Security Class 01

GENERAL DISCUSSION (09.47 AM)
SYLLABUS OF SECURITY (09:53 AM)
- 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.
- Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism.
- Various Security Forces and Agencies and their Mandate.

LINKAGES BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF EXTREMISM (10:17 AM)
- **Question:** It is often believed that development and extremism are not related to each other but we have seen the negative impact of developmental processes leading to the spread of extremism. In this context, analyze the relationship between the two.
- **Answer:** Development is a dynamic concept that can mean different things to different people, but in a general sense it refers to improvement in living conditions in society.
- Development has multiple dimensions including social, political, and economic.
- Even though it is perceived as a positive term, a flawed process of development may have unintended negative consequences as well.
- For Example, a development that is not inclusive in nature may have a disastrous effect on the marginalized and weak.
- Extremism on the other hand refers to a situation where an individual or a group possesses extreme views and thoughts, without the scope of entertaining the views and opinions of others.
- Individuals with an extremist viewpoint do not refrain from taking extreme actions including resorting to violence to achieve their objectives.
- Extremism manifests itself in various forms including left-wing extremism, religious fundamentalism, communalism, insurgency, Nazism, etc.

HOW EXTREMISM RESULTS IN UNDERDEVELOPMENT? (10:43 AM)
- **Disruption of physical infrastructure** by extremists.
- E.g. Destruction of schools, hospitals, and railway lines by extremists in Naxal-affected regions.
- **Investment** in the economy suffers due to the presence of extremist forces in the region
- It ends up destroying the **demographic dividend** and slows up the developmental processes.
- It hurts trade and commerce including **tourism.**
- It creates a threat to various people responsible for bringing development.
- NGO workers and civil servants may not want to serve in those areas where extremism thrives.
- **Diversion of funds** towards defense expenditure which may have been used for social development
- The state uses force to overcome extremism often resulting in collateral damage and therefore creating a vicious cycle of violence in these areas.
- **How underdevelopment leads to extremism?**
- The displacement of tribals due to developmental projects has resulted in **dissatisfaction** with the Indian state resulting in individuals getting attracted toward the state.
- **Denial of social justice** to the marginalized sections of society has also resulted in anger toward the Indian State.
- Denial of recognition of identity for the ethnic group has resulted in rebellion and violence.
- **Unemployment** and **lack of constructive engagement** for the youth have resulted in dissatisfaction and as a result, they have been attracted to the use of extremist means.
- In conclusion, one may say, that there is a school of thought which believes that the only way to break this vicious cycle of violence is to tackle extremism with the use of force and the development will naturally follow.
- On the other hand, a set of scholars believe that without developing the underdevelopment in the society it would be impossible to challenge extremism.
- In India, therefore the government has adopted a two-pronged strategy of addressing developmental concerns as well as extremist challenges in these areas.

LEFT-WING EXTREMISM/MAOISM/NAXALISM (11:20 AM)
- **Origin:**
- In the **Naxalbari areas of West Bengal**, poor peasants, and Tribals had suffered massive exploitation at the hands of the rich landlords, money lenders and government officials.

- This discontent was channelized by communist-led revolutionaries, under the leadership of **Charu Mazumdar.**
- These revolutionaries were inspired by the **ideas of Mao** and had given a clarion call for the communist revolution in India.
- In the summer of 1967, a violent movement began against the so-called 'class enemies'.
- The locals used all the possible forms of violence against the landlords, money lenders, etc.
- It led to a cycle of violence, retaliation by the states, and re-retaliation by the masses.
- This incident marks the beginning of the Maoist movement in India.
- Even though, the situation in Naxalbari was brought under control within a few weeks.
- It ended up igniting the hopes and imagination of several other people in different parts of the country.
- **The Ideology of Naxalism:**
- They believe in the idea of overthrowing the democratic state and replacing it with a communist regime, along the lines of Mao's China.
- They profess the use of extreme means of violence inspired by the idea of **"revolution through the barrel of the gun."**
- They do not believe in the ideas of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law.
- **Status of Naxalism:**
- As per the MHA report, it has claimed the lives of more than 30,000 people in the last two decades.
- It originated in one district and gradually spread to more than **200 districts by 2009.**
- The region affected by Naxalism is termed a **red corridor.**
- The former ruler's development minister had mentioned that the red corridor extends from **'Tirupati to Pashupati'.**
- The movement was based on Agrarian and Caste issues initially but soon took up various other issues existing in Indian society.
- In the initial phases, the movement was restricted primarily to the rural areas of Bengal and Odisha.
- But, gradually expanded to the underdeveloped rural and urban areas of other states.
- As per the latest reports from MHA, the number of most affected and Total affected districts has come down to **25 and 70** respectively.

The topic for Next Class: Naxalism (Continued)
Security Class 02

REVIEW OF LAST CLASS (09:07 AM)
PHASES OF NAXALISM IN INDIA (09:10 AM)
- **Phase 1 (1967-71)**
- It was led by **Charu Mazumdar.**
- It is a phase of early expansion.
- **Areas:** Bengal, Odisha, and Bihar.
- **Issues:** Agrarian Issues, Caste Conflicts, Working Class Issues, and Unemployment among the youth.
- **Phase 2 (1980-2004)**
- People War Group and Maoist Communist Centre were leading the group.
- It is a phase of consolidation.
- **Areas:** West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh.
- **Issues:** Agrarian Issues, Caste Oppression, Displacement due to developmental projects, and increasing societal inequality.
- **Phase 3 (2004-2009)**
- A new organization **CPI (Maoist)** came into existence.
- The phase of Aggressive expansion.
- Expansion happened to new areas like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh.
- Massive expansion took place in Chattisgarh.
- **Issues:** Tribal displacement, forced eviction, non-recognition of tribal rights, and lack of development.
- **Phase 4 (2010-Today)**
- It was led by CPI (Maoist).
- It is a phase of **gradual decline.**
- **Areas:** Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, some parts of Telangana, Karnataka, etc.

CAUSES FOR RISE OF NAXALISM 09:41 AM
- **Economic Causes:**
- **Forced displacement** of people due to various developmental projects.

- Most of the Naxal-affected areas are **mineral-rich** regions and a number of mining companies have entered these areas resulting in forced displacement of the local population.
- In the absence of any resettlement or rehabilitation, locals have developed an antagonistic attitude towards the Indian State.
- Laws such as **the Indian Forest Act, of 1927, and the Forest Conservation Act of 1980**, resulted in the forced eviction of tribals from forested land.
- It has resulted in greater anger and discontentment against the Indian State.
- Grabbing of the land of tribals by the outsiders including the money lenders.
- Widespread poverty and economic inequality in Naxal Affected areas have been one of the major causes of the rise of Naxalism.
- E.g. The **Aspirational District's Program of NITI Aayog** focuses on bringing development to the most backward districts of the country 90 percent of districts are common with the Naxal-affected ones which reflects the backwardness of these areas.
- Most of these districts suffer from a lack of basic amenities. E.g. In Dantewara only 26 percent of households have access to tap water.
- Even the health and educational facilities do not match up to other parts of the country.
- These regions rank poorly on most development indices and forces of globalization have exposed them to development elsewhere leading to further discontent.
- The local communities feel the benefits of exploitation of natural resources have not been passed onto them.
- E.g. Setting up of Bhilai Steel Plant did not result in the development promised to the local community,
- **Political Causes:**
- The tribal community has not been provided adequate participation and **role in the governance** of these areas.
- E.g. Several provisions of **Schedule V** have remained only on paper, but not implemented in true spirit.
- Often the interest and the voice of the marginalized have been ignored at the expense of Industrialists, the rich, and the powerful.
- **Non-recognition of tribal rights** over forest produce has resulted in the loss of livelihood.
- **Caste-based violence** in certain parts has resulted in retaliation and rebellion from the oppressed classes.
- **Administrative Causes:**
- The government machinery has **failed to reach** these areas creating a vacuum of any formal administration and this void has been filled by the Naxalite who have set up their parallel institutions, such as health care facilities, courts, etc.
- Popular schemes for the development of these areas have taken too long to be designed and even longer for their implementation.
- Even though the schemes are implemented, the benefits have only reached those who are socio-economically advanced and not the ones who need them.
- The **propaganda machine of the Naxalites** has been able to convince locals that the state has failed to provide for them and their only hope is the Naxalites.
- In the past posting to these areas was considered to be a punishment.
- As a result, efficient and capable officers could never be posted to such areas resulting in poor governance.
- **Environmental Causes:**
- The tribal communities are heavily dependent on natural resources such as rivers, wetlands, and forests for their survival, which have been degraded and destroyed due to mining and other polluting industrial activities, further pushing the tribals to a marginalized position.
- **Vested Interest and External Factors:**
- The unholy nexus between the **corrupt politicians, bureaucrats, mining mafia**, and the Naxalites who want to promote Naxalism for their private gains.
- The role of external state actors such as **China**, cannot be ruled out in overt and covert support to Naxalism.
- E.g. In 2009, as per MHA, more than 40 Maoists in India received their **training in Nepal** with the support of the Chinese.

STATES APPROACH TO OVERCOME NAXALISM (11:19 AM)
- The Indian state has taken a number of measures on the developmental front which include the following steps.
- **Infrastructural Development:**
- **Special Infrastructure Scheme** that aims at plugging the gap which cannot be fulfilled due to shortage of funds under other programs.

- Various state government has initiated programs to improve the basic infrastructure such as schools and health centers, panchayat buildings, etc.
- **Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana** to provide connectivity to the tribal hamlets by building the road infrastructure.
- **LWE Mobile Tower Project** to improve mobile connectivity in LWE Areas.
- The **Aspirational District Program of NITI Aayog** to Promote accelerated development in most underdeveloped districts of India.
- Eklavya Model Residential Schools to provide quality education to the tribal students.
- **Political Empowerment:**
- Laws such as **PESA 1996** and **Forests Rights Act, 2006.**
- They were enacted in order to support democracy at the grassroots and to address the discontent by providing a greater say to the local community in administration.
- Some of the state governments have taken steps on the front of skill development, e.g. Choo Lo Aasman and Nai Disha of the Chattisgarh Government.
- Establishing a District Mineral Development Fund to support developmental initiatives in areas where mining is carried out.
- **Law and Order:**
- To improve the perception management media action plan has been initiated with the objective of conducting Nukkad Naataks and folk performances to create awareness about the government schemes and to combat the propaganda machinery of the Naxalite.
- As part of the **civic action plan,** the security forces are involved in several developmental schemes such as seeds, clothes, and utensil distribution.
- Scheme for **Modernization of Police Forces** which is an umbrella scheme run by the central government to provide financial assistance to the states for modernization of state police.
- **Security-related expenditure** scheme under which the central government reimburses the states for the expenditure made towards security-related activities.
- Setting up of **anti-naxal** forces by states: Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh, Black Panthers of Chattisgarh, and COBRA battalion of CRPF.
- The Chief Minister group is headed by the Union Home Minister as chairperson to evolve a common strategy for combating Naxalism.
- Setting up multi-agency centers at the central and state level for the collection of actionable intelligence.
- Creation of the **LWE division** in MHA in 2006.
- **SAMADHAN Doctrine** is a one-stop solution for LWE.
- It provides a common strategy of the government from short-term to long-term policy formulation to ensure a uniform approach to combat Naxalism.

CRITIQUE OF STATES APPROACH (11:52 AM)
- **Lack of coordination** between the states, e.g. state police have been reluctant to share intelligence input with each other.
- Additionally, the **lack of a uniform policy** w.r.t. surrender and rehabilitation has also created a problem.
- Lack of Coordination between state police and Central security forces.
- The states at times have been guilty of developing an **attitude of indifference** towards Naxalism leaving the matter in the hand of central forces
- Ideally, the states should be at the forefront of combating naxalism and the center should only play a supporting role
- Lack of coordination between security and civilian administration.
- Often an area that has been cleared of Naxalite presence has faced the apathy of civilian administration in bringing rapid development to these areas.
- As a result, these areas have fallen back into the lap of Naxalites.
- On the other hand, often the infrastructure developed by the civilian administration has not been provided adequate protection by the security forces making the developmental programs a wasteful effort.

The topic for Next Class: Naxalism (Continued) and Insurgency in NOrth-East
Security Class 03

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS TOPICS (9:09 AM)
ANDHRA PRADESH MODEL OF COMBATING NAXALISM (9:15 AM)
- The state of Andhra Pradesh suffered from Naxalism during the 1980s and 1990s.

- To deal with the problem comprehensively, the state government evolved a two-front strategy on the developmental and Law and order front.
- **Some of the steps taken on the developmental front are as follows:**
- The government initiated a scheme for revamped PDS under which food grains were distributed to the most marginalized and vulnerable in the state.
- It focused on the rapid socioeconomic development of naxal-affected areas by improving road connectivity and health facilities.
- It introduced a **scheme Jalayagnam** to enhance access to clean drinking water for marginalized communities.
- A massive program of digitalization of land records was introduced along with a reduction in discretionary powers in the hands of lower bureaucracy which was considered to be excessively corrupt.
- On the law and order front the state set up an elite anti-naxal force to be named the **Greyhounds.**
- The members of this force were trained in Guerrilla warfare and counter moist strategy and carried out a lot of several surgical operations which were highly successful.
- An attractive surrender cum rehabilitative policy allowed the government to create a civilian vigilante group that acted as the eyes and the ears of the security agencies.
- As a result between 2003-2012 more than 800 Naxalists were killed, forcing the others to either retreat or surrender.

STEPS TO DEAL WITH NAXALISM (9:27 AM)

- **Political Measures:**
- The tribal advisory council should be made functional so that they can advise the governor concerning schedule V areas.
- The **Forests Rights Act, of 2006** has turned into a tool for bureaucratic exploitation, and several reforms are required in its implementation.
- The government must focus on providing access to forest resources and help them in protecting their traditional knowledge related to the use of forest resources.
- There is a need to bring changes in anti-corruption legislation to deal effectively with corrupt officials and politicians.
- A local community must be provided a greater say in the local developmental projects for example the **Dilip Bhuria Committee** had recommended 50% ownership of the developmental projects to the local people.
- The Government must initiate a sincere dialog with the marginalized groups to understand their grievances.
- For this purpose they may seek the help of civil society organizations working in Naxal-affected areas.
- **Law and Order-based Measures:**
- There is a need to enhance the capacity of the state police forces to reduce the dependence on the CAPF for combating Naxalism.
- We must also aim at enhancing coordination between the state and the central police forces.
- **Administrative or Governance related Measures:**
- Only the officers with desired capabilities and motivation must be posted in Naxal-affected areas.
- We may also consider providing them with added incentives to keep up their motivation levels.
- The local bureaucracy should be made sensitive to the grievances of the people by enhancing government-to-people contact.
- A model surrender cum rehabilitation policy must be designed by the union to address the lack of uniformity in the approach of the states.
- **Economic Measures:**
- There is an urgent need to upgrade the physical infrastructure to improve the connectivity of Naxal-affected districts with the rest of the country.
- The youths in these districts must be provided extensive skill training to open up opportunities for self-employment and jobs.

INSURGENCY IN THE NORTH EAST (9:55 AM)

- **General causes for Insurgency in the North East**
- **Historical factors:**
- Most parts of Northeast India were not governed directly by the British, and as a result, they could never be integrated into the rest of the country resulting in a sense of alienation towards the Indian state.
- For Example, Naga Hill areas were governed as partially excluded and excluded areas by the British.
- **Geographical factors:**

- The difficult terrain and topography made it suitable for insurgency and Guerrilla warfare.
- Porous international borders made it difficult to keep a check on the insurgency.
- Many insurgents have training camps and safe havens in Myanmar, Bhutan, and Bangladesh and it is extremely difficult for Indian security agencies to control insurgency in such circumstances.
- Development of physical infrastructure is difficult in the northeast and it made these states physically isolated from the rest of the country.
- Lack of industrialization in the region led to massive unemployment creating a shortage of avenues for constructive engagement of youth in the northeast.
- The lack of basic infrastructure and facilities has led to anger and frustration towards the Indian state.
- Several communities in the northeast believe that their natural resources have been exploited by the Indian states and the benefits have not been passed on to them.
- **Political Factors:**
- Several ethnic groups in the Northeast believe that their political aspirations have been suppressed by the Union and state governments.
- **Psychological and Cultural factors:**
- Racial discrimination is rampant on ethnic grounds which has created the problem of psychological isolation from the rest of the country.
- Northeast India has witnessed large-scale violence for more than seven decades creating a culture of violence in the region where resorting to arms and ammunitions for the resolution of conflict has become a norm.
- **Illegal immigration:**
- The influx of illegal migrants has affected the demography of several states resulting in a situation of identity crisis which has been often overcome with the use of violent means. For Example, Illegal Migrants entering in Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, etc.
- **External Factors:**
- India has alleged the involvement of the Chinese state and the ISI of Pakistan in supporting the insurgency in the form of arms, ammunition, training, funds, and a haven for the insurgents.

INSURGENCY IN NAGALAND (11:26 AM)

- The roots of the insurgency in Nagaland can be traced back to the period before India's independence when Naga nationalist movements sought greater autonomy or independence for the Naga people.
- Following India's independence in 1947, the **Naga National Council (NNC) led by A.Z. Phizo** launched an armed struggle for a sovereign Naga state
- The **National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)** emerged as the major insurgent group in Nagaland.
- The **NSCN split into two factions: NSCN-IM (Isak-Muivah) and NSCN-K (Khaplang).**
- These groups have been engaged in armed struggle, attacks on security forces, extortion, and other activities.
- In 1997, the Government of India initiated peace talks with the NSCN-IM, which resulted in the signing of a ceasefire agreement.
- The peace process aimed to find a negotiated settlement to the Naga issue and address the aspirations of the Naga people.
- In 2015, the Government of India signed a Framework Agreement with the NSCN-IM, signaling a significant development in the peace process.
- The agreement laid the foundation for further negotiations and discussions to find a lasting solution to the Naga issue.

INSURGENCY IN MIZORAM (11:49 AM)

- The insurgency in Mizoram emerged in the 1960s as a result of socio-political and ethnic issues. The **Mizo National Front (MNF)** was the prominent insurgent group that sought independence or greater autonomy for the Mizo people.
- The insurgency was characterized by guerrilla warfare, attacks on security forces, and efforts to establish a separate state.

INSURGENCY IN MANIPUR (11:56 AM)

- Insurgency in Manipur primarily arises from issues related to identity, political representation, socio-economic disparities, and demands for greater autonomy or independence.
- Several insurgent groups have emerged in Manipur, each with its specific objectives and demands.
- Some of the prominent groups include the **United National Liberation Front (UNLF), People's Liberation Army (PLA), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), and Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL).**
- These groups have been involved in armed struggle, attacks on security forces, extortion, and other activities.

- The Indian government has undertaken counter-insurgency operations to address the insurgency in Manipur.
- These efforts include the deployment of security forces, intelligence operations, development initiatives, and attempts at dialogue and negotiations with some of the insurgent groups.

INSURGENCY IN TRIPURA (12:04 PM)
- The insurgency in Tripura can be traced back to the late 1970s and early 1980s when various tribal and ethnic groups, particularly the Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), started demanding autonomy and greater representation.
- The insurgency was primarily fueled by socio-economic disparities, land issues, ethnic tensions, and demands for tribal rights.
- The **National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)** were the major insurgent groups operating in Tripura.
- These groups resorted to violence, attacks on security forces, bombings, and targeted killings in their pursuit of autonomy or secession.
- The Indian government, in coordination with the state authorities, launched counter-insurgency operations to address the insurgency in Tripura.
- Security forces were deployed, intelligence operations intensified, and efforts were made to neutralize the insurgent groups and restore law and order.
- In the late 2000s, the Government of Tripura initiated peace talks with the insurgent groups.
- Subsequently, several factions of the NLFT and the ATTF entered into ceasefire agreements with the government.
- These peace accords resulted in the surrender of a significant number of militants and the gradual decline of insurgency-related activities.
- The insurgency in Tripura has significantly declined in recent years, and the state has seen a restoration of peace and stability.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: INSURGENCY IN ASSAM.
Security Class 04

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:09 AM)
INSURGENCY IN ASSAM (9:12 AM)
- Around the 1960s the anti-alien movement was started.
- AASU (All Assam Students' Union) is a prominent student organization in the Indian state of Assam.
- It was formed in the 1960s with the aim of safeguarding the rights and interests of Assamese students and people.
- One of the most significant insurgent groups in Assam is the **United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)**, which was formed in 1979.
- ULFA has been involved in a prolonged armed struggle against the Indian government, demanding an independent state of Assam.
- The group has carried out bombings, attacks on security forces, and kidnappings in the past.
- The Indian government has engaged in talks with ULFA and other insurgent groups, resulting in some positive outcomes.
- In 2011, a faction of ULFA signed a Memorandum of Settlement with the government, leading to the group's decision to give up the armed struggle.
- The **Assam Accord** is an agreement that was signed on August 15, 1985, between the Government of India and representatives of the All Assam Students' Union (AASU), which led the Assam Movement.
- The accord aimed to resolve the long-standing issues related to illegal immigration in Assam and address the concerns of the indigenous Assamese population.
- **Some important provisions of the Assam Accord are as follows:**
- The accord called for the identification and deportation of illegal immigrants who entered Assam after March 24, 1971, the cut-off date specified in the accord.
- The accord provided constitutional, legislative, and administrative safeguards to protect the cultural, social, and linguistic identity of the indigenous Assamese people.
- The accord stated that those who could not provide valid documentation to prove their citizenship would be disenfranchised and treated as illegal immigrants.

INSURGENCY IN MEGHALAYA (9:24 AM)
- The main insurgent group in Meghalaya was the **Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)**, which sought to establish a separate state for the Khasi-Jaintia tribes.
- over time, efforts were made to address the concerns and grievances of the HNLC and other militant groups through dialogue and negotiations.

- In 2004, the HNLC entered into a ceasefire agreement with the Government of India, which led to a reduction in violence and armed activities.
- Since then, there has been a significant decline in insurgent activities in Meghalaya, and the state has generally remained peaceful.

INSURGENCY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH (9:29 AM)
- Arunachal Pradesh has generally remained relatively peaceful in terms of armed insurgencies or militant activities.
- There have been sporadic incidents of violence and conflicts related to various issues in Arunachal Pradesh.
- These conflicts are often related to inter-tribal disputes, land disputes, or tensions arising from the presence of armed groups in neighboring states.

CONSEQUENCES OF INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST (9:32 AM)
- Internal displacement of various sections of the population induced due to conflict has resulted in several socioeconomic problems.
- Frequent violation of human rights of civilians at the hands of the insurgents as well as security forces.
- The persistent conflict has had adverse effects on the region's socio-economic development.
- Security forces have often resorted to extrajudicial measures due to the inability of the criminal justice system to deal effectively with the insurgents.
- The development of physical infrastructure has suffered as the insurgents have often targeted vital infrastructure such as gas pipelines, railways, hospitals, etc.
- A large part of funds meant for the development has been siphoned off and pocketed by the insurgents.
- The businesses have either failed or exited the region due to frequent extortion by the insurgents.
- The tourism industry has suffered massively and diminished the prospects of constructive engagement of the youth.
- It has adversely affected the plan of linking India with Southeast Asia via the Northeast.

SEPTS TAKEN TO OVERCOME INSURGENCY (9:59 AM)
- **Steps were taken on Law and Order front:**
- Enforcement of laws such as **UAPA** and **AFSPA** to strengthen and support the efforts of the security personnel in the region.
- The government of India has formed the model surrender cum rehabilitation policy that has been adopted by several states.
- Counter-insurgency operations that had been led by ably trained capable forces such as Assam Rifles.
- Introduction of technology for improving surveillance in border areas.
- Introduction of helicopter services to support the logistics for the security forces.
- Action against insurgent groups with the help of security forces of the neighboring countries, for example in 2003, India and Bhutan conducted a joint operation named **"Operation Allclear"** to flush out insurgents from Bhutan.
- **Steps were taken on the Developmental front:**
- Setting up of a dedicated Ministry in the form of the Ministry of Development of the Northeast region which is aimed at providing a focused approach towards developmental initiatives in the region.
- Several infrastructure projects have been initiated to bring rapid development to the region for Example, Trilateral (India-Myanmar-Thailand) and Kaladan multimodal transport projects.
- Renewed emphasis on programs such as **National Bamboo Mission** and **National Horticulture Mission** to bring economic development to the region in an ecological manner.
- Promotion of Border Haats to promote economic activities in far-flung economic areas and to strengthen the cultural ties with the neighboring countries.
- Setting up integrated checkposts with neighboring countries such as Bangladesh to facilitate economic trade.
- Massive emphasis on spreading the distinct and diverse culture of the northeast in the rest of the country through various programs, courses in the universities, and organizing cultural festivals.
- A new emphasis on the look east policy in the form of Act East policy to promote economic and cultural integration with Southeast Asia.

REASONS FOR INSURGENCY DECLINE IN RECENT YEARS (10:36 AM)
- Several insurgent groups have lost interest due to the nature of long-drown conflict and declining support from the local population.
- Disagreement and conflicts have emerged within various groups as the government agencies have been successful in creating internal strife.

- The government has been successful in cutting external support by seeking diplomatic help such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, etc.
- The government's approach to holding peace talks has shown reasonable success in resolving the problem of insurgency. for example, the Third Bodo peace accord, Karbi anglong agreement 2021, Bru-Reang Agreement, etc.
- **Way Forward:**
- Enhance connectivity with the mainland by massively upgrading the infrastructure in the region.
- Strengthening micro-democratic institutions such as Gram sabhas and autonomous councils to satisfy the political aspirations of various ethnic groups.
- Sustainable economic development by promoting nonpolluting industries such as horticulture and ecotourism.
- Greater accountability mechanisms for officers serving in the region to promote efficiency in governance.
- Gradual repeal of laws such as AFSPA to win over the hearts and minds of the local people.
- Removing bottlenecks in various infrastructure projects to speed up the economic development in the region.
- Upgrading the security and surveillance infrastructure to prevent illegal immigration and cross-border insurgency.

MONEY LAUNDERING AND ITS PREVENTION (10:50 AM)

- Money laundering, in general, refers to cleaning up illegally earned money and projecting it to be earned through legal sources.
- The objective of a large number of criminal activities is to generate huge profits.
- Money laundering is the process of disguising the illegal origin of such proceeds of crime.
- It is often used by organized criminals who are involved in crimes such as arms trafficking, drug trafficking, extortion, bribery, etc.
- **Money laundering primarily has two objectives**
- 1) To hide the source of the proceeds of crime.
- 2) To enjoy the money earned through illegal sources.
- **Process of Money Laundering:**
- Money laundering is done through three stages.
- **1) Placement:**
- It is the first stage in the process of money laundering and also the riskiest.
- It refers to placing the proceeds of the crime into the formal financial system.
- Various tools which are used at this stage include structuring deposits or smurfing which refers to breaking up a large amount of cash into less obvious smaller sums which are then deposited directly in different bank accounts.
- By purchasing a series of instruments such as bank drafts which may be collected and deposited into one or more accounts or different locations.
- Buying luxury assets such as Gold, Gems, Watches, real estate, etc.
- Exchanging funds into foreign currency through a private exchange dealer.
- **2) Layering:**
- In this stage, money is taken through multiple transactions so it becomes impossible to detect the source of money.
- During this stage, the launderer engages in a series of transactions to distance them from their source.
- At times money may be spread through numerous accounts across the globe, especially in those countries that do not cooperate in anti-money laundering investigations.
- Some of the tools used at this stage include cross-border transfer of money, hawala transactions, investments in cryptocurrency, and the sale and purchase of luxury assets.
- **3) Integration:**
- It is the last stage in which the launderer reintroduces the money into the legitimate economy after mixing it up with legitimately earned money.
- Some of the tools used at this stage include generating false export invoices, setting up shell companies, and generating false loans or false FDI receipts.
- **Hawala Transaction:**
- Hawala is a parallel remittance system to transfer money from one place to another without the physical movement of money.
- It is operated based on "Trust" and various hawala agents are involved in such transactions.

- It is a powerful tool in the process of money laundering as it aims at hiding the source of the proceeds of crime.
- It is used by corrupt politicians, bureaucrats, industrialists, and criminals to either evade taxes or hide their wealth.
- It is also used to fund terror activities making it difficult for the authorities to detect the origin of funds for terror organizations.
- In India laws such as FEMA, and PMLA deter individuals from hawala transactions.
- **It has been used as a tool for transferring money in South Asia due to the following reasons:**
- a) Anonymity.
- b) Lower transaction costs.
- c) Less paperwork.
- d) Lack of scrutiny from the authorities.

IMPACTS OF MONEY LAUNDERING (11:47 AM)
- **The economic impact of money laundering:**
- It distorts policy making and it becomes difficult to set the policy rates as there is no proper estimation of money floating in the market.
- It led to volatility in the stock market and exchange rates.
- It led to a supply-demand mismatch resulting in inflation.
- It may adversely impact the reputation of financial institutions such as the banks in the economy.
- It may distort the business ecosystem.
- It may create a trade deficit as launderers often may use the money to purchase imported items.
- **Social Impacts of money laundering**:
- It promotes huge inequality.
- It encourages criminal activity as criminals can always get away by laundering funds obtained through illegal means.
- It promotes crimes such as terrorism.
- It discourages an ethical way of life as in materialist society ends matter more than the means.
- **Political and administrative impacts of money laundering**:
- It promotes corruption in politics and administration.
- It led to the criminalization of politics as money has become the most important factor in deciding the outcome of elections.
- **Antimoney laundering measures in India:**
- **1) Legal Measures to combat money laundering:**
- Income Tax 1961.
- Prevention of money laundering Act, 2002
- Benami Transactions Act, 1988.
- NDPS Act, 1985.
- FEMA Act, 2010
- **2) Institutional Measures to combat money laundering:**
- Setting up of **Enforcement Directorate** which is a nodal agency to enforce the provisions under PMLA, 2002
- Setting up of **Financial Intelligence Unit** which is the nodal intelligence agency for collecting actionable intelligence related to money laundering, Additionally, it is the nodal cooperating entity to cooperate with FIUs of other countries.
- RBI has been provided certain regulatory powers over the banks to ensure their compliance with anti-money laundering laws.
- The SEBI has been given regulatory powers over the secondary markets to ensure compliance with anti-money laundering laws.

THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING.
Security Class 05

[9:22] MONEY LAUNDERING CONTINUES...
GLOBAL MEASURES TO TACKLE MONEY LAUNDERING:
- **Financial Action Task Force:**
- The intergovernmental organization formed in 1939, created by G7 countries, HQ - Paris
- India is also a full member of the FATF.

- It is involved in setting up guidelines and standards to be followed by the member states to overcome money laundering and terror financing
- To provide technical assistance to the member countries to overcome money laundering.
- It may impose penalties and sanctions against member states.
- It promotes global cooperation on anti-money laundering and counter-terror financing.
- **International Money Laundering Information Network:**
- It is a technology-based network involved in the real-time sharing of inputs and intelligence between the member nations to overcome money laundering
- **EGMOND Group:** It aims to improve international cooperation on anti-money laundering measures between the FIUs of various countries.
- **United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)**
- **BASEL Statement of Principles** released by the Basel Bank - standards and the principles that must be adopted by the banking sector.
- **Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering -** India is also a member.
- **The United Nations Global Program** against money laundering.

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING:

- The enforcement agencies have been **unable to match up with the speed of growing technology** that has facilitated money laundering.
- A number of agencies have been set up to deal with various aspects of money laundering but they **do not have convergence** among themselves, whereas, criminals work in unison with each other.
- Increased **competition in the banking sector** has forced the banks to lower their guard and as a result, compliance with regulations such as KYC norms has become ineffective.
- Various countries have **strict banking and corporate secrecy laws** that allow the creation of anonymous accounts and prohibit the disclosure of information to other countries which hampers the fight against money laundering.
- The vested interest of politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals has prevented the desired investigation and enforcement of money laundering laws.
- **Newer challenges posed by technology related** to money laundering.
- The emergence of **newer forms of exchange of money such as cryptocurrencies** has posed a significant challenge with respect to money laundering.
- Cryptocurrencies provide much-needed anonymity for money laundering.
- Most countries are still at the stage of developing cryptocurrency regulations which have further promoted money laundering via such means.
- Online or digital financial transactions have become a common phenomenon and security agencies are finding it extremely difficult to identify suspicious transactions.
- The development of **modern means of communication such as the Internet**, has made it extremely easy to transfer money from one part of the world to the other.
- It has also promoted linkages between various transnational organizations contributing to money laundering.
- A number of specialized agencies have been formed that have expertise in setting **up shell companies** and laundering money for their clients.
- Since **such agencies fall outside the jurisdiction** of domestically located enforcement agencies **it is difficult to enforce AML laws on them** in an effective manner.

[10:05 AM] HOW TECHNOLOGY HAS HELPED IN OVERCOMING MONEY LAUNDERING?

- The **Income Tax department** has deployed sophisticated **AI-based tools** to detect specious financial transactions which may be related to money laundering.
- **Introduction of an e-KYC facility** to verify the credential of an individual, to prevent possible activities related to money laundering.
- Indian banks are extensively using technology to maintain a detailed account of transactions done by customers to share information with enforcement agencies when desired by them.
- **Singapore** has launched a **national digital identity service called MY INFO** for due diligence on banking customers.

WAY AHEAD IN COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING:

- Financial institutions must be compelled to report all suspicious financial transactions to the concerned authorities.
- Employees of financial institutions must be trained to spot potentially suspicious transactions until technology can address the problem.

- Public awareness is necessary as the masses do not understand the unintended consequences of **availing of services such as HAWALA**.
- To prove the offense of money laundering the enforcement agencies need to prove the predicate offenses investigated by either the state police or CBI. There is a need to upgrade the capacities of these agencies to make their actions more effective.
- Prosecution under PMLA requires collaboration between various agencies such as the CBI, the state police, and the Enforcement Directorate, which is often a challenge in the task.
- Money laundering is a global problem but unless cooperation is promoted between the security agencies of various countries combating money laundering would be an uphill task.
- Simply enacting strong AML provisions and laws is not enough and there is a need to upgrade the capacity of the security agencies to keep pace with the dynamics of money laundering.

[10:23 AM] LINKAGES BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM:
- **Organized Crimes:**
- It is a well-planned sophisticated crime usually performed by a group of people whose business is a crime.
- It refers to a criminal activity that is performed with the objective of earning money.
- As per MCOCA, it is any unlawful activity by an individual or group using violent means to gain monetary benefits.
- Some examples of organized crime include - contract killing, cyber crimes, arms trafficking, narco-trafficking, sports betting, human trafficking, and counterfeiting of currency and products.
- **Some of the Important Characteristics of Organized Crime include:**
- Use of violence to achieve their objectives
- Strictly driven by monetary concerns.
- Strict hierarchy within the organization
- Underground or Clandestine nature of functioning.
- Division and specialization of work
- Strict membership criteria and stringent loyalty standards.
- **Linkages between Organized Criminal Groups and Terror Groups:**
- **Differences:**
- ***Objectives -*** OCGs have monetary objectives whereas terror groups have socio-political objectives
- ***Means*** - The OCGs usually rely upon less violent means as compared to the terror groups that use sophisticated arms such as grenade launchers, bombs, etc.
- ***Relationship with the State*** - the OCGs do not prefer to get into conflict with the state whereas, the Terror groups are explicitly against the state and seek to engage in conflict with the state.
- ***Publicity*** - OCGs try and avoid public attention whereas terror groups thrive on publicity. Terror attacks are purposefully glamorized through social media and other platforms.
- **Similarities:**
- Both are criminal in the eyes of the law
- Both use violence as a means to achieve their final objective
- Both are highly adaptive, innovative, and resilient.
- **Linkages:**
- The relationship between OCGs and the TGs is not very formal or uniform but generally passes through **various stages** as time progresses.
- ***Co-existence -*** OCGs and TGs both exist simultaneously in a specific Geography but do not have a formal working relationship with each other.
- Since both of them have diverse objectives they try and maintain distance from each other.
- ***Cooperation -*** both groups develop a quid-pro-quo or a symbiotic relationship and provide formal support to each other.
- Usually, terror groups engage in self-sufficient crimes but on occasion, they need goods or services that can only be provided by others, and in such cases, they avail the help of the OCGs.
- The OCGs may help the TGs in the procurement of explosives, fake passports, and forged documents. They may help them in raising funds or for movement across international borders.
- **For example,** in the 2004 **bombings in Madrid, Alkaida** sourced explosives from OCGs based out of Eastern Europe.
- The OCGs also need the help of terror groups for their survival.
- The TGs can act as a supplier of arms for the OCGs, providing them training in the use of these arms, as well as providing refuge to the OCGs.
- In **1993 the LET** carried out a severe bomb blast in Bombay with the help of D-Company.

- *Confluence -* In this linkage the TGs and the OCGs start performing the work of each other, **for example, the Taliban** whose main objective is to impose Islamic rule in Afghanistan controls Poppy cultivation (Opium) and therefore opium trade in the entire region.
- **Similarly, ISIS** is engaged in selling oil from the oil wells in Iraq and Syria on the international black market.

[11:34 AM] LINKAGES BETWEEN OCGs AND TGs IN INDIA:
- Naxals are often engaged in the extortion of public officials in areas under their control.
- They provide protection to the mining mafia to carry out illegal mining activities in the areas controlled by them.
- Not only that a large part of cannabis production and trade is carried out by the Naxalites.

LINKAGES BETWEEN OCGs & INSURGENTS IN NORTH EAST INDIA:
- In the Northeast insurgent groups provide protection to a number of OCGs involved in activities such as Narco trafficking, human trafficking, illicit wildlife trade, abduction, extortion, etc.
- Not only that OCGs also provide support to insurgent groups in the form of logistics for carrying out terror attacks as well as moving to and fro between India and the neighboring countries.

IN KASHMIR:
- In Kashmir militancy is largely supported by external state funds and their dependence on organized crime for funding is minimal.
- At the same time, govt reports do suggest the involvement of terror groups in Narco trafficking and trade in FICN(Fake Indian Currency Notes).
- In the past, some organizations have been banned that provided overground support for militancy behind the scenes, for example in 2019 the govt banned a group named Jamat-e-Silami which provided **over-the-ground workers** for militants.
- **Some of the activities** through which the **OGWs** support the TGs **are as follows -**
- Raising funds
- Spreading false propaganda
- Radicalization of the Youth
- Finding new recruits
- Seeking safe haven for a wanted terrorist
- Logistic support for carrying out terror attacks.

[11:53 AM] REASONS FOR GROWING PROXIMITIES BETWEEN THE OCGs AND TGs:
- The forces of Globalization mean that transnational TGs have greater chances of reaching out to the OCGs.
- The global war on terror after the 9/11 attacks and the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan dried up the funding channels making their reliance upon OCGs inevitable.
- The OCGs consider that developing strong linkages with TGs would help them to expand their global footprint.

CONSEQUENCES OR THREATS POSED BY GROWING LINKAGES BETWEEN OCGs and TGs:
- Developing countries with a weak rule of law are prone to penetration by this sinister network.
- In such a situation either the state may be co-opted or it may further weaken governance in such nation-states.
- It undermines stability in governance and promotes accessive corruption for example in Somalia such linkages have undermined the functioning of the government and further promoted crime in the society
- It can act as a force multiplier which makes it even more difficult for security agencies to act against them.
- Close cooperation between the two has resulted in sharing of resources with each other and made it difficult for the security forces.

NEXT CLASS TOPICS: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME THE LINKAGE BETWEEN OCG AND TG, CYBER SECURITY
Security Class 06

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS TOPICS (9:05 AM)
CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH DEALING WITH ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS (9:07 AM)
- **Inadequate legal framework :**
- The present provisions of the IPC are not sufficient to deal with organized crimes, Therefore because most states do not have a dedicated law to deal with organized crimes separately, The Union government may consider enacting a model framework law.
- Weak capacity of the state police forces and lack of modernization.
- The enforcement agency especially the state police cannot combat organized crime due to inadequate training and a shortage of arms and ammunition.

- At present, coordination is lacking between various agencies such as CBI, ED, NCB, and the state police.
- Organized crime is not restricted to one country alone as Organized Criminal Groups are becoming transnational.
- The lack of coordination between various countries on this matter has weakened the fight against this network.
- There has been a significant rise in technology and crimes perpetuated through it but neither the legal system nor enforcement agencies have been able to adapt quickly to the requirements of changing times.
- Vested interests of corrupt politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals have compromised the investigation and prosecution of organized criminals.
- Lack of awareness among the citizens and glorification of organized criminals has attracted the youth towards such organizations.

WAY FORWARD TO DEAL WITH ORGANIZED CRIME (9:31 AM)
- A Union government may consider **enacting a modern law on organized crime** that may be adopted by the states according to their requirements.
- Various nations must **sign Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties** to share intelligence inputs and to cooperate to combat organized crime effectively.
- We may consider setting up of **Nodal agency** to cooperate with various agencies of center and states.
- **Sensitization of the popular media** to stop the over-glorification of organized criminals.
- Enacting a law to **regulate the misuse of cryptocurrencies** for sponsoring organized crime and terrorism.
- **Upgrading the training infrastructure of the state police** and setting up special crime cells in the states.

ROLE OF MEDIA IN INTERNAL SECURITY (9:40 AM)
- The media which is the fourth pillar of democracy has a very important role to play in the formulation of public opinion.
- It plays a crucial role in holding the government accountable and promoting an informed discussion among the citizens.
- On national security issues, the media plays a very crucial role.
- **Some of the challenges thrown up by media while covering national security issues are as follows:**
- **1) Sensanalization of national security issues:**
- Media especially TV news channels have often been guilty of sensationalizing national security issues creating panic among political and security agencies at times such acts further promote the objective of the terrorists.
- For Example, The carelessness of the media during the coverage of the **IC-814 hijacking** costs India heavily.
- The round-the-clock reporting emboldened the terrorists to think that they could get any concessions from the Indian government with such pressure.
- **2) Lack of training in covering War operations:**
- *For Example:* During the Kargil conflict lagged in training and preparedness and often irresponsibly covered the events.
- At times news about armed forces has been brought to the notice without any thought of its impacts.
- *For Example:* Even though the cases of corruption have been covered with a lot of enthusiasm but the media channel has failed to bring to notice prompt action taken by the authorities in such issues. This has built a wrong impression of the armed forces in front of the people.
- **3) Irresponsible coverage of anti-terror operations:**
- News channels have been often involved in irresponsible coverage of anti-terror operations.
- *For Example,* The 26/11 Mumbai terror attack and counter-terror operation live reporting by the media almost jeopardized the operation.
- During the Surgical operation against NSCN, the media agency published the photographs of the team involved in these operations, therefore, risking their lives.
- **4) Stereotyping of certain individuals or groups:**
- The perennial war of ratings has led them to outdo their competitors, they often report in a manner that instigates outrage rather than increase awareness and initiate debate.
- They fuel prejudice and create conflict in society.
- **5) Fake News and speculation:**
- The media issues the information before verifying it.
- The distinction between facts, and opinions which are the basics of the media has blurred.
- Indian news channels have become views channels.
- Reporting in subjudice matters needs to be careful.

- They declare a person as guilty or innocent as per their vested interests, It compromises the rule of law and the working of the enforcement agencies.
- Often the lines have been blurred between **investigative journalism and investigative agencies** themselves.
- **6) Lack of sensitivity in covering the victims of terror attacks:**
- The news channel often portrays the state of victims and other heinous crimes in a dramatized manner causing unnecessary distress to victims and their families.

HOW MEDIA MAY BE USED AS A TOOL TO ENHANCE INTERNAL SECURITY (10:29 AM)

- **Public awareness:**
- It may be used for sharing important information and alerts about potential security threats or natural disasters.
- The citizens can be made aware of issues such as Cybercrime and educated them how to protect them.
- **Community engagement:**
- The media may try to promote engagement and dialog between different communities that can prevent radicalization and other threats.
- **Crime prevention:**
- The media may be used for appealing to the public for sharing information about suspects in various cases.
- It should expose the real motives of the extremists.
- **Promoting India's position on important matters to the international community:**
- *For Example*, The news channel played an important role after the shooting down of Pakistan's Navy plane by India.
- **Suggestion or Way Forward:**
- There is an urgent need to follow self-discipline.
- The media need to ask mature questions to politicians and relevant authorities.
- There is a need for some introspection before responding to sensitive matters that could lead to unwanted disclosure of military plans.
- Only trained and proficient media personnel knowing security issues must be allowed to cover national security issues.
- The media houses must make efforts to recruit from institutions that teach security studies.
- We must evolve detailed guidelines to ensure ethics and professionalism in media.
- *For Example,* **BBC** has provided detailed guidelines concerning reporting on terror issues.
- **According to these guidelines, a news agency must follow these broad principles in coverage of such issues.**
- 1) Accuracy
- 2) Impartiality
- 3) Sensitivity
- 4) Avoid glamorization.
- 5) Avoid speculation.
- 6) Avoid stereotyping.
- We must promote setting up independent self-regulatory bodies like, the USA has a Federal Communication Commission.
- In India, PCI does not have the power to regulate electronic media and there is a need to enhance its jurisdiction.
- Young journalists may be encouraged to join the territorial army to gain an understanding of the working of armed forces.
- Some countries such **as the USA (Espionage Act, 1917)**, and **Canada (Security of Information Act)** have enacted specific laws to regulate the coverage of national security issues, India must also consider introducing such a law.

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CREATING CHALLENGES TO INTERNAL SECURITY (11:14 AM)

- Social media refers to a group of interactive **Web 2.0 internet-based applications** that facilitate the sharing of ideas, thoughts, and information by people.
- It is different from traditional media as it has a broader reach and allows two-way communication and instant exchange of information.
- *For Example*, Twitter, Whatsapp, Facebook, etc.
- **Challenges Posed by Social Media to India's Internal Security:**
- **Social media spreads hate speech and nuisance in society:**

- It has been used to spread hate speech which has often resulted in communal tensions and riots.
- The Delhi riots in 2020 were instigated through misinformation and hateful messages spread on social media.
- **Fake news leading to panic and anxiety:**
- Several times fake news spread over social media has led to panic.
- *For Example,* In 2012, a Doctored video clip over the internet led to an exodus of Northeast Indians from major metro cities.
- **Radicalization of Individuals:**
- Social media has often been misused for the radicalization of individuals, especially the youth.
- *For Example:* In 2017, A terror attack in London was carried out by an individual, who had been radicalized through social media platforms.
- In 2016, 22 people from Kerala were reported missing and later it was discovered that they have joined ISIS in Syria and Iraq, The investigations revealed that they have been radicalized through social media.
- In 2017, a city in the Philippines was attacked by militants, who had been radicalized through social media.
- **For Spreading propaganda by extremist organizations:**
- Naxalite groups often use social media for spreading misinformation about government schemes and programs.
- In 2018, The NIA arrested five Maoist operatives in Jharkhand who were radicalized via social media.
- **Targeting security personnel and their families:**
- This phenomenon is known as **"Doxxing"**
- In 2020, terrorists in J&K released a hit list of police officers and their families on social media, urging their followers to attack them.
- **Cyberbullying:**
- Social media has become a tool for inflicting trauma and harassment, especially against women.
- **For performing Cybercrimes:**
- It has been used to do cyber crimes such as identity theft, phishing scams, and sharing of obscene content.
- Cybercriminals are actively using social media for stealing personal information.
- The promotion of Pornography and obscene content through social media platforms can have adverse effects on the psychology of children.
- **For Manipulating democratic processes:**
- There have been several allegations about the misuse of social media by foreign actors to interfere in the domestic processes of other countries.
- *For Example,* Cambridge Analytica was accused of manipulating the voting behavior in the 2014 elections via information sourced from Facebook.

USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA FOR ENHANCING SOCIAL SECURITY (11:41 AM)
- It can play an important role in bridging the trust deficit.
- It has enhanced the reach of the security agencies to the citizens and in turn, bridge the trust deficit between the citizens and security agencies.
- **A tool of community policing:**
- Social media has become a powerful tool for community policing.
- *For Example,* The Boston police department effectively used social media during investigations of the Boston Marathon bombing.
- During the London riots in 2011, The police effectively used social media to conduct investigations.
- **To Manage perception:**
- It has become an important tool for managing perception especially to counter the propaganda spread by the extremists.
- **To seek feedback from the citizens:**
- The citizens may provide feedback to the security agency which would ensure greater accountability for their functions and give a chance to the police to improve their functioning according to the citizen's needs.
- **For Crisis Management:**
- Security agencies may use social effectively during natural disasters and other emergencies.
- *For Example,* During the floods in Kerala in 2018, Social media was effectively used by the state government to coordinate rescue and relief operations.
- For Monitoring suspicious activities and individuals:
- It has been used for reporting suspicious activities including the border areas.
- *For Example*, The BSF keeps a close eye on social media posts for security purposes.

- Another example could be The Social Media Labs experiment of the Mumbai Police.

CYBER SECURITY (11:56 AM)

- According to IT Act, Cyber security means the Protection of Computer devices, information, and networks from unauthorized access use, destruction, disruption, modification, or disclosure.
- **Cyber Threat:**
- **Various cyber threats faced by India may be categorized into the following categories:**
- **1) Cybercrimes:**
- The IT Act does not provide a precise definition of cybercrime.
- In general, it may refer to those crimes which are either performed with the help of the computer device or in which the computer device is itself a target.
- **Some of the Cybercrimes that have been defined under the IT Act are as follows:**
- In **Section 67**, Transmission of obscene or sexually explicit content through the electronic mode.
- In **Section 66C**, for Identity theft.
- **Section 66E,** Punishment for violation of Individuals' privacy.
- **Section 67B**, The offense of child pornography.
- Some of the other cyber crimes include hacking, denial of service attacks, cyberstalking, ransomware, and theft of data.
- **Some of the recent examples of Cyber crimes in India include:**
- A Phishing scam in 2021, targeted the users of the e-commerce platform Myntra, requesting them to update their personal information.
- A Ransomware attack on Air India in May 2021, shut down its website and the attackers demanded a ransom of 5 Million dollars.
- In 2020, a girl in Mumbai committed suicide after facing online bullying and harassment.
- Data theft of 17 Million users of Zomato in 2017.

THE TOPICS FOR THE NEXT: CYBER THREATS (CYBER TERRORISM, CYBER WARFARE), ETC.
Security Class 07

Cyber Terrorism: (9:21 AM)

- **Cyber Terrorism r**efers to the combination of cyberspace and terrorism.
- It may be defined as performing conventional terror activities with the help of computer networks and other technologies.
- But it also refers to the use of computer networks and other technologies to disrupt networks, steal sensitive information, spread propaganda, or spread false information with the aim of creating terror and fear in society.
- For example, fundraising for terror organizations, recruitment, spreading propaganda, etc. through cyberspace may be termed as an act of cyberterrorism.
- According to **Section 66-F of the IT Act,** to qualify as an act of cyberterrorism, an attack should either result in violence against persons or property or at least cause enough harm to generate fear or anxiety.
- A serious attack against critical information infrastructure may be labeled as an act of cyber terrorism.
- **Some of the recent examples of cyberterrorism include:**
- 1) In 2000, **Japan Metropolitan Police Department** reported that a terror group hacked into software used for managing police vehicles to create chaos and confusion and to intimidate the police department.
- 2) In 2013, the **Muzzafarnagar Riots** were sparked by the spreading of fake and doctored video clips on the internet by some terror organizations.
- 3) In 2020, the **Mumbai Power Grid** was hit by a cyber attack, allegedly carried out by a Chinese state-sponsored hacking group. It resulted in a power outage, which affected millions of people, and was aimed at creating chaos and possibly seeking a ransom.

Why Terror Groups are relying more on cyberterrorism? (9:46 AM)

- It is cheaper than traditional terror methods.
- It **offers anonymity** and is really difficult for security agencies to track the real identity of the terrorists.
- The attacks can be carried out remotely and do not require any physical training, or involve the risk of **crossing international borders**.
- The scale of violence that can be achieved is much more than the traditional terror attack and has the potential to cause widespread destruction in the economy.

Cyber Warfare: (9:56 AM)

- It is also termed the **5th Generation** or the invisible warfare.
- It refers to the use of digital technologies, to conduct military operations against adversary nations.

- It has become the preferred mode to cause damage by disabling a country's communication and command system for stealing sensitive information and for spreading propaganda.
- **Some of the recent examples of cyber warfare include:**
- 1) In 2017, **Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant** in Tamil Nadu was attacked by a malware named D-Track which is believed to have originated from North Korea.
- 2) In 2009, **a cyber espionage** operation named Ghostnet was carried out against Dalai Lama by Chinese attackers.
- 3) In 2014, **Operation Desert Eagle** targeted the government and military websites of Israel.
- 4) **Stuxnet,** a virus allegedly developed by US and Israel was used to disrupt the Iranian Nuclear Program.
- 5) In 2020, **Wiper Malware** was deployed on Ukrainian systems to cause disruption and hinder the country's efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression.

India's vulnerability to cyber threats: (10:07 AM)

- 1) The critical infrastructure in India has witnessed consistent attacks in the **last 5 years in different ways.**
- 2) The **Ransomware attack on the AIIMS facility and the attack on Mumbai Power Grid are some examples.**
- 3) According to **NCRB, India reported** a jump of over 11% in cyber crimes in the last 1 year itself.
- 4) As per a survey, more than **70% of organizations in India** have dealt with a Ransomware attack in the last 5 years.
- 5) India is among the top 5 targets in **Asia Pacific Region** for instances of cyber espionage.
- 6) India's internet penetration has gone up from **a mere 4% in 2007 to over 45%** in 2021.
- 7) India's renewed emphasis on e-governance means that the government stores a huge amount of citizen data across various levels, disruption which may affect **India adversely.**
- 8) Several other countries such as the **US, China, Russia, and Israel** have developed cyberwarfare capabilities, and India cannot continue to ignore this issue.
- 9) There has been a steep rise in the use of resources such as **Malware** to disrupt business activities in India. A cyber attack on a business may lead to loss of competitive information and affect it adversely.
- 10) Data shared by individuals on **social networking sites** can be used inappropriately by others leading to serious and even life-threatening incidents.

Elements of India's Cyber Security Strategy: (10:22 AM)
Institutional Measures:
NCIIPC:

- (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre)
- It is a nodal agency that has been set up to protect critical information infrastructure from cyber threats.
- **It performs the following functions:**
- 1) Identification of CII (Critical Information Infrastructure).
- 2) Assessing risks and vulnerabilities of CII.
- 3) Developing an implementing strategy to secure the CII.
- 4) Cooperation with various stakeholders to share best practices and intelligence inputs about threats.
- 5) Providing training to enhance the capabilities of various stakeholders.

CERT-In: (10:30 AM)

- It was established in **2004** and is a **nodal agency** that works 24x7 and scans cyberspace and provides a reactive and proactive response to various cyber threats.
- **Some of the specific functions performed by it include:**
- 1) Dissemination of information.
- 2) And recommendations on strengthening the security of the computer systems.
- 3) It works with service providers to identify the systems that are compromised and isolate them, and take corrective action to clean them.
- 4) It collaborates with CERTs of other countries and disables phishing websites which are a source of financial fraud.
- 5) It works with sectoral CERTs which are specialized agencies focused on cyber security of various sectors such as banking, healthcare, power, etc.

National Cyber Security Coordinator: (10:37 AM)

- A senior officer has been appointed to oversee the cyber security policy and strategy.
- He is responsible for formulating and implementing **cybersecurity-related** policies and ensuring coordination with various stakeholders including government and private agencies.

National Cyber Crime Coordination Center: (10:39 AM)

- It is a specialized agency under **MHA,** and it tackles cyber crimes especially those that have implications for national security.
- It is responsible for coordinating the actions of security agencies to investigate **cyber crimes** and to support their prosecution.

National Technical Research Organisation: (NTRO)
- It is responsible for the collection of intelligence and monitoring of cyber threats affecting India's national security.

National Security Council Secretariat:
- Nodal Agency to work along with the **National Cyber Security Coordinator** to develop policies related to cyber crimes and cyber threats.

Defence Cyber Agency:
- Set up under the **Ministry of Defence,** and is focused on protecting India's military assets, from cyber attacks.

Legal and Policy Measures: (10:55 AM)
- **National Cyber Security Policy** was devised in 2018, with the overall objective of securing India's cyberspace and creating a roadmap for a comprehensive, collective response to deal with the issues of cyber security.
- **Enactment of the IT Act, of 2000,** and subsequent changes in 2008 to define various cyber threats and provisions to deal with them.
- **National Cyber Crisis Management Plan:**
- It outlines a comprehensive strategy and detailed procedure to be followed in the event of cyber security breaches.
- For example, regulatory agencies such as **RBI and IRDA** have released a detailed set of guidelines to be followed by the institutions working under their jurisdiction.

Awareness creation measures: (11:06 AM)
- 1) In 2021 the government conducted **Cyber Ex-2021**, a drill to test the preparedness of various ministries and departments in the event of a cyber attack.
- 2) In 2019, Cyber security war games called **The Shield** were organized that involved simulating cyber attacks on CII to test their preparation and to identify the gaps in their capacity.
- **3) Cyber Surakshit Bharat,** a program that aims at training 10,000 personnel from various government agencies and private organizations on the best practices for cyber security.
- 4) **SVPNPA, Hyderabad** is conducting training in cyber security and cyber forensics for all the officers of law enforcement agencies including the judiciary.
- The academy has conducted training for more than 25,000 personnel through the **National Digital Crime Resouces** and Training Center.

Global Cooperation: (11:29 AM)
- India has actively engaged by signing **MoUs** with 14 countries on exchanging information and technology inputs w.r.t cyber crimes.
- The government is trying to push for a **globally accepted convention** to regulate cyberspace effectively.
- Securing private businesses and enterprises.
- CERT-In has released guidelines according to which information has to be shared w.r.t any cyber attack faced by a private entity.
- The government has laid down standards to be adopted by private firms to ensure effective cyber security.

Challenges or hurdles with respect to cyber security in India: (11:33 AM)

Legal Challenges:
- The laws related to cyber crimes in **India are outdated.**
- Several newer crimes have not been defined in the law.
- And we do not have a dedicated **procedural law** related to IT offenses.
- As a result, agencies have to rely upon archaic procedural laws related to IT offenses that are ineffective in such cases.
- The **BIS** has laid down comprehensive guidelines to be followed for the collection and analysis of evidence, but it has not been provided with **legal backing so far.**

Infrastructural Hurdles: (11:44 AM)
- India imports almost **70% of its telecom** equipment requirements making cyber security infrastructure vulnerable to supply chain bugs.
- Most forensic labs in India are not equipped to carry out investigations in such matters.
- Most tech companies in India do not store data on locally located servers.

- This makes it difficult for security agencies to get access to their data in case of investigation of cyber crimes.
- India spends a very small percentage of its **annual budget on R&D** in cyberspace.
- This has affected our preparedness to combat cyber threats.

Institutional Challenges: (11:51 AM)
- Lack of coherence between institutions has **resulted in duplication** of functions and a lack of accountability for the institution.
- Lack of awareness and capability in **state police machinery** with respect to the provisions of the IT Act.

Human Resource-Related Challenges: (11:55 AM)
- Shortage of skilled human resources in the area of cyber security.
- The **National Cyber Security Policy 2013, is** aimed at training more than 5 Lakh professionals in this area, but a lot is left to be done**.**
- **Lack of seriousness** by private enterprises.
- The private enterprises in India do not take cyber threats very seriously at times and therefore have made minimal investments in the upgradation of their capabilities to deal with the same.

Way Ahead:
- Increased budgetary allocations for cyber security initiatives.
- We must invest a **minimum of 0.25% of** the annual budget in cyber security which may be raised to **1% in the future.**
- Concerted efforts for **research, innovation, and development of technology** in the area of cyber security.
- We must try and promote linkages between **academia and industry for the same.**
- Development of **competent infrastructure** to train a large number of individuals in cyber security skills.
- We may create cyber security services from **IES (Indian Engineering Services) to create** a pool of leaders in this space within the government.
- **Developing a robust audit ecosystem** to measure the preparedness of various entities to deal with cyber threats.
- **Conducting cyber security drills** to combat and prepare individuals as well as institutions to deal with cyber threats.
- **Enhancing data** governance mechanisms in the country and enacting a data protection law on an urgent basis.
- Promote cyber insurance as a key instrument of **cyber risk management.**
- Sustained efforts to promote India's leadership in the **global governance of cyberspace.**
- We may promote the preparedness of various nations through initiatives such as **BIMSTEC, SCO, SAARC, etc.**
- We may also leverage **G20 Presidency** to push for a discussion on the adoption of an internationally accepted convention on cyber security.

Issues associated with the functioning of intelligence agencies: (12:14 PM)
- **1) Infighting among the agencies:**
- Since they are not set up according to law, they have overlapping functions with each other, often resulting in duplication of efforts.
- They try and seek credit for each other's work, resulting in ego clashes and conflicts.
- **2) Lack of Coordination:**
- OCGs and NTGs are transnational in nature. And to combat them effectively, agencies need to come together.
- Lack of Action by the enforcement agencies on intelligence inputs has led to a number of security failures in the past.
- **3) Lack of oversight and accountability:**
- These agencies are controlled by the executive and are often misused for political purposes.
- **4) Lack of transparency:**
- It breeds corruption, nepotism, and favoritism in their functioning.
- **5) HR Challenges:**
- They face a shortage of resources, and specially trained manpower in forensics, IT, and other contemporary issues.
- **6) Operational Challenges:**
- Excessive political interference in day-to-day functioning and their misuse for spying on political opponents.

Topic for the next class: Security Agencies and their Mandate, etc.

Security Class 08

<u>**INTRODUCTION (9:10 AM)**</u>
<u>**PROBLEMS IN MACHINERY OF STATE POLICE FORCE (9:14 AM)**</u>

- **I] A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANCIES:**
- According to a study done in 2014, there was a shortage of 5.6 lakh personnel in state police forces.
- India's -The ratio of police to population is **120 for 1 lakh population in comparison to UN prescribed standards 222 for 1 lakh population.**
- This ratio is the **fifth-lowest among 71 countries**.
- As a result, is above the police forces are extremely overburdened and understaffed.
- This creates stressful work conditions and compromises the quality of law enforcement.
- **II] UNSCIENTIFIC RECRUITMENT AND OUTDATED TRAINING METHODS:**
- Multiple entry points for recruitment in the police.
- Once sit for all approach for recruitment criteria.
- Lack of emphasis on psychological aspects with respect to recruitment.
- The training method and most of the academies are outdated and not in sync with the requirement of the time.
- Poor career progression.
- The police personnel enjoys no incentives to perform better due to a lack of career progression.
- Image crisis-Police personnel usually suffers from a poor self-image and is not seen in a positive light by society.
- **III] OPERATIONAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES:**
- The police machinery suffers due to a lack of infrastructure.
- As per BPRD, there is a significant shortage of arms and ammunition in the state police.
- As per the report of CAG, there is a **shortage of 30% in vehicles and up to 76% in weaponry** in some states.
- As per the latest reply given in Parliament, **628 police stations do not have telephone connections.**
- More than **2700 police stations do not have cameras**.
- Most of the forensic labs either are outdated or understaffed compromising the investigation process.
- Excessive interference in the day-to-day functions of police by the executive.
- The police forces suffer from poor investigation due to a lack of adequate training resulting in extremely low conviction rates.
- There is no defined mechanism for complaints in case of misconduct by the police official.
- The appointments and postings are often driven by political considerations and therefore end up compromising the independence of the police.
- **IV] STRUCTURAL ISSUES:**
- There is no separation between the investigation and law enforcement wings and as a result, there is a lack of accountability and specialization in the functioning of the police.
- MOSPI has highlighted that there is significant underreporting of crimes in India either the citizen are afraid to approach to police or the police deliberately tries to suppress the complaints.
- Since their performance is just on the basis of the number of cases solved.
- Indian police are top and bottom-heavy which has resulted in a shortage of officials at a crucial position in the middle hierarchy.
- For example, **86 % of police in India is constabulary.**
- Policing is a state subject and even if reforms have been suggested by various committees they have been generally ignored or implemented in a non-uniform manner.

<u>**ISSUES WITH CAPF FUNCTIONING(10:07AM)**</u>

- **I] HUMA RESOURCES-RELATED ISSUES:**
- It is extremely overburdened with work and there is massive understanding across the organization.
- **As per the latest report, 8400 posts are lying vacant in CAPF.**
- This has resulted in the denial of leave for a very long time creating extremely stressful work conditions.
- The CAPF personnel suffers from psychological and mental stress.
- The suicide rate in the CAPF is among the highest in the security forces.
- As per the latest response given in parliament **more than 4600 personnel have committed suicide in the last three years**.

- The CAPF has relatively poor promotional avenues as compared to the IPS or the armed forces which has a demotivation effect on their functioning.
- Paradroping of IPS officers as chiefs of CAPF also has a demotivating effect.
- **II] OPERATIONAL ISSUES:**
- The state has become over-dependent on the CAPF which may be attributed to the inability to upgrade their capacity.
- This means that CAPF is not able to get enough time for rest and recuperation as well as to upgrade its capacity between two deployments.
- The lack of coordination between state police and CAPF has resulted in their ineffective functioning.
- Diversion of border guarding forces such as BSF towards other law and order duties such as election management has adversely affected their functioning.
- **III] INFRATSRUCTURE CHALLENGES:**
- The CAPF often toiled under hard conditions and complaint of shortage of arms ammunition in their functioning.
- They face the problem of poor quality food, medical facilities and accommodation with has a deflating effect on their motivation levels.

BORDER MANAGEMENT (10:52 AM)

- **BORDER SECURITY** refers to securing a country's economic and physical frontiers from hostile elements and forces.
- Border management on the other hand is a much broader term that includes aspects of securing border areas improvement of border infrastructure and developing economic opportunities.
- As well as promoting cultural interaction and economic trade with the neighbouring countries.
- Therefore border management is carried out with the help of various agencies including developmental agencies, and economic agencies.
- **I] ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH BORDER MANAGEMENT:**
- 1. Artificial boundaries with neighbouring countries.
- 2. Disputed boundaries with the neighbouring countries.
- 3. Asymmetric border infrastructure especially with China.
- 4. Poor infrastructure results in a lack of economic development.
- 5. Out-migration of local communities resulting in the formation of ghost villages.
- 6. Instability in the neighbouring countries.
- 7. Lack of trust between local communities and security agencies.
- 8. Deployment of multiple forces at border areas leading to coordination issues.
- 9. Lack of formal mechanism to share the intelligence inputs between different agencies.
- **II] EFFECT OF POOR LAND BORDER MANAGEMENT ON INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY:**
- 1. Illegal immigration has resulted in demographic inversion and therefore conflicts in society.
- 2. It has resulted in a growing nexus between OCG and terror groups.
- 3. It has resulted in free movement for terror groups and insurgents creating headaches for security agencies.
- 4. It resulted in the formation of ghost villages in border areas.
- 5. Mobilization of armed forces in the border areas has been hampered severely.
- 6. The influx the fake Indian currency notes from border areas has disastrous consequences for India's economic sovereignty.
- 7. Narco and arms trafficking is prevalent in border areas creating a substantial threat to India's interest.
- **III] WAYS TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES WITH RESPECT TO POOR LAND BORDER MANAGEMENT:**
- 1. Active involvement of local community through schemes such as vibrant village program so as to vein away the youth from the hostile elements.
- 2. Setting up village defence committees in order to aid the functioning of the security agencies.
- 3. Outsourcing of border infrastructure development work to private agencies considering the increasing burden on BRO(Border Roads Organisation)
- 4. Continuous diplomatic engagement with the neighbouring countries to strengthen the corporations of border security.
- 5. Deployment of technology to increase surveillance and prevention activities such as illegal immigration and infiltration in border areas.

DEPLOYMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT (11:31 AM)

- **I] ADVANTAGES-**
- Technology comes with its own set of advantages in terms of border management

- 1. It reduces the error of human
- 2. It can work 24/7.
- 3. It has greater accessibility in unreachable areas.
- 4. Reduces the loss of human lives due to extreme climatic conditions.
-
    - o **<u>Comprehensive integrated Border management:</u>**
    - o It is a robust technological solution to address the gaps in border securities.
    - o It works seamlessly by integrating human resources, weapons, and high-tech surveillance equipment.
- **II] CHALLENGES IN THE DEPLOYMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT:**
- 1. It is expensive and requires a lot of capital investment.
- 2. Deployment of technology alone is not enough, electricity, internet, etc are required for its effective functioning.
- 3. The data from CIBMS, has to be ultimately analyzed by human beings which requires extensive training.

MARITIME SECURITY (11:40 AM)

- **I] CHALLENGES OR ISSUES O MARITIME SECURITY:**
- 1. Presence of unconventional threats such as pirates in the vicinity of India's trade routes.
- 2. Increasing influence and presence of China in the Indian Ocean region.
- For example-Gwadar port, Hambantota port, etc.
- 3. Unregulated movement at sea for sea-born trafficking in narcotics and arms.
- 4. Illegal and unreported and unregulated fishing has drastic effects on the conservation and management of living marine resources.
- 5. Extension of terrorism from land to sea which is usually aimed at conventional and non-military assets including industrial towns and commercial centers-
- For example-26/11 attacks.
- 6. Radicalization of the local population in coastal border areas by extremist organizations.
- **II] MEASURES TAKEN FOR COASTAL SECURITIES:**
- 1. 3-Tier coastal security architecture including the state marine police force, the coast guard, and the Indian navy.
- 2. Appointment of national maritime coordinator.
- 3. It coordinates between all government agencies and provides crucial inputs to political and security leadership.
- 4. Regulation of activities in maritime zones through the introduction of initiatives such as multiple-purpose ID cards for fishermen, sea-faring services, GPS tracking of the seaboard, etc.
- 5. Deployment of Coastal surveillance comprising static sensors along the coast, automatic identification system, etc.
- 6. Coastal security scheme to focus on the creation of coastal police stations, patrolling, and surveillance architecture.
- **III] CHALLENGES:**
- 1. Lack of coordination.
- 2. lack of role clarity.
- 3. Shortage of manpower especially marine police.
- 4. The poor training facilities.
- 5. Discontent in local communities.
- 6. The poor capability of state marine police forces.

THE TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS IS THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS, TERRORISM, AND THE LINKAGES OF ORGANISED CRIME WITH TERRORISM.

Security Class 09

Role of ESAs in creating challenges in India's Internal Security: (1:15 PM)
Bangladesh:

- **Illegal immigration** from Bangladesh has often resulted in conflicts in Indian society.
- It has the potential to alter the demographics and create security threats for India.
- The identity crisis created in **Assam and Tripura** is an example of the same.
- Bangladesh is an important source and destination for human trafficking, which has posed a **significant challenge to** India's internal security.

- It has been a safe haven for several insurgent groups in the North East creating challenges for the security agencies.
- It has become a destination for **illegal cattle smuggling** from India, which has the potential to hurt India's economy, and also create unwanted conflicts in the society.
- **Growing fundamentalism** in Bangladesh has a spillover effect on India which has resulted in the radicalization of the youth in the border areas.
- India and Bangladesh have failed to strike an agreement on the **intake of Rohingya Refugees** creating tensions between the two nations.
- The growing proximity between **Bangladesh and China** has the potential to threaten India's role as a regional leader in **South Asia and Indian Ocean Region.**

Myanmar: (1:32 PM)
- The **Rohingya Refugee Crisis** and their settlement in India have made India vulnerable to communal clashes and raised concerns among security agencies.
- Porous borders with **Myanmar,** due to the free movement regime have made the Indo-Myanmar border the hotspot of illegal activities such as drug trafficking, arms trafficking, etc.
- **Political instability** in Myanmar has weakened the **Rule of Law** in the country and allowed the thriving of insurgent groups and organized criminal groups in the region.
- Several insurgent groups in **North East India** received their training in Myanmar and use it as a launch pad for insurgent activities in India.
- The free movement regime along the Indo-Myanmar border is also a matter of concern, as it allows the movement of insurgents and organized criminals along with the local community.
- With the formation of **Burma as a separate state in 1935,** several ethnic communities living along the border were divided, this created a sense of insecurity among such communities and to address their concerns, India and Myanmar established the free movement regime.
- It allows people belonging to certain **ethnic communities to travel 16 km** across the border on either side without any **Visa requirements.**
- This regime is today misused by militants and organized criminals for various purposes.

Challenges posed by Nepal to India's internal security: (1:47 PM)
- Nepal has been a major source of **Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) as India enjoys an open border with the country.**
- The movement of organized criminals and militants is relatively easy across **Indo-Nepal Border,** and several terror organizations in India have closed linkages with mainstream political groups in Nepal.
- For example, in 2009, 40 Maoists received **training in Nepal.**
- Increasing proximity between China and Nepal is perceived as a part of China's strategy to encircle India and compromise its position.

Challenges created by China to India's internal security: (1:56 PM)
- The cyber warfare led by an army of **Cyber** warriors from **China** is a matter of concern for India as it poses significant threats to India's economic interests.
- China's attempts to **dump cheap Chinese goods** into the Indian market have adversely affected India's domestic manufacturing capabilities.
- The covert support by the Chinese to the insurgent groups in North East India.
- Multiple incursions by the Chinese in **Ladakh and Arunachal** have created a massive border security threat for India.
- China's attempt to encircle India by building a strong relationship with India's neighboring countries.
- The Chinese project to build a thousand-kilometer tunnel to divert the waters of river **Tsang Po** may have disastrous consequences for India.

Pakistan:
- State-sponsored terror activities in Kashmir.
- And other activities in the rest of India.
- Pakistan has actively promoted drug trafficking in India via Punjab and Rajasthan border.
- The influx of **Fake Indian Currency Notes** into India via Pakistan is a threat to India's economic sovereignty.
- The all-weather friendship between Pakistan and China has been a concern for India.
- The placement of thousands of Chinese troops in PoK which is a disputed territory is a matter of concern for India.
- Similarly, the Chinese attempted to stall the designation of **Maulana Masood Azar** as an international terrorist.

Sri Lanka: (2:16 PM)

- The **civil war and Tamil crisis** in Sri Lanka has negative repercussions on domestic politics and peace and harmony in India.
- It has often resulted in conflicts in India for example the assassination of the **Indian Prime Minister.**
- The Chinese presence at the **Hambantota port** poses a challenge to India's role as a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region.

Afghanistan: (2:47 PM)
- The resurgence of the **Taliban** may have severe security implications for India, as it is known to have strong linkages with the network of organized criminal groups and terror groups.
- **Afghanistan** is central to global narco
- Much coveted strategic depth to Pakistan, allowing it to involve itself in activities against India.

Terrorism: (2:37 PM)
- Unlawful use of force and violence against persons and property, with the objective to terrorize the population or the government with the objective of achieving some political or social objectives.
- The direct target of violence is **not the actual target.** They serve as a message generator to the rest of the world.

Effects of terrorism: (3:01 PM)
- Violence,
- Trauma, stress,
- Social capital gets diminished.
- Security sentiments, value formation, etc. are affected.
- Sources of terror financing:
- Contribution by state agencies,
- Voluntary collection,
- Extortion, etc.

Lone Wolf Terrorism: (3:21 PM)
- Owing to radicalization.
- A lone wolf is a person who prepares and commits violent acts alone.
- Mostly single perpetrators.
- Family members are not likely to be aware of the radicalization of the individual.
- **Way forward:**
- Education and skilling: E.g., Nai Manzil, Himayat, etc.
- NATGRID is in the process of being scaled up.
- National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) has been established.
- Deployment of private security at high-value targets like malls, etc.
- **Topics to be read from the handout:**
- Definition of Terrorism.
- Cause of terrorism.
- Effects of terrorism.
- CSOs, the role of Government.
- Reasons for rapid spread.
- Lone Wolf Attack.

This was the last class of Internal Security for this batch.