9.Security

Border areas

1. India has 15000 km of international border. Proper management of border is extremely important for our national security. In Indian case, borders are quite complex and almost every type of extreme geography is present at different borders viz. deserts, fertile lands, swampy marshes or tropical evergreen jungles. There is cross border smuggling, problem of drugs, cattle, humans, artefacts, fake Indian currency note (FICN), etc.
2. **India-Bangladesh border**
    1. India shares around 4100 km of its land border with Bangladesh. The entire stretch consists of plain, riverine, hilly and with hardly any natural obstacles. Instead of natural barriers, border meanders through villages, agricultural lands, etc. Un-demarcated stretches and adverse possessions had been causing constant friction between the border guarding forces of India and Bangladesh.
    2. **Illegal immigration:** Poor development, religious persecution, environmental concerns etc., pushed Bangladeshis into India, while India's huge economy and accommodative society pulled immigrants. Communal violence in Assam has direct link with this immigration.
    3. **Cattle and other smuggling:** Cattle from UP, Bihar is taken to borders for grazing and then smuggled to Bangladesh. This way government is losing revenue of around 10000 crore annually. Along with cattle, smuggling of arms, diesel, human and narcotics trafficking, counterfeit Indian currency are quite rampant along the India-Bangladesh border.
    4. **Bases of Anti India elements:** Presently, the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) as well as several other insurgent outfits from the Northeast have bases in Bangladesh.
    5. **Fencing:** Fencing and floodlighting are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. Government has undertaken the work of construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads along these borders.
    6. **Integrated check posts:** There are several designated entry and exit points on the international borders of the country through which cross border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place. Conventional infrastructure for discharge of various sovereign functions at these points is neither adequate nor coordinated between various Government agencies.
3. **India-Pakistan border**
    1. This is spread across extreme climatic conditions given that the boundary runs from the hot Thar Desert in Rajasthan to the cold Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir.
    2. The India-Pakistan boundary is categorised under three different heads. The first is the international boundary also known as the Radcliffe line. It is around 2000 km long and stretches from Gujarat to parts of Jammu district in Jammu and Kashmir. The second is the line of control (LoC), or the ceasefire line, which came into existence after the 1948 and 1971 wars. This line runs from Jammu to Leh district. And the third is the actual ground position line (AGPL) that divides current positions of Indian and Pakistani troops in the Siachen Glacier region.
    3. Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir.

4. River water sharing issue at Indus river.
5. Infiltration and cross-border terrorism targeted to destabilise India.
6. Diverse terrain including desert, marshes, snow capped mountain and plains makes border guarding difficult.
7. Time and cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities.
8. Other issues include drug smuggling, fake currency, arms trafficking, etc.

4. **India-China Border**
   1. India and China share a 3,500 km long boundary. Unfortunately, the entire boundary is disputed. The line, which delineates the boundary between the two countries, is popularly called the McMahon line, after its author Sir Henry McMahon.
   2. Border dispute at Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh, Doklam etc. with sporadic aggression.
   3. Large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer goods.
   4. Inadequate infrastructure due to difficult terrain.
   5. Multiple forces along Indian border (for example, ITBP, Assam rifles, Special frontier force) as opposed to single PLA commander on Chinese side.
   6. Water sharing issue as China is building dams on its side reducing water flows on our side.

5. **Recent initiatives by Govt**
   1. Creation of Chief of Defence staff (CDS).
   2. India is also constructing some critical bridges to cut down time for troop movement such as Dhola-Sadiya bridge.
   3. India has joined hands with Japan to aggressively develop infrastructure projects in North east to contain China.
   4. Army infrastructure projects within 100 km of LAC have been exempted from forest clearance.
   5. To expedite border road construction, Ministry of Defence has decided to delegate administrative and financial powers to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

6. **India-Myanmar boundary**
   1. After Independence, the boundary was demarcated in 1967 under an agreement signed by both countries. There were many border agreements between India and Myanmar, in which borders were fluctuating and this has created confusion. The rugged terrain makes movement and the overall development of the area difficult.
   2. The internal dynamics of the region in terms of the clan loyalties of the tribal people, inter-tribal clashes, insurgency, and trans-border ethnic ties also adversely affect the security of the border areas.
   3. There is practically no physical barrier along the border. Insurgents make use Free movement Regime (FMR) to cross-over to Myanmar and receive training and acquire arms.
   4. The location of the boundary at the edge of the golden triangle facilitates the unrestricted illegal flows of drugs into the Indian territory.
   5. It is reported that the local insurgent groups are actively involved in drugs and arms trafficking. Work for fence erection and road building is going on, but at times it is interrupted because of opposition.

7. **India-Nepal border**
   1. India and Nepal have shared an open border since 1950. The conception of such a border can be found in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship that the two countries signed that year. Provisions in the treaty, wherein citizens of both countries are given equal rights in matters of residence, acquisition of property, employment and movement in each other's territory, provide for an open border between the two countries.
   2. Open border has been a great facilitator of strong and unique bilateral relations. At the same time, it has given rise to many irritants and problems that raise serious concerns. Allegations of excesses such as intimidation and forcible grabbing of land by either side along the disputed border also surface from time to time.
   3. Many terrorist organisations and Naxalites have fully exploited open borders with Nepal.
   4. Many hard core criminals pursued by Indian and Nepalese security forces escape across the open border. These anti-national elements indulge in illegal activities, such as smuggling of essential items and fake currency, gun running, and drugs and human trafficking.
   5. Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has been using Nepalese territory to carry out anti-India activities since the 1990s. WikiLeaks documents have revealed that the ISI has created a number of terrorist fronts in Nepal.

8. **India-Bhutan Border**
   1. India and Bhutan share a 669 km long boundary. The boundary is demarcated except along the tri-junction with China. The process of demarcation of the India-Bhutan border started in 1961 and was completed in 2006. Like with Nepal, India's boundary with Bhutan is also an open boundary.
   2. The border was peaceful till Indian insurgent groups established camps in the southern districts of Bhutan. This problem has been effectively dealt with during the Bhutanese government's Operation All Clear, which saw the destruction and uprooting of all insurgent camps in Bhutanese territory.

9. **Diversity of borders**
   1. Arid and desert border with Pakistan.
   2. Alpine mountains with rugged features and glaciers along borders of Pakistan and China.
   3. Plains and foothills with Nepal.
   4. Dense forests with Myanmar in the North-eastern region.
   5. Large coastline open to international waters.

10. **Problems**
    1. Lack of proper demarcation of our land and maritime borders.
    2. Complex and different terrain on all borders makes it difficult to attain specialization in border management.
    3. Inadequate attention to security forces such as no mobile connectivity leading to isolation, inadequate medical facilities, disparity in wages and allowances in comparison with the army. Security forces have to face extreme conditions like extreme heat of Thar and extreme cold of Siachin glacier.
    4. Lack of coordination among multiple agencies associated with border security.

5. Lack of infrastructure with border forces including shortage both in terms of manpower and physical infrastructure.
6. Inadequate attention to the concerns of local people in border areas which is exploited by hostile elements to create a feeling of ill will against the security forces & Government.
7. Golden crescent in the west and Golden triangle in the east are responsible for Drug trafficking.
8. Dense eastern border and border with Nepal and Bangladesh are notorious for human trafficking and smuggling. It provides an easy escape route to Indian criminals (Naxals) to commit a crime here and cross the border.
9. Open seas has allowed many foreign elements to come inside the Indian Territory. Mumbai attack was an eye opener in this regard. Indian youth are misguided and are taken across border to provide them militant training.

11. **Suggestions**
    1. **CIBMS:** The Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) is an integration of a number of new gadgets and technologies to ensure electronic surveillance of India's international borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
    2. **Dispute resolution:** Government should resolve pending border disputes with the neighbouring countries, as they later become matters of national-security threat.
    3. **No diversion of security forces:** The border-guarding force should not be distracted from its principal task and deployed for other internal security duties. For example, ITBP, a force specifically trained for India-China border should not be used in the naxalite infested areas.
    4. **Involvement of army:** It is felt that the responsibility for unsettled and disputed borders, such as the LoC in J&K and the LAC on the Indo-Tibetan border, should be that of the Indian Army while the BSF should be responsible for all settled borders.
    5. **Developing Infrastructure:** Intensifying the Border area development program (BADP) which funds states to invest in education, job creation and infrastructure will go a long way in managing borders. This means the border population from illegal activities.
    6. **Use of advanced technology:** The advances in surveillance technology, particularly satellite and aerial imagery, can help to maintain a constant vigil along the LAC and make it possible to reduce physical deployment.
    7. **Weapons:** BSF and ITBP should be armed with better sophisticated weapons and work conditions should be improved to give them confidence.
    8. **Border Haats:** Organising border Haats to build confidence and economically develop border areas.

Internal security challenges

1. Destabilising a country through the internal disturbances is more economical and less objectionable, particularly when direct warfare is not an option and international borders cannot be violated.
2. **Reasons behind weak internal security**
    1. The nitty gritty of security management have not been given due importance by

Indian Centre.

2. Police continue to be in a shambles. The Supreme Court gave historic directions in 2006 for police reforms, but the states have been dragging it for too long.
3. India lacks national security doctrine.
4. Weak intelligence coordination and dissemination between various agencies.
5. There is no long-term policy for Jammu and Kashmir, nor is there any strategic vision to tackle the Maoist insurgency.
6. A federal system with multi and regional party system also throws open the challenge of centre and state co-ordination.

3. **Excessive employment of the Army is bad**
   1. In many troubled states, the Army has been employed in large numbers to ensure law and order and conditions. But once committed, these forces have usually had to remain deployed for several decades.
   2. First, an over dependence on the Army reflects lack of trust and faith in the capability of the state and central armed police and paramilitary forces.
   3. Second, with the passage of time, the locals start treating the Army as just another police force.
   4. Third, such deployments and prolonged duties have an adverse impact on the Army's discipline, morale and operational effectiveness.
   5. Fourth, during a war, the Army requires public support. It cannot afford to alienate the local population as is currently happening in Manipur, and to some extent, in J&K and Assam.
   6. Reduction in Army deployment will be possible only if the paramilitary, central and state police forces can be revamped. There is a need to modernise these forces, improve their leadership, training and man management capabilities.

4. **Govt initiatives**
   1. **NATGRID:** The formation of an intelligence database designed to consolidate and make searchable data gathered by existing security and law enforcement agencies, will prove to be a vital link in India's intelligence infrastructure.
   2. **CCTNS:** The Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and System (CCTNS) is an initiative of the MHA, to facilitate storage, transfer and sharing of data and information between police stations.
   3. **CERT-In:** It is responsible for protection of cyber systems and it provides specific steps and countermeasures to patch the existing vulnerabilities and strengthen the security of these websites.
   4. **SAMADHAN:** On the Naxal front, the Conference of Chief Ministers of the affected states held in Delhi came up with a new formula of SAMADHAN to tackle the problem.

5. **Measures to internal security challenges**
   1. Police is generally the first agency to respond to internal security challenges. Impending police reforms (Prakash Singh judgment of SC) should be implemented to strengthen policing.
   2. The absence of a central institution to tackle terrorism has resulted in a fragmented approach to terrorism. Therefore, a central anti-terrorism agency, NCTC, should be established.

3. Synergy between law enforcement, legal and judicial systems is essential. The prosecution of the perpetrators of terrorist acts needs to be expedited.
4. Military pressure alone cannot resolve matters unless there is good governance, with a strong thrust on socio-political and socio-economic issues.
5. Perception management has been the weakest link in India's fighting against internal security problems. Counter narratives to the propaganda of the terrorists and insurgents should be developed. For example, Government is introducing courses on scientific interpretations of religious texts in Madrassas.
6. Implementation of Make in India, National Manufacturing Policy, reviving textile MSMEs, improving ease of doing business etc will generate much-needed jobs in India.
7. In the Northeast, the Assam Rifles had been raised primarily for deployment in that area and comprised personnel from that region. Its composition was eventually changed to that of an all-India force which lead to loss of rapport.
8. Internal funding sources for terrorists, money laundering, cyber thefts should be checked by the coordination of NIA, NATGRID and IB.
9. Terrorism has global dimension and effective cooperation should be secured with other nations to tackle it.
10. Effective border management through ICPs, fences, regular visits of leaders in bordering areas is needed to curb insurgency in internal pockets.
11. Implementation of National cyber security policy 2013 will reduce vulnerability of core infrastructure and secure banking, government and military communications.

6. Considering the length of India's borders, the border forces will always remain inadequate. They have to be supplemented with Home and Hearth units or village guards of the kind employed in Arunachal Pradesh. These Home and Hearth units, staffed with as many local ex-servicemen as possible, can be raised wherever border holding forces are thin on the ground.

Terrorism

1. Terrorism is an act of disproportionate use of violence which create fear in the society, that ultimately helps to achieve a political, ideological or religious objective. Many nations are affected, whether directly or indirectly. Recent attacks on Peshawar (2014), Paris (2015), Kabul (2016) and Pathankot (2016) as well as several earlier attacks shows highly asymmetric and unpredictable nature of terrorist attacks.
2. **Key observations**
   1. Rise in number of active terrorists groups such as ISIS, Al-Qaeda, JeM, Hamas etc. and each one having different agenda and role.
   2. Terrorist groups have access to advanced weapons and machinery being supplied by hidden agents.
   3. Rise of terrorist groups is also influenced by world power's tactics or strategic moves like USA arming Islamist rebels in Syria to counter President Bashar al-Assad who is a Russian ally.
   4. There is no proactive or preventive strategy to handle such threats and most nations become concerned once damage is done.

3. **Reasons for rise in lone wolf attacks**
    1. In such attacks, actors allegedly act by themselves without any tactical or financial support from an established insurgent group or international terrorist organisation.
    2. It is an efficient way of spreading terror in hard to access places for terrorist groups like the IS as lone wolves typically remain off the security radar.
    3. Mostly attackers are self radicalised towards extremist ideology by accessing material on social media.
    4. The current gun sales environment in the US allows self radicalised to have licensed weapons with the right amount of push.
4. **Why air strikes are not effective**
    1. Instead of solving the problem it aggravates the situation. Air strikes in Syria and Afghanistan leads to emergence of more extreme groups.
    2. It takes a heavy toll on innocent civilians.
    3. Not taking a UN route which further weakens the chances of negotiation and peace.
    4. Air strikes is proving a boon to weapons makers and increasing their lobbying efforts.
    5. Air strikes has led to merging of two jihadist group and danger looms over Libya by Boko Haram and ISIS.
5. **Failure of Anti-terror legislation**
    1. Post independence, on the pretext of national security, India has experimented with number of anti-terrorism act, right from MISA, NSA, POTA and TADA. The predicament set by centre is being followed by states like Maharashtra and now Gujarat. The multiplicity of laws is the first problem.
    2. There is no liability on the state. Citizens who are wrongly charged under this law cannot sue the state or demand compensation because the state is protected from all such actions.
    3. Issue with most laws has been that they are enacted as a knee jerk reaction to some events (MISA during emergency, POTA during post parliament attack). This hurried state of enactments results in large loopholes, curtailing fundamental rights, etc.
    4. Such acts provide disproportionate power to police officials which have resulted in arbitrary arrests, cooked up charges, long detention without trial, torture, etc.
    5. They challenge cooperative federalism and focusses more on retribution than fair and transparent investigation and ultimately their provisions are opposed and are struck down in court of law.
    6. Compulsory installation of CCTV, as in Maharashtra act, is against the individual's right of privacy.
6. **What is needed rather than laws**
    1. Rather than new law, need of an hour is robust investigation system via better training, infrastructure, application of modern technology, cutting edge forensic department, etc.
    2. Implementation of ARC recommendation of separation of investigation and law enforcement branch.
    3. Better coordination between centre and state and among states, plugging loopholes in unlawful prevention act is needed.
    4. Deeper engagement with SAARC and ASEAN for intelligence collaboration, sharing

best practices is also need of the hour as terrorism has become an international phenomenon.

5. So, conventional methods of warfare wont work for upcoming threats and hence a global comprehensive strategy is the need of hour. We must focus on preventive measure and pro-actively dismantling the threats before they occur.

7. **Failure of intelligence agencies**
   1. Lack of expertise and infrastructure has resulted in a substandard surveillance from across the border resulting in ever increasing terror activities.
   2. Lack of coordination between Army, state police, paramilitary forces lead to confusing outcomes. Similarly there is no coordination between defence intelligence units like IB, NSA, NSC have been creating lacunae within.
   3. Hierarchical confusions arising because of presence of PMO, NSA, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs all in loop creating slip ups.
   4. Inputs gathered are either too late or not unabridged enough to know the exact nature of the activity. Ex: Mumbai attacks information.
   5. Reports not tabled in Parliament and anonymity maintained as to how they function. This leads to lack of accountability.
   6. No parliamentary or public debate happens on working of these institutions which diminishes essence of democratic debates in country.

8. **State sponsored terrorism**
   1. State-sponsored terrorism is government support of violent non-state actors engaged in terrorism. This support could be to achieve multiple objectives such as de-stabilising popular government, or economic or strategic reasons.
   2. Iran has long been accused of funding terrorists by the US agencies most notably against Iraq. Israel funding groups like HAMAS and Lebanese Hizbollah. USA supporting Al-Qaeda to keep off the Russian military is another example.
   3. Pakistan intelligence agency ISI, has been found to be the planning and operating master of many terrorist attacks in India. The long and porous borders make India vulnerable to such acts. Pakistani army has been giving cover fire for the terrorists to enter into India.
   4. China is believed to be funding terrorist operations in North Eastern states. It is accused of giving shelter to ULFA members of Assam separatist movement.

9. **Lessons to be learned from 26/11**

10. **Strategies for prevention of terrorist attacks**
    1. UNSC can act as watchdog to keep an eye on world politics. It can warn and condemn neo cold war practices so that super powers doesn't play their power games in disturbed countries like Syria, Afghanistan or recent North Korea.
    2. UN can play a key role in cutting access to finance and weapons supply to terrorists. Controlling of oil reserves which is backbone of IS for economic funding of its military.
    3. Increasing cooperation between countries which includes sharing lessons learnt, training personnel and emulating tactics, sharing intelligence and technology advancements.
    4. Multilateral counter terrorism bodies like GCTF could play a significant role via

talks and policy proposals. Regional groups like South Asian countries can come up with an effective regional institution to share knowledge, resources to counter threats.

5. Countries needs effective mechanism to monitor online activities as internet is becoming a key communication channel for terrorist groups. Although civil liberties should not be compromised.

6. There is political unwillingness to allow direct top to top communication between intelligence agencies like RAW, ISI which some security experts believe, if allowed, can be an huge step towards ensuring nation security.

Convention on international terrorism

1. The Convention on international terrorism was proposed by India in 1996. Despite the passage of two decades, the countries are yet to come to a conclusion.

2. **Need**
   1. CCIT provides a legal framework which makes it binding on all signatories to deny funds and safe havens to the terrorist groups.
   2. It will provide an universal definition of terrorism that all 193-members of the UNGA will adopt into their own criminal law.
   3. To ban all terror groups and shut down terror camps. To make cross-border terrorism an extraditable offence worldwide. Without it countries are unable to develop a norm under which terrorists shall be prosecuted or extradited.
   4. Increased data sharing between foreign funding, drug and arms trade network and foreign tourist arrival (FTA) data.
   5. Islamic state is growing its influence further east despite being under siege in Iraq and Syria. The deadly attacks in Pakistan, on a court and a Sufi shrine, and the unearthing of an IS cell in Hyderabad in India are proof. So there is a need for the global effort against terrorism.

3. **India's role**
   1. India must isolate and act against countries that serve as safe havens for terrorists.
   2. India must redouble its diplomatic efforts with the UNSC, US, OIC, and the Latin American countries who are creating major obstacles to ratify the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.
   3. Adoption of the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism will be an expression of India's resolve to fight terrorism.
   4. The current differences between definition of terrorism need to be resolved through a broader framework with stress on human right violations and extra judicial killing.

4. With terrorism on a rise and even countries who have been sponsors of terror are becoming victims of it shows the necessity and significance of CCIT and with India's continuous

pursuance this can be achieved.

Linkages between organised crime and terrorism

1. Terrorism and organised crimes (money laundering, drug trade, weapons trade, human trafficking, fake currency) are conjoint twins that pose a great threat to the world through their syndicate and their deadly effects.
2. **Similarities**
   1. Both use extreme violence and the threat of reprisals. The violent activities include use of kidnappings, assassinations, and extortion.
   2. Both operate secretly, though at times publicly in friendly territory.
   3. Both defy the state and the rule of law. They present great security threat to the nations.
   4. Both are highly adaptable, innovative, and resilient.
   5. They both have provided social services, though this is much more frequently seen with terrorist groups.
3. **Linkages**
   1. Money through money laundering is used to fund the terror organisations. Hawala transactions of real estate in India are said to be used by terror groups in Pakistan to fund its activities.
   2. Drug trafficking started as an organised crime and has emerged as a threat to nation states because of its association with terrorist groups. Taliban in Afghanistan is reportedly making some $100 million a year from drugs. Terrorists give protection and support to drug traffickers with fire arms, and the drug traffickers, being acquainted with the routes, assist the terrorists in border crossings.
   3. Large amount of illegal small arms are manufactured in various illegal arms factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and sold on the black market for cheap prices. The illegal arms trafficking aids terrorists operating around the world and it is central to the global war on terror.
   4. Terrorist organisations not only utilise human trafficking for financial support, they also use to obtain an entry point into countries. The slave trade is currently a multi billion industry built on demand for single product i.e. fellow human beings.
   5. Currency counterfeiting is one of the organised white collar crimes which has assumed serious proportions in growing terrorism globally. Beyond issues of intellectual property theft and consumer safety, there is the notion that counterfeit sales directly fund terrorist organisations.

4. **Factors which contributed to this**
   1. Alleged political nexus between the politicians and various groups all over the world.
   2. Corporates fund the terror groups indirectly as it help them to expand their business via arms trade, drug trade, oil production and post war facilities.
   3. Poor performance of global police forces like Interpol in curbing this linkage
   4. Money laundering, human trafficking goes unchallenged as regulations and laws are not very effective.

5. Regional instability, religious propaganda further fuel these linkages.
6. Poor national law and order situations and lack of control over cyberspace leaves gaps in the security field.

5. There is a need for global cooperation in curbing the nexus. Adequate training and use of data analytics and artificial intelligence monitoring tools to monitor socially harmful developments.

Security forces

1. Law and order is a state subject of the state, therefore the bulk of the policing lies with the respective states and territories of India. Larger cities also operate metropolitan police forces (MPF) under respective state governments. The majority of federal law enforcement agencies are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. **Contribution of paramilitary forces**
   1. **Disaster:** During the 2013 Uttarakhand floods, Indo-Tibetan Border Police was the first to respond to the catastrophe.
   2. **Organised crime:** The paramilitary forces like the BSF, Sashastra Seema Bal, ITBP deployed at borders check smuggling of drugs, fake currencies and human trafficking along with border security.
   3. **Law and order:** The CRPF personnel provides their services when law and order situation goes beyond the control during riots or large scale violence.
   4. **Naxalism:** The paramilitary forces are also deployed in fighting insurgencies and violent activities like Naxalism.
3. **Problems**
   1. There is shortage of man power which increases the workload on existing personnel. It is found that CISF jawans have to do continuous duty for 15-18 hours.
   2. There is an absence of a dedicated grievance redressal system. Ex: Recent BSF Jawan video.
   3. A paramilitary soldier was against the sahayak/buddy system where soldiers were forced to do personal chores for senior officers of the force.
   4. Poor working conditions like no housing facilities, poor food and low allowances adds to problems.
   5. Top most positions are occupied by IPS officers which leads to a low morale that translates into low efficiency.
   6. Promotion system lacks a proper path and set indicators to identify the deserving candidate.
   7. They are devoid of justice. Armed forces tribunal does not cover them. Even Article 33 deters them to approach civilian judiciary.
   8. No stability in terms of duration of posting and no peace posting. There are many accompanying services like, VIP security, law and order and election duty.
   9. Till lately gallantry awards such as Paramvir chakra, Shaurya Chakra and Kirti Chakra were reserved only for the armed forces.
   10. Government does not accord them the status of a martyr.
4. **Steps taken by Government**
   1. Increased hardship allowances will be given to CAPF jawans in Naxal areas. Posting

of choice after serving in the naxal affected areas.

2. To curb depression among jawans, yoga, meditation and recreation facilities are provided.
3. A rational and fair leave policy and well regulated duty hours to provide optimum rest.
4. Increased interaction between jawans and officers were part of the 14 measures undertaken by government to boost morale.
5. Retention of housing in last posting to ensure education of children of the forces remain undisturbed.
6. 7th Pay Commission has recommended a review of posts earmarked for IPS officers and recommended to open higher positions for CAPF officers as well.

5. **Issues with Border Guarding forces**
   1. Jawans are overworked and hence fatigued during the patrolling duty.
   2. Medical facilities for personnel posted on the border are severely inadequate. The personnel had to be transferred to frontier head quarters for even basic treatment.
   3. Disparity in wages and allowances in comparison with the army.
   4. There is an absence of a dedicated grievance redressal system. Poor working conditions like no housing facilities, poor food and low allowances adds to problems.
   5. There is no mobile connectivity in Border Outposts (BOPs) and the only available means of communication with their families is through satellite phones.
   6. Deficiency of some surveillance equipment, like Hand-held Thermal Imagers, which are essential for surveillance during night.

6. **Recommendations**
   1. The proposals of BGFs to raise additional number of battalions should be considered on a priority basis.
   2. Composite BOPs should be developed with telephone, medical facilities etc.
   3. Hard area allowance should be exclusively decided on the basis of climatic and geographical conditions of the area of deployment and should be uniform for personnel of all the forces, be it CAPFs or Army.
   4. To curb depression among jawans, yoga, meditation and recreation facilities are provided.

Media in security challenges

1. Media is 4th pillar of democracy. Any communication channel through which any kind of information, news, entertainment, education, data, promotional messages etc., can be disseminated is called media.
2. **Why media can be dangerous**
   1. In the 26/11 attack, the handlers of the terrorist used the media coverage to tell them the exact locations of the policemen and advised them about the best way to attack the police. Also the goriest details of the attack were shown virtually non-stop.
   2. India is full of incidents of communal tensions most particularly between Hindus and Muslims. Media is often criticised for its non-stop coverage of these incidents which might incite the communities to further wreak havoc. Even print media sometimes thoughtlessly carries messages from the leaders of opposing factions creating further

tensions.

3. During 2013 Assam riots, social media and the SMS were blamed for rumour mongering during the Assam unrest. They were alleged of misrepresentation of facts and doctoring news which led to huge migration of north easterners across the country.

4. Also the media networks are regularly hacked by enemy countries to spread false information and to recover classified data. Recently New York Times (NYT) and Twitter servers were hacked by Syrian agencies.

5. Countries like US are not only snooping on their own citizens but are also able to freely intrude the privacy of any individual in other countries too. US has the specific advantage of having the servers of main social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter etc. within its frontiers and hence in the outreach of their laws.

3. **Possible ways to plug the shortcomings of media**
   1. Sensitising journalists about the possible effects of non-stop display of gory images during coverage of riots, terrorist affected areas etc.
   2. Preparing guidelines for the coverage of areas affected by man-made disaster. Ex: Indian media in during Nepal earthquake.
   3. Building solid networks and creating a task force to combat any kind of hacking.
   4. Experts have suggested India to build our own social networks like the way China has its own.

4. **Mis-use of social media**
   1. To spread fake news.
   2. Propaganda, radicalisation and recruitment by terrorist organisations.
   3. Influence the outcome of elections. Ex: Alleged Facebook role in US elections.
   4. Targeted advertisements by companies and political parties.
   5. Hate against women and minorities.
   6. Privacy issues.

5. **Measures by the government**
   1. Social Media Communication Hub - to monitor social media.
   2. Network Traffic Analysis (NETRA) - to detect selective words.
   3. Lawful interception and Monitoring Project (LIM) - For surveillance.
   4. Draft IT (intermediary Guidelines) Amendment rules, 2018.

Naxalism

1. **Government efforts**
   1. National Policy and Action Plan implemented by MHA since 2015 is a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities etc. to combat Left Wing Extremism (LWE).
   2. Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for accelerated development of selected tribal and backward districts by providing public infrastructure and services.
   3. Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 35 most LWE affected districts.
   4. Infrastructure development initiatives like mobile towers, roads, etc.

5. Skill Development related schemes like ROSHNI under DDUGKY.
6. Surrender and rehabilitation policies. The surrenderees are also imparted vocational training with a monthly stipend.
7. Black Panther combat force and Grey Hounds strategy.
8. Constructively engaging youth through education.
9. Other measures like more bank branches have been opened to ensure financial inclusion.

AFSPA

1. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, enacted in the year 1958, grants extraordinary powers and immunity to the armed forces to bring back order in the disturbed areas. AFSPA empowers the Governor of the State to issue an official notification declaring the state or a region within as a "disturbed area", after which the Centre can decide whether to send in armed forces.
2. Some of these extra-ordinary powers include Fire upon anyone after giving warning, Arrest anyone without warrant, Stop and search any vehicle or vessel and Armed forces personnel have legal immunity for their actions.
3. **Arguments for AFSPA**
   1. AFSPA is required to deal with terrorists and insurgents whose stated objective is breaking up the country.
   2. Many argue that removal of the act will have a demoralising effect on the armed forces.
   3. Without AFSPA militants may motivate and threaten locals to file lawsuits against the army.
   4. Army require minimum safeguards from legal harassment and empowerment of its officers to decide on employment of the minimum force that they consider essential.
   5. AFSPA is necessary to maintain law and order in disturbed areas, otherwise things will go haywire. The law also dissuades advancement of terrorist activities in these areas.
4. **Arguments against AFSPA**
   1. **Abuse of power:** It has been alleged that immunity granted by the act has led the armed forces to misuse the powers given to them by this act and commit offences like fake encounters and sexual assault. Justice Santosh Hegde Committee to investigate fake encounters in Manipur described it as a "symbol of oppression".
   2. **Terrorism:** It has failed to contain terrorism and restore normalcy in disturbed areas, as the number of armed groups has gone up after the act was established. Many even hold it responsible for the spiralling violence in areas it is in force.
   3. **Threat to fundamental rights:** It leads to suspension of fundamental rights and liberties guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution. Thus, it weakens democracy. Human rights violations in AFSPA areas are not inquired into and followed by adequate action. Thus, it is against the principle of natural justice.
   4. **Diminishing credibility of democracy:** People's disillusionment with democratic setup is exploited by secessionists and terror sympathasizers, which leads to more

violence & more counter violence creating a vicious cycle.

   5. Excessive use of force and using it despite having other options to explore.
   6. The decision of the government to declare a particular area disturbed cannot be challenged in a court of law. Hence, several cases of human rights violations go unnoticed.

5. The justice Jeevan Reddy committee recommended that it should be repealed and the Unlawful Activities Protection Act strengthened to fight militancy.

6. **Observations made by SC**
   1. AFSPA should be only used to supplement the civil authority and not supplant the same by putting in place military administration.
   2. The Section 6 of AFSPA which precludes any prosecution, suit or legal proceeding against personnel of the security forces is no longer valid if the deaths of civilians are unjustified.
   3. Every death caused by the armed forces in a disturbed area, be it of a common person or a criminal, should be thoroughly enquired into.
   4. Use of excessive and arbitrary force is unreasonable be the person a criminal, insurgent, terrorist and militant.

7. **Recommendations of the Reddy Committee**
   1. In case the situation so warrants, the state government may request the Union government to deploy the army for not more than six months.
   2. The Union government may also deploy the armed forces without a request from the state. However, the situation should be reviewed after six months and Parliament's approval should be sought for extending the deployment.
   3. Non-commissioned officers may continue to have the power to fire.
   4. The Union government should set up an independent grievances cell in each district where the Act is in force.

8. **Way ahead**
   1. Rooting out AFSPA totally might create an atmosphere of chaos, and chances of terror attacks will increase.
   2. The Ministry is waiting for the State governments say on the idea to take a come out with a final verdict.
   3. Amending the AFSPA act to delist offences like sexual offence etc from it and trying them out under other state and national criminal laws.
   4. Slowly phasing out AFSPA based on threat perception from such areas and strengthening local police and security officers.
   5. Proactive role by local government towards real development, especially in social sectors.
   6. In areas where AFSPA exists, having a robust judicial mechanism withering Army to weed out elements from within who indulge in such violation for promotion and awards.

Linkages between extremism and development

1. Developmental issues which pertain to the spread of extremism are linked to lack of access to basic resources to sustain livelihood. However, development is a useful tool against

extremism but it must operate in tandem with the security forces.

2. **Factors that lead to extremism**
   1. **Forest policy:** In the name of development, habitat of adivasi communities were declared reserve forests and in accordance with forest conservation act 1980. Rights of primitive forest dwellers were restricted resulting in losing access to land. This gave rise to extremist activities.
   2. **Land alienation:** 40% of rural households have no land or less than half of acre of land, increased marginal land holdings, no land reforms, insecurity and exploitation of tenants and unrest leading to extremism.
   3. **SEZ:** Land acquisition for SEZ again deprived poor of their lands. Also led to loss of revenue in the form of taxes. Loss of food production as huge block of productive lands acquired for SEZ; major impact in livelihood resource, leading to conflict.
   4. **Common property resources (CPR):** CPR's contributes effectively to the rural economy and provides sustenance to local communities. CPR includes such as community pasture, watershed drainages, village tanks etc. But due to industrialisation, privatisation and development projects, the CPRs area is shrinking and govt. never look in to this matter.
   5. **Delayed process of adjudication:** Considerable frustration gets built up in the society when conflicts and disputes are not settled in time because of formal and slow judicial system which ends up with illegal extremist mind framework.
   6. **Rehabilitation:** Displacement or forced eviction of people occur due to developmental projects. Tribal people are most prone to displacement because tribal areas are rich in mineral resources such as Orissa, Jharkhand. This impacts multidimensional trauma on them leading to serious consequences.
   7. **Unemployment:** High poverty, unemployment and insecurity of livelihood which lead to anger, dissatisfaction amongst youth of extremist affected area.
   8. **Environment degradation:** Land targeted for mineral extraction, agriculture land getting barren, water and air pollution degrade the quality of life.
   9. Moreover, tourism industry in this development scenario is posing a great threat to the existing tribal life which is interwoven with ecology. The introduction of foreign influence and commercialisation is triggering the process of disintegration of tribal society leading to extremist activities.

3. **Developmental solutions to problem of extremism**
   1. PESA, MNREGA, Scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers acts must be to the spirit of the law. Gram Sabhas must be granted more powers.
   2. Land tribunals or fast track courts must be set up for speedy disposal of land ceiling cases. The loopholes in the respective state ceiling laws must be corrected.
   3. Government should strengthen the subsidiary and supportive activities in horticulture, poultry, fisheries, animal husbandry under the strict guidelines of ministry of agriculture through establishment of quality infrastructure and efficient market linkages at the village level.
   4. Universalise basic social services to standards amongst the people of extremist affected areas so that the discriminatory manifestations of governance can be removed.
   5. Since problems in formulating a counter-extremist policy as well as in dealing with the issue on a day-to-day basis are sourced to the lack of centre-state cooperation, a

permanent institutional mechanism in the form of a coordination centre can be established to thrash out emerging differences.

4. **Other measures required to curb extremism**
   1. Increased developmental expenditure and activities, creation of infrastructure resources and employment generation through development of industries and tourism. Steps from both the public and private sector are required for the desired results.
   2. With nearly 99 per cent of its borders shared with other countries, the Northeast can be a bridge to a most dynamic neighbourhood beyond the meeting point of South and Southeast Asia. So, we need to liberalise the cross border trade.
   3. Improved political representation in India's Parliament. The collective strength of the Northeast States in the Lok sabha is 24 in a 543 member house, and this has led to a neglect of issues relating to this region. Bringing the extremists into mainstream can be done as Rajiv Gandhi Govt did it in case of Mizo National front in Mizoram.
   4. Restoration and strengthening of institutions of local self-governance, including strong village and tribal councils. Restoration of the integrity of governance, and the various institutions of civil governance, including justice administration.
   5. Disruption of the underground economy of terrorism. The lucrative regime of collusion between terrorists and various overground entities, including political parties, the bureaucracy and business organisations must be challenged and dismantled.
   6. Better surrender policy should be adopted. Better coordination with neighbouring countries and information exchange regarding extremist's activities is very crucial.
   7. Use of satellite imaging and drone technology can help in monitoring the extremist activities.
   8. There must be active promotion of a culture of peace that rejects and de-legitimises political violence as a means to the resolution of political problems or grievances.

External state and Non-state actors

1. State actors refer to those entities which have formal backing of a sovereign state for carrying out any intended action. Examples of state actors are the army, bureaucracy, intelligence agencies etc.
2. Non-state actors are individuals or organisations that have powerful economic, political or social power but do not belong to any particular country or state. They include NGOs, MNCs, religious outfits, Mafias, terrorist groups etc. They may work in tandem for the peace, stability and development of a country or they may work against the state.
3. **External state**
   1. The state may carry out a limited war against Indian state and this might have ramifications for our internal security. There have been instances where state actors have been responsible for carrying out a limited cyber warfare through hacking and other espionage.
   2. They might support the various insurgent groups, Naxalites, or separatist groups through funding, training or logistics which might pose a threat to our internal security. Ex: Pakistan's ISI.
4. **Non-state actors**

1. Non-state actors from the neighbouring country have been carrying out a proxy war since decades in order to bleed India to death. Ex: Jihadis
2. Certain NGOs and so called civil society organizations also work in a clandestine manner to provoke discontent sections of Indian society which creates internal security issues. Ex: Protests against nuclear plants, etc.
3. Various dubious non-state actors run fake currency rackets which pose a challenge to the economic security of India.
4. Various organised crime syndicates have been running drug rackets which also create internal security issues through the illicit flow of money.
5. Both state and non-state factors from outside have created problems in our internal security framework. Hence while it is imperative to guard our borders and strengthen our diplomacy, on the other hand, we need to check the various non state actors who come in hidden forms.

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

1. IONS was launched in 2008 under the aegis of the Indian Navy and consists of 32 nations, including eight observer states. The IONS is a voluntary initiative that seeks to increase maritime cooperation among navies of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) by providing an open and inclusive forum for discussion of regionally relevant maritime issues.
2. In addition to fostering maritime cooperation, other principle objectives of IONS were to promote a shared understanding of maritime issues facing the region, formulate strategies and cooperative mechanisms to enhance regional maritime security, and strengthen capabilities to ensure speedy response to requirements of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in the IOR.

Cyber security

1. Cyber security means securing the cyberspace from attack and economic espionage. Cyberspace is interconnectedness of IT infrastructure such as Internet, Telecom networks, computer systems etc. In 3rd Global Cybersecurity Index released by the ITU, India slipped to 47th rank in 2018 from 23rd in 2017.
2. **Cyber crimes**
    1. **Cyber defamation:** It is defamation by anything which can be read, seen or heard with the help of computers.
    2. **Corporate smear:** It is a false rumour about a company, its management or its stock that is posted on the Internet. This is bad for business.
    3. **Digital forgery:** Digital forgery implies making use of digital technology to forge a document. It is used to make fakes IDs, cheques, currency, passports, visas, etc.
    4. **Gambling:** The world of online gambling, due to its anonymity, unfortunately has many other hazards like danger of illegal use of credit card or illegal access to bank account.

5. **Illegal articles:** There are certain articles like drugs, guns, pirated software or music that might not be permitted to be sold under the law of a particular country.
6. **E-mail spamming:** Spam is an unsolicited message requiring one's time and effort to get rid off. The result, apart from loss of internet working hours, could be one of mental agony and distress.
7. **Cyber warfare:** Cyber warfare is internet based conflict involving politically motivated attacks on information and information systems. Cyber warfare attacks can disable official websites and networks, disrupt or disable essential services, steal or alter classified data, and cripple financial systems. In 2010, Stuxnet, which was designed to attack Iranian nuclear programme.
8. **Cyber terrorism:** Cyber terrorism is the convergence of terrorism and cyber space. It is generally understood to mean unlawful attacks and threats of attacks against computers, networks, and information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives.

3. **Critical information infrastructure**
   1. Critical information infrastructure is communications or information service whose availability, reliability and resilience are essential to the functioning of a modern economy, security and other essential social values. Critical information sectors in India include Power, ICT/Communication, Banking, Transport and e-governance.
   2. The complex interactions among critical infrastructure leads to interdependencies. A minor disruption at one point could have a rippling effect across multiple infrastructures in India.

4. **Need for cyber security**
   1. **Government's digital push:** Various programs of government such as Aadhaar, MyGov, Government e-Market, DigiLocker, Bharat Net etc. are prompting a larger number of citizens, companies and government agencies to transact online.
   2. **Start-ups digital push:** India is the third largest hub for technology-driven startups in the world after USA and China.
   3. **Prevent economic loss:** The estimated cost of cyber-attacks in India stands at $4 billion which is expected to reach $20 billion in the next 10 years.
   4. **Increasing internet users:** India ranks 3rd in terms of number of internet users after USA and China.
   5. To protect women and children who are more vulnerable. Women face threats of cyber bullying, online harassment, etc. Child pornography.
   6. The increasing business transaction from tangible assets to intangible assets like Intellectual Property has converted cyberspace from being a mere info space into important commercial space.
   7. Another concern is that, money laundering, be serious crime becomes much simpler through the use of net. Therefore cyberspace needs to be regulated to curb this phenomenon.
   8. Cyber terrorism.

5. **Challenges to cyber security**
   1. **Digital illiteracy:** which makes Indian citizens highly susceptible to cyber fraud, cyber theft, etc.

2. **Substandard devices:** In India, majority of devices have inadequate security infrastructure making them susceptible to malware such as recently detected Saposhi. There is also Rampant use of unlicensed software.

3. **Lack of adoption of new technology:** For example, in Banking sector, 75% of total Credit and Debit card are based on magnetic strip which are easy to be cloned.

4. **Import dependence:** Majority electronic devices used in power sector, defence and other critical infrastructure are imported and makes India vulnerable.

5. **Trained staff:** There are currently around 30,000 cyber security vacancies in India but demand far outstrips supply of people with required skills.

6. **Anonymity:** Even advanced precision threats carried out by hackers is difficult to attribute to specific actors, state or non-state.

7. **Lack of coordination among various agencies:** Further, Private sector, despite being a major stakeholder in the cyberspace, has not been involved proactively for the security of the same.

8. **Other challenges:** Include absence of geographical barriers, majority of servers located outside India, etc

6. **Tools to protect against cyber threats**
    1. **Traditional tools:** Importance of use of antivirus, firewalls, strong passwords, secure wi-fi connection, training to netizen, etc. need to be emphasised.

    2. **Digital signatures:** A digital signature is a technique by which it is possible to secure electronic information in such a way that the originator of the information, as well as the integrity of the information, can be verified.

    3. **Encryption:** One of the most powerful and important methods for security in computer systems is to encrypt sensitive records and messages in transit and in storage. At present, information and data security plays a vital role in the security of the country, the security of the corporate sector and also of every individual, working for personal benefit.

    4. **Security audit:** A security audit is a systematic evaluation of the security apparatus of the company. It is to find out the vulnerabilities that an organisation is facing with its IT infrastructure.

    5. **Cyber forensics:** Cyber forensics is the discovery, analysis, and reconstruction of evidence extracted from any element of computer systems. It gathers digital evidence that is distributed across large-scale, complex networks.

7. **National Cyber security Policy, 2013**
    1. In light of the growth of IT sector in the country, the National Cyber Security Policy of India 2013 was announced by Indian Government in 2013 yet its actual implementation is still missing. As a result fields like e-governance and e-commerce are still risky and may require cyber insurance in the near future. To build secure and resilient cyber space.

8. **Features cyber security policy, 2013**
    1. Creating a secure cyber ecosystem, generating trust in IT transactions.
    2. The NCIIPC is to be the nodal agency to protect critical infrastructure, while another 24×7 agency, CERT-In, is to coordinate all emergency response and crisis management.
    3. Creating workforce of 5,00,000 professionals in the field.
    4. Fiscal benefits for businessman who accepts standard IT practices, etc.

5. Indigenous technological solutions need to be developed to reduce reliance on foreign software. Testing of ICT products and certifying them.
6. All organisations should designate a CISO and allot a security budget.
7. Encourage use of public key infrastructure (PIK) for various government services.
8. Engage infosec professionals to assist e-governance initiatives, establish centres of excellence, cyber security concept labs for awareness and skill development, etc.

9. **Critical analysis of cyber security policy**
    1. The policy mainly covers defensive and responsive measures and makes no mention of the need to develop offensive capability.
    2. The policy promises to develop a dynamic regulatory framework for technological developments without explaining what this framework would aim to do.
    3. The policy avoids addressing privacy vs security, censorship vs freedom of speech and use of indigenous security products versus importing vulnerable technology.
    4. The coordination of cyber security among various sectors of economy remains under the ambit of CERT-In. CERT-In is an civilian agency functions under the department of information technology.
    5. Most of the cyber crimes are expected to be dealt with by the local police under state government in combination with outside consultants. No efforts are taken to upgrade skills of local police.
    6. Most of the IT services have migrated to cloud computing now. NCSP is silent on dealing with threats emanating from new technologies. An earlier and constant revision of policy would make it more meaningfully equipped.
    7. CSP fails to address the overreach of state in cyberspace. Further, with state outsourcing to private companies to build systems for mass surveillance, there is every chance of private data falling into wrong hands.
    8. Lack of awareness and the culture of cyber security at individual as well as institutional level.
    9. Lack of trained and qualified manpower to implement the counter measures. We have only 5000 cyber security professionals, where as China has around 5 lakh personnel.

10. **Various steps taken in India**
    1. **Institutional Measures**
        1. National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) to battle cyber security threats in strategic areas such as air control, nuclear and space.
        2. National cyber coordination centre (NCCC) to scan internet traffic coming into the country.
        3. A new Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division has been created to tackle internet crimes such as cyber threats, child pornography and online stalking. Cyber Warrior Police force has also been established.
        4. CERT-in to enhance the security through proactive action and effective collaboration. CERT-in is also operating Cyber Swachhta Kendra, a Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. Government inaugurated the new body NIC-CERT to prevent and predict cyber-attacks on government utilities.
        5. Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative to strengthen cyber security ecosystem in India. It is first PPP of its kind and will leverage the expertise of the IT

industry in cybersecurity.

    6. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children scheme.

2. **Legislative measures**
   1. Information Technology Act, 2000 (amended in 2008) to provide a legal framework for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange,for data access for cybersecurity etc.
   2. National Cyber Security Policy 2013.
3. **International measures**
   1. Budapest convention on cybercrime: Only binding international instrument.
   2. Paris call for cyber security.
   3. **Global centre for cyber security:** It was launched by the World Economic Forum (WEF) to serve as laboratory and early-warning think tank for future cybersecurity scenarios.
   4. **Cyber diplomacy:** India has entered into cyber security collaborations with countries such as the USA, European Union and Malaysia.

11. Cyber security is an important part of our life today. Everything from national critical infrastructure to our basic human rights are dependent on secure cyber world. Governments are therefore urged to consider policies that support continued growth cyber security.

Money laundering

1. Money laundering is the process by which large amount of illegally obtained money, from drug trafficking, terrorist activity or other serious crimes, is given the appearance of having originated from the legitimate source. It allows the criminals to maintain control over their proceeds.
2. Money laundering is an issue that has gained increasing significance following the events of 9/11. It has recognised it as a source of the funding of terrorist activities. The spread of international banks all over the world has facilitated the transmission and the disguising of the origin of funds.
3. **Stages of money laundering**

4. **Impact of money laundering**
   1. The infiltration of illegitimate money into financial sector can threaten economic and political stability.
   2. Economic crimes also have the potential of adversely affecting people who do not prima-facie, seem to be the victims of the crime. For example, tax evasion results in loss of government revenue, thus affecting the potential of the government to spend on development schemes.
   3. Organised crime can damage credibility of financial institutions and make it look less attractive for potential investors, thus making country lose investments.
   4. Money laundered is often placed in what are known as sterile investments, or

investments that generate little additional productivity.

5. Launderers can offer bribes to public officials. This may have devastating social consequences.

6. It also provides fuel for drug dealers, terrorists, illegal arms dealers, corrupt public officials and all types of criminals to operate and expand their criminal activities. Laundering enables criminal activity to continue. Thus, money laundering can not only lead to economic offence but may also be a threat to international peace and security.

5. **Challenges in tackling money laundering**
   1. **Growth of Technology**: The enforcement agencies are not able to match up with the speed of growing technologies.
   2. **Non-fulfilment of the purpose of KYC Norms**: Increasing competition in the market is forcing the Banks to lower their guards and thus facilitating the money launderers to make illicit use of it.
   3. **Widespread act of smuggling**: There are a number of black market channels in India for the purpose of selling goods.
   4. **Lack of comprehensive enforcement agencies**: Separate wings of law enforcement agencies dealing with money laundering, cyber crimes, terrorist crimes, economic offences etc lack convergence among themselves.
   5. **Tax-haven countries**: They have long been associated with money laundering because their financial secrecy laws allow the creation of anonymous accounts while prohibiting the disclosure of financial information.

6. **Steps**
   1. India has criminalised money laundering under the PMLA, 2002.
   2. India has also criminalised money laundering under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), as amended in 2001.
   3. Enforcement Directorate (ED) for investigation and prosecution of cases under the PMLA.
   4. Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND) for receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions.

7. **PMLA, 2012**
   1. Bill has introduced the concept of corresponding law to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries.
   2. It also adds the concept of reporting entity which would include a banking company, financial institution, intermediary or a person carrying on a designated business or profession.
   3. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 levied a fine up to Rs. 5 lakh. The amendment act has removed this upper limit.
   4. The act has provided for provisional attachment and confiscation of property of any person (for a period not exceeding 180 days). This power may be exercised by the authority if it has reason to believe that the offence of money laundering has taken place.
   5. The bill expands the definition of offence under money laundering to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime.

8. **PMLA, 2018**

1. **Amendment in definition of "proceeds of crime":** It now allows the ED to proceed against assets of equivalent value located even outside the country.
2. **Bail provisions:** It also makes the applicability of bail conditions uniform to all the offences under PMLA. The proposal comes after the Supreme Court recently struck down the previous stringent provisions.
3. **Corporate frauds:** Corporate frauds is being included as scheduled offence under PMLA, so that Registrar of Companies can report such cases for action by Enforcement Directorate for money laundering probe.
4. **Details sharing:** The amendment also makes it mandatory for the ED to share relevant details with other agencies.
5. **Restoration of property:** The amendment allows special court to restore confiscated assets to the rightful claimants even during the trial. Earlier, the assets could be restored only after completion of the trial.

9. **International level**
    1. **FATF:** FATF is an intergovernmental body established by the G7 summit in Paris in 1989 and responsible for setting global standards on anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism. Blacklisting of countries by FATF.
    2. **OECD:** Automatic Exchange of Financial Information by many countries as part of the OECD initiative.
    3. **BEPS:** Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative, under which the countries have agreed to take necessary measures.
    4. **UN convention against illicit traffic:** It combats drug trafficking organizations by emphasising attacking the goal of all organised crime, and also its weakest point namely money itself.
    5. **UN convention against organised crime:** It is designed to combat the phenomenon of transnational organised crime.

10. **P-notes**
    1. Participatory Notes (P-Notes) are instruments used by foreign investors not registered with the SEBI to invest in Indian securities. They are issued overseas against underlying Indian securities (like shares).

11. **P-notes and money laundering**
    1. P-Notes hides the identity of the investor. According to the 'White Paper' on black money (2012) prepared by the central government, a considerable portion of PNs are used by wealthy individuals who uses it as a mechanism to channelize black money kept in foreign countries to India. The Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money also recommended the phasing out of P-Notes.
    2. In addition, SEBI has no jurisdiction over P-note trading. Although FIIs must register with SEBI, the P-notes trading among FIIs are not registered, leading to concern that P-notes are being used for money laundering.

12. **SEBI measures to phase out p-notes**
    1. SEBI barred their issuance for speculative purposes from checking any misuse for channelizing black money. So, P-Notes can be issued only for the purpose of hedging (safeguarding) with respect to the equity shares held.
    2. SEBI tightened P-Note norms by deciding to levy a fee of USD 1,000 on each instrument.

3. It had increased the know-your-customer (KYC) requirement.
4. It also issued curbs on transferability, and prescribed more stringent reporting for P-Notes issuers and holders.
5. It also decided to relax the entry norms for foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) willing to invest directly in Indian markets rather than through P-Notes.
6. It also mandated issuers to follow Indian anti-money laundering laws instead of norms prevalent in the jurisdiction of the end beneficial owner.

13. **Measures to stop fake currency**
   1. It is necessary to stay ahead of counterfeiters. RBI needs to constantly upgrade both paper based (water mark) and print based (optical variable ink, see through effect) security features.
   2. Promote digital transactions and increase digitisation of economy.
   3. Frequently demonetise higher denomination notes like Rs.500 and Rs.2000.
   4. Increase cooperation among law enforcement agencies, border security agencies, police, etc.
   5. External dependence on security paper and ink could be reduced by increasing indigenous production. As most the paper is imported from EU, it can be asked to keep tight monitoring over currency rated printing in Pakistan.

ASAT test

1. Recently, India tested its first anti-satellite (ASAT) missile as part of 'Mission Shakti' against a previously launched live satellite. An anti-satellite weapon is anything that destroys or physically damages a satellite for strategic military purposes. Only the United States, Russia, China, and now India have demonstrated this capability successfully. Mission Shakti is India's response to the potent case of future weaponisation of space, where enemy nation can indulge in space war to disrupt critical infrastructure of the nation.

2. **Significance of mission Shakti**
   1. India's entry in the elite group of 4 countries.
   2. Entire effort is indigenous.
   3. Addressed the concerns of Space Debris. DRDO has said that all the debris of India's ASAT will decay in 45 days.
   4. Develops credible deterrence during war. The anti-satellite space technology shows India's focus on security challenges, emanating beyond Pakistan.
   5. Test done before any kind of international sanctions come in place as UN General Assembly is trying to bring about an international legally binding document on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.
   6. Did not invite international criticism and won't impact other strategic interests.

3. **Space militarisation**
   1. Space militarisation refers to the ecosystem of space systems that are utilised to achieve military objectives. It involves strategic planning, surveillance and telecommunication and reconnaissance as well as real time combat through placement and development of military technology in outer space.
   2. Space weaponisation on the other hand refers to more aggressive and offensive use of

space systems for military purposes where outer space itself emerges as the battleground and weapons are placed and created in space that travel from earth to attack or destroy targets in space.
   3. China is making serious advances in weaponising the outer space creating the fourth frontier of war in space by making strides in ICBM programme.
   4. The US President had in the recent past announced the creation of a "space force" or a sixth branch of the American armed forces.
   5. With the launch of GSAT-7, India officially placed its first military satellite in orbit and after successful launch of Agni-V, India acquired capabilities to take down enemy satellites in low earth orbits.
   6. India recently became the fourth country after Russia, USA and China to possess the competency to take down an enemy in space. It achieved this feat by shooting down a low-orbit satellite through an anti-satellite weapon ASAT which is a part of Mission Shakti.
4. **Is India entering into Arms race**
   1. India has always maintained that space must be used only for peaceful purposes. India is against the weaponization of Outer Space.
   2. India is a party to all the major international treaties relating to Outer Space.
   3. India already implements a number of Transparency and Confidence Building Measures.
   4. India also supported UNGA resolution on No First Placement of Weapons on Outer Space.
   5. India supports the substantive consideration of the issue of Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.
5. There is no global regulatory regime to address the growing militarisation in space. There is a need of separation between civilian and military use of outer space. The 21st century should move towards peace and prosperity rather than conflicts and arms races.

Defence

1. India is one of the largest importers of conventional defence equipmentsand spends about 31.1% of its total defence budget on capital acquisitions. About 70% of its defence requirements are met through imports.
2. **DPP, 2016**
   1. DPP, 2016 focuses on institutionalising, streamlining and simplifying defence procurement procedure to give a boost to "Make in India" initiative, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment.
   2. The category of Buy (Indian - IDDM) has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment.
   3. It involves an initial procurement of equipment followed by indigenous production through comprehensive transfer of technology.
   4. It aims at developing long-term indigenous defence capabilities. It reserves projects not exceeding development cost of Rs. 10 crore (government funded) and Rs. 3 crore (industry funded) for MSMEs.
   5. DPP also provides for a Defence Offset Policy.

3. **Other policies**
    1. **Strategic Partnership Policy:** Under this policy an Indian private company would be selected in each segment which would tie up with shortlisted global Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) to manufacture the platforms in India under technology transfer.
    2. FDI Policy has been revised to allow under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route.
    3. Government is establishing two Defence Industrial Corridors (Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu).
    4. Launch of 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti' which aims to provide boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry.
    5. Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information required for investment in the sector.
4. Developing an indigenous defence manufacturing industry has strategic, economic and social advantages. India needs to pursue the idea of indigenisation with strong commitment.

Mob-lynching

1. **Reason for spread of fake news**
    1. **Faster spread of Information:** Social media allows super quick spread of fake news.
    2. **No regulator for social media:** The New Media is not investing enough in fact checking.
    3. **Time consuming process to trace fake news:** Studies have shown that correcting and/or debunking a piece of fake news/dangerous rumour online takes an average of 12 hours. In 12 hours, a dangerous rumour can travel online several times around the world.
    4. **End to end encryption:** Whatsapp platform is encrypted end-to-end at the device level thus all data is stored on the device and not on servers. This further creates the problem in tracking the originator of the message.
    5. **Behavioural issues:** Studies have demonstrated that people tend to circulate falsities far faster than facts, especially if such false information conforms to users' biases.
    6. **Socio-political reasons:** The lynching is also a result of disrespect for an inclusive social order, rising intolerance and growing polarisation. Thus hate crimes is a product of intolerance, ideological dominance, role of bigotry, non-acceptance of plurality and diversity in creating an atmosphere where human beings are dehumanised.

2. **Steps that need to be taken**
    1. **Role of police:** Swift response from police. Communicty policing and other ways of intelligence gathering.
    2. **Role of enforcement authorities:** Similarly, enforcement agencies need to develop standard operating protocols to tackle such situations.
    3. **Role of local authorities:** The district administrations and gram panchayats have should be asked to reach out to locals to persuade them against falling for rumours

and to come to the authorities if they have any fears.

4. **Creating deterrence:** There is a need to instill fear of the law in lynch mobs.
5. **Mass awareness:** Mass awareness campaigns and outreach is needed in communities which place a high degree of trust in the written word to treat what they receive on their mobile phones with a degree of healthy skepticism.
6. **Media literacy:** The government needs to invest much more resources into education of children and adults alike, in media literacy.
7. **Posting counter-videos:** The one of the method to check fake news is to post counter-videos clarifying the actual position, the other is to register the offences.
8. **Localisation of data:** The government should also ask the social media giants to establish and install servers in India.

North-east

1. Northeast India has an extraordinarily important international strategic dimension and is a vital part of the nation's defence architecture.
2. **Significance**
   1. NER shares about 5,437 km of international boundaries with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Nepal. It is not only India's land bridge to Myanmar but also a gateway to south-east Asia and beyond. It is important for realising the objectives of 'Act East Asia Policy'.
   2. Total coal reserves in the NER is estimated at 1.6 billion tonnes. These were exported in the past. Limestone deposits are found extensively throughout the NER. Petroleum, natural gas and uranium are other natural resources to be found in the NER.
   3. The total forest cover in the region is 65.3 percent of its geographical area, which is thrice the national average of 21.5 per cent.
   4. North-east is gifted with highly fertile land, the Northeast region is the world's largest producer of tea as well.
   5. Hydropower potential for the NER is 40 percent of India's total hydropower potential.
   6. The NER's natural scenic beauty and distinct ethnic heritage offers great attractions for mountaineering, trekking and other tourist activities.
   7. Its proximity to international markets to both south-western China and south-east Asia, makes this region a potentially important base for foreign and domestic investors.
   8. The fertile Brahmaputra Valley has huge potential for export of a variety of agricultural products, while its flora and fauna, natural scenic beauty, varied cuisine and remarkable local handicrafts and performing arts can act as a magnet for promotion of international tourism.
3. **Current situation**
   1. Disparity in development within the region. The heterogeneity among the NE states is noteworthy and calls for a state specific development approach.
   2. This area is strategically important for India both for its geographical location and

the resources found there.

4. **Government measures**
    1. **North-East Vision 2020:** Plan for infrastructure, economic development and human resource development. Union Cabinet approved the North-East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) to incentivise new industrial units in manufacturing and services sector in the region.
    2. **Infrastructure development:** Special Accelerated Road Development Program for North East (SARDP NE), inland waterways, connectivity through Railways.
    3. **Make in North-East:** To promote exclusive North East expertise in areas like tea processing, organic farming, food processing etc.
    4. **Skill development:** PMKVY and DDUGKY apart from states skill development missions.
    5. **NERCoRMP** (North-east Region Community Resource Management Project): A livelihood and rural development project to transform lives of poor and marginalised tribal families in region.
    6. **Financial support:** North East Venture Fund, NE startups, MUDRA etc.
    7. **Trilateral highway:** Trilateral highway between Myanmar, Thailand and India.
    8. **Kaladan multi-modal transport:** Kaladan multi-modal transport to reduce dependence on India's chicken neck corridor.
    9. Mekong-Ganga cooperation (MGC) launched to boost cooperation in tourism, culture and education.

5. **Challenges**
    1. Inadequate road, rail and air connectivity.
    2. The tourism industry remains underdeveloped.
    3. Despite abundant rainfall, the irrigation coverage in this region is less than the national average.
    4. Under-utilisation of available natural resources.
    5. Safety and security related issues.
    6. Difficulties in transfer of land on lease to entrepreneurs.

6. **Factors that led to insurgencies**
    1. Historically, North-east was loosely administered under British India and even before. So, some groups resist joining into our country.
    2. A sense of general apathy from mainstream India and political neglect. This has lead to poor development in the region.
    3. 6th Schedule Autonomous Councils ended up creating multiple power centers instead of bringing in a genuine process of democratisation in the region.
    4. Northeast is territorially organized in such a manner that ethnic and cultural specificities were ignored during the process of delineation of state boundaries in the 1950s, giving rise to discontentment and assertion of one's identity.
    5. The clubbing of all these states under the tag of northeast has tended to have a homogenizing effect and locals developed an aversion to such a construct. A struggle for own identity to carve out new states for them.
    6. Geographically, it is just connected to India through chicken neck corridor which is just 44 km.

7. Presence of AFSPA.
8. Illegal migration from Bangladesh, Myanmar into Assam and Tripura.

7. **Reasons for existence of Armed ethic groups**
   1. **Political motivation:** Most insurgent groups gather popular support by citing a political cause, most important to the target population. For example, NSCN (IM) argues that its political objective is Naga territorial unification and sovereignty based on historical narrative of Naga independent status before British. ULFA uses politics of Assamese exploitation at the hands of New Delhi in order to vindicate its demand for separate Assamese homeland.
   2. **Arms:** Small arms along with other communication gadgets are easily available across the order especially in Bangladesh and Myanmar. This can escalate violence.
   3. **Support base:** Insurgent groups critically depend on support base for financial help, food needs, recruitment, intelligence gathering, etc.
   4. **External support:** Many armed groups have thrived primarily due to strong external influence from China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc. Both ULFA and NSCN had training camps in Myanmar and Bangladesh. The 4500 km long porous boundary with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh facilitates better movement into these countries.
   5. **Drug abuse:** These groups raise their revenues through drug, human and animal trafficking. North-east is close to Golden triangle.

8. **Recommendations**
   1. Political solutions to the Assam problem should be discussed openly as widely as possible to avoid backlash from the tribal and the minority population of the state.
   2. A system of work permit should be issued so that the illegal Bangladeshi migrants do not end up as Indian citizens.
   3. The Autonomous District Councils (ADC) should be empowered. Institutional capacities in the North east should be developed urgently.
   4. Pragmatic land use policy should be formulated for attracting industries in the region. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) should be encouraged.
   5. Local tourism should be promoted. Tourists residing in the eight North Eastern states should be encouraged to travel within the region.
   6. The North East region must be included in the India-ASEAN vision for trade and cooperation. Development plan for the North-east should factor India-ASEAN strategic cooperation.
   7. Special economic zones (SEZs) along India-Bangladesh border, especially in Meghalaya and Assam should be set up.
   8. States should focus more on the development and security of the border areas.

9. **Way forward for development of North-east**
   1. Each state within the NER may be encouraged to draw up their development blueprint in consultation with the NITI Aayog and the North-East Council (NEC).
   2. Different states in the NER have achieved success in different aspects of human development. DoNER should document best practices of the region (Sikkim) and disseminate its findings within the region so that the learning can be implemented suitably in other states.
   3. To address the issue of inadequate connectivity in the NER, India could consider initiating a regional multi-modal transit agreement between the NER and the four

neighbouring countries.

4. Government should focus on expediting projects, including the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway.

5. NER is endowed with natural beauty, rich flora and fauna and a unique culture. Tourism, particularly eco-tourism and adventure tourism, should be promoted by identifying suitable sites and creating supporting infrastructure at these sites through the PPP mode.

6. Focus on sectors such as organic agriculture, renewable energy, cottage industry, etc.

7. Water management is a major issue in the NER. Early completion of ongoing irrigation projects in Assam and Manipur under the AIBP, should be accorded high priority.

8. One of the most pressing issues hampering the progress of hydropower projects in the region is rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R). Attractive R&R packages should be devised for hydropower projects in the region.

10. Have adequate road, rail and air connectivity, waterways, internet connectivity and financial inclusion. This will form the platform upon which suitable interventions for all sectors where the NER has a comparative advantage (for e.g., tourism, hydropower generation, handicrafts, organic agriculture, etc.) can be effectively implemented.

National investigative agency (NIA)

1. National Investigation Agency (NIA) is a central agency established by the Government to combat terror in the country. The agency is empowered to deal with terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states. Till 2019 the NIA has seen a 91% conviction rate in terror cases.

2. **Shortcomings in NIA**
   1. Overstretched intelligence network with limited staff and meagre budget. It is currently operating with three-fourth of its sanctioned staff.
   2. NIA at most of the times takes help in intelligence gathering from local police, who are typically poorly trained and ill equipped.
   3. There is lack of cooperation from state governments.
   4. It is potentially open to political interference and it arguably should have jurisdiction over additional offences that have a trans-national character.
   5. India has multiple intelligence and investigation agencies along with the police. The IB is the domestic unit and the RAW is an external spy agency. The military and paramilitary organizations run their own intelligence wings.
   6. NIA is not empowered to investigate a number of interstate and trans-national crimes that require a national response.

3. **NIA, 2009**
   1. NIA can investigate offences under Acts such as the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967. For the offences under its purview, NIA officers have the same power as other police officers and these extend across the country.

2. The existing Act allows the Centre to constitute special courts for NIA's trials.
4. **NIA amendment act, 2019**
   1. Type of offences that the NIA can investigate and prosecute is now expanded. As per the Bill, the NIA will now have the power to investigate offences like human trafficking, cyber terrorism, counterfeit currency etc.
   2. The Bill gives NIA officers the power to investigate offences committed outside India, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries. The Special Court in New Delhi will have jurisdiction over these cases.
   3. The Bill states that the central government may designate Sessions Courts as Special Courts for the trial of scheduled offences.
5. **Criticism**
   1. Encroachment of Federal power.
   2. Sessions courts are already burdened with many cases.

NATGRID

1. **Importance of NATGRID**
   1. National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID is an intelligence grid connecting the databases of 21 core security agencies to collect comprehensive patterns of intelligence. These databases include railway and air travel, income tax, bank account details, credit card transactions, etc.
   2. Despite prone to such terror attacks, we don't have a well formulated database of these terror networks.
   3. The idea is to collate and analyse vital data to get the complete view of a situation. Details that take one to three months can be had within minutes.
   4. NATGRID will tackle the problem of coordination between various law enforcement agencies in various ministries.
   5. Due to federal nature of government, the coordination at center and states level is also lacking and in the case of any emergency, the response mechanism is not effective. Here too NATGRID will be useful.
2. **Criticism of NATGRID**
   1. NATGRID is facing opposition on charges of possible violations of privacy and leakage of confidential personal information.
   2. NATGRID will have access to all kinds of data under one roof and can also prove to be counter-productive if misused.
   3. Crucial intelligence information, if available to many agencies, can be leaked and used against the nation.
   4. No state agency or police force has access to its database thus reducing chances of immediate, effective action.
   5. NATGRID also faces issues like consolidating data from a huge population, lack of compatibility with data sets in regional languages, risk of spies ratting out vital information to outside sources and security from external attacks.

United Liberation Front of Western South East Asia

1. UNLFW is a conglomerate of different insurgent groups active in the north-east region. ULFA, NSCN-K, and NDFB have come together to launch a united opposition against the Indian forces.
2. **Implications of the front**
   1. There can be increased incidences of violence, like the Manipur ambush, hampering development initiatives of government. A disturbed situation in the region is not good for trade, commerce and development.
   2. The negative image of the Northeast projected as a disturbed area will get further accentuated as the region plunges into more violence and uncertainty. It can affect all the initiatives involving north-east region such as the Act East Policy, the Multi-mode transit project with Myanmar and cooperation with Bangladesh and South-East Asia.
   3. The return to arms by the insurgents will have a bearing on the security environment, especially along the borders with Myanmar, and has the potential to derail India's security interests in the region.
   4. The worry for security establishment is that the alliance partners of the UNLFW have a presence across the expanse of the Northeast and the group is capable of striking in all of these places making it difficult to respond for security forces.
3. **Strategies**
   1. There is need of combining political decision making and intelligence acquisition with operational capabilities of the Armed forces. The recent surgical strike to uproot the insurgent bases across the border is welcome step to boost the morale of security forces.
   2. The recent attacks are fallout of the lukewarm response by government to renewal of ceasefire agreements with various groups. Government must work on the ceasefire agreements by roping in the trusted interlocutors.
   3. Expediting the process of dialogue with the groups on board for permanent political solution is necessary. Time bound results from discussion with groups ready for peaceful solution will deny acceptance and support to the violent insurgent.
   4. Expediting the development of infrastructure and connectivity to the North-east to address the backwardness and sense of alienation.
   5. Fast tracking initiatives centered on North-east region. Act east policy, cooperation with Myanmar and Bangladesh to boost trade and commerce potential of the region.
   6. Entrusting border security to specialized agency to counter any cross border movement of arms and people.
4. Peace in the North-East region is critical in security and development aspirations of India in South Asia and South-East Asia. Restoring peace and finding permanent solution is essential for the success of these policies.

ICT and police

1. The graph of appropriation of ICT by the society in last two decades has been exponential. Along with its benefits, ICT is also creating and evolving and diversified sphere of crime in society. As India becomes more integrated with world a number of factors are operating to make traditional way of policing obsolete.

2. New forms like cybercrime, internationally funded terrorism, international crime syndicates are emerging. Criminals are one step ahead of the police in making use of latest technology in implementing their nefarious designs. This makes it necessary that the police should also evolve to keep pace with the changing times. Some of the ICT tools that can be incorporated into the police works are use of CCTV, RFID, electronic transport, e-identification, online verification and fingerprint readers, GPS tracking, intelligent sensors etc.

3. **Tools**
    1. Providing the investigating officers with the tools, technology and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
    2. Online tracking of vulnerable as in case of radicalisation by ISIS.
    3. Improving the police functioning in various other areas such as law and order, curbing organized crimes, resource management etc.
    4. Facilitating collection, storage, retrieval, analysis and transfer and sharing of data and information among police station, district, state headquarters and other agencies.

4. **Initiatives**
    1. NCRB is implementing Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System, which is a mission mode project under NeGP.
    2. NATGRID, NCTC, CMS are some of the crucial initiatives.
    3. Installations of CCTV and GPS trackers have been quite successful in online monitoring.
    4. Examples of initiatives like Aarakshi of Rajasthan and e-cops of Andhra Pradesh can be adopted in other states too.

5. But to realise full potential of ICT in crime control some challenges like inadequate digital infrastructure, lack of technical skills in personnel, daily evolving nature of crimes need to be wiped away as in addition to traditional crimes like mob violence, civil disturbance, terrorism, insurgency etc.

Nagaland

1. The Nagas believe that they were not part of India, whether through conquest or consent. The Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) is a Naga nationalist group operating in North-east India with an aim to establish a sovereign state known as Nagalim unifying all the areas inhabited by the Naga people in Northeast India and Burma.

2. Internal security problem in Nagaland

1. Goal of Nagalim creation by unifying Naga inhabiting areas from parts of Manipur, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

2. Presence of multiple insurgent groups like NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K). Though they signed ceasefire agreements with Indian government, there are instances of ceasefire violations particularly by NSCN(K).

3. Formation of parallel government and subsequent clashes with Indian Armed forces by extremist groups like NSCN. Clashes among different tribal groups and factions.

4. Border issues with Assam resulting in frequent clashes and conflicts. This is hindering the development of Nagaland.

5. Criminal networks operating through Nagaland like Drug trafficking and currency forfeiting, etc. Presence of underground groups that deal in extortion, arms, drugs, smuggling etc.

3. Steps taken by Government

1. In 1947, Assam Governor signed a 9-point agreement which was almost immediately rejected by Phizo.

2. The Naga Hills, a district of Assam, was upgraded to a state in 1963, by also adding the Tuensang Tract that was then part of NEFA.

3. In 1964, a peace mission was formed, and got the government and NNC to sign an agreement to suspend operations. But the NNC/NFG/NFA continued to indulge in violence and a massive counter-insurgency operation launched.

4. The Government of India and Naga insurgent group NSCN(IM) signed a peace accord in 2016. However, this is only a framework agreement. The details of the accord are yet to be fleshed out.

5. Deployment of Assam rifles to check insurgency in the state. Border management by fencing, flood lights etc

6. Special category status to the state to strengthen state government and increase economic development of the state.

4. The Naga issue can only be resolved by mutual deliberations between Govt and extremist organisations present in the state.

Kashmir

1. Radicalisation and alienation of Kashmiri youth and citizen was perceptible in recent protests in the wake of encounter of a Kashmiri terrorist.

2. The reasons for such radicalisation

1. Presence of military that pose checks on free movement, speech and expression, and other economic activities on a daily basis.

2. Lack of communication with separatists. It opens void for radicalising elements from across the borders.

3. Lack of good governance. The governments over the years have failed to deliver good, participative, democratic, transparent and accountable governance.

4. Lack of grass root level democracy. Whereby the community can participate effectively in its government, address its concerns and grievances and develop the way the need to be.

5. Lack of employment opportunities due to poor economic growth.

6. Pakistan is an active player in creating chaos in valley and it takes help of terrorist organisation from time to time to raise such issues on international platform as well as provide resources to separatist leaders, which encourage few handful people to advance their malafide plans.

7. Disharmony among many segments of Kashmir society and segregation and segmentation is another issue. Most of people are cynical to Kashmiri people, which alienated them.

8. Some segment of Indian media has sensationalised very incident of Kashmir and create a environment of hatred against people of valley, and many times unrest is intensified by false reporting.

3. How policies created alienation

1. Instrument of accession (IoA) did not give complete authority to the Indian state apart from communication, defence and foreign affairs which sowed the seeds of alienation.

2. Giving special status to Kashmir in the form of Article 370 instead of merging it similarly to other princely states have given away separate set of laws to the state.

3. Using force heavily to put down any social unrest have further led to the aggravation of the problem as seen with the recent violence as an outcome of a youth with separatist tendencies.

4. India's foreign policy with Pakistan on the lines of Kashmir have made feel the people of the

valley as pawns between the two powers.

5. Lack of governance and stable polity. Politicians use the public sentiment for their own benefit instead of trying to find a solution.

6. Inability of the government to engage with the separatists who command support from certain sections in a constructive manner.

4. What needs to be done

1. Tightening of security in the short term. Increasing communication during peaceful and even other times, emphasis on good governance, accountability and grass root democracy by policy makers in the state is required.

2. Schemes such as Udaan, Nai Manzil, etc are steps in the right direction in this regard.

3. Withdraw the Armed Forces Act from a number of civilian areas immediately. Hand over primary responsibility for maintaining law and order to the state government and the J&K police.

4. Send an all parties delegation to J&K to meet with all sections of the people and listen to their views. Keep the majoritarians out of the delegation.

5. Revisit the Standard Operating Procedures for deployment of the security forces, correct the deviations and plug all loopholes.

5. But the situation in Kashmir was not always the same. It had a prosperous tourism industry and the sense of alienation we witness now was not seen. The alienation started during 1980s with the rise of terrorism from across the border which mandated the use of Armed forces.

6. The solution lies in economic and social inclusion of the Kashmiris in the fabric of the country with digital, economic, infrastructure and other dividends reaching them like in the other parts of the country. Schemes like UDAAN and Nai Manzil aims to achieve the same.