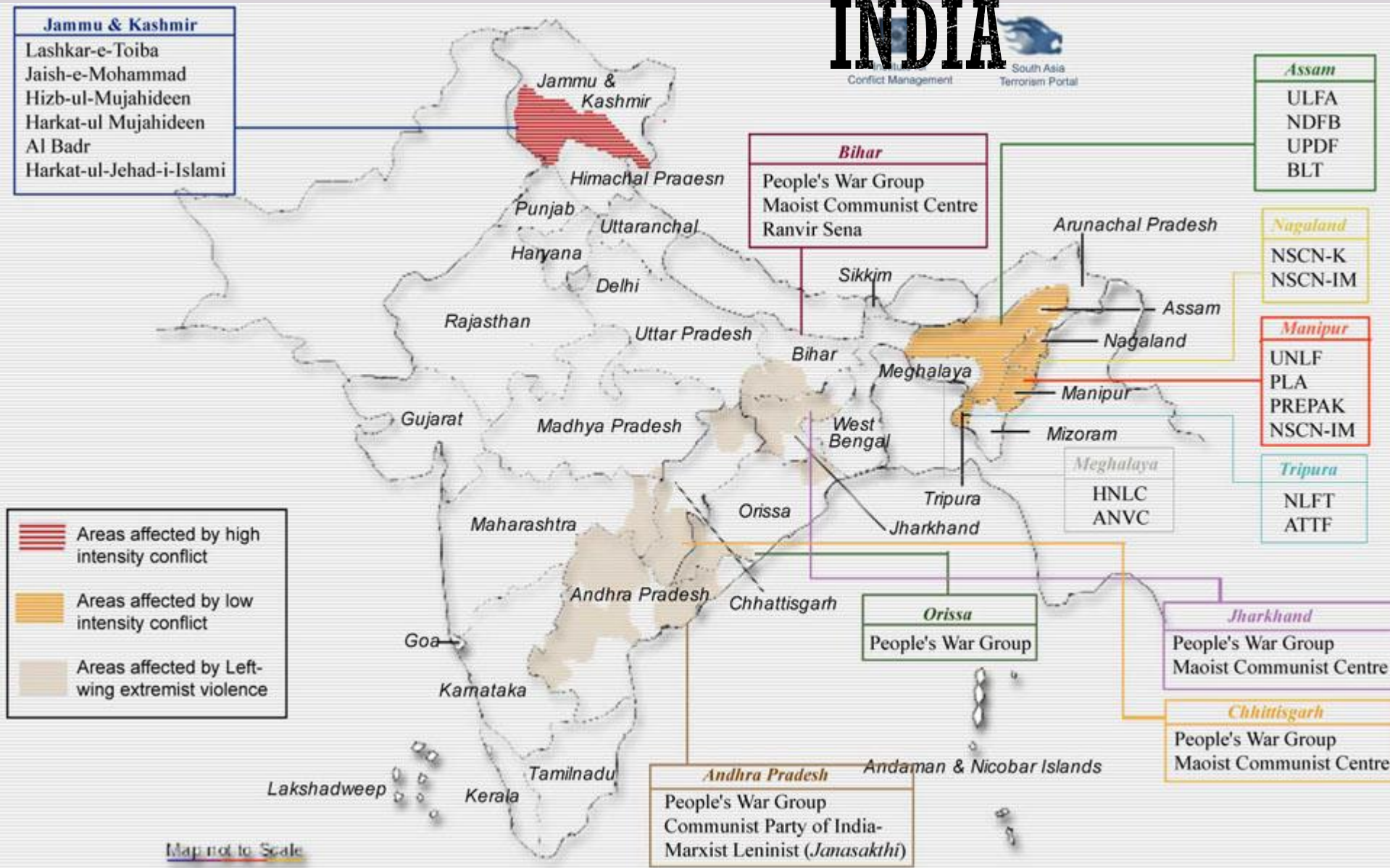


# INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY SCENARIO FOR INDIA



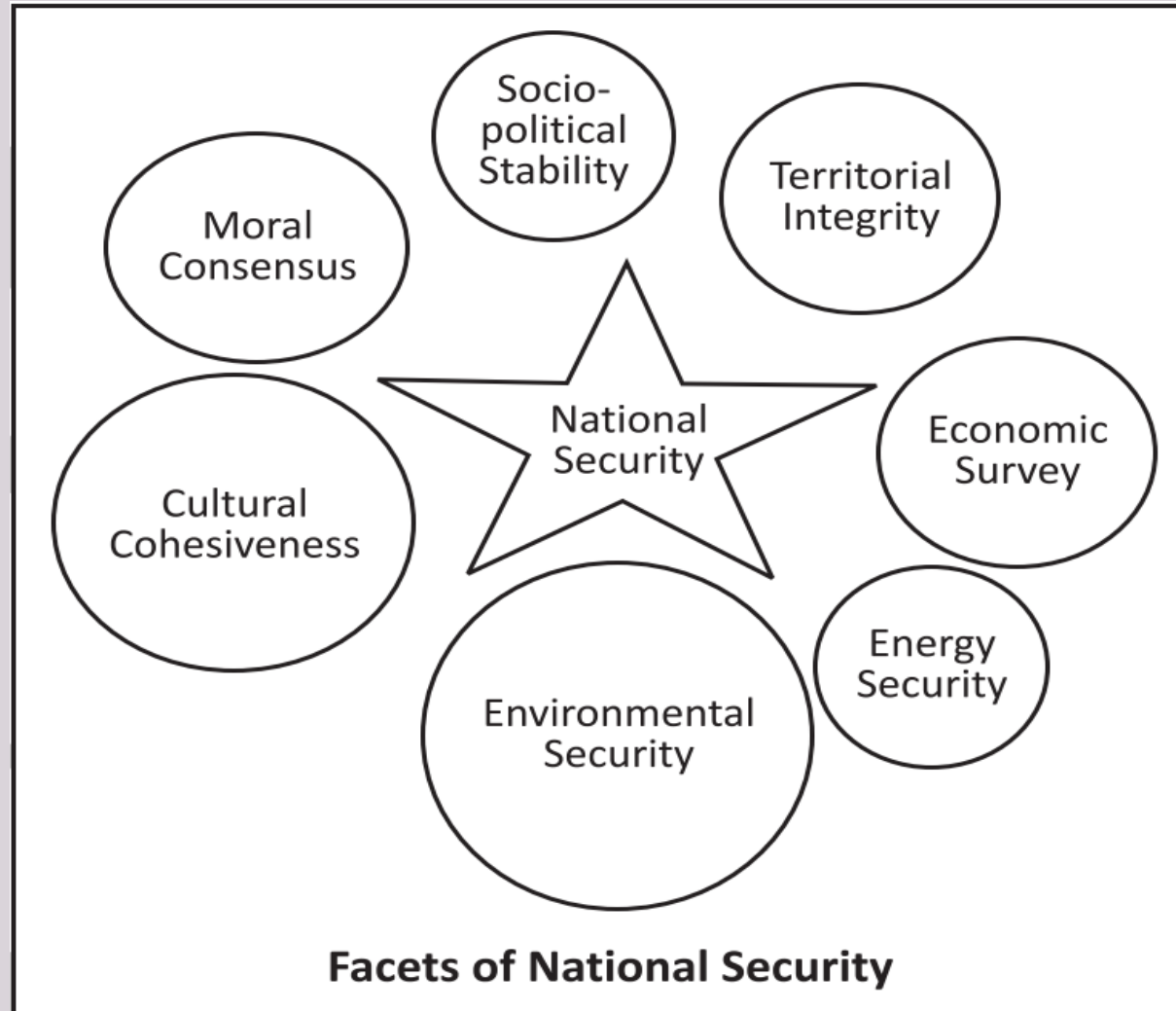
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# WHAT IS NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security is a state or condition where a nation's most cherished values and beliefs, its way of life, its institutions of governance and its unity, welfare, and well-being as a Nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced.



# INTERNAL VS EXTERNAL SECURITY

The two aspects of National Security are Internal and External Security. At the outset, it is important to understand the difference between them:

INTERNAL SECURITY	EXTERNAL SECURITY
Security of the country from internal actors as well as foreign actors, within its boundaries	Security of the country from aggression by a foreign country.
Maintenance is the sole responsibility of the State police, supported by Central police forces and armed forces.	Maintenance is the sole responsibility of the armed forces.
Fighting from internal forces require an unconventional set of skills of warfare.	Fighting from external forces involves conventional warfare skills



# THREATS TO INTERNAL SECURITY



# THREATS TO EXTERNAL SECURITY



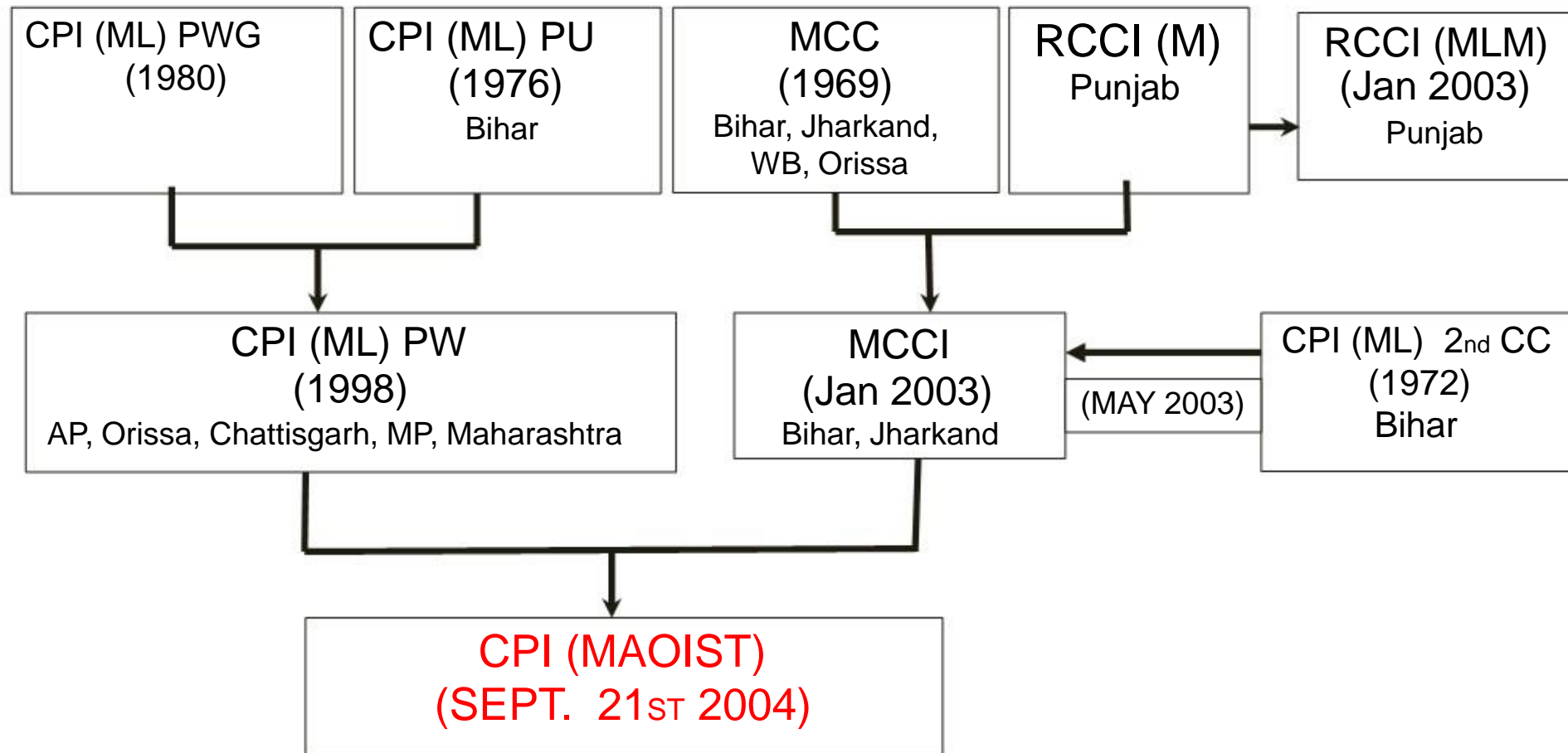
# NAXALISM

- The term 'Naxal' derives its name from the village Naxalbari of district Darjeeling in West Bengal, where the movement originated in 1967 under the leadership of Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal.
- It refers to the use of violence to destabilize the state through various communist guerrilla groups.
- Naxalites are far-left radical communists who derive their political ideology from the teachings of Mao Zedong, a Chinese revolutionary leader.
- Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh described naxalism as the most significant threat to internal security being faced by the country today.





# FORMATION OF THE CPI (MAOIST)



# IDEOLOGY OF CPI(MAOIST)

- Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to the concrete conditions in our country
- Character of Indian society: semi-colonial, semi-feudal under neo-colonial form of indirect rule, exploitation and control
- Major contradictions: Feudalism vs. broad masses of the people as the principal, between imperialism and Indian people as second, followed by between capital and labour and within ruling classes





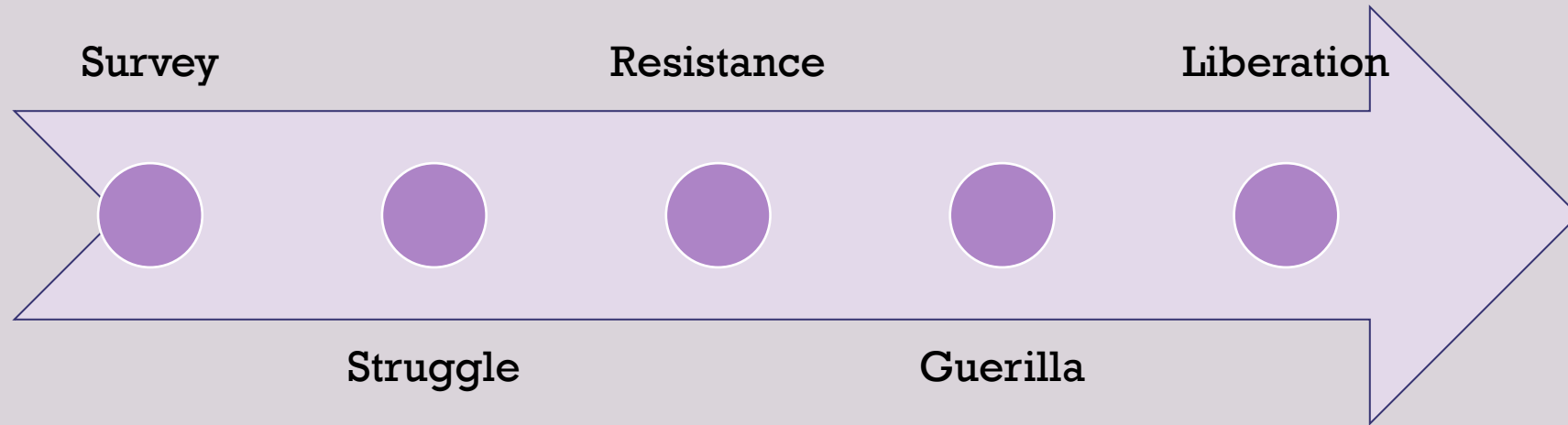
# IDEOLOGY OF CPI(MAOIST)

## CONTD.

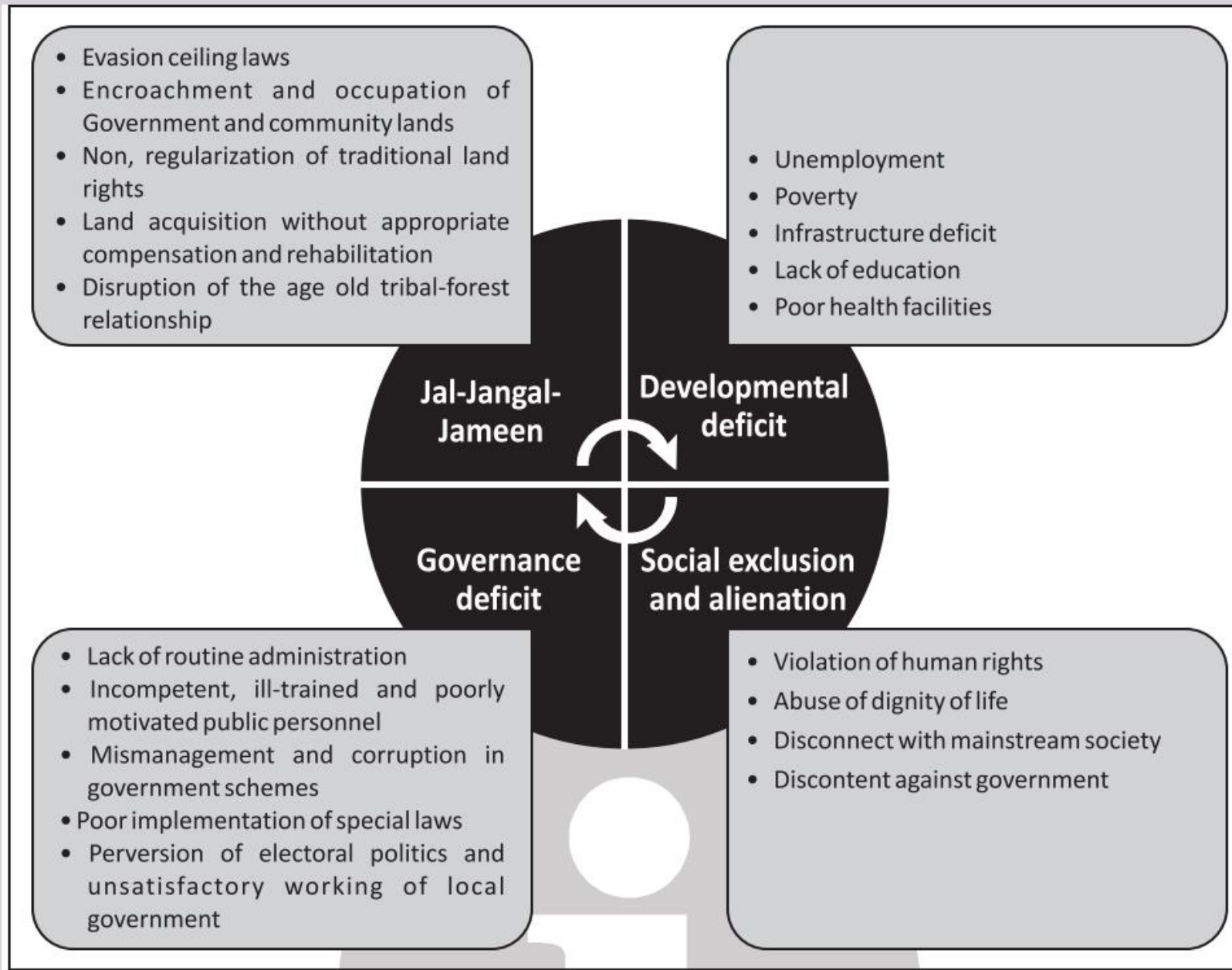
- Two stages of Indian Revolution: New Democratic stage and Socialist Stage
- Firstly, to transform semi-colonial and semi-feudal Indian society into an independent, self-reliant democratic society
- Second stage is to build a socialist society and advance towards Communist society
- The three magic weapons: Party, People's Army and United Front



# STAGES OF MAOIST ACTIVITIES

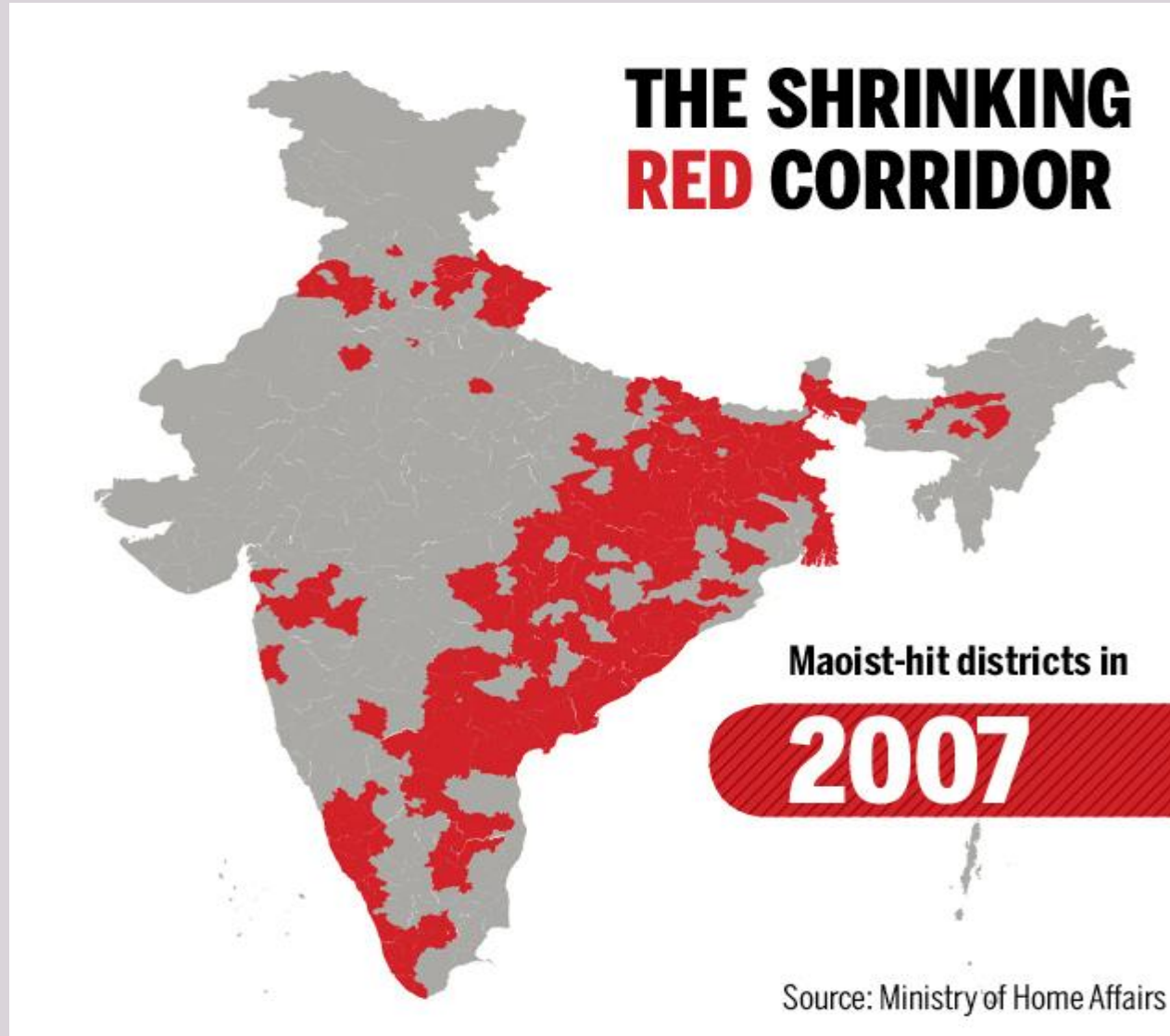


# CAUSES FOR SPREAD OF NAXALISM IN INDIA



# CURRENT RED CORRIDOR IN INDIA

According to ministry of Home affairs , 90 districts in 11 States are considered as affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)



# MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND WAY FORWARD

- Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme
- Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)
- SAMADHAAN
- Integrated Action Plan (IAP)
- Civic Action Programme (CAPs)
- Scheme of Fortified Police Stations
- Road Requirement Plan for extremist affected areas
- Roshani Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development) : It is a placement linked skill development scheme targeting 50,000 rural men and women



# INSURGENCY



## The North-East Experience



# WHAT IS INSURGENCY ?



A protracted political-military activity directed towards completely or partially controlling the resources of a country through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political organisations.



An organised resistance movement that uses subversion, sabotage, and armed conflict to achieve its aims.





# OBJECTIVES

Insurgencies normally seek to overthrow the existing social order and reallocate power within the country. They may seek to :-

- ✓ Overthrow an established government
- ✓ Establish an autonomous national territory within the borders of a state
- ✓ Cause withdrawal of an occupying power
- ✓ Extract political concessions that are unattainable through less violent means



# **METHODOLOGY**

Insurgents develop and consolidate their position by:-

- Gaining support of the population
- Disrupt opponent's control over the population
- Direct action against opponent
- Disrupt opponent's relations with the international community
- Establish relationships with the international community



# NORTH-EAST ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ Multiple ethnic groups
- ✓ Extensive International Border
- ✓ Geographical isolation and remoteness
- ✓ Feeling of alienation
- ✓ Trans-border ethnic affinities
- ✓ Strong sentiments against illegal immigrants



# CURRENT SCENARIO

- Improvement in security scenario
- Tripura, Mizoram, Sikkim peaceful
- Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, parts of Arunachal Pradesh problematic
- Most militant groups engaged in talks
- Settlement with some groups
- Recalcitrant groups continue consolidation and violence
- Sense of insecurity continues in public



# ACTIVE INSURGENT GROUPS





# ASSAM

## Group

## Status/demands

### ULFA

ULFA/Pro-talk

SoO/Talks /More Autonomy

ULFA/I  
Asom

Banned (1990)/Sovereign

### Bodo

NDFB-P

SoO/Talks/Bodoland State

NDFB-RD

SoO/Talks/ Bodoland State

NDFB-S

Banned/Sovereign Bodoland

### Karbi

KLNLf

SoO/Talks/Autonomous State

# MANIPUR

## Group

## Status/demands

### Meitei

UNLF

Sovereign Manipur

Banned (1985)

RPF/PLA

Banned (1979)

PREPAK(3)

Banned (1979)

KYKL

Banned (1995)

KCP(13)

Banned (1981)

### Naga

NSCN-IM

No ceasefire/Integration

NSCN-K

No ceasefire

### Kuki - Zomi - Hmar

KNO/KNA(14)

SoO/Kuki State

UPF(5)

SoO/Tribal State





# NAGALAND

## Groups

## Status/demands

NSCN/IM

Ceasefire/talks/Sovereignty and integration

NSCN/K  
ceasefire/sovereignty and

No  
integration of Myanmar Nagas

NSCN/KK  
within

Ceasefire/no talks/solution  
Nagaland

FGN/S

No talks/sovereignty

FGN/V

No talks/sovereignty

*\* Recently a new group **NSCN/Reformation** has been formed out of NSCN/K by a section of leaders based on Indian side*



# MECHALAYA

## Groups

## Status/demands

Khasi/Jaintia

**HNLC**

Banned/liberation of  
Hynniewtrep (Khasi & Jaintia)

Garo

**GNLA**

Banned on January 12,2012/  
separate State for Garos



# TRIPURA

## Group

### Tribals

National Liberation  
Front of Twipura  
(NLFT)

## Status / Demands

Banned /Independence



# MIZORAM

## Group

## Status / Demands

### Hmar

Hmar People's  
Convention/Democratic  
(HPC/D)

Autonomous Territorial  
Council



# MAJOR CONCERNS

- ✓ Cross - Border activities
- ✓ Rampant extortion ('taxation')
- ✓ Networking by the UGs
- ✓ Easy availability of arms / ammunition
- ✓ Growing ethnic/communal divide



# **WAY FORWARD**

- ✓ Conflict resolution through dialogue
- ✓ Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation policy
- ✓ Sustained Counter Insurgency operations
- ✓ Strengthening SFs (Police)
- ✓ Development initiatives
- ✓ Diplomatic initiatives with neighbours
- ✓ Effective border management





# MAJOR MILESTONES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Accord with **MNF** - 1986 (Mizoram)
- Accord with **TNV** - 1988 (Tripura)
- Ceasefire with **NSCN/IM** - 1997 (Nagaland)
- Ceasefire with **NSCN/Khaplang** - 2001 (Nagaland)
- Accord with **Bodo Liberation Tiger** - 2003 (Assam)
- SoO with **NDFB** - 2005 (Assam)
- SoO with **Kuki/Zomi/Hmar** groups (20) - 2008 (Manipur)
- Settlement with **UPDS(Karbi)** - 2011 (Assam)
- SoO with **ULFA/Pro-Talk** - 2011 (Assam)
- Ceasefire with **NSCN/KK** - 2012 (Nagaland)
- Settlement with **DHD/N & DHD/J(Dimasa)** - 2012 (Assam)
- SoO with **NDFB/Ranjan Daimary** - 2013 (Assam)
- Settlement with **ANVC & ANVC/B** - 2015 (Meghalaya)
- Ceasefire with **NSCN/Reformation** – 2015 (Nagaland)





# MONEY LAUNDERING

Money laundering is concealing or disguising the identity of illegally obtained proceeds so that they appear to have originated from legitimate sources. It is frequently a component of other, much more serious, crimes such as drug trafficking, robbery or extortion

In brief the **three stages** are

1. Placement puts the "dirty money" into the legitimate financial system.
2. Layering conceals the source of the money through a series of transactions and bookkeeping tricks.
3. In the case of integration, the now-laundered money is withdrawn from the legitimate account to be used for criminal activities.

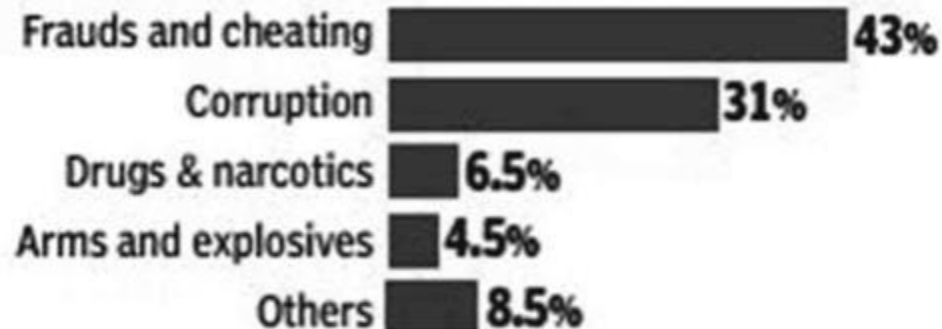


# PROCESS OF MONEY LAUNDERING

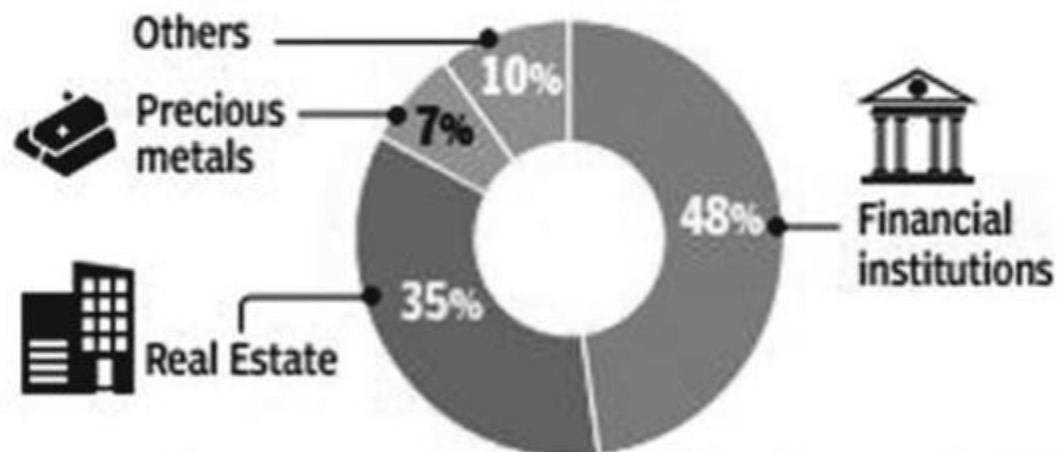


# THREATS TO INDIAN ECONOMY

## THREATS TO INDIAN ECONOMY



### Sectors Vulnerable to Money Laundering



Note: ED risk assessment exercise based on all cases booked in last one year, since November 2016.

Source: Enforcement Directorate



# IMPACTS OF MONEY LAUNDERING IN INDIA

- Undermining of the legitimate private sector
- On a macro level, money laundering poses a risk to confidence in the financial system and in its institutions.
- Loss of control of economic policy
- Economic distortion and instability
- Money laundering decreases the tax funds available for collection in the economy and by implication government's revenues
- Volatility in exchange rates and interest rates due to unanticipated transfers of funds;



# MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO TACKLE MONEY LAUNDERING

- **Enforcement Directorate** : is the enforcement of two key Acts of the Government of India namely, the Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA)
- **Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND)**: It was set by the Government of India as the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. FIU-IND is also responsible for coordinating and strengthening efforts of national and international intelligence, investigation and enforcement agencies in pursuing the global efforts against money laundering and related crimes. FIU-IND is an independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister.
- Money laundering is, thus, a very serious offence and it should not be taken lightly as any other local crime. India has taken up various Anti-Money Laundering measures by enacting **Prevention of Money-laundering Act (PMLA), 2002**





# WAY FORWARD

- Tackling tax havens: There is a need to draw a line between financial confidentiality rules in certain countries and these financial institutions becoming money laundering havens.
- Decentralization: There needs to be a proper coordination between the Centre and the State as the more decentralised the law would be the better reach it will have.
- Cooperation with international initiatives and organisation that provide increased transparency in alternative remittance systems.
- Follow 'Client Due Diligence Process' as envisaged under PMLA 2002 Road Requirement Plan for extremist affected areas
- It should also consider the establishment of a Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) that promotes trade transparency





**Terrorism**





# TERRORISM

- According to UN, **Terrorism** is “any act meant to injure or kill the civilians and the non-combatants, in order to intimidate a population, a government, or an organization and incite them to commit an act against the perpetrators or on the contrary stop them from doing so”.

## Types of Terrorism

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>State Terrorism</b> –   | Just like what happen in Germany the Nazi.                                 |
| 2. <b>Bioterrorism</b> –      | Intentional released of toxic biological agents.                           |
| 3. <b>Cyberterrorism</b> –    | Hacking, bullying  |
| 4. <b>Eco terrorism</b> –     | Ecosystem  |
| 5. <b>Nuclear Terrorism</b> – | Attack nuclear facilities, purchase nuclear weapons, build nuclear weapon. |
| 6. <b>Narcoterrorism</b> –    | Illegal drugs, and drug trafficking.                                       |



# MEANS OF TERRORISM

- **Environmental Terrorism:** Premeditated damage caused to the natural world.  
Example- During the Gulf War of 1991 when Saddam Hussein ordered the detonation of more than 1000 oil wells which engulfed Kuwait in smoke.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Chemical Weapons
- Nuclear weapons
- Biological Weapons
- Cyber-terrorism
- **Suicide Terrorism:** Jihadi terrorists took to suicide terrorism in the 1990's. In Kashmir, the first suicide attack by the Fedayeen was on July, 13 1991 on a Border Security Force Post.
- Lone wolf attack.



# TERRORISM BY EXTERNAL-STATE ACTORS:

- **When any government directly or indirectly indulges in terrorism against its own people or the people of another country, it is referred to as terrorism by state actors.**
- **Also, terrorism against another country, whether in support of international terrorism or in order to destabilise that country, can be classified as 'external state sponsored terrorism'.**
- **Terrorism in Kashmir** is a direct manifestation of state policy of Pakistan and ISI influence, while **hinterland terrorism** by Indian Mujahideen or SIMI is indirectly supported by ISI and the state of Pakistan. Therefore, **Pakistan which is an external state actor is challenging India's internal security directly as well as indirectly.**
- **Similarly, time and again aspersions have been cast on the role of Bangladesh and Myanmar** as external state actors regarding terrorism in the North-east.
- **Support to terrorism can be by various means, such as financial support to militant organisations, technical support, arms, training and infrastructural support, or ideological support.**



# TERRORISM BY NON-STATE ACTORS:

- In this case, the **act of terrorism is performed by an individual or a group which is not associated with or financed by any Government.**
- Non-state actors have **generally no direct or indirect link with any government or government agency** while pursuing their agenda, though indirect linkages cannot be completely ruled out. **Naxalites, LTTE and North-east extremists** are some examples of non-state actors.
- Many important terrorist groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Indian Mujahideen (IM) also claim to be non-state actors but have de facto support from Pakistan.
- The use of non-state actors is essentially the **employment of a proxy element**, which gives the state of Pakistan a degree of deniability. However, there is no doubt that none of the so called 'non-state actors', like the LeT, could have operated with impunity without active funding, logistical and military support from Pakistan.
- The close linkages of the ISI and such groups are **well documented** as is their direct involvement in attacks like that of 26/11. These groups aim to not only create instability in states like Jammu and Kashmir, but also have a **larger aim of destabilising the country.**
- This is done through **sporadic terrorist strikes, which spread terror and panic.** This could also adversely affect the ability of the Indian state to pursue **economic modernisation.**
- The **flooding of the country with counterfeit currency** is also a way of weakening the economy. Therefore, some of the so called 'non-state' actors operating from Pakistan are the proxies of the state, functioning under a clear charter of state policy.



# **MODUS OPERANDI AND MOTTO OF ISI (THROUGH SO CALLED NON-STATE ACTORS):**

- To bleed India with a thousand cuts
- To destabilise Indian economy through fake currency and other means
- To supply arms and explosives to all kinds of militants in India
- To take advantage of anti-government groups operating within India and to provide financial, logistic and military support to such groups
- To spread and support Islamic fundamentalist activities
- To spread communal hatred and communal violence in India with the aim to divide and weaken the country.



# PREPAREDNESS AGAINST TERRORISM:

## **Steps taken by government:**

**Enacting legislative framework** such as The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; The National Security Act, 1980; The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), 1985 and 1987; Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA)

**Call for adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)**, a proposed treaty which provides a comprehensive global legal framework against terrorism.

**Cooperation with USA:** In 2011, US-India Homeland Security Dialogue was created, which was the first comprehensive bilateral dialogue on homeland security issues between our two countries.

**Part of Global Network of Cities on Terror Fight:** Mumbai has now become part of this network formed at UN Level that will exchange techniques and develop infrastructure to combat extremism and strengthen their cyber security system.

**Countering terrorist financing:** India is part of the Global regime of Financial Action Task Force which aims to counter terrorist financing. For instance, FATF has kept Pakistan in its Grey List for failing to comply with its deadline to prosecute and penalize terrorist financing in the country.





# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK TO TACKLE TERRORISM:

Before 26/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Before 2008, terrorism was fought mainly by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) with the help of state police and Central Armed Police Forces. The IB played the role of an intelligence agency which coordinated the efforts of various state police forces.</li><li>• The operations and investigations part were looked after by the state police. After the assassination of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a special commando force (NSG) was created to engage and neutralise the terrorist threats in specific situations. NSG commandos were trained in high risk tasks like counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations.</li></ul>
New Changes after 26/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Although the Mumbai Police and the NSG are applauded for their operations during the 26/11 attacks, their initial response and operating procedures brought to light <b>serious flaws in coordination</b>.</li><li>• Post 26/11, many steps were taken by the Centre in this regard. The Centre also announced the creation of many new institutions, NIA, NATGRID, MAC (revamping), NCTC. Many steps were taken on the legal front also.</li></ul> <p><b>NATGRID</b> <b>Revamping of Multi Agency Centre (MAC)</b> <b>Creation of Four New NSG Hubs</b> <b>Coastal Security Scheme Revamped</b></p>



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO DEAL WITH TERRORISM:

- The first special act to deal with terrorism was the **Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act or TADA**, came into force after Indira Gandhi's assassination. But following allegations of its misuse, it was allowed to lapse in 1995 and another special act called the **Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)** was enacted in 2002 in the aftermath of the December 2001 attack on Parliament. POTA was also repealed in 2004. After 26/11, the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, UAPA** Amendment Act came in force in December, 2008.

## UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2019

- **Key Amendments in the legislation:**
- **Expands the scope of terror entities:** Previously the central government may designate an organisation as a terrorist organisation, if it, prepares or commits or participates or promotes or otherwise involved in terrorism. **Now** the government is empowered to **designate individuals as terrorists** on the same grounds.
- **Approval for seizure of property:** Earlier an investigating officer was required to obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Police to seize properties that may be connected with terrorism. **Now**, if the investigation is conducted by an officer of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), the approval of the Director General of NIA would be required for seizure of such property.
- **Empowering NIA:** Earlier, the investigation of cases may be conducted by officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner of Police or above. This Bill additionally empowers the officers of the NIA, of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases.
- **Insertion to schedule of treaties:** There were nine treaties listed in a schedule (like Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997), and the Convention against Taking of Hostages (1979)) to the Act, according to which the Act defines terrorist acts to include acts committed under those treaties. This Bill adds the **International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)** to the list.



# WAY FORWARD

- **Key elements of a potential counter-terror strategy:**
- **Political consensus:** Union Government should have intensive interactions with the States and Union Territories while drawing up the national strategy, the latter would be required to do their part in close consultation with the nodal ministry of the Government of India.
- **Good governance and socioeconomic development:** This would necessitate high priority being given to development work and its actual implementation on the ground for which a clean, corruption-free and accountable administration at all levels is an imperative necessity.
- **Respect for rule of law:** Governmental agencies must not be allowed to transgress law even in dealing with critical situations caused by insurgency or terrorism.
- **Countering the subversive activities of terrorists:** Government must give priority to defeating political subversions (e.g. by terrorists and Maoists). The emphasis should be on civil as opposed to military measures to counter terrorism and insurgency.
- **Providing the appropriate legal framework:** The ordinary laws of the land may not be adequate to book a terrorist. This may require special laws and effective enforcement mechanisms, but with sufficient safeguards to prevent its misuse.
- **Building capacity:** The capacity building exercise should extend to the intelligence gathering machinery, security agencies, civil administration and the society at large.



# WHAT IS ORGANISED CRIME



- Organised crime is defined as “those involved, normally working with others, in continuing serious criminal activities for substantial profit, elsewhere”.
- The core organized crime activity is the supply of illegal goods and services to countless numbers of citizen customers



# TYPES OF ORGANISED CRIME

- **Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking** - It is perhaps the most serious organised crime affecting the country and is truly transnational in character. India is geographically situated between the countries of Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent and is a transit point for narcotic drugs produced in these regions to the West.
- **Smuggling** - which consists of clandestine operations leading to unrecorded trade, is another major economic offence. The volume of smuggling depends on the nature of fiscal policies pursued by the Government. The nature of smuggled items and the quantum thereof is also determined by the prevailing fiscal policies





# TYPES OF ORGANISED CRIME

- **Contract Killings** - The offence of murder is punishable under section 302 IPC by life imprisonment or death sentence. Conviction rate in murder cases is about 38%. The chance of detection in contract killings is quite low. The method adopted in contract killings is by engaging a professional gang for a monetary consideration.
- **Kidnapping for Ransom** – It is a highly organised crime in urban conglomerates. There are several local as well as inter-State gangs involved in it as the financial rewards are immense vis-a-vis the labour and risk involved.





# TYPES OF ORGANISED CRIME

- **Illegal Immigration** - A large number of Indians are working abroad, particularly in the Gulf region. Young people want to move to foreign countries for lucrative jobs. Large scale migration is fostered by the high rate of unemployment in the country and higher wage levels in foreign lands. As it is not easy for the aspirants to obtain valid travel documents and jobs abroad, they fall into the trap of unscrupulous travel agents and employment agencies.
- **Prostitution** - Trading in sex and girl-running is a very profitable business in which the underworld plays an important part. Flesh trade has been flourishing in India in various places and in different forms. The underworld is closely connected with brothels and call girl rackets, making plenty of money through this activity.



# ISSUES IN INDIA REGARDING ORGANISED CRIME

- India does not have a special law to control/suppress organised crime. Being a continuing conspiracy, the incidents of organised crime are dealt with under the general conspiracy law and relevant special Acts.
- As organised criminal groups are structured in a hierarchical manner, the higher echelons of leadership are insulated from law enforcement. It may be possible to have the actual perpetrators of crime convicted, but it is difficult to go beyond them in the hierarchy because of rules of evidence, particularly, non-admissibility of confessions made by criminals before the police.
- In our Constitutional frame-work, the police are the State's subject. Investigation of cases, their prosecution and the setting up of the criminal courts is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Most of the States face a resources crunch and are not in the position to spare adequate resources for the criminal justice system agencies.



# ISSUES IN INDIA REGARDING ORGANISED CRIME

- India does not have a national level agency to coordinate the efforts of the State/city police organisations as well as central enforcement agencies, for combating organized crime.
- There has been a rapid spread and growth of criminal gangs, armed Senas, drug mafias, smuggling gangs, drug peddlers and economic lobbyists in the country which have, over the years, developed an extensive network of contacts with the bureaucrats, government functionaries, politicians, media persons and democratically elected individuals at the local level.
- The crime syndicates do not respect national boundaries. Certain crimes, particularly drug trafficking, are planned in one part of the world and executed in another. Criminals also move fast from one part of the globe to another.



# WAY FORWARD

- In order to combat the impact of transnational organized crime, meaningful cooperation between the public and private sectors is necessary
- Cooperation of International organisations, governments and civil society is needed to curb the crimes with no borders
- A national level agency is needed to coordinate with the state agencies as well as central enforcement agencies to combat organised crime in real time and space
- Interpol should be made more robust, and Indian police system. The police department has to be given a free hand to deal effectively with troublemakers.
- The government should introduce hi-tech software and machineries in order to keep a track on the high alert areas.



# MARITIME SECURITY

- India's coastal areas and maritime zones, including coastline, islands, internal sea waters, territorial waters, contiguous zone, EEZ and continental shelf.
- Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, and their littoral regions.
- Choke points Straits of Hormuz, Bab-el-Mandeb, Malacca, Singapore, Sunda and Lombok; Mozambique Channel, and Cape of Good Hope and their littoral regions.
- Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, and their littoral regions.
- South-West Indian Ocean, including IOR island nations therein and East Coast of Africa littoral regions.



# THREATS

- Maritime Terrorism
- Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea
- Unregulated Activities at Sea – This may be experienced within the EEZ, especially for nations with a large EEZ and relatively smaller maritime forces.
- Trafficking/ Smuggling.
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU).
- Proliferation of Private Armed Security.
- Climate Change and Natural Disasters





# GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

- **State Marine Police** patrolling inner layer from coastline upto territorial waters
- **Indian Coast Guard:** Patrols maritime zones of India
- **Indian Navy:** Supports Indian Coast Guard within maritime zones as required, and provides presence, including surveillance and patrol, on high seas beyond EEZ
- SAGAR – security and growth for all in the region
- Defence agreement with USA like LEMOA , BECA
- Infrastructure development of islands like seychlles



# CHALLENGES

- **China**

- ✓ String of Pearls – Gwadar , Hambantotta, Chittagong, Djibouti port
- ✓ Aggressive outlook of china with nuclear submarine in indian ocean
- ✓ Chinese Malacca dilemma

- **Pakistan**

- ✓ Maritime terrorism like 26/11
- ✓ Smuggling of drugs, arms and FICN
- ✓ Unresolved maritime boundary like sir creek, dhanushkodi etc.

- Economic resource of Indian ocean

- Crude oil and Sea line of communication



# WAY FORWARD

- Maritime Domain Awareness.
- Force Structures and Capabilities.
- Preparedness and Presence.
- Networked Operations.
- Jointness and Coordination.
- Strategic Communication.



# MILLITANCY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- Kashmir region has experienced insurgency and separatist tendencies since India's independence. Constant interference by Pakistan's ISI, Communal conflict, dissatisfied youth, economic issues are some of major issues.
- Example
  - Use of social media for false rumours to instigate youth to lead violent mobs
  - Stone pelting on security forces by radicalised and incited youth
  - Armed militants mixing with stone-pelting mobs and addressing rallies
  - Militants using cover of "agitating mobs" ring at security forces and lobbing grenades, provoking security forces to retaliate
  - Attacks/threats on government officers, political representatives and policemen
  - The challenge of radicalization of youth.



# HISTORY

- Had 77% muslim population, still the ruler was Maharaja Hari singh
- On 22 October 1947, locals and tribesmen backed by Pakistan invaded Kashmir
- The maharaja appealed for assistance to the governor-general Louis Mountbatten, who agreed on the condition that the ruler accede to India
- Once the instrument of accession was signed, Indian soldiers entered Kashmir with orders to evict the raiders
- The UN resolution asked both India and Pakistan to vacate the areas they had occupied and hold a referendum under UN observation
- The holding of this plebiscite was dismissed by India because the 1952 elected constituent assembly of J&K voted in favour of confirming the Kashmir region's accession to India





# KASHMIR AS A BATTLEGROUND OF PROXY WAR

- Since the beginning, Pakistan tried to destabilize the Jammu and Kashmir region by direct military confrontation. Pakistan had suffered heavy losses in every war whether it is 1947, 1965 or 1971.
- Pakistan resorted to the tactics of low intensity war and started the separatist and militant insurgency in Kashmir in the late 1980s in the name of Jihad.
- Existence of dis-satisfied group of Kashmiri's named Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) was used by Pakistan for insurgency.
- But with the help of Pakistan intelligence agency ISI infiltration through the border led to establishment of new terrorist organization in the valley such as Hizbul Mujahedeen
- Along with role of external player i.e. Pakistan the Indian government failed to fulfill the aspirations of local people, lack of development, militarization of the region, disputed state election of 1987 fuelled the militancy in the valley which forced some of state legislative members forming armed insurgent groups.
- So, the Kashmir's present situation is due to both the factors i.e. (internal and external). Lack of development, lack of education and unemployment has made Kashmiri youth easy prey for terrorists' groups. The youth protest during Afzal Guru's execution, sympathy rally for terrorist Burhan Wani shows how deep the radicalization has reached in Kashmir region.



# MECHANISM OF PROXY WAR IN KASHMIR

- Propaganda and various malicious campaigns to brainwash the people of valley and create trust deficit towards India.
- Infiltration of terrorists from across the border and affect the ongoing developmental works in the valley.
- Use of information technology in training and recruitment of the terrorists.
- Internationalize the issue of Kashmir at the forums like UN and create an image of India as biased towards a particular religion.
- Use of locals for intelligence sharing. The locals have become eyes and ears of terrorist groups. They provide sensitive information about military installations; base stations and they even provide shelter to these groups.



# MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

- **UDAAN** was started with an aim to providing skill to the youth of valley.
- **PM's development package for J&K:** under this government focused over creating the new avenues of employment and better infrastructure in transportation, health, renewable energy, tourism etc.
- Creating institute like AIIMS, IIT, and IIM construction of tunnel to reduce time lost in travelling.
- Focus over developing new rail links.
- **Project Himayat:** capacity building and employment of youth.
- **Project Sadhbhavana:** of Indian army helping the youth in shaping their dream.
- **Project Umeed:** for empowerment of women.
- Abolition of Article 370



# WAY FORWARD



## Policy Approaches

### Socioeconomic Policies

*Guiding Principle: build public infrastructure to support private investment*

Previous attempts at economic growth were opposed by fundamentalists who saw these as attempts to change the demographic character of the Kashmir valley. The change in the special status of J&K opens up opportunities in the economic sphere.

### Tourism

**Attract investment from international brands in large private resorts.** This will help generate employment. Wular lake could be made as a water sports and eco-tourism centre. This will spread development outside the entrenched tourist hubs. Develop Katra as a religious retreat destination.

### Investment

**Create Priority Development Areas** for the promotion of agri-processing, premium bottled water, and premium handicrafts.

### Agriculture

In the Jammu plains, **invite investors in contract farming. Bring foreign investment into horticulture.** Commercial and sustainable forestry is a big need in J&K. Bringing in international expertise in this space would be great. Kashmir has a unique vegetation in India.

### Education

With a huge young population, private education is under invested. **Bringing in private colleges and universities from outside** will benefit the education sector immensely.





# WAY FORWARD



## Policy Approaches

### Administration and Governance

*Guiding Principle: decentralise and devolve*

In the immediate term, a **Special Task Force of highly capable middle level civil servants from across India can be deputed to J&K** for a period of three years to restore broken governance delivery systems.

Over the medium term, **empower panchayati and municipal institutions**. The third level of government is missing in action in J&K. Financial, economic, and political devolution to this level is critical to alleviate the perception of an exploitative State. Currently, the most visible interaction mechanism between the Indian government and a J&K citizen is through the armed forces. The frequency of such interactions need to be displaced by interaction with local governments.



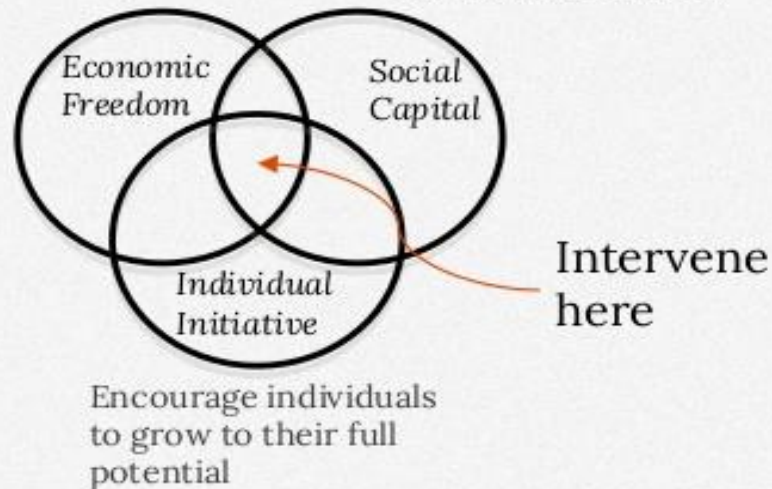
# WAY FORWARD



## Policy Approaches

Remove obstacles to livelihood & entrepreneurship

Invest in relationships and build social networks



## Employment and Entrepreneurship

*Guiding Principle: The numbers of insurgents, street protestors and agitators can be reduced to the extent that alternative occupations are made more attractive.*

1. **Quickly build a network of Business Hubs**, which are effectively micro-Special Economic Zones to cut down the complexity and time required to set-up new businesses. It is proposed that a number of Business Hubs be created in urban & semi-urban areas.
2. **Micro-skills development activities can be initiated.** Small numbers of people (in the order of a dozen at a time) can be trained in urban centres, and in the proposed Business Hubs, with skills required for jobs that are immediately available.

(contd..)

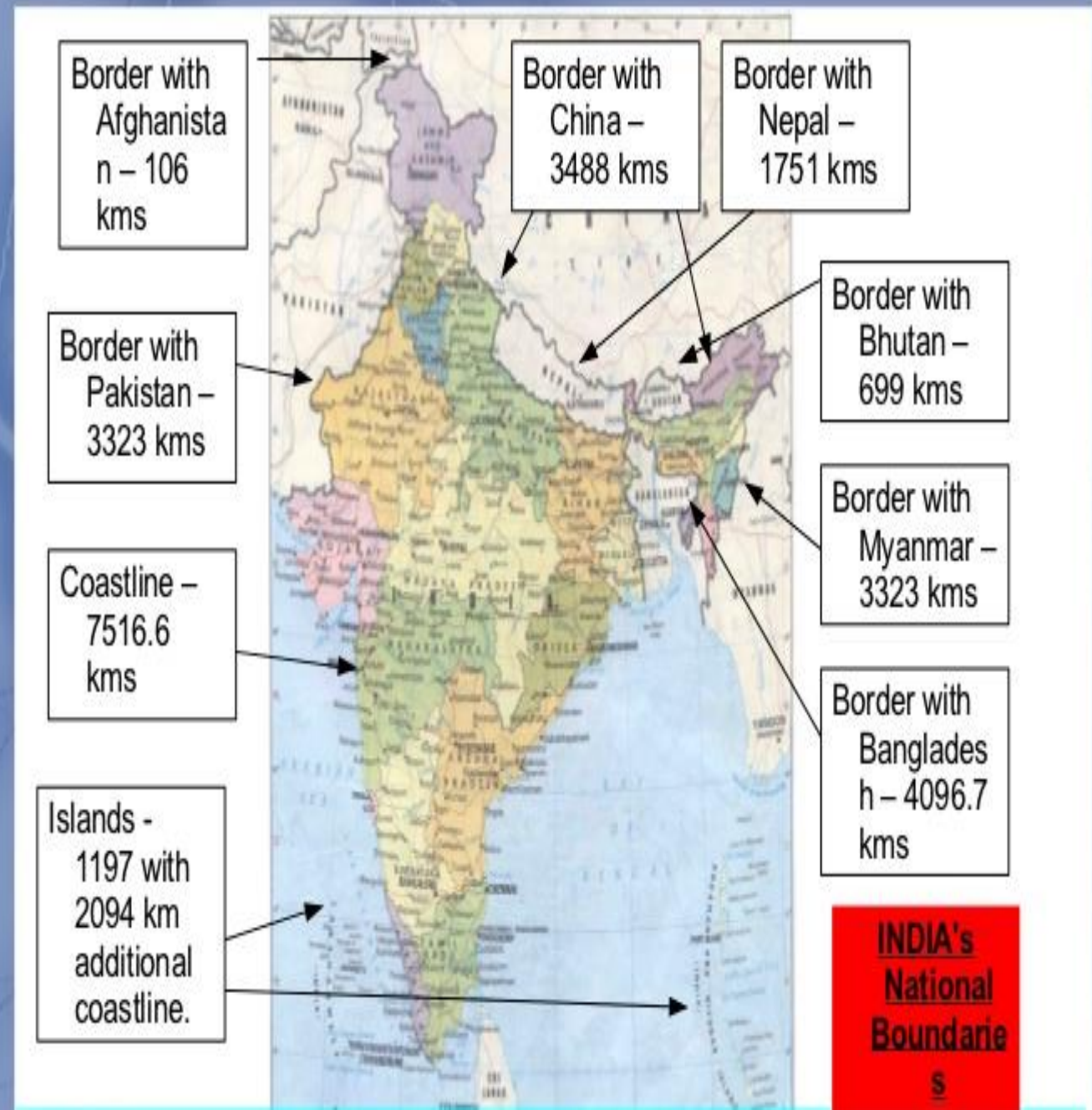


# SECURITY CHALLENGES IN BORDER AREAS

- India has a land border of over 15,000 kms, which it shares with seven countries (Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, and Afghanistan).
- Further, it has a coastline of over 7,500 kms. Thus, it becomes important that we develop capabilities to protect our border areas in varied terrains, with multiple countries with whom we have very different security relationships.
- In the 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, the problem of drugs, cattle, humans, artefacts, fake Indian currency note (FICN), etc.



# Names of International Border Lines of India



# ISSUES RELATED IN BORDER AREAS

- **Porosity of borders:** International borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh run through diverse terrain including deserts, marshes, plains and mountains.
- **Contested International borders:** History of mistrust and constant border skirmishes with Pakistan along line of control (LOC) makes India highly susceptible to cross-border terrorism. Similarly, India's border with Myanmar is threatened by several insurgent groups that have found sanctuaries in jungles along the border. Political boundary issues of "enclaves and adverse possessions" in Bangladesh have resulted in political sensitivity along the entire eastern border.
- **Indian borders continue to be guarded by military and police forces** that report to different ministries in the Centre and states, making the border management task arduous and leading to duplication of efforts by the security forces.
- **Critical infrastructure** such as observation towers, bunkers, Border Flood Lights etc. are lacking in many border areas which also prevent deployment of hi-tech equipment.
- Poor intelligence and resource efficiency
- Ethnic conflicts and separatist movements
- Political instability and disorder in its periphery impacts India's security directly or indirectly. Proxy war between India and Pakistan adds to this security risk.



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Sino India Border	<p>Border dispute at Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh, Doklam etc. with sporadic aggression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer</li><li>• Inadequate infrastructure due to difficult terrain.</li><li>• Multiple forces along Indian border (for e.g.- ITBP, Assam rifles, Special frontier force) as opposed to single PLA commander on Chinese side.</li><li>• Water-sharing issue as China is building dams on its side reducing water flows on our side.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating infrastructure: India is also constructing some critical bridges to cut down time for troop movement such as Dholu- Sadiya bridge.</li><li>• India has joined hands with Japan to aggressively develop infrastructure projects in North east to contain China.</li><li>• Army infrastructure projects within 100 Km of LAC have been exempted from forest clearance.</li><li>• To expedite border road construction,</li></ul>



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Indo Pak Border	<p>Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• River water sharing issue at Indus river.</li><li>• Infiltration and Cross-border terrorism</li><li>• Diverse terrain including desert, marshes, snowcapped mountain and plains makes border guarding difficult.</li><li>• Time &amp; cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to unforeseen. circumstances&amp; natural calamities.</li><li>• Other issues include drug smuggling, fake currency, arms trafficking</li></ul>	<p>Following Pathankot terrorist attack, MHA sanctioned implementation Comprehensive Management System (CIBMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Centre has decided to deploy Indian special forces unit National Security Guard (NSG) commandos in J&amp;K to fortify counter terror operations</li></ul>





# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Indo nepal Border	<p>Increasing Extremism and anti-India activities due to increasing activities of ISI such as pushing in men and explosives through the border.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fear of spread of Maoist insurgency due to links of Nepal's Maoists in India.</li><li>• Easy escape &amp; illegal activities - Insurgents, terrorists, many hard-core criminals pursued by Indian and Nepalese security forces escape across the open border.</li><li>• Other issues: Disputed border at times lead to land grabbing on each side.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of a new intelligence section</li><li>• Establishment of Border District Coordination Committee</li><li>• The Government of India has approved construction of 1377 km of roads along Nepal border.</li><li>• Development aid to Nepal to prevent human trafficking owing to lack of employment opportunities there</li></ul>



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Indo Bangladesh Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water disputes such as sharing of Teesta river, construction of Dam by India on Barak river.</li><li>• Illegal migration: Since the 1971 war of independence that created the state of Bangladesh<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Rohingya crisis (religious persecution) has also added to it as 40,000 rohingya refugees were estimated in India in 2017.</li></ul></li><li>• Inadequate border fencing due to issues such as riverine areas, protests by residing population, pending land acquisition etc.</li><li>• Trafficking of goods like jamdani sarees, rice salt etc. as well as cattle smuggling.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 2015.</li><li>• Government has announced the establishment of Border Protection Grid (BPG) with Indo- Bangladesh Border States.</li><li>• Installation of Border surveillance devices such as closed-circuit cameras, search</li><li>• The BSF and BGB have also been raising awareness among the locals regarding crime prevention in the bord</li></ul>



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Indo Myanmar Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free movement Regime: Insurgents are misusing FMR to cross-over to Myanmar and receive training and acquire arms.</li><li>• Drug trafficking due to proximity to golden triangle.</li><li>• Weak borders as there is practically no physical barrier along the border either in the form of fences or border outposts and roads to ensure strict vigil.</li><li>• Poor Infrastructural facilities at Moreh and Zokhawatar – the two designated points for normal trade and border trade</li></ul>	<p>Cabinet recently proposed to set up 13 new Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) to encourage India's engagement with SAARC countries along with Thailand and Myanmar. ICP is able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce.</p>



# CHALLENGES AND RECENT INITIATIVES

Border	Challenges along the border	Recent Initiatives
Sino India Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Border dispute at Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh, Doklam etc. with sporadic aggression. Eg: Recent Military standoff</li><li>• Large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer</li><li>• Inadequate infrastructure due to difficult terrain.</li><li>• Multiple forces along Indian border (for e.g.- ITBP, Assam rifles, Special frontier force) as opposed to single PLA commander on Chinese side.</li><li>• Water-sharing issue as China is building dams on its side reducing water flows on our side.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating infrastructure: India is also constructing some critical bridges to cut down time for troop movement such as Dholu- Sadiya bridge.</li><li>• India has joined hands with Japan to aggressively develop infrastructure projects in North east to contain China.</li><li>• Army infrastructure projects within 100 Km of LAC have been exempted from forest clearance.</li><li>• To expedite border road construction,</li></ul>

# WAY FORWARD

- Effective Diplomacy
- Infrastructure Building
- Improve Force Structures and Capabilities.
- Preparedness and Presence.
- Networked Operations.
- Jointness and Coordination.
- Strategic Communication.
- Strong Economic Growth and presence
- Political Non Interference in neighbourhood



**THANK YOU**

