclear Command Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elected government have power on Nuclear</li> <li>• Two Councils under NCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Council -&gt; CCS : PM, HM, DM, FM, EAM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Final Decision of PM, PM can overrule other decision</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PM : Nuclear codes and secured communication</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Executive Council -> NSA : Head advisory,
  - Top govt + military + science officials, Secretaries of Ministries, Top IAS, Intels

- It is the authority responsible for command, control and operational decisions regarding India's nuclear weapons programme.
- It was setup in 2003 by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
- It is made up of the - Political Council and the Executive Council.
- The Political Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and the other members of the CCS are a part of it.
- The Executive Council which is chaired by the National Security advisor (NSA) gives its opinion to the political council, which authorizes a nuclear attack when deemed necessary.
- This mechanism was implemented to ensure that India's nuclear weapons remain firmly under civilian control and that there exists a secure, sophisticated chain of command and control.
- This command has attained operational readiness.

Strategic Forces Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a tri-service command that is a part of India's Nuclear Command Authority (NCA).</li> <li>• It is responsible for the management and administration of the country's tactical and strategic nuclear weapons stockpile.</li> <li>• It was established in 2003.</li> <li>• Its responsibility is to operationalize the directives of the NCA under the leadership of a Commander-in-Chief who is a three-star rank officer.</li> <li>• It will have the sole responsibility of initiating the process of delivering nuclear weapons and warheads, after acquiring explicit approval from the NCA.</li> <li>• The exact selection of the target area shall be decided by the SFC through a formal approval by the NCA.</li> <li>• It operates various land-based, sea-based, under-sea and aerial platforms that are capable of delivering nuclear weapons.</li> <li>• The SFC manages and administers all strategic forces by exercising complete command and control over nuclear assets, and producing all contingency plans in line with India's nuclear doctrine.</li> <li>• Since its inception, the SFC's command, control and communication systems have been firmly established, and the command has attained a high state of operational readiness.</li> </ul>

# L20 Civilian Agencies

12 January 2025 04:35 PM

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	
IB Intelligence Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is India's <a href="#">domestic intelligence agency</a>.</li><li>• It was setup in <a href="#">1887</a> by the British Government and later recast as the Central Intelligence Bureau in 1947 under the Ministry of Home Affairs.</li><li>• Its responsibilities include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Domestic Intelligence - political, social, religious etc.</li><li>- Counter-Intelligence</li><li>- Counter-Terrorism</li><li>- Intelligence collection in border areas</li><li>- Background check of official judges, senior functionaries before postings</li></ul></li><li>• From 1947-1968 : IB was handling Foreign and domestic cases</li><li>• IB fall short and India has to fought 2 wars China 1962, Pakistan 1965</li><li>• Indira Gandhi 1968 -&gt; Created TRAW for External Intelligence</li><li>• Counter Intelligence : Catching spies and Foreign agent in India</li><li>• Border guarding Intel to fight infiltration</li></ul>
RAW Research and Analysis Wing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is the <a href="#">external intelligence agency</a> of India.</li><li>• It was established in <a href="#">1968</a> following the intelligence failures of the IB during the 1962 and 1965 War, which persuaded the Government of India to create a specialised, independent agency dedicated to foreign intelligence gathering.</li><li>• Previously, both domestic and foreign intelligence had been under the purview of the Intelligence Bureau.</li><li>• It functions under the <a href="#">Cabinet Secretariat</a> and is under the direct command of the <a href="#">Prime Minister</a>, and reports on an administrative basis to the <a href="#">National Security Advisor</a>.</li><li>• RAW direct command under PM</li></ul>
NTRO National technical Research Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a technical intelligence agency which was setup in <a href="#">2004</a>.</li><li>• The <a href="#">Group of Ministers (GOM)</a> headed by then Deputy Prime Minister L K Advani had recommended the constitution of the NTRO as a state-of-the-art <a href="#">technical intelligence wing of RAW</a>.</li><li>• The agency is under the control of India's external intelligence agency, Research and Analysis Wing, although it remains autonomous to some degree.</li><li>• Recently, it has been reported that it <a href="#">reports directly to the NSA</a>.</li><li>• The organisation employs state-of-the-art equipment for <a href="#">surveillance, satellite monitoring, terrestrial monitoring and internet monitoring</a>.</li><li>• The agency has developed technological capabilities in aviation and remote sensing, data gathering and processing, cyber security, cryptology systems, strategic hardware and software development and strategic monitoring.</li><li>• The <a href="#">National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)</a>, an agency under the control of National Technical Research Organisation, has been created to monitor, intercept and assess threats to critical infrastructure and other vital installations from intelligence gathered using sensors and platforms which include <a href="#">satellites, underwater buoys, drones, VSAT-terminal locators and fibre-optic cable nodal tap points</a>.</li><li>• NTRO also has access to data from spy satellites such as - <a href="#">Cartosat, RISAT</a> etc.</li><li>• Technica Surveillance</li></ul>
ARC Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a part of the <a href="#">Research &amp; Analysis Wing (RAW)</a> of the Cabinet Secretariat.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It operates a fleet of <b>transport aircraft, fighter jets and helicopters</b> for providing -</li> <li>- Aerial Surveillance</li> <li>- SIGINT operations</li> <li>- Photo reconnaissance flights (PHOTINT)</li> <li>- Monitoring of borders</li> <li>- Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)</li> <li>• The aircrafts are fitted with state-of-the-art <b>electronic surveillance</b> equipment and long range cameras capable of taking pictures of targets from high altitudes</li> <li>• ARC also takes the responsibility along with the IAF to <b>transport Special Frontier Force (SFF) commandos.</b></li> </ul>
DRI Directorate of Revenue Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air force for RAW, Imagery intel and transport connectivity for RAW agent</li> <li>• <b>The DRI is the apex anti-smuggling agency of India, working under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes &amp; Customs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.</b></li> <li>• It collects <b>intelligence</b> and conducts investigations &amp; operations against smuggling.</li> <li>• It is tasked with detecting and curbing smuggling of <b>contraband</b>, including drug trafficking and illicit international trade in wildlife and environmentally sensitive items, as well as combating <b>commercial frauds</b> related to international trade and evasion of Customs duty.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Smuggling trafficking : Protect loss to Indian Economy/ Security</li> <li>• Contraband (Illegal Substance) : Drugs / Arms etc</li> <li>• Under Min of Finance, Law + Enforcement + Intel</li> <li>• Charter of DRI</li> <li>• <b>Collection of Intelligence</b> about smuggling of contraband goods, narcotics, under-invoicing etc. through sources in India and abroad, including secret sources.</li> <li>• <b>Analysis and dissemination of such intelligence</b> to the field formations for action and working on such intelligence, where necessary.</li> <li>• Keeping watch over important <b>seizures and investigation of cases</b>. Associating or taking over the investigations which warrant specialized handling by the directorate.</li> <li>• Guiding important investigation/prosecution cases. <b>Keeping liaison with foreign countries, Indian Missions and enforcement agencies abroad</b> on anti- smuggling matters.</li> <li>• To keep <b>liaison with CBI</b> and through them with the <b>INTERPOL</b>.</li> <li>• To keep statistics of seizures and prices/rates of contraband, for <b>watching emerging trends</b> in smuggling and supply required material to the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries.</li> <li>• To study and suggest <b>remedies for loopholes</b> existing in the law and procedures to combat smuggling.</li> </ul>

- The NIA was established with the enactment of the [NIA Act, 2008](#) following the [26/11 attacks](#).
- It acts as the [Central Counter-Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency](#).
- The agency is empowered to deal with terror related crimes across states [without special permission from the states](#).
- The act also provides for [special NIA courts](#) in order to fast track terror related cases.
- The act empowers the NIA to probe terror attacks in [any part of the country](#), covering offences, including challenge to the country's sovereignty and integrity, [bomb blasts, hijacking of aircraft and ships, attacks on nuclear installations](#).
- The amendments to the NIA Act has brought the offences relating to the [smuggling in High-Quality Counterfeit Indian Currency under the definition of a terrorist act](#) aimed at damaging the monetary stability of the country and therefore can be investigated by the NIA.

- Anti Terror Agency
- National Jurisdiction, Special NIA Courts
- NIA Amendment Bill 2019

It has brought in [three major amendments](#) to the NIA Act of 2008 -

1. First change – The [type of offences](#) that the NIA can investigate and prosecute.
  - Under the previous Act, the NIA could investigate offences under Acts such as the [Atomic Energy Act, 1962](#), and the [Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967](#).
  - The latest amendments will enable the NIA to additionally investigate offences related to [human trafficking, counterfeit currency, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism, and offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908](#).

### 2. Second change – Pertains to [NIA's jurisdiction](#)

- Under the Act, for the offences under its purview, NIA officers have the [same power as other police officers](#) and these [extend across the country](#).
- The Bill amends this to give NIA officers the power to [investigate offences committed outside India](#).
- Of course, NIA's jurisdiction will be [subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries](#).
- This amendment will now also allow NIA to investigate [Sri Lanka's Easter Sunday bombings](#) and [Kabul's Gurudwara bombing](#).

### 3. Third change - relates to [special trials courts](#)

- The existing Act allows the central government to constitute Special Courts for the [trial of scheduled offences](#).
- The Bill amends this to state that the [central government may designate Sessions Courts as Special Courts for the trial of scheduled offences](#).
- The central government is required to [consult the Chief Justice of the High Court](#) under which the Sessions Court is functioning, before designating it as a Special Court.
- When more than one Special Court has been designated for any area, the senior-most judge will distribute cases among the courts.

investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a <b>premier investigating agency of India.</b></li> <li>It is under the <b>jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.</b></li> <li>The CBI traces its origins to the <b>Special Police Establishment</b> which was set up in <b>1941</b> by the British Government to <b>investigate bribery and corruption</b> in the <b>War and Supply Department</b> of Govt. of India.</li> <li>It was transferred to the Home Department by the <b>1946 Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act.</b></li> <li>The DSPE was converted to the <b>Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)</b> through a home ministry <b>resolution in 1963.</b></li> <li>Its jurisdiction was expanded to investigate <b>breaches of central laws</b> enforceable by the Government of India, <b>multi-state organised crime</b>, multi-agency or international cases.</li> <li>The agency has been known to investigate <b>several economic crimes</b>, <b>special crimes</b>, <b>cases of corruption</b> and other cases.</li> <li>CBI is India's officially designated single point of contact for <b>liaison with the Interpol.</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criticism : Politicization of CBI</li> <li>Excessive politicization – alleged <b>misuse by ruling parties</b></li> <li>Targeting of dissent, opposition parties, regional parties &amp; media</li> <li>Two types of consent – <b>General Consent</b> &amp; <b>Specific Consent</b></li> <li>Several states have <b>withdrawn General Consent</b> – There are at least <b>seven states</b> at present which have withdrawn general consent to the CBI requiring the agency to seek case-specific permission. They are Karnataka, Mizoram, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Jharkhand.</li> </ul>
ED Enforcement Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fight Money Laundering under Department of Revenue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a <b>law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime</b> in India.</li> <li>It is under the <b>Department of Revenue</b>, Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>It was established in <b>1956</b> under the <b>Department of Economic Affairs</b>, for handling Exchange Control Law violations under <b>Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.</b></li> <li>The prime objective of the Enforcement Directorate is the enforcement of two key Acts - the <b>Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)</b> and the <b>Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA).</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>Similar Criticism : Opposition party member are targeted</li> <li>Conviction rate is very low (False cases or no proof)</li> </ul>
NCB Narcotics Control Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handle drugs trafficking, Enforcement + intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also combat Drugs addiction</li> </ul> </li> <li>Saving from Golden triangle and crescent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the <b>nodal drug law enforcement</b> and <b>intelligence agency</b> of India responsible for fighting <b>drug trafficking</b> and the abuse of illegal substances.</li> <li>The Narcotics Control bureau was created in <b>1986</b> to enable the full implementation of the <b>Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985</b> and fight its violation through the <b>Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.</b></li> <li>The law was established to fulfill India's treaty obligations under the – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs</li> <li>Convention on Psychotropic Substances</li> <li>United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- It is the **nodal drug law enforcement** and intelligence agency of India responsible for fighting **drug trafficking and the abuse of illegal substances**.
- The Narcotics Control Bureau was created in **1986** to enable the full implementation of the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985** and fight its violation through the **Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988**.
- The law was established to **fulfill India's treaty obligations** under the –
  - i. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs
  - ii. Convention on Psychotropic Substances
  - iii. United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

NSC National Security Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Think tank of PM, for foreign Police, Security, And Strategic</li> <li>• Current NSA Ajit Doval</li> <li>• It is an executive government agency tasked with advising the <b>Prime Minister on matters of national security and strategic interest</b>.</li> <li>• It was established in <b>1998</b> and it is headed by the <b>National Security Advisor (NSA)</b>.</li> <li>• The <b>NSC is the apex body</b> of the <b>three-tiered structure</b> of the national security management system in India.</li> <li>• The three tiers are –           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Policy Group</li> <li>• National Security Advisory Board</li> <li>• Joint Intelligence Committee</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Strategic Policy Group is the first level of the three tier structure of the National Security Council. It forms the nucleus of the decision-making apparatus of the NSC.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	--

SECURITY FORCES	
CAPFs Central Armed Police Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven Security force, under Ministry of Home Affairs           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assam Rifles</li> <li>2. Border Security Force</li> <li>3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police</li> <li>4. Sashastra Seema Bal</li> <li>5. Central Reserve Police Force</li> <li>6. Central Industrial Security Force</li> <li>7. National Security Guards</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Role of CAPFs           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border Management</li> <li>• Prevent trans-national organized crime in border areas</li> <li>• Counter-Insurgency</li> <li>• Counter-Terrorism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Border Management
- Prevent trans-national organized crime in border areas
- Counter-Insurgency
- Counter-Terrorism
- Internal Security
- Second line of defence during war
- Collect border level intelligence
- Disaster Management
- Protect sensitive installations
- UN Peacekeeping operations

SPG Special Protection Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It provides proximate security to the Prime Minister of India and used to provide the same for former Prime Ministers of India and members of their immediate families.</li> <li>• It was formed in 1988 by an act of the Parliament of India.</li> <li>• It functions under the Cabinet Secretariat.</li> <li>• After the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984, a review was undertaken by a committee of Secretaries and it was decided to entrust security of the Prime Minister to a Special Group under the unitary and direct control of the central government.</li> <li>• After the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991, the SPG Act was amended in 1991 to provide security to former Prime Ministers, their immediate families for a period of 10 years from the date on which the former Prime Minister ceased to hold office.</li> <li>• In 2019, the Government of India decided to withdraw SPG Cover for the families of former Prime Ministers and accorded them with Z+ Security after conducting a threat assessment.</li> <li>• Specific to Serving PM and his family</li> <li>• Should also be given to Former PM for 10 years : withdrawn law</li> <li>• SPG : IPS, CAPFs, Special forces Army <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Security of Residence, Office, Convoy and movement</li> <li>◦ Special BMW, Jamming Signals, Special Boing Aircrafts</li> <li>◦ Sanitize area where PM is going to visit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
------------------------------	---

CAPFS	
AR Assam Rifles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the oldest paramilitary force of India which was formed under the British in 1835.</li> <li>• Since 2002 it has been guarding the Indo-Myanmar border as per the “One Border One Force” policy</li> <li>• It is also responsible for conducting counter insurgency operations under the operational command of the Indian Army.</li> <li>• Dual Control Structure – MoD &amp; MHA</li> <li>• Administrative control is with the Home Ministry and the Operational control is with the Defence Ministry.</li> <li>• Dual Authority : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ CAPF under MHA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Border security Myanmar and admin matter</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ MoD and Indian Army, power of AFSPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Operation Control, for COIN Ops</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Major Problem of control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Jurisdiction clashes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Personnel issue : Reporting to two people           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Struggling for promotion, Pension</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
BSF Border Security Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was raised in the wake of the <a href="#">1965 War</a> for ensuring the security of the borders of India.</li> <li>• It is responsible for guarding India's land border with <a href="#">Pakistan and Bangladesh</a> and preventing trans-national crime along these borders.</li> <li>• It currently stands as the <a href="#">world's largest border guarding force</a>.</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">• Issue : Jurisdiction, BSF have different jurisdiction in different area       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Uniform jurisdiction given</li> <li>◦ Weakens federal agency like Police if area coincide</li> </ul> </p>
ITBP Indian Tibetan Border Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Mountaineering Force           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was raised in <a href="#">1962</a> in the wake of the India-China War of 1962.</li> <li>• It is responsible for guarding <a href="#">India's border with China</a>.</li> <li>• It specializes in <a href="#">high altitude deployment</a>.</li> <li>• The ITBP is trained in running Civil Medical Camps, <a href="#">disaster management</a>, and <a href="#">nuclear, biological and chemical disasters</a>.</li> <li>• ITBP personnel have been deployed abroad in <a href="#">UN peacekeeping missions</a> in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Western Sahara, Sudan, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.</li> <li>• ITBP Commandos were also deployed in <a href="#">Afghanistan</a> to protect the Indian Embassy, Consulates &amp; Diplomats.</li> <li>• Two battalions of ITBP are deputed to <a href="#">National Disaster Response Force</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
SSB Sashastra Seema Bal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was established in <a href="#">1963</a> as the <a href="#">Special Service Bureau</a>, following the Sino-Indian War.</li> <li>• The primary task of the force was to <a href="#">provide armed support for RAW</a>.</li> <li>• Its secondary objective was to inculcate feelings of national belonging in the <a href="#">border population</a> and assist them in developing their capabilities for resistance through a continuous process of motivation, training, development, welfare programmes and activities in the then NEFA, North Assam.</li> <li>• Its primary purpose was to counter any act of aggression by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.</li> <li>• Post-Kargil war, it was renamed as the <a href="#">Sashastra Seema Bal</a> guarding India's borders with <a href="#">Nepal &amp; Bhutan</a>.</li> </ul>
CRPF Central Reserve Police Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It came into existence as the <a href="#">Crown Representative's Police in 1939</a>.</li> <li>• After Independence, it became the Central Reserve Police Force with the enactment of the <a href="#">CRPF Act in 1949</a>.</li> <li>• It is deployed in an <a href="#">internal security role</a> to maintain law and <a href="#">order</a> and carry out <a href="#">counter-insurgency operations</a>.</li> <li>• Currently it is deployed as the <a href="#">primary anti-naxal force</a> to assist state police forces.</li> <li>• It has also raised a <a href="#">special force called COBRA</a> for <a href="#">guerilla warfare in naxal areas</a>.</li> <li>• It is also deployed in <a href="#">Jammu &amp; Kashmir</a> to assist the Indian Army in COIN ops and maintain law and order.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Rapid Action Force (RAF)</a> is a specialised branch of the Central Reserve Police Force. It was formed in <a href="#">1992</a>, to deal with <a href="#">mob control, riots and civil unrest</a>.</li> </ul>

CISF Central Industrial Security Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was set up under the <a href="#">CISF Act in 1968</a>.</li> <li>• The CISF provides security cover to 300 industrial units, government infrastructure projects and facilities and establishments located all over India.</li> <li>• Industrial units like atomic power plants, space installations, mines, oil fields and refineries, major ports, airports, heavy engineering, steel plants, barrages, fertilizer units, airports and hydroelectric/thermal power plants owned and controlled by Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), and currency note presses producing Indian Currency are protected by CISF.</li> <li>• CISF also provides consultancy services to private industries as well as other organisations within the Indian Government.</li> <li>• The consulting wing has amongst its clients some of the renowned business houses and organisations.</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">• Even providing Consultancy for reviewing security of Pvt Companies</p>
NSG National Security Guards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an <a href="#">elite counter-terrorism unit</a> raised in <a href="#">1984</a>.</li> <li>• Following <a href="#">Operation Blue Star</a> and the <a href="#">assassination of Indira Gandhi</a>, "for combating terrorist activities with a view to protect states against internal disturbances".</li> <li>• It specializes in <a href="#">anti-hostage &amp; anti-hijack situations</a> and as well as in <a href="#">Urban Combat, Bomb disposal and VIP protection</a>.</li> <li>• It has a <a href="#">special forces mandate</a>, and its core operational capability is provided by the <a href="#">Special Action Group (SAG)</a> which is drawn from the <a href="#">Indian Army</a>.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Special Rangers Group (SRG)</a> which is the police component of NSG provides support to the SAG and also handles VIP security. It is composed of personnel on <a href="#">deputation from other CAPF's and State Police Forces</a>.</li> <li>• It has established the <a href="#">National Bomb Data Centre</a> to record and analyze various bombing incidents from around the world to gain expertise and knowledge in bombing and related incidents.</li> <li>• Lacks <a href="#">Air lift</a> capabilities</li> <li>• <a href="#">26/11 Attacks – Regional deployment</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as Black Cats Commandos : Only for Countering Terrorist attacks           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ SRG : Used several time for Z+ Protection (VIP protection)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Drawback : Positioning of NSG in outskirts of cities           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Felt during 26/11 attacks</li> <li>◦ Need better Air Support, dependent on Air Force</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regional Hubs : Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

# L21 Additional Topics

12 January 2025 04:35 PM

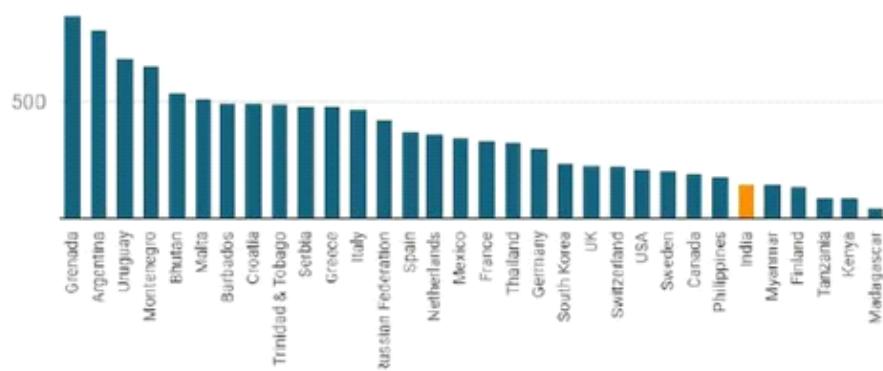
Indian Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Under the Constitution, Policing is a state subject.</li><li>While State Police forces are responsible for maintaining law and order and investigating crimes, Central Forces assist them with intelligence and internal security challenges (e.g., insurgencies).</li><li>The Indian Police Act was enacted in the year 1861.</li><li>Most of the States in India have separate legislations for dealing with policing based on this Act.</li><li>The Colonial system of policing established under the act has thus continued to remain in existence.</li><li>Throughout the 1960s, many State Governments took initiatives to set up commissions to examine the problems of the police and suggest improvements.</li><li>During the 1970s, the Government of India became active and set up the Committee on Police Training in 1971, and later the National Police Commission in 1977.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Under Constitution : 7th Schedule</li><li>Roles of Police<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintaining Public Law &amp; Order</li><li>Investigations of Crimes</li><li>Intelligence (State Intelligence Bureau)</li></ul></li></ul> <pre>graph TD; SO[Senior Officers] --&gt; DGP[Director General of Police]; SO --&gt; COP[Commissioner of Police]; COP --&gt; DCOP[Deputy Commissioner of Police]; DCOP --&gt; SSP[Senior Superintendent of Police]; SSP --&gt; SP[Superintendent of Police]; SP --&gt; ACOP[Assistant Commissioner of Police]; ACOP --&gt; IP[Inspector of Police]; IP --&gt; SI[Sub-Inspector of Police]; SI --&gt; SHOP[Station House Officer of Police]; SHOP --&gt; ASIOP[Assistant Sub Inspector of Police]; ASIOP --&gt; PHC[Police Head Constable]; PHC --&gt; SCP[Senior Police Constable]; SCP --&gt; PC[Police Constable];</pre>
Problems with Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Archaic laws : Outdated Laws</li><li>Politicization of Police Forces</li><li>Police Misconduct</li><li>Rapid socio-economic, political and technological changes : Struggle with advance tech</li><li>Poor Training &amp; Equipment. : Using old rifles and radio system</li></ul>

- Lack of Tenure & stability.
- Overburdened & Overworked
- Lack of Promotions & Monetary Incentives
- Poor Police Welfare

Flaws in Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and Central governments hardly allocate around <b>3% of their budgets</b> for policing.</li> <li>• According to <b>BPRD</b>, by <b>2022</b> the number of sanctioned posts had increased to <b>26.8 lakhs</b>, with <b>20.9 lakhs</b> actual (filled) posts, leading to <b>5.95 lakhs</b> vacancies</li> <li>• State police forces have around <b>22% unfilled vacancies</b>.</li> <li>• <b>United Nations</b> recommended standard is <b>222 police per lakh of population</b>.</li> <li>• Global Average is around <b>270 police per lakh of population</b>.</li> <li>• As on January 2022, police to per lakh population ratio is <b>196.23</b> as per sanctioned strength and <b>152.80</b> as per actual strength.</li> <li>• Low Budget Allocation -&gt; Low Police Personnel -&gt; Burden on Police Forces</li> <li>• Vacancies of <b>6 Lakhs</b></li> </ul>
-------------------	--

## **India's police force is among the most understaffed in the world**

Police officers per 100,000 people



*Police estimates from the years of 2015-2017 available for these countries. Population estimates for countries from the United Nations Population Division.*

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Data on Police Organisations 2017, UN Population Division

Structural Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>86%</b> of the State Police comprises of <b>constabulary</b>.</li> <li>• Constables are typically <b>promoted only once</b> during their service, and normally retire as head constables. This could <b>weaken their incentive</b> to perform well.</li> <li>• According to <b>NCRB</b>, <b>crime rate per million</b> is <b>422.2</b>, indicating a drop in crime rate over the decade. But <b>number of crimes per lakh population</b> has <b>increased by 28%</b>. However, <b>conviction rate</b> has been very low.</li> <li>• In 2015, <b>convictions were secured</b> in only <b>47%</b> of the cases registered under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.</li> <li>• The <b>Law Commission</b> has observed that one of the reasons behind this is the <b>poor quality of investigations</b>.</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

- CAG audits have found shortages in weaponry with state police forces.
- The Bureau of Police Research and Development has also noted a 30.5% deficiency in stock of required vehicles with the state forces.
- However, funds dedicated for modernization of infrastructure are typically not utilized fully.
- For example, in 2015-16, only 14% of such funds were utilized by the states.
- In India, the Political executive (i.e., ministers) has the power of superintendence and control over the police forces to ensure their accountability.
- However, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Commission has noted that this power has been misused, and ministers have used police forces for personal and political reasons.
- Hence, experts have recommended that the scope of the political executive's power must be limited under law.

Need for Police Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance the quality of criminal justice system in the country</li> <li>• To secure professional independence</li> <li>• To enable the government to oversee the performance of the police</li> <li>• Transparent procedure for there appointment</li> <li>• To reflect the democratic aspirations of the people</li> <li>• To strengthen the intelligence gathering ability</li> <li>• To separate investigation work from law and order</li> <li>• To modernizing the police force</li> <li>• Most importantly to make the police force a people friendly &amp; a sensitized force.</li> </ul>
National Police Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of India appointed a National Police Commission in 1977 under the chairmanship of Dharam Vira.</li> <li>• It was felt that a fresh examination in necessary of the role and performance of the police both as a law enforcement agency and as an institution to protect the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution.</li> <li>• The NPC submitted eight detailed reports between 1979 and 1981 which contained comprehensive recommendations covering the entire gamut of police working.</li> </ul> <p>• Most Not Implemented</p>

<p>Committees on Police Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Gore Committee on Police Training</a> (1971-73) - to review the state of police training in the country and suggest improvements.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ribeiro Committee on Police Reforms</a> (1998) - set up by the Supreme Court while it was deliberating over the Public Interest Litigation filed for police reforms; the Court wanted the Committee to examine if the National Police Commission's recommendations were still relevant or that any modifications were called for.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms</a> (2000) - examined the requirements of policing in the new millennium.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Group of Ministers on National Security</a> (2000-01) - examined the reports of various committees which were set up in the wake of Pakistan's aggression in Kargil, including the <a href="#">Kargil Review Committee</a> and suggested comprehensive measures to strengthen the internal and external security apparatus.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Malimath Committee on reforms of Criminal Justice System</u></b> (2001-03)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It made far-reaching recommendations to reform the criminal justice system.</li> <li>• It suggested significant changes in the <a href="#">Criminal Procedure Code</a> to expedite the disposal of cases and in the <a href="#">Indian Evidence Act</a> to facilitate securing of convictions.</li> <li>• But the recommendations of the Malimath Committee were trashed because of protests from human rights organizations.</li> </ul>
<p>Model Police Act 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre Draft law for helping State to create their own law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The central government set up the <a href="#">Police Act Drafting Committee</a> (Chair: Soli Sorabjee) in 2005 to draft a new model police law that could replace the <a href="#">Indian Police Act, 1861</a>.</li> <li>• The committee submitted the Model Police Act in 2006, which was circulated to all the states in 2006.</li> <li>• 17 states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand) passed new laws or amended their existing laws in light of this new model law.</li> <li>• The Committee was guided by the need to have a <a href="#">professional police service</a> in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the <a href="#">Rule of Law</a>.</li> <li>• The Act provided for social responsibilities of the police and emphasizes that the police would be governed by the <a href="#">principles of impartiality</a> and <a href="#">human rights norms</a> with special attention to <a href="#">protection of weaker sections including minorities</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Prakash Singh Case</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prakash Singh petition in SC to reform Police Laws</li> <li>• 7 Binding Directive given by SC</li> </ul>

2006

- SC under Article 142 of the Constitution issued directives regarding a radical **overhaul of the Indian Police Act, 1861.**
- Directives were twin pronged:
  - I. To grant **immunity to the police** from the Executive & Politicians
  - II. To divest the Act of all its **colonial vestiges** and transform its focus from rule to governance.
- SC gave **7 binding directives** which were meant to be implemented immediately by the States via legislation. But most states have been unwilling to do so.

## {7 Directives of the Prakash Singh Case}

1. Constitute a **State Security Commission** (SSC) to ensure that the state government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure.
2. Ensure that the **DGP** is appointed through the **merit based transparent process** with a **minimum tenure of 2 years**.
3. Even police officers on operational duties are also provided **minimum tenure of 2 years**.
4. **Separation of Investigative and Law & Order functions** of the police.
5. Set up a **Police Establishment Board** to decide on **transfers, postings, promotions** and other service-related matters.
6. Set up **Police Complaints Authority** at State and district level to inquire into **public complaints** against police officers.
7. Set up **National Security Commission** at the Union level to prepare a panel for selection and appointment of **Chiefs to the Central Police Organizations**.

## Composition of the National Security Commission

- Union Home Minister – Chairman
- National Security Adviser – Member
- Cabinet Secretary – Member
- Union Home Secretary – Member
- Director, Intelligence Bureau – Member

- Choose list of people who can become Chiefs of CAPFs

Emerging Security Threats	
AI In warfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Concerns<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Autonomous Weapons, Killers Robots can take wrong decisions<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ No Sentient, Cannot think.</li><li>◦ No empathy : No emotions</li></ul></li><li>• AI not regulated -&gt; Misuse, HR Violations</li><li>• AI Warfare in wrong hands of Non State Actor</li></ul></li><li>• Misuse of AI</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deep Fakes of video, audio on Social Media -&gt; can affect International Relations</li> <li>• Cyber Crimes, DDOS attacks</li> <li>• Data protection</li> </ul>
Drones in warfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Precisions attack from remote location</li> <li>• Gamification of war : Removes the actual emotions of war</li> <li>• Easy available cheap drones, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naga terrorist using it for attack by bomb</li> <li>• Pakistan smuggling drugs inside Punjab</li> <li>• Swarm Drones (Coordinated), Kamikaze Drones (Suicide attack) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Extensive use of drones by Iraq, Israel, Russia, Ukraine</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Underwater drones to attack Naval ships</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Quantum Computing / 5G 6G Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ultra High Encryption : Misused by terrorist</li> <li>• Super Computer used to AI warfare</li> </ul>