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INTERNAL SECURITY Class Handout



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SYLLABUS

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and

Disaster Management

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate

INTERNAL SECURITY

SECURITY

“Security means freedom from threat/fear”

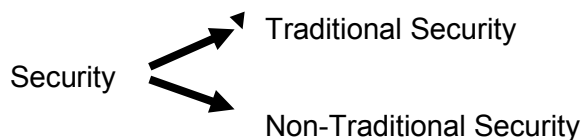
- Security relates only to extremely dangerous threats - threats that could so endanger core values, that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation.
- Violent threat for state -
- Defined territory
- Population
- Government
- Sovereignty- External and Internal

So, essentially security was national security or state security. It is also called as traditional security.

This definition of security was considered to be narrow - in 1994, UNDP’s Human Development Report broadened the concept of Security

“The concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly... It has been more related to nation states than people... Forgotten were the legitimate concerns of ordinary people who sought security in their daily lives.” (UNDP, 1994)

They added the term- “freedom from want”



- Traditional Security:
- External Security
- Internal Security

External Security: It is the ability of the state to defend itself from external threats or aggression- especially military threats

- *Walter Lippmann explains that* state security is about a state's ability to deter or defeat an attack.
- The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity - the world is anarchy
- This concept comes from Peace Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

How states secure themselves?

In external security, force is a principle threat to security and also the principal means of achieving security

Different policies of a state-

1. Defense
2. Deterrence
3. Balance of Power
4. Alliance Building

Deterrence: it is a strategy intended to dissuade an adversary from undertaking an action not yet started- Nuclear weapons. Deterrence is an effort by one actor to persuade another actor to refrain from action.

This can be done by convincing the opponent that the cost of the action will be more than the benefit of the action.

Alliance Building

- Globally the measures taken by states to prevent external aggression are-
- Disarmament- Biological Weapons Convention (1972) and Chemical Weapons Convention (1992)
- Arms Control Regimes: NPT (1968), Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Confidence Building Measures: Countries share ideas and information with their enemies- demonstration that they are not preparing for a surprised attack
- CBMs are a process designed to ensure that states do not wage war due to misperception or misunderstanding.

Gujral Doctrine

- Five Principles:
- Do not ask for reciprocity with the smaller neighbours- Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- South Asian Countries will not use their territory against the interest of other countries.
- One country will not interfere in the internal affairs of another country.
- Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Settle all the disputes peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

Internal Security:

- For powerful countries the internal security was secured, but for developing countries it was not- after second world war, US, USSR and western European countries did not consider internal security threat as there was no threat from inside its borders
- Developing Countries- Internal – Separatist Movements, Left wing Extremists, Merger of external and Internal threat
- State's Policy- Force or address the root cause of the problem
- The UNDP report argues to include seven areas-
- Economic Security -assured basic income for individuals

- Food Security -physical and economic access to basic food material
- Health Security -minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles
- Environmental Security -protect people from short and long term ravages of nature due to man made threats to nature and deterioration of natural environment
- Personal security -protect from physical violence- even domestic violence, today there is a security threat in social media and social networking sites
- Community security-protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values from sectarian and ethnic violence
- Political security- society should honour basic human rights- during communal violence people lose basic human rights

Non- Traditional Security

- Here the basic reference is human being
- It includes both human security and global security issues

Global Warming

- States have used co-operation as a means to address these issues-United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Terrorism

- After 9/11, terrorism has captured global attention
- Globalisation- ICT revolution has threatened state's security
- It is a global security threat- neither clearly internal nor external
- Definition (Resolution 1566 in 2004)
- Criminal acts including against citizens committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury. The purpose is to provoke a state of terror in the general public and to compel the governments or international organisations to do or abstain from doing something which constitutes offences under International Convention which are justifiable under no circumstances.
- There are almost 13 major international agreements to curb terrorism.
- Civil Aviation
- Maritime Transport
- Diplomatic Hostages
- Nuclear Materials
- Financing Terrorism
- There is a UN Counter Terrorism Committee. It has following functions
- Technical assistance to states

- Country visits at their request
- Country Reports
- Special Meetings

Health

- Health Epidemics: HIV, Bird- Flu and SARS- through migration, business, military operations and tourism.
- If the source country is unable to prevent it then it would affect other countries.
- Poor countries cannot treat their citizens.
- Epidemics among animals such as mad-cow disease, bird-flu and foot and mouth disease will have economic impact.
- Global Poverty: Poverty is linked with the population and also to the level of development- For example: Sub- Saharan Africa
- Indirect deaths of war due to malnourishment and diseases are more than deaths due to bomb blasts
- If you do not visit your neighborhood, it would visit you- Thomas Friedman.
- Migration
- Crime and Violence
- Terrorism
- Migration to developed north → visa restrictions
- Migrants leaving their country voluntarily and refugees (who flee due to war, persecution and political persecution)- states should accept refugees but not migrants
- People who fled their homes and remain within national territory are called internally displaced people- Kashmiri Pandits
- Non-traditional security can be prevented only through co-operation
- Co-operative security can be at bi-lateral, regional or multilateral
- Variety of players such as- International Organisations or Non-governmental organizations, businesses and corporations and great personalities (Nelson Mandela, Gandhi, Mother Teresa)
- Non-traditional security is much better when the use of force is sanctioned and applied collectively by the international community rather than when an individual country decides to use force on its own.

INDIA's SECURITY SCENARIO

India's security threats

- Left Wing Extremism

- Secessionist/ Separatist movements
- Terrorism/ Militancy
- Insurgency- Border security and coastal security
- Cyber Security
- Economic Security- Money Laundering, Piracy, fake currency
- Drug and Arms Cartel
- Communal divide
- Caste and ethnic tensions
- Illegal Immigration

These are security threat to

- Territory
- Freedom for people
- Rule of Law
- Development
- Unity and Integrity

Factors supporting Security Issues

- Relationship with Neighbors
- Poor Governance
- Exclusive Development activities
- Political insecurity
- Communal Divide
- Transnational crime
- Globalization

LEFT WING EXTREMISM

- Fifth Schedule: Article 244 (1)
- Executive power of a State in Scheduled Areas—Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein.
- 4. Tribes Advisory Council.—(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State

- Law applicable to Scheduled Areas - (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.
- (2) The Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.
- In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—
 - prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;
 - regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area;
 - regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
- Article 275 (1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States:
- Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State:
- 342. (1) The President [may with respect to any State [or Union territory], and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof,] by public Notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State [or Union territory, as the case may be].
- (2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification
- Article 338 (1): There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Castes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes.
- Article 338A. (1) There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled Tribes to be known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes.

- (5) It shall be the duty of the Commission—
- to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards;
- (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes;
- (c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State;
- (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes;
- Article 339. (1) The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.
- (2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to [a State] as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

- Exceptions and modifications to part IX of The Constitution
- 4. Notwithstanding anything contained under Part IX of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State shall not make any law under that Part which is inconsistent with any of the following features, namely:-

(a) State legislation on the Panchayats that may be made shall be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;

(d) every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution;

(e) every Gram Sabha shall-

- approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level;
- be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;

(i) the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State level;

(j) Planning and management of minor water bodies in the Scheduled Areas shall be entrusted to Panchayats at the appropriate level;

(k) The recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas;

(m) While endowing Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, a State Legislature shall ensure that the Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with-

- the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant;
- the ownership of minor forest produce;
- the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe;
- the power to manage village markets by whatever name called;
- the power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes;
- the power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors;
- the power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans;

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

- It is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded
- Recognise that they are integral to the survival and sustainability of the Forest ecosystem
- The recognized rights of the forest dwelling tribes include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of bio-diversity and maintenance of ecological balance

- There by strengthen the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the dwelling tribes
- To address the access rights of these community and also of those who were forced to migrate due to government development interventions
- Some important rights listed are:
 1. Right to hold and live in forest land for cultivation
 2. Right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries
 3. Other traditional rights of entitlements or uses of resources which may be even seasonal
 4. Rights of any state law which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law
- Central government should provide space for diversion of forest land to- schools, hospitals, anganwadis, fair price shops training centres, electric and telecommunication lines, rain water harvesting etc.

Government's Approach towards LWE

- Integrated Action Plan: to address development deficit in Public Infrastructure and services in 82 districts
- Road Development Plan in 34 worst LWE affected districts of India through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Integrated Action Plan

- In 2010-11, budget it was first introduced to address development of LWE affected areas
- It was introduced under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme under MHA
- Central Assistance - 100 %- implemented by District Collector
- The Committee would draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centers, Primary Health Centers, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and Schools etc.
- Planning commission will do macro level review

Security Measures

Police and Public order is completely a state subject- centre tries to supplement it

- Centre tries to provide

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

- **CoBRA Battalions:** Battalions of Special Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). These Battalions have been deployed in the LWE affected States.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:

- Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, the Union Government reimburses the expenditure relating to ex-gratia payment, training and operational needs of security forces,
- As also for assistance to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the State Government concerned, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material.

Fortified Police Stations:

- The Central Government has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected Districts on 80:20 basis.

Scheme for Special Infrastructure:

- These relate to requirements of mobility for the Police/Security Forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, providing secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of Police Stations/ Outposts located in vulnerable areas

India Reserve Battalions:

- One IR Battalion each in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra has been converted into Specialised India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs).

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools:

- 04 Schools in Assam and 16 in LWE Affected States.
- Civic Action Programme: financial grants are sanctioned to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme in the LWE affected States. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy:

- At present the rehabilitation package, inter alia, includes a stipend of ₹2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist / Naxal / Communal violence

- An amount of ₹3 lakhs is given for each death or permanent incapacitation to the affected family under the scheme.
- The amount of ₹3 lakhs would be put in a fixed deposit account in a Nationalized Bank for a minimum lock-in period of 3 years. The interest on the above sum would be credited directly by the bank to the beneficiary's saving account on a quarterly basis.

Review and Monitoring Committee

- A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of States concerned, under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated strategic policy and tactical measures to deal with the problem simultaneously on political, security and development fronts.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by the Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police.
- A Task Force under the Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence Agencies, Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces, to monitor and coordinate counter-LWE efforts.

Andhra Experience

- Andhra was in the verge of becoming revolutionary zone
- Grey Hounds, a strong state response through elite commando force raised by A.P- Curtailed Naxal activity and its leaders fled to the neighboring state of odissa
- Used 'Civil Vigilante groups' against mass mobilisation strategy of Naxalites
- The surrendered Naxals were used for anti Naxal operations under the names of 'Cobra' and 'Tigers'
- There was also developmental response such as: Janma Bhoomi, Joint Forest Management
- Effective Surrender and rehabilitation Policy coupled with a well developed intelligence network
- Problem: If these Grey Hounds are used in unknown terrain, then it could be disastrous. In 2008, in Odissa, Naxals ambushed and killed 38 troopers

SECURITY THREAT IN THE NORTH-EAST INDIA

- Situated between China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar- international border 4,500 km
- Arunachal Pradesh - cause of concern- between two rising powers of Asia
- The region is connected to the South East and China- through the ancient silk road and also Burma road (built during WW II to connect Assam with Burma)
- India has focused to develop its region by connecting it with countries in South East Asia- "Look East" policy in 1991- P V Narasimha Rao.

History

- The political and cultural contact between N-E and rest of India was very less.
- Few historians argue that the struggle for independence had little impact among tribals in the North East

- Nehru- The struggle for independence did not affect the frontier people in one of the most important tribal areas
- 'They never experienced a sensation of being in a country called India and they were hardly influenced by the struggle for freedom or other movements in India'
- Nehru and Verrier Erwin's policies were implemented in the NEFA- outside the jurisdiction of Assam.
- Aim: The fight to restore sovereignty of these provinces begins with the annexation of Assam following the defeat of Burma in 1826 in the First Anglo-Burmese war
- Melting Pot model: Different/ Heterogeneous cultures melt to become homogenous
- Mosaic Model: Multicultural- different cultures mix, but remain different.

Mizoram

- British colonial policy- Lal (chieftainship) system.
- Mizo-inhabited areas were treated as excluded areas- resulted in lack of civil amenities, economic backwardness, regional hegemony of Assam- Separatist tendencies.
- Mizo society had started reacting against the oppressive rule- formed Mizo Union in 1946
- The constitution accorded autonomous District Council status to the Lushai Hills.
- 1959- bamboo flowering- rodent population explosion → damaged cash crops → famine
- When both Indian and Assam government failed → Laldenga, ex- army soldier formed Mizo National Famine Front and succeeded providing relief through local initiatives.
- In 1961, he turned it into MNF → independence, improve socio-economic status and replace exploitative chieftainship.
- In 1966, Mizo National Army was formed and it captures 11 towns and declared independence
- Through efforts of the Indian government in 1972, it was granted the status of Union Territory
- 1986- Mizo Peace accord between the Union Government and the Mizo National Front (MNF) led by Pu Laldenga
- Finally in 1987, full- fledged statehood was given

Nagaland

- The trajectory trace back to 1918, when the Naga club was formed by 20 members of the Naga French Labour Corp, who had served in WW I

- Their experience and exposure to European battlefield helped them to politically organise themselves as a distinct ethnic political entity
- British did not dissuade the formation of Naga club
- The club submitted a referendum to the Simon Commission in 1929- 'people in mainland India and the people of Naga areas did not had anything common between them' → it would be beneficial for both to stay separately after British left.
- In 1946, the club formed Naga National Council (NNC) under the leadership of A Z Phizo, a charismatic leader from Angami tribe
- He had been trained by the British during WW- II on the Burma Front against Japanese forces → he trained the NNC members to fight guerrilla warfare
- In 1947- Nine Point agreement was made between NNC leader and the governor of Assam (Sir Akbar Hydari)- Akbar Hydari agreement
- The agreement gave the Naga tribes right over their land, but within the ambit of Indian Constitution
- Phizo rejected the agreement and declared independence on 14th August 1947
- This led to revolt → Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 → Human Rights violations
- In 1963, statehood was granted first and then there was a peace mission in 1964
- These were strong as they had bases and support in East Pakistan- but with formation of Bangladesh in 1971, they lost their base
- The Indian forces pressurised them to surrender and in 1975 → Shillong accord was signed by Z Huire
- Muivah, Swu and Khaplang condemned this and formed the present- National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Myanmar in 1980
- They further split into NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K) in 1988 → both of them are in cease fire with Union government since 1997 and 2001 respectively

Manipur

- Manipur believes that it was an independent kingdom from 1st Century AD till 1891
- In 1891, the British conquered Manipur in the battle of Khongjam
- British did not annex Manipur, the way it did for the Assam → they believe they were British Protectorate and independent
- Following the anti-feudal struggle led by the Manipur Mahasabha, Maharaja Bodhi Singh set up a committee to draft a Constitution in March 1947.
- The Constitution was adopted in July 1947. Thus when the transfer of power took place in Delhi, Manipur became an independent country under a constitutional

monarchy, with a Constitution of its own that provided for universal adult franchise.

- The annexation / integration of Manipur into the Indian Union on October 15, 1949 → as part of the process of 'Integration of Indian States' → in particular the Meiteis believe this.
- Social and political Problems:
- The Manipuri Community leaves in the Valley → where as the Nagas and Kukis leave on the hills
- Both Nagaland and Manipur are insurgency affected areas and are very much interconnected
- Since 1990's, the Kuki group are asking for Autonomous District Council (ADC) and the Naga tribes backed by NPF and NSCN (I-M) want the four hills to be part of Greater Nagalim
- In 2010, when the centre decided to hold elections in the ADC of Manipur, Naga associations began a blockade of NH-39 → Manipur was strapped for resources
- In 2011, Kuki groups from Manipur started a 122-day blockade to draw attention to their demand – declare Sarda in Senapati district an autonomous district for kukis.
- Manipuri Nagas have often resisted attempts by the NSCN (I-M) to incorporate them.
- With the Naga insurgency in its 65th year, Kuki groups fear that Greater Nagalim may come about sooner than expected
- Though Nagaland was created in 1963, many Naga tribes are placed under Manipur formed in 1972
- Greater Nagalim includes → Nagaland state, adjoining areas of Assam (Karbi Anglong, North Cachar), areas of Arunachal Pradesh (Tirap and Changlang), and significant parts of the hill districts of Manipur.
- All the insurgent groups today, do not want Central government to have ceasefire with NSCN (I-M)

Assam

- There were some socio-political and economic causes which led to the growth of discontent in Assam
- The first radical turn was due to the influx of illegal migrants → Partition in 1947 and also during 1971
- This actually led to fear among the Assamese middle classes and the rural masses → change in demographic profile and also loss of land

- The economic reasons → Union government's decision to transport crude oil from Assam to a refinery at Barauni, Bihar and also another major product – tea- was going to head offices in west Bengal
- Political Causes: malpractices in the electoral procedure in 1978- Lok Sabha election- 45,000 illegal migrants names were found on the voter's list
- The 1983 state elections also saw malpractices- the All Assam Students Union (AASU) led an agitation to use 1951 National Register.
- Against these ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) was formed in 1979- advocated dual citizenship and Independent Assam
- From 1992, they have extended to include all those who live in Assam
- "All indigenous people must stay and others should leave"
- Countries like China in 1960's, Pakistan in 1970's and Bangladesh later have provided arms and training to these people
- With Sheikh Hasina government has reduced the space for these elements in Bangladesh- Arabinda Rajkhowa was arrested near the Indo- Bangladesh border
- In 2013, talks held between Centre, Assam Government and ULFA
- The Union government agreed to address one of the core demands of the outfit, namely the granting of Scheduled Tribe (ST) status to five communities in Assam: Moran, Motok, Chutia, Koch-Rajbongshi and Tai-Ahom.
- ST status guarantees land rights and reserved seats in the Assam state assembly to these communities.
- December 2013 witnessed clashes between the Rengma Nagas and the Karbis after 9 decomposed bodies of Karbi men were found near Dimapur, one of whom was a Karbi student leader.
- The cycle of retaliatory violence appeared to be provoked by the targeting of the Rengma Nagas by Karbi militants in Karbi Anglong district.
- This is a negative development between two communities that have lived together for decades without violence.

Existence of Armed groups

- One major reason for the existence of these armed groups is the political motivation
- When development levels are low and state is unable to provide these facilities, then the people may get attracted to these cadres for their livelihood.
- These outfits say that, they would provide economic and social development, if there is independence. This would be seen as yet another independence struggle.
- The Availability of Arms: "where rebellion is materially feasible, it will occur"

- Material- finance and military, they also require base areas, recruitment, food supply and intelligence networks
- Small arms are available from Bangladesh and Myanmar
- UN estimates- 640 million small arms in the world →40 million are in India alone → 32 % in Manipur
- The geography and terrain plays an important role for these groups to sustain their fight

Government's Response

1. Use of Force: If state uses repressive measures, then it would benefit the outfits.
Example: Ajit Mahanta (Tinsukia district, Assam) case in 2006.
2. Negotiations: best form in democracy → many examples in history such as Hydari agreement.
Ex: Mizo Armed conflict ended with Mizo Peace Accord of 1986 and granting statehood.

Constitutional provisions

Sixth Schedule (Article 244 (2) and 275 (1))

- Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in [the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram]
- Autonomous districts and autonomous regions.
- If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions.
- Power of District Council to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals.

371A. (1) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution

- no Act of Parliament in respect of—
- religious or social practices of the Nagas,
- Naga customary law and procedure,
- administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,
- ownership and transfer of land and its resources, shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative

Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;

- North Eastern Areas (Re-Organisation) Act, 1971 →statehood to Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and Union Territory status to Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram

- The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh and parts of Sikkim are “Protected Areas” under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

- The scheme is being implemented in all the States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim.

Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of Militants in North East:

- An immediate grant of `1.5 lakhs is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in a bank in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years.
- Stipend of 3000 for one year
- Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderee for self-employment.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

- Due to attacks on minority Reang tribes by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October 1997 onwards.

The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5000 families).

NSURGENCY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- Threats from three external actors- Afghanistan , Pakistan and China
- Threats from within- Separatist movements
- Threats from Pakistan- both state and non-state actors
- Threats from China- mostly state actors
- Threats from Afghanistan- Insurgency peaked in 1989

During the Afghan Jihad in the 1980's → Pakistan trained 80000 Mujahideen in training camps

Both local and International factors are responsible

- Internationally, 1990's are the period of end of cold war → India cornered on the issue of Kashmir
- Locally, 1987 elections → believed to be rigged and armed insurgency began
- Protests against these elections turned violent in 1988 → losing parties such as Jamaat-e-Islami, the People's Conference and the Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen became part of separatist alliance → All Party Hurriyat Conference
- Terror groups such as Hizbul Mujahideen, set up by Jamaat- e- Islami warned Hindus to leave Kashmir

- Few prominent groups → Lashkar-e-Taiba, Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkatul Mujahideen, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front

Lashkar-e-Taiba

- The group was formed by Hafiz Mohammad Saeed in 1980s → induction of foreign militants into Afghan war against Russians
- In 1990's the group was used to fight against India on Kashmir issue
- It has also spread its terror tactics to other parts of India → 2001 Parliament attack, 2008 Mumbai attack
- Has close links with ISI
- After 9/11, even this institute was banned in 2002 → renamed itself as Jamaat ud Dawa

Hizbul Mujahideen

- First Kashmiri group both in rank and file
- Pro-Pakistan and was largest militant group in 1990's
- This group has got considerable support from Afghanistan and Pakistan in training
- Now, in isolated pockets

Harkatul Mujahideen

- It's a pan- Islamic group which had fought Russians → now fighting US forces
- In Kashmir, this group is said to have kidnapped five westerners in 1995
- It was banned later.

Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front

- This group wants independence from both India and Pakistan
- When the insurgency was successfully launched, Pakistan decided to withdraw support from JKLF and instead back groups that wanted Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.
- The JKLF as a result found itself sandwiched between Indian security forces and pro-Pakistan militants.
- By 1990, much of its cadres had either been dispersed, destroyed or absorbed into other groups.
- Its leadership also split into factions, some of them renouncing militancy.
- These groups are now coming together in a non-violent political movement for the reunification of Pakistani and Indian Kashmir.

Development issues

- Lack of connectivity between the three regions of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Extreme Climates also lead to inaccessibility.

- With increased militancy → economic growth has declined considerably.
- Low Human development → Literacy, Employment, Health, water facility and also power supply.
- Measures taken to curb militancy, affects people in the region too.

Government Measures

Recent initiatives → in 2004, PM announced reconstruction plan for J&K.

Today there are 67 projects/ schemes.

1. Expanding Economic Infrastructure → Power, Roads and external borrowing for infrastructure
2. Basic services → Education, Health, Physical Infrastructure for Civic amenities
3. Thrust to employment and income generation → Tourism, Agriculture and Food Processing, Industrial Promotion related measures,
4. Relief and Rehabilitation of victims of militancy.
5. Some important projects → Chutak Hydro Electric Project, URI II, Electrification and Power distribution mechanisms
6. Roads → Domel Katra Road, Narbal- Tangmarg road, Mughal Road, Batote Kishtwar Road, Double laning of Srinagar- Leh Road via Kargil (NH- 1D), Srinagar- URI- LOC road
7. Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh Regions
8. Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants
9. PM's Package for Kashmiri Migrants-2008 : The Package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, student scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

UDAAN

- Under the Special Industry Initiative of the Prime Minister, the National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) and Ministry of Home Affairs have been mandated to work with the corporate sector in bringing about a positive change in the employment and skills space of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Special Industry Initiative, known as “Udaan”, targets the youth of J&K, specifically graduates and postgraduates, who are seeking global and local opportunities. Udaan thereby aims to provide skills to 40 000 youth over a period of 5 years in high growth sectors.
- Udaan has two objectives :
- To provide exposure to the graduates and post graduates of Jammu and Kashmir to the best of corporate India and
- To provide corporate India with exposure to the rich talent pool available in the state.

- People to people contact: Cross LOC travel and Cross LOC Trade
- Cross LOC travel: Bus services between Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch – Rawalakote
- After 2008, cross LOC trade between Srinagar - Muzaffarabad and Poonch – Rawalakote → 21 items on zero duty basis

Terrorism

- Terrorism in India started with violent separatist movements in North-East, then with LWE and then insurgency in J&K.
- Terrorists cannot sustain for long without external support → base areas, arms supply, financial help and training terror groups.
- Today, terrorism is not territorially bound.
- Urban terrorism: the political goal is to discredit India's economic growth by creating disorder.
- It uses mass media and internet to create fear in the minds of Indians and also regarding insecurity and lawlessness in India to the outside world.
- Indian Mujahideen (IM) → claimed responsibility through email for blasts at Karol Bagh
- Reasons claimed → atrocities against Muslims by anti-terrorism squads, the Amarnath land dispute, killings of Christians in Odissa
- Mumbai terror attack (2008) → used technology in their operations
- First used GPS to reach Mumbai through the sea on November 26 → attacked CST, Oberoi Trident Hotel, Taj Hotel, Leopold Café and the Nariman House
- They attacked foreigners to get attention of BBC and CNN
- What do these terrorists plan to achieve? → regime change, Policy change, territorial change, Social Control (fight with other terror groups over legitimacy)

How does terror network sustains?

- Place: Countries which support these acts, war torn countries, failed states.
- Money

Article 370

Article 370 in Part XXI grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir

The people of J&K through their Constituent Assembly would determine the internal constitution of the state

- Only Article 1 and 370 were applicable to J&K
- Any other provision of the Constitution can be applied by the President after consultations with the state government.

Features of the constitution

- Adopted on 17th November 1949, came into force on 26th Jan 1950, it **declares J&K to be an integral part of India**
- The territory comprises of all that was under the ruler of the state on 15th August 1947.
- State can determine who are the 'permanent residents' and what they enjoy
- It also contains a list of Directive Principles
- It provides for bicameral legislature. The assembly consists of 111 people- out of this 24 seats are for PoK. The council consists of 36 members.
- Originally, the President was known as Sadar-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister as Wazir-i-Azam. In 1965, they were re-designated as Governor and Chief Minister respectively.
- The high court consisting of Chief Justice and two or more judges can be established by the state. The judges are appointed by the President after consultation with the CJI and Governor of State.
- The high court can only issue writs for fundamental rights
- The Governor's rule can be imposed when the state administration cannot be carried in accordance with the provisions of the J&K state constitution. Since 1964 President's rule can be imposed under **Article 356**. In 1977, Governor's rule was imposed and in 1986 President's rule was imposed for the first time

The President has issued several orders to specify the Union's jurisdiction over J&K, through several orders, the present form consists of:

1. J&K has its place in **Part I and Schedule I of the constitution**. Its name, area and boundary cannot be changed by the Union without the consent of its legislature
2. The state of J&K is administered according to its *own constitution* and *not as per Part VI*, which deals with state governments
3. Few subjects in Union and Concurrent lists are applicable to the state of J&K. Till 1963, concurrent list was not applicable.
4. The residuary power usually resides with state government except in cases of matters related to national interest - prevention of terrorist activities, questioning or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India, causing insult to National Flag, National Anthem and constitution of India.
5. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed with some exceptions. The **Fundamental right to property** is still guaranteed and also certain rights are guaranteed to the residents- acquisition of land, scholarships etc
6. **DPSP (Part IV) and Fundamental Duties (Part IV A) is still not applicable to state**

7. National Emergency declared on the grounds of **internal disturbance** will not have effect in the state, except with concurrence of the state government- others remain intact, but **financial emergency cannot** be imposed
8. Unlike in other states, the President does not have the power to suspend the constitution of the state **on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by him**
9. International treaty affecting the **disposition of any part of the treaty should have consent of the state**

Autonomy resolution

It was passed by the J&K on **26th June 2000**. Some of the important features are:

1. Only defense, foreign affairs, communications and ancillary subjects to be with the centre
2. **Article 356 does not apply for J&K**
3. In case of external aggression/internal emergency, the state government to have authority.
4. Election Commission has no role and no room for All India Service.
5. Governor and Chief Minister to be called Sadat-e-Riyasat and Wazir-e-Azam.
6. Centre to lose adjudication over inter-state rivers.
7. No power to Parliament to amend the constitution.
8. Powers of Supreme Court to be curtailed.

A New Compact with the People of J&K

- In 2010, the Central government appointed a Group of Interlocutors for J&K. It was a three member committee headed by- Dileep Padgoankar and other members were- Radha Kumar and M.M Ansari
- It recommended for the establishment of a constitutional committee headed by members who are acceptable to both the people of J&K and the rest of India.
- The main purpose of the committee is to verify the articles which are extended to the state by President's order.
- Once the recommendations are given and accepted by the President, the powers of the President to extend orders should cease to exist.

Features:

- The word temporary should be removed and the word special has to be included as it is used for other states.
- Governor should be appointed by the president from the recommendations made by the state assembly.
- The proportion of *All India Services under Article 312*, should be reduced gradually.
- **Create three regional councils- Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh- give certain legislative, executive and financial powers.**

- Parliament should make no laws unless it affects internal and external security, in areas of energy and access to water resources.

TERRORISM

- Initially the terror tactics aimed at hijacking, bombing, diplomatic kidnapping and assassinations to put their demands
- Terrorism is often related with non-state actors, but even states have acted as terrorists
- Example: Nazi of Germany, Hezbollah and also the acts in Humanitarian intervention
- Non-state actors are fighting for different reasons: freedom struggle or religious ideology
- What do these terrorists plan to achieve? → Regime change, Policy change, territorial change, Social Control (fight with other terror groups over legitimacy) and Status quotient.

There are different types of terrorism based on motives:

1. Political Terrorism: it is used by one political faction to intimidate others. The ultimate message is for the political leaders but people are the political targets
2. Non-political: controversial in nature- perpetrated by a group for other purposes, often religious in nature
3. Quasi Terrorism: just an act resembling terrorist threat. The law breaker may have used the terror tactics, but terrorism is not the goal
4. Limited Political Terrorism: one time plots to give political messages- to protest a government policy or action
 - Terrorism in India started with violent separatist movements in North-East, then with LWE and then insurgency in J&K
 - Terrorists cannot sustain for long without external support → base areas, arms supply, financial help and training terror groups
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How does terror network sustains?

- Place: Countries which support these acts, war torn countries and failed states.
- Money: Based on the ideology different groups donate.

Example: If the fight is against enemy country, countries itself can donate. If it is based on religion or freedom movement - then people from the religion or the Diaspora community may donate

- Arms: Arms Mafia across the world. Many developed and powerful countries are also involved in this arms supply
- People: Again based on ideology, they are attracted.

Different types of terrorism:

1. *Bio-terrorism*: intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political or other cause. Some of the most dangerous diseases are
 - Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
 - Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin)
 - The Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
 - Smallpox (*Variola major*)
 - Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
 - Hemorrhagic fever, due to Ebola Virus or Marburg Virus.
- Eco-terrorism: Environmental extremists sabotage property to inflict economic damage on industries or actors they see as harming animals or the natural environment
- Nuclear terrorism: attacking nuclear reactors, purchasing nuclear weapons, or building nuclear weapons or finding ways to disperse radioactive materials.
- Narco-terrorism: Narcoterrorism has had several meanings since its coining in 1983. It once denoted violence used by drug traffickers to influence governments or prevent government efforts to stop the drug trade.
- In the last several years, narcoterrorism has been used to indicate situations in which terrorist groups use drug trafficking to fund their other operations.

Cyber terrorism

- On December 30, 2013- Caucasus Anonymous said there would be Cyber war of the largest scale against the Russian Government.
- They vowed to infect and break servers
- We can see both narrow and broad definition of Cyber-terrorism

- Narrow- if we treat cyber-terrorism similar to traditional terrorism, then it may include all the attacks that threaten property or lives through internet to cause physical, real world harm or severe disruption of infrastructure.
- They disagree with labelling it terrorism because of the unlikelihood of the creation of fear, significant physical harm, or death in a population using electronic means, considering current attack and protective technologies.
- Cyber - terrorism for them to be dangerous → should be followed by physical attack
- The use of information technology by terrorist groups and individuals to further their agenda.
- This can include use of information technology to organize and execute attacks against networks, computer systems and telecommunications infrastructures, or for exchanging information or making threats electronically.
- Examples are hacking into computer systems, introducing viruses to vulnerable networks, website defacing or terroristic threats made via electronic communication.
- According to the U.S. Commission of Critical Infrastructure Protection, possible cyber terrorist targets include the banking industry, military installations, power plants, air traffic control centers, and water systems.

Use of Internet by Terrorists

1. Publicity and propaganda
 - Every machine connected to the internet is potentially a printing press, a broadcasting station or place of assembly.
2. Data mining - Google maps and government websites provide all the required information
3. Fundraising - Sell their propaganda materials, emails and through criminal activities
4. Recruitment - people who visit websites can be potential targets
5. Disinformation- to incite fear, panic and hatred by sending threats, posting brutal killings etc.

Benefits of Media

- Wide coverage to gain attention
- Affordability.
- Ability to create opinion.
- Live coverage
- Social Media: it is believed that more than 90 percent of the terror activities in internet occurs through Social Networking sites.
- It helps them to engage with their networks.
- There are many positives of Media in building national Consciousness.

ROLE OF MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN INTERNAL SECURITY

Role of Media

- Media creates knowledge.
- It generates public opinion- a tool for educating and informing the public.
- It is also helpful in democracies to form policies and also garner support for the government security measures
- In times of war- media creates pressure → CNN effect
- Media can act as a facilitator of social change, mediator and help understand the core issues of security challenges.

The same way media can be misused-

1. It can be used for propaganda.
2. Authoritarian regimes can misuse it.
3. During communal violence or civil wars- they often fuel conflict.
4. It can be drawing room conclusions- the elite opinion can be imposed on the people.
5. There is a danger of sensationalizing.
6. In the competitive environment they reveal identities or critical information that may endanger the security.

Symbiotic Relationship between Media and Terrorism

- Wide coverage to gain attention
- Affordability
- Ability to create opinion
- Live coverage

Social Media

- In the last ten years, the role of social media has increased significantly- Facebook, Twitter
- It has actually helped in spreading some democratic revolutions such as 'Arab Spring'
- It was used effectively in US "99 v/s 1"
- In Twitter- it is said that the AQIM- Al Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb and other groups have accounts and they have several thousand followers.
- Though the account may be fake, there will be people who believe in the disinformation that is spread
- It was used by vested interest groups to spread fear among North- East Indians in Bangalore.
- Social Media: it is believed that more than 90 percent of the terror activities in internet occurs through Social Networking sites
- It helps them to engage with their networks.



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