UPSC MAINS

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UPDATED

ANSWER WRITING WORKBOOK

Internal Security

GS PAPER 3

Complete Internal Security
Revision through **70+ Questions**

- ✔ Preparation Approach
- ✔ Micro Detailing of UPSC Syllabus
- ✔ 8 Practice Sets & Model Hints
- ✔ Previous Year Questions & Solutions

Edited by:
Manoj K. Jha

PREFACE

While current affairs changes every year there are some parts in syllabus which do not change and a candidate requires conceptual understanding and a good grip over these topics. The purpose of this workbook is to serve as one stop destination for students. It will help in building a base of knowledge and conceptual clarity

GS answer writing workbook aims to function as a standalone product that will promote self-learning habits in students and help in maximum syllabus coverage of the static portion.

Features of Workbook

The workbook has following features that aim to resolve various issues faced by students in an efficient and holistic manner.

Feature	Issue resolved
Static Topics from syllabus	Conceptual clarity
Topic wise sets	Syllabus coverage
Question & Answer format	Answer writing practice & Time management
Approach before each answer	Structuring of answers
Previous Year questions	Analysis
Blank Page at the end of each set	Self-note making

• How to optimally make use of workbook

In order to gain maximum out of it, a student must first attempt each of the set by himself and then compare his answers with model hint given. This exercise will help them to gain confidence in answer writing, in enrichment of their answers and in better management of time.

The approach given at the beginning of each answer is also aimed to give him an idea about how to approach an answer. Before going into the answer, he must first build his own answer around the approach and then compare with the given answer.

Any extra point to be remembered, revised or any other extra additions can be made at the Blank Page given at the end of each set.

• About GS Score Internal Security Workbook

It consists of total 8 sets that are broadly divided as per UPSC syllabus. This will enable you to have topic wise more detailed preparation. It is intended to serve as a reliable source of information on various facts, ideas and concepts which will better serve you. It will give you a very comprehensive coverage of the subject and make you feel exam ready. It is essential that you must optimally utilize it as per steps given above, to extract maximum out of it.

APPROACH TO PREPARE INTERNAL SECURITY FOR UPSC

Internal security is an interesting subject under UPSC Civil services mains. It requires comprehensive understanding of various issues, concepts and ideas. A candidate needs to keep a tap of recent happenings that have a bearing on the security situation of India. While doing this can seem to be an upheaval task, a right strategy can help a student to handle the subject with confidence and clarity.

Preparation of Internal security for UPSC mains is based on following 4 pillars

- ➤ Understanding of syllabus

- ➤ Study of past year papers

- ➤ Books and resources

- ➤ Strategizing

● Syllabus

Before starting with your preparation, it is important to scan through the syllabus and stick to it, during the course of your preparation. If this is not done, it is possible that you might get lost in plethora of information available on the subject, which is not relevant from the examination's point of view.

Having a grip over the syllabus is a great way to start with your internal security preparation.

● Study of Past year Papers

This is another important step that will help you to understand the kind of questions being asked, what is the trend and what approach you must build i.e. to what depth do you have to go while studying. Most importantly study of past year papers forces you to think and analyze in ways which is the demand of UPSC examination.

Areas from where questions have been asked under UPSC includes:

- ➤ Left Wing extremism

- ➤ Cyber crimes

- ➤ Border area management

- ➤ Anti terrorism laws like UAPA and NIA act

- ➤ Data security

- ➤ Money laundering & human trafficking etc

Thus it can be seen that scope of areas is very wide including traditional as well as non-traditional areas. A candidate must study both these aspects and practice ample answer writing to ace the subject in the exam.

● Books and Resources

It is obvious that the source of your preparation should be such that it fulfills your basic necessities and leads to a positive outcome. Instead of going for multiple sources, it is advisable to study limited resources and revise it multiple times. This is important to develop confidence in your knowledge base. In the examination hall, under extreme pressure you will be able to reproduce in the answer sheet only what you know with absolute certainty and clarity.

Following books and resources can be referred to:

➤ Website such as IDSA

➤ GS score Internal security material

➤ Newspapers like Hindu. Indian express

➤ Yojana

➤ Second ARC report on Combating Terrorism - Protecting by Righteousness

➤ The oxford's handbook of India's national security

● Strategy of preparation

While preparing for the exam it is important to understand concepts and ideas related to internal security and supplement them with current happenings in the country. Keep a track of current affairs and make your own personal notes. These notes must be short and crisp and you must be able to come back to them for easy revision.

Build an analytical approach towards various issues and happenings in the country and start thinking critically with a futuristic approach, to write a holistic answer in the exam.

After 2-3 revisions of your notes, practice answer writing of previous year questions and give mocks for enough practice. Practicing within the time limit is essential to write qualitatively and lucidly in the examination hall.

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SYLLABUS

MICRO DETAILING

SUB TOPIC LISTING
(Internal Security)

UPSC Syllabus

- Linkages between Development and Spread of Extremism.
- Role of External State and Non-state Actors in creating challenges to Internal Security.
- Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks, Role of Media and Social Networking Sites in Internal Security Challenges, Basics of Cyber Security; Money-Laundering and its prevention.
- Security Challenges and their Management in Border Areas - Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism.
- Various Security Forces and Agencies and their Mandate.

1. Lack of Development and Spread of Extremism

- ➤ Stated Purpose of the Naxal Movement
- ➤ Why naxalism got huge support from common man?
- ➤ Why naxalism is biggest threat to internal security?
- ➤ Issues & Conflicts of insurgency
- ➤ Assam Insurgency
- ➤ Left wing extremism
- ➤ Communal violence
- ➤ Mob violence
- ➤ Factors Responsible for Spread of Extremism
- ➤ Steps that State can taken to Reduce the Spread of Extremism due to Underdevelopment

2. Role of External State & Non-State Actors In Internal Security Challenges

- ➤ Cross border terrorism
- ➤ Terrorism Threat to India
- ➤ Changing face of Terrorism
- ➤ Terror Threats Faced by India

- ➤ Broader Framework to Deal with Terrorism
- ➤ Drawbacks in Intelligence Infrastructure
- ➤ Internal Security Challenges
- ➤ Social Diversity as Issues of Security Threat
- ➤ Challenges from within
- ➤ Neighbours as Issue of Security Threat
- ➤ Non-State Actors as Issue of Security Threat
- ➤ Global Indices and Measurement of
- ➤ Vulnerability of a State Towards such Non-State Actors
- ➤ Law and Order vs. Internal Security

3. Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks

- ➤ Role of Media & Social Networking Sites in Internal Security Challenges
- ➤ Regulation of Social Media in India for Internal Security
- ➤ Challenges in Monitoring Social Media
- ➤ Steps Needed

4. Basics of Cyber Security and Money Laundering

➤ Types of Cyber Crimes

➤ Impact and Steps needed

➤ Ransomware

➤ The National Cyber Security Policy of India 2013

➤ Factors Contributing/Aggravating Rise of Cyber Attack

➤ International Cooperation on Cyber Security

➤ Cyber Warfare

➤ Terms Associated with Cyber Security

➤ Meaning of Money Laundering

➤ Process of Money Laundering

➤ Impact of Money Laundering

➤ Challenges to Tackle Money Laundering

➤ Steps taken by the Government

5. Security Challenges & their Management in Border Areas

➤ Challenges to Border Management

➤ Issues Faced in Border Management

➤ Community Participation for Border Management and Boundary Disputes with Neighbours

➤ India's Policy in Border Area Security Management

6. Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism

➤ Types of Organised Crime

➤ Challenges in Controlling Organised Crime

➤ Indian Context – Link between Organised Crime & Terrorism

7. Various Security Forces & Agencies & Their Mandate

➤ Assam Rifl es

➤ Border Security Force (BSF)

➤ Indo-Tibetan Border Police

➤ Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

➤ Central Reserve Police Force

➤ National Security Guard

➤ Issues with Paramilitary Forces

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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SET: 1 - 8

SET-1: QUESTION

LACK OF DEVELOPMENT AND SPREAD OF EXTREMISM

Q1. The Naxalite movement in India came into being as a result of prevailing social and economic issues. Discuss. Also, enumerate the efforts taken by the government to deal with it.

Q2. Naxalism in India is a product of discriminatory development and under recognition of rights of tribal people elaborate. What strategy government should adopt to tackle this problem?

Q3. Incidents of mob violence are symbolism of intolerance and polarization as it threatens the unity and harmony among the citizens and promotes hatred and aggression towards each other. Discuss. Briefly explain the steps suggested by the Supreme Court of India in this regard.

Q4. Naxalism is a complex problem and one of the main reasons of naxalism is deficit of development. Comment. Highlight the ARC recommendations along with the efforts undertaken by the Government of India to deal with this menace.

Q5. India's internal security challenges are multidimensional, however, radicalization is evolving as a major threat discuss. What strategy government should adopt to deal effectively with radicalization?

Q6. Do you think development deficit is the root cause of left wing extremism? Comment.

Q7. Communal violence has been a major concern for the internal security of India. Give reasons for the same and suggest effective measures to mitigate this menace.

Q8. The rise of various vigilante groups is both a reason and result of failure of law and order. Critically analyze.

Q9. Several indicators persist with respect to dysfunctional of criminal justice system in which Mob violence in India seems to be a prominent one Comment.

Q10. Left wing extremists adopt strategies to destabilise the democracy. Elaborate. Also discuss government's strategy to thwart such threats?

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SET-1: ANSWERS

1. **The Naxalite movement in India came into being as a result of prevailing social and economic issues. Discuss. Also, enumerate the efforts taken by the government to deal with it.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Discuss the extent of LWE in introduction.** *(50 words)*
2. **Discuss the socio-economic deprivations that fueled the Naxalite movement.** *(75 words)*
3. **Enumerate the measures taken by the government to deal with LWE.** *(75 words)*
4. **Conclusion.** *(50 words)*

Hints

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is the term officially used to describe insurgency in selected areas of central and eastern India. Revived mostly during the 1960s and 1970s against the backdrop of conflicts between the peasants and zamindars in North Bengal, it escalated in the later years to develop into an armed struggle against the state. LWE is a major threat to the internal security of the nation as it continues to affect a large area with huge dedicated cadre, estimated to be around 40,000 strong. Overtime intensity of the movement has also increased due to the role played by external powers.

Socio-economic deprivations that fueled the Naxalite movement

-   Behind the peasant unrest in Naxalbari lies a deep social malady- malafide transfers, evictions and other anti-people actions of tea gardeners and jotedars.
-   All the regions in which the Naxal movement took hold are ones with alarming levels of poverty. In Telangana, in the districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal poverty was 95.8% while in the rest of the state it was between 50 and 60 per cent.
-   After independence, the Indian government pursued agricultural policies focused on massively improving output without doing enough to check economic and social disparity. With the commercialization of agriculture, economic disparities widened. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer.

◉ The attempt of the government to abolish zamindari created a class of rich peasants from the backward classes. With the spread of communist ideology, there was greater mobilization of the sharecroppers (bargadars) and landless laborers, who mostly belonged to the so called lower castes and tribes. This polarized the agrarian classes and created an environment of confrontation.

The main objective of land reform was social transformation and it should not be collapsed with the question of immediate productivity impact of land reforms7. The failure of land reform was the macro-issue that affected both social and economic conditions of the people.

After independence the Indian government started the protracted and difficult process of abolishing the Zamindari system, to eliminate the role of intermediaries. By the end of the 1950s, the process8 was completed – on paper. However, to a large extent this was caused due to eviction of tenants by landlords and not by actual reform in the system.

The next part of land reform was tenancy reform. Its objectives were to guarantee security of tenure to tenants, to ensure fair rent rates and to gain rights of ownership of land he/she cultivated, subject to some restrictions, at well below market rates. However, numerous loopholes and poor implementation meant that the landlords were able to retain control over large tracks of land. It did not protect the rights of Bargadars (sharecroppers), who were the most deprived section of society.

To the local administration and the police nothing seemed to be more natural than to see their role as defenders of the vested interests irrespective of the changes in law. More importantly, there was a conspicuous lack of political will. Hence a socially biased bureaucracy also impeded progress and made the legal system ineffective as a tool for reform.

Measures taken by the government to deal with LWE

◉ In order to holistically address the LWE problem in an effective manner, Government has formulated National Policy and Action Plan adopting a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities etc.

◉ **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 30 most LWE affected districts:** The main objective of the Scheme is to fill the critical gaps in Public infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature.

◉ **Special Infrastructure Scheme, along with Construction of Fortified Police Stations in the LWE affected States:** The Ministry had sanctioned 400 police stations in 10 LWE affected States. Of these 399 of PSs have been completed.

◉ **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE management Scheme:** Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to Central Agencies (CAPFs/IAF etc) for strengthening of infrastructure and hiring charges for Helicopters.

◉ **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** CAP in LWE affected areas is being implemented since 2010-11to bridge the gaps between Security Forces and local people through personal interaction and bring the human face of SFs before the local population. The Scheme has been very successful in achieving its goal. Under the Scheme, funds are released to the CAPFs, deployed in LWE affected areas, for conducting various civic activities in the welfare of the local people.

◉ **Media Plan:** Under the scheme activities like Tribal Youth Exchange programmes organised by NYKS, radio jingles, documentaries, pamphlets etc. are being conducted.

◉ **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) for LWE affected areas:** This Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. This scheme envisaged construction of 5,422 km roads lengths in LWE affected States, of which 4,833 km roads have been completed by 31.08.2019.

- **Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas (RRP-II):** The Government approved this scheme on 28.12.2016 for further improving road connectivity in 44 districts of 9 LWE affected States. This Scheme envisages 5412 km roads and 126 bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,725 Crores. Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for this project. The roads included under the scheme have been identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the State Governments and the security agencies.

- **LWE Mobile Tower Project:** To improve mobile connectivity in the LWE areas, the Government on 20.08.2014 approved installation of mobile towers in LWE affected States and 2335 mobile towers have been installed in Phase-I. Phase-II of the project has been approved by the Government of India, under which 4072 mobile towers, involving an expenditure of Rs. 7330 crore, will be installed in LWE affected States.

- **Aspirational District:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has been tasked with the monitoring of Aspirational districts programme in 35 LWE affected districts.

Conclusion:

The Naxal issue is complex, widespread and rooted in local factors. The government cannot just end Naxalism by sending the military into villages and jungles. Mobilising the support of the people is also absolutely essential to weaken the support base of the Naxals. To get Naxals into the political mainstream, the political mainstream has to make the first move. And to do that, the government has to take the step to reconciliation.

2. **Naxalism in India is a product of discriminatory development and under recognition of rights of tribal people elaborate. What strategy government should adopt to tackle this problem?**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Introduce by discussing about Naxalism** *(30 words)*
2. **Describe the factors responsible for its growth** *(80 words)*
3. **Briefly mention its impact on internal security** *(70 words)*
4. **Talk about the measures taken by the government to tackle this problem** *(30 words)*
5. **Conclusion** *(40 words)*

Hints

Naxalism which started in village Naxalbari in west Bengal as farmers' revolt against Zamindars has aligned itself to Maoist political sentiments and ideology. The movement came into being as a result of prevailing social and economic issues .Since then Naxalism has spread in various states especially tribal dominated regions, also known as red corridor.

Factors which has been responsible for its growth:

- **Tribal policies not implemented well:** Even during post-Independence era, the government was not able to stop the process of the tribal alienation and their displacement caused by large projects. Even the issues of food security were not fully sorted out. Consequently, Naxalism made inroads in Orissa and other states.

- **The Growing inter and intra-regional disparities:** Naxalism attract people who have poor livelihood like, farmers, daily labourers and bamboo cutters. The government policies have failed to stem the growing inter and intra-regional disparities. The poor people think that Naxalism can provide solution to their problems.

- **Alienation of Forest Land:** Due to no provision of resettlement & rehabilitation in the land acquisition act of 1894 as many as 3 to 4 crore tribals were displaced which is Infact a forced eviction of people from their lands and natural habitat and a major factor for social unrest and upheavals.

- **Mines Act:** Illegal mining has been a major factor behind the alienation of tribals. Tribals consider the forest rich mountains to be sacred and also source of their livelihood. Permitting mining in these areas have alienated the tribals and shaken their faith in fair play. They are not given their due share in the profits.

- The tribals are also victims to the nexus of politicians and corporate, who work for the profit maximization.

- In spite of constitutional safeguards, autonomy of tribals has been compromised severely. PESA Act 1996 is yet to be implemented effectively.

Government should adopt following measures:

- **Learning from Chhattisgarh police:** As the Chhattisgarh police have experience in tackling Maoists in Bastar, they are now coordinating with the bordering States to strengthen intelligence and ground presence. Such measures can be taken in new areas as well where Maoists are trying to establish themselves.

- **Eliminating the root cause of the problem:** that is leading to the alienation of tribals in this area. The focus should now be on building roads, increasing administrative and political access of the tribals, improving reach of government schemes etc.

- **Centre-state cooperation:** Centre and states should continue with their coordinated efforts where Centre should play a supportive role with state police forces taking the lead.

- **Undertaking technological solutions:** such as use of micro or mini-UAVs or small drones to minimize loss of lives of security personnel.

- **Build trust:** Winning a psychological war against the Maoists remains an unfinished task. To bridge this trust deficit, civil society must join hands with the government in realising the villagers' right to development.

- **Awareness generation:** Government should undertake awareness and outreach programmes and inclusive developmental programme

- **Choke funding:** The nexus between illegal mining/forest contractors and transporters and extremists which provides the financial support for the extremist movement needs to be broken through establishment of special anti-extortion and anti-money laundering cell by State Police.

- **Infrastructure development:** For implementing large infrastructure projects, particularly road networks that are strongly opposed by the extremists need to be undertaken with the Apart from these effective implementation of PESA and forest rights Act would enhance trust of tribals on governments and its intentions for their development. There is also need to

understand the tribal psychology and address their concerns. Efforts should be made to better understand the tribal psychology e.g. the tribals having been left out of the development process are also oblivious to the potential enhancement in the quality of life if the growth process were to touch them. If they knew the potential benefits of growth, they would realize the futility of violence and see reason to participate in the growth process and become part of the mainstream without losing their identity and culture

Conclusion

The government has to make the first move in order to get naxals into the socio-political mainstream. The government must initiate diplomatic measures to enlist the support of the neighbouring countries to deny cooperation between Naxal organisations. The restoration of people's faith in the government and efficient use of the mass media to highlight the use of extreme violence by the Naxals and the loss of human life and property are other key areas in the government's strategy.

3. Incidents of mob violence are symbolism of intolerance and polarization as it threatens the unity and harmony among the citizens and promotes hatred and aggression towards each other. Discuss. Briefly explain the steps suggested by the Supreme Court of India in this regard.

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce with the mob violence incidents in India** *(40 words)*
2. **How mob violence threatens the social fabric of India? Explain the reasons behind rising incidents of these mob-lynching** *(100 words)*
3. **Explain the steps suggested by the Supreme Court of India in this regard** *(70 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(40 words)*

Hints

In recent times there has been a spate of mob attacks across India. The elements that fuelled this bloody mix include religious fanaticism, increased penetration of social media and politicians, who ranged from being apathetic to instigators of violence.

How mob violence threatens the social fabric of India?

⊚ The recent inhumane incidents of mob lynching like dadri incident, Tabrez in Jharkhand have put a stain on the social fabric of India. Similarly, recent spate of mob killings on rumours of child kidnapping target strangers and mentally challenged persons are threatening our society.

⊚ Mob lynching and murderous attacks on young couples in the name of preserving family or community honour have emerged as preponderant social evils threatening our values of liberty and freedom.

- Vigilante mob lynching in the name of cow protection and preventing the sale of beef or transport of cattle; the spread of rumour and attempts to establish sectarian dominance threatens personal liberty to choice of food and right to live without fear.

- As the grim threat of lynching casts a terrifying shadow over large swathes of the country, directions from India's Supreme Court to all governments to take steps to prevent what it described as "horrendous acts of mobocracy" can only be welcomed.

- The laws passed by the Manipur, Rajasthan and West Bengal have incorporated most of the Supreme Court's guidelines. These laws define lynching as an act of violence by a mob on the grounds of religion, caste, sex, place of birth, language, dietary practices, sexual orientation, political affiliation and ethnicity. They also define "offensive material" whose spread has to be checked and what constitutes a "hostile environment". But the laws of the three states are not entirely similar.

The rising incidents of these mob-lynching are due to following reasons:

- **Lack of effective law and order** - There are no stringent laws to penalise mob lynching. Lack of justice for victims further reinforces the vicious cycle of impunity. Also rather than taking swift action against perpetrators, law enforcement agencies act mostly against the victims themselves, booking them for violating cow protection laws.

- **Promotions of communalism by vested interests** - Lynchings are encouraged by the atmosphere of hate and suspicion created through sustained propaganda. Cow vigilantism, which is a pretext to exacerbate social conflicts between religious communities, serves the political purposes of ideologies.

- Senior ministers and elected representatives frequently come out in open defence of the attackers, charging the victims with provoking the attacks.

- **Role of violence in Indian politics** - Popular anger, outrage and violence are integral features of everyday politics in contemporary India. Thus mob feels empowered to take

11-point prescription by Supreme Court to end mob lynching:

- The state governments shall designate a senior police officer in each district for taking measures to prevent incidents of mob violence and lynching.

- The state governments shall immediately identify districts, sub-divisions and villages where instances of lynching and mob violence have been reported in the recent past.

- The nodal officers shall bring to the notice of the DGP any inter-district co-ordination issues for devising a strategy to tackle lynching and mob violence related issues.

- It shall be the duty of every police officer to cause a mob to disperse, which, in his opinion, has a tendency to cause violence in the disguise of vigilantism or otherwise

- Central and the state governments should broadcast on radio and television and other media platforms including the official websites that lynching and mob violence shall invite serious consequence.

- Curb and stop dissemination of irresponsible and explosive messages, videos and other material on various social media platforms. Register FIR under relevant provisions of law against persons who disseminate such messages.

- Ensure that there is no further harassment of the family members of the victims.

- State governments shall prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme.

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- ⊙ Cases of lynching and mob violence shall be specifically tried by designated court/fast track courts earmarked for that purpose in each district. The trial shall preferably be concluded within six months.

- ⊙ To set a stern example in cases of mob violence and lynching, the trial court must ordinarily award maximum sentence upon conviction of the accused person.

- ⊙ If it is found that a police officer or an officer of the district administration has failed to fulfill his duty, it will be considered as an act of deliberate negligence.

Conclusion:

The dastardly act of lynching has no easy solution. The responsibility of state legislatures should not be limited to enacting a law providing strict punishments. State legislatures need to be continuously involved with the issue. Their involvement should extend to an in-depth discussion with respect to budgetary requirements of police and judiciary and a continuous holding to account of the state administration for every unlawful act of lynching in the state. Stringent laws are not the only solution to a problem. They are part of the solution set and have to be supplemented with other measures. For maintaining law and order in the states, the most important requirement is that of an adequate, professional and responsive police force.

4. **Naxalism is a complex problem and one of the main reasons of naxalism is deficit of development. Comment. Highlight the ARC recommendations along with the efforts undertaken by the Government of India to deal with this menace.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Give introduction about Naxalism**   *(40 words)*
2. **Discuss reasons of naxalism due to deficit of development. Mention data to justify that there is decline in naxal related activities**   *(80 words)*
3. **Mention the ARC Recommendations and efforts of the Government of India**   *(90 words)*
4. **Conclusion**   *(40 words)*

Hints

Naxalism is considered to be the biggest internal security threats India faces. Government of India is following a multipronged strategy to tackle the menace of naxalism. Naxalism is a complex problem, which is caused by a set of factors including poor law and order, especially, poor policing and intelligence, failure of government institutions to ensure minimum wages, and to prevent exploitation of marginal and landless farmers by the feudal lords, and poor infrastructure, and access to remote areas, especially forests.

Naxalism due to deficit of development

⊙ **Mismanagement of Forests:** It is one of the main reasons for the spread of Naxalism. It started with the British government. The monopolization of the forest started with the enactment of various forest laws. The integration with the wider world led to an influx of a new class like moneylenders. The administrative machinery became more exploitative and extortionate at functional level.

⊙ **Tribal policies not implemented well**: Even during the post Independence era, the government was not able to stop the process of the tribal alienation and their displacement caused by large projects. Even the issues of food security were not fully sorted out. Consequently, Naxalism made inroads in Orissa and other states.

⊙ **The Growing inter and intra regional disparities:** Naxalalism attract people who have poor livelihood like fishermen, farmers, daily labourers and bamboo cutters. The government policies have failed to stem the growing inter and intra regional disparities. The poor people think that Naxalism can provide solutions to their problems.

⊙ **Absence of proper Industrialisation and lack of land reforms:** The half-hearted implementation of land reforms by the government has yielded negative results. The agrarian set up has not been defined in the absence of proper implementation of survey and settlement. This further damaged the agriculture production and the rural economy. Absence of proper industrialization has failed to generate employment for rural people leading to dissatisfaction with the government. It is also one of the causes behind Naxalism.

⊙ They were largely tribal belts that were neglected by the government and also by the mainstream media.

⊙ The alienation and social exclusion of large groups of people led to sections of them feeling a disconnect with the government of the day and also society at large.

However, what is more noteworthy is that security forces in the recent years have achieved the seemingly impossible by eliminating many top leaders. Security forces have also succeeded in neutralising as many as 26 prominent members of 39 Central Committee in the past two years. They have captured more than 7,000 active cadres in the last three years, while an equal number of Maoists have surrendered before authorities in various states. In 2016 alone, security forces arrested as many as 1,844 CPI-Maoist cadres, while more than 1,442 members of the group chose to surrender before the state authorities.

ARC Recommendations to negate the menace of Naxalism

⊙ **Capacity building of security forces:** Training, reorientation and sensitizing police and paramilitary personnel to the root causes of the disturbances to tackle in with sensitivity. Strengthening the local police station in terms of being more cost effective.

⊙ **Capacity building of administrative institutions:** Flexibility in administrative and judicial dispute settlement and grievance redressal at the earliest.

⊙ **Capacity building of Government Personnel:** Incentive and reward to performing officers, better emoluments, recognition of their service and retention of residential accommodation and education of their children in the State headquarters, if so desired. Better training on empathy and conflict resolution programs with tribal facets and tribal culture study as its primary.

⊙ **Capacity building of Local Bodies:** PESA, 1996 – welcome initiative for ensuring grass-roots management of community affairs.

- **Capacity building of civil society:** In some cases, the 'NGO' may even be a 'front' for the extremists themselves. While there may be some 'black sheep' among these organisations, there is little doubt that they have the potential to act as a bridge between the extremists and the government and in educating the people about the futility of violence and preventing aggravation of the situation by ventilating public grievances within the legal-democratic framework.
- **Cutting the source of finance of Naxalites:** Naxalite raise their fund through extortion, illegal mining operation etc. and there exist a vast nexus of contractor-transporter-extremist .This has to be curtailed.

Efforts undertaken by the Government of India to dealing with 'Naxalite menace':

- **Operation Green Hunt:** started in 2010 and massive deployment of security forces was done in the naxal-affected areas. From 223 districts that were affected due to naxalism in the year 2010, the number has come down to 90 in nine years.
- **Aspirational Districts Programme:** The Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, improvement in governance and public perception management.
- **Operation 'SAMADHAN'** is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)'s initiative to deal the Naxal problem. The acronym SAMADHAN stands for Smart leadership, Aggressive strategy, Motivation and training, Actionable intelligence, Dashboard Based KPIs (key performance indicators) and KRAs (key result areas), Harnessing technology, Action plan for each theater, and No access to financing.
- **Technological interventions:** The MHA has suggested the use of trackers for weapons, and bio-metrics in smart guns. Unique Identification number (UID) for Gelatine sticks and explosives. At least one UAV or Mini UAV is deployed for each of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) battalions deployed in the Maoist hotbed.
- **Joint Task Forces** for operations along inter-State boundaries to be set up. Better inter-state coordination and intelligence sharing.
- 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action on maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments. For this government has took following steps:
  - ➤ Filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States.
  - ➤ Assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence.
  - ➤ Assistance in community policing and civic action programmes.
- '**National Policy and Action Plan to address Left Wing Extremism**', aimed at eliminating the menace in the shortest possible time frame is in place.

Conclusion:

India has made some success in containing naxalism but the root causes have not been addressed yet. The central and the state governments should continue to follow the two pronged strategy i.e. ensuring safety of the people in the naxal-affected regions as well as taking initiatives for the development of such regions.

5. **India's internal security challenges are multidimensional, however, radicalization is evolving as a major threat discuss. What strategy government should adopt to deal effectively with radicalization?**

(250 words)

| **Approach** |

1. **Highlight radicalization as major evolving threat to India** *(50 words)*
2. **Explain reasons which are responsible for radicalization** *(80 words)*
3. **Discuss government measures intended to tackle radicalization** *(70 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(50 words)*

| **Hints** |

Internal security challenges of India are multidimensional which include Naxalism in red corridor, insurgency in North-East, organized crimes like trafficking in drugs, children, women, and arms, communal violence, black money generation, cyber-crimes and terrorism. But, in recent times radicalization especially of youth has emerged as a significant threat to internal security. Terrorist organization are targeting Muslim minority especially in J&K and southern states.

Major reasons of increased radicalization include:

- **Social media**: blogs, Face book posts and other platforms being used to convey the radicalized message and violent content being posted to convert their minds toward them.

- **Lack of Islamic knowledge**: most of the youth which were misguided are those who actually do not know the actual teaching of the Islam.

- External elements like ISI and terrorist organization like ISIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba are instigating youth by distorting facts and events.

- **India's staggering inequality, backwardness, poverty & illiteracy:** according to a report, richest 10% of Indians are 370 times richer than 10% poorest.

- **Delay in criminal justice and low conviction rate**: Acquittal of accused erodes faith of vulnerable section of society from the Government and state with end resort left to them is take extremist stand

- Developmental failure in the red corridor is exemplary how state apathy towards the poor can become the biggest internal security threat of India

- **Religious intolerance:** Ban on Cow slaughter, vandalisation of Minorities religious places makes minorities alienated and insecure which can have disastrous impact on synergetic traditions of India

- **Increasing Unemployment**: Telangana creation, Son of the soil doctrine in Maharashtra destroys fraternity among Indian citizens.

- **Illegal migration**: Porous borders especially towards West Bengal and North Eastern States have led to thousands of Bangladeshis migrants which has increased tensions among ethnic communities e.g. Kokrajhar riots of Assam, Dimapur Lynching of a rape accused

- **Perceived Anti-poor legislations**: recent ordinance on Land Acquisition 2014 have made the farmer country insecure of their livelihood and security. It is very important that Government should instill faith in its citizen.

- **Increasing corporatization**: Though important for growth but unchecked corporatization and unbalanced development have inherent dangers of fuelling radicalization among poor people.

- **Institutionalized state bias**: e.g. majority of under trials being Muslim.

Government should adopt following strategy to tackle radicalization:

- Counseling of youths, convincing community elders to persuade the younger generation to not get influenced by any extremist ideology besides others.

- Formation of "extremism counseling hotline" similar to the one set up in Austria

- It will enable parents, teachers and friends of "vulnerable and indoctrinated" youth to seek professional help for their "deradicalization".

- Apart from this, Programs like at US' counter radicalization program focused on community outreach and UK's Prevent and Channel programme.

- Monitoring and regulation of radical social media platforms and real-time sharing of information.

- Capacity building of the police officers in states through training programs, to be organized by central intelligence and security agencies.

- Repeal of AFSPA from stable areas like in Manipur and Assam.

- Comprehensive plan for Naxal affected areas, availability of basic services like education, hospital and shelter.

- Enhancing employment opportunities, imparting skills to youth through schemes like Skill India mission.

A sense of security, elimination of poverty and inequality, economic opportunities, progressive future and vigilant and people centric administration sympathetic to their need would be the key to combat the radicalization in India.

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6. **Do you think development deficit is the root cause of left wing extremism? Comment.**

(250 words)

Approach	

1. **Introduce by providing details about Left wing extremism** *(50 words)*

2. **Discuss in detail Development deficit in left-wing affected areas** *(75 words)*

3. **Explain in detail other reasons causing Left wing Extremism** *(75 words)*

4. **Conclusion** *(50 words)*

Hints

The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is the most serious internal threat the country is facing. Naxalism has been operating in several parts of the country. It has been there from the late 60s and 70s and different parts of the country have been affected with different levels of naxal violence. It has been tackled in different ways in all the seven affected states.

Development deficit in left-wing affected areas:

⊙ **Political and Administrative vacuum**

The naxalites operate in vacuum created by absence of administrative and political institutions, espouse the local demands and take advantage of the disenchantment prevalent among the exploited segments of the population and seek to offer an alternative system of governance which promises emancipation of these segments from the clutches of 'exploiter' classes through the barrel of a gun.

⊙ **Land reforms**

Beginning of LWE is often attributed to failure of land reforms in newly independent India. Most of the people living in Maoist affected areas are primarily agriculturists. For them land is the most important asset from which they are deprived of ownership.

⊙ **Resource Curse and Industrialisation**

Almost complete north to south contiguous belt of LWE affected area is rich in resources. Minerals such as iron ore and coal attracted many heavy industries, affecting the agriculture of the local people and exploitation of labour.

⊙ **Administrative and political neglect**

Apathetic behaviour of administrators and lack of political will and integration is another major developmental issue in LWE affected areas.

⊙ **Health, education and other public services**

Lack of basic services such as quality healthcare, education, sanitation and other municipal services are leading to further deterioration of already poor communities.

⊙ **Infrastructure**

LWE affected areas are mostly remote and interior forest areas which lack proper road, railways and other communication infrastructure. Electricity and other basic infrastructure are also in poor condition.

⊙ **But, development is not the only cause of Left Wing Extremism:**

➤ Maoists do not believe in parliamentary democracy. They want to establish communist ideology in governance of the country.

➤ Social uplifting of the down trodden is not their real aim, rather it is political power. They study the local problems and issues and use then as fodder to foster their end game which is clearly the seizure of power through violent means.

➤ The objective of the Maoist agenda is the armed overthrow of the Indian State.

➤ Socio-cultural isolation is also another cause of feeling of alienation among people of LWE areas. Many of them have their own local tribal culture and ethnic identities.

➤ Denial of forest rights remains one of the grievances of affected people.

➤ Foreign funding by hostile countries to destabilize country and propaganda of Maoism is also responsible of persistent and violent behaviour of Maoists in India.

Conclusion:

From all the above observations and points it can be concluded that the Naxalite movement came into being as a result of prevailing social and economic issues. However, development is not the only reason behind violent Left Wing Extremism otherwise they would not have created obstruction to developmental process like school, infrastructure, etc. Their basic is ideology itself is major bone of contention.

7. **Communal violence has been a major concern for the internal security of India. Give reasons for the same and suggest effective measures to mitigate this menace.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce about the security threats to India because of communal violence**   *(50 words)*
2. **Highlight reasons of communal violence**   *(70 words)*
3. **Discuss in brief several measures to check communal violence's**   *(80 words)*
4. **Conclusion**   *(50 words)*

Hints

The problem of communalism begins when a religion is seen as the basis of the national unity and identity .India is characterized by more ethnic and religious groups than most other countries of the world. In-spite of equal freedom accorded to everyone in the country and secular character of India, it witnessed lots of communal riots which were immensely brutal and horrendous.

Reasons of communal violence:

- The democratic institutions and the state structures are still not strong enough to fully harmonies these conflicts in a peaceful manner. Violence erupts when conflicting interests cannot be consensually reconciled.
- The hostile external forces, taking advantage of this situation through subversive propaganda, further accentuate these conflicts. They give material and ideological support to aggravate this sense of grievance to such an extent that a small minority are willing to become **tools in their hands to subvert the stability and security of the country.**
- Religion in India has become an important agency of political socialization and it is also reflected in the ideology of a number of political parties.
- **Poverty:** Mass poverty and unemployment create a sense of frustration among the people. It generates backwardness, illiteracy, ignorance, etc. The unemployed youth can be easily trapped by religious fundamentalists and fanatics. They are used by them to instigate communal riots.
- **Chauvinism:** The growths of chauvinistic attitudes have further strengthened the communal tensions in India. The right wing groups often pressurize the government to take steps suitable to the interest of majoritarian community.

Measures to Check Communal Violence

- Peace Committees can be set up in which individuals belonging to different religious communities can work together to spread goodwill and fellow-feeling and remove feelings of fear and hatred in the riot-affected areas. This will be effective not only in diffusing communal tensions but also in preventing riots from breaking out.

- Whenever strong and secular administrators have used or threatened the use of strong steps, riots either did not occur or were of short duration. For example, strong police and army intervention prevented repetition of riots in Calcutta in November 1984 and in Mumbai in January 1994.

- When the anti-social elements and religious fanatics and people with vested interests realise that the government is impartial and the police is serious in putting down communal violence with all the force at its command, they immediately cease spreading communal frenzy. This also calls for non-communalizing law-enforcement agencies. Experience of riots in parts of India shows that communalized officials invariably make the communal situation worse.

- The role of media is immensely heightened during the course of communal violence. The fear and hatred can be checked if the press, radio and TV report events in a way conducive to soothing the frayed nerves of people instead of inflaming the temper further. The media can contradict rumors in a sober manner. A careful restraint has to be exercised in reporting the number of persons of different religious communities killed or injured.

- Lastly, the government in power has to treat the extremist communal outfits as its immediate targets and cripple their capacity to disrupt law and order. The secessionists in Kashmir, the militants in Punjab, the ISIS (now banned) in Kerala and other extremist organizations of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communalism have to be dealt strongly with by the state through its law and order machinery.

It is not a clash of civilisation but a clash of interest which results in communal violence. Hence, mental revolution among people, considering the fellow citizens as brethren is essential to bring about communal harmony in the country. The communal harmony thus attained is a sine-qua-non for the internal security of the country.

8. **The rise of various vigilante groups is both a reason and result of failure of law and order. Critically analyze.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Defive vigilantism**   *(40 words)*
2. **Mention the causes of vigilantism**   *(90 words)*
3. **Describe the effects of vigilantism**   *(80 words)*
4. **Conclude by highlighting the measures by the government to tackle vigilantism** *(40 words)*

Hints

Vigilantism means the civilian population taking the role of law enforcement in its own hands. Every vibrant and functional society have social or individual organizations which aid and sometime supplements and complements the functions of government bodies.

Vigilantism is the act of enacting perceived justice summarily and without legal authority. Vigilantism is often rationalized by the belief that proper legal forms of criminal punishment are either non-existent, insufficient, or inefficient. Vigilantes normally see the government as ineffective in enforcing the law; such individuals often claim to justify their actions as a fulfillment of the wishes of the community.

Causes of vigilantism

◉ The reason for the increase in number of these incidents is the laxity shown by the government to criminalise the same as well as there is no stringent award of punishment which has given way to the perception of being acceptable to the government.

◉ The pathology of these lies in the hollowness of political promises made by the elected representatives to attract votes.

◉ Due to absolute failure of government machinery and ineffectiveness of law and order thus reinforcing the belief that fanaticism is above law.

Vigilantism as a result of failure of law and order:

◉ Various vigilante groups feels that various Constitutional and legal provisions are not whole heartedly enforced by law enforcing agencies, e.g., ban on cow slaughter. As a result they feel it is their duty to do these things.

◉ Many a times such vigilante groups feel that their aspirations have not been included in laws and therefore take recourse to such actions which are illegal but considered as ethical and moral by them.

◉ Vigilantism ultimately results into failure of law and order because the enforcement of law order and prosecution for any illegal activities has been entrusted to police and criminal justice systems.

◉ Such actions create a sense of fear among the public, as anybody can be targeted. The fairness and natural justice, which are essential part of justice system, are replaced by majoritarian tyrannism, ad-hocism, and arbitrariness of the few.

◉ It weakens the authority of the state and its organs, creates parallel centers of power and justice system which confuses people and creates problems for law enforcement agencies.

◉ It creates mob culture, wherein there is no clear identity of the culprits and taking action against such becomes difficult. Since, many a times such groups enjoy political patronage or tacit support of some big organizations taking action against them and punishing them is difficult. This creates a sense of impunity among them and emboldens them.

◉ It creates intolerance for other beliefs, views and ways of life. This goes against the Fundamental Rights provided in our Constitution.

◉ Vigilantism cannot be the excuse for the failure of law and order agencies in a country which is having fraternity, secularism as its Constitutional values. Any such actions should be strictly dealt with. Rajasthan and Manipur have brought a separate law to deal with such Vigilantism. The central government must devise a policy throughout the nation which should focus on registering any such organizations which are working in social sphere. Their functions and responsibilities should be clearly defines and any deviations should be punished.

9.   **Several indicators persist with respect to dysfunctional of criminal justice system in which Mob violence in India seems to be a prominent one Comment.**

(250 words)

Hints

- There is growing evidence of hate crimes which are criminal acts against people based on their real or perceived membership of a particular group, such as caste, religion or ethnicity across India. vigilantes. The fundamental link between crime and punishment that is the foundation of the rule of law, has been broken in some states.

Mob violence as an indicator of dysfunctional criminal justice system:-

- The most important factor is **there simply aren't enough policemen** to police. By UN standards, at current population levels, UP needs around a million police personnel. At present it has around 3, 00,000.

  ▶ Those who are there are not just overburdened and under-resourced, but their professional spine has been broken by casteism, corruption and frequent transfers.

- Besides being severely understaffed and starved of critical resources, the structure of policing, **in a continuation of its colonial legacy, remains subservient to political control.**

  ▶ Political interference at every stage from investigation to prosecution ensures that the police is accountable not to the citizenry, but to the powerful political class who is in a position to reprimand them.

- Criminal justice system seeks largely to respond to the acts of violence itself, while leaving the causal factors unchecked.

- **Failure of police machinery:-**

  ▶ They consistently fail to lodge FIRs or charge sheets on time. In many cases, allegations of collusion have been made against them. Poor investigation and reluctance of public prosecutors to pursue cases have resulted in bails for alleged culprits.

- **Conviction rates are abysmal.**

- Witnesses turn hostile as a matter of routine with no adverse consequences.

- Forensic facilities are negligible.

- Prisons are overcrowded and more often than not, they serve as safe havens for well-connected gangsters to run their empires from.

Conclusion:

◉ There is need to bring separate law on mob lynching in centre and in each states in line of Rajasthan and Manipur.

◉ There is a need to an overhaul of legal systems and policy objectives. Police reforms calling for greater independence need to be implemented .Specifically, the **nexus between state governments and the police needs to be dismantled** by shifting police supervision to a more independent body.

◉ Mechanisms like the proposed **Police Complaints Authorities** need to be introduced to ensure that the police force is also accountable for its failures to follow the law.

◉ In order to improve police intelligence and recognise and quell social unrest at its roots, initiatives like **community policing and violence observatories**, which can be established to systematically study the causes of violence in risk-prone areas, should be given impetus.

◉ Finally, liability and accountability for mob violence must not end at the actual participants in the violence. **Those found responsible for spreading dissatisfaction and organising or mobilising against specific communities must also be brought to book.**

◉ Supreme Court recently stated that **act of lynching is unlawful** since it has become a sweeping phenomenon with a far-reaching impact. **No citizen can assault the human dignity of another**, for such an action would comatose the majesty of law. This needs effective implementation.

◉ **The following measures can also be taken:-**

➤ Hold registered political parties and other registered entities accountable for the acts of commission or omission by their members involved in hate crimes and direct suitable penal action against them.

➤ Prohibit those holding constitutional and public offices from identifying themselves with lynch-mob accused publicly in any manner and in case of any infraction hold them responsible and subject to immediate disqualification from such offices.

➤ Sensitise subordinate judiciary and higher judiciary dealing with such hate crimes so as to protect the vulnerable sections of the society including those belonging to minority communities as well as women, children and Dalits by holding seminars and workshops at regular intervals involving social activists, psychologists, other activists, lawyers and responsible citizens from all communities.

10. **Left wing extremists adopt strategies to destabilise the democracy. Elaborate. Also discuss government's strategy to thwart such threats?**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Give an overview of Naxalism in India** *(50 words)*
2. **Discuss in brief about the strategy adopted by Left wing Extremist** *(80 words)*
3. **Explain in detail government strategy to thwart such threats** *(70 words)*
4. **Conclusion** *(50 words)*

Hints

Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that Naxalism is the biggest internal security challenge and it is imperative to control Left-wing extremism for the country's growth. The Naxalite threat is indeed the biggest security problem for India's democracy and future as its effects are multi-layered. The Maoist movement highlights India's interior weaknesses, which makes India also vulnerable to external threats. As part of globalisation, threats such as the Naxalite movement can no longer be viewed as simply internal as it also affects external security.

Strategies adopted by LWE

- They threaten the locals before the conduct of elections and prevent them from voting, Violating the principle of participative democracy.

- They resort to violence through their guerrilla tactics and attempt to setup their own government in the local villages.

- They destroy the roads, transport system and government resources, thereby creating hindrance in governance and last mile connectivity. The poor are deprived further.

- Urban Naxals, who sometimes operate under the cloak of NGOs or social-work units, raise questions about the use of force by government machinery. This helps them build a strong bastion of sympathisers and volunteers in towns and cities and across social media.

- They resort to extortion, abduction of important personalities like Politicians, bureaucrats, police etc and put up their demand.

- They hire vulnerable people who have low literacy levels, unemployed or low income, particularly the tribal's, who aren't aware of consequences of joining such forces, building up their cadre.

- They also have nexus with politicians; they find this as a medium to put up their demands through voices of Politicians.

- They attack the police, government and collect weapons, technological devices to fight against them on technological front.

Government Strategy

- Ministry of Home Affairs has created a Left Wing Extremism division to effectively address the Left Wing Extremist insurgency in a holistic manner. This division deals with security related aimed at capacity building in LWE affected states.

- SAMADHAN strategy of government to frame short term and long term policies to tackle LWE.

- Government has formulated National Policy and Action Plan adopting multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities etc. This has several sub-schemes like Security related expenditure scheme(2017-20), Special Central Assistance scheme which involves modernisation of police force, Civic action program which aims at bridging the gap between Police and locals through personal interaction.

- Institutional measures like Blank Panther Combat Force (in line with the Greyhounds of Andhra and Telangana region), Bastariya battalion (locals joining as police, who are well informed of the terrain), multidisciplinary groups under MHA to check funding to the naxalites.

- On Infrastructure development front, government has been constructing roads, LWE mobile tower project to bring the locals into mainstream.

GSSCORE

- Government is aiming for capacity building and skill development of the locals, schemes like ROSHNI that aims at providing jobs to the locals, the Ekalavya model residency schools for better educational facility to tribal children.
- Government is also working on Economic Inclusion, like providing support prices for Minor forest produce (MFP), establishing Van Dhan Kendras to aid tribal income.
- The Surrender and Rehabilitation policy too, has seen success to some extent.

Conclusion:

The action needs to be on both the fronts i.e. action through security forces and developmental action that should aim at integrating the locals with the outside world. The Greyhounds model of Andhra Pradesh that helped northern Telangana districts get rid of Naxalism can help us find many solutions.

11. **A strategic vision and a comprehensive long term-plan are called for while the internal security apparatus is overhauled and modernized. Critically analyze the statement in the light of readiness of India to tackle naxalism and insurgency.**

(250 words)

Approach

1. **Briefly introduce with internal security threats from naxalism** *(50 words)*
2. **Explain Problem with the government approach, Absence of an institutional response, Police force issues** *(150 words)*
3. **Discuss the measures needed** *(50 words)*

Hints

- India is facing multiple internal security threats be it naxalism, terrorist activities, drug and narcotic trafficking, human trafficking, insurgency etc.
- Indian government has taken developmental approach by ensuring connectivity, making north- east as the link between India and South east Asia. Similarly, even in naxal affected areas, public distribution system, right to education and other developmental programmes are being implemented.

Problem with the government approach:

- Successive governments have not done enough to codify the country's internal security doctrine
- The US and UK revise their national security doctrines every year and place them in the public domain. India has done nothing of the sort.
- There is no long-term policy for Jammu and Kashmir, nor is there any strategic vision to tackle the Maoist insurgency. These are indirectly contributing to the ceasefire violations by the Pakistan army, continuing infiltrations by terrorists, their audacious attacks on security forces, and radicalisation of the youth who have been challenging the security forces on the streets.

Absence of an institutional response:

◉ The National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) was also liquidated. The NSAB has now been revived, though in an emaciated form.

◉ NCTC project remains in limbo.

◉ The governments have also not paid adequate attention to strengthening the internal security apparatus

Police force issues:

◉ The prime minister's concept of a SMART police could never take off because of the indifference of the states.

◉ With challenges like organised crime increasing the current police force is unable to tackle the complex challenges

◉ On the Naxal front, the Conference of Chief Ministers of the affected states came up with a new formula of SAMADHAN to tackle the problem, but it is unlikely that this approach would lead to a resolution of the problem. The Naxal problem is much too complex and requires a very comprehensive strategy.

◉ On the North-eastern front, the framework agreement negotiated between the Government of India and the Naga Socialist Council of Nagaland (Issac-Muivah group) in August 2015 appears to have hit a road block.

Measures Needed:

◉ As noted jurist, Fali S. Nariman said in the context of the police being misused and abused by the state leaders and the overwhelming dependence of state governments on central forces round the year, police can be transferred to the Concurrent List.

◉ Efforts to sharpen intelligence capabilities at the grassroots level in the Left wing extremist infested areas should be undertaken.

◉ The present Home ministry is too large and unwieldy having six departments and 20 divisions with subjects as varying as border management, internal security, official language, awards and freedom fighters pension to name a few. Departments not related to internal security can be transferred to the other ministries and MHA rechristened as Ministry of Internal Security (MIS).

◉ The other option is to create a separate MIS by transferring a few departments from MHA and other ministries with the task of acting as nodal ministry for internal security with capacity to secure its sovereign power, government, territory and population from all internal threats including sponsored terrorism.

◉ All forces engaged in internal security and counter-terrorism operations including Rashtriya Rifles should operate under the control of MIS.

◉ Similarly, all intelligence agencies irrespective of their affiliations must report to the MIS through the NCTC.

◉ All internal security forces must have their own dedicated cadre including higher ranks with expertise in their field. Thus, MIS be made responsible for security of India within the boundaries of the union and for coordination with the states and provided funds for capacity and capability building to ensure fool-proof internal security.

◉ Similarly, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) is made responsible for all external threats including the guarding of the national borders. For this the border management should be brought under the control of the MOD.

- ◉ NIA needs to be meaningfully empowered.
- ◉ Suggestion made by Governor NN Vohra regarding a dedicated Internal Security Administrative Cadre also merits serious consideration.
- ◉ The role of the State Police and its agencies should be clearly delineated while structuring the NCTC.

Conclusion:

There is an urgent need to divide the affected areas into critically-affected, moderately-affected, and potential/vulnerable areas; and devise different solutions as per sub-regional requirements. In critically-affected areas, security holds the key to success, while in the latter categories the region-based customized solution should be undertaken by the government.

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✑ NOTES

   GS SCORE