



drishti

Distance
Learning
Programme
(DLP)

INTERNAL SECURITY

(UPSC MAINS)



drishti

INTERNAL SECURITY

641, First Floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi-110009

Contact No.: 011-47532596, 8448485520

Web : www.drishtiias.com

E-mail : dlpsupport@groupdrishti.in

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1-3
2. Terrorism & Counter-Radicalization Issues	4-37
3. Organized Crime & Its Nexus with Terrorism	38-67
4. Security Challenges & their Management in Border Areas	68-83
5. Cyber Threats and Internal Security	84-104
6. Miscellaneous	105-124
Previous Years' UPSC Questions (Solved)	125-144
Practice Questions	145

Introduction

1

Chapter

National security could be understood as the ability of a nation to protect the survival or the existence of the nation or the welfare of its people from multitude threats. These threats endanger geographical, economic, political and socio-cultural interests of a Nation. Further, security of a Nation is not restricted to only protecting territorial boundaries, but also ensuring peaceful, non-discriminatory, technically sound and progressive society with good quality of life.

National security could be broadly divided into External and Internal Security. While, External security deals with external aggression by a foreign country. Internal security, on the other hand, is more dynamic as it deals with threats from both state and violent non state actors. In addition, natural calamities that endanger national interests is also part of Internal Security.

In Indian context, Secessionist movements in the Northeast and Jammu & Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism movement, terrorist attacks by foreign and home grown terrorist, Infiltration, illegal migration, and trafficking of arms and narcotics breaching the country's international borders are amongst the most significant challenges to India's internal security. Moreover, maintaining law and order is also a salient feature of internal security.

Thus, it could be said that, internal security is one aspect which is perhaps of even greater importance than external security. This is primarily because in contemporary times destabilizing a nation is easier by creating an internal security crisis rather than by engineering an external invasion, therefore internal security has to be carefully taken care on all fronts, whether it is cross border terrorism, cyber terrorism or organized crime, internal security concerns cannot be ignored at any cost.

Meaning and Scope

Internal security is a very broad theme which can cover everything which threatens to affect the lives and properties of the citizens of the country. It could range from law and order problems to aspects like environmental security to energy security and economic security.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the government of India is the nodal agency which handles matters related to internal security. The Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence inputs, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States. The main areas which are supervised by the MHA are as follows:

Terrorism and Counter-Radicalization Issues

A large portion of the territory of India is affected by terrorism and insurgency, this includes particularly the areas of the UT of J&K and that of the North Eastern states.



There is a whole gamut of issues involved in the matter which includes devising the response of the government to the various crisis situations cropping up time and again, then the role and extent of the involvement of the army in managing and controlling the situation in these areas are issues which require the involvement of a dedicated division of the MHA in the matter.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

The left wing extremism was named as the single biggest threat to the internal security of the country by ex-PM Manmohan Singh. Indeed the extent of penetration which the LWE ideology has in the country and the extensive presence which the Naxals enjoy throughout the regions of the 'red corridor' is really a cause for concern. There is an urgent need to curb the military capacity of the Naxals, to force them to come for a meaningful dialogue with the government.

Maintenance of Law and Order and Organized Crime Related Issues

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. However, the MHA has from time to time advised the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving the administration of the criminal justice system with a view to ensure effective prevention and control of all crimes with emphasis on mitigating crime against the vulnerable sections of society, such as, the SC/ST, women, children and older persons.

Though law and order maintenance is a state subject, yet in the contemporary atmosphere law and order is not something which can be managed in isolation by the states. There are issues like organized crime, communalism, naxalism and the role of non-state actors like multinational organizations and domestic NGOs in supporting and funding the perpetrators of these crimes which have inter-state dimensions cannot be effectively tackled without the involvement of the Centre. The Centre, which brings in necessary intelligence inputs and the skill and expertise to deal with such aspects of crime which are much more than merely law and order problems but have to be tackled by the Police machinery. Since it is primarily the Police which have to deal with such actors, this topic also has the aspect of police reforms built into it.

Border Management

Protecting the land and sea borders of the country from elements having interests hostile to the country, while maintaining smooth and uninterrupted flow of trade and commerce as well as taking initiatives for the development of border areas, both to strengthen the border security as well as creating an atmosphere of peace and goodwill, is the responsibility entrusted to the Border management division of the MHA.

Cyber Crime and Cyber Information Security

With the increased penetration of computers and internet in our information management systems, the need to protect data and our information systems have acquired utmost importance. The contemporary age when it is becoming more and more difficult to challenge the power of the State through conventional warfare and militant activities, cyber terrorism is increasingly being used by such hostile elements to make a statement and wreck extensive damage without compromising lives and using ammunition. Therefore, there is a need for a dedicated division in the MHA to address this aspect of internal security.



Disaster Management

Disasters, both man-made (droughts and epidemics) as well as natural (earthquakes, Tsunamis etc.) have caused extensive damage to life and property and are therefore seen as potent threats to internal security. In fact the damage caused by some of the disasters like the 2004 Tsunami was so severe that it still evokes horror in the memories of the people. This has become particularly more important in view of the increasing global environmental concerns wherein the danger of such disasters is becoming more and more pronounced. Therefore the need to constitute a systematic disaster management plan was realized which could cater to the needs of framing disaster policy, disaster response, capacity building, prevention, mitigation and long term rehabilitation. Thus a separate division was set up in the MHA for this matter.

Foreign Immigration

In order to control the influx of individuals which are either hostile to the country or have the capacity to create fundamental problems related to internal security, there is a need to devise and implement a definite immigration policy. The importance of this issue can be realized when we look into the problems like the influx of Bangladeshis into the north eastern states or for that matter the influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar into the Indian territory. Apart from this, there is always a concern regarding the movement of terrorist operators and members of the organized crime racket in and out of the Indian territory, which has the capacity of causing serious damage to the internal security environment in the country. Therefore there has to be dedicated division within the MHA to monitor, control and manage the situation on that account.

Role of Intelligence Agencies

The role of intelligence agencies is becoming more and more important in the contemporary times both in terms of management of internal security matters as well as external security matters. No discussion of internal security can be complete without touching upon the role and status of the intelligence agencies. The Intelligence Bureau is the nodal agency, which looks after internal security matters under the control and supervision of the MHA.

Apart from these areas the MHA operates in some other areas as well viz. Centre-State relations, Official language, etc., however the aforesaid areas constitute the distillate of the internal security issues which shall constitute the domain of our treatment in this chapter as well as the following chapters, which are created to cover the requirements of the syllabus on internal security.



Terrorism & Counter-Radicalization Issues

2

Chapter

Terrorism

Broadly, Terrorism is the intentional use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective. However, it does not have a universally accepted definition as usually terrorism is complex and controversial, and, because of the inherent intensity and violence of terrorism.

Terrorism usually refers to violence during peacetime or in context of war against non-combatants - mostly civilians. Notably, diverse political organizations have been accused of using terrorism to achieve their objectives. These organizations range from right-wing and left-wing political organizations, nationalist groups, religious groups, revolutionaries and ruling governments.

India has been exposed to insurgency since the time of Independence, however, at that time it primarily limited to parts of the North Eastern states where some tribal and ethnic groups organized themselves and resorted to violent means to get their demands fulfilled. However, in the 1980s, we see that insurgency spread to Assam wherein AASU and Bodoland activists engaged in violent operations in a big way.

Apart from the North-East, the 1980s also saw the emergence of the use of violence and terror as a means to make political statements, particularly in the States of Punjab, where the Khalistan movement became active and in the UT of J&K wherein the Jihadi terrorism surfaced and engulfed the state in violence and bloodshed. It was mainly during the period following the 1980s that the government started recognizing terrorism as a major internal security issue and started devoting resources in a big way for understanding its ideology, causes and methods for neutralizing it.

There has been a lot of angst and debate in defining terrorism from the legal point of view. The U.S. Department of State defines terrorism to be “premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”. Thus terrorism is always the use of criminal tactics like murder, arson, hijack etc., however, it is the motivation which separates it from other acts of crime or violence. While any other criminal may indulge in such criminal acts for money, a terrorist may use such acts as a handle to make political statements and to put pressure on the state apparatus to get its demands fulfilled. So, we see Terrorism is also a type of modern non-state warfare tactic. Non-state, because generally no state directly endorses or participates in any of such activities.

Apart from Terrorism there few other common types of non-state warfare methods such as Insurrection, Insurgency, militancy etc. Although these terms are used interchangeably in the media due to conceptual overlapping, security experts have tried to establish a reasonable clarity at a conceptual level. There are, however, subtle differences in these terms which are explained herein by a compilation of their essential features:

Features of Insurgency

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



- Encompassing a range of behaviours aimed at destroying or taking over the position of an established authority, such as a government, governor, president, political leader, financial institution, or person in charge, in a very organized manner.
- On the one hand the forms of behaviour can include non-violent methods such as the (overlapping but not quite identical) phenomena of civil disobedience, civil resistance and nonviolent resistance. On the other hand it may encompass violent campaigns, e.g., 1979 civil war to overthrow the Shah of Iran, Independence movement in colonies etc.
- Unlike terrorist, insurgents try to communicate with the larger society and justify their actions with ideological basis. They generally abstain from sporadic violence rather their actions are responses to specific action of the State.
- They may engage directly with government forces in various manners such as guerrilla warfare, etc., e.g., LTTE, Naxalites etc.

Features of Terrorism

- Terrorism does not attempt to challenge government forces directly, but acts to change perceptions about the effectiveness or legitimacy of the government itself.
- Strategy of terrorism remains to commit acts of violence that draws attention of the local populace, government, and world to their cause.
- The terrorists plan their attack to obtain the greatest publicity for their acts, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose.
- The effectiveness of the terrorist act lies not just in the act itself, but in the public's or government's reaction to the act.
- More than immediate victims, terrorists try to inculcate fear in the minds of the viewers e.g., in case of 1972 Munich Olympics and 9/11 attacks etc.
- It does not attempt to control any terrain, it merely sometimes restricts its area of operation to the area where it wants to make the statement or to the area whose government it wants to influence.
- Generally it does not accept any limitation in their actions such as International law, moral constraints, sympathy towards the weaker sections, etc., e.g., 1993 serial bomb blast in Mumbai; 9/11 attack on twin towers etc.

Terrorism in India

India is battling terrorism for a long time now. We have even achieved tangible results in several cases and have succeeded in neutralizing terrorism in several cases, for e.g., Sikh extremism in Punjab was neutralized to great extent and as of now the situation in Punjab is very much under control. Similarly, after the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985, the dissident groups were largely absorbed into the mainstream and peace was restored to a large extent in Assam. However, still a lot needs to be done in other areas, particularly in the J&K and in some northeastern states.

More importantly, in order to have a holistic appreciation of the situation in these areas, we need to delve a little deeper and understand the various other factors which go into it viz., the ideology, demands and methodologies of the terrorists, the causes, concerns and issues involved and finally the type of response which the government can produce and should be producing. We shall try to discuss them independently in following section so as to have proper understanding of the issues.



Terrorism in J&K or Jihadi Terrorism

J&K holds tremendous strategic importance for India. Though a large part of the state is still occupied by Pakistan but still most of the fertile and habited areas are under Indian control. The importance of the State can be estimated by the fact that the Chinese OBOR (One Belt One Road) project passes through PoK. Further, Pok has become a transit point for the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which implies that the location of the State is such that it has the capacity to serve as a transit point for India for Central Asia, Pakistan as well as China.

Moreover, presence of tremendous water resources in the state and the fact that several important rivers like the Indus river system passes through the state, grants it the importance with respect to the interests of Pakistan as Pakistan becomes the lower riparian state in these cases. Therefore Pakistan has been very keen to consolidate its hold beyond the PoK and into the Indian Kashmir and thus it is trying to accomplish by sponsoring anti-India militancy in the State.

Causes of the Rise of Terrorism in J&K

Ideology

Jihad is an Arabic word which literally means striving or struggling, especially with a praiseworthy aim. It can have many shades of meaning in an Islamic context, such as the struggle against one's evil inclinations, an exertion to convert unbelievers, or efforts toward the moral betterment of society, though it is most frequently associated with war.

- It is a term which was perhaps first used during the Christian crusades in the 11th and 12th century, when the Christian armies from Europe attacked Jerusalem. Jerusalem is sacred to both the Muslims as well as the Christians and both wanted to control it.
- In that context, Muslim armies of the Middle East united in the name of Islam or to protect the Islamic faith against the onslaught of the Christians and waged a 'Jihad' against the Christians.
- Thereafter, this ideology was invoked time and again by various people and states to protect the Islamic faith and to establish it as the dominant faith in the world. For instance, after the constitution of the Jewish State of Israel, the Muslim dominated Arab states waged a war against Israel, united under the banner of Islam and for retaining Islamic control over Jerusalem and for the protection of the rights of the Muslim Palestinians.
- Thereafter, during the Islamic revolution of 1979 in Iran, the activities of the US and alleged patronage which the ruler of Iran offered to the US and the Europeans was seen as a threat to Islam and were hence used as a plank by the revolutionaries to mobilize the masses under the banner of Islam and create a theocratic state.
- Subsequent to this, the Jihadi ideology was again invoked in Afghanistan when the Soviets attacked it and installed a puppet government in 1980. People were mobilized in the name of Islam to wage a religious war against the 'infidels' Soviets and with the aid and support of the US, the Mujahideen was constituted.
- This was perhaps for the first time that the Jihadi ideology as an instrument was vested in the hands of non-state actors and was not only used within the boundaries of Afghanistan to wrest political power from the Soviets but was also exported beyond its borders to bring about similar results in other parts of the world.

Role of the Neighbouring Country

From 1947 onwards, Pakistan and India had been involved in a number of wars, conflicts and military stand-offs. The defeat of Pakistan in successive wars of 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 had compelled it to indulge in non-conventional warfare and supporting terrorist groups against India.

- In the emergence of Jihadi extremism in Afghanistan, Pakistan had played a very strong role along with the US. It was in Pakistan that the Mujahideen first found sanctuary and by using its territory, logistical and infrastructural support, developed into a strong fighting force and was successful in wresting political control from the Soviets.
- In the emergence of the Mujahideen, Pakistan saw an opportunity to replicate the Afghanistan experience in the Muslim dominated Indian UT of J&K, which it had been eyeing since Partition.
- Therefore, it started encouraging fundamentalist elements within Kashmir against the Indian state. It projected the Indian State as a State of 'infidels' which is brutal and usurping towards the Muslims and therefore it is the duty of all 'faithful' Muslims to wage a Jihad against the Indian State so that the UT of J&K is seceded from India either in its favour or in favour of an independent nation.
- In order to operationalize its mission of appropriating the UT of J&K from India, it started several training camps within the PoK and elsewhere to impart ideological and military training to the youths and once they completed their training, they were infiltrated into India along with money and ammunition to execute terror operations and also to propagate their ideology and create followers within India.

Indian Highhandedness

Though Pakistan was a facilitator, but its ambitions were fuelled or supported by the highhandedness of the Central government in dealing with the government and the affairs of the State.

- Right from the time of accession of the UT of J&K to the Indian Union, there were differences between the Central government and the government of the UT of J&K over the issue of accession. While the Centre talked about complete accession, Sheikh Abdullah argued that accession was limited and open to renegotiations.
- As a result of these differences the Sheikh Abdullah government was dismissed and replaced by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed in 1953. This started the cycle of political uncertainty in the state. The leadership that succeeded him did not enjoy much popular support and were able to rule the State mainly due to the support of the Centre. There was large scale corruption and nepotism. Moreover, there was no attempt to foster the development of democratic institutions in the state.
- During most of the period between 1953 and 1974, the Congress party exercised a lot of influence on the politics of the State. A truncated National Conference (minus Sheikh Abdullah) remained in power with the active support of Congress for some time but later it merged with the Congress.
- Thus the Congress gained direct control over the government in the State. This phase of J&K is important because it had many long term implications on the nature of the dispute. During this period:
 - The Centre directly intervened in the politics of state which prevented the development of a proper local political architecture in the state which could have acted as a bridge between state and the rest of the country