Security

Tuesday, 13 December 2022

12:01 PM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | * + Security is about protection from harm or threats. |
| Vocab | * + Confidentiality   + Grey zone operations   + Hybrid Warfare   + Risk insurance   + Smart Grid   + Weaponization of everything |
| Linkages between development and spread of extremism | * + Development     - + -> Infrastructure, Improvement in living standards.     - - -> Displacement, Environment |
| Extremism | * + **Introduction**     - Naxalism is a form of armed insurgency against the State motivated by leftist/Maoist ideologies.     - Extremism is a ideology of promoting extreme political, social or religious motives, often by violent means.      * + **Where**     - Severely affected - CH, JH, BR, OD       * 69.10% incidents     - Partially affected - WB, AP, TL, MH     - Naxalite-Maoist insurgency in Chhattisgarh     Presence of Maoists in India     * + **Reasons**     - **Economic**       * Unemployment, poverty, distress migration       * Land related issues - Landlessness , Exploitative landlords       * Deprivation of traditional rights over forest produce     - **Social**       * lack of access to basic service       * Displacement due to mining and industrial projects       * Marginalization : Denial of access to public facilities, untouchability       * Perceived tribal cultures and identities leading to alienation       * Forest Management and Livelihood of Tribals      * + **Developmental**     - Poor infrastructure, limited access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.     - Dam construction - 40% people displaced after independence are tribals.     - Forced evictions without compensation and rehabilitation      * + **Governance**     - Corruption, and inadequate implementation of government schemes.     - lack of political representation     - Lack of essential pubic services, lack of rule of law     - Poor-implementation of constitutional safeguards       * Article 244 - Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC)   + Insufficient security presence   + Maoist propaganda and radicalization      * + Emerging issues     - Urban Expansion : for recruitment, fundraising, and terror attacks.     - Shifting Tactics : using technologies like Cryptocurrencies; internet; AI in operations      * + **Revolutionary Strategy**     - Organization, consolidation and preservation in difficult and isolated terrains     - Progressive expansion     - Destruction, Guerrilla warfare and Armed Struggle.     - Destroy infrastructure, roads, telecom networks, keep population isolated form mainstream.     - Propaganda and disinformation  * + **Measures | Way forward**      - Good governance       * Democratic decentralization : Effective implementation Panchayati Raj Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA)       * Inclusive Development Program : focusing on healthcare, education, infrastructure, employment opportunities       * Recognition of forest rights       * DBT transfers       * Social welfare policies         + Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana etc.       * Bridging trust deficit - Rule of law, Prevent illegal police actions       * Inclusive growth programs         + Aspirational Blocks Programme         + NRLM; MGNREGA     - Economic development       * Livelihood generation; infrastructure development; vocational training     - Proper implementation of FRA       * Recognizing land titles      * + Security related measures     - Special Anti-Naxal Forces       * E.g. Greyhound in Andhra Pradesh.       * Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) forces     - Strengthen Intelligence     - Modernize equipment - Drones     - Humane approach       * Reasonable, necessary and proportional application of AFSPA     - Community policing       * Village volunteer force     - Joint operations between CAPF and state police       * Operation Green Hunt     - Training and capacity building       * Jungle Warfare School (CIJWS) in Mizoram.   + Civil administration     - Trust-Building and community engagement       * Organizing Jan Sunwais (public hearings)     - Effective delivery of government schemes     - Capacity-building programs for PRI members      * + Media Action Plan - to counter Naxal propaganda   + Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy.   + Social     - Eklavya Schools     - Chhattisgarh Government's Chulo Asman program     - Tribal youth exchange programme   + Economic     - Skill development       * Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)     - FRA, 2006 - Ensure rights over minor forest produce.     - Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007.     - Land reforms and titling       * E.g. SWAMITVA Scheme     - Infrastructure       * E.g. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.   + Development related measures     - Road Connectivity development       * PMGSK     - Electrification and Telecommunication:       * DDUGJY and BharatNet      * + Special Central Assistance. (SCA)   + Modernization and upgradation (MPF Scheme)   + District Mineral Development Fund - for tribal area development   + LWE mobile tower project   + Cooperation with neighboring countries     - Operation Sampriti - Indo-Bangla anti terror mission     - Operation all clear - Indo- Bhutan anti insurgent mission   + Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme   + **Conclusion**      - **SAMADHAN Approach** |
|  |  |
| Security Challenges & their Management in Border Areas | * + **Introduction**     - India has over 15000 km of land and a coastline of over 7500 kms.     - Effective border management becomes crucial for sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.      * + Indo-Af*an      (106 km)      (3323 km)      (75166 km)      International Land Border      (3488 km)      (699 km)      km      / Myanrnar      (1643 km)      (4096.7 km)  * + **Factors responsible for issue**     - Historical Factors - Colonial past     - Geographical Factors - Terrain, Topography, Connectivity     - Socio-economic Factors - Infrastructure, Unemployment     - The Ethnic Conflicts - diversity, scarce resources     - Lack of devolution of autonomy - Political aspirations of various ethnic groups     - Culture of Violence - organized crime     - Psychological Isolation - integration, awareness, media     - Illegal Immigration - Threat to Cultural Identities     - External Factors - China      * + **Security challenges**     - Territorial Disputes: with China, Pakistan and Nepal lead to occasional standoffs and tensions     - Transnational Crimes like smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering     - Insurgency and cross border terrorism     - Maritime security : piracy, illegal fishing     - Porous Borders making patrolling difficult      * + **Management**     - Diplomacy and dialogue       * E.g. India-Bangladesh peaceful resolution     - Strengthening border infrastructure     - Socioeconomic development in border areas     - Intelligence gathering and sharing     - Counter-terrorism operations      * + Steps required to be taken to deny local support to militants     - Increase the presence of security forces     - Identify and neutralize militant sympathizers       * Village Defence Committees (VDCs)     - Infrastructure development to boost economy       * Border Area Development Programme (BADP)     - Educational and vocational training facilities to empower youth       * Himayat and Udaan initiatives in J&K       * Project Sadhbhavana     - Improve access to healthcare       * Mobile health units     - Community policing to develop trust with locals      * + Creating favorable perception among locals     - Democratic decentralization and participatory governance     - Respect and promote local customs, traditions, and language     - Media campaigns to counter extremist propaganda and share positive stories     - Legal Support and access to Justice       * Setting up Lok Adalats and ADR mechanisms     - Provide essential services like clean drinking water, electricity, and sanitation     - Encourage sports and recreational activities to engage youth positively.     - Support local NGOs and community groups working for peace and community development     - Promoting cultural exchanges and social integration       * sports tournaments and youth exchange programs      * + **Government Initiatives**     - Border Area Development Programme       * Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) -  infrastructure in villages along India’s border with China     - Border district coordination committees     - Community engagement       * Village Defence guards(VDG)      * + **Measures**      - Enhance surveillance, fencing and patrolling       * Israeli-made Smadar radar systems deployed along the Punjab border to detect low-flying drones.     - Integrated border management       * Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)       * Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme     - Detection and surveillance       * Deploying radar systems       * Electronic Surveillance         + (**NC3I**)     - Legislative and legal framework     - Strengthening border security       * Laser fencing, Barbed wire fencing (Madhukar Gupta Committee)       * Smart Fencing of borders         + E.g. BOLD-QIT       * Thermal imaging in difficult terrain     - Advanced technology - GPS, Drones, AI into ISR systems     - Inter agency coordination       * Single coordination nodal agency         + NIA, ED, CBI, NTRO etc.       * Enhance combat capability (Shekatkar Committee)     - Development of integrated check posts       * E.g. Biratnagar - Nepal       * E.g. Sutarkandi - Bangladesh     - Community engagement and reporting mechanism       * Village volunteer force (VVF)     - International Cooperation       * E.g. settling border disputes       * E.g. operation sunrise with Myanmar     - training and capacity building of security personnel's      * + Thus, border management is not just fencing our border, but transforming them into frontiers of development. |
| Role of Non-State Actors | * + **Introduction**      - Non state actors are new frontiers of war in fourth generation warfare, says NSA Ajit Doval. They include NGO's, MNC's, Terrorist, Religious groups, etc.      * + **Challenges and Threats**     - [Organized Crime](onenote:#Security&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={6241E2EE-00C4-3A46-A164-4DB02EF40D2A}&object-id={624FD7B4-8B09-6541-80F2-1DE4952A7795}&83&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - Terrorism - Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)     - Insurgency - Northeast (Nagaland), Naxal areas etc.     - Cyber threats     - Funding Separatism - J&K     - Radicalization and Propaganda       * Islamic State (ISIS)     - Maritime Security Threat       * Somali pirates and Houthi rebels disrupting shipping lanes      * + **Measures**      - Intelligence Sharing and Cooperation       * E.g. - INTERPOL, Five eyes alliance     - Counterterrorism Measures       * CCIT under UN     - Inter agencies coordination     - Border Management (Madhukar Gupta committee)     - Strengthening Cybersecurity     - Counter-Insurgency Operations:       * Operation All Out in Jammu and Kashmir     - Counter-Radicalization Initiatives:       * 'Operation Sulaimani' in Kerala      * + **Conclusion**      - Neutralizing non-state actors is essential for promoting safety, security and prosperity of the nation. |
| Role of External State Actors | * + **Introduction**   + **Challenges**      - TRAFFICKING TRENDS     - Pakistan - J&K       * State sponsored terrorism         + Support to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed         + Increased activities in Rajouri and Poonch       * Drug trafficking, Arms trafficking - Golden Crescent       * Counterfeit Indian currency notes       * Espionage         + ISI       * Cross-Border Shelling in violation of ceasefire     - Afghanistan       * Radicalism spillover     - China - NE       * Border standoff         + E.g. Ladakh       * Cyber attacks         + AIIMS ransomware and Mumbai power grid attacks attributed to China       * Covertly support insurgency in NE         + Funding to ULFA       * Economic - Dumping cheap chinese goods       * Hydro diplomacy - Building dams over Tsangpo         + E.g. 60000MW Medog Dam     - Myanmar-       * Insurgency : ULFA, NSCN active in Northeast       * Golden triangle - smuggling of arms, drugs, timber and contraband goods       * Rohingyas       * Free movement regime     - Sri Lanka       * Fisherman       * Spillover of Tamil ethnic issue     - Nepal       * Naxalism, Insurgency       * Counterfeit Indian currency notes       * Organized crime     - Bangladesh       * Illegal immigration (> 1.9 Million out of NRC)       * Insurgency in Assam, Tripura       * Smuggling of animals and endangered species   + [Measures](onenote:#Security&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={6241E2EE-00C4-3A46-A164-4DB02EF40D2A}&object-id={63906FD5-4088-2247-BE6C-E631C4140B76}&5D&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)   + **Conclusion**      - Recommendations of Madhukar Gupta and Shekatkar committee like using technology and integration of security forces should be considered. |
|  | North-East  * Way forward -   + Proportionate use of force   + Suspension of operation agreements(SoO)   + Memorandum of settlement agreements (MoS)   + Scheme of surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in NE   + Free movement regime   + **Vibrant Villages Programme**     - For villages along northern and north eastern borders     - essential infrastructure and the creation of livelihood opportunities     - promotion of social entrepreneurship, youth and women empowerment etc. * Actors -   + National socialist council of Nagaland   + United liberation front of assam   + National Liberation Front of Twipra    Kashmir issue  * External state actor   + ISI, Mujahideen * Internal state actor   + Sense of alienation, marginalized (SPE), humanitarian abuses   + *Over ground workers*      - Provide logistical support : safe house, transport, food and communication channels     - Financial support through raising funds by extortion, donation or contribution     - Collect information about security forces, potential targets and recruitable individuals     - Persuade vulnerable individuals to join insurgency     - Spread propaganda and create support base for extremist ideologies     - Stone-pelting, mob-violence, radicalization, recruitment of militants.      * *Measures -*    + Counter- terror operation   + Intelligence based string operations   + Psychological and social rehabilitation   + Empower agency of social control - community based * Government schemes -   + UDAAN Scheme - skill development for youth, travel, training and transit to work.   + Himayat mission - generate sustainable livelihoods   + Surrender and rehabilitation policy * Positives after Abrogation of A370 -   + RTI,2005, RPA,1951, POCSO.   + Good governance - social security measures   + Infrastructure development * Way forward - **4D**   + Dialogue   + Demilitarization   + Devolution of powers - local self government   + Development |
| Maritime border | * + **Introduction**     - Owing to 7500 km long maritime border, Maritime security It imperative for India's national interest.      * + India’s long coastline of 7,516 km and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of approximately 2 million square km make maritime security a critical concern.      * + Maritime **borders**   Schematic Map showing EEZ and TW Boundary of India | Download Scientific  Diagram   * + Significance     - Economic       * 90% of India’s international trade by volume and 70% by value occurs through sea routes     - National security       * 26/11 terrorist attack in Mumbai using the sea route.     - Protection of vital infrastructure       * Major ports, nuclear power facilities (Tarapur, Kalpakkam)     - Disaster response       * 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.     - Environmental protection       * illegal fishing, smuggling, and hazardous waste dumping      * + Maritime Security **Challenges**     - Piracy;       * off the coast of Somalia affecting commercial shipping       * Houthi rebels attacking ships     - smuggling;       * Seizure of heroin worth millions off the Gujarat coast.     - illegal fishing;       * Frequent incursions by Sri Lankan fishing boats     - terrorism;       * 2008 Mumbai attacks     - Environmental Threats:       * Oil spills, marine pollution, cyclones     - Cyberattacks on maritime infrastructure including ports and shipping companies     - Vulnerable areas close to Horn of Africa, Strait of Malacca     - Governance, social and economic issues in coastal states     - Complex jurisdictional issues     - Territorial disputes       * E.g. Sir. Creek with Pak       * E.g. Kachchatheevu island     - China’s Maritime Expansion      * + **Measures** to strengthen maritime security | **Government Steps**      - Organisational       * Indian Navy Modernization:         + Induction of INS Vikrant and MQ-9B drones       * Coast Guard Expansion         + new offshore patrol vessels (OPVs) and interceptor boats are inducted       * Centralized monitoring system         + National Maritime Domain Awareness (NMDA)       * Inter-Agency Coordination between Navy, coast guard and intelligence agencies         + National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS)       * Tri service integration (Shekatkar committee)         + Inter-Services Organisation (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023     - Technical       * Coastal Security Infrastructure -         + Electronic coastal surveillance network (CSN)         + Sagar Kavach radar system       * Automatic Identification System (AIS) for vessel movement       * National command control communication and intelligence network (NC3I)     - Procedural       * Maritime Security Policy having state wise SOP's       * Port Security Measure         + Adapting Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code       * Joint exercise - MALABAR, CORPAT, JIMEX     - Legal -  Maritime Anti Piracy Act       * Piracy - acts of violence, robbery, or detention of a ship or its crew for private ends.     - Coastal Community Engagement       * E.g. Sagar Prabhari Bal       * E.g. Operation Sagar Kavach     - Infrastructural development       * The Sagarmala program     - International cooperation       * IORA, IONS, BIMSTEC       * SAGAR Doctrine      * + **Conclusion**      - In the vastness of the oceans, maritime security becomes the anchor that holds nations together. |
| Linkages of organized crime with terrorism | * + For any linkages word     - Draw a cycle       * بلم راهملاه يذسد          جدا اب (--)          ممديا ب          ب"-orm          نهددد بأهدمد      * + Linkages     - Funding : terrorist rely on funding from organized crime activities like drug trafficking or extortion     - Logistics : Organized crime groups provide terrorist with transportation, forged documents, and safe havens.     - Recruitment : both exploit marginalized communities. With people working for both groups     - Cross border infiltration : organized crime group help movement of weapons, terrorist across border on their network     - Share resources and expertise : in technology like blockchain, communication network, social media use     - Cyber crimes : both coordinate cyber attacks for mutual financial and tactical benefits |
| Terrorism | * + **Introduction**      - "With guns you can kill terrorists, with education you can kill terrorism." - Malala Yousafzai      * + The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 defines terrorism as an act that intends to:     - Threaten the unity, integrity, or security of the country     - Intimidate the general public     - Disturb public order   + According to 2nd ARC, Terrorism is unlawful use of violence or intimidation specially against civilians in pursuit of 'political' power.      * + **Challenges in Tackling Terrorism**     - Extreme ideologies - Jihad       * ISIS, Al-Qaeda     - Diverse actors with different motivations       * Religious Extremism         + ISIS and Al-Qaeda       * Political Ideologies         + Hamas and Taliban       * Ethno-Nationalist Causes         + LTTE; Balochistan     - State sponsored     - Evolving Tactics :       * Conventional Attacks: Bombings, shootings, and hijackings, kidnapping, and hostage takings.       * Unconventional Warfare: Cyberterrorism, bioterrorism, attack on CII, missile attack       * Psychological Warfare: Spreading fear through social media     - Globalized networks -       * Transnational Links - over ground workers, recruit fighters       * Diverse Funding Mechanisms : cryptocurrency, Hawala networks     - Lone wolf attacks to State-Sponsored Terrorism       * E.g. Lashkar-e-taiba     - Access to new and emerging technologies - Instantaneous and Unpredictable attacks       * E.g. Drones, Modern Firearms, cyber attacks, dark web etc.     - Access Encrypted communication - cryptography     - Recruitment - target vulnerable individuals     - Radicalization - exploiting grievances, sense of injustice     - Global reach       * E.g. 9/11,     - Targeting Urban areas       * Easy spread of fear, High cost of counter-terrorism operation       * E.g. 26/11 Attacks     - Highly publicised atrocities       * E.g. Public execution, claiming responsibility over media.     - Targeting civilian population       * Hamas attack on Israel     - Gaining political power       * E.g. Taliban, Hamas     - Cyberterrorism      * + **Causes of terrorism**     - Political Grievances : lack of political representation, feeling of oppression       * LTTE     - Historical grievances : historical conflict and perceived injustices       * Israeli-Palestinian conflict     - Socio-Economic Factors : Poverty, unemployment, lack of minimal facilities     - Religious Extremism : charismatic leaders using 'Jihad' to justify violence     - State-Sponsored Terrorism: to achieve strategic objectives     - Ethno-national causes      * + **Obnoxious Nexus:**     - Terrorist-State Nexus: state sponsoring and providing safe havens for strategic objectives     - Terrorist-Organized Crime :     - Terrorist Use of Technology      * + **Linkage with organized crime**     - Drug trafficking       * E.g. Taliban through opium production in Afghanistan       * E.g. Al-Qaeda involvement in tobacco trade ( > $1 B according to Institute of economics and peace)     - Money laundering       * Money laundering using Hawala transactions         + E.g. Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir       * Cryptocurrencies - Blockchain network     - Human trafficking -       * Forced Labour, sexual exploitation, illegal trade of organs, forcefully recruited for armed conflicts         + E.g. Recent activities of ISIS, Boko Haram, Northeast India     - Intellectual property crimes       * E.g. Trade in counterfeit and pirated goods      * + **Measures**      - Enhancing Border Security     - Enhance Intelligence gathering and surveillance networks -       * NATGRID     - Countering Extremist Narratives : Promoting tolerance, interfaith dialogue     - Inclusive growth : creating economic opportunities, education, healthcare, infrastructure     - Democratic decentralization and participatory governance     - cybersecurity measures     - International Cooperation : FATF and the Egmont Group     - Target financial networks - FIU-IND, FCRA     - Legal Frameworks - UAPA, PMLA,     - Training and Operations - IB can play greater role     - Investigation - NIA     - Prosecution - NIA Act, 2019 provided for setting up special and session courts     - CCTNS Database - crime and criminal tracking network system     - National cyber coordination center (NCCC)      * + **Global Measures Taken to Combat Terrorism**     - Financial Action Task Force (FATF): combats money laundering and terror financing     - RATS     - UNODC      * + **Way forward**     - Policy of Zero-Tolerance Against Terrorism     - Pre-emptive measures       * Socio-economic development       * Early prevention and de-radicalization       * Ensure non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist organization     - International cooperation       * CCIT       * Adequate funding to counter terrorism bodies         + UN office on drugs and crime (UNODC)       * Coordination         + UNSC, SCO (RATS - Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure), UNODC       * Strengthening role of INTERPOL     - 360 degree approach to curb terror funding       * Coordination between FATF and UNSC     - Removing distinction between good and bad terrorists     - Strengthening border security       * Madhukar Gupta committee     - crisis management response framework at national level     - National Investigation Agency : national level counter-terrorist task force     - Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System      * + **Conclusion**     - Weapons can kill terrorist but education can kill terrorism -Malala Yousafzai     - Terrorism continues to be the gravest threat to mankind. Through international cooperation, we must adopt zero tolerance policy towards terrorism. |
| Organized Crime | * + **Introduction**      - Organized crime refers to a structured criminal enterprise to carry out illegal activities for financial gain or power.      * + **Types of organized crimes**      - Arms trafficking | drug trafficking | money laundering | human trafficking     - Trafficking of endangered species       * E.g. Rhino horns, ivory, snakes, tortoise etc.     - Cybercrime       * E.g. AIIMS ransomware attack     - Organized fraud       * Ponzi Schemes         + E.g. Saradha Group Scam       * Phishing Scams         + E.g. Credit card frauds       * Stock market Scams         + E.g. Harshad Mehta         + E.g.- Satyam scam     - Organized Theft       * E.g. Lufthansa heist, 1978     - Kidnapping, Contract killings     - Data theft     - IP theft     - Maritime Piracy and smuggling     - Mob violence     - (refer 4 above)  * + **Difference between T and OC**     - Political goals <> financial goals     - Visibly <> Covertly     - Overthrow state <> Infiltration, bribery     - Ideology <> Pragmatist     - Responsibility of act      * + **Challenges In controlling**     - Difficult to obtain Proof     - Criminal justice system       * 3.5 crore pending case       * 80% undertrials       * Low conviction rate     - C-P-B Nexus (Vohra Committee)     - Operate transnationally      * + **Way forward | Measures**      - Strengthening Law Enforcement and Intelligence:     - International cooperation       * SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk       * INTERPOL, UNODC     - Strengthen intelligence gathering       * NATGRID     - Financial surveillance       * FIU-IND       * Targeting the Money Trail       * Regulation of Cryptocurrencies     - Addressing Root Causes:       * Socioeconomic development : poverty; unemployment; lack of education     - Social - Rehabilitation of victims       * E.g. Ujjawala Yojna, Swadhar Yojna     - Administrative measures (criminal justice system) -       * E.g. National Level Body, fast track Courts, Anti-trafficking units; witness protection program       * Malimath committee     - Legislative -       * E.g. NDPS Act     - Speedy extradition       * Mutual legal assistance treaty     - Community policing       * E.g. Village Volunteer Force     - Capacity building       * E.g. Ushahidi framework     - Public awareness       * Think before you act campaign (UNODC)     - Inhibit funding      * + **Conclusion**      - The fight against organized crime requires a united front, relentless pursuit, and unwavering determination.     - **SDG 16** |
|  |  |
| *Basics of* Cyber Security | * + Cyber security involves protecting computer systems, networks, and data from cyber threats.      * + **Introduction**      - CERT-IN in its India Ransomware Report 2022 stated that there is a 51-percent increase in the number of ransomware attacks across multiple sectors including critical infrastructure.      * + Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) highlights that India encountered a considerable number   of cybersecurity incidents in 2022, with a total of 13.91 lakhs reported cases.     * + NCRB data suggests growing cyberattacks at staggering rates.   Majority belong to financial fraud     * + Ransomware is malicious software that encrypts files or locks a computer, demanding a ransom payment for restoring access.      * + India ranked 10th in Global cyber security index      * + **Elements of cyber security - ADVANC**     - Application security - keeping applications free from vulnerabilities     - Network security - preventing unauthorized access, intrusion, and disruption     - Data Security - protecting sensitive data from leak, theft, unauthorized access     - Information Security: Maintaining confidentiality (privacy), integrity (accuracy), and availability of information.     - Identity and Access Management (IAM)       * Availability, Authentication, Authorization     - Disaster recovery plan     - Vulnerability management      * + **Types of Cyber Threats**      - Cyber Crime       * Phishing         + "Bank Account Verification" Scam         + "Lottery Winner" Scam       * Malware attack         + WannaCry       * Identity Theft       * Cyberstalking, Harassment, Cyberbullying       * Data breach         + Facebook-Cambridge Analytica Scandal (2018)       * Online frauds - fake website and online payment scams, deceptive advertising, pyramid schemes     - Espionage       * E.g. Pegasus     - DDOS attacks     - Ransomware attack       * E.g. AIIMS Ransomware attack       * BlackCat     - Cyber Attacks on CII       * UIDAI Database, 2021       * Mumbai Power Grid, 2020     - Child Pornography     - AI Vulnerabilities - Deepfakes     - Terrorism - convergence of terrorism in cyberspace targeting CII.     - Cyber Warfare - disruption in the activities of state, attack on CII     - Information warfare      * + **Challenges in Cyber Security**     - Increasing Cyber Attacks       * 13.91 lakhs reported cases in 2023 [CERT-In]     - Rapidly evolving technologies -       * e.g. AI, IOT     - Diffused and intangible threat -       * low cost of mounting attacks     - No geographical constraints       * Limit law and order jurisdiction       * E.g. CrowdStrike bug has led to Global Halt (2024)     - Attitudinal challenges       * Out of sight, out of mind syndrome     - Lack of reporting       * Only 2% reported (CERT-In)     - Capacity       * 90% companies don't have any nodal officer for cyber security threats (KPMG Survey)     - Lack of awareness       * KPMG survey: 85% of Indians not aware of threats such as malware, trojans     - Lack of Skilled Professionals     - Privacy Concerns       * Controversies over data privacy in Aadhaar   + **Impact of cyber attacks**      - Threat to national security       * Chinese cyber espionage targeting Indian defence networks     - Economic losses and disruption of financial systems       * 2018 Cosmos Bank cyber attack led to loss of ₹94 crore     - Sabotage : attacks on critical infrastructure such as power grids, transportation, and communication networks       * Mumbai's power grid in 2020     - Data security breach : leak of personal and sensitive information.     - Psychological Impact on users undermining confidence in digital services      * + Security Framework to Prevent Cyber Attacks:     - Protect : Implement security measures like firewalls, intrusion detection systems, data encryption     - Detect : Robust detection system for suspicious activity     - Respond through containment, eradication, remediation     - Recover : DR plans and backups      * + **Need for Data localization -** (AP Shah Committee)     - Maintain data sovereignty     - Domestic push to digital economy and high value digital products     - Increase the tax revenue and curb tax evasion by MNC's     - Citizens data privacy     - *Currently data exchange between countries happen through* ***Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties(MLAT)***      * + **Measures | Government Initiatives -**      - Institutional arrangements       * CERT-In and National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC)     - Policy Framework       * National Cybersecurity policy, 2013     - Public awareness and participation       * Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS)     - Enhancing Cyber Forensics       * **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)**     - Incident Response Mechanisms       * Digital Criminal Case Management System (CCMS) Platform     - Robust legal and regulatory frameworks       * Digital India Bill, Telecommunication Bill, Digital personal data protection bill       * IT Act, 2008       * National digital communication policy, 2018       * Setup data protection authority         + Digital personal data protection bill      * + Continuous monitoring and threat intelligence     - CERT-In     - CERT-Fin (for financial security)     - Cyber and information security division (CIS)       * Cyber warfare police force   + Collaboration with Ethical Hackers to identify zero day vulnerabilities   + Proactive approach     - Reducing zero-day vulnerability     - Cyber Swachhta Kendra  (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre)     - TechSagar platform      * + Capacity building     - Digital Army Programme     - Cyber Surakshit Bharat initiative       * spread awareness about cyber-crime and build capacities of frontline IT officials     - *Develop offensive capacities*     - National Cyber Crime Training Centre (NCCT)   + Technical Measures like implementing firewalls, encryption, and multi-factor authentication.     - RSA technology, quantum encryption   + Using new technologies     - Quantum computing   + PPP model for cybersecurity     - CyberDome project by govt of Kerela   + Secure network infrastructure     - Developing zero trust architectures   + Public awareness     - Cyber Jagrukta Diwas (CERT-In)   + International cooperation     - Budapest convention - India is not a member     - Adopt **Tallinn** Manual     - Ground zero summit     - Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace   + Gulshan Rai Committee      - Creation of Cybercrimes cells in district     - Separate agency      * + **Conclusion**      - India will have more than 1 Billion internet users by 2025, ensuring safe, secure and inclusive cyberspace. |
| Communication Network | * + **Introduction**      - A communication network is a system of **interconnected devices** that allows the exchange of information.       * E.g. LAN, Internet, Wireless networks      * + **Challenges**     - Security threats:       * [Cyber Threats](onenote:#Security&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={6241E2EE-00C4-3A46-A164-4DB02EF40D2A}&object-id={84FEE3D9-B688-DD4B-9E4E-53FBD293646D}&C2&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)       * Terrorist and non-state actors       * 'Advanced persistent threats(APT)'         + E.g. adversarial sovereign nations like China, Pakistan etc.     - Privilege of anonymity     - Network reliability and resilience       * Consistently Evolving nature of Threats       * Inadequate understanding and inter-dependencies     - lack of concrete regulation and poor enforcement of existing one     - Jurisdiction on adjudication of crimes - Nature of Crimes is transcending physical state boundaries     - Lack of testing capacity, skilled Human Resources     - Outsourcing risks     - Hybrid warfare - unrestricted warfare - growing attacks on civilian infrastructure   + [Measures | Government Initiatives -](onenote:#Security&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={6241E2EE-00C4-3A46-A164-4DB02EF40D2A}&object-id={3D5E6C6C-7453-5C4D-A8E4-3AA90924EBB2}&BD&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - PD-CR-RA     - Security Life cycle Model        Planning        Deter        Analysis and        forensics        Correct        Recovery and        restoration        Remediation        Prevention        Prevent        Detection        Detect        Containment   + **Conclusion**      - Securing communication networks is of utmost importance to protect India's digital sovereignty in today's interconnected world. |
| Role of Media and social Networking | * + **Introduction**      - Social networking sites are online platforms that empowers individuals in fostering social interactions in a digital environment.     - According to Statista, over 850 million Indians were active on social media.      * + Social Networking     - Social Media : Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat     - Professional Networking: LinkedIn     - Interest-Based Platforms: Reddit, Pinterest      * + **Role of Media - AWRI**     - Information Dissemination       * Share perspectives       * Shape perceptions       * Democratization of public life     - Deliberative platform [H Arendt]     - News Reporting and Journalism       * To help people understand and interpret event.     - Public Watchdog       * Holding officials accountable         + Panama Papers leak       * Investigative journalism exposes corruption         + Vyapam exposure     - Education and Awareness       * Agent of bringing social change         + Agency to inculcate values     - Help In nation building, unity and integrity of nation       * Media is the fourth Estate of democracy   + **Issues**      - Hate speech       * E.g. love jihad     - Media trial       * E.g. Sushant Singh Rajput case     - Misinformation and Fake News       * E.g. WhatsApp forwards shown on national televisions     - Perverted debates       * Demagoguery and political bias     - Consumerism       * Promoting profligacy among citizens     - Commodification, Objectification of women       * E.g. fairness creams     - Radicalization - anti social behaviour     - Commercialization     - Social media specific       * Data security concern         + Example: The Cambridge Analytica scandal       * Phishing and Social Engineering to deceive users in revealing sensitive information.       * Cyberbullying and Harassment       * Addiction and Mental Health : affect overall well-being.       * Echo chambers : conforms existing beliefs and bias       * Political harassment - individual targeting, Soft targets (women harassment, children's)       * Fake news       * Unequal participation       * Cyber bullying, trolling, anonymity, jurisdictional challenges      * + Incidence of **misuse** by non-state actors (Challenges)     - Spread of propaganda       * E.g. ISIS     - Recruitment and Radicalization       * E.g. ISIS, Al-Qaeda       * E.g. Kerela Story     - Incitement of Violence       * Rioting in Paris       * January 6 Capitol riot in the USA     - Online Harassment and Intimidation       * E.g. Gamergate movement     - Funding and Financial Crimes       * WannaCry, BlackCat     - Coordinating attacks and operations       * The 2019 Easter bombings in Sri Lanka      * + **Measures**     - User Education and digital literacy       * Sensitize about sharing limited personal information       * Creating strong passwords       * online privacy settings     - Strengthening Cyber Surveillance     - Regulating Social Media Content       * Digital Media Ethics Code     - Counteracting Misinformation       * Ensure crime and violence is not glorified     - Promoting ethical journalism     - Strengthen legal and statutory framework       * Digital data protection bill, digital india bill, telecommunication bill       * National social media policy       * Broadcasting Bill     - Independent regulating body       * Statutory status to News broadcasters associations     - Privacy is respected       * Data localization       * Protect personal information and data ownership rights       * Fact checking mechanism     - Public reporting frameworks       * Sanchar Saathi portal - citizens can report suspected fraudulent communication     - Monitoring and Intelligence Sharing:      * + **Conclusion**      - "The media is the watchdog of democracy, ensuring transparency, accountability, and freedom of expression." |
|  | * + Advantage of social media -     - Participation     - Openness     - Connectedness     - Heterogeneity     - Active engagement rather then passive communication (broadcasting media)      * + Negative impacts - |
|  |  |
| Money Laundering | * + **Introduction**      - Money laundering is the process of making illicitly obtained money appear legitimate by concealing its true source.     - Hawala money involves the laundering of money through hawaladar's, often without any physical movement of cash.      * + According to UNODC Report, about 2-5% of global GDP, or $800 billion to $2 trillion is laundered globally every year.      * + Process of Money Laundering - **PLI**     - Placement stage     - Layering stage     - Integration stage  * + **Significance -**     - Social       * Drug addiction, Corruption, weakening of social institution's, organized crimes     - Environmental       * Illegal wildlife trade     - Economic       * Financial risk, unfair competition     - Security       * Drug trafficking, sex trafficking, terrorism     - Ethical - loss of morality     - Technological - Cyber crimes      * + Contribution of emerging technology     - Cryptocurrencies and **NFT** - Provide anonymity       * E.g. Bitcoin     - VPN - encrypted networks for communication     - Peer-to-peer platforms : like PayPal and Venmo used for small, untraceable transactions, that accumulate into significant sums.     - Dark Web : illicit goods marketplace       * Silk Road - dark web marketplace     - Drones - Cross border delivery without detection       * E.g. Arms and drugs seizure in Punjab     - Increased Use of Shell Companies       * Panama Papers leak   + Contribution of globalisation     - Offshore Financial Centres - Tax Heavens       * E.g. Singapore, Mauritius     - Shell Companies used to launder money and evade taxes.       * E.g. Panama Paper leaks     - Seamless Cross-Border Transactions:       * E.g. SWIFT Protocol     - Trade-based Money Laundering       * E.g. Over/under-invoicing      * + **Measure for prevention**     - Effective KYC norms and AML regulations     - Improving financial surveillance       * E.g. 'Financial Intelligence Units - (FIU-IND)'       * CERT-FIn     - Monitoring transactions       * E.g. money trail     - Cybersecurity frameworks     - Public Awareness Campaigns       * RBI's "Money Matters" campaign     - Reporting suspicious activities     - Improved Coordination Among Agencies     - Strengthening AML Laws       * Prevention of money laundering Act, 2002       * FEMA, 2000, FCRA, 2010       * Benami Property Act     - Enhancing international cooperation       * Mutual legal assistance treaty       * India achieved an ‘Outstanding Outcome’ in FATF Mutual Evaluation     - Global AML Standards       * FATF - Financial action task force by G7       * Basel committee     - Multilateral Agreements       * Vienna convention       * UN global programme against money laundering (GPML)       * Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA)     - Digitalization and Financial Inclusion       * Digital India campaign and Jan Dhan Yojana     - Enhancing regulatory oversight       * Enforcement Directorate       * Outline role of bankers       * MiCA (Markets in Crypto assets - EU)     - Inter agency coordination       * RBI, SEBI, FIU-IND     - Asset Forfeiture Laws:       * The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018     - International Cooperation       * FATF, INTERPOL, OECD   + **Conclusion**      - Money laundering is a global challenge that requires international cooperation and strong institutions (**SDG 16**) |
|  |  |
| Security forces, Agencies | * + **Forces**     - Central Armed Police Force (6)       * They are central police organizations under the Ministry of Home Affairs of India.       * Total sanctioned strength of CAPFs is around 11 Lakhs.      * + BSF     - Pak and Bangladesh border     - LOC along with army - maintain law and order, civil policing   + CISF - Central Industrial Security Force     - PSB, airports , Metro, PSU, Critical infrastructure     - Security of protected persons, Z Plus, Z, X,Y.   + CRPF - Central Reserve Police Force -     - RAF - Rapid Action Force (communal Riots)       * Crowd control       * Riot control       * UN peacekeeping , rescue and relief operation     - CoBRA - Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (LWE)       * Counter militancy, insurgency operation   + ITBP - Indo-Tibetan Border Police     - Vigilance, border out posts(**BOP**)   + SSB - Sashastra Seema Bal     - Nepal, Bhutan     - Prevent transborder crimes     - Prevent unauthorized entry-exits   + NSG - National Security guard     - Counter terrorism, VIP Security   + Paramilitary force     - Assam rifles       * Indo-Myanmar border      * + Central Intelligence and Investigative Agencies     - Intelligence Bureau (IB)     - National Investigation Agency (NIA)     - Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)     - Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)     - Enforcement directorate (ED)     - National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS)       * Inter agency coordination   + Sikkim scouts   + Indian coast guard   + Marine police force      * + **Role**      - Patrolling, preventing infiltration, and curbing smuggling.     - Infrastructure development, and assists local communities.     - Counterinsurgency operations     - Prevent organized crime across border     - Protection of **critical infrastructure**, **strategic establishment** (**CISF**)     - Unauthorized entries and exits     - Maintain law and order     - Combat-readiness : to any incursions or aggressive actions     - Civic Support in Remote Areas : Healthcare camps in border villages     - Intelligence Gathering: Monitoring Chinese road construction     - Coordination with Armed Forces: Joint operations      * + **Issues Faced -**      - HR issues       * High vacancies       * Overburdened       * Limited avenues of promotion     - Keeping up with evolving technologies used by criminals and terrorists     - Operational issues       * Quality of investigation       * Shortage of arms and ammunitions     - Institutional       * Lacks inhouse grievance redressal mechanism       * Accountability - political interferences     - Inadequate Infrastructure       * Lacking modernization     - Police-public relations :     - Concerns about violation of civil liberties     - Shortage of Advanced Equipment: night-vision capabilities, UAVs, advanced radar systems     - Health and Morale Issues:     - Inter-agency coordination sometimes face bottlenecks        * + **Legislations**      - Inter-Services Organisations (ISOs) (Command, Control, and Discipline) Act      * + **Police**      - SMART policing       * Strict and sensitive       * Modern and mobile       * Alert and accountable       * Reliable and responsible       * Tech savvy and trained     - Prakash Singh Case       * State security commission       * Police establishment board       * Police complaints authority      * + **Security & Intelligence Agencies**      - IB       * Role: Domestic intelligence, counter-terrorism, and counter-espionage.     - R&AW       * Role: External intelligence gathering, monitoring foreign threats.     - CBI       * Role: Handling complex criminal cases including corruption, economic offenses, and special crimes.       * Issues - independent functioning       * Reform - 2nd ARC suggest to give it Statutory Backing     - NIA       * Role: Investigating and prosecuting offenses related to terrorism and other national security threats.     - ED     - NCB - Narcotics Control Bureau       * Role: Combating drug trafficking and related offenses.       * Article 47       * NDPS Act     - NTRO - National Technical Research Organization       * Role: Technical intelligence and cyber surveillance.     - Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI):       * Role: Countering smuggling, customs frauds, and economic offenses.      * + **Institutional Framework to Tackle Challenge of Internal Security**     - MAC - Multi Agency Centre     - NCTC - National Counter Terrorism Centre      * + **Laws**      - UAPA       * Concerns         + Potential for misuse because of broad and vague definition   Individuals may be designated terrorist without sufficient evidence   * + - * + Infringement on the fundamental rights to personal liberty and fair trial.         + Increase in preventive detention and making it harder to get bail         + Reduced judicial oversight can lead to arbitrary actions         + Can be used to curb free speech and the right to dissent         + Seen as conflicting with UDHR 1948     - TADA     - POTA     - **AFSPA, 1958**       * Sections which are controversial         + Section 4 -   power to shoot to kill, on mere suspicion  Arrest without a warrant   * + - * + Section 6   grants immunity from prosecution acting in "good faith" during operation.   * + - * + Section 7   search and seizure any premises without a warrant   * + - * Why needed         + maintain law and order         + to protect the armed force from false allegations       * View of supreme court in *Extra Judicial Execution Victim Families Association v. Union of India (2016),*         + Striking a balance between maintaining national security and protecting human rights.         + Principles of proportionality, necessity and reasonability in using force.       * Way forward         + security forces should also abide by the guidelines set out by the Apex court, Jeevan Reddy Commission, 2nd ARC         + In line with Principle 24 of the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement officials       * Where applicable right now?         + Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, J&K        * + **Measures and Way Forward | Government initiatives**      - Intelligence Sharing and Collaboration       * E.g. NATGRID       * E.g. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS)     - Modernization of armed forces     - Enhancing Operational Efficiency : integrating AI in decision-making and threat analysis     - Self-Reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat):     - Force Multiplier with emerging technologies       * UAV; advanced radar systems; anti-missile systems     - Capacity Development (Shekatkar Committee)       * Boost Defence production         + Naval innovation and indigenization organization         + SWAVLAMBAN         + SRIJAN - portal lists items for indigenization     - International Cooperation       * E.g. INTERPOL, UNODC.     - Murli Manohar Joshi Committee:       * Capacity development of states, updating training curriculum, workshop on stress management      * + ACING DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES WITH IDEX (ADITI) SCHEME     - To develop about 30 deep-tech critical and strategic technologies        * + **Conclusion**      - Balancing security interests with the fundamental rights     - SMART policing |