



**Exclusively For
UPSC Mains 2022**

MAINS WORK BOOK



MIETIS 2022

Mentoring and Enabling Through Intelligent Support System

TOPICS AND POINTERS

2022- MAINS STUDY MODULE



TOPICS & POINTERS

ABOUT

The material aims to equip the aspirants with enough knowledge to attempt mains questions by incorporating various dimensions. This material will be provided every week as per the test module.

HOW TO READ THIS ?

1. Only key points will be provided .
2. Readers are advised to make a synopsis from topics and points given.
3. Make your own chart, diagrams and maps after reading the topics.
4. Understand the topics. Don't try to memorise them but link organically
5. Make sure to complete the module before the Test on Sunday.
6. Revise, Write, Practice- Repeat

MAINS ANSWER WRITING CHALLENGE

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Starting from 13th of June till the end of the test schedule every day two questions will be posted and answers may be provided in the evening.



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INTERNAL SECURITY

Syllabus for Internal Security

- 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, the 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

Previous Year Questions from Internal Security

2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Keeping in view India's internal security, analyse the impact of cross-border cyber attacks. Also discuss defensive measures against these sophisticated attacks.2. Analyse the multidimensional challenges posed by external state and non-state actors, to the internal security in India. Also, discuss measures required to be taken to combat these threats.3. Analyse the complexity and intensity of terrorism, its causes, linkages and obnoxious nexus. Also suggest measures required to be taken to eradicate the menace of terrorism.
2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discuss different types of cybercrimes and measures required to be taken to fight the menace.2. For effective border area management, discuss the steps required to be taken to deny local support to militants and also suggest ways to manage favourable perception among locals.3. What are the determinants of left-wing extremism in the Eastern part of India? What strategy should the Government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas?4. Analyse internal security threats and transborder crimes along Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan borders including Line of Control (LoC). Also, discuss the role played by various security forces in this regard.
2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The banning of 'Jamaat-e-Islami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize the influence of OGWs.2. What is the CyberDome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India.3. Indian Government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA act. Analyze the changes in the context of the prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations.

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	<p>4. Cross-Border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also, discuss the steps to counter the challenges.</p>
2018	<p>1. Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE.</p> <p>2. Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cyber-crimes. The Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to the protection of personal data in cyberspace?</p> <p>3. India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What countermeasures should be taken to prevent the same?</p>
2017	<p>1. Discuss the potential threats of Cyber attack and the security framework to prevent it.</p> <p>2. The north-eastern region of India has been infested with insurgency for a very long time. Analyze the major reasons for the survival of armed insurgency in this region.</p> <p>3. Mob violence is emerging as a serious law and order problem in India. By giving suitable examples, analyze the causes and consequences of such violence.</p> <p>4. The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding?</p>
2016	<p>1. The terms 'Hot Pursuit' and 'Surgical Strikes' are often used in connection with armed action against terrorist attacks. Discuss the strategic impact of such actions.</p> <p>2. 'Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades.' Analyse the above statement.</p> <p>3. Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management.</p> <p>4. Use of the internet and social media by non-state actors for subversive activities is a major security concern. How have these been misused in the recent past? Suggest effective guidelines to curb the above threat.</p>
2015	<p>1. Human rights activists constantly highlight the view that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is a draconian act leading to cases of human rights abuses by the security forces. What sections of AFSPA are opposed by the activists? Critically evaluate the requirement with reference to the view held by the Apex Court.</p> <p>2. Religious indoctrination via digital media has resulted in Indian youth joining ISIS. What is ISIS and its mission? How can ISIS be dangerous for the internal security of our country?</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements with Malkangiri and naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the left wing extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth. 4. Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a “Digital Armed Force” to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation.
2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The diverse nature of India as a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society is not immune to the impact of radicalism which has been in her neighbourhood. Discuss along with the strategies to be adopted to counter this environment. International civil aviation laws provide all countries complete and exclusive severity over the airspace above the territory. What do you understand by airspace? What are the implications of these laws on the space above this airspace? Discuss the challenges which this poses and suggests ways to contain the threat. 2. How illegal transborder migration does pose a threat to India’s security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bring out the factors which give impetus to such migration. 3. China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for the development of an economic corridor. What thread does it dispose of for India’s security? Critically examine.
2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money laundering poses a serious security threat to a country’s economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace? 2. What are social networking sites and what security implications do these sites present? 3. Cyberwarfare is considered by some defence analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyberwarfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country’s preparedness to deal with the same. 4. Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to the administration of scheduled area and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism. 5. How far are India’s internal security challenges linked with border management particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar?

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1.	<p>Left Wing Extremism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Originated as a rebellion against local landlords who bashed a ❖ peasant over a land dispute. ❖ The movement has spread across the Eastern India in less developed areas of states such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh ❖ Maoism is a form of communism developed by Mao Tse Tung. It is a doctrine to capture State power through a combination of armed insurgency, mass mobilization and strategic alliances. <p>Reasons for the LWE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Tribal Discontent</i> - The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been used to target tribals, who depend on forest produce for their living. Massive displacement of tribal population in the naxalism-affected states due to development projects, mining operations and other reasons. ❖ <i>Easy Target for Maoists</i> - Such people who do not have any source of living are taken into naxalism by Maoists. Maoists provide arms and ammunition and money to such people. ❖ <i>Gaps in the Socio-Economic System</i> - Government measures its success on the basis of the number of violent attacks rather than the development done in the naxal-affected areas. ❖ <i>Absence of strong technical intelligence to fight with Naxalites</i> - Infrastructural problems, for instance, some villages are not yet connected properly with any communication network. ❖ <i>No Follow-Up from Administration</i> - It is seen that even after police take hold of a region, administration fails to provide essential services to the people of that region. Confusion over tackling naxalism as a social issue or as a security threat. <p>Governments Initiatives to Check Naxal Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 'Clear, hold and develop' strategy: it uses development as a tool to win back the support of the tribal population, who overwhelmingly appear to sympathize with the extremists. ❖ <i>Aspirational Districts Programme</i>: Launched in 2018, it aims to rapidly transform the districts that have shown relatively lesser progress in key social areas. ❖ SAMADHAN (2017): It stands for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S- Smart Leadership, A- Aggressive Strategy, M- Motivation and Training, A- Actionable Intelligence, D- Dashboard Based KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and KRAs (Key Result Areas), H- Harnessing Technology, A- Action plan for each Theatre, and N- No access to Financing. 	
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	<p>This doctrine is the one-stop solution for the LWE problem. It encompasses the entire strategy of government from short-term policy to long-term policy formulated at different levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>National Policy and Action Plan in 2015</i>: It consists of a multi-pronged approach comprising security measures, development initiatives and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities. ❖ The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is supporting the State Governments extensively by way of deployment of Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/ Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. ❖ Funds are provided under Modernization of Police Force (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for modernization and training of State Police. ❖ Several development initiatives have been implemented for construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities. ❖ Funds for development are also provided to most LWE affected districts under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme. ❖ <i>Civic Action Programme (CAP)</i>: CAP in LWE affected areas has been implemented since 2010-11 to bridge the gaps between Security Forces(SFs) and local people through personal interaction and bring the human face of SFs before the local population. The Scheme has been very successful in achieving its goal. Under the Scheme, funds are released to the CAPFs, deployed in LWE affected areas, for conducting various civic activities for the welfare of the local people. ❖ Greyhounds: It was raised in 1989 as an elite antinaxal force. ❖ Operation Green Hunt: It was started in 2009-10 and massive deployment of security forces was done in the naxal-affected areas. <p>Recent Developments</p> <p><i>Reduction in Left Wing Extremism Related Violence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The geographical influence of Maoists has contracted to only 41 districts in the country, which is a sharp reduction from 96 such districts in 10 States in 2010. ❖ LWE incidents have also reduced from 2,258 in 2009 to 349 incidents till August 2021. <p><i>Reasons for the decline in Violence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Greater presence of security forces across the LWE affected States ❖ Loss of cadres/leaders on account of arrests, surrender and desertions ❖ Loss of strongholds, declining appeal of ideology and leadership crisis 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rehabilitation program of government along with improved performance from the affected states on socio-economic fronts ❖ Shortage of funds, arms and ammunition. ❖ Insurgency fatigue among the Maoist cadres. ❖ Better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas <p><i>Way Forward</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Though the number of incidents of LWE violence has come down in the recent past, continued efforts and focus are needed in eliminating such groups. ❖ Innovative measures are required to be employed in preventing IED (Improvised Explosive Device) related incidents which have caused significant casualties in recent years. <p>States should rationalize their surrender policy in order to bring innocent individuals caught in the trap of LWE into the mainstream.</p>	
2.	North-East Insurgency	
	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ North East India (NEI) today comprises eight states of India, namely Sikkim and the “seven sister states” of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (ALP), Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya ❖ North East India (NEI) is bounded by Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. ❖ The region is rich in biodiversity and untapped raw materials. It is connected to mainstream India through the 22 km narrow “Siliguri Corridor” which is commonly known as the chicken neck. The corridor is flanked by Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepa Thus it has strategic, political and economic significance for India. ❖ About 99 percent of the border of this region is international border. ❖ North-East India covers 8 percent of the country’s total area and has 4 percent of the national population <p>Historical Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Present day Assam was ruled by the Ahom kings from 1228 till 1826. Due to incursion by the then Burmese kingdom into Assam, the Ahom kings requested the British East India Company for help. ❖ As a result, the British defeated the Burmese and then signed the Treaty of Yandaboo on 24 Feb 1826 thereby ending the reign of Ahom Kings and amalgamating Assam into British India. Thereafter, Assam was a province ruled by the British till Independence. ❖ <i>Pre-Independence Era</i> - British had generally followed a policy of non-interference in these areas. A sum total of British policy resulted in isolation of North-East from the rest of India and participation in national independence struggle is also low due to which feeling of nation is not developed strongly 	

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- ❖ Post-Independence Era - The integration of these distinct cultures of North-East into the “mainstream” was generally met with resentment. The insurgencies started with Naga Hills. Under the leadership of Phizo, the Naga National Council (NNC) declared independence from India in 1947. Despite efforts at political settlement by various leaders of that time, the unrest did not die. The Tribals of the North-East region were afraid of losing their identity

Factors responsible for insurgency in North-East:

- ❖ *Multi-Ethnic Region* – NE is the most ethnically diverse region in India. It is home to around 40 million people including 213 of the 635 tribal groups. Each of these tribes is having its own distinct culture. Thus, each tribal sect resents being integrated into mainstream India as it means losing their own distinct identity.
- ❖ *Lack of Economic Development* – GoI's economic policies have also fuelled resentment and insecurity amongst the people. Due to various factors, the development of NEI has lagged behind thereby resulting in lack of employment opportunities. Thus the youth are easily lured by various insurgent groups in order to earn easy money.
- ❖ Easy availability of Arms and ammunition from hostile neighbours.
- ❖ *Sense of Isolation, Deprivation and Exploitation* – Distance from New Delhi and meagre representation in the Lok Sabha has further reduced the vox populi being heard in the corridors of powers, leading to more disillusionment in the dialogue process, thereby making call of the gun more attractive.
- ❖ *Demographic Changes* – The influx of refugees from Bangladesh into Assam led to a dramatic change in the demographic landscape of the region. This led to discontent amongst the people of the region, thereby giving rise to insurgency in Assam with the United National Liberation Front (ULFA), formed on 7 Apr 1979, leading the mass anti-immigrant agitation.
- ❖ Porosity of the border with Myanmar due to difficult terrain
- ❖ *External Support* – The insurgencies in the NE have been supported by erstwhile East Pakistan in the late 1950s; and in early 1960s, in the form of training of personnel of Naga Army and giving them weapons. Later, China also provided weapons and moral support. The Chinese support for insurgency in India was at a high from 1967-1975 when China's foreign policy advocated the spread of 'revolution' around the world.
- ❖ *Internal Displacement* – Internal displacement is also an ongoing problem. From the 1990s to the start of 2011, over 800,000 people were forced to flee their homes in episodes of inter-ethnic violence in western Assam, along the border between Assam and Meghalaya, and in Tripura. According to

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conservative estimates, some 76,000 people remain in internal displacement in NE due to the prolonged armed violence.

- ❖ Proximity to the Golden triangle ensures funding for separatist/secessionist organisations via support of illegal drug smuggling.
- ❖ *Perceived Excesses by Indian Army* – The promulgation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in most of the NEI has further alienated the local populace. Though imperative for strengthening the hand of IA for CI operations, it is often portrayed as draconian by various Human Rights (HR) organisations and thus has been vilified by various insurgent groups.
- ❖ Instability in Myanmar

Important Issues in Northeast

1. Inner Line Permit (ILP)

- ❖ ILP is a document that allows an Indian citizen to visit or stay in a state that is protected under the ILP system. The system is in force today in three North-eastern states — Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram — and no Indian citizen can visit any of these states unless he or she belongs to that state, nor can he or she overstay beyond the period specified in the ILP.
- ❖ The concept comes from the colonial era Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act, 1873, restricting the entry and regulating the stay of outsiders in designated areas.
- ❖ This was to protect the Crown's own commercial interests by preventing "British subjects" (Indians) from trading within these regions.
- ❖ In 1950, the Indian government replaced "British subjects" with "Citizen of India". This was to address local concerns about protecting the interests of the indigenous people from outsiders belonging to other Indian states.
- ❖ An ILP is issued by the state government concerned. It can be obtained after applying either online or physically. It states the dates of travel and also specifies the particular areas in the state which the ILP holder can travel to.
- ❖ *Manipur witnessed a series of protests starting in July 2015, following demands for the implementation of the Inner Line Permit (ILP) system in the State. The protesters have demanded that the government introduce the ILP bill in the State Assembly. If the bill is passed and enacted into law, it will require outsiders to obtain a special pass or permit to enter the State. The system is in force in the neighbouring States of Nagaland and Mizoram and also in Arunachal Pradesh.*

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2. Naga Insurgency

- ❖ The Nagas were the inhabitants of the Naga hills along the Northeast frontier on the Assam-Burma border. They are not a single tribe, but an ethnic community that comprises several tribes who live in the state of Nagaland and its neighbourhood
- ❖ The first and the most significant insurgency started in Nagaland under the leadership of Phizo in the early 1950.
- ❖ The NNC resolved to establish a “sovereign Naga state” and conducted a “referendum” in 1951, in which “99 percent” supported an “independent” Nagaland.
- ❖ The Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland aims to establish a ‘Greater Nagaland’ (‘Nagalim’ or the People’s Republic of Nagaland) based on Mao Tse Tung’s ideology. Its manifesto is based on the principle of Socialism for economic development and a spiritual outlook – ‘Nagaland for Christ’.
- ❖ The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) was formed on January 31, 1980 by Isak Chisi Swu, Thuingaleng Muivah and S.S. Khaplang to oppose the ‘Shillong Accord’ signed by the then NNC (Naga National Council) with the Indian government. Later, differences surfaced within the outfit over the issue of commencing a dialogue process with the Indian Government and on April 30, 1988, the NSCN split into two factions, namely the NSCN-K led by S S Khaplang, and the NSCN-IM, led by Isak Chisi Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah.

Naga Peace Accord 2015

- ❖ Nagaland peace accord is the accord signed in August 2015 by the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) to end the insurgency.
- ❖ The framework agreement is based on the “unique” history of Nagas and recognises the universal principle that in a democracy sovereignty lies with the people.
- ❖ National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) has given up its demand for ‘Greater Nagaland’ and vowed allegiance to the constitution of India. The details of the accord are yet to come in public domain.
- ❖ The Nagas peace accord has been hanging fire since a framework agreement was signed with NSCN-IM in 2015. Naga groups even carried out a rally in Delhi demanding early finalisation of Naga Peace Accord.

Issues in the Naga Peace Accord

- ❖ The 2015 agreement apparently made the peace process inclusive but it created suspicion about the central government exploiting divisions within the Nagas on tribal and geopolitical lines.
- ❖ The issue of integration of contiguous Naga inhabited areas of Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in view of the demand for territorial unification of ‘Greater Nagalim’ will trigger violent clashes in the different affected states.

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- ❖ Another major hindrance to the peace process in Nagaland is the existence of more than one organisation, each claiming to be representative of the Nagas.

Way Forward

- ❖ Negotiating with all the factions and groups and their cultural, historical and territorial extent must be taken into consideration.
- ❖ Decentralisation of powers to the tribal heads and minimum centralisation at the apex level, which should mainly work towards facilitating governance and undertaking large development projects.
- ❖ Greater autonomy for the Naga inhabited areas which would encompass separate budget allocations for the Naga inhabited areas with regard to their culture and development issues.
- ❖ Moreover, the Centre must keep in mind that most of the armed insurgencies across the world do not end in either total victory or comprehensive defeat, but in a grey zone called 'compromise'.

3. Insurgency in Manipur

- ❖ The emergence of insurgency in Manipur dates back to 1964 with the formation of the United National Liberation Front (UNLF)

Reasons for Rise of Insurgency in Manipur

- ❖ *Forced Merger* - While the erstwhile Kingdom of Manipur was merged with India on 15th October, 1949, it became a state only in 1972.
- ❖ *Rise of Militancy* – emergence of militant outfits being formed, including the People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), and Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL) demanding an independent Manipur.
- ❖ *Spillover Effect of Greater Nagalim Demand* - "Nagalim" (Greater Nagaland), is perceived in the valley as a "threat" to Manipur's "territorial integrity".
- ❖ *Valley-Hills Conflict*
- ❖ *Naga-Kuki Conflict*: In the early 1990s, the ethnic clashes between Nagas and Kukis led to the formation of several Kuki insurgent groups, which have now scaled down their demand from a separate Kuki state to a Territorial Council. The further continuance of insurgency led to the formation of smaller outfits like the Zeliangrong United Front (ZUF), People's United Liberation Front (PULF) and other splinter groups.

Steps Taken by the Government

- ❖ AFSPA: In 1980, the Centre declared the entire Manipur as a "disturbed area" and imposed the controversial Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) to suppress the insurgency movement, which remains in force till date.

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- ❖ *Operation All Clear*: Assam Rifles and the army had conducted operation “All Clear” in the hill areas, most of the militants’ hideouts had been neutralised, with many of them having shifted to the valley.
- ❖ *Ceasefire Agreement* - The NSCN-IM entered a ceasefire agreement with the Government of India in 1997, even as peace talks between them have still been continuing.
- ❖ The Kuki outfits under two umbrella groups, the Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People’s Front (UPF), also signed the tripartite Suspension of Operation (SoO) pacts with the Governments of India and Manipur in 2008.
- ❖ Many of their smaller outfits have however entered the SoO agreement with the state government, which has launched rehabilitation programmes for such groups. However, major valley-based militant outfits (Meitei groups) such as the UNLF, PLA, KYKL etc. are yet to come to the negotiating table.

Challenges in Restoring Peace in Manipur

- ❖ Many Conflicting Demands
- ❖ Proxy Groupings
- ❖ Politician-Insurgents Nexus
- ❖ Border State: Manipur being a border state, with a porous international border

4. Greater Tipraland: Tripura

- ❖ Recently, several tribal outfits in Tripura have joined hands to push their demand for a separate state, Greater Tipraland for indigenous communities in the region.
- ❖ Among the political parties that have come together for the cause are TIPRA Motha (Tipraha Indigenous Progressive Regional Alliance) and IPFT (Indigenous People’s Front of Tripura).
- ❖ Among the 19 notified Scheduled Tribes in Tripura, Tripuris (aka Tipra and Tiprasas) are the largest.
- ❖ The churn in the state’s politics with the rise of TIPRA Motha and the Assembly polls due in early 2023 are the two major reasons behind the development.

Demand

- ❖ A separate state of ‘Greater Tipraland’ for the indigenous communities of the north-eastern state.
- ❖ Wanted the Centre to carve out the separate state under Article 2 and 3 of the Constitution.

Initiatives to Address the Issue

- ❖ Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council - formed under the sixth schedule of the Constitution in 1985 to ensure development and secure the rights and cultural heritage of the tribal communities.
- ❖ ‘Greater Tipraland’ envisages a situation in which the entire TTADC area will be a separate state. It also proposes dedicated bodies to secure the rights of the Tripuris and other aboriginal communities living outside Tripura.

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- ❖ The TTADC, which has legislative and executive powers, covers nearly two-third of the state's geographical area. The council comprises 30 members of which 28 are elected while two are nominated by the Governor.

Way Forward

- ❖ Economic and social viability rather than political considerations must be given primacy.
- ❖ There should be certain clear-cut parameters and safeguards to check the unfettered demands.
- ❖ It is better to allow democratic concerns like development, decentralisation and governance rather than religion, caste, language or dialect to be the valid bases for conceding the demands for a new state.
- ❖ Apart from this the fundamental problems of development and governance deficit such as concentration of power, corruption, administrative inefficiency etc must be addressed

5. Illegal Migrants and related issues in NE India

- ❖ Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs has informed in the Lok Sabha that according to some reports some Rohingya migrants are indulging in illegal activities.
- ❖ The response came on the queries about the current situation of Rohingya living illegally in various parts of the country.

Background about Rohingya

- ❖ The Rohingya people are a stateless, Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar.
- ❖ They are described by the United Nations (UN) as one of the most persecuted minorities in the world.
- ❖ To escape discrimination and violence in Myanmar, minority Rohingya Muslims have for decades fled from the Buddhist-majority country to neighboring Bangladesh and other countries, including India.

Issues & Concerns

- ❖ The continuance of the illegal immigration of Rohingyas into India and their continued stay in India have serious national security ramifications and poses serious security threats.
- ❖ Impacts the interests of local populations in the areas seeing large-scale influxes of illegal immigrants.
- ❖ Increases the political instability when leaders start mobilising the perception of the citizens of the country against the migrants by the elites to grab political power
- ❖ Radicalisation

Existing Legal Framework

- ❖ *The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920* - empowers the government to make rules requiring persons entering India to be in possession of passports. also grants the power to remove from India any person who entered without a passport.
- ❖ *Foreigners Act, 1946* - empowered the government to take such steps as are necessary to prevent illegal migrants including the use of force. The concept of 'burden of proof' lies

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with the person, and not with the authorities - empowered the government to establish tribunals which would have powers similar to those of a civil court - Recent amendments (2019) to the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 empowered even district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not

- ❖ *The Citizenship Act, 1955* - provides for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship = moreover, the Constitution has also provided citizenship rights for Overseas Citizens of India, Non-Resident Indians, and Persons of Indian Origin.

Way Forward

- ❖ In spite of not being a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, India has been one of the largest recipients of refugees in the world.
- ❖ However, if India had domestic legislation regarding refugees, it could have deterred any oppressive government in the neighborhood to persecute their population and make them flee to India.
- ❖ Further, the absence of national refugee laws has blurred the distinction between refugees and economic migrants, leading to the denial of any assistance to even genuine asylum seekers.
- ❖ After India enacts its domestic refugee laws, it should also consider signing the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol after recording its reservations.
- ❖ It would be still better if India took the initiative to encourage other countries in the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to develop a SAARC convention or declaration on refugees in which member states would agree to ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol and record their reservations to various clauses.

6. Border Disputes between North Eastern States

Assam-Mizoram Border Dispute

- ❖ Recently, Assam-Mizoram border witnessed firing over a territory dispute, which spotlights the long-standing inter-state boundary issues in the Northeast, particularly between Assam and the states which were carved out of it
- ❖ Mizoram borders Assam's Barak Valley and the boundary between present-day Assam and Mizoram is 165 km long. Both states border Bangladesh

Background

- ❖ Dates back to the colonial era when inner lines were demarcated according to the administrative needs of British Raj
- ❖ The issue could not be settled once and for all when the state was created in independent India. The result is both states continue to have a differing perception of the border

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Assam-Mizoram dispute stems from a notification of 1875 that differentiated Lushai Hills from the plains of Cachar, and another of 1933 that demarcates a boundary between Lushai Hills and Manipur. <p><i>Solution arrived</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to an agreement, the status quo should be maintained in no man's land in the border area <p>Assam-Meghalaya Border Dispute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Assam and Meghalaya share an 885-km-long border. As of now, there are 12 points of dispute along their borders ❖ Meghalaya was carved out of Assam under the Assam Reorganisation Act, 1971, a law that it challenged, leading to disputes ❖ A major point of contention is the district of Langpih in West Garo Hills bordering the Kamrup district of Assam <p><i>Steps taken</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both Assam and Meghalaya have constituted border dispute settlement committees. ❖ To set up two regional committees to resolve the border disputes in a phased manner ❖ 5 aspects considered while resolving the border dispute - historical facts, ethnicity, administrative convenience, mood and sentiments of the people concerned and the contiguity of the land <p><i>Way Forward</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Boundary disputes can be settled by using satellite mapping of the actual border locations. ❖ Reviving the Inter-state council. Under Article 263 of the Constitution, the Inter-state council is expected to inquire and advise on disputes, discuss subjects common to all states and make recommendations for better policy coordination. ❖ Similarly, Zonal councils need to be revived to discuss the matters of common concern to states in each zone—matters relating to social and economic planning, border disputes, inter-state transport, etc. 	
3.	Sikh Separatism	
	<p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Also called as Khalistan movement ❖ A Sikh nationalist movement aiming to create an independent state for Sikh people, via armed or political struggle ❖ Pakistan's ISI patronised the movement in 1980s by supplying arms and ammunitions ❖ Bhindranwale was the extremist voice of Sikhs and declared himself as the protector and arbiter of Sikh rights. ❖ Operation Blue star was conducted in 1984 to capture Bhindrawale in Harmandir Sahib Complex, but the operation resulted in a strong anti-India sentiment. ❖ The then PM Indira Gandhi was seen as an enemy of the Sikhs and two Sikh guards of her killed her in 1984. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Her killing was followed by wide-spread riots against the Sikhs across India, the genocide of Sikhs across India fuelled more anti-India sentiment. ❖ At the present, Khalistan movement is dormant in India but gets ideological support from Sikhs living in Canada, UK, USA and ISI of Pakistan. <p>The recent issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Symbols of Sikh separatism that appeared at the Himachal Pradesh Assembly complex in Dharamshala suggest that forces promoting it are active and capable of mischief ❖ Delhi police have claimed that Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is seeking yet again to link up terror outfits in Kashmir with pro-Khalistan activists <p>Significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Domestic divisions in India, exacerbated by the politics and policy are echoing among the diaspora in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Australia. ❖ Religious minorities and Dalits have been disconnected from the diaspora mobilisation of the Indian government. ❖ Thoughtless comments and campaigns against the community, particularly when they are led by powerful political actors, can trigger serious reactions. ❖ There is an immense scope for India's enemies to inflame passions for which vigilance is essential. ❖ Though isolated and feeble, Sikh separatism continues to flicker and it must serve as a constant reminder for social cohesion and impartial state policy 	
4.	Jurisdiction Enhancement of Border Security Force	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ BSF was raised in the wake of the 1965 War on 1 December 1965 ❖ Border guarding organization along Pakistan and Bangladesh borders ❖ Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs ❖ deployed on Indo-Pakistan International Border, Indo-Bangladesh International Border, Line of Control (LoC) along with Indian Army and in Anti-Naxal Operation ❖ contributes dedicated services to the UN peacekeeping Mission by sending a large contingent of its trained manpower every year. ❖ It has been termed as the First Line of Defence of Indian Territories. ❖ The BSF has its own cadre of officers but its head, designated as a Director-General (DG), since its raising has been an officer from the Indian Police Service (IPS) <p>Border Security Force Act, 1968 Notification 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Replaces a 2014 order - covers the States of Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya. 	

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- ❖ Specifically mentions the newly created UTs - J&K and Ladakh
- ❖ Extends the jurisdiction of the BSF up to 50 km inside the international borders in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam. Earlier, the BSF's powers were limited to up to 15 km in these states.
- ❖ The jurisdictional limit with respect to the state of Gujarat has been reduced from 80 kms to 50 kms
- ❖ BSF can only conduct "preliminary questioning" and has to hand over the suspect to the local police within 24 hours. BSF does not have the powers to prosecute crime suspects
- ❖ BSF will have the powers of search, seizure, and arrest under Acts like Passport Act, NDPS Act, and Customs Act. Its jurisdiction under these laws has not been changed, meaning its powers under these will continue to be only up to 15 km inside the border in Punjab, Assam and West Bengal, and will remain as far as 80 km in Gujarat

Why was it extended?

- ❖ Uniformity & Efficiency
- ❖ Quick Response - BSF often gets information relating to crime scenes that may be out of their jurisdiction. It is done to make the response swift and effective in such cases.
- ❖ Increasing Incidents on Borders - increasing instances of drones dropping weapons and drugs in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.
- ❖ Providing More Powers - BSF's jurisdiction has not been increased under the Arms Act, Customs Act and NDPS Act, which cover most of the smuggling offences on the border and deal with far greater offences. Separate arrangements are made to make BSF independent in its action

Sanctions behind such powers

- ❖ Scarcely populated borders: At that time, border areas were sparsely populated and there were hardly any police stations for miles.
- ❖ Trans-border crimes: To prevent trans-border crimes, it was felt necessary that BSF be given powers to arrest.
- ❖ Manpower crunch: While police stations have now come up near the border, they continue to be short-staffed

Constitutional Viewpoint on Deployment of Armed forces in States

- ❖ Article 355 - Centre can deploy its forces to protect a state against "external aggression and internal disturbance," even when the state concerned does not requisition the Centre's assistance and is reluctant to receive central forces.
- ❖ In the case of a state's opposition to the deployment of armed forces of the Union, the right course for the Centre is to first issue directives under Article 355 to the state concerned.
- ❖ In the event of the state not complying with the directive of the Central government, the Centre can take further action under Article 356 (President's Rule)

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	<p>Issues Involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Public Order vs Security of State - Public order, which connotes public peace, safety and tranquility, is primarily the responsibility of a State Government (Entry 1, State list). However, when there is a serious public disorder which threatens the security or defence of the State or of the country itself (entry 1 of Union list), the situation becomes a matter of concern for the Union Government also. ❖ Weakening Spirit of Federalism - Without obtaining the concurrence of the state government, the notification amounts to encroachment on the powers of the states. The Punjab Government has asserted that this notification is Centre's encroachment under the guise of security or development. ❖ Affecting Functioning of BSF - Policing in the hinterland is not the role of a border guarding force, rather it would weaken the capacity of the Border Security Force in discharging its primary duty of guarding the international border. 	
5.	Central Armed Police Forces Reforms	
	<p>Major issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increasing suicides among the CAPF personnel - GoI told in Lok Sabha that nearly 1,200 paramilitary troopers died by suicide in last 10 years ❖ Domestic problems, illness and financial problems are some of the contributory factors <p>What are Central Armed Police Forces?</p> <p>The Ministry of Home Affairs maintains seven CAPFs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), which assists in internal security and counterinsurgency. 2. The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), which protects vital installations (like airports) and public sector undertakings. 3. The National Security Guards (NSG), which is a special counterterrorism force. 4. Four border guarding forces, which are the Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), and Assam Rifles (AR) <p>Major Functions of CAPFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Border Security ❖ Prevent trans-border crimes, smuggling, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India and to prevent any other illegal activity ❖ Industrial Security - Provide security to sensitive installations, persons at security risk. ❖ Other Functions - Counter Insurgency Operations, Anti Naxal Operations, Internal Security Duties, VIP Protection, Lead Intelligence Agency, Security to Diplomatic Missions Abroad, United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations, Disaster Management, Civic Action Nodal Agency for UN Police Missions, etc 	

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Issues


- ❖ Allegedly poor-quality food
- ❖ Standing Committee on Home Affairs in the year 2017 had expressed concern over the working conditions of personnel of the border guarding forces
- ❖ Had to work 16-18 hours a day, with little time for rest or sleep
- ❖ ITBP personnel have to work in snow-bound areas round the year; there are hardly any peace stations for them.
- ❖ (BSF personnel have to perform duties in snow-bound areas, in desert tracts and in jungle terrain, depending on the border they are deployed at.
- ❖ CRPF personnel are over-stretched and on the move most of the time
- ❖ Cadre Management Issue - Each of the seven has its own cadre of officers, but they are headed by officers of the Indian Police Service. This has a demoralising effect on the officers of the CAPFs, and impacts the effectiveness of the forces.

Way Forward

- ❖ Modernising the CAPFs - bottlenecks in procurement should be identified and corrective action should be taken – with the evolution of hybrid warfare, the contents of training should be a mix of conventional matters as well as latest technologies such as ICT, and cyber security.
- ❖ Augmenting States' Capacity - States must develop their own systems, and augment their police forces by providing adequate training and equipment.
- ❖ Corrective Measures in Cadre Policy - Citing the dissatisfaction in Cadre policy, Joshi Committee recommended that top positions should be filled from the respective cadre of the CAPF. Further, the Committee recommended that cadre review of all the CAPFs should be carried out within a defined timeline.
- ❖ Personnel Reforms - Workshops on stress management should regularly be undertaken, and yoga and meditation be made part of the daily exercise for CAPF personnel. Further, the provision of accommodation near the deployment of the respective force, to enable personnel to meet their family members, can also be explored.

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6.	Police Reforms in India					
	<div><div>Status</div><div><div><div>❖ State police forces - responsible for maintaining law and order and investigating crimes</div><div></div></div><div><div>❖ Central forces - assist intelligence and internal security challenges (e.g., insurgencies).</div><div>❖ Expenditure on police accounts for about 3% of the central and state government budgets</div></div><div><div>Major Issues</div><div><div>❖ An overburdened police force - State police forces had 24% vacancies (about 5.5 lakh vacancies) in January 2016. Hence, while the sanctioned police strength was 181 police per lakh persons in 2016, the actual strength was 137 police. UN recommended standard is 222 police per lakh persons</div><div>❖ Improving police infrastructure - CAG audits have found shortages in weaponry with state police forces. For example, Rajasthan and West Bengal had shortages of 75% and 71% respectively in required weaponry with the state police</div><div>❖ Holding police accountable - In India, the political executive (i.e., ministers) has the power of superintendence and control over the police forces to ensure their accountability. However, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission has noted that this power has been misused, and ministers have used police forces for personal and political reasons. Hence, experts have recommended that the scope of the political executive's power must be limited under law</div></div></div><div><div>Dual system of control and the commissionerate system</div><table><tr><th>Dual system</th><th>Commissionerate system (53 cities)</th></tr><tr><td>Dual command structure over the district police means that control and direction over the police vests with the SP (head of district police) and the District Magistrate (executive).</td><td>Unified command structure with the Commissioner of Police (rank of the Deputy Inspector General or above) as the sole head of the force within the city. Allows for quicker responses to law and order situations.</td></tr></table></div></div></div>	Dual system	Commissionerate system (53 cities)	Dual command structure over the district police means that control and direction over the police vests with the SP (head of district police) and the District Magistrate (executive).	Unified command structure with the Commissioner of Police (rank of the Deputy Inspector General or above) as the sole head of the force within the city. Allows for quicker responses to law and order situations.	
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Separation of powers of the DM (e.g., issues arrest warrants and licenses) and the police (e.g., investigate crimes and make arrests). Therefore, less concentration of power in the police, and accountability to DM at the district level. SP is assisted by Additional/Assistant/ Deputy SPs, Inspectors and constabulary.

Powers of policing and magistracy concentrated in Commissioner. Directly accountable to state government and state police chief. Lesser accountability to the local administration. Commissioner is assisted by Special/ Joint/ Additional/ Deputy Commissioners, etc. Inspector downwards rank structure is the same.

Directions of the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh vs Union of India

Seven main directives



Police-public relations

- ❖ Police requires the confidence, cooperation and support of the community to prevent crime and disorder. For example, police personnel rely on members of the community to be informers and witnesses in any crime investigation.
- ❖ 2nd ARC noted that police-public relations is in an unsatisfactory state because people view the police as corrupt, inefficient, politically partisan and unresponsive.
- ❖ One of the ways of addressing this challenge is through the community policing model. Community policing requires the police to work with the community for prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of public order, and resolving local conflicts, with the objective of providing a better quality of life and sense of security.
- ❖ Various states have been experimenting with community policing including Kerala through 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project', Rajasthan through 'Joint Patrolling Committees', Assam through 'Meira Paibi', Tamil Nadu through 'Friends of Police', West Bengal through the 'Community Policing Project', Andhra Pradesh through 'Maithri and Maharashtra through 'Mohalla Committees'.

Parliamentary Panel Report on Police Reforms

- ❖ *Addressing Women Under-representation* - The report asked the Centre to advise states & UT to create a road map for ensuring 33% representation of women in police while

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	<p>expressing anguish over their underrepresentation - at least one all-women police station in each district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Managing Stress of Police Personnel</i> - recommended offline and online modules to help them de-stress through yoga, exercises, counseling and treatment ❖ <i>Separation of Law Enforcement & Investigation Wing</i> – such separation to maintain accountability and increase police autonomy in probing crimes - will lead to specialisation and professionalism, speed up the investigation and secure the convictions ❖ <i>Virtual Trails</i> - particularly those involving high-risk groups, via video conferencing - will help in dedicating less police force for escorting under-trial prisoners to courts and also save resources ❖ <i>Addressing Poor Conditions of Police</i> - expressed disappointment over the poor housing satisfaction levels among police personnel and recommended an allocation of funds for housing ❖ <i>People-friendly Policing</i> - Policing system should be transparent, independent, accountable and people-friendly. ❖ <i>Lax Implementation of Law</i> - expressed concern that even after 15 years, only 17 States have either enacted the Model Police Act, 2006, or amended the existing Act ❖ <i>Community Policing</i> - should be promoted, as it involves a cooperative effort between police and the communities ❖ <i>Border Police Training</i> - advised the state police and central armed police forces to train and liaison with people living in the border areas for gathering intelligence on infiltration, use of drones and drug trafficking ❖ <i>Pool of Anti-drone Technology</i> - For drones, the panel directed the MHA to create a central pool of anti-drone technology "at the earliest" and give its access to all states & UTs ❖ <i>Under-Utilisation of Funds</i> - observed that the under-utilisation of funds by the states for police modernisation needs to be identified - recommended that the MHA should consider constituting a committee which can visit the underperforming states and assist them to utilize the funds in a planned manner 	
7.	Smart Policing Index 2021	
	<p>What is SMART Policing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian PM envisioned, articulated, and introduced the SMART Policing idea during the 2014 Conference of DGPs of State and Central Police Organizations in Guwahati. ❖ It envisioned systemic changes that would transform the Indian Police into one that was strict and sensitive, modern and mobile, alert and accountable, reliable and responsive, and tech-savvy and trained (SMART). ❖ The strategy combined physical infrastructure development, technology adoption, a focus on critical soft skills and attitudes, as well as a deep commitment to values of 	

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	<p>professional excellence and service to people, all of which were deemed necessary to propel the Indian Police to the next level.</p> <p>SMART Policing Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Police Foundation (IPF) is a Delhi-based think tank founded by eminent people — serving and retired police officers, civil servants, academics, and lawyers, among others – for each individual state or Union territory ❖ IPF survey sought information on citizens' perceptions of the impact of the SMART policing initiative. They prepare an index based on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Six "Competence-Based Indicators" indices addressing problems such as police sensitivity, accessibility, response, and technological adoption, among others; ✓ Three "Value-Based Indicators" indices concerned with police integrity; and ✓ One index based on Trust. <p>SMART Policing Index 2021 findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Despite criticism for insufficient sensitivity, dwindling public trust, and growing worries about the quality of policing, a majority of citizens (a weighted average of 66.93 percent) believe the police are doing a good job and strongly support the police. ❖ When compared to northern states, southern states and some in the Northeast performed better on most policing indices. ❖ Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Kerala, and Sikkim are the top five states in terms of overall policing. ❖ Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Punjab are listed from the bottom up 	
8.	Office of Chief of Defence Staff	
	<p>Brief History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Office of CDS was recommended in 2001 by a Group of Ministers (GoM) that was tasked with studying the Kargil Review Committee (1999) report ❖ In 2012, the Naresh Chandra Committee recommended the appointment of a Permanent Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee as a midway to eliminate apprehensions over the CDS ❖ Soon, in 2020, the office of CDS was created <p>Role of CDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee along with three service chiefs as members ❖ Head of newly created Department of Military Affairs (DoMA) in the Ministry of Defence - will be the single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services and the service chiefs will be obliged to confine their counsel to issues pertaining to their respective services ❖ To provide directives to the three chiefs but does not enjoy any command authority over any of the forces 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First among equals & enjoys the rank of Secretary within the DoD and his powers will be confined to only the revenue budget ❖ Advisory role in the Nuclear Command Authority <p>Significance of CDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Synergy between Armed forces and Government – need for amalgamation of three Service HQ since 1947 - fostering better cooperation between the Ministry of Defense bureaucracy and the Armed services ❖ Jointness in operations – because the earlier function of Chiefs of Staff Committee-COSC (predecessor of CDS), has been dysfunctional because its chairmanship is held by one of the three chiefs on a part-time rotational basis ❖ Operationalisation of Theatre Command - Creation of DoMA will facilitate the operationalisation of joint/theatre command ❖ In the approaching era of dwindling defence budgets, a crucial function of CDS will be “prioritising” the capital acquisition proposals of individual services <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dichotomy of finance - Mandate for defence of the nation is still with the Department of Defence but the procurement process except capital acquisitions lies with CDS ❖ Force planning need to be holistic ❖ Changing role of warfare ❖ Balancing both maritime and air power 	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Insurgency	
	<p>Brief background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jammu & Kashmir, then ruled by a king, acceded to India in 1947 through Article 370 of the Constitution of India ❖ Article 370 - All the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications - Parliament needs the state government's concurrence for applying all other laws ❖ Article 35A - came into existence through a Presidential Order in 1954 and it gives the J&K assembly the right to decide the definition of Permanent residents of the state and prevent the people of the other states from buying real estate in J&K ❖ The violent secessionist outbreak in 1989, and since then, the government's anti-militancy and counterinsurgency operations, have embedded strong 'Us vs Them' narratives amongst the Kashmiris and alienated them from the Indian polity. ❖ These state actions have included crackdowns, arrests, killings of local militants, and heavy enforcement of laws such as the Public Safety Act (PSA) and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA). ❖ Between 2014 and 2020, there was a significant increase in local militancy and stone-pelting incidents in the region. In 2017 the Indian armed forces launched 'Operation All Out' to 	

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	<p>eliminate the militant networks, their overground workers (OGW), and top militant commanders. However, as the militants' ranks were dominated by the locals, these operations only reinforced the 'us vs. them' line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The abrogation of the special status of J&K on August 5, 2019 led many to speculate that there would be a substantial increase in terrorism-induced violence in the region following the decision. However, the security scenario has continued to improve from the preceding years to the extent that Doda was declared a terrorist-free district ❖ As Jammu and Kashmir completes two years as a Union Territory (UT), militancy remains a major challenge to the security apparatus amid growing fears that the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan is likely to flip the striking capabilities of the militant outfits, especially the Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM) and the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM) <p>Kashmir as a battleground of proxy war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pakistan resorted to the tactics of low intensity war and started the separatist and militant insurgency in Kashmir in the late 1980s in the name of Jihad ❖ With the help of Pakistan intelligence agency ISI infiltration through the border led to establishment of new terrorist organization in the valley such as Hizbul Mujahedeen, Lashkar-e-taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-islami (Huji), etc ❖ Establishment of these terrorist organizations in the valley resulted ethnic cleansing which forced many Kashmiri Pandits to leave the valley and this resulted in demographic change in the valley ❖ Along with role of external player i.e. Pakistan the Indian government failed to fulfill the aspirations of local people, lack of development, militarization of the region, disputed state election of 1987 fuelled the militancy in the valley which forced some of state legislative members forming armed insurgent groups <p>Various Initiatives and scheme by the GoI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ UDAAN was started with an aim to providing skill to the youth of valley. ❖ PM's development package for J&K: under this government focused over creating the new avenues of employment and better infrastructure in transportation, health, renewable energy, tourism etc. ❖ Creating institute like AIIMS, IIT, and IIM construction of tunnel to reduce time lost in travelling. ❖ Focus over developing new rail links. ❖ Project Himayat: capacity building and employment of youth. ❖ Project Sadhbhavana: of Indian army helping the youth in shaping their dream. ❖ Project Umeed: for empowerment of women. 	
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	<p>Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ District Development Councils - After J&K lost its statehood, the political focus shifted to District Development Councils & grassroots development. can find new hope with the elected local leaders who can ensure good governance and local development. ❖ Social media - become a pivotal source of information— as well as misinformation and propaganda—in the time of new militancy. Although the government has used reactive tactics such as blanket bans, monitoring, censoring and reporting extremist profiles and content, it has been unable to deter the spread of extremist content through social media - need to invest in artificial intelligence (AI) and other technology to discourage extremist content and should also find creative ways where Kashmiris can consume the narratives produced by the Indian state and army. ❖ Technology - invest more in technologies such as UAVs or drone technology and deploy them in relatively peaceful areas. These technological tools can be used to conduct surveillance, maintain law and order, and also deter the use of drones by militants and militant supporters. ❖ Education - In the long term, the state should start re-emphasising on education. A variety of historical distortions and unfamiliarity prevails in the educational curriculum of Kashmir and the rest of India. It is important to promote topics and themes that can be more relatable and applicable, such as constitutional remedies for people in conflict-affected regions 	
10.	Legislations related to security and concerns	
	<p>Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Was passed in 1967 ❖ Unlawful activity refers to any action taken by an individual or association intended to disrupt the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India ❖ assigns absolute power to the central government, by way of which if the Centre deems an activity as unlawful then it may, by way of an Official Gazette, declare it so. ❖ It has death penalty and life imprisonment as highest punishments. ❖ Under UAPA, both Indian and foreign nationals can be charge ❖ 2004 amendment, added "terrorist act" to the list of offences to ban organisations for terrorist activities, under which 34 outfits were banned ❖ In order to deal with the terrorism related crimes, it deviates from ordinary legal procedures and creates an exceptional regime where constitutional safeguards of the accused are curtailed <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Vague Definition of Terrorist Act – UN Special Rapporteur on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 	

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	<p>emphasizes 3 elements – deadly, intent and goal. UAPA, on the other hand, offers an overbroad and ambiguous definition of a “terrorist act” which includes the death of, or injuries to, any person, damage to any property, etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pendency of Trails – average of about 95.5% ❖ State Overreach – that often curtails the enjoyment of Right to Life under Article 21 ❖ Undermining Federalism – may go against federal structure since it neglects the authority of state police in terrorism cases, given that ‘Police’ is a state subject under 7th schedule of Indian Constitution <p>Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas” ❖ Powers given are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law. ✓ If reasonable suspicion exists, the army can also arrest a person without a warrant; enter or search premises without a warrant; and ban the possession of firearms. ✓ Any person arrested or taken into custody may be handed over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station along with a report detailing the circumstances that led to the arrest. ❖ A disturbed area is one which is declared by notification under Section 3 of the AFSPA. An area can be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities. ❖ The Central Government, or the Governor of the State or administrator of the Union Territory can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Human Rights Violations - The exercise of these extraordinary powers has often led to fake encounters and other human rights violations by security forces. Example: Custodial rape and killing of the Thangjam Manorama by the Assam rifles in 2004 ❖ Misuse of Absolute Power - The power to shoot on sight violates the fundamental right to life, making the soldier on the ground the judge of the value of different lives and people the mere subjects of an officer’s discretion ❖ Violates Fundamental Rights - The power of arbitrary arrest and detention given to the armed forces goes against the fundamental right vested in Article 22 ❖ Immunity against any Punitive Action - provides immunity to the armed forces against prosecution, suit or another legal 	
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	<p>proceeding, which shall be instituted only with the previous sanction of the central government.</p> <p>Review of AFSPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Justice B P Jeevan Reddy Committee was appointed in 2004 to review the provisions of the act in the northeastern states ❖ Its recommendations were <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ AFSPA should be repealed and appropriate provisions should be inserted in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 ✓ The Unlawful Activities Act should be modified to clearly specify the powers of the armed forces and paramilitary forces ✓ Grievance cells should be set up in each district where the armed forces are deployed. ❖ The 5th report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission on public order has also recommended the repeal of the AFSPA <p>Naga People's Movement for Human Rights vs Union of India- SC's 1997 verdict</p> <p>The power under Section 4(a) of the AFSPA to use deadly force should be employed only under "certain circumstances"</p>	
11.	Initiatives to Secure Borders	
	<p>Border Infrastructure and Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ will help in the creation of infrastructure such as border fence, border flood lights, technological solutions, border roads and Border OutPosts (BOPs) and company operating bases to secure India's borders with Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. ❖ It will strengthen the border infrastructure for improving border management, policing and guarding the borders <p>Vibrant Villages Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Border villages with sparse population, limited connectivity and infrastructure often get left out from the development gains. Such villages on the northern border will be covered under the new Vibrant Villages Programme, announced in the Budget 2022-23. ❖ The activities will include construction of village infrastructure, housing, tourist centers, road connectivity, provisioning of decentralized renewable energy, direct to home access for Doordarshan and educational channels, and support for livelihood generation. ❖ The move has been taken to counter the Chinese 'model villages' close to the LAC (Line of Actual Control). ❖ It will be an improved version of the existing border area development programme. <p>Border Area Development Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ BADP was initiated in the border areas of the western region during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), for ensuring balanced development of border areas through development 	

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of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security among the border population.

- ❖ The programme aims to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

Smart Fencing in India (CIBMS):

- ❖ Two pilot projects covering about 71 Kms on Indo-Pakistan Border (10 Kms) and Indo-Bangladesh Border (61 Kms) of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) have been completed.
- ❖ CIBMS involves deployment of a range of state-of-the-art surveillance technologies — thermal imagers, infra-red and laser-based intruder alarms, aerostats for aerial surveillance, unattended ground sensors that can help detect intrusion bids, radars, sonar systems to secure riverine borders, fibre-optic sensors and a command and control system that shall receive data from all surveillance devices in real time.
- ❖ BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique) under CIBMS on the Indo-Bangladesh border in Dhubri district of Assam is also being used

Smart Walls For Borders

- ❖ It is a collection of discrete technologies that work together to prevent illegal entry, smuggling, and all the various threats posed by a porous border.
- ❖ It uses drones, scanners, and sensors to create a technological barrier too high to climb over, too wide to go around, and too deep to burrow under
- ❖ 1st proposed to replace the physical and armed patrolling at the USA-Mexico border

Benefits of Smart Wall

- ❖ Reduces cost
- ❖ Decreases deployment time
- ❖ Low maintenance costs
- ❖ Decreases environmental concerns
- ❖ Overcomes the limitations of terrain
- ❖ Reduces land requirement

Need of Smart Wall in India:

- ❖ the terrain in the region is rugged, and, furthermore, not even clearly defined.
- ❖ Can be deployed to enhance critical security establishments of the country and complement the already existing physical fencing and walls.
- ❖ Indian armed forces to be well equipped and simultaneously have the latest technological advantage over its enemies.
- ❖ Experts should explore this idea to effectively counter the problem of border infiltration

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12.	Concept of Land ports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land port is an area on the international borders including portions of national, State highways and other roads, and railways ❖ It is notified as land Customs station or immigration check-post under the Customs Act, 1962 or the Foreigners' Act, 1946. <p><i>Need</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The regional economy of South Asian countries sharing land borders is heavily fragmented by trade and transportation barriers. ❖ Addressing this, in 2012, India set up the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) through the LPAI Act, 2010, under the Ministry of Home Affairs <p><i>Existing land ports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The LPAI has developed till date a total of 9 ICPs (Integrated Check Posts) located across India's international land border. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Attari - Handling India's trade with Pakistan ➔ Agartala, Petrapole, Srimantapur and Sutarkandi - All handling India's trade with Bangladesh ➔ Raxaul and Jogbani - Both handling India's trade with Nepal ➔ Moreh - Handling India's trade with Myanmar ❖ Several new ICPs are coming up and their total number is likely to touch 24 by 2030. ❖ India's border management ecosystem with land ports is very much in sync with the obligations of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. <p><i>How have land ports helped?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Self-reinforcing relationship between Trade and infrastructure. With ICPs in place, India's trade with her immediate neighbours (BBMNP countries) has gone up from 487% in 2012-13 to 63.59% in 2020-21. ❖ The output shift - Rs. 6.55 crore per vehicle in 2012-13 to Rs. 257 crore per vehicle in 2020-21 ❖ Creating a seamless passenger experience by facilitating cross-border passenger movement of over 1.26 crore people. ❖ Channelising informal trade to formal trade - Potential for replication in several African land ports experiencing large informal trading activities. <p><i>Unfinished tasks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhancing and upgrading cross-border trade infrastructure at land borders: ❖ Access and Surveillance Control Systems ❖ Full Body Truck Scanners for non-intrusive scanning and Radiation Detection Equipment at ICPs which shall considerably reduce dwell time at ports. ❖ Once some of India's connectivity corridors such as the Trilateral Highway become operational, ICPs (particularly in eastern neighbourhood) require further capacity expansion. 	

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13.	Coastal security in India	
	<p>Major concerns for India with a coastline of 7,516.6 km. The coastline also accounts for 90% of the country's trade</p> <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India's coasts have always been vulnerable to anti-national activities. Numerous cases of the smuggling of goods, gold, narcotics, explosives, arms, and ammunition as well as the infiltration of terrorists into the country through these coasts have been reported over the years. ❖ External challenges emanating from across the border such as infiltration, illegal migration, smuggling, terrorism, etc. aggravate the internal security problems. ❖ Serial blasts of March 1993 and terrorist attacks of November 2008 in Mumbai happened because of a poorly guarded maritime border. On both occasions, criminals and terrorists entered India through the sea. ❖ Although the Indian security forces had responded swiftly to the 26/11 Mumbai attack, it exposed three significant cracks in India's maritime security calculus, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. porous nature of India's coastline; 2. inadequate surveillance of the maritime domain; and 3. lack of inter-agency coordination. ❖ It is important to ensure that we draw maximum advantage from the maritime sector – to benefit our economy and also to reinforce maritime security. ❖ It is a daunting task to balance economic, environmental, and security interests at the national level. <p>Present Coastal Security Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Currently, the coastal security of India is governed by a three-tiered structure. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Navy patrols the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) 2. Indian Coast Guard - mandated to patrol and surveillance up to 200 nautical miles (i.e., EEZ) 3. State Coastal/Marine Police (SC/MP) performs boat patrolling in shallow coastal areas. ❖ Jurisdiction - The State Coastal/Marine Police (SC/MP) have jurisdiction up to 12 nautical miles from the coast; and the Indian Coast Guard and the Indian Navy have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone (up to 200 nautical miles), including the territorial waters (with the SMP). ❖ The Border Security Force (BSF) is deployed in the creek areas of Gujarat and Sundarbans in West Bengal. <p>Why Coastal security is significant for India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Safeguarding India's diverse Topography: India's coasts are characterized by a diverse range of topography such as creeks, small bays, backwaters, rivulets, lagoons, estuaries, swamps, mudflats, as well as hills, rocky outcrops, sandbars, beaches, and small islands. 	

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- ❖ Security for Disputed maritime Boundaries: India's maritime boundaries with Pakistan and Bangladesh are not delineated because of overlapping claims.
- ❖ Saving Fisheries and other marine resources: India is the 7th largest fishing nation in the world and Indian coasts account for approximately 4 million fishermen settled along the coast in 3288 marine fishing villages.
- ❖ Coastal Population and development: Besides fishing, other major industrial activities such as shipbuilding, manufacturing, oil exploration and refining, etc. are also concentrated in coastal areas. Indian coasts also house a number of urban centers which are hubs for industrial and economic activities.

Technologies used for Coastal security and Management:

- ❖ The surveillance sensor network serves as the eyes and ears of the system. A combination of sensors can track individuals and objects over varying distances, providing higher resolution as the target gets closer to the coastline.
- ❖ The sensor network can include a combination of the various types of technologies such as radar, Automated Identification System (AIS), Electro-Optical/Infra-Red (EO/IR) System, Identification system, Command, and Control system, etc

Issues

- ❖ Conflates Policing with Maritime Border Guarding: This erroneously conflates the responsibility of law and order (State List) with maritime border guarding (Union List).
- ❖ This also leads to the problem of overlapping jurisdiction between the IN, ICG, and the SCP and a lack of unity of command at the ministry and force level.
- ❖ Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard under Different Departments in MoD: The Army, Navy, and Air Force were placed under the Department of Military Affairs (a department created within MoD), and the ICG was placed under the MoD. The Group of Minister report highlighted this anomaly and noted the requirement for coordination between the IN and the ICG in both peace and war.
- ❖ Diffused Responsibilities: Lack of clarity in jurisdiction between the IN, ICG, and SCP.

Government Initiatives

- ❖ Appointment of National Maritime Security Coordinator - reflects the serious intent of the Government of India (GoI) to address maritime security challenges. It aims to create an interface between the civilian and military maritime domains to enhance India's security architecture and energy security.
- ❖ National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security headed by Cabinet Secretary coordinates all matters related to Maritime and Coastal Security.
- ❖ India has placed maritime security high on the agenda through active participation in the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), the Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

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	<p>(IONS), the East Asia Summit (EAS), and the ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM) Plus</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Self-dependency: To develop our own Automatic Identification System which can be easily fitted on the smaller craft that operates in our coastal waters to aid detection and identification. Presently, fitment of AIS is mandated only for vessels greater than 300 Tonnage. ❖ Distress Alert Transmitter is provided by Coast Guard to transmit emergency conditions and position location to the central hub station via the UHF transponder of INSAT for the rescue operation. This technology could be innovatively used to indicate the likely threat observed by our fishermen while at sea. ❖ The use of the Aadhar card is being propagated as the main identity document for all important purposes including financial transactions. Proving the identity of fishermen at sea has been one of the key concerns. ❖ Regulation of fishing: Fisheries often cite inadequate staff and infrastructure to regulate fishing activities. The use of modern data handling devices that can provide instant information on fishing boats, their whereabouts, and other relevant information also needs to be explored. ❖ Port and container terminal security can be enhanced by making use of high-speed X-ray machines, CCTV surveillance, VTMS, biometrics; etc. ❖ Deployment of Unmanned platforms: Aerial vehicles are needed which will provide for quick launch and effective surveillance for prolonged periods. ❖ Modernization and Augmentation needed: Steadily augmenting force levels for effective surveillance and optimum coverage. Multi-mission maritime aircraft, Twin engine helicopters, State of art surface platforms with modern sensors. 	
14.	Dark Web	
	<p>What is Darknet?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A dark net or darknet is an overlay network within the Internet that can only be accessed with specific software, configurations, or authorization and often uses a unique customized communication protocol. ❖ Internet consists of three layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Internet: The first layer is public, consisting of sites that one uses frequently such as Facebook, Twitter, Amazon and LinkedIn. This layer makes up only 4% of the entire internet. – Deep Web: The second layer, the deep web, is a network where data is stored in inaccessible databases (i.e. cannot be accessed through traditional search engines like Google). It is used to provide access to a specific group of people. The data is generally sensitive and private 	

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(government private data, bank data, cloud data etc), so kept out of reach.

- Darknet: a network built over the internet which is encrypted. accessible only by using special software like TOR (The Onion Router), or I2P, which stands for Invisible Internet Project. Anything present on the dark web will not be pulled up in internet searches, thereby offering a high degree of anonymity.

Concerns over Darknet

- ❖ In February 2016, in a study titled 'Cryptopolitik and the Darknet', researchers analysed content over the TOR network. Of the 2,723 websites they could classify by content, 1,547 – 57 % – hosted illicit material ranging from drugs (423 sites), illegitimate pornography (122) and hacking (96), among others.
- ❖ There were also reports of log-in details of streaming sites like Netflix being sold on the dark web marketplaces for cheap rates.
- ❖ The network is also used by several activists especially those living under oppressive regimes to communicate without any government censorship.
- ❖ The TOR network was used by activists during the Arab Spring.

Advantages

- ❖ Express views: helps to maintain privacy & freely express views.
- ❖ Facilitates whistleblowing: can facilitate whistleblowing and news leaks, act as a tool to allow individuals to circumvent censorship networks and can be used as a means of protecting political dissidents from reprisal.
- ❖ Journalists seeking to interview citizens of repressive countries where communications are monitored might use the dark net.
- ❖ Undercover activities: The popularity of the dark web with criminals makes it a perfect way for undercover police officers to communicate.

Darknet and India

- ❖ The Centre has directed all law enforcement agencies to have eye over foreign-based content providers of data and metadata and to make legislative changes to provide immunity for cyber hackers, which law enforcement agencies use to counter Dark web transactions.
- ❖ In India, the Information Technology Act deals with cybercrime and comes under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. There are only six sections in the law that deal with cybercrime.
- ❖ Centre for Development of Advanced Computing is working with CSIR on developing a darknet telescope base cyber security monitoring and interference framework. This will help law enforcement agencies track cyber criminals who are

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	<p>selling illegal products and services on such platforms and also track terrorism related communications and activities.</p> <p>Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dark web serves as both a hotbed for illegal activity and a platform for users to anonymously voice their thoughts freely - demand for its continued existence. ❖ In the future, the dark web community will develop advanced tactics to evade detection by the authorities. ❖ Nodal agency: As cryptocurrency becomes more mainstream, it will increasingly be used to facilitate dark web transactions. To stop or minimize this a nodal agency must be set up so as to keep a check on crypto transactions used for nefarious activities. ❖ Cybercrime units around the world must be kept updated with advancements in the darknet society thereby giving them enough power to handle and tackle any illegal activity across the darknet. There must be international cooperation to deal with the issue. ❖ Kerala Police Department's initiative, Cyberdome, a premier facility dedicated to prevent cybercrime and mitigate cybersecurity threats to the State's critical information infrastructure, is a step in the right direction which other concerned authorities across the nation can learn from. 	
15.	Drug Trafficking	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), India is one of the major hubs of illicit drug trade ranging from age-old cannabis to newer prescription drugs like tramadol, and designer drugs like methamphetamine. ❖ The money from the drug trade is used to finance terrorism, human trafficking, illegal businesses etc. ❖ India lies in the middle of two major illicit opium production regions in the world, the Golden Crescent in the west and the Golden Triangle in the east which makes it a viable hub of the illicit drug trade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Golden Triangle: It includes the regions of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand and is Southeast Asia's main opium-producing region and one of the oldest narcotics supply routes to Europe and North America. – Golden Crescent: It includes Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan and is a principal global site for opium production and distribution. ❖ The anti-drug law enforcement agencies are suspecting a steep surge in cross-border trafficking of heroin and crystal methamphetamine with the rapid Taliban takeover in Afghanistan. <p>Major Reasons for Drug Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Abuse of drugs among friends and peers ❖ Lack of social support ❖ Stress in life 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low socioeconomic status ❖ Mental disorder such as depression ❖ Lack of friends in school or any social setting ❖ Traumatic events ❖ The economic downturn caused by the global pandemic may drive more people to substance abuse or leave them vulnerable to involvement in drug trafficking and related crime. <p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It has aggravated the crime scenario in India. ❖ Persons dealing with narcotic drugs are instruments in causing the deaths of innocent and vulnerable victims. ❖ Other impacts like losing job, financial troubles, sexual abuse, accidents and injuries, legal consequences, etc. <p>Legal Provisions in India and World</p> <p><i>The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It outlaws the recreational use of cannabis. ❖ Under the Act, the production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transport, and use of cannabis is a punishable offence. ❖ The NDPS Act, however, does not apply to the leaves and seeds of cannabis plants. ❖ In case the CBD is extracted from the leaves of the cannabis, then technically it is not illegal. ❖ CBD oil manufactured under a licence issued by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 can be legally used. <p><i>The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is vested with the power to charge individuals in cases related to the illegal use and supply of narcotics. ❖ India is a signatory to various international drug-related UN conventions and the responsibility of implementation of the provision of these international conventions also lies with NCB. <p><i>The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is the central policy-making body for the UN drug control system, which meets on an annual basis ❖ The Vienna-based CND was founded in 1946. ❖ It is to decide on the scope of control of substances by placing them in the schedules of global drug control conventions. <p>GoI Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The 'Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan' or a 'Drugs-Free India Campaign' was flagged off on 15th August 2020 across 272 districts of the country found to be most vulnerable based on the data available from various sources. ❖ Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has begun implementation of a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. ❖ The government has constituted Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) in November, 2016. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The government has constituted a fund called “National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse” to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with combating illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs; rehabilitating addicts, and educating public against drug abuse, etc 	
16.	Linkages of organized crimes with terrorism	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Organized crime is a local, national or transnational group of centralized organizations run by criminals to carry out illegal activities for money. Organized crime can be motivated by political agendas as well apart from terrorist groups, rebel forces, and separatists. ❖ Organised crime can be grouped into two parts as- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional organised crime (illicit liquor trade, betting, gambling, extortion etc.). 2. Non-traditional organised crime (money laundering, circulation of fake currency, Hawala transfer etc.) ❖ Organised crime thrives in areas where enforcement of law and order is not proper ❖ Various terms used for criminal organizations like a gang, mafia, mob, ring, or syndicate. There have been sociological studies on the oldest Sicilian mafia along with the economic studies of organized crime groups like the Russian mafia, the Chinese triads, the Hong Kong Triads, and the Japanese Yakuza ❖ Moreover, organized crime affects all States, whether as countries of supply, transit, or demand. As such, modern organized crime constitutes a global challenge that must be met with a concerted, global response <p>Differences between organized crimes and terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Terrorism aims to overthrow the existing government by altering the status quo. Organized crime, on the other hand, aims to form a parallel government while coexisting with the existing one. ❖ terrorism primarily uses violent means, whereas theoretically organized crime prefers to be non-violent but not always. ❖ terrorism is driven purely by political objectives despite the exploitation of regional, national and religious sentiments to achieve their ends; while, economic objectives are the core of operations of organized crime. <p>Linkages of organized crimes with terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Organized crimes and terrorism exist because of ineffective governance and weak law and order set up in a country. ❖ Terrorists can benefit from organized crime as a source of financing or logistical support through the illicit trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, artifacts, and cultural property. ❖ But terrorist groups can also benefit from the illicit trade in natural resources and wildlife, the abuse of legitimate commercial enterprise, donations, and proceeds of criminal 	

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	<p>activity, including kidnapping for ransom, extortion, and bank robbery, as well as piracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Transnational organized criminal groups seek to exploit legitimate activities for criminal purposes. How they are reaping profit is becoming more creative. ❖ As organized crime groups join ever more complex networks spanning the globe, the crimes become increasingly transnational and the types of crime they can commit become diversified. <p>Factors for the growing nexus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increasing demands for illegal goods in the global market like the trade of Human organs, endangered wildlife, drugs, etc. ❖ Geographical terrain and open borders. ❖ Globalization had brought new opportunities and markets for illegal activities of such groups. ❖ Illegal relations between politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals ❖ The criminalization of politics. ❖ Technology also helped them to operate safely. ❖ The globalization of the economy has helped crime syndicates carry out their illegal activities across the borders with great ease. This has been further facilitated by the phenomenon of digital money. Such organizations, very conveniently find safe havens outside the country <p>Concern for India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India's proximity to drug-producing regions like Golden Crescent in the West and Golden Triangle in the East has always been a cause of worry. ❖ In the Northeast, extortion is the fundamental basis for funding all forms of terrorism. In addition to this, kidnapping has been used extensively for spreading terror and raising funds. Human trafficking, drug trafficking, and gun-running are some of the other criminal activities that have been common in these areas. ❖ In J&K, counterfeit currency has been a major source of funding for terrorism. ❖ In the Maoist terror movements, extortion is yet again a common phenomenon. They have also indulged in robberies of banks to fund their movement. There have also been reports of cuts being enforced on drug-yielding crops in the region. ❖ The Indian Mujahideen have also resorted to crime to raise funds. This includes robberies, kidnappings, etc. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India has no legal framework to punish organized crimes in India, some of the states have but that is not sufficient enough. ❖ The existing general conspiracy laws and Act are inadequate as it targets individual only, we don't have laws for criminal groups. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ It is very difficult to find proof, that organized crime groups are structured hierarchically, it is not possible to have the actual perpetrators, and there is no legal backing for witnesses, as there is no law for the protection of witnesses against these organized gangs.❖ The witness doesn't provide the actual details of the incident, there is a lack of details and training for the police officers to catch hold of these gangs we have a lack of staff in the police stations.❖ We have a poor criminal justice system, and most of the states don't have enough resources to fund the agencies, there is no power agency for the investigation of organized crimes.❖ Moreover, India doesn't have any national-level organization to coordinate the work of the state, city police as well as central executive agencies, there is also no agency to gather, accumulate, or investigate, documents related to organized crimes, and lack of exchange of information, followed by lack of corporate framework, there is problems of coordination between the central and the state government or between states, viewpoint clashes, etc.	
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