

Q1 Elaborate the reasons for the Insurgency issue in North East India. Why has it remained unresolved till date? (10)

Q2 'Industrial Revolution 4.0' has enhanced India's vulnerability to cyber security threats. How? What should be the way forward to deal with this threat? (10)

Q3 In the context of India's Internal Security, examine the linkages between development and extremism. How has the Government responded to this threat in recent times? (10)

Q4 Briefly explain the Internal Security architecture in India. While mentioning the major internal security threats for India, examine the factors which enhance India's vulnerability in this respect. (15)

Q5 The new domains of emerging security threats are complicating the situation for India. Elaborate with the help of concrete examples. How does India need to gear up for these emerging challenges? (15)

Ans. 1

North-east India which is an important part of our country remains under the conflicts and insurgency.

Reasons For Insurgency

① Antagonist opinions (~~People~~ vs State) among the people of North-east India and the state and centre. Like Naga demands for Nagalim is not accepted.

② Tribals vs Tribal issue

The ongoing ethnic strains between Méitís and Kukis of Manipur -

③ Border issues

There are porous borders with Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal causing infiltration and causing demography invasion.

④ Connectivity

Because there is ~~very~~ little 25 km Siliguri Corridor

⑤ Historical reason

The British have isolated the region and is difficult to integrate now.

Remained Unsolved still :-

- 1) Connectivity : Very small connectivity hence there is a problem for resolving.
- 2) Lack of Political Will : They generally tend to ignore and neglect them.
- 3) AFSPA has been one of the main reason of contention.
- 4) Infrastructural issue because of hilly terrain, etc.
- 5) Antagonist in their approaches hence lack of consensus.

However, Government has been trying to focus through Kaladan Project, Look East Policy, gradual removal of AFSPA and various other dialogues like Assam Accord.

Hence, a high priority region because India cannot develop without solving north east issue.

Ans. 2

The emerging cyber technologies have led to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 which is the revolution through cyber space use.

Despite the technology advances, Interoperability, connectivity, this has posed threats.

India's vulnerability

1) The increasing smartphones penetration (2nd largest in world) has given rise to cyber crimes.

2) Cyber warfare is also a recent phenomenon through which different countries pose threat to each other.

3) Cyber terrorism → China and Pakistan is causing problems to India through this.

- 4) Radicalization of youth, recruitment and expansion of extremist ideologies by the left wing on social media.
- 5) Fake news causing ethnic, communal clashes e.g. Muzaffargarh riots of 2013

Way Forward

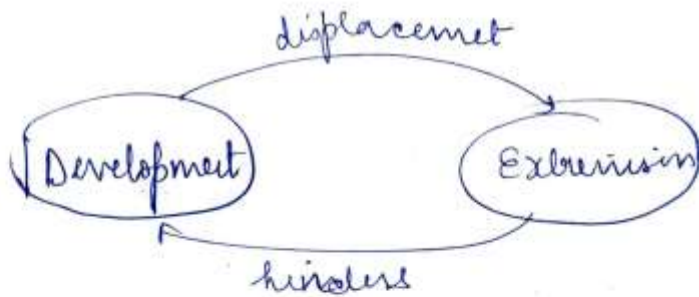
- 1) Strengthening of IT Act 2008.
 - ^{Sec} 66F needs to be expanded.
 - New crimes like cyber crimes have to be incorporated.
- 2) Manpower and skilling to be increased.
- 3) Technological advancement
- 4) New Digital Policy is needed.
- 5) Sectoral CERT-IN like banking, defence.
- 6) Safeguarding Critical Infrastructure like defence, banking, telecom

Government has come up with various schemes like Cyber Swachhata, CERT-IN, KYC norms, etc. New social media rules 2021.

Hence, with new technologies emerge new threats that need to be looked at and dealt with.

Ans 3

Development which is a positive correlation and extremism which is a negative one is somehow linked.



Under Development leading to Extremism

- land reforms issues, displacement around 40% tribals displaced.
- ^{Lack of} social justice and infrastructure like Dandewada → only 2% clean water
- Unemployment → Majority youth unemployed → join extremist group.

Main reason of 1967 Naxalite Movement (extremist) was the lack of development in context of land reforms that lead to extremist feelings.

Extremism affects Development

- the hinders, hampers → act as obstacles for construction of dams, roads
- extremists blow up public infrastructure

Hence both underdevelopment and extremism are interlinked

Response of Government

- ① Legislative : AFSPA Act, Assam Accord, PESA 1996, UAPA, MCOCA
- ② Constitutional : 5th & 6th schedule area
- ③ Law and Order : CRPF jawans
→ Modernisation of Police Forces
→ Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh
→ Tajmura of Jharkhand
- ④ Development related
→ ~~K~~ Aspirational district Plan
→ ROSNI scheme
→ Pradhan Mantri Kisan Vikas Yojana

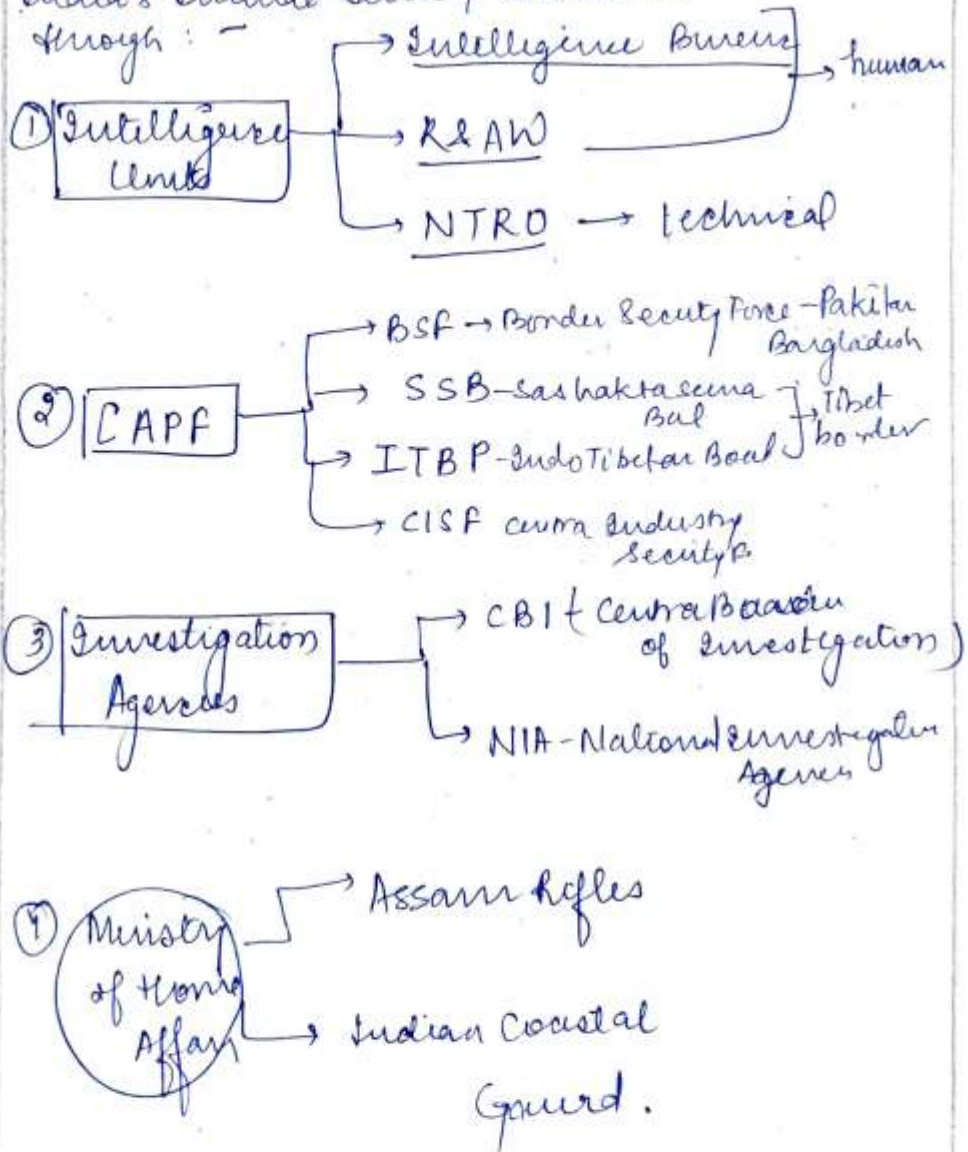
Hence, Government has been trying to solve the issue of extremism but there's much more to do.

Ans. 4

Internal security of India is the important dimension highlighted by the governments.

Internal Security Architecture

India's Internal Security maintained through :-



Major Internal Security Threats,

1) North-East Insurgency

- in the form of Naga Insurgency demanding Nagaland
- Bodos → Bodoland
- Assam insurgency → ~~As~~ ULFA
- ↳ Manipur ethnic strains between Kukis & Meis

2) Left-Wing Extremism

- ~~of~~ Naxalism in the Red Corridor
- ↳ States like Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh occupied
- ↳ By 2009 → $\frac{1}{3}$ districts were affected.
by Naxal violence

3) Jammu & Kashmir Militancy

- ↳ through ~~external~~ sponsored militancy
- ↳ increased counterfeit currency
- ↳ radicalisation of youth of Kashmiris

Factors that increase vulnerability

1) Underdevelopment

in the Naxal region,

In Dantewada → only 2% have access to clean water.

2) Denied social justice

They are not included in terms of various schemes.

3) Poverty

The regions of Naxal, North east regions are the poorer regions hence more vulnerability.

4) External state sponsored

like Pakistan.

MHA report highlighted China sponsoring North east insurgency.

5) Porous borders

especially with Nepal, Bangladesh Myanmar leading to infiltration.

So, the issue of internal security is the gravest concern of India right now which must be the top priority of the government.

Ans. 5 Security is one of the most important dimension for any country. With emerging technologies, cyber advancements, there have been growing threats to the security of India.

[Emerging Threats]

1) [Unmanned Aerial Vehicles]

These are the recent emerging threat technology in the form of drones, etc.

eg: The use of drones by Pakistan over Punjab border.

2) [Cyber Threat Related Threats]

^{cyber hacking}
Cyber warfare is a recent phenomenon, in an

Investigation, it was found that more than 10,000 accounts of officials of IB, RAW, etc were hacked.

(3) Border issues

Like the recent ongoing clashes at Indo-China border at Galwan valley.

(4) Organised crimes

in the form of drug trafficking, narcotics, human trafficking. India comes in a midway of Golden crescent and Golden Quad Triangle.

(5) Increased insurgency in North-East

in Nagaland → recent upheaval for removal of APSPA, etc.

(6) Cross-border terrorism

Pakistan → sponsored terrorism in POK.

(7) Money laundering also a serious emerging issue.

Steps for India to gear up these challenges

(1) Border Management

through Integrated Theatre Command as proposed → increased surveillance at the border.

2nd ARC recommended → ~~improve~~ local villages

(2) Cyber Security

Need to be strengthened through CERT-INS, proper training, etc → like Cyber Swachhata scheme.

(3) Legislative framework

Need to strengthen IT law → new IT Act needed with inclusion of changing crimes like cyber ~~terrorism~~ ~~the~~ crimes, etc.

(4) Proper Governance

in the areas of North-east for stronger dialogues, discussions

(5) Technology

to be used wherever needed.

Hence, emerging security challenges need to be solved through a comprehensive and convergent approach.