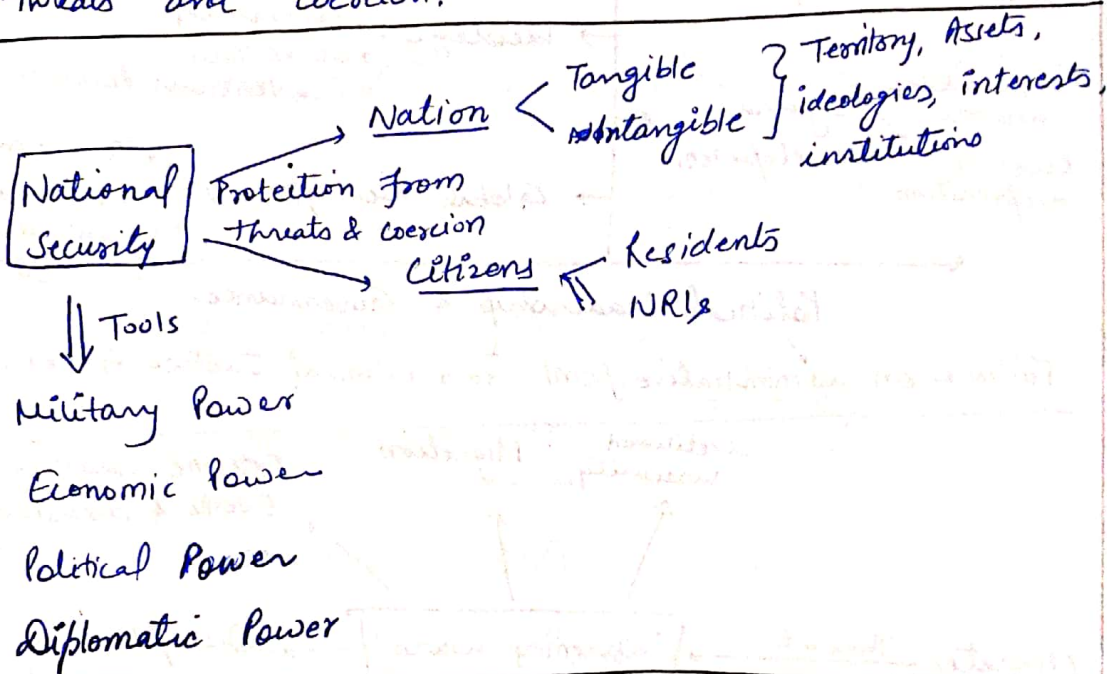


National Security (NS)

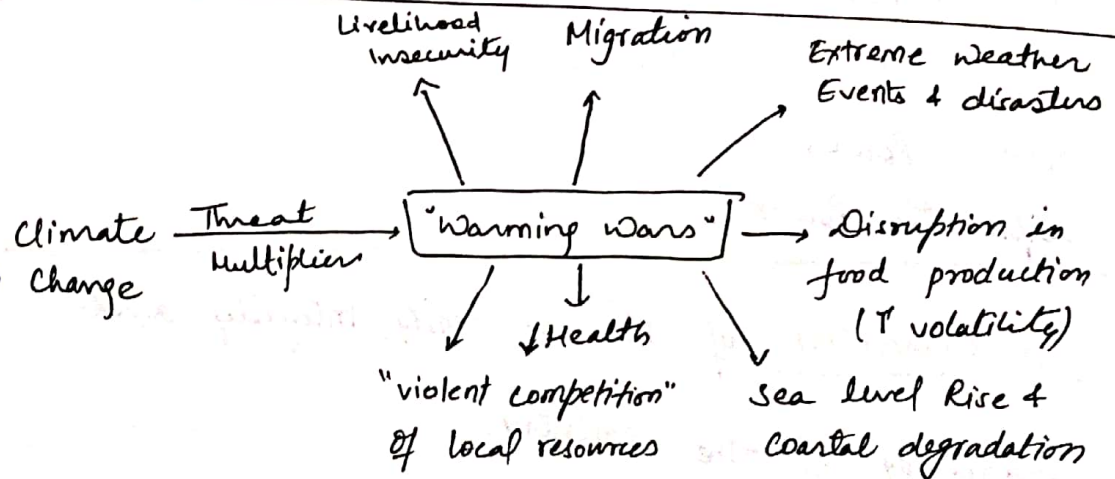
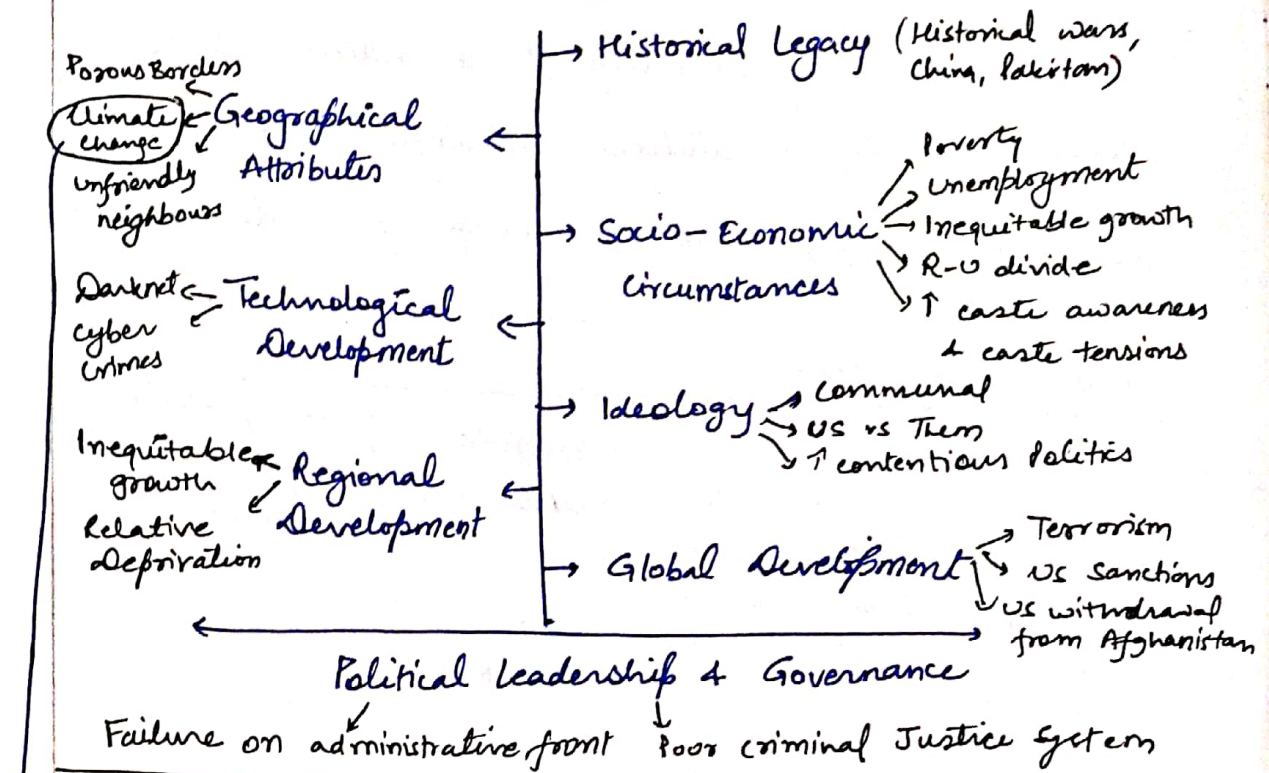
NS includes the protection of a nation (Territory, resources, assets, institutions, ideologies and interests) and its citizens from a range of multidimensional threats and coercion.



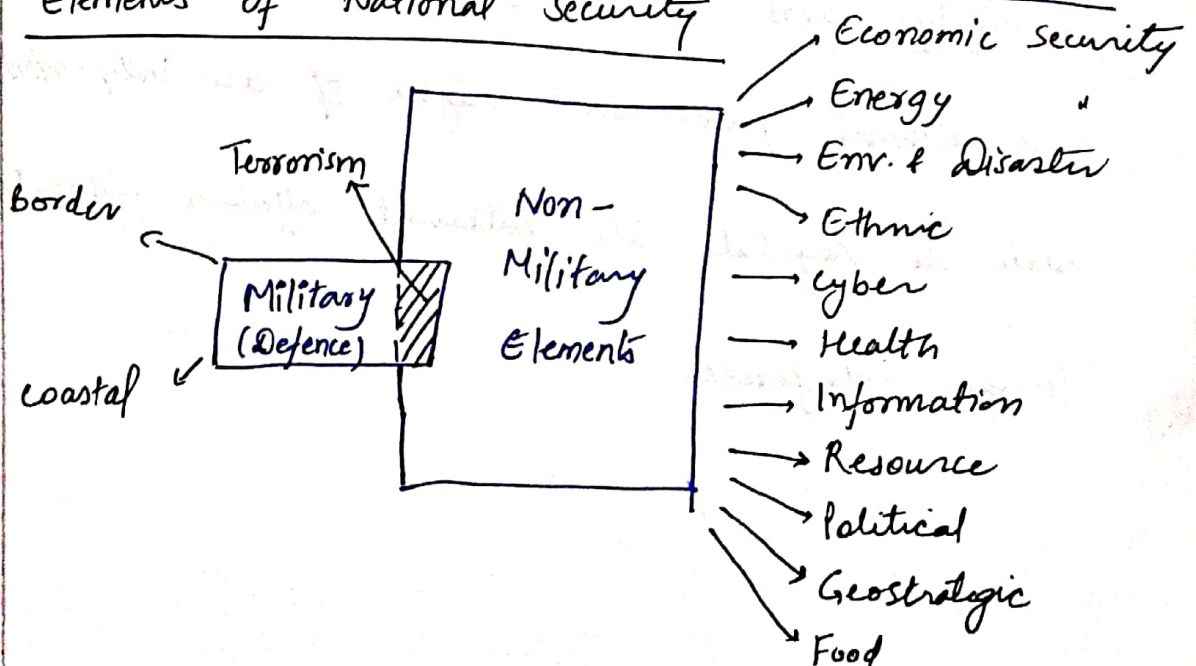
'Core Parameters' of NS are Unity, Integrity and Sovereignty of the country.

Sovereignty refers to the supreme, absolute and unconditional power and right of an independent state to regulate its internal affairs without foreign interference.

Factors Affecting India's National Security Environment



Elements of National Security



4E
CHIRP
GF

- Military without Non military elements is futile because it leads to increase in poverty, and decreases developmental expenditure, ↓ social capital, ↑ feeling of alination, ↓ social contract.
- Non military without military elements is unattainable as a single attack will loose all the developmental gains.

Attributes of NS or Internal Security / OR Purpose

- Secure territorial integrity
- Protect internal sovereignty
- Maintain Domestic peace
- Prevalence of law and order
- Rule of law and equality before law
- Absence of fear
- Peaceful coexistence
- Communal harmony

Internal and External Security Challenges

Traditional Security Threats

Ex. Military Threats

Non-Traditional Security Threats

Ex. Non-military Threats

- ↳ Climate change
- ↳ Cyber crimes
- ↳ Terrorism
- ↳ Hunger
- ↳ Poverty
- ↳ Radicalisation
- ↳ Power crisis

1) Secessionist & Separatist movements

- ↳ J&K militancy
- ↳ NE insurgency
- ↳ Khalistan movement

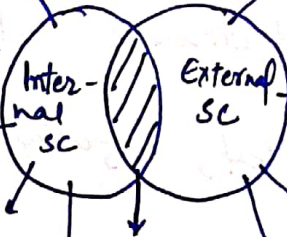
2) Left Wing Ext.

3) Threats by Fringe Elements

- ↳ Caste, religion, communal, ethnic conflicts
- ↳ mob lynching
- ↳ cow vigilantism

4) Trans-border Illegal immigration

- ↳ Bangladesh, Myanmar



1) Troubled neighbourhood

- ↳ China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, etc.

2) Maritime Security & Piracy in IOR

3) West Asia Conflicts

- ↳ S. Arabia, Iran, Iraq

4) Outer space Militarization

1) Terrorism

- State Actors
- Non-State Actors

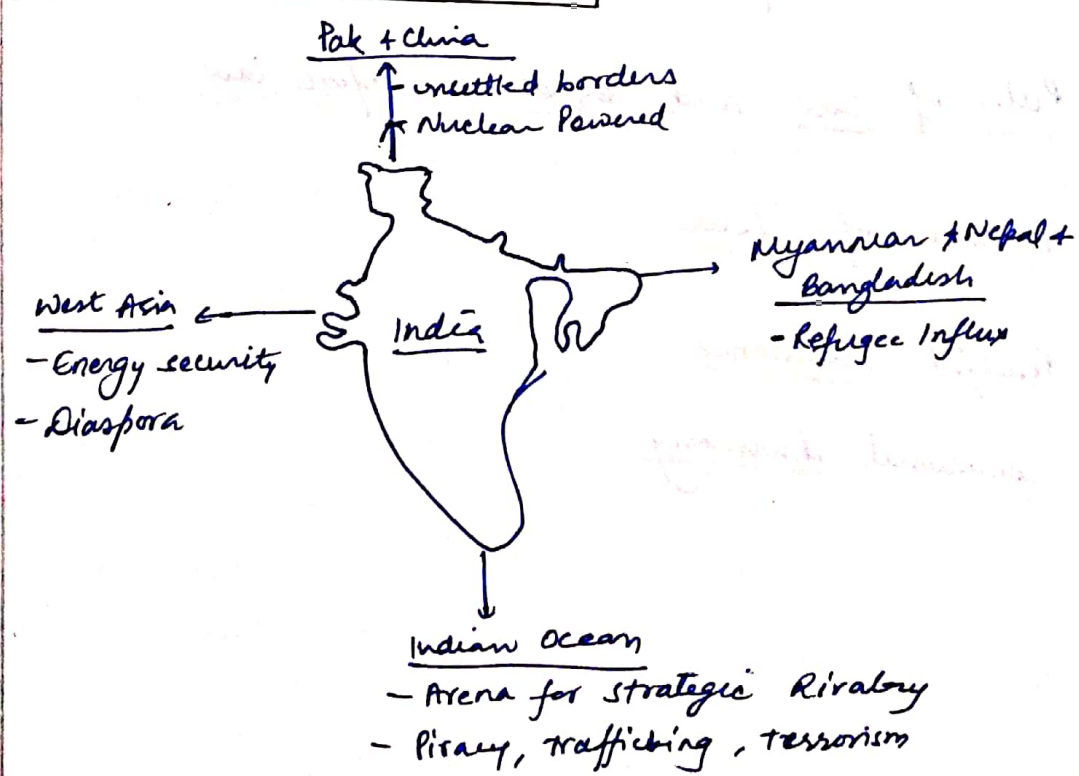
2) Organised crime

- ↳ Money Laundering
- ↳ Drug & Human trafficking
- ↳ Fake Notes, etc.

3) Cyber security

- ↳ Privacy ('Bleeding Edge Technology')
- ↳ Threat to CII
- ↳ Data protection
- ↳ Rumour Mongering
- ↳ Radicalisation of youth

External security Threats



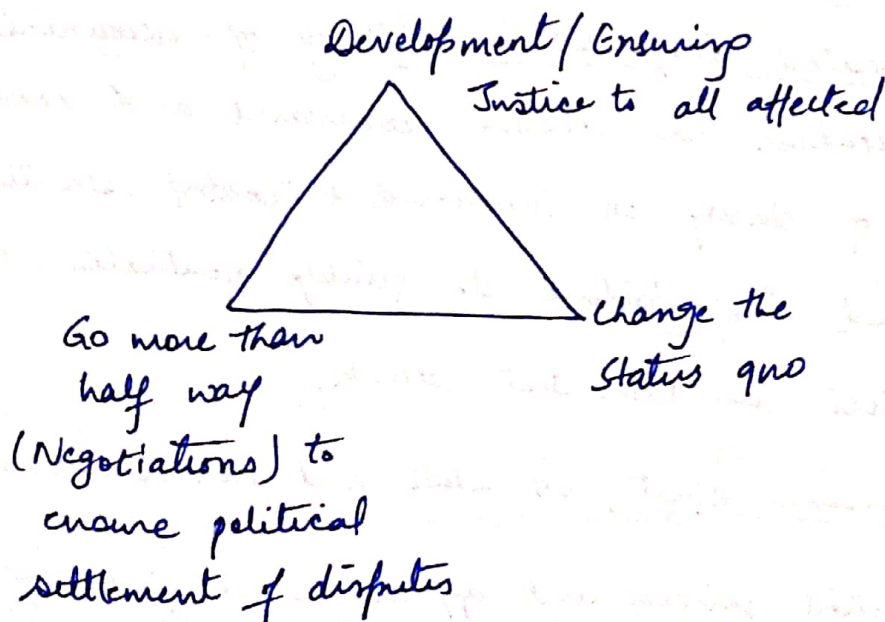
India's Internal Security Challenges Through the years

(3)

- 1947 - - - Communal Riots / Partition of the country, Issue of accession of J&K
- 1950s - - - Demand for linguistic organisation of states
- 1960s - - - North East Insurgency
- 1960s - - - Rise of Naxalism (LWE)
- 1980s - - - Terrorist movement in Punjab
- 1990s - - - J&K Militancy
- 1990s - - - Organised crimes → ↑ Terrorism
 - smuggling, drug trafficking, money laundering, pumping of fake Indian currency notes, etc.
- 2000s - - - Cyber security
- 2010s - - - psychological wars / Fourth-Gen. Warfare

8 Strategy for Internal Security Challenges

3-pronged strategy



National Security / Internal Security Doctrine

- It is a stated principle of government policy which specifies the country's vision, objectives and actions against all kinds of crises.
- It encompasses a country's military, diplomatic, economic and social policies
- It helps the government to identify and prioritize the country's geopolitical interests.

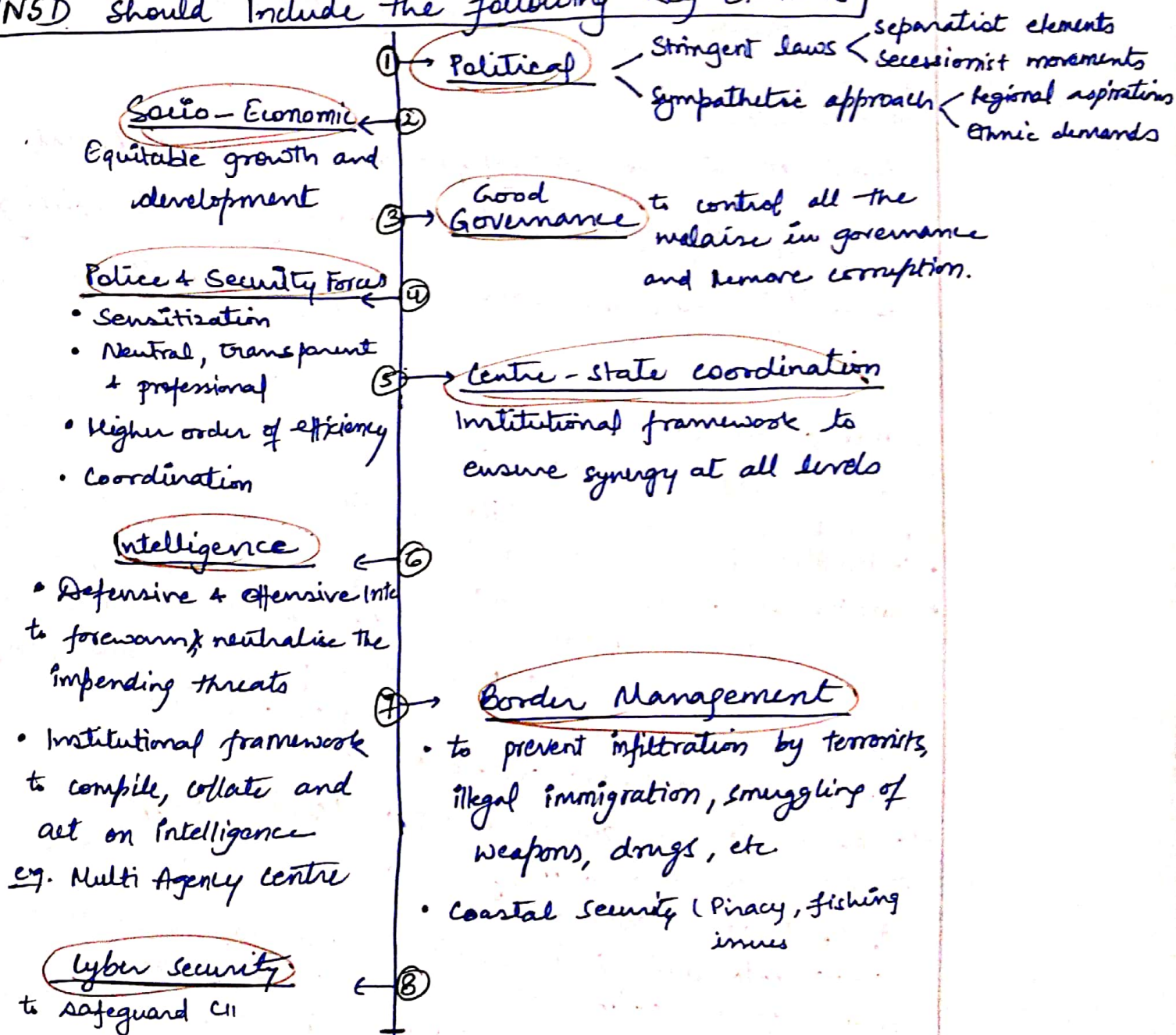
Need for a NSD

- ① Constitutional Mandate : National security subject in the union list (7th schedule)
- ② From Adhocism to practical and proactive approach
- ③ Strategic approach : NSD would define the long term goals of our national security, thus, inculcating a strategic culture
- ④ Coordinated response and fixing of accountability
Will establish a cohesive command and control i/f.
e.g. lack of clarity on command + control structure resulted in failure to quickly neutralise the terrorists in Pathankot attack.
- ⑤ Deterrence effect on state and non-state actors
- ⑥ Consistent policies and approaches irrespective of political parties

⑦ Global Threats : Need to protect assets in far off parts of the world

⑧ Global profile : help in defining India's role in the world

NSD should include the following Key Elements



Challenges in formulating a NSD

(1) Building consensus among all security agencies

- eg. seen during Pathankot attack
- No established hierarchy among security agencies

(2) Political Consensus

e.g. No common agreement on Pak + China issues

(3) Changing Geo-political realities

e.g. Relations with China post Galwan Valley confrontation
Nepal on Kalapani dispute

Maldives after election of democratic government

Conclusion

NSD must be accompanied by a National security strategy so that emerging and existing security challenges can be aptly handled.

Guerrilla warfare is on rise though it is still in a nascent stage. (Wst Kashmir)

- Raised by civilians against military structures.
- Infiltration in J&K reached to its minimum level.
- Guerrilla warfare is a warfare waged by civilians who are not members of traditional military units. It's a non-traditional form of battle. It is done by using small groups, hit-and-run tactics are used. It uses techniques like sabotage, ambushes, surprise attacks.
- In Kashmir, there is growing trend of popular support
e.g. Crowds during militant funerals, over-ground workers, sympathisers, social media.
- Getting into their inner circle is not easy as they use secure communication networks with handlers. They lack a traditional command str. therefore it is more dangerous.

Solution

- ① Social media - use it to counter radicalisation
- ② Drones regulation
- ③ Border mgt.