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# 3. BORDER SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT

**Introduction**

India has a land border of over 15,000 kms, which it shares with seven countries (Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan, and Afghanistan). Further, it has a coastline of over 7,500 kms. Thus, it becomes important that we develop capabilities to protect our border areas in varied terrains, with multiple countries with whom we have very different security relationships.

**Issues related to Border management in India**

- **Porosity of borders:** International borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh run through diverse terrain including deserts, marshes, plains and mountains.
  - This porosity of borders facilitates various illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking of humans, drugs and arms and infiltration.
- **Contested International borders:** History of mistrust and constant border skirmishes with Pakistan along line of control (LOC) makes India highly susceptible to cross-border terrorism.
  - Similarly, India's border with **Myanmar** is **threatened by several insurgent groups** that have **found sanctuaries in jungles** along the border.
  - Political boundary issues of **"enclaves and adverse possessions"** in **Bangladesh** have resulted in political sensitivity along the entire eastern border.
- **Inefficiency in Border management:** Indian borders continue to be guarded by military and police forces that report to different ministries in the Centre and states, making the border management task arduous and leading to duplication of efforts by the security forces.
- **Lack of critical infrastructure:** Critical infrastructure such as observation towers, bunkers, Border Flood Lights etc. are lacking in many border areas which also prevent deployment of hi-tech equipment.
- **Poor intelligence and resource efficiency:** Security forces are ill-equipped to handle border management given poor intelligence capabilities and severe resource deficiency.
- **Ethnic conflicts and separatist movements:** The situation has worsened due to the changed demographic profile of many Border States and shift in ethnic balance of communities as a result of illegal migration.
- **Over-population in the border areas:** Density of population in the border areas at some places is approximately 700-800 persons per square km on the Indian side and about 1,000 persons on the Bangladesh side.
- **Political instability and disorder** in its periphery impacts India's security directly or indirectly. Proxy war between India and Pakistan adds to this security risk.

**Technology can play an integral role in addressing Border Management Issues**

- **Upgrading existing system:** Technology can be integrated with the existing systems to facilitate better detection and interception by the man behind the machine.
  - At present, border guarding is **almost fully dependent on human surveillance**. This makes border management a time-consuming and complex task.
- **Checking infiltration:** It can be help to detect infiltration via land, underwater, air and tunnels by deploying close circuit television cameras, thermal imagers and night vision devices etc.
- **Facilitate Cross Border Trade:** For example: Blockchain technology can help quickly and securely process transactions, it also makes much easier to identify and trace illegitimate trade.
- **Improved Intelligence Inputs and Surveillance:** through Remote sensing satellites, radar satellites and satellites with synthetic aperture radar (SAR) sensors which are capable of providing day and night allterrain and all-weather inputs.
- **Madhukar Gupta Committee on border protection** had recommended the Union Government to **strengthen border protection and address vulnerabilities in fencing** along the Indo-Pakistan border. This led to **implementation of CIBMS in 2015.**

**Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS)**

- **It is a robust and integrated system that is capable of addressing the gaps in the present system of border security** by seamlessly integrating human resources, weapons, and high-tech surveillance equipment.
- **It improves the capability of Border Security Force (BSF) in detecting and controlling the cross border crimes** like illegal infiltration, smuggling of contraband goods, human trafficking and cross border terrorism etc.





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- It also **improves situational awareness** to facilitate prompt decision making and quick reaction to emerging situations.
- It involves deployment of **a range of state-of-the-art surveillance technologies.**
- 2 pilot projects covering about 71 Kms on Indo-Pakistan Border (10 Kms) and Indo-Bangladesh Border (61 Kms) of CIBMS have been completed.
- In 2018, BSF undertook the project **BOLD-QIT (Border Electronically Dominated QRT Interception Technique)** to equip Indo-Bangladesh borders with different kind of sensors in unfenced riverine area of Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

**Steps that can be taken further**

- **Dispute resolution**- Government should resolve pending border disputes with the neighbouring countries, as they later become matters of national-security threat.
- **No diversion of security forces**- The border-guarding force should not be distracted from its principal task and deployed for other internal security duties. For eg-ITBP, a force specifically trained for India-China border should not be used in the naxalite-infested areas.
- **Involvement of army** – It is felt that the responsibility for unsettled and disputed borders, such as the LoC in J&K and the LAC on the Indo-Tibetan border, should be that of the Indian Army while the BSF should be responsible for all settled borders.
- **Follow one-force-one-border principle** to effectively manage borders as divided responsibilities never result in effective control.
- **Developing Infrastructure**-accelerated development of infrastructure along the border, especially to wean the border population from illegal activities.

## 3.1. BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE

**Why in news?**

Recently, Government accepted and implemented three important recommendations of Shekatkar Committee relating to border Infrastructure.

**Three recommendations** were related to **speeding up road construction,** leading to **socio economic development in border areas.** They were:

- **Outsourcing road construction work** beyond optimal capacity of Border Roads Organisation (BRO). **Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode is made mandatory** for execution of all works **costing more than Rs 100 crore.**
- Introduction of **modern construction plants, equipment and machinery** by delegating **enhanced procurement powers** from Rs 7.5 crore to Rs 100 crore **to BRO, for domestic and foreign procurements.**
- **Land acquisition and all statutory clearances** like forest and environmental clearance are made **part of approval of Detailed Project Report.** Work can be awarded only after at least 90% of statutory clearances have been obtained.

**Need for Border Infrastructure**

- **Imperative to National security:** India's border is vulnerable to political instability, cultural radicalism and patronage of terrorism arising from the neighbouring countries.
- **Matching Neighbouring countries' Infrastructure** along the border like that of China's. It laid roads, railway line, and communication network, including fibre optics along the border.
- **For developmental needs and well-being of people living in border areas.**
- **Tactical and strategic mobility** is impeded by lack of Infrastructure resulting in predictability of operations.
- **For facilitation of legitimate trade and travel** along with supervision to control smuggling, trafficking, crime, terrorism and illegal migration can increase.

**Limitation in developing border infrastructure**

- **Poor Implementation:** In 2017, CAG pointed out that of the **73 roads allotted** in border areas, only 22 roads were completed by March 2016. Similar was the case with **14 strategic railway lines.**
- **Lack of monitoring** resulting in **defective construction of roads** including faulty design, poor riding conditions, inadequate drainage facilities etc.





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- **Multiple authorities managing the border:** India has Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Security Force and Assam Rifles for border management, unlike China which has one command for its security forces managing border, indicating cohesiveness.
- **Lack of unity of command:** Management becomes slightly inefficient because in some places the **Ministry of Home Affairs** (MHA) is responsible and in other places the **Ministry of Defence** (MoD) is responsible.
- **Staff deficiency and lack of modern equipments:** BRO is battling staff deficiency, lacks skilled workforce, too much dependence on local contractors.
- **Lack of adequate allocation of funds** for infrastructure, even pointed out by army.

**Steps taken**

- **Border Area Development Programme** (BADP): Main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living in areas situated near the International Boundary (IB).
- **Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM)** which includes 60 projects like construction of roads, schools, primary health centers, helipads, promotion of border tourism etc.
- **Completion of Indo-China Border roads:** Of 61 roads planned in 1st phase, 36 have been constructed.
- **Expediting forest clearances:** For taking up border infrastructure works, Government accorded **General approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.**
- Creation of **National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL):** NHIDCL took over several projects from BRO to address delay in execution.

## 3.2. CHALLENGES IN BORDER AREAS AND RECENT INITIATIVES TO TACKLE THEM

| Border | Challenges along the border | Recent initiatives by government |
|---|---|---|
| Sino-India | • Border dispute at Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh, Doklam etc. with sporadic aggression.<br>• Large scale smuggling of Chinese electronic and other consumer goods take place through these border points even after designated areas for border trade.<br>• Inadequate infrastructure due to difficult terrain. However, China has undertaken a large-scale effort to upgrade air, roads and rail infrastructure, as well as surveillance capabilities near to the border.<br>• Multiple forces along Indian border (for e.g.- ITBP, Assam rifles, Special frontier force) as opposed to single PLA commander on Chinese side.<br>• Water-sharing issue as China is building dams on its side reducing water flows on our side. | • Creating infrastructure: India is also constructing some critical bridges to cut down time for troop movement such as Dhola- Sadiya bridge.<br>• India has joined hands with Japan to aggressively develop infrastructure projects in North east to contain China.<br>• Army infrastructure projects within 100 Km of LAC have been exempted from forest clearance.<br>• To expedite border road construction, Ministry of Defence has decided to delegate administrative and financial powers to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO). |
| Indo-Pak | • Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir.<br>• River water sharing issue at Indus river.<br>• Infiltration and Cross-border terrorism. targeted to destabilize India. Recently BSF detected a fifth (since 2012) cross- border tunnel in the forest area of Jammu.<br>• Diverse terrain including desert, marshes, snowcapped mountain and plains makes border guarding difficult.<br>• Time & cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to unforeseen. circumstances& natural calamities.<br>• Other issues include drug smuggling, fake currency, arms trafficking. | • Following Pathankot terrorist attack, MHA sanctioned implementation Comprehensive Management System (CIBMS) to establish an integrated security system at borders providing all-round security even in adverse climatic conditions.<br>• The Centre has decided to deploy Indian special forces unit National Security Guard (NSG) commandos in J&K to fortify counter terror operations by training J&K police and other paramilitary forces in room intervention, anti-terror skills, overseeing anti-hijack operations etc. |





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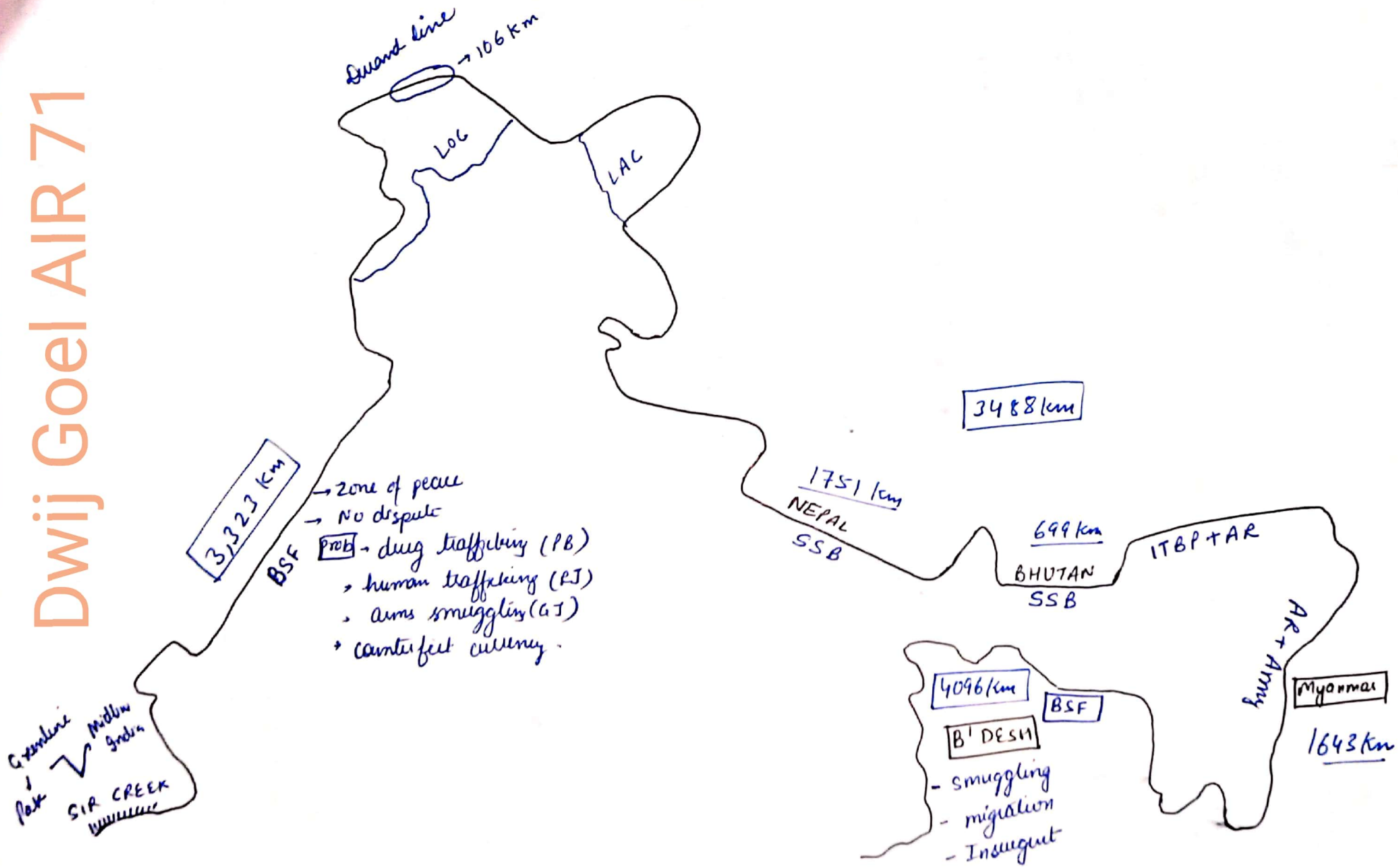


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Indo- Nepal** | • Increasing Extremism and anti-India activities due to **increasing activities of ISI** such as pushing in men and explosives through the border.<br>• **Fear of spread of Maoist insurgency** due to links of Nepal's Maoists in India.<br>• **Easy escape & illegal activities** - Insurgents, terrorists, many hard-core criminals pursued by Indian and Nepalese security forces escape across the open border.<br>o These anti-national elements indulge in illegal activities, such as smuggling of essential items and fake Indian currency, gun-running, and drugs and human trafficking.<br>• Other issues: **Disputed border at times lead to land grabbing on each side.** | • **Establishment of a new intelligence section** in SSB at Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border to ensure better operational efficiency.<br>• **Establishment of Border District Coordination Committee** at the level of district officials of the two countries to discuss issues of mutual concern.<br>• The Government of India has **approved construction of 1377 km of roads along Nepal border.**<br>• Development aid to Nepal to prevent human trafficking owing to lack of employment opportunities there. |
| **Indo-Bhutan** | • **Insurgency**- Many groups such as Bodo, ULFA etc. sneak into Bhutan for sanctuary despite their army driving them out.<br>• Smuggling of goods such as **Bhutanese cannabis, liquor and forest products.**<br>• Free movement of people and vehicle leading to issues such as during the **Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal.** | • **Bilateral cooperation** - A Secretary level bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India- Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security.<br>• **Cooperation with their army** to prevent sanctuary to insurgents in their soil.<br>• Establishing **new border posts in Sikkim** along the Bhutan frontier near Doklam.<br>• The Union environment ministry has given a **"general approval" for the diversion of forest land for major border infrastructure** projects along the eastern border with Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. |
| **Indo-Myanmar** | • **Free movement Regime:** Insurgents are misusing FMR to cross-over to Myanmar and receive training and acquire arms.<br>• **Drug trafficking** due to proximity to golden triangle.<br>• **Weak borders as there is practically no physical barrier** along the border either in the form of fences or border outposts and roads to ensure strict vigil.<br>• **Poor infrastructural facilities at Moreh and Zokhawatar** – the two designated points for normal trade and border trade. | • Cabinet recently proposed to set up **13 new Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)** to encourage India's engagement with SAARC countries along with Thailand and Myanmar. ICP is able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce. |
| **Indo-Bangladesh** | • **Water disputes** such as sharing of Teesta river, construction of Dam by India on Barak river.<br>• **Illegal migration:** Since the 1971 war of independence that created the state of Bangladesh, millions of Bangladeshi immigrants (the vast majority of them illegal) have poured into India.<br>o **Rohingya crisis** (religious persecution) has also added to it as 40,000 rohingya refugees were estimated in India in 2017.<br>• **Inadequate border fencing** due to issues such as riverine areas, protests by residing population, pending land acquisition etc.<br>• **Trafficking of goods** like jamdani sarees, rice salt etc. as well as cattle smuggling. | • **India Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 2015.**<br>• Government has announced the establishment of **Border Protection Grid (BPG) with Indo- Bangladesh Border States.**<br>• A **crime-free stretch** has been established between the BSF border posts at Gunarmath and Kalyani and the BGB (Border Guards Bangladesh) border posts at Putkhali and Daulatpur.<br>• **Installation of Border surveillance devices** such as closed-circuit cameras, search- lights, thermal imaging devices and drones to keep a tight vigil.<br>• **The BSF and BGB have also been raising awareness** among the locals regarding crime prevention in the border area. |



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## Role of tech in Border Mgmt

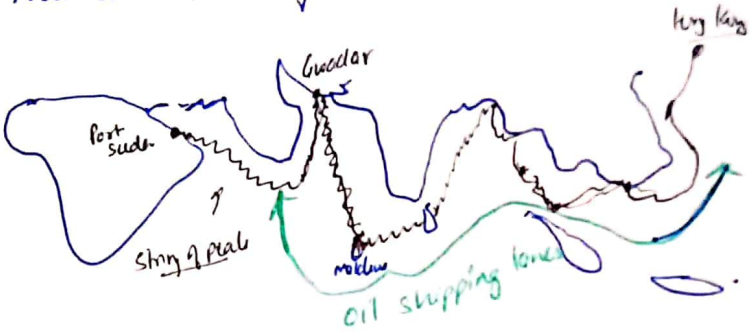
- Army working - 700 km LOC to smart fence
- CIBMS
- LIDAR
- BSF → BOLD-QIT
- Space Tech.

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## Maritime Security

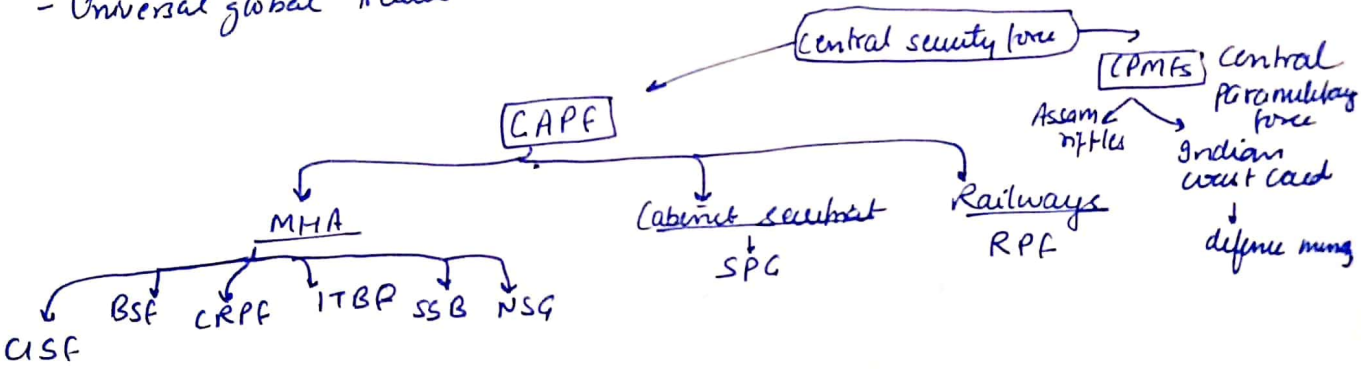
India hosted UNSC summit on maritime security

**Include**
- National Security
- marine env
- Economic dev
- human security




**Why?**
- Trade
- Coastal security
- Chinese Assertn.
- Harness blue economy
- Technological dev.

**Ways**
- Adopting 5 point agenda on maritime security
- Universal global treaties - UNCLOS




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R SECURITY → Report → India → 5.09 % cyberattacks globally → 2017

D : Digital push | Start up push | Vulnerability → DDoS, Ransomware | Economic → Zomato Prevent loss → $ 4 billion

↑ internet users | ↑ online transaction 700 million →

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INTERNET CRIME REPORT - 2019
India 3 among Top20

Recent Red Echo - tracker group (chinese) targeted critical power grids through Shadow Pad (malware)

Cyber Attacks Types: Cyber terrorism, Cyber warfare, Phishing, Identity theft, Cyber espionage, DOS, Cyber Attacks

Electricity Grid Attack Mumbai

Challenge in ensuring CS.

- Digital illiteracy | Using substandard devices | Lack of adoption to new technology | Lack of uniform standards | Import dependence | Lack of infra., staff (trained) Anonymity | Lack of coord" among agencies for CS

Case - Recent cyberattack on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

Steps

1. Institutional measures:
   - NCIIPC - National Critical Information Infra. Protection Centre
   - NCCC - National Cyber Coordination centre
   - CIS division - Cyber information security → I4C ["Indian cyber crime coor" centre; Cyber Warrior Police force]
   - Defence Cyber Agency
   - CERT-In - Computer Emergency Response Team
     - CERT-fin
     - Cyber Suvachta kendra
   - Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative → first PPP
   - MHA - Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women & Children Scheme

2. legislative measures
   - IT Act, 2000 ← Data Protection, Hacking, Cyberterrorism
   - National Cyber Security Policy 2013

3. Other measures
   1. Cyber volunteer Program by MHA
   2. Digital Army programme
   3. Kerala Cyberdome

International
- Cyber-diplomacy eg. Us-India cyber Relationship Framework
- Global Conference on cyber Space (GCCS)
- Global Centre for Cybersecurity - WEF
  → follow Tallinn Manual → Cyber-crimes

Microsoft → "Digital Peace" campaign

Budapest convention on cybercrime → India not yet a member
Why join? → Benefit from proven framework
- global law foundation → guide national legislation
- capacity building

* Promote startups in field of digital security

need Defence Cyber Space Command

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## WAY FORWARD →

1. Ensure coordination
2. Cyber deterrence — offensive + defensive (↗ cyber weapons)
3. Better regulation and adoption of norms
4. Establishing cyber insurance framework
5. Promote investment in cybersecurity
6. Amendment of IT Act, 2008 ← changing scenario, ensure penalty
7. Skill development → by 2025, cybersecurity spru to generate 1 million jobs in India
   - PMKVY ↳ idea of 'National cyber registry'
8. Upgradation of cyber security policy 2013
9. Security Audit
10. Estb. cybersecurity framework at state level
11. Enhanced international cooperation

## 5G

Challenges:
- critical infra protection → real time connectivity
- IoT device + lack of security
- Network switching → 5G to 4G → Risk
- Secure cloud computing
- More bandwidth

## Fake News

Microsoft study – 64%. Indians encountered fake news online, highest among 22 countries.

"INFODEMIC" → overabundance of info.
- Chatbot ✓
- IT Act → rumor + IPC ✓
- Facebook - AI - Fact check ✓

## AI and National Security

- more complex security
- changing rapidly
- dual-use nature ← Civil / military
- Controlling flow of info difficult
- Absence of global coalition
- integration into many product

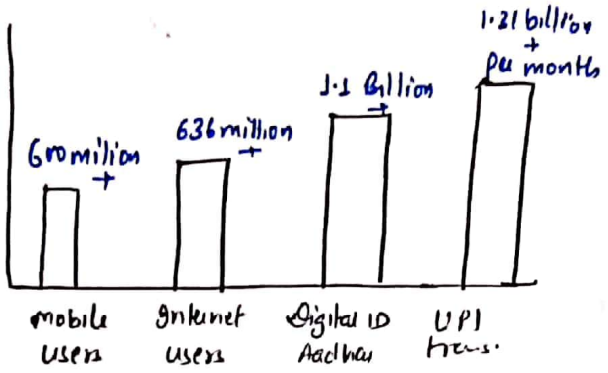
Opportunity:
- Real time intelligence
- Autonomous systems
- Logistical ability
- Provide intelligence input
- Cyber Operations
- replacing humans in dangerous work.

- India ranks 3rd in G20 in AI based startups
- Defence AI council

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# TA PROTECTION

Data




Need
- Privacy → Puttaswamy case
- Check surveillance
- Cambridge Analytica
- Pegasus – whatsapp
- Economic loss – of data breach
- Cyber crimes

Current
IT Rules, 2011
Aadhar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016

Data empowerement – people take control

DEPA (Data Prot$^n$ & Empowerment Architecture)
– draft by NITI

Personal Data Protection Bill — BN Srikrishna Committee.
- Sensitive Personal data
- Critical Personal data
- General "
- Right to be forgotten — 'Data Principles'
- only if consent
- Data protection authority

Non-personal Data — Krish Gopalakrishnan Committee
- Public non-personal data – eg Census
- Community non-personal data eg telecom. companies
- Private non-personal data eg Amazon, Google

SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES
- facial recognition
- CCTV (Delhi riots)
- UAV
- Big data Analysis
- Satellite surveillance

smart policing
detect threat
detect effect

Laws:
- IT Act, 2000
- Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

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# EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

illegal and violent ways to propagate one's ideology.

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- UAPA 1967
- TADA 1985
- POTA 2002
- FATF

state specific problem | misuse | federalism | Caps

**UAPA, 2019** → MHA → 72% rise in UAPA cases (2015-2019), 67% conviction rate

Expand scope - include individuals

Approval for seizure of property [Earlier DGP / Now Director NIA

Empowering NIA → Now inspector can investigate

Adds new schedule → suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism

**Need/Benefit**

↑ threat
Individual escaped
Delay in court process
Requirement of Human Resource

Cons: Balance human rights and constitutional values

**Concerns**

* Draconian
* Individual
* Misuse → Burden of proof
* "On basis of speech & thought" (Art 14, 19(1), 21)

**NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019**

Expand scope - human trafficking, counterfeit currency, mfg/sale of prohibited arms, cyber terrorism, Explosive substances Act

Enhance jurisdiction - outside India
- special court in Delhi

Special - Session court as special court

**Thwaha Fasal case**

Mere association with a terrorist org. is not sufficient to attract Sec 38 and mere support given not sufficient to attract Sec 39

'Intention' of furthering terrorist activities also imp.

- Sec 43D → stringent provision of it do not negate power of constituted court to grant bail, in mind violation of Part III of const.
- Vague def. → "terrorist act" - differs from UN
- federalism issues - police state

**AFSPA** - 1958 [Naga, Assam, Manipur, Parts of Arunachal, J&K]

- power to maintain public order in "disturbed areas" → Section 3
- Arrest person without warrant } + fire → Sec 4
- Search, Seizure
- blanket immunity to security personnel

Need - ① Applied when ordinary law → inadequate to deal
② Proxy-wars - used by external actors
③ Army can't operate w/o AFSPA

**Jeevan Reddy committee**

said accountability mechanism internal to AFSPA has not worked out. SC laid guidelines for use of AFSPA in 1997.

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is Maoism? form of communism developed by Mao
apture state power through use of violence & armed insurrection K Propaganda Disinformation
Naxalism - from Naxalbari of WB. Red corridor

Jal-Jangal-Jamin | Dev. deficit | social exclusion | Governance deficit

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REASONS → planning commission report.

Land Related – Evasion of land ceiling laws / Encroachment & occupation by powerful section / lack of title to cultivated land / poor implementation of 5th schedule → land transfer / Non regularisation of traditional land rights.

Displacement & forced eviction : Eviction / Displacement → sardar sarovar / land acqui w/o < compen rehab.

Livelihood :- Forest Acts / lack of food security / disruption of trad. occupation deprivation of land rights in

Social exclusion : denial of dignity / Untouchability / poor imple" of statutory safeguards

Governance Related : Corruption / not last mile delivery of (nsf) edu & health / Ill trained, incompetent, poorly trained public personnel misuse of power – police / unsatisfactory working of PRI.

GOVT INTERVENTION — Tackle problem → Development → Root out

In 2006, Govt declared 4 pronged strategy to holistically deal LWE menace

① SECURITY RELATED : UAPA / Central forces – CAPF, COBRA deployed / Air support → UAV, helicopter
Better inter state coordination / Bastariya B. → CAPF (2016) → All tribals.
Security related expenditure scheme → reimburse states
Scheme for special infra → training, residential, weaponary, vehicles
→ All India Radio → Bastar region → ↑ entertainment options

② DEVELOPMENT RELATED : Mobile Towers – (16) LWE states, 2220 locations / Roshni → provide training in tailoring, nursing, construction etc. to (94) most affected LWE districts / Road Requirement Plan (I → 5422 II - 5500) / Additional Central Assistance → Livelihood colleges for youth
(New) → Skill Dev - ROSHNI → more bank branches

③ ENSURING rights & entitlements of local communities / forest dwellers – FRA, 2006, PESA.

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(4) Improvement in governance & public perception mgmt :- LWE division

Monitor & implementation of flagship program | Civic Action prog + fund

Media Plan - perception creation, fight propaganda

(5) Surrender & Rehab Policy :

Eklovyo School.

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**SAMADHAN** - 2017 - MHA - frame short term & long term policies

- death, don't want development | backwardness, poverty

SMART LEADERSHIP : vision, mission, passion, self belief | coordinated action plan

AGRESSIVE STRATEGY : proactive strategy | Aggression, develop, thinking strategy, deployment

MOTIVATION & TRAINING : SOPs | better manuver, good equipment, weaponary

ACTIONABLE INTELLIGENCE : shadow offices | locals | right place & right time to neutralise

DASHBOARD BASED KPI & KEY RESULT AREAS

HARNESS TECH : UAVs | GPS Tracking | Satellite image | Trackers in image | Radar

ACTION PLAN FOR EACH THEATERS specific action plan

No access to Financing.

=> 'out think' and 'out manoeuvre' LWE

New Civic Action Programme - to bridge gaps btw security force and local people through personal interaction

**FUNDING**

Source :- Membership fees | Extortion from industrialist | mining govt Tender | Front org. | Forest produce | Urban sympathizers | ISI + fake Indian currency

parallel taxation in tribal areas.

**CONCERNS** : Missing link in strategy :

1) Perception : Need counter propaganda | Name Infra in local duty name | local change agent.

2) Tech : Police modernisation - GPS

3) Land Reforms :

4) Negotiation : Step forward permanent solution | start negotiation from govt side.

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## STUDIES

**Green hunt**: SP of Bastar → Naxals in Green tent → Op: Green hunt – kill front org → propaganda → Govt killing tribals → published in mainstream media

**Salwa Judum**: Arms to tribals / designated as special police officers / human rights violation / SC → null & void

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## DYNAMICS

People liberation Guerilla army (PLGA) → armed wing of CPI (Maoist)

Central theme → violence / armed insurgency to overthrow govt.

① **Guerilla warfare in lower levels of govt**: vacuum @ grassroot / kill lower level govt officials, policement, representative of PRI, political party workers.

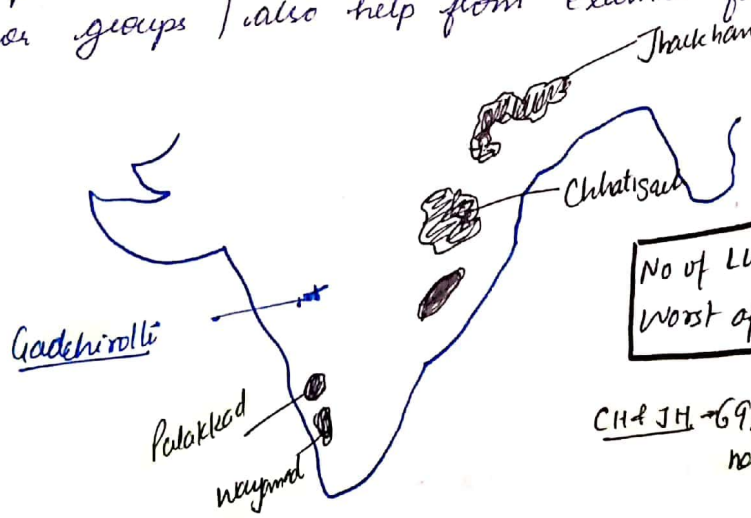
② **Recruitment & propaganda**: Now coerce local popⁿ to join / Disinformation campaign against state to gain trust of masses.

③ **Front org**: To facilitate mass mobilisation in semi urban & urban areas through democratic means.

(a) Takes issue of tribal displacement / corporate exploitation / human rights violation by forces

(b) Use state structure & legal process to further maoist Agenda & weaken enforcement regime → recruit professional revolutionaries, raise funds, urban shelter, legal assistance, mass mobilisation.

(c) provide democratic platform to cover up totalitarian & oppressive maoist ideology => plan to create "United Front" with all like minded insurgent terror groups / also help from external forces inimical to India.




No of LWE distn – 106
Worst affected – 44

CH & JH – 69% incidents of naxal violence

⑥ 2015-2020 . LWE related incidents down by 47% as compared to (2009-2014)

**Issues in handling LWE**

① Negligence of SOP
② Structural defect • (ex) IPS in senior position in CRPF, ignoring police
③ Sluggish capacity building (fx) 10,000 vacancy in CH
④ Ineffficient tech. of mine detection
⑤ LWE trained in guerilla warfare

**Success story (1988)**
Greyhounds in A.P coupled with surrender and rehabilitation policy
↓
2017 eliminated naxals

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# INSURGENCY IN NORTHEAST

- Nationality
- Ethnic Reason
- Sub-regional reasons
- Developmental reasons

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## Challenges

- Porous border
- Help from external support nation
- multiple bodies - NEC, DoNER
- Delay in project implementation
- guarding border - Assam rifles + Controlling insurgency

## Steps

- 6th schedule
- Protected Area Permit
- Act East Policy
- IMT (India - Myanmar - Thailand)
  - Moreh
  - Mandalay
- Infra
  - Kaladan multimodal project
  - Trilateral Highway
  - NE Road sector dev. Scheme

- North Eastern Council as forum
- multi-stakeholder approach
- dev$^{n}$
- Understand - emotional / psychological
- illegal immigration
- dialogue.

## NAGA PEACE TALKS

- 1946 Naga National Council (NNC)
- 1958 AFSPA
- 1975 Shillong Accord
- 1980 NSCN
- 1997 ceasefire agreed NSCN (IM)
  - (Greater Nagalim)
  - ↓
  - (Manipur, Assam, Arunachal)
- 2015 agreed for settlement




Kukis + also demanding

- People to People contact
- Address confusion
- all stakeholders

## Bodoland

demand by 5-6% Bodos in Assam

BTAD council, Bodos, Udalguri, Chirang, Kokrajhar

- 1960s demand for separate state
- 1993 Bodoland Autonomous council
  - ABSU - tripartite agreement
- 2003 Bodoland Territorial council
- 2005 ceasefire agreement
- 2020 Bodo peace accord
  - ↓
  - Centre, Assam, NDFB

### Bodo Peace Accord

- democratic the border of BTR
- strengthen BTC
- prot$^{n}$ and welfare

Why demand? → Illegal immigration B'gdesh
- Threat of loss of language, culture
- political empower - minority
- → failure of BTC

## BRU Refugees

Reangs, 40,000.

Bru National Liberation Front

- settle + 6Rs crore
- rights
- social welfare schemes
- voter list

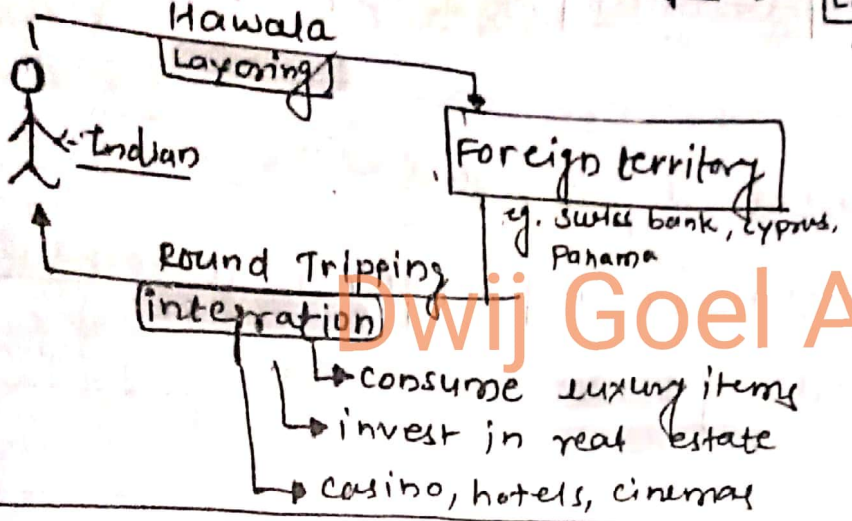
Internally displaced people.

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Yogesh Patil
AFCR-231

# Money Laundering

IAS Yogesh Patil AIR 63




Layering → take money far away from source of origin.

Dwij Goel AIR 71

some facts!: India has been classified as high risk zone in terms of ML.
- out of 140 countries → India → 70th (2013) | 93 (2021) → by Anti ML Basel Index

Def? DEED: The process of concealing illicit gains that were generated from criminal activity.

PMLA whosoever directly/indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime & projecting it as untainted property shall be guilty of offence of ML.

→ Process of taking money earned from illicit activities, such as drug trafficking/tax evasion & making money appeared to be coming from legal business activity

Why? (corruption) (illegal arms sale) (trafficking) (betting) (organised crime) (bribery) → huge illegal money
↓
by successful laundering proceeds can be made to appear clean & illicit gains may be enjoyed w/o fear of being confiscated or being penalised

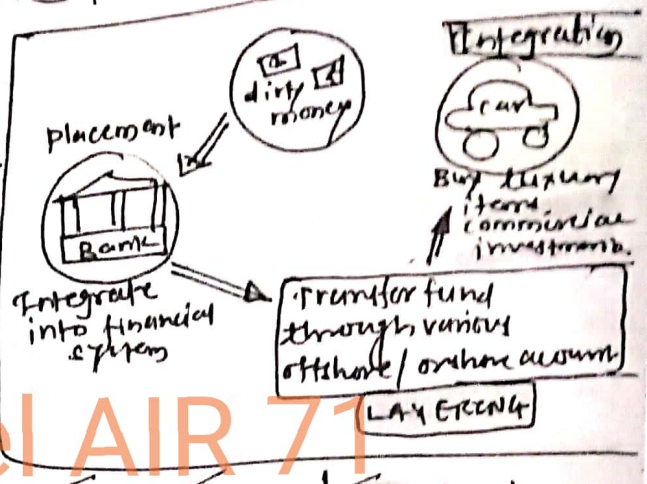
How PLACEMENT: Money into financial system (risk of smurfing)

LAYERING: complex financial transactions to camouflage the illegal source

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several bank to bank transfer | changing currency | purchase high value item.
Integration | reintroduced to financial system | real estate, luxury, shell companies

TECHNIQUES
① structuring deposits → smurfing
② shell company → No goods / ss → but payment
③ Bulk cash smuggling: smuggle to safe haven country through hawala.




Dwij Goel AIR 71

IMPACT
Social income inequality | corruption → loss of morality & ethical std | crime & NU human dev. | trafficking & illegal activity promotion | No legitimate business → unemployment
Economic damage to reputation of financial market & institutions | Unfair competition | No EoDB | scams (satyam) | Discourage foreign investors | Loss of confidence in markets caused by insider trading, embezzlement, fraud | Underground economy | Black Money
Political criminalisation | money power | crime rate ↑ | Internal security

Challenges in prevention of ML
Changing tech - problem to track launderers (Bitcoin) | ② Tax Haven - strict fin secrecy | failure ③ to effectively implement KYC | ④ cash driven economy | ⑤ Multiplicity of agencies - ED, SFIO, D. | ⑥ failure to effective info convergence | ⑦ involvement of employee of FI → PNB

PREVENTION
(A) INDIA
(a) Institutional: ① FIU → nodal unit for Anti ML ecosystem → central agency to receive, process, analyse & disseminate info related to suspected financial transactions. | work with FATF
② ED: responsible for enforcement of FEMA | PMLA
(b) statutory: PMLA: comprehensive Law ← prevent ML
① obligation on banking comp / FI / intermediaries to verify clients identity, maintain records, furnish info in prescribed form to FIU.
② Adds No. of offences in Part A & Part B of schedule to PMLA | expanded scope of Act by adding many more crimes under various Act | IPC, NDPS A, Arms Act, PC, WLP
③ cross border ML → enables centre to return confiscated property.
④ seek formation of 3 member Adjudicating Authority for dealing matters related to attachment & confiscation of property.
[illegible] rank of It can to manage confiscated property

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- not providing ECIR to accused
- Burden of proof on accused (Sec 24) } SC will review

Proposed Amendment
- Records statements on oath → against 20 (but ED not police)

- Amendments passed as Money Bill

Vijay Madanlal Chaudhary
- upheld key provisions of PMLA

IAS Yogesh Patil, AIR 63

Conviction rate → 0.5%

## GLOBAL:

① FATF: 1989 | Combat ML & terrorfinancing | effective implementation of legal, regulatory, operating measures to | Recommendation | identify risks, develop policies to mitigate ML & Terror fin. | Apply crime of ML to all serious offences | preventive measures to financial sectors | Review adequacy of Laws & regulation related to non profit org → vulnerable to T.F. | Estb powers & responsibilities for competent authorities |

② UN Global program against ML: 1997 | UN convention against ML (2003) * — Transnational org. crime (2000) * \ Suppression of financing of terrorism (1999) |

③ Asia pacific Group of ML: 38 countries, jurisdiction + IMF, WB, UN | Implement FATF recommendation

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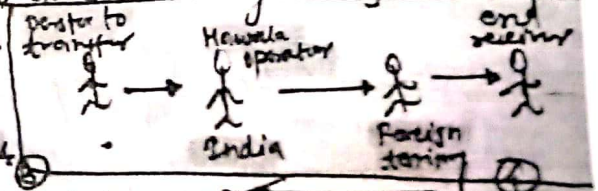
## WAY FORWARD

Client due diligence process as mentioned under PMLA | Tackling tax havens | Int co-operation → UN, WB, IMF, UNSC, FATF | Risk assessment | FATF recomm

## HAWALA

Transferring money & property in a parallel arrangement avoiding traditional banking system. ⇒ For terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal

How? No physical cash movement | despite this

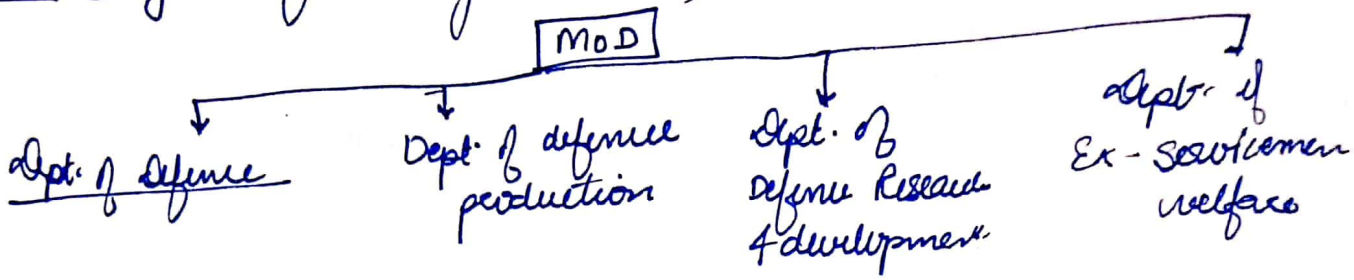



Why use

① Conviction rate low | ② No requirement of id proof & | ③ Full closure of source of income | ④ reliable & efficient system of remittances | better exchange rate compared to official | ⑤ simple, hassle free → no documentation | ⑥ only way for unaccounted income

Hawala illegal | RBI & govt can't regulate as not through formal & Taken

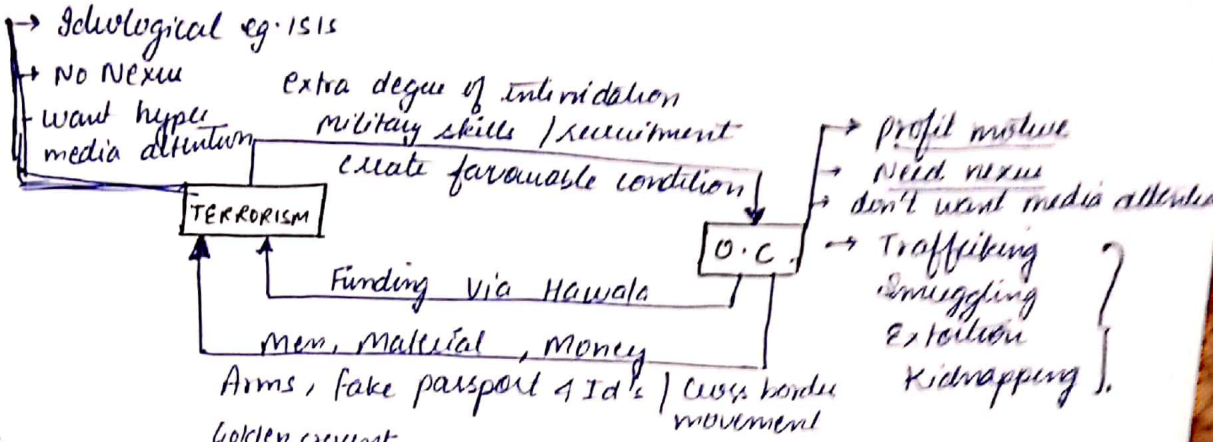
HDO (Higher Defence Organisation)




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# ...rism & Organised Crime




eg. of Intulinkages — Golden crescent
Trafficking — Narcoterrorism / North East Insurgency → kidnap, extort.

LWE → bank robbery, extortion | J&K → counterfeit, looting banks, ATM
1993 blast Dawood used money → O.C

ORGANISED CRIME :- ML / Extortion / Trafficking / Counterfeiting / Narcotics / Gun running.

MH Control of org crime Act (1949) → continuing unlawful activity by an individual singly or jointly by use of violence, intimidation or coercion with objective of gaining undue economic or other advantages

Factors aiding
(1) Globalisation along with new tech. means / Transnational
(2) Demand for illegal goods & services: smuggling / Traffick wildlife / drug smuggle
(3) Learnt to exploit loopholes & legislative discrepancies.

Characteristics in India :
(1) Continuity → profit is motive, absence of leadership doesn't cease activity
(2) Structure → Fluidic + fragmented + localised
(3) Membership :- Skill / past criminal record, same caste, region, religion
(4) Started in 1950s

Hybrid Militias
- person radicalised → terror strike → slip back to normal life
- Rise in J&K → pistol, sticky bombs
- Attack → then wait for next assignment
- on dirn of ISI spy agency
- Targets → which are unarmed, businessman, minority, activists
- Aim "create fear, stop social activity"

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Pakistan sponsored/ support proxy groups

- Jem & HM : ISI | Unrest in Kashmir | Slice it off & handover to Pak
- :
- LeT : Wahabi Islam to India → Radical Islam ← preached Jehad derogatory practices
  ↳ IM : Radicalise marginalised Indian youth | arms + train | carry terrorist acts in India
  SIMI : radicalise through educational institutes

INDIAN STRUCTURE: Union : (IB, RAW, Defence Intel A.), NIA
State : ATF, Special task force

Int: RAW + DIA → covert strike, and set criterion (sleeper cells)
Domestic: IB + ATF + STF → watch on homegrown terrorist org.

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MODES TO fight terrorism :

(A)

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# MILITARY MODERNIZATION

Status:
- Spend less than 2% on budget
- 30% of defense budget - capital acquisitions

- FDI ↓ 49% 74% ↓

: Second largest arm importer 2015-19 with Russia

: Exports - In 2018-19 → 10,000 crore
growth of 700% since 2016-17
- export to 40+ countries

: Supported by 8,000 MSMEs

Challenges:
- designing, developing capability
  - limited private sector → 93% only
  - lack of industry - academic linkage
- Export limited

1. Double domestic prod" and 4x exports by 2025

Draft Defence Production and Export Policy 2020
→ aim double India's defence prod" in 5 year

- India Navy Indigenisation perspective plan 'SWAVLAMBAN'
- 'SRIJAN' one stop portal - access to vendors
- Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020 | committed under Atma Nirbhar

Boost economy
- MSME
- private
- R&D
- streamline & simplify
- Atmanirbhar

- Offset policy revised 30% wala
- List of weapons - Ban on import
- Time bound procurement
- Buy clause
- strategic partnership model private + foreign OEM

* IDEX platform
* Defence corridors

Integrated Air Defence weapon System (IADWS) → USA

- PERMANENT COMMISSION'

Allowing Permanent commission to women in SSC eligible for Command positions.

CDS
- Kargil Review committee → Shekatkar committe 2016 also suggested.

**** Usha
- Principal military advisor to DM
- Not military command
- Permanent chairman of Chief of staff committee
- Administer tri-services org.
- Member of Defence Acquisition Council

17 + Service commands } integrate

* Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs)
- Bridge sized
- self-sufficient combat formation
- launch strike
- both offensive + defensive role

THEATRE COMMAND (from All three services, common commander)

will be → 5 theatre command
- Northern → China specific
- Western → Pak specific
- Peninsular - rest
- Air defence command
- Maritime command -

Not successful - in Ops Peacekeeping in Srilanka

Strategic Force command | A&N Command

* 15th FC, MFDIS, Modern" fund for defence and internal security (2021-26) 2.5 lakh crore

* SRIJAN portal - 'One stop shop'

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• India joined Jeddah amendment / Djibouti Code of Conduct → as observer.

against piracy, armed robbery




India - Anti-maritime piracy Bill 2019

Hybrid warfare (cyber + terror) → lone wolf, sleeper cells

- disinformation
- economic manipulation
- use of proxies / insurgencies
- diplomatic pressure
- military action
- target vulnerable areas

Space warfare

- Outer space treaty of 1967
- Kinetic Physical weapon
- USA space force
- Space debris → Kessler syndrome
- Mission Shakti - 4th country
- Defence Space Agency
- Defence Space Research Org (DSRO) & Nav ISRO jess
- Ind Space Ex

Bio terrorism

strengthen disease surveillance, capacity building

Need → India's high vulnerability - poor hygiene
control its impact
↑ in attacks → due to ↑ in tech.

EDA, 1897, NDMA, IDSP (Integrated disease surveillance program)

• Biological weapon Convention
- Cartagena Protocol on biosafety

# POLICE MODERNISATION

- Overburdened → 137 per lakh, UN → 181
- Quality of investigation → 47% conviction rate
- Accountability → Prakash Singh guidelines
- Personnel capacity → 86% constable rank, women only 10.30%
- Infra - forensic labs
  - vehicles
- Police - Public relation
- Padmanabhaiah committee
  Malimath Committee

Recent changes

1. Modernization of Police force Sch.
   - secure police stn. • training centre
   - police housing
2. Administrative changes
   • separate social & cyber crimes specialized
   - investigation ↔ law & order
3. Technological - CCTNS (Crime & Criminal Tracking Network System)
4. Commissionerate system - Lucknow Noida
5. NATGRID
6. SMART policing Modiji
   Strict + sensitive, modern + mobile, Alert + Accountable, Reliable Responsive, Techno-savvy Trained

outsource, passport appln, jobs verification to private sector

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