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The Only Program to Give 200+ Rankers in UPSC 2024/25

GS 3 : INTERNAL SECURITY HANDWRITTEN SHORT NOTES

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01. Concept of Internal Security

Need to Ensure Security

1) Sovereignty & Territorial Integrity
   eg- Doklam Standoff, 2017 : Pahalgam
2) Citizen's Life, Property & Rights
   eg- 26/11 ; NE Ethnic Violence, 2023
3) Preventing Foreign Interference and Protect National Interest. eg-Pegasus
4) Social Harmony & Stability
   eg Nuh Community Violence (HR)
5) Secure Critical Infra eg AIIMS Ransomware

- GTI- India's Rank -13
  └ IS is directly linked to Development, Investment & Govemance Outcome

Threats to Security

A) Internal Threats

1) Terrorism- State Sponsored eg 26/11
2) Insurgency- NE, LWE in Red Corridor
3) Communal Violence - 2020 Delhi, Manipur
4) Cyber Threats - AIIMS Ransomware
5) Organised Crimes - eg PB Drug Crisis
6) Eco. Offences - Money Laundering etc
7) Illegal Migratn - Assam & Tripura

B) External Threats

1) Cross Border Terrorism eg Pulwama, 2019
2) Border Disputes eg Galwan, 2020
3) Transnational / Organised Crimes
   eg Golden Δ, Arms Smuggling
4) Cyber Warfare eg China → IPGrid
5) Maritime Threats eg Piracy in IOR

Steps Taken by Govt

A) Legislative- PMLA, AFSPA, POTA, NSA, UAPA
B) Institutional- NIA, NATGRID, RAW, IB, PRAHAR, NCTC, CERT In
C) Operational & Strategic- Smart Fencing (BOLD-QIT Project), ICPs, MPF Scheme
   - ✓ National Cyber Security Policy
   - ✓ Global Collaboration - SCO RATs, BIMSTEC INTERPOL, FATF
D) Developmental Initiatives
   - ✓ Aspirational Dist/Block Programme
   - ✓ Vibrant Village Programme
   - ✓ Border Area Development Program

Measured Required

(PTDC → Pol, Tech, Developmental, Capacity)

A) Policy & Governance Reforms

1) Review & Modernisation - Intelligence
2) Fast-track → NCTC & NATGRID
3) Institutional Reforms eg Panchsheel
   XAXA - Tribal Displacement
   └ Community based rehabilitn

B) Technology & Infrastructure

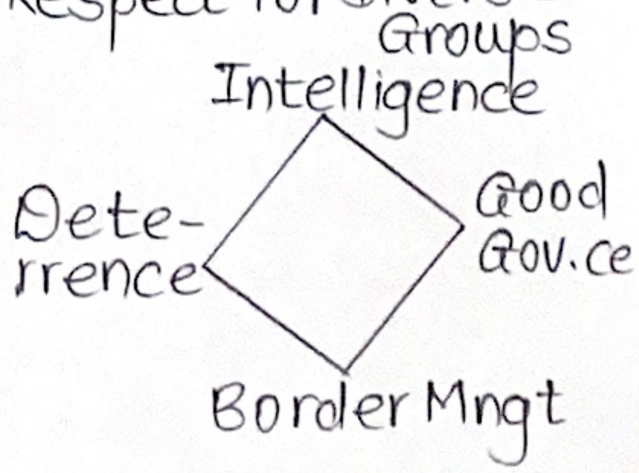
1) AI, Drones, Sattelite Imagery, Smart Fencing
2) ↑ Cyber Security Architecture, NCCC
3) ↑ Forensic & Digital Investigation
4) Space Based Intelligence, CIBMS

C) Socio-Economic Measures

1) Address Alienation → ↓ Relative Deprivatn
   - Skill Development & employment
   - Infra & Connectivity (Act East Policy)
   - Tribal Welfare Schemes in NE & LWE
2) Counter Radicalisation
   - Community Engagement
   - De-Radicalisation Program
   - ↑ Connectivity
3) Capacity Building
   - Specialised Training
   - Modern Conflict Mngt Modules
   - Specialised Forces eg Grey Hounds
   - Community Participation
   - Thermal Cameras, AI- Risk Assessment

Kautilya on Internal Security

1) Surveillance Mechanism → IB, RAW
2) Prevention of Conspiracies → Strict Vigilance
3) Law & Order → Harsh but just punishments
4) Border Security & Strategic Areas
   └ Fortification & Strict Control over borders
5) Unity in Diversity → Respect for Diverse Groups



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02. Linkages Between Development & Spread of Extremism

- Extremism - Belief in rigid, intolerant ideas
- Radicalisat^{n} - Process of adopting & internatising those ideas, possibly supporting violence.
- Terrorism - Actual Use or threat of violence to achieve goals

Motives Behind Violence & Extremism

A) Political & State-Driven Motives

1) Perceived Self Defence & Anticipatory Force
   eg - 1967 Six-Day War (Israel-Egypt)
2) State sponsored violence & repression
   eg - Bosnian Genocide (1990s)
3) Political Exclusion
   eg - Baloch Insurgency (Pak), Tamil Tigers (SL)
4) Ideological & Identity-Based Triggers
   - Ideological Intolerance - eg Maoism
   eg. Cold War - Korea & Vietnam | "The Others"
5) Extreme Nationalism - Hyper Nationalist Pride
   eg - Nazism & the Holocaust
6) Identity Crises → to preserve a way of life
   eg. - Boko Haram (Nigeria)

B) Socio-economic & Structural Drivers

1) Economic Exclusion & Denial of Rights
   eg - The Naxal movements, Golden △
2) Resource Scarcity & Financial Stress
   eg - Food Riots - Algeria, Bangla, Pak
3) Loss of State Legitimacy
   eg - Iraq/Afghanistan/Sahel
   "governments-in-waiting"

Developmental Deficits as Drivers of Extremesism

1) Economic Inequality & Relative Deprivat^{n}
   Top 1% → 40% wealth; Bottom 50% - 3%
   eg - Naxalite-Maoist Insurgency
2) Unemployment & Youth Vulnerability
   eg - ₩ Islamic States
3) Governance Deficit & Insti.l. Exclusion
   Pol. Representation Deficit
   eg - Sunni Exclusion in Post 2003 - Iraq
4) Displacement & Development Trauma
   eg - Lake Chad Basin - Boko Haram
5) Edu^{n} Deprivation & Radicalisation
   eg - Taliban attacks on girls' schools
6) Identity Crisis & Cultural Marginalisat^{n}
   eg Khalistan Separatist Movement
7) Climate change & Resource Conflict
8) Social Injustice & Caste/Racial Discrimin^{n}
   eg apartheid

Forms of Extremism

Results of Extremism (Cultural, Social, Political, economic, Global, HR)

1) Social Consequences

i) Communal tension & loss of life. eg Delhi Riots
ii) Displacement eg - Boko Haram
iii) ↑ Mistrust eg - Sectarian Violence in Iraq

2) Economic Consequences

i) Investment Loss & Stunted Growth
   eg. Terrorism → $26.4 B Globally (GTI)
ii) Regional Underdevelopment eg Red Corridor
iii) Infra Destruction. eg - Bamiyan Buddha

3) Political Consequences

i) State Instability eg Syria's civil war
ii) ↑ Authoritarianism eg Restrictive Laws, Egypt
iii) Erosion of Democratic Space

4) Cultural Consequences

i) Destruction of Heritage eg Bamiyan
ii) Suppression of Diversity eg Rohingya

5) HR Consequences

i) Widespread Violations - eg Pak Tribal Attack
ii) Loss of Civil Liberties

6) Global Consequences

i) Refugee Crisis eg Syrian Conflicts
ii) Transnational Crime eg Al-Shabaab & AQIM in Africa

Solutions for Extremism

1) Cognitive & Psychological Interventions

i) Counter-Narrative Programming
   eg - Project Umeed (Kashmir)
ii) Radicalisation De-adiction ⇒ Soft Power
   eg - MH-Model → Specialised Cells

2) Eco-Socio Integration & Resilience

i) Market-Linked Livelihoods → ↑ Opportunity costs
   eg Bastaar Maize Processing Plant
ii) Saturation of Welfare (DBT) eg VVP

3) Institutional & Governance Reforms

i) Community-Centric Policing
   Reactive → Proactive eg - Meira Paibis
ii) Administrative Sensitivity
   eg AEP → ↓ Relative Deprivation

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4) Technological & Cyber Defense
i) Real-time Sentiment Analysis
eg - Social Media Lab (SML) - Delhi/UP Police
ii) Choking Financial Pipelines eg Cybersafe Portal
5) Global & Multilateral Cooperation
i) Zero-Tolerance Diplomacy eg NMFT Conference
ii) Intelligence Fusion eg NATGRID
iii) Regional Co-operation eg SCO-RATS

Religious Indoctrination
eg - Easter Sunday Bombings (SL), 2019

⊙ Use of Social Media
1) Propoganda videos, digital magazines, memes
2) Encrypted apps and closed groups
eg Red Fort Bombers (2025)
3) Amplifies grievances to emotionally target and radicalise youth - Gamification and Interactive Indoctrination - 'game-adjacent'

⊙ How to Tackle It
1) Monitor & Remove Extremist Content Online
eg EU - Digital Services Act (DSA)
2) ↑ Digital Literacy & Counter-Narrative promoting tolerance eg Denmark Model
3) Encourage community leaders & families
eg 'Sahi Raasta' Program
4) Enhance cyber intelligence & co-operation
eg. - I4C → 'Take Down Notice'

⊙ Religious Indoctrination & IS
i) Radical Pathways ii) Communal Polarisat^{n}
iii) Cross-Border Influence iv) Digital Propoganda
v) Underground Networks

⊙ SC Case Verdicts on Mob Lynching
1) Shakti Vahini Vs UoI (2018) → Right to choose life partner [21], safe housing
2) Zainul Vs St. of Bihar (2025) → Consistent identification by atleast 2/3 witnesses
3) Tehsseen S. Poonawalla Vs UoI (2018) → Guidelines - Cow vigilantism & mob violence

Mob Violence in India
✓ Section 103(2) of BNS
✓ Mobocracy & instant 'justice' bypassing legal processes

⊙ Key Cases - i) Dadri Lynching - 2015
ii) CHH Lynching - 2024

⊙ Causes
1) Social - Communal divides & caste tensions
eg 2018 Bhima-Koregaon
2) Economic - Unemployment & Frustration
3) Political - Identity politics & populist rhetor
eg - Cow protection mobs
4) Psychological - Herd mentality & urge to dominance in groups
5) Technological - Viral misinformation
eg - Child-lifting rumors in 2018

⊙ Consequences
1) Legal - Undermines R.L, ↓ faith in Judiciary
2) Social - ↑ Mistrust, Minorities → insecurity
3) Economic - ↓ Local Businesses, ↓ Investments
4) Political - ↑ Polarisation, ↓ Democratic Discours
5) Global - ↓ International Reputation

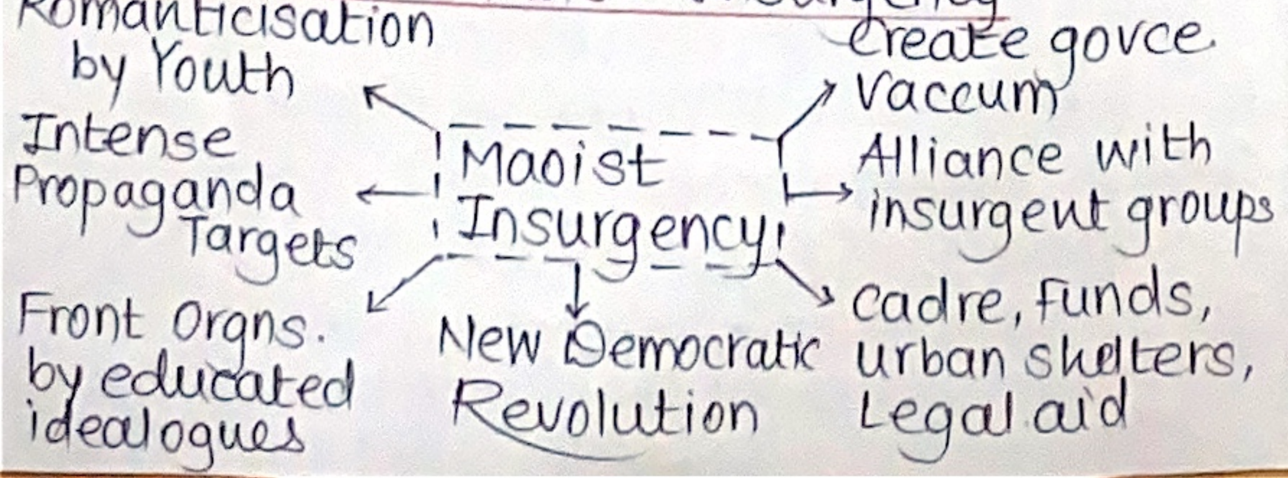
⊙ Steps Taken
1) SC Guidelines (2018) - Tehseen Poonawalla
↳ Nodal Officers, Fast-track trials etc
2) Central Advisory (Home Ministry) → L&O
3) Police Reforms - community policing, training
4) Digital Monitoring eg cyber cells

⊙ State Level Steps
1) MH → Specialised Police Training
2) RJ → Comprehensive Legislation (2019)

03. Left Wing Extremism

- LWE - To establish a classless society by overthroving the govt in power
- Naxalism - New Democratic Revolution through a 'Protracted People's War'
- Naxalbari, Darjeeling on May 25, 1967
↳ Birth of Naxalite Movement

⊙ Dynamics of Maoist Insurgency



Causes of LWE in India
A) Socio-cultural Causes
1) Land alienation & stalled land reforms
2) Tribal dissatisfaction from forest laws
3) Caste oppression & Feudal dominance
4) Jan, Jungle, Jameen

B) Economic & Developmental Causes
1) Eco. vulnerability & deprivation eg Dantewada
2) Weak governance & missing services eg Sukma
3) Flawed state focus
4) Loss of traditional rights over water, forest, land

C) Administrative & Political Causes
1) Political Exclusion & Neglect
2) State Repression → ↑ Alienation
3) Salwa Judum Backlash
4) Policy Confusion

D) Ideological & Operational Causes
1) Ideological Radicalisation
2) Leadership Mobilising Anger
3) Intelligence Gaps

Impact of LWE

A) Human & Social Impacts
1) Heavy Human Toll - 2010 Dantewada Massacre
2) Mass Diplacement - Salwa Judum Backlash
3) Dual HR Violations (Maoist + Security Forces)
4) Generational Trauma
5) Social Polarisation

B) Developmental Impacts
1) Developmental Paralysis - Red Corridor
2) Economic Sabotage -
3) Investment Chill

C) Governance & Political Impacts
1) Parallel Govce. - Maoist Jan Adalats
2) Political Vacuum - Targeted Assasinations
3) Weakening of Democratic Institutions

D) Security & Strategic Impacts
1) Heavy Human Toll (Security)
2) Economic & Strategic Disruption
3) Erosion of State Legitimacy

The Interplay Betⁿ Developmental Deficit and Extremism

Underdevelopment → Catalyst for Radicalzn	Extremism → Barrier to Progress
1) Systemic infra gaps eg - Poor connectivity in Bastaar	1) Strategic Sabotage → Governance Void eg - Maoist blew up railway tracks (JH)
2) Economic Deprivatⁿ & Joblessness eg - Militants exploited unemployed youth	2) Capital Flight & Stagnation eg - Ethnic violence in Manipur
3) Deficient Human Capital eg - Low literacy & healthcare gaps in Sukma dist (CHH)	3) Perpetuation of the Poverty Trap eg - Opposition to PM-GSY in Dantewada

Naxalism Defeated : Bharat Turns the Page on 31 March 2026

1) Significant success of India's multi-dimensional counter-LWE strategy
2) Systematic Weakening of violence & reintegration into national mainstream
3) Naxal-free by 31 March 2026
4) Some Key Measures
   - ✓ The Bastariya Battalion
   - ✓ Operation Green Hunt, 2009

Govt Strategy : National Policy & Action Plan (2015) & other key initiatives -

1) Zero-tolerance policy
2) 2 Core Goals -
   - Establish RoL & end Naxal Activities
   - Rapidly develop & compensate
3) NP & AP - Multi-pronged strategy

eg. - Naxal Affected Dist - 126 (2014) → 11 (2025)
Most Affected Dist : 36 → 3 (PIB)
- ✓ 53 % Decline in Violent Incidents
- ✓ 73 % Drop in Security Forces Deaths
- ✓ 70 % Drop in Civilian Deaths
- ✓ 81 % ↓ in Violence in 15 yrs (1936 → 314 (2024))

Financial Choking of Naxals (MoHA)
NIA, States & ED seized assets worth ₹ 40+, 40+ & 12 Cr ₹ respectively

Other Key Initiatives

1) Security & Policing Support (smart police)
   i) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme
   ii) Spl Infra Scheme (SIS)
   iii) Civic Action Programme (CAP)
2) Infrastructure Development
   i) Road Requirement Plan - I
   ii) Telecome Connectivity Projects
3) Development & Welfare Initiatives
   i) Special Central Assistance (SCA)
   ii) Aspirational Districts - 35 LWE Districts
   iii) Financial Inclusion
   iv) Skill Devt Initiative - 48 ITIs
4) Human Resource & Capacity Building
   - ✓ Skill Devt & Education
5) Information & Awareness - Media Plan
6) Tech. Advancement
   - Satellite Imaging & GIS Mapping
7) Rehabilitation & Reintegration
   - ✓ Multi-pronged policy ✓ Lon Varratu Abhiyan
   - ✓ Surrender Policy ✓ Family Support ✓ NGOs

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8) Separate Vertical in NIA
   └ Anti Naxal Vertical → 108 cases
9) Collective Security Forces' Valor
   └ DRG personnel, COBRA commandos, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, SSB, State Police

⊙ Bharati Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (02 Oct 2024)
(Road, Mobile & Financial Connectivity)
One of the largest tribal focussed saturation program - PIB

Goal 1 - Develop Enabling Infra (SDG 9)
Goal 2 - ↑ Eco Empowerment (SDG 8)
Goal 3 - Universalisat^{n} of Access to Good Edu (4)
Goal 4 - Healthy Life & Dignified Ageing (SDG 3)

S	- Smart Leadership
A	- Aggressive Strategy
M	- Motivate & Training
A	- Actionable Intelligence
D	- Dashboard based KPIs
H	- Harnessing Technology
A	- Action Plan for Each Theatre
N	- No Access to Financing

- MHA - NP & AP against LWE
  └ Solution against LWE is to be hybrid of security, development, governance & rights
- NITI - AOP proves the lack of nutrition, health, Edu benefits in LWE areas
- 2nd ARC - Governance Deficit & Weak Local Adm^{n} are major drivers of insurgency
- 80 Lakh Non-Farm jobs are needed annually to absorb workforce growth till 2030.

⊙ Counter-Insurgencies Across LWE Areas
1) Ranvir Sena - Bhumihar landlords of BR
2) Salwa Judum (Trade of Tendu Leaves)
   SPOs - of Local tribals + Former naxalites
   SC Case - Nandini Sundar Vs St of CHH
   ↳ Salwa Judum - Unconstitutional
   ↳ Set limits on state militarisat^{n} of civilians & called for rehabilitation & protection of tribal communities
3) Grey Hounds - by K.S. Vyas (IPS) - AP
   └ Best Anti-Naxalite Force
   └ Guerrilla Approach
4) Bastar Battalion - Spld CRPF unit
   └ composed of local Tribal youth (33% ♀)

⊙ New Emerging Developments
1) Spreading to New Areas
2) Denying intelligence by killing informers
3) Greater propaganda via civil society
4) Mobilising on issues like land acquition & tribal rights (NiyamgiriHills - Mining)
5) Setting up over-ground organisations
6) Urban Naxalism
7) Tech - Youtube / Messaging Apps
8) Large-scale Extortion (Paying Levies)

⊙ Key Issues in Government Measures
A) Intelligence & Informer Protection Gaps
1) Intelligence architecture gaps
2) HUMINT Vulnerabilities
3) Overemphasis on Kinetic Operations

B) Operational & Structural Weaknesses
1) Force projection Vs Force protection
2) Capacity Gaps (10K police vacancies CHH)
3) Over-centralisation & bureaucratic delays in decision

C) Terrain, Connectivity & Resource Challenges
1) Geospatial Complexity (Abujhmad)
2) Language & Cultural Disconnect
3) Cultural Oppression & Humiliation
4) Counter-IED Capacity Gaps
5) Strategic Vulnerabilities (Sukma/Gadchiroli

D) Governance, Political & Social Trust Deficit
1) FRA, 2006 → poor implementation
2) Political Complicity - [244] & Sch V
3) PESA, 1996 → poor implementation
4) Lack of trust in administration & security

⊙ From Coercion to Connection : People-First Responses to LWE / Way Forward
1) Emotional Integration & Gandhian Approach
   Peace Agreement (Mizo Accord) / AOP
   Empathy circles / Sarvodaya / Festivals
2) Participatory Technology Solutions
   - Community-run mobile apps (Adivasi Radio)
   - Geo-tagged community audit (eGramswaraj)
3) Empowerement through Forest, Water, Land Rights
   - Recognise & legally protect community rights
   - Strengthen Gramsabhas (Gadchiroli)
   - Support local cooperatives

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4) Community-led Peace & Dialouge
i) Trusted mediators iii) Community Policing
ii) Neutral village councils iv) ♀-Led SHGs

5) Youth & Women Empowerment with Eco-development & Green Livelihoods
i) Skill training centres, sports club, enterprises
ii) eg.- Amani" coffee project in Chintapalli (AP)
iii) Local Youth → SPOs iv) Edu^n & Govt jobs
iii) Eco-guides & homestay operators

6) Social Audit of Security Operations
i) Independent Review Boards

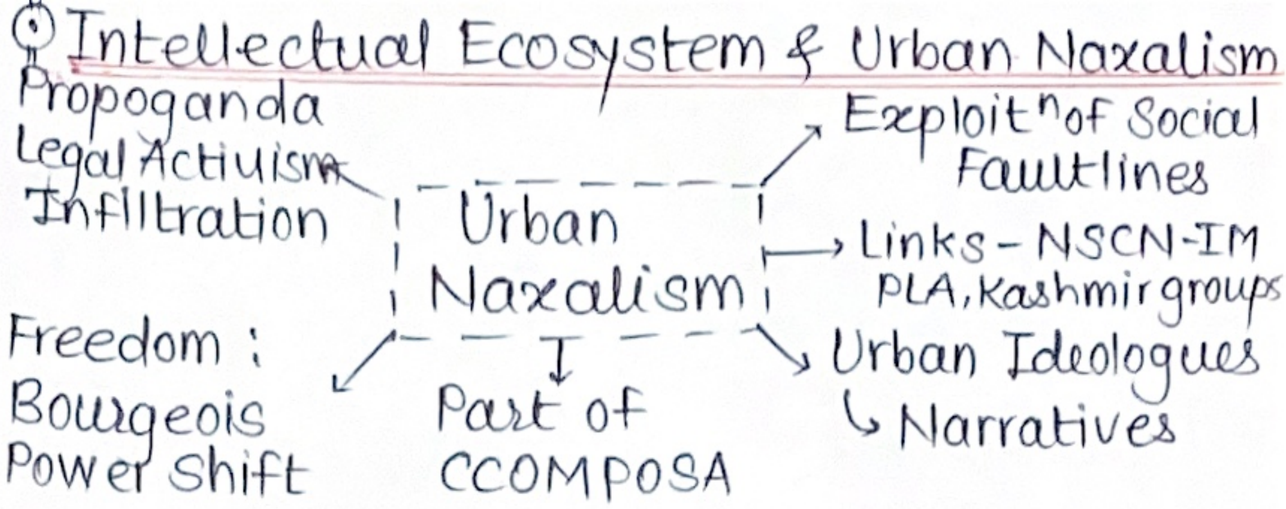
7) Evidence-based feedback loops
i) Annual citizen reports cards
ii) Use data to fine-tune security, welfare eg.- 'Netra' UAVs & PTZ

⊙ Focused Security Solutions
1) Modernise Intelligence & Surveillance
2) Specialised Agile Forces - CoBRA
3) Advanced Equipments
4) Financial & Arms Network Disruption
5) Small Tactical Units eg Grey Hounds (AP/TS)

⊙ International Models for Indigenous Developments -
1) Community-Driven Development in Philippine
2) Canadian Model - Self Govt Agreements

⊙ Indian successful models by security Forces -
Saranda Devt/Action Plan (SDP/SAP)
Clear | Hold | Own

⊙ Intellectual Ecosystem & Urban Naxalism



PM Modi - "Urban Naxals show how Naxalism has evolved with 5GW to destabilise Bharat by propaganda & alliances rather than guns alone"

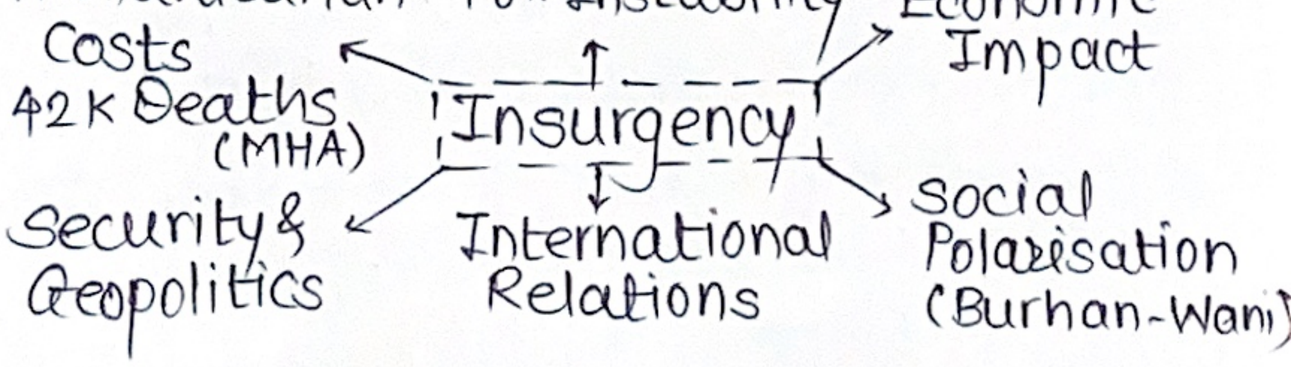
⊙ Success Stories
1) In 10yrs - 8000 Naxalites have abandoned the path of violence (PIB)
2) <100 casualties due to LWE in last 30 yrs in 2022
3) NIA & ED → Financial ∅ Choking
4) Nambala Keshav Rao (Basavaraju) top Maoist Leader - Killed
5) Operations - Octopus, Double Bull & Chakbandha → Budha Pahad, Parasnath, Baramasia, Chakrabandha (Bihar)
⊙ Operation Black Forest - May Narayanpur, CHH
└ Neutralization of 27 dreaded Maoist including Nambala Keshav Rao (Basavaraju) - a gen sec ranked leader

04. J & K Insurgency

⊙ Historical Backgrouud
i) Partition - 1947 ii) Assembly Elections, 1987
ii) Protest & armed rebellions by 1989

⊙ Major Causes of Insurgency
1) Political Discontent & Governance Deficit eg - 1987 Assembly Elections
2) External Influence & Cross-Border Terrorism - ISI, LeT, JeM, H. Mujahideen - End of Soviet-Afgan War
3) Religious & Identity Factors
└ Radical Islamist Narratives ; Marginal^zn
4) Socio-Economic Grievances
JK Unemployment Rate = 6.7% > avg (PLFS)
68% decline in tourism in 2025
5) Human Right Concerns
eg Kashmiri Pandits

⊙ Impacts of Insurgency



⊙ Steps Taken by Government
1) Security & Counter-Insurgency Operations
2) Neutraliz^n of Over Ground Workers
└ Operation All Out
3) Diplomatic & Strategic Measures (UNGA FATF)
4) Adm^ve & Consti^l Reforms : ×[370], ×[35A]
5) 2024 Assembly Elections
6) Devt & Welfare Initiatives - UDAAD, Himayat Mission, Mission Yuva, Jammu-Shri Nagar NH

Impacts & Developments Post-Abrogation of Article 370

1) Legal Uniformity (Ranbir Penal Code → BNS)
2) Land & Domicile Reforms
3) Improved Security Situation (SIA)
4) Revival of Democratic Processes
   58.6% voter turnout in 2024 LS, Highest 35yrs (EC)
5) Economic Revival: Invest^{t} = 6000Cr
   23.5 Mn tourists in 2024
6) Social Stability

Challenges & Emerging Issues

1) Security Concerns
2) Pol. Discontent
3) Social & HR Issues
4) Adve & Govce Gaps
   eg S. Wangchuk
5) Diplomatic Fallout
6) Economic Disruption
7) Youth Discontent & Radicalisation (6.7%)
8) Trust Deficit

Way Forward

1) Sustained Political Engagement
2) Community-based policing
3) Psychological Rehabilitation
4) Eco. Transformation
   └ StartUp Hubs
5) Harmonising Regional Interest
6) People's ownership in governance
7) Reinforcing Democracy
8) ↑ People Participatn/
9) People ⊙ Policies
10) HR & Security Bal.

How Social Media Can Help?

1) +ve Reel Campaign (exa-Badalta Kashmir
2) Influencers Collaboration (eg-Covid Vaccin^{n})
3) Fast-Check & IT Tools (PIB Fact Check)
4) # Engagement (#HarGharTiranga)
5) Digital Literacy Drive (Cyber Dost)
6) Micro-Grants for Creators
   (YouTube Black Voices Funds)
7) Dialogue Series (Surrendered ULFA militants in Assam)

"Kashmiriyat, Insaniyat & Jamhooriyat"
— A.B. Vajpayee

"Local voices are more imp than official msgs for counter narrative"
UN Office of Drugs & Crimes

J&K Legislative Assembly Elections, 2024

Relevance & Broader Significance

1) Restoration of Democratic Process
2) Post-370 Political Test
3) National & Global Optics
4) Security & Stability signal
5) Governance Implications

05. North East Insurgency

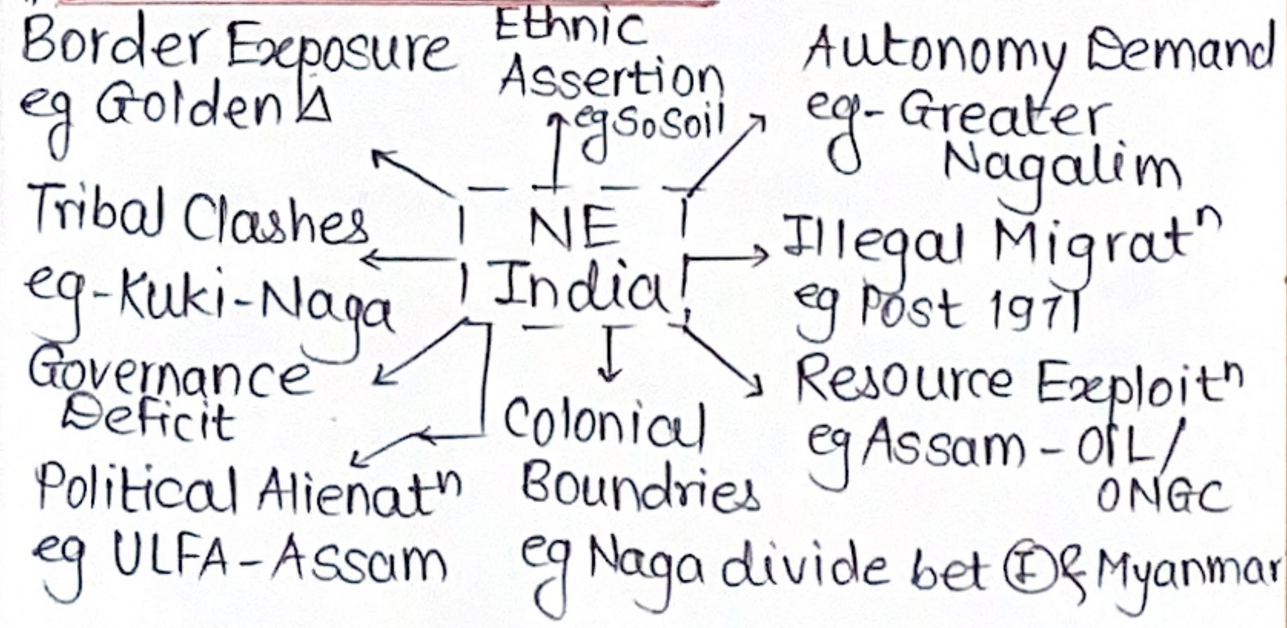
- 8 States → 200 Ethnic Groups
- 7.97% Geo. Area → 3.78% Population

NE Insurgency (MHA Report 2024-25)

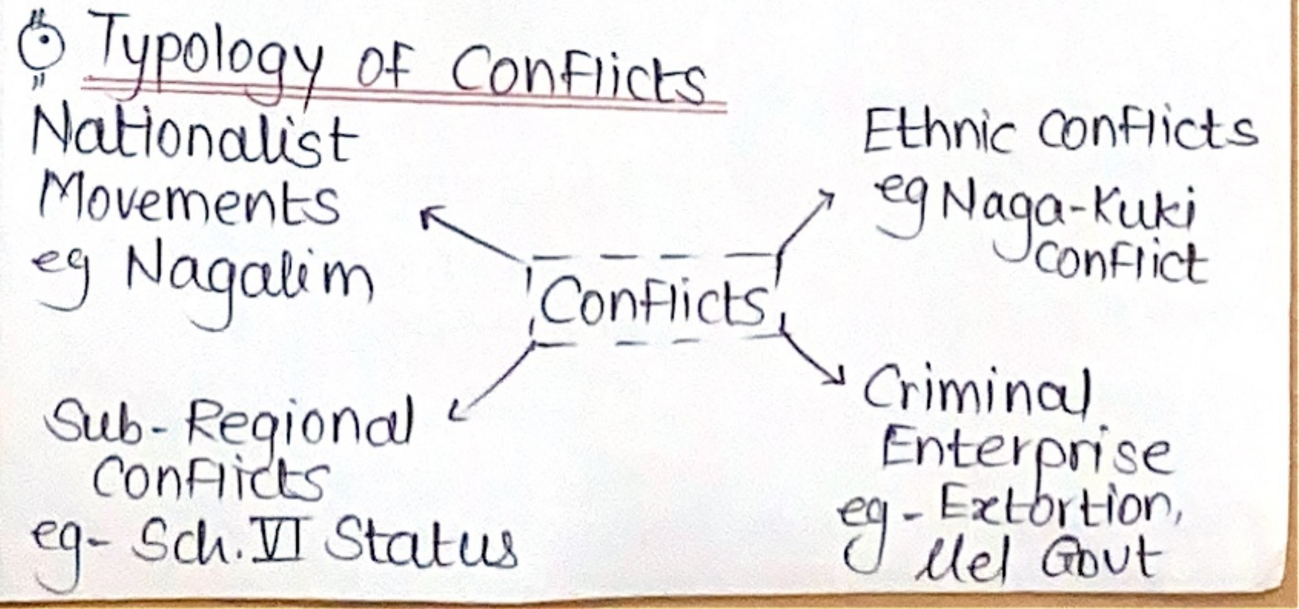
1) Mizoram - zero Incidents since 2019
2) Manipur - Ethnic Strife
3) NE Insurgency: Incidents 824 (2014) → 294 (2024)
4) 509 Composite Border Outposts (BOPs)

Importance of NE India

Issues in NE India



Typology of Conflicts



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Statewise Issues of Insurgency

1) Assam - ULFA, NDFB
2) Manipur - NSCN (Naga), Kuki (Zomi Group)
3) Nagaland - NSCN (IM), NSCN (K)
4) Tripura - (TWNM), ATTF
5) Mizoram - Mizo National Front
6) ArP - NSCN
7) Meghalaya - Small Sporadic Groups
8) Sikkim - No Major Insurgent Groups

Goverment Initiatives-

A) Security Measures (Calibrated use of F)

1) Application of AFSPA - Targeted deployment of the armed forces, paramilitary units & paran specialised operations
   eg - 71% ↓ in violent incidents
   86% ↓ in civilian deaths

2) Cross Border - Cooperation
   Op-All Clear (Bhutan); Op-Sunrise (Myanmar)

3) Dialogue & Peace Accords
   i) Mizo Peace Accord (1986)
   ii) Bodo Peace Accord (2020)
   iii) Karbi Anglong Accord (2021)
   iv) Bru - Repariation Agreement (2020)
   v) Ceasefire Agreements with Naga Factions
   - FNTA Agreet (2026) - Autonomous FNTA in Eastern Nagaland
   - TIPRA Agreet (2024) - Tipra Motha
   - ULFA Peace Accord (2023) → Pol. Safegaurds
   - Assam-Meghalaya Boundry Pact, 2022
   - Bodo Peace Accord - Territorial Expansion BTAD → BTR
   - Bru-Reang Agreet - Permenant Settlet.

4) Administrative & Structural Reforms
   i) Statehood (GMG, NL)
   ii) Autonomous Councils under Sixth Sch.
      └ eg. Bodoland Territorial Council
   iii) [371(A)] - NL - Customary Laws & Tradns
   iv) NE Council

5) Development-Focused Initiatives
   - MDoNER ii) NITI Forum for NE
   iii) NESIDS iv) Bongibeel Bridge, Bhupen Hazarik Bridge etc
   v) NEIC

6) Legal & Policy Measures - i) Tribal Panchsheel
   ii) Confidence Building Measures iii) NRC
   iv) Surrender-Cum-Rehabilitation
   v) Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

① Naga Peace Accord

- Historical Background
  1947 - Naga National Council (NNC)
  1956 - Naga Fed. Govt (NFG) & Naga Fed Army
  - └ Demand for 'Greater Nagalim'
- Framework Agreement (2015)
  └ GoI & NSCN (IM)
  └ Unique History & Position of the Nagas
  └ Mutually Accepted Pol. Solutions
- Inclusion of Other Groups - NNPGs
- Current Status - No final peace accord
  NSCN (IM) - periodically reiterates it's demands

Way Forward

Internal Security

1) ↑ Peace Processes eg Framework Agreet
2) Engage All Factions (NNPGs, ULFA, etc)
3) DDR - Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation (surrender-cum-rehab)

⊙ Political Inclusion & Governance

1) Empower AOCs (eg BTR)
2) Curb Identity Based Politics
3) Bezbaruah Cmt → Integration of NE people & their fair representation in national platforms

⊙ Economic Development & Connectivity

1) Fast-track infra - UDAAN, NESIDS
2) School, Edu, Telemedicines eg Tawang
3) NITI - NE Vision Document - sector specific growth - Organic Farming, Handloom etc

⊙ Look East / Act East Policy Integration

1) Regional Connectivity - Kaladam, IMT
2) Border Trade Hubs & SEZ eg - Moreh (Manipur)
3) Involve Local Communities eg Border Haats (MG)

⊙ Border Management & Cross-Border Co-ordination

1) Modernisatn - Smart Border Fencing (CIBMS)
2) Bilateral cooperation with Myanmar & Bangla
3) ↑ people-to-people ties, soft diplomacy
   eg. Operation Sunrise (I - Myanmar)

Manipur Violence

Meiteis (53%) Nagas (17%) Kukis (16%)
Imphal Valley — 10% Land
Hills

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⊙ Causes of Manipur Violence

1) ST Status Demand by Meiteis
2) Land & Resources Conflict
3) Eviction & Anti-Enchroachment Drives
4) Drug Trafficking & Military Nexus
5) Historical Ethnic Rivalries
6) Social Media and Misinformation
7) Triggering Factor - Manipur HC Directive
   ↳ ST Status to Meitei Community

⊙ Impact of Manipur Violence

1) Humanitarian Crisis eg 260 Deaths
2) Demographic & Pol. Imbalance
3) Security Measures - Buffer Zones
4) Economic Disruption
5) Proliferation of Illegal Arms
6) Social Polarisation
7) Governance Paralysis

⊙ Steps taken by Govt

1) Security Measures : 40,000 + central Forces
2) Administrative Actions - Justice Lamba
3) Relief & Rehab - Camps, Fin aid, ex-gratia
4) Long Term Steps - Border Fencing

⊙ Way Forward

1) Inclusive Dialogue
2) Legal Clarity
3) Development Push
4) Security & Borders
5) Media & Awareness
6) Accountability

⊙ Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act - AFSPA

- Armed Forces Special Powers Ordinance, 1942
  ✓ (MN, NL, ArP); X (TR, MG, NZ)

⊙ Key Provisions -

Section ③ - c/st → Disturbed Area
↳ Armed Forces can - Use Force.; Arrest w/o Warrant; Enter & Search; Prohibit assembly ≥ 5 persons; Destroy Arms

Section ⑥ - No prosecution w/o prior © govt approval

⊙ SC on AFSPA -

i) Naga People's Movement Case
   ✓ Constitutional ✓ JR ✓ HR Safegaurds
   [21] cannot be suspended
ii) Extra Judicial Execution case
   ↳ No blanket immunity
iii) PUCL Case - Civilian Supremacy & need to protect constitutional rights
iv) Section 6 → Not absolute → Judicial scrutiny

⊙ The AFSPA Debate

Pro - AFSPA	Anti - AFSPA
1) Essential for counter Insurgency	1) Prolonged Military Presence
2) Operational Flexibility	2) Legal Impunity & Rights [21]
3) Restoration of State Authority	3) HR - concerns ↳ Fake Encounters
4) Improved ground situation	4) Alienation of citizens
5) Security Necessity	5) Calls for Repeal Reddy Cmt (2005) 2nd ARC (2007)

⊙ Way Forward (Jeevan Reddy Cmt, 2nd ARC)

1) Restricted / Phased Application
2) Conflict Early Warning System
3) Smart Border Management

- Justice J.S. Verma Cmt (2013) - Immediate review of AFSPA and proposed ~~shift~~ swift punishment for misuse of AFSPA

⊙ NRC - National Register of Citizens

⊙ Why NRC Matters?

1) Countering Illegal Migration
2) ↓ InFiltration
3) Demographic Balance
4) Undermining insurgency networks
5) Reliable Citizenship Database

⊙ Challenges -

1) Exclusion 2) High costs 3) Legal Uncertainty
4) Inadequate doc. Infra 5) Communal polariz^n

⊙ Way Forward

1) Digital & Decentralized Verification
2) Foreigners Tribunals 3) Pub. Awareness
4) Transparent & Human Implementat^n
5) Engage Diplomatically with Neighbours

⊙ NE : Where the Sun of Development Rises

Frontier Region → Front Runner of Growth

1) Road & Rural Connectivity - 16000 km
2) Digital & Air Connectivity - BharatNet, Udan
3) Key Development Schemes
   PM - DevINE, NESIDS, NEC Schemes
   SDPs - ₹4250 cr - AS & TR
4) Investment Push
5) Governance Reforms
   PVS → Poorvottar Vikas Setu

UnderStand

06. External State Actors & IS Threats

Role of External State Actors in Internal Security Threats

1) Strategic Sponsorship of Insurgency & Terrorism (JeM, LeT, ULFA-I, NDFB-S)
2) Territorial Manipulation & Border Enchachment - Military Grade Villages
   - Salami Slicing / Grey Zone
3) Proxy Warfare & Non State Actor Network
   eg Haqqani Network, Taliban
4) Cyber Espionage & Information Warfare
   eg Red Echo Group
5) Exploitation of Refugee & Migrant Crises
   eg.- Rohingya
6) Propaganda & Information Warfare
   eg @CGTN, AI Fake Video etc
7) Debt Trap Diplomacy eg-Hambantota
8) Energy Coercion - OPEC Oil Embargoes
9) Radicalisation via Social Media
   eg ISIS recruitments in KR (NIA)
10) Targeting pol elites / Armed Forces / Honey traps

Impact on India's IS :-

1) Erosion of Sovereiguty
2) ↑ Cross-Border Terrorism
3) Prolonged Insurgencies (JK & NE)
4) Economic & Social Destabilization (26/11)
5) Ethnic & Communal Polariz^{n} (JK)

GTI → 80% terrorism related deaths in South Asia are in Pak & Afgan
↳ Spill over effect in India

Goverment Measures

1) Border Modernization - CIBMS
2) ↑ Counterterrorism Framework (UAPA/NIA)
3) Regional Co-op^{n} - (SCO-RATS, CSC, BIMSTEC)
4) Cyber & Information Security - CERT In
5) Diplomatic Offensives - UN, FATF, QUAD

Way Forward

1) Strategic Diplomacy - UNSC / FATF
2) Cyber Security (AI Based treat detect^{n})
3) Border Security - Real Time Surveillance
4) Counter Radicalization - community/Youth
5) Intelligence Room - HUMINT
6) Legal & Policy Reforms - Laws to tackle Hybrid warfare, Financial flows etc
7) Cognitive Security Architecture
   AI, Pre-Buuking Strategy, NETRA
8) Grey Zone Deterrence Doctrine
9) Eco-Soverignty Shield
10) Whole-of-Society Resilience Model

Vulnerabilities Exploited

1) Ethnic & Communal Divisions
2) Weak Governance & Corruption
3) Eco Inequality & Unemployment
4) Fragile Media Ecosystem
5) Technological Dependence (Red Echo)
6) Diaspora & Academic Network
   eg-China's United Front Work Dept.

07 Non-State Actors & Internal Security Threats

Non-State Actors-

1) Terrorist Organisations - LeT, ISIS, Al-Q
2) Insurgent Groups - NSCN-IM, ULFA, Karen
3) LWE - Naxalites (CPI-Maoist)
4) Organised Crimes Syndicates (D-Company)
5) Cyber Threat Groups eg- Lazarus, Hacktivists
6) Religious Fundamentalist Groups
7) Smuggling & Trafficking Cartels - Sinaloa
8) CSOs & NGOs - Amnesty Intl, Greepeace, Red+
9) MNCs - Huawei
10) Media Houses - NY Times, Jazeera, BBC

+Ve Contributions

1) CSOs & NGOs - Bridge / Last gateway of dev^{t}
   eg-HelpAge India, SEWA
2) Media - Watchdog eg-Tehelka's string op.^{n}
3) Religious & Community Leaders eg-YCMA
4) Academia & Think Tanks eg-Carnegie
5) Pvt Sector - cybersecurity innovations (TCS)

Key Challenges

1) Terrorism eg-Pahalgam; Pak-LeT
   ↳ Drones, Encrypted Apps (signal); Radicaliz^{n}
2) Insurgency eg-Manipur Violence (2023-24)
3) LWE - Dantewada IED attack
4) Organised Crimes - Narco-Terrorism Nexus

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5) Cyber Threats / Cyber espionage (Lazarus)
6) Radicalisation & Propoganda
eg Ansar Ghazwat-ul-Hind → Indoctrination material
7) Eco-security Threats
└ Fake Currency (I-Nepal), Hawala Network
8) Narrative Manipulation by global media
eg Op-Sindhoor-planes ← Global Times

List of Non-State Actors

1) Pakistan - LeT, JeM, TTP, Drug Cartels
2) China - APT41 & UNC3886 - Hybrid Warfare
3) Mynanmar - NSCN-IM/KY, ULFA-I, Arkan Army
4) Bangladesh - Jamaat-e-Islami (Radicalisation)
5) Afgawistan - IS-K, Al-Q (Lone-Wolf tactics)
6) Nepal - Open Border Vulnerability
7) Sri Lanka - Maritime Security

Govt Steps-

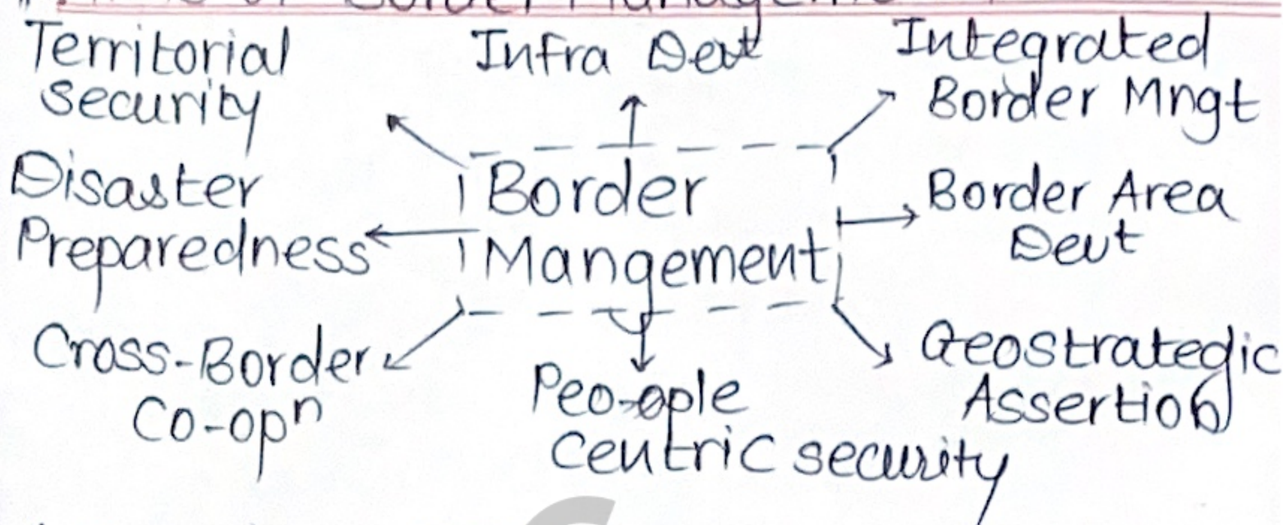
1) Legal & Institutional Measures - UAPA / NIA
2) Border Mngt - CIBMS, Atal Tunnel, Anti Drone Measures
3) Counter-Insurgency Operations - Op All-Out (JK)
Myanmar Border Co-ord^{n}, Assam Rifles, CAPF
4) LWE Response - Security Deut Strategy
Greyhounds, SAMADHAN strategy
5) Cyber & Tech Innitiatives - I4C, CERT In
NCIIPC
6) Eco-Measures → Demonetisation, ↓Hawala
7) Community Engagement & Counter Radical^{zn}
eg Op-Sadbhawana (JK), Sahi Rasta (JK)
8) International Co-op^{n} - Intelligence Sharing
Agree^{ts}, FATF, Op - Global Hunt
9) Coastal & Maritime Security
Sagar Suraksha & Coastal Police stations
ICSN - Integrated Coast Surveillance n/w

Way Forward-

1) DWM - Dark Web Monitoring
2) BTA - Behavioural Threat Analytics
3) GEOINT - Geospatial Intelligence
4) BSS - Blockchain Surveillance System
5) ADDS - Anti Drone Defence System
6) CTRP - Civic Tech Reporting Portals
7) PDP - Prison Deradicaliz^{n} Program
8) AIBS - AI-Powered Border Surveillance
eg - Smart Fencing - CIBMS

08 Border Management in India

Aims of Border Management | IIT-PCB-GD



Overview of India's Borders

Land = 15,000 km ; Coastlin = 11,000 km

1) SIR CREEK Issue (India - Pakistan)
2) KATCHATHEEVU Issue (India - S.Lanka)
3) RESEARCH VESSEL Menace (China)
4) Island Security ; Dark Shipping (A&N)

Border & Key Challenges

1) (I) - Pak = Terror Infiltrat^{n}, Smuggling, Difficult Fencing
2) (I) - China = Undefined LAC, Infra Gaps, Harsh Terrain, CPEC, Salami Slicing
3) (I) - Bangladesh = Porous Border → Cattle Smuggling, Human Traficking, Riverine Fencing
4) (I) - Nepal = Open Border, Fake Currency
5) (I) - Myanmar = Insurgent Groups (NSCN), Arms & Narcotics Trafficking, Refugees
6) (I) - Bhutan = Insurgent Groups (KLO, ULFA), Smuggling, Strategic Transit Point
Op - All Clear

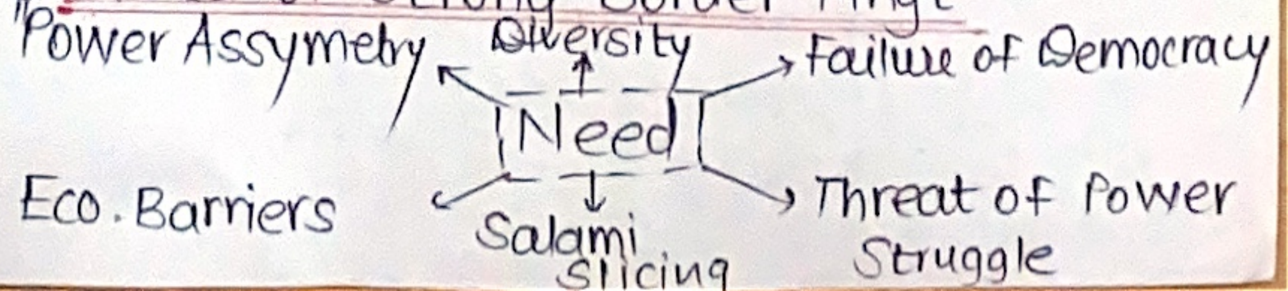
Maritime Border

1) Sri Lanka - Fishermen Disputes, Smuggling, Tamil Ethnic sensitivity, Chinese Influence
2) Maldives - Radicalisation, Pol. Instability, Anti-(I) ((I)-out), ↑ Chinese presence
└ Sinamale Bridge

Different Security Forces along Borders

1) Indian Arm ⇒ LoC (Pak), LAC (China), Siachen Glacier
2) BSF ⇒ Pak, Bangladesh, Myanmar, GJ
3) ITBP ⇒ China - LO, HP, UK, SK, ArP
4) SSB ⇒ Nepal & Bhutan
5) Assam Rifles ⇒ Myanmar

Need of Strong Border Mngt



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Challenges in Border Management

1) Difficult Terrain eg- ArP-snow, AS-Rivers
2) Incomplete Physical Barriers eg Rokutch
3) Tech Gaps in Surveillance eg Pak Drone Drops
4) Socio-Eco Backwardness (ArP- Eyes & Ears)
5) Co-ordination Issues Against Multiple Agencies (Ooklam, 26/11)
6) Cyber Threats, Drones - Smuggling / Espionage
7) Pol. Sensetivities - Nepal- Kalapani-Lipulekh
8) Illegal Migratn → Post 1971 Bangladesh

Coastal Border Security

Issues -

1) Vast & Porous Coastline (11,000 km)
2) Maritime Trrorism (26/11)
3) Poor-Interagency Co-ordn (Navy, coast gaurds)
4) Fishermen Vulnerabilicy (Katchatteevu Island)
5) Tech Gaps - Surveillance, AIS Transponders
6) Infra Deficit - jetties, boats, night vision
7) Inadequate Human Resource
8) Smuggling & Illicit Trade - Gold, Drugs, Arms
9) Climate & Natural Disasters
10) Lack of Community Integration
11) Emerging Tech Threats - UAVs, UWVs, Drones

Coastal Security & India's Economy

1) 95% trade by vol, 70% trade by value
2) 13 major & 200 minor ports
3) 85% crude oil imports, 50% - Natural Gas
4) 4 Million Fishermen
5) 2/3 global trade → Indo-pacific
"Confidence Booster"

Govt Initiatives

1) CSS - Coastal Security Scheme
2) Sagar Suraksha Dal
3) NMDA - National Maritime Domain Awareness
4) Sagar Kawach (Biannual security exercise)
5) 46 Radar Stations
6) OGLL AIS Project
7) Integration with Navy's IMAC

Challenges in Implementation

1) Intra-State Jurisdictional Issues
2) Underutilisation of modern tech
3) Underfunded maritime police

Way Forward

1) Maritime Special Forces
2) AI & Satellite Images
3) Community Participn
4) Blue Eco. Hubs

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
↓	12 (nM)	200 (nM)
St. Police	↓ ICG	↓ Navy

Piracy as a Threat to IS

1) Eco Instability - 95% Trade by Vol / 70% by Val
2) Energy Security - G. Aden or Arabian Sea
   ↳ Chokehold
3) Protection of Citizens
4) Linkage to Organised Crimes (Smuggling)
5) Critical Infra Risk (Undersea Internet Cables)

India's Response

1) Legislative → Maritime Anti-Piracy Act (2022)
2) Operational → Op- Sankalp
3) Diplomatic → Net Security Provider, First Responder
4) Tech → IFC-IOR - White shipping Data
5) Fiscal → Sovereign Insurance Guarantee (2026)
   ↳ $ 1.5 Bn
6) Force Projection : INS Surat, INS Nilgiri INS Vaghsheer (2026) → Lethal Edge

I's Maritime Vision Document = Security + Border Eco + Connectivity + Indo-Pacific Strategy

MAHASAGAR : India's Global Maritime Vision

1) Vision For Global South
2) Expansion Beyond SAGAR eg- FIPIC
3) Countering China's Expanding Influence
4) Strengthening India's Global South Leadership
5) Indo-pacific & maritime connectivity
6) Expanding Maritise Security Co-opn
7) Shift in India's South China Sea Policy
8) Strategic Objective eg HADR ops

MAHASAGAR → Expanding security & Growth for All into Security-Development - Connectivity Framework

Role of Technology in Border Mngt

1) Surveillance & Detection - CIBMS
   - UAV Drones - Satellite Imaging
   - Drone - Remote Sensing (Cartosat)
2) Communication & Co-ordination
   - HF & Satellite Communicatn, - SATCOM
   - Command & Control Centres
3) Smart Fencing & Physical Barriers
   Vibrating Sensors, Laser Fences, Infrared Beams (BOLD - QIT)
4) Countering Emerging Threats
   Anti Drone System - Op-Sindhoor
   AI & Predictive Analytics

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Steps Taken by Govt

1) Infrastructure Development
BIM Scheme, Shyok Bridge, BOLD-QIT
2) Tech Solutions- CIBMS, Heron, NETRA
3) (13) Integrated Check Posts (Petrapole, Attari)
4) BADP (100% © Funded) eg. Model Villages, JK
5) Coastal Security Initiatives
6) Bilateral & Multilateral Engagements
land Boundry Agreement | Border Talks
Jt. Patrolling & Info Sharing | SAARC, BIMSTEC

How India Manages it's Border:

Comprehenssive Border Mngt Strategy

- BADP- Border Area Devt Program
- Vibraut Villages Program (2022)
- Tech-Integrated Borders
- WHAM- Winning Hearts & Minds
- BIM- Border Infra Mngt
  - BRO Projects (Arunachal Frontier Highway)
  - Fencing & Surveillance (CIBMS)
  - Strategic Connectivity (Atal Tunnel)

Way Forward (Shekatkar Committee, Madhukar Gupta Committee)

1) Accelerate Completion of Strategic Infra in Border Areas eg Zojila Tunnel
2) Full Operationalisation of CBIMS
   - Madhav Godbole Cmt- Integrated tech solutions for border mngt
3) Indigenisation of Surveillance Tech under 'Make in India' eg- Drones
Defence Acquisition Procedure, 2020
4) Institutionalise UBMA- Kargil Review Cmt
5) Expand Border Area Develop^{t} Program
6) Deploy AI & Predictive Analytics
Pilot AI / KAVACH Laser Walls
   - Global Best Practices-
     └ Israel- AI Driven smart fences
7) Community Engagement 'Force Multipliers'
BVCs, Vibraut Villages
8) Sustain Diplomatic Engagement to Resolve Boundry Disputes - CBMS, bilateral dialogues, joint mechanism

- Border Managemet Task Force: Madhav Godbole
  └ Integrated Border Mngt, Smart Fencing
- Madhukar Gupta Cmt:
  ↳ Border Security Grid, Infra Upddates

Kargil War- Operation Vijay (26/7/1999)

Indian Response

Army (Vijay); Air Force (Safed Sagar)
Navi (Talwar)

Kargil Review Cmt Findings (KRC)

- Intelligence Failure - Low Tech Surveillance
- Defence Resource Gap - X Strategic Planning

Key Recommendations by KRC

1) Strengthen NSC 2) Establish- DIA
2) ↑ Satellite & UAV Capabilities
3) Civil- Military Co-ord^{n} 4) Border Mngt

Post-Kargil Defence Reforms

1) Intelligence Infra- NTRO, MAC, DIC, RISAT 2
2) National Security Architecture
   - Revamped NSC; Empowered NSA
   - Nuclear Commond Authority (2003)
   - CDS (2019)
3) Defence Modernisation
   - Agnipath Scheme, DAP 2020, SRIJAN, Positive Indigenisation List, ADITI
   - Corpotatization of Ordance factories
   - Theatre Commands (A&N)
4) Border Mngt - Smart Fencing- BOLD-QIT
CIBMS | BIM Scheme | Vibrant Villages
Strategic Tunnels- Atal, Shinku La

Op-Vijay to Op-Sindhoor: Evolution of Indian Military Posture

Op - Vijay	Op-Sindoor
1) Defensive, high altitude battle	1) Offensive tech-driven surgical strike
2) Weeks of ground combat	2) 25-min precision strike
3) Front-line Battle	3) Non contact warfare via long-range missile

Use of Tech in Sindoor

- Precision Strike - Air Defence
- Surveillance & AI - Non-Contact Conflict

Key Implications

- Reactive → Proactive Defence Posture
- Territorial Defence (Vijay)
  ↳ pre-emptive deterrance (sindoor)
- Aggressive Hyper-realistic Posture

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Security Threats Posed by Illegal Trans-Border Migration

1) Demographic Imbalance
2) Communal & Ethnic Tensions eg NRC
3) Terror Networks (HuJI, JMB)
4) Pressure on Resources - (Insecurity)
5) Cross-Border Crime - Trafficking, Smuggling
6) National Security Breach
7) Radicalisation Risk
8) Electoral Manipulation
9) Social Polarization → Xenophobia
10) Security Force Strain

Way Forward

1) Smart Fencing, Smart Surveillance
2) Fast Track NRC 3) Bilateral Co-ord^n
4) Refugee & Immigration Law
5) Data & AI Analytics

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Threats -

1) Cross-Border Smuggling - PB Drone Drops
2) Drug Trafficing
   3 cases (2021) → 179 cases (2024)
   - NCB Annual Report - 2025
3) Surveillance & Espionage
4) Terror Facilitation
5) Psychological Warfare
6) Critical Infra Risk (Yiha-II Kamikaze Drones)

Measures Taken

1) Technological Measures
   - Anti-Drone System (DRDO-D-4)
   - Radars, Jammers, R-freq. detectors
   - Indrajaal
2) Border Mngt - ISN
3) Legal & Policy Initiatives - Drone Rules 2021
   Amendment to NDPS Act
4) Inter-Agency Co-ord^n
5) Indigenous Innovation via iDEx / ~~4)~~ DITI
   - Drone Catchers

Way Forward

1) Soft Kill Methods - R-Freq Jammers
2) Indeginous Devt - counter drone tech
3) Integrat^n - Satellite, AI, Predictive Analytics
4) Community Participation
5) Drone Traffic Mngt System
6) International Co-op^n
7) Training & Capacity Building

Trust as a Border Force Multiplier : Denying Sanctuary to Militant

Steps Required (→ HUMINT & VDC)

1) ↑ Intelligence & Community Policing
2) Targeted Devt Initiatives - ADP
3) Addressing Grievances & Alienation
   eg - MDONER
4) Counter-Radicalisation Measures
   eg - Op-Sadbhavana, Sahi Raasta
5) Legal Actions Against (OGWs)

Ways to Manage Favourable Perception Among Locals

1) Winning Hearts & Minds (WHAM)
2) Positive Information Campaign
3) Youth Engagement & Employment ~~in JK~~
   eg Himayat & Udaan - JK
4) Empowering Local Govce. eg ADC
5) Sensitivity in Security Operations
   ↓ Collateral Damage | Accountability

BRO - Connecting Places, Connecting People (7 May 1960)

"Shramena Sarvam Sadhyam"

1) 64,100 km Roads ; 1179 Bridges
   07 Tunnels ; 22 Airfields
2) Overseas Infra - Bhutan, Myanmar, Afgan, Tajikistan
3) ArP → Vartak, Arunank, Udayak, Brahmank
4) LD → Himank, Beacon, Deepak, Vijayak, Yojak | DS-DBO Road (Atal)
5) SK - Swastik, MZ - Pushpak, AS - Setuk, NL & MN - Sewak

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09. Terrorism In India

- Section 113 of the BNS

Categories of Terrorism

1) Ethno-Nationalist : eg - Khalistan
2) Religious Extremism : eg Al-Q or ISIS
3) State Sponsored : eg Pak backed
4) Ideological Terrorism : eg - Neo-Nazis
5) Narcoterrorism : eg - Afghan poppy
6) Cyberterrorism : eg - Kudankulan Nuclear Plant
7) Lone-Wolf Attacks : eg - Nice truck attack
8) Bioterrorism : eg - Anthrax attack

Evolving Trends in Terrorism

1) Digital Platforms : eg Kasargod Module, KR
2) Cryptocurrencies : eg Bitcoin
3) Drone Technology : eg - Drone Drops PB (200)
4) Targeting Critical Sectors eg Kudankulam
5) Globalisation : eg LeT
6) Lone-Wolf & Self-radicalised eg : Nice Truck
7) Sleeper Cells eg - (I) Mujahideen

How Terrorism is Evolving Globally

1) Hybrid Warfare : eg - Young Muslims (KR)
2) AI-Enhanced Tradecraft - Agentic AI & Deepfakes
3) Critical Infra Targeting
4) Supply Chain Weaponizat^{n} - 'Hidden Persistence'
5) Urban Terrorism eg - Bengaluru Rameshwaram
6) Digital Radicalisation eg KR ISIS Module

Views of Defence Analysts on Terrorism

1) David Kilcullen
   Terrorism & Insurgency as adaptive network, non monolithic ideologies
2) Ajay Sahni - Terrorism as deeply linked to organised crime & black economy, sustained by hawala, illicit trade & bureaucratic corruption

Complex Nature of Terrorism

1) Ideological Plurality (Religious, LWE)
2) Cross-Border Operations (9/11)
3) Asymmetric Warfare (Manchester Arena)
4) Civilian-centric Targeting (Boko Haram)
5) State Involvement & Proxy Wars
6) Nuclear Terrorism

Major Terror Attacks In India

1) 2001 - Parliament Attack
2) 2008 - Mumbai (26/11)
3) 2016 - Uri
4) 2019 - Pulawama
5) 2025 - Pahalgam

Technology As a Weapon-

1) Encrypted Communicat^{n} & co-ord^{n}
   eg - Co-ord^{n} in Red Fort Blast (2025) - Telegram
2) GPS & Mapping - Navigation / Reconnaissance
3) Drones (UAVs)
4) Social Media & Internet → Propaganda / Radn
5) Cryptocurrencies & Online Funding
6) Gaming Platforms

Causes of Terrorism

1) Pol Grievances - Separatist movets - Kashmir
2) Religious Radicalisat^{n} - Youth by ISIS
3) Geopolitical Rivalaries - CBT From Pak
4) Illegal Immigrat^{n} & Demographic Tensions
5) Proximity of Conflict zones - Afgan / Pak
6) Organised Crime Nexus - Golden Crescent
7) Tech Exploitation - Telegram, Signal, Threema

Impact of Terrorism

1) Loss of Life : 42000+ killed in JK since 1989
2) Psychological Trauma - PTSD, Anxiety (26/11)
3) Eco Losses : Infra Damage ; 50% ↓ after Pahalgam
4) Rising Security Spending - ₹6 Lakh Cr / yr
5) Social Fragmentation - 2005 Delhi blasts
6) Political Fallout - Strained (I) - Pak ties
7) Resource Diversion - Delayed JK Develop^{t}
8) Over Militarisation - Hinderse govee & Strains resources
9) Low Investment - Low FDI
10) Global Image Loss - Pulwama
11) Digital MisinFormation Surge
12) Cybersecurity Overload
13) Youth Radicalisation Online

India's Counter Terrorism Steps

Legal & Institutional	Operational Responses	International Co-operation
✓ NIA	✓ Surgical Strikes	✓ UN-CTC
✓ UAPA	✓ Op-Sindoor	✓ FATF
CTCR-Division	✓ Stronger Border Security	✓ Bilateral Agreements
✓ MAC	✓ ↓ Terror Fund^{g}	✓ Global Internet Forum
✓ NATGRID		✓ Comprehensive Global convent^{n} on Terrorism
✓ TFFC		
✓ FCORD		

- Technological Steps -
  - UAVs, Drones & Satellite Surveillance
  - CIBMS
  - OCND is being developed on NATGRID's IT Platform

Pahalgam Attack : A visible Marker of Changing Terrorism

1) High-freq. attack on hotels & pilgrimage
2) Violence surged in Jammu
3) Timed attack coinciding festivals
4) Beyond physical casualties
5) Target violence against migrant labour & visitors → climate of fear

Post Pahalgam major shift in counter terrorism strategy

1) Calibrated Doctrine Shift
   PM ⇒ Any Terror Attack = Act of War
2) Precision Retaliation : Op-Sindoor
3) No Safe Heavens
4) Moral counter-Narrative
5) Psychological & Strategic Messaging
6) Diplomatic Recalibration
7) Whole-of-Govt Response
8) Public-Forces Synergy

Challenges in Counter Terrorism

1) Lack of Global Defⁿ
2) Cross-Border Sanctuary
3) Terror Financing Networks
4) Civil Liberties Vs Security
5) Evolving Tactics
6) Porous Borders
7) Crime-Terror Nexus
8) Judicial Delays

Why Lone Wolf Terrorism is Rising in India?

1) Online Self-Radicalization surge
2) Shift from Group Attacks
3) ISIS/IM Inspirations
4) Recent Foiled Plots
5) Urban / High-Profile Threats

Role of Overground Workers & Sleeper Cells

1) Logistics & Asset Mngt : 'Safe Houses'
2) Intelligence & Reconnaissance
3) Financial Facilitation - Hawala, Mule Accounts
4) Strategic Infiltration & "Waiting"

Way Forward

1) Tech Modernisation of Security Apparatus
   eg BSF - AI Backed surveillance system/PBIJK
2) Community-Centric Policing & Local Intelligence - Nasha Mukt Bharat Volunteers
3) Counter-Radicalisation, Especially in Digital Space - Operation Chakra III
4) Enhanced Centre-State Synergy (MAC)
5) Deeper International Co-opⁿ (FATF, Interpol)
6) Address Root Causes - Inclusive Developt
   eg BADP
7) Judicial & Legal Reforms for Swift Justice
   eg - Dedicated NIA Special Courts
8) Capacity Building & Specialised Training
9) Countering Organised-crime-Terror Nexus
   eg - Promote Nar-K9 units
10) Promote Regional Anti-Terror Architecture
    eg SAARC, SCO-RATS, BIMSTEC
    2023 BIMSTEC jt. Counter-Terrorism exercise
11) Integrating Dharma, Strategy & Morality
    - Mahabharata Wisdom - Chanakya Strategy
    - Gandhian Ethics

Major Sources of Terror Funding in India

1) Hawala & Informal Money Channels
2) Drug Trafficking (Narco-Funding)
3) Extortion, Kidnapping, Illegal Taxation
4) Charities & NGOs as Fronts (KR NGO-FCRA)
5) Organised crimes & Smuggling (ULFA)
6) State Sponsorship (ISI → LeT, 26/11)
7) Digital Assets & Cyber-funding (Cryptos)

Steps Taken by Govt

1) FCRA Amendment (2020)
2) NIA
3) UAPA
4) FIU-IND
5) Demonetizatⁿ

Combatting the Terror Industry

Aspect	→	Solution
1) Capital Flow	→	Strengthen AML Laws, FATF Freeze assets, tracing
2) Supply Chain	→	Border Surveillance, arm control, port inspections
3) Workforce Recruitment	→	Counter-Radicalisation, Community Policing
4) Infrastructure	→	Drone strike, special ops, cyber raids, demolition
5) Marketing & Outreach	→	HUMINT, Biometric Tracking Pre-emptive arrests

Maroof Raza -

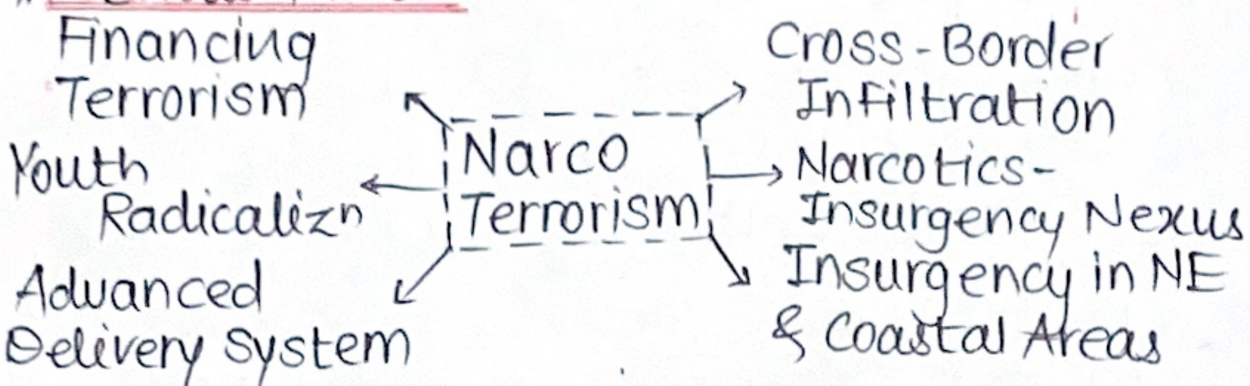
Terrorism - Complex system of logistics, media, recruitment & finance, likening it to a shadow industry that demands multi-domain intervention across cyber, military, legal & financial arenas.

UnderStand UPSC

Narco Terrorism : Emerging Threat & Countermeasures

- Golden Cresent - Pak, Afgan, Iran
- Golden Triangle - Myanmar, Thailand, Laos

Serious Threat



Government Steps

1) NCB - Darknet & Crypto Surveillance Initiative
2) DRI
3) Collab - With Afgan & Myanmar (SAARC & Bilateral)
4) Op - Samudragupta - Navy + NCB ⇒ Mother Ships
5) Op - Global Hunt - Uses Interpol Red Notices
6) Op - White Strike - Anti-Narcotics Op by NCB

Countermeasures

1) Intelligence & Surveillance - NCB + RAW + IB
2) Legal F/W - Combine NDPS Act with UAPA
   Fast-track courts, Ed-led Fin probes
3) Border & Marine Security
4) International Co-opⁿ - FATF, INTERPOL
5) Community Based Solutions
6) Anti-Drone Measures - Jammers & spoofers

Indigenous Technology in Op-Sindoor

1) Battle-proven Air Defence Systems
   ✓ Akash - Short Range SAM missile
   ✓ Akashteer - ADC & RS by BEL
2) Radars
   ✓ BFSR-SR by DRDO, Rajendra, Rohini-3D
3) UAVs -
   Loitering Munitions (Kamikaze) → Nagastra1, Skystriker
   Surveillance - Netra UAV & Rustom II ← DRDO
4) Anti Drone Weapons - Indrajaal
   └ Electronic Jamming System by BEL
5) Satellite Monitoring
   NaVIC | Cartosat | GSAT-7 & GSAT-7A
6) Precision Munition
   SAAW | Sudharshan

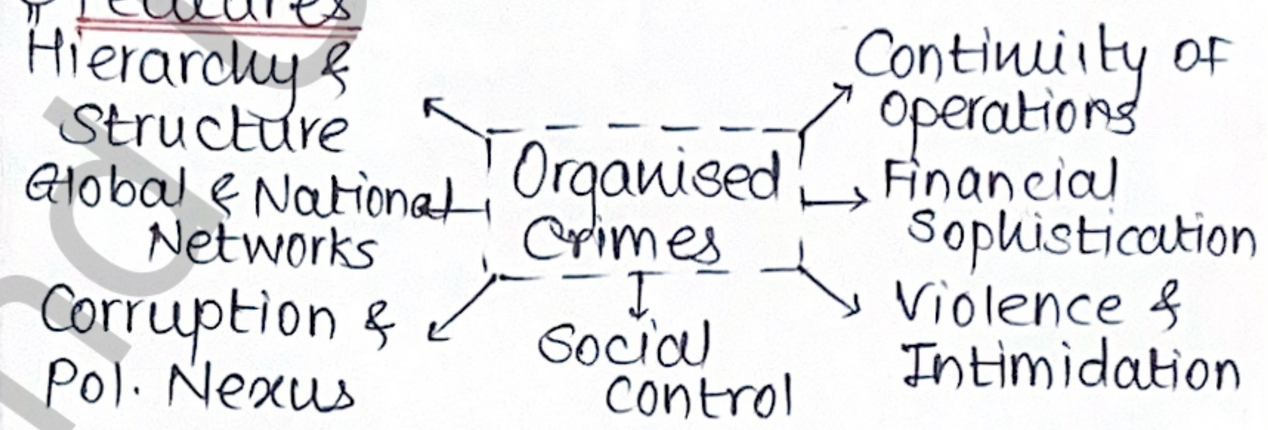
10. Organised Crimes

A continuining criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities that are often in great public Demand
- UN-DOC - 0⊠

Types of Organised Crimes in India

1) Drug Trafficking - Golden △
2) Arms Trafficking - Nepal & Myanmar
3) Human Trafficking -
4) Money Laundering - Shell Co.s, Hawala
5) Terrorist Financing - Hawala → Kashmir
6) Counterfeiting - FICN from Pak
7) Cyber Crime Syndicates - Cyber frauds - Mewat
8) Illegal Mining & Sand Mafia - UP & PB
9) Organised Betting & Gambling - IPL
10) Smuggling of Wildlife & Antiquities

Features



Factors Responsible

1) Socio-Eco → Poverty, Unemployᵗ, urban migratⁿ
   Recruitment pool & operational cover
2) Weak Enforcement - Slow Justice & police-politicians-criminal nexus
3) Political Nexus
4) Tech Misuse - Khalistani - Telegram & Crypto
5) High Illicit Demand - PB Narco Gangs
6) Globalisatⁿ & Borders - Red Sanders
7) Judicial Weaknesses

Challenges

1) Lack of Centralised Legislations
2) Weak - Interagency co-ordination
3) Political Protection
4) Cross-Border Linkage
5) Syndicates operate through shifting Hierarchies & Shadow leadership
6) Crypto currency & dark web
7) Judicial Inefficiency
8) Urban Camouflage

UnderStand IAS

Way Forward-

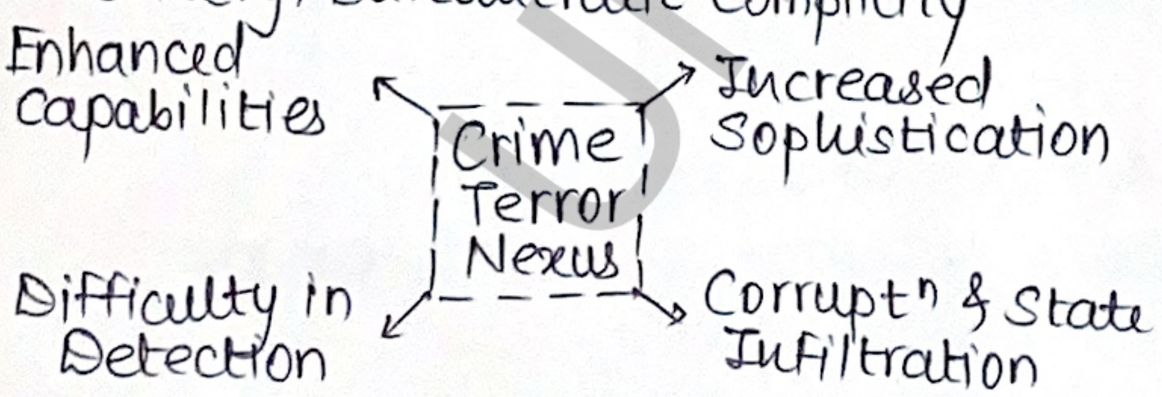
1) National Anti-Organised Crime Act
2) Tech-Driven Policing (TS-CCTNS)
3) MAC & NATGRID Optimisation
4) Crypto Surveillance Cells - ~~FIU~~FIU-IND
5) Electoral Reforms
6) Communal Intelligence Network
   KR-Janamaithri Suraksha Project
7) International Intelligence Sharing
   INTERPOL's I-24/7 Platform &
   UNTOC mechanism For extradition

Linkage Between Organised Crime & Terrorism

Organised Crime	Terrorism
1) Financial Profit	1) Ideological/Political Change
2) Selective	2) Mass Public
3) Parasitic (Bypass)	3) Antagonistic
4) Media Avoidance	4) Max Exposure
5) Self-Sustaining	5) Diverse
6) Shadow Elite	6) To change the system or to achieve total separation

Linkage

1) Terror Financing - Op-Samudragupta - Heroin - Arabian Sea → LeT
2) Arms Trafficking - Purulia Arms Drop Case
3) FICN - 2025 NIA → Malda, WB
4) Logistics & Safe Havens -
   1993 Mumbai Blast & D-company
5) Tech & Crypto Use : I4C Flagged 'Terror-Mule' a/c
6) Dual-Role Operatives - PB Narco Sleeper cells
7) Illigeal Trade - coal mining, WL Trafficking
8) Corruptn & Weak Govce - Pol. protection, Bribery, Bureaucratic Complicity



Region	→ Nexus Type
1) PB	→ Narco-Terrorism
2) JK	→ Logistical & FICN
3) MN & MZ	→ Insurgency & Arms/Drug Trade
4) Mumbai & Coastal GJ	→ Maritime Smuggling & Underworld
5) Delhi & NCR	→ Cyber-crime & terror funding
6) WB - Malda/ Murshidabad	→ FICN & Human Trafficking

Govt Steps to Curb Organised Crimes

a) Legal Measures-

1) UAPA, 1967 2) PMLA, 2002 3) NDPS, 1985
4) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
5) State → MH - MCOCA, 1999

b) Institutional Measures

1) NIA 2) FIU-IND 3) Border Mngt
4) CCTNS 5) AntiTrafficking Nodal Cell (MHA)
6) NGO-Run Shelter - Ujjwala & Swadhar

c) International Co-opn

1) UNTOC 2) INTERPOL Co-ordn 3) FATF

Way Forward-

1) Crypto Surveillance TaskForce
2) Border Smart Fencing 2.0
3) Dark Web Intelligence Units
4) Skill Redirection Program
5) Strengthen Legal F/W
6) Build Law Enforcement Capacity
7) Curtail Political-Criminal Nexus
8) Enhance International Co-opn

UNCTOC, 2000 - Combat Transnational OC

3 Key Protocols-

1) Trafficking in Persons
2) Smuggling in Migrants
3) Illicit Mfg & Trafficking of Firearms

Money Laundering

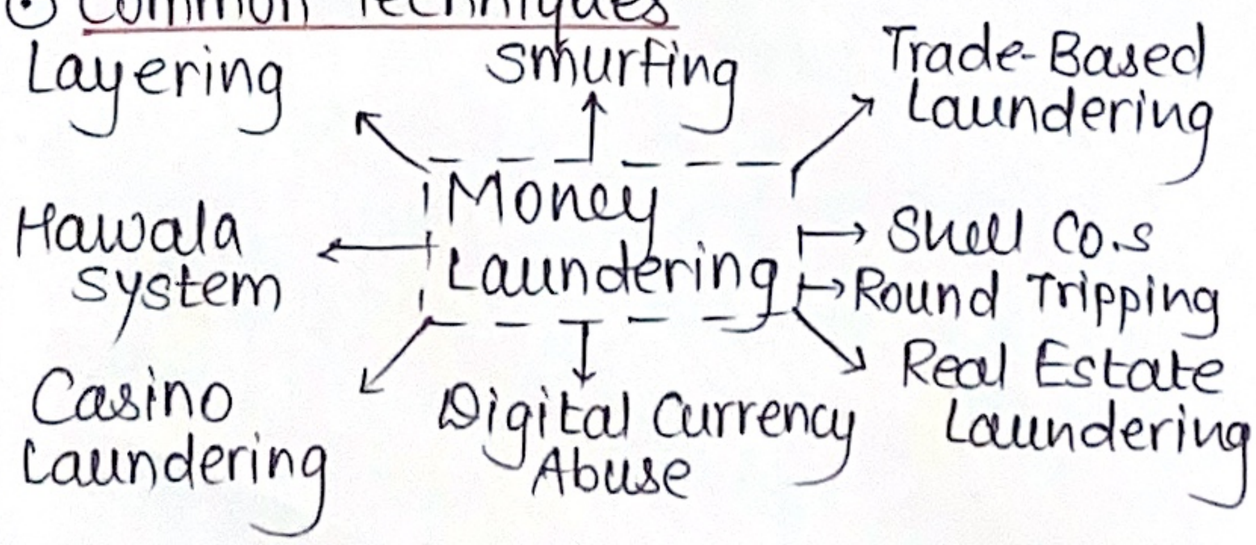
The process of disguising the origin of illegally obtained assets so they appear legitimate - FATF

- UNODC → Criminal proceeds in India accounts for 4.6% of country's GDP

Mechanism

Placement → Layering → Integration

Common Techniques



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Social Impacts
1) Weakening of public trust
2) ↑ Organised Crimes & social instability (⊖)
3) ↓ Social Values
4) Inequality & Marginalisation (1% = 40%)
5) Drug Related Activities

Economic Impacts
1) Distortion of market & competition
2) Inflation & Price Distortion
3) ↓ Tax Revenue
4) Fin. System Destabilisation
5) Capital Flight & Eco Instability

Political Impacts -
1) Criminalisation of Politics (INX Media)
2) Policy Manipulation & Regulatory Capture
3) Undermining Democratic Institutions

Security Impact
1) Terror Financing
2) Fuel for insurgency & organised crimes
3) Compromising Law Enforcement
4) International Reputational Damage

Steps to Tackle Money Laundering
a) Legal Framework
1) PMLA, 2002 2) FEMA, 1999
3) Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988
4) The Public Gambling Act, 1867

b) Institutional Mechanism
1) ED 2) FIU-IND 3) RBI, SEBI, IRDI
4) IT Dept

c) International Co-opⁿ
1) FATF 2) Egmont Group 3) UNCATOC
4) International Conventions
i) UN-Vienna
ii) UN - Palermo
iii) UN Convention Against Corruption

How FATF Functions -
1) Global Stds - 40 Core Recommendations
2) Peer Review System - Mutual Evaluation
3) Listing Process -
Grey - Increased Monitoring
Black - Call for Action (High Risk)
4) Researching New Methods
└ Typology Reports on how criminals Adapt

Challenges in Combating ML -
1) Evolving Techniques
2) Legal Loopholes
3) Global Crime Network
4) Weak Inter-Agency Co-ordⁿ
5) Political Nexus
6) Capacity Gaps
7) Private Sector Gaps
8) Judicial Delays
9) Crypt & Dark Web Risks

Way Forward
1) Strengthen Inter Agency Co-ordⁿ
2) ↑ Tech Capabilities
3) Regulate Crypto & Digital Assets
4) Pub. Awareness & Literacy
5) Deepen Global Co-operatⁿ
6) Judicial Reforms → Fast Trials
7) Support Whistle Blowers & Incentivise Reporting
eg. US Kleptocracy Program

India's commitment to Global Security - FATF
1) ↑ Online crowdfunding
2) Use of eCommerce platforms
3) Emerging microFinancing models
4) Gaming & gaming adjucent platform
5) Social Media & Encrypted Messaging
6) ↑ Regional Copⁿ, ↑ PPP & Risk Assest

① India's Strategic Response
1) Comprehensive National Risk Assest
2) Active Outreach with Fin Insti
3) Risk Based Leg. Framework under -
PMLA | UAPA
4) Internation Collaboratⁿ
5) ↑ Investments in training & capacity building

Drug Trafficking in India

A global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution & sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws - UNDOC

- NCB ⇒ Conviction Rate → 67% in 2025
- Increasing Reliance on -
i) Darknet & Cryptocurrency
ii) Parcel / Courier Networks

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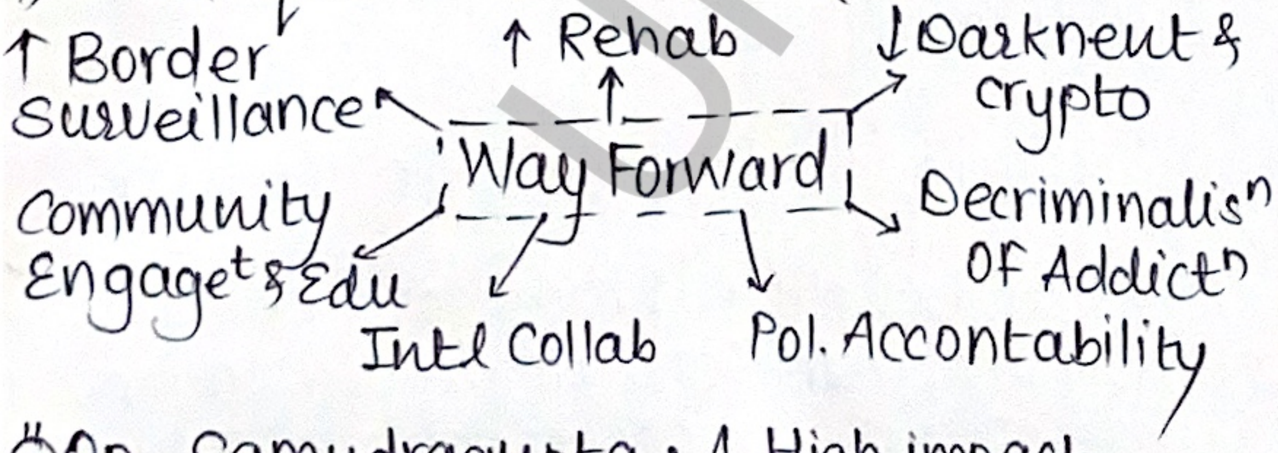
Current Status
1) Maritime Smuggling = 70% (NCB)
2) Proximity → Golden Cresent & Golden Δ
3) UNODC - World Drug Report 2025
   ↳ (I) - one of the largest opiate markets
   ↳ PB, HP, GJ → ↑ Opioid consumptn & deaths

Reasons -
1) Geographical Location - Golden Y/Δ
2) Porous Borders - MN/MZ
3) High Domestic Demand - Mumbai/Delhi
4) Tech Exploitation - Encrypted apps, Dark net
5) Corruptn & Pol. Nexus
6) Unemployment & Poverty

Government Measures
a) Leg. F/W ⇒ NDPS Act, 1985, Amendts 2014
b) Institutional Mechanism
   NCB / NCORD / Op- Garuda / IRCAs
   NIDAAN / STF on Darknet & Crypto
   MAMSG
c) Awareness & Demand Reduction
   - Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan (2020)
   - NAPDDR, 2018-25
d) International Collaboration
   - UNODC, INCB, BIMSTEC
   - MLAT - Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties

Emerging Challenges -
1) Tech Exploitation - Darknet, Crypto
2) Use of Drones - PB Drone Drug Drops (200)
3) Maritime Smuggling
4) Organised Crime Syndicates (D-compony)
5) Porous & Complex Borders
6) Pol. Interference & Corruption
7) Inadequate Rehabn Infra

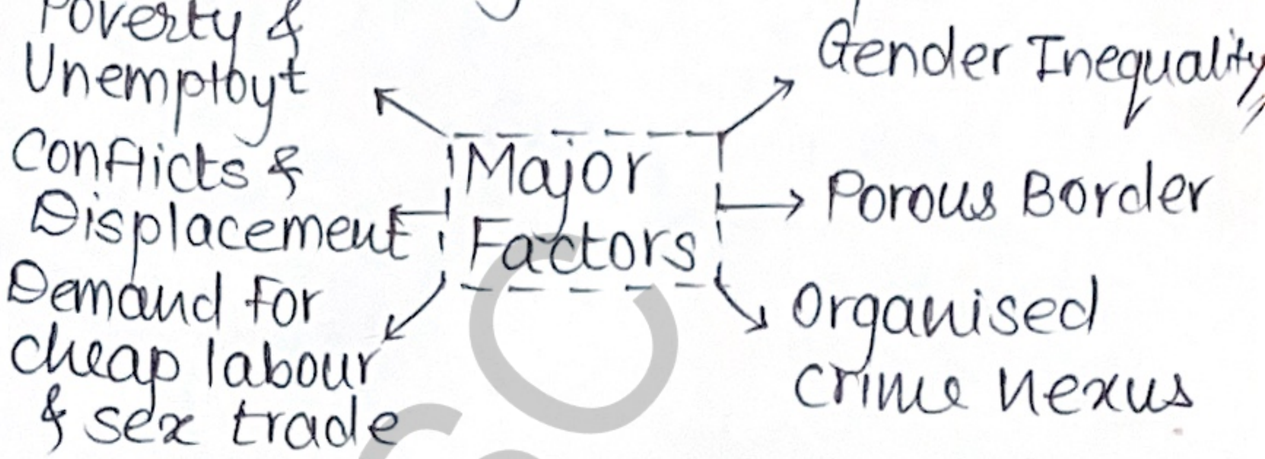


Op- Samudragupta: A High impact maritime security initiative launched to dismantle 'Southern Route'
- JTF → Navy & NCB - Death Crescent
- Seized high purity meth (₹15000 cr)
- Mission-Based Intelligence

Op- RAGEPILL - by NCB

Human Trafficking in India
Recruiting, transporting, harbouring, transferring or receiving a person for exploitation using various coercive means
- Section 143 of BNS

Section 144 BNS → Exploitatio of trafficked person, including sexual exploitation



Constitutional & Legal Safeguards
1) Article 23
2) ITAA, 1956
3) POCSO Act, 2012
4) BNS, 2023 [sec 143-146]
5) St. Level ⇒ Goa Children's Act, 2003

International Commitments
✓ UNCTOC - Protocol on Trafficking in person
✓ SAARC Convention

Govt Initiatives
1) AHTUs
2) ↑ Border Surveillance
3) Cri MAC by MHA
4) Rehabn Schemes
5) Collab with NGOs
6) Ujjawala Scheme
7) Mission Shakti & Shakti Sadan (M.WCD)

Challenges
1) Geographical expanse & porous borders
2) Lack of co-ordn
3) Lmtd Convictions
4) Digital Platform & Clandestine Routes
5) Social Stigma

Way Forward
1) Cross-Border Co-opn
2) ↑ Surveillance
3) Speedy Trials, Stricter punishments
4) Community Based
5) Rehab
6) Edu, Skills, eco-empowerement

Cyber Slavery in India
- Modus Operandi - Scam Centres - Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar
- Indian Impact - 30000 Trapped - MHA
- I4C Response - High level vertical to track Mule Accounts & Payt Gateways
- Narco-crime Nexus
- Financial Siphoning ⇒ ₹1200 cr lost by (I) citizens

Institutional Actions
✓ Op- Cyber-Rescue
✓ Travel Advisories

11. Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks

'Interconnected systems & channels that enable the transmission, exchange & dissemination of information.

Importance of Communication Networks

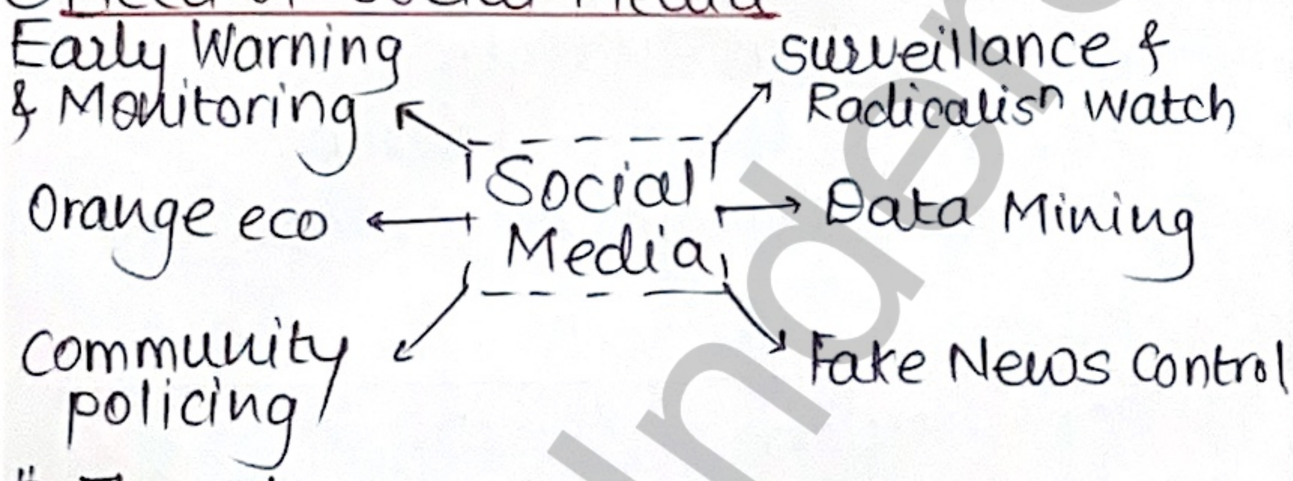
1) Command & Control (C2) eg Surgical strikes
2) Surveillance & Monitoring eg CIBMS
3) Communication in Remote Areas eg GSAT7
4) Intelligence Gathering eg Op-Sindoor
5) Emergency Response eg INSAT
6) Maintainace of Critical Infra eg Banks
7) Misinformation & Cyber Warfare
   eg- Fact check algorithm

Threats to Communication Networks

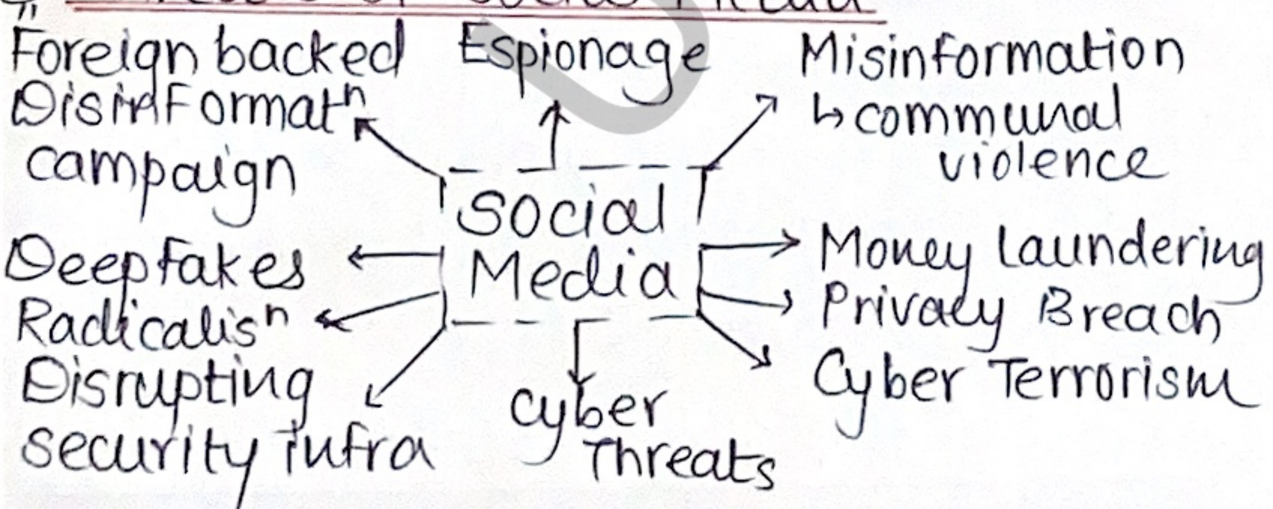
1) Hacking eg Russia breaked Kyivstar
2) Jamming/Signal Interception
   eg Barrage, Reactive, Spoofing
3) Weather Constraints eg Cyclone Shakti
4) Militarisation of Space eg Anti-satellite
5) Difficult Terrain eg Siachen
6) Disruption of Critical Infra eg AIIMS
7) Maintainance Cost
8) Interdependence with energy infra

Social Media & Associated Threats

Need of Social Media



Threats of Social Media



MHA : SM is transforming from communicatn network to security battle space

Major Regulations

1) Constitutional - [19(2)]
2) Legal - IT Act | BNS | UAPA | DPDP Emergency Blocking Powers | Digital Media Ethics Code
3) International Co-operation
   GPAI | INTERPOL-Cybercrime Ops
   AI & Big Data Tech Engagement for Platform Accountability

Why Communication Networks are Critical to India's National Security

"Nervous System of Modern Nation"

1) Command & Control (C2)
2) Infra Interdependency : SCADA
3) Digital Eco. Resilience | Hybrid Warfare
   $1.3 Tn Annual UPI Transactions
4) Data Sovereignty & Undersea Cables
   99% of India's International Data
5) Counter-Insurgency & Intelligence
   SIGINT, COP
6) Public Order & Info. Warfare
   'Cyber-Caliphate' Propaganda

Way Forward

1) ↑ Platform Accountability with legal Backing - PSC on IT 2021
2) Dedicated SM Regulatory Authority -Shashi Tharoor led IT Cmt
3) eg AUS - eSafety Commissioner
3) Promote Digital Literacy & Counter-Radicalization Education
   eg- KR Police → Cyberdom Initiative
4) Expand Realtime cybercrime Response Infra - B.N. Srikrishna Cmt
5) Global Collaboration for cross-border Content Regulation - G20 Digital Eco. Working Group
6) Mandatory Digital Literacy in Schools & Colleges (CBSE cyber security guidelines)
7) Indigenous Alternative to Foreign Apps
   eg- Koo & Sandes

Understand

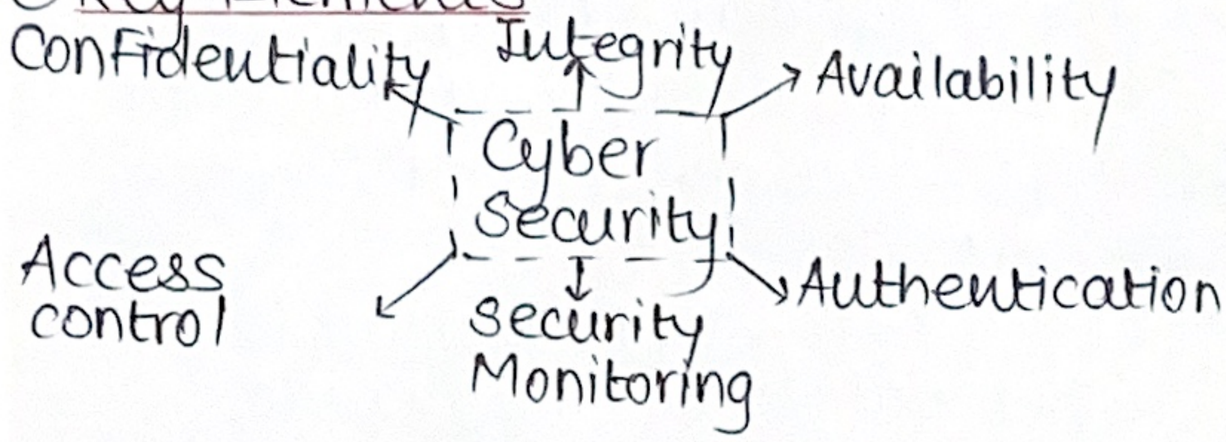
12. Cyber Security

Cyber Security

- 3000+ cyber incidents/week
- 3rd in no. of phishing attacks
- 20.4 Lakh cyber security incidents in 2024 (CERT In)
- (I) Blocked 7000+ URLs belonging to Extremist & Anti-National Groups (2023-24)

'Cyber Security is an integral part of National Security' - PM Modi

Key Elements



Types of Cyber Threats

1) Cyber Crime
2) Cyber Espionage
3) Cyber Terrorism
4) Cyber Warfare

Measures & Steps taken

Legal Measures

IT Act, 2000 | DPDP, 2023
NDCP, 2018 | ~~NSS~~ NCSP, 2013

Institutional Measures

NCSC | I4C | NCIIPC | CERT-In
Cyber Swachhta Kendra | NCCC
Cyberdome Project

International Co-opn

- ✓ The UN Cybercrime Convention
- ✓ Budapest Convention
- ✓ UN-GGE
- ✓ UN-OEWG
- ✓ QUAD Cybersecurity Partnership

Threats to India's Cybersecurity Framework

1) Data Breaches & Privacy Violations
2) Cyber Threats to Financial Sector
3) Vulnerability to Critical Infra
4) Cyber Espionage
5) Weak Law Enforcement & Fragmented Response
6) Complexity & Annonimity of Cyber Threats
7) Misuse of AI (WormGPT)
8) High Vulnerability of Digi Infra (AIIMS)
9) Cyber Tools in Terrorism (ISIS - DDoS Attack)
10) Rapid Digitalisatn w/o adequate safegaurds
11) Rising Incidence of Cybercrime

Way Forward

1) ↑ Legal & Regulatory Framework
2) Specialised Cybercrime Courts
3) CERT-in expanssion
4) Cyber Awareness & Digital Literacy
5) Regular Audit & Incident Response
6) International Cooperation
7) BN Shrikrishna Cmt - Regulatory oversight, tech safegaurds.'

Global Practices

1) Cybersecurity by Design - Japan & EU
2) PPP - USA's Jt Cyber Defence Collaborative
3) Cyber Hygiene Awareness Campaign Singapore - Cybersecurity Labelling Scheme
4) Skills & Capacity Building Israel - Cybersecurity Academy

Cybersecurity & AI Linkage

1) Threat detection & prevention
2) Real-Time Monitoring & Response
3) Predictive Analytics
4) User Behaviour Analytics
5) Fraud & Phishing Detection
6) Ex OF AI Software in cybersecurity

AI As a Challenge to Cyber Security

1) Weaponisation of 'Agentic AI'
2) Hyper-personalised 'DeepFake' Social engineering
3) Poisoning the AI-Supply Chain
4) Automated Large Scale Extortion
5) The Adversarial AI Loop

DPDPA, 2023 (Individuals ~ Data Principal)

KS Puttaswamy - Privacy as a FR

Applicability

- Covers digital personal data
- Excludes - Personalised, artistic or journalistic use & Non-digitised Records

Data Processing - collection, storage, Organisation, Sharing, automated usage

⊙ Key Entities Defined
1) Data Fiduciaries - Entities collecting or managing personal data
2) Significant Data Fiduciaries - Large scale
3) Data Processors - 3rd parties handling data based of fiduciaries
⊙ Penalties ⇒ ₹10,000 (Indi.) → ₹250 cr (Org)

Cyber Attacks & Digital Arrest Scams in India

- 86% Internet Penetration
- 8 Cr Cyber Attacks in India
- Cyber Security Incidents - 23 Lakh (2024)
- Recent Attacks
  - ✓ APT Campaign
  - ✓ Leora Infotech
  - ✓ IT Services Co.s
    - Sinobi Ransomware
- Major Attacks
  - ✓ Mumbai Power Grid (2020)
  - ✓ AIIMS Cyber Attack (2022)

⊙ Digital Arrest in Ⓘ - 2025
54,000 Cr + was syphoned off

- Modus Operandi-
  Impersonation → Fear & Urgency → Fake Document → Isolation → Fin Extraction
- Way Forward-
  1) PSC on Home Affairs
     - Strengthen I4C - Cybercrime Units
  2) RBI → Transaction Delay / Kill Switch
  3) SC → AI Base Fraud Detection System
  4) GOI → Cyber Dost Awareness
     - Blocking of Fraudulent SIMs & Mule A/c
     - प्रतिबिंब Portal
  5) Broader Reforms → Digital Literacy, International Co-operation

Evolving Form of Warfare

Cyber Warfare
1) Critical Infra Attack
2) Cyber Espionage
3) Ransomware & Financial Frauds
4) Terrorist Uses Of Cyber Space
5) DeepFake Videos

Greyzone Warfare
1) Use of Proxy Forces/Militants
2) China - Greyzone Warfare
3) Eco Coersion - eg FICN
4) Cyber Attacks
5) Disinformation & Psychological Ops
6) Support to Insurgents & Militants
7) Hybrid Warfare via Non State Actors

⊙ Strategies to Counter
1) Disrupt funding & arm flows
2) Border & Maritime Vigilance
3) Update National Laws
4) Enhance Co-operation

Space Warfare
⊙ Threats-
1) ASAT Weapons
2) Cyberattacks
3) Ele Warfare & Jamming
4) Space Debris → Kessler Syndrome
5) Weaponisation of space

⊙ International Conventions
1) Outer Space Treaty (1967)
2) Moon Agreement (1979)
3) PAROS - UN Resolution
4) UNCOPUOS
5) PPWT

⊙ Steps by India
1) ASAT Test - Mission Shakti (2019)
2) Integratⁿ of DSA
3) DSRA - Defence Space Research Agency
4) Indian Space Policy, 2023

⊙ Strategies to Counter
1) Develop Space Situational Awareness
2) Anti Jamming, anti Cyberattack SATs
3) ↑ Tech
4) Global Agreements

Biological & Chemical Warfare
⊙ Threats-
1) Mass Casualties & Pub Health Crisis
2) Difficult Detectⁿ & Attribution
3) Psychological Impact
4) Environmental Contamination
5) Use by Non-State Actors

⊙ International Conventions
1) Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), 1972
2) Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), 1993
3) Geneva Protocol (1925)

⊙ India's Position & Compliance
1) ✓ BWC & ✓ CWC
2) Non-discriminatory global disarmament
3) Hosts NACWC

Understand

⊙ Way Forward
1) Early Warning System
2) Protective Equipments & Training
3) Adherence to BWC & CWC
4) Tech
5) One Health Approach

Maritime Warfare & Security

Threats -
1) Coastal Infiltration by Terrorists
2) Smuggling & Narco Trafficking
3) Piracy & Armed Robbery
4) Illegal Fishing & Maritime Resource Theft
5) China's Naval Expansion

⊙ Steps Taken
1) Modernisation - INS Vikrant (2022)
   Project 75 & 75 (I), Nuclear Triad
2) Maritime Domain Awareness
   IMAC | CSN
   IN-US Navy Info Sharing Agreet
3) Naval Exercise
   MALABAR | MILAN | Varuna | INDRA
   IONS - Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

⊙ Way Forward
1) Blue Water Capability
2) Regular Naval Exercise
3) Information Fusion Centres
4) Coastal Police, Coast Gaurds, MARCOS
5) Sonar System, Depth Charges, ASW
6) Protect Seat Lines of Communicatn (SLOCs)

Weaponisation of Aerospace

⊙ Threats
1) Distructn of Satellites
2) HGVs - Hypersonic Glide Vehicles
3) Ele. Warfare 4) Space Debris

⊙ Strategies - same as space warfare

Weaponisation of Water

⊙ Threats
1) Geopolitical Leverage Via Dams
2) Water Blockades & Diversion
3) Water as Target
4) Cyberattacks → Water Infra

⊙ Strategies
1) ↑ Water Diplomacy & Bilater Ties
2) Develop Upstream Monitoring & EWS
3) Global Water Security Norms
4) Pub Awareness & local Water Resilience

13. Security Structure of India & It's Mandate

National Security Structure

1) Political & Strategic Apex
   PM - Final Authority
   Cab. Cmt on Security
   └ Defence, Home, Ext Affairs, Finance
2) Advisory & Co-ordn Bodies
   NSC | NSA | NSAB
3) Intelligence - RAW & IB
4) Armed Forces & Strategic Forces
   CDS | IDS | SFC
5) International Security Apparatus
   MHA | CAPF | NIA | NDMA
6) Cyber & Space Security
   NTRO | DCA | DSA

Indian Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force)

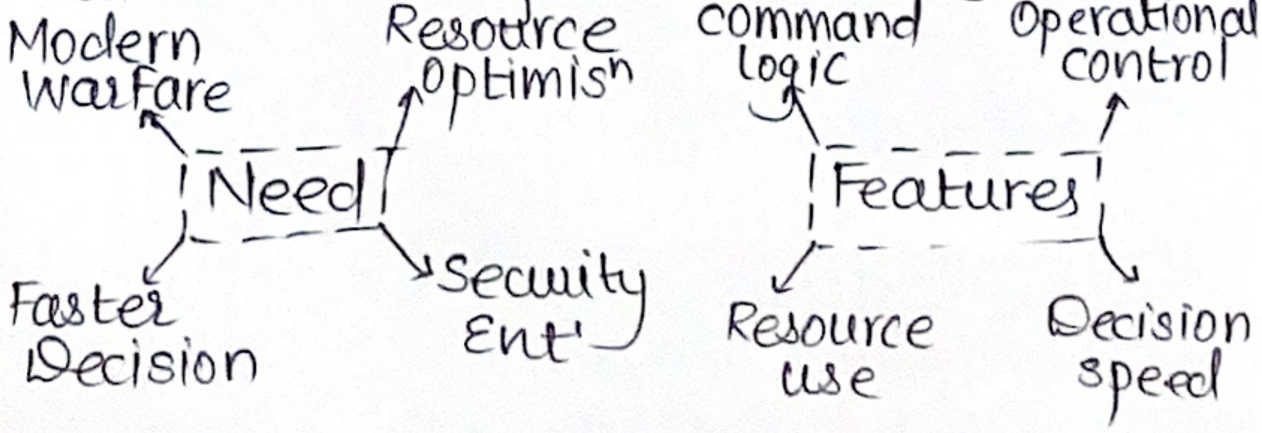
⊙ Issues -
1) Modernisation Deficit
2) Resource Constraints (2% of GDP)
3) Personnel Issues - High Stress, Shortage of Officers, Lmtd avenues
4) Border Mngt Complexities
5) Emerging Threats (Cyber, Grey, Hybrid)
6) Civil-Military Integration Deficit

⊙ Way Forward
1) Comprehenssive Modernisation
2) Atmanirbhar Bharat in Defence (SRIJAN)
3) ↑ Jointness & Integratn (Shekatkar Cmt)
4) Human Resources Reforms
5) Strengthening Border Mngt
6) Addressing New Age Threats

Integrated Theatre Commands

17 service specific commands
↳ 7 Army, 7 AirForce, 3 Navy

ITC → To unify command & control across 3 services in specific geographical area
- 2 Unified Commands ⇒ ANC & SFC
- CDS → Leading ITC initiative



⊙ Challenges
1) Geostrategic Limitations
2) Asset Limitations
3) Service Identity Concerns
4) Command Proficiency
5) Structural Integr^{n}
6) Funding Issues

⊙ Way Forward (Shekatkar & KRC)
1) Bridging Institutional Differences
2) Budgetary Clarity
3) Decentralised OM
4) Border Reforms

Women Representation in Armed Forces

⊙ Arguments in Favour
1) Gender Equality
2) Operational Reliance
3) Modern Warfare Landscape
4) Cultural Evol^{n}
5) Career Growth & Equal Opportunity
6) Global Trends eg. Israel- Caracal Battalion

⊙ Agruments Against
1) Harsh Field Cond^{ns}
2) Physical Stds
3) Impact on Operational Readiness
4) Security Risks

⊙ 7000+ ♀ currently serving

⊙ Babita Puniya Case
✓ Permanent commission for women officers

Central Armed Police Forces

Paramilitary Forces by ~~MoD~~ MoHA

1) BSF - Pak, Bangladesh, LoC-JK
2) CRPF - JK, NE LWE, Elections
3) ITBP - Himalayan Region (LD → ArP)
4) CISF - Nationwide
5) SSB - Nepal & Bhutan
6) AR - Myanmar & NE States

⊙ Key Issues-
1) Manpower Deficit & Overwork
2) Absence of Dedicated Grievance Redressal
3) Lmtd Career Progression & IPS Dominance
4) Poor Living Conditions & Facilities
5) Institutional Recognition Deficit
6) Modernisation & Resource Constraints

⊙ Recent Measures
✓ Wellness Initiatives
✓ Improved Communication
✓ Pay Parity - Delhi HC - ✓ Group A Officers
✓ Gender Inclusion Drive
33% Reservation for women at constable level CRPF/CISF
15% Reservation in BSF, ITBP, SSB

⊙ Way Forward
1) Institutional Reforms
- Separate grievance redressel system
- 1 Area 1 Allowance
2) Status & Recognition
- Martyr Status - Gallantry Awards
3) Human Resource Improvement
4) Modernisation & Infra
5) Mental Health & Welfare
6) Boost Indigenous Defence Industry

National Security Gaurds (NSG)

1948 - After Op Blue Star under MHA
aka - Black Cats

⊙ Need -
1) Rising urban terrorism
2) Specialised counter-terror capabilities
3) Protection of High value Targets
4) Quick Reaction Force

Indian Coast Gaurds

① Why -
1) Vast Maritime Interest
2) Maritime Threats & Illegal Activities
3) Protection of Coastal Communities
4) Envt Protection & Disaster Response
5) Support Blue Eco & Maritime Trade

⊙ Challenges-
1) Resources & Asset Constraints
2) Manpower Gaps
3) Overlap with Navy
4) Tech Lag
5) Delayed Modern^{zn} projects
6) Coastal Security Gaps post 26/11

⊙ Way Forward
1) Strengthen Infra & assets
2) Integrated Maritime Security Archi.
3) Tech Adoption
4) Capacity Building - Coastal States
5) Fishermen-centric security awareness
6) Fast Track Modernisation & Funding

UnderStand

Security & Intelligence Agencies

A) RAW (1968)

- Key Issues-

1) No statutary/Legal Backing
2) Weak Tech Capabilities
3) Bureaucratic Centralisat^{n} & Generalist Dominance
4) Co-Ordination Gaps
5) Limited HUMINT Abroad
6) Budgeut & Resource Constraiuts (non-Transparent Allocations)
7) Lack of Parliamentary or judicial Oversight

B) IB (1947) - Internal Intelligence & counter-intelligence agency

- Key Issues-

1) No statutary Status
2) Political Misuse Allegations
3) Poor Interagency Co-ord^{n}
4) Recruitment from Generalist Cadre (IPS)
5) Obsolete Tech & Surveillance Tools
6) Intelligence Failure

C) NIA (2008)- Premier Anti-Terror Investig^{n} Agency

- Key Issues-

1) Federal Concerns
2) Over-centralisation of powers
3) Lmtd manpower & specialised staff
4) Political Misuse Allegations
5) Low Conviction Rate
6) Delays in Trials
7) Jurisdictional Overlaps
8) Inadequate International Linkages

D) NATGRID (Post 26/11)

- ✓ Links Data from various sources
- ✓ Real time - consolidated info.
- Partially Operational
- Concerns - Privacy, Data misuse, Regulatory Oversight

Police

Role-

1) Maitaining L&O
2) Crime prevention & Investigation
3) Internal Security
4) DM & Emergency Response
5) Community Engagement

Committes-

1977-81 - National Police Commission
1998 - Ribeiro committee
2000 - Padmanabhaiah Cmt
2002-03 - Malimath Cmt
2005 - Police Act Drafting Cmt
2006 - SC : Prakash Singh Vs UoI
2007 - 2nd ARC
2015 - Police Acts Drafting Cmt

Police Perceptions & Attitude

1) Preference for Extra Judicial Measures
2) Resistance to Institutional Checks
3) Justification of Torture/Tough Methods
4) Support for Mob Violence

Key Issues-

1) Inadequate Manpower & Resources
   - Low police/popul^{n} ratio
   - 18000 vacancies - Karnataka
   - National avg of ♀ in police = 13%
2) Political Inteference & Criminal Nexus
   - Status OF Policing in India Report, 2019
     ↳ 72% police → Political Pressure
3) Accountability Deficit
   1165C Custodial Deaths 2016-17 to 2021-22
4) Overburdened Workforce
   Common Cause report, 2019
   ↳ PB & OD - avg 17 & 18 Hours/day
5) Outdated Training & Recruitment Systems eg.- 2021 Pegasus spywarecase
6) Weak Police-Public Relationship
   eg. Hathras Case (2020)
7) Evolving Security Threats
   eg. 2022 AIIMS/Cyber Attack

Major Police Reforms Efforts

1) Smart Policing (2015)
2) Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme
3) Prakash Singh Cmt & SC Directives
   i) State Statutary Commissions
   ii) Min 2 yr tenure - DGP & key officers
   iii) Separation of investigation and L&O duties
   iv) Police Establishment Board
   v) Police Complaints Authorities
   vi) National Security Commission

UnderStand

Way Forward For Effective Policing

1) Comprehensive Criminal Justice Reforms
   Malimath & Menon Cmts
2) SMART Police Force
   (S) → Strict & Sensitive
   (M) → Modern & Mobile
   (A) → Alert & Accountable
   (R) → Reliable & Responsive
   (T) → Tech-savy & Trained
3) Strenghthening Community Policing
   - Janamaitri Suraksha Project, KR
   - Student Police Cadet, KR
   - Op-Nirbheek & Veerangana-Delhi
   - Women Volunteers HR
4) ↑ Women Participation (30-33%)
5) Modernizing police Legislation & Training
6) Enhanced Accountability Mechanism
   - Integrating Lokpal & Anti Corruption Frameworks
   - Strengthening Police Complaints Authorities.

• NITI Aayog-
1) Model Police Act, 2015
2) ↑ Women participation (33%)
3) Integrating Lokpal & Prevention Of Corruption Acts
4) Remodelling Police Training Modules

• Defence Policies and Infrastructure

⊙ Data
- ✓ Recent Budget → 6.8 Lakh Cr
- ✓ 4th Largest Military Spender
- ✓ Defence Prodn
  46K Cr (2014) → 1.5L Cr (2025)
- ✓ SRIJAN Portal
- ✓ 40K Cr Defence Exports
- ✓ Targets by 2029
  3L Cr prodn & 50K cr exports

Defence Modernisation

⊙ Need-
1) Hostile Neighbours
2) Internal Threats
3) Counter Emerging Threats
4) Develop Capabilities
5) ↓ Foreign Dependence
6) ↑ Jointness
7) ↑ Global Stature & Indo-Pacific Strategic role

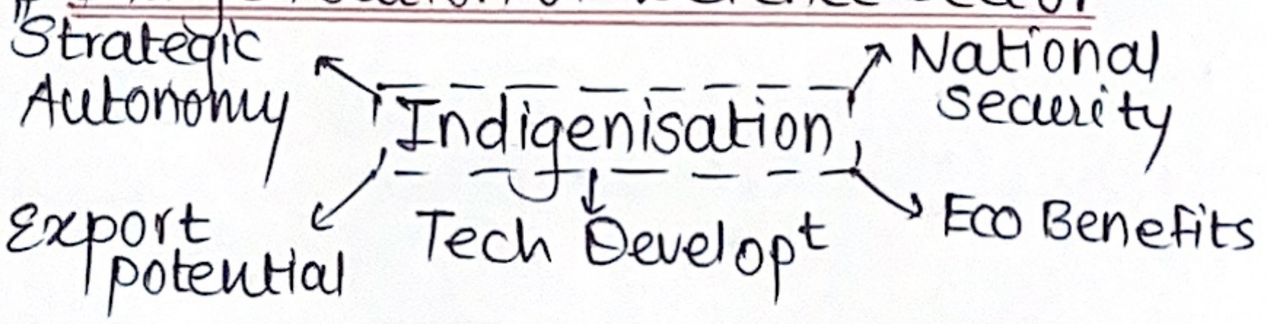
⊙ Key Strides-
1) Indegenous Defence Mfg
2) Acquisition of Advanced Defence Weapons (S-400)
3) Tech Advancement (NETRA)
4) Naval & Maritime Modernisation
   INS Vikraut / INS Arihaut
5) Strategic Defence Partneship (INDUS-X)
6) Missile & Space Capabilities (Pralay)
7) Defence Exports Growth

⊙ Govt Initiatives
1) DAP 2020 Streamlines acquisition
2) iDEX - innovation
3) +ve Indigenisation Lists
4) SRIJAN Portal
5) Agnipath Scheme
6) SAMARTHYA

⊙ Challenges
1) Imports Dependence (Tejas Mk2)
2) Geopolitical Disruptions
3) Procurement Delays
4) LCA/Submarines - Time & cost overruns
5) Outdated Military Hardware (T-72)
6) Budget Constraints
7) Domestic R&D struggles
8) Lack of skilled Workforce

⊙ Way Forward
1) Streamline procurement
2) ↑ Capital allocation
3) ↑ Domestic MFg
4) Deepen Tech Transfer partnerships
5) Cyber & Space Defence Units
6) IJTC 7) Expand iDEx
8) Aligh with Skill India 9) R&D

⊙ Indigenisation of Defence Sector



⊙ Recent Updates
1) Precision Strike (BhahMos & Akash-NG)
2) Aerial Warfare (1000 kg Bombs)
3) Mountain Defence (~~INSA~~ ZORAWAR)
4) Maritime Defence (INS Aridaman)
5) Next-Gen Aviation (AMCA Program)

⊙ Challenges
1) Dependence on Foreign Tech
2) Limited R&D (< 1% of Total Def. Budget)
3) Complex Procurement Procedures
4) Low pvt sector participation
5) Skill Deficit
6) Inadequate Testing & Certfn Infra
7) Global Supply Chain Disruption

⊙ Way Forward
1) ↑ R&D
2) Procurement Reforms (simplify DAP)
3) ↑ Pvt Sector (TaaS Hubs)
4) Tech Transfer & Global Collabn
5) ↑ Skills 6) +Ve Indigenisation Lists
7) ↑ Defence Exports

National Security Doctrine

⊙ Need
1) Long term strategic clarity
2) Integrated inter-agency co-ordn
3) Efficient Allocations
4) ↑ Pub Trust & Global Credibility

⊙ Challenges
1) Political Differences
2) Civil-Military Disconnect
3) Bureaucratic Silos
4) Tension betn Secrecy & Transparency
5) Rapidly Evolving Threats

⊙ Way Forward
1) Bipartisan Consensus
2) Strategic Thinking
3) Empower-NSC, DPC etc
4) Draft a dual layered doctrine
5) ↑ Strategic Partnership

Nuclear Capabilities of India

⊙ Nuclear Triad - Land, Air, Sea

Land	Air	Sea
✓ SRBMs - Prithvi II ✓ MRBMs - Agni II - Agni III ✓ ICBMs - Agni IV	✓ Miraj 2000H ✓ Jaguar IS/IB	✓ SLBM - Arihant - Arighat - Aridhaman

India's Nuclear Doctrine

⊙ Core Tenets
1) CMD
2) NFU Policy
3) Massive Retaliation
4) No Use Against Non-Nuclear Weaponst.
5) Response to Chemical/Biological Attack
6) Civilian Political Leadership
7) Commitment to Disarmament
8) Strict Export Control

⊙ Benefits of NFU Policy
1) Responsible Nuclear Power
2) ↓ Risk of unintended nuclear esccalations
3) Deters adversaries
4) Long-term strategic stability
5) Credible-second-strike capability

⊙ Challenges -
1) Deterence Credibility
2) Rise of TNWs
3) Advancement of Missile Defence
4) Ambiguity in NFU
5) Robust command & control
6) Navigating international non proliferatn
7) Balancing strategic restraint

⊙ Way Forward
1) ↑ Second Strike Capabilities
2) ↑ Strategic Communication
3) Promote Global Disarmaments

Sudarshan Chakra Mission

⊙ Integrates
1) AI, Quantum Computing, autonomous systems, hypersonic weapons
2) DRDO, iDEX, DPSU, pvt sector
3) Indian Space Program

⊙ Significance-
✓ 3.5 Front Challenge
✓ ↑ Proactive counter terror doctrine
✓ Positions (F) in global competition

⊙ Major Challenges
1) Tech Gaps
2) Finances & Skills
3) Foreign Dependence

⊙ Recommendations
1) Centres of Excellanc
2) ↑ Startups
3) Selective International partnership

UnderStand UPSC

INTERPOL, 1923 HQ-Lyon

Structure
1) General Assembly
2) 13 Member Executive Cmt

Functions/Role
1) Sharing Critical Intelligence
2) International Notices (Shubhan Shokeen)
3) Counter Terrorism Ops (HOTSPOT, Trace)
4) Tackling Organised Crimes
   - Op- Storm Makers
5) Anti-Cyber Crime Ops (Synergia III)

Need
1) ↑ Trans National Crimes
2) Fugitive Eco Offenders
3) Cyber Threats
4) Missing Individuals (Yellow)
5) Global Network

India & Interpol
1) Joined in 1949
2) CBI – National Central Bureau
3) GOC - @ New Delhi
4) Record 100 Ret Notices
   eg. - Dawood Ibrahim
5) 29 Fugitives in 2023 & 19 in 2024
6) Bharatpol
   i) Developed by CBI
   ii) Every agency & police force ↔ INTERPOL
   iii) Significance-
      - Real time info
      - Faster Responses & Data sharing
      - Access to Interpol Database

Challenges
1) Red Notices - Pol. Misuse
2) Lacks Independent ~~Ass~~ Arrest Powers
3) Co-op^{n} depends on domestic laws
4) Extradition Treaties delay action
5) Digital Divide

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