



UP-PCS

UPPSC Combined State/
Upper Subordinate Service Exam

VOLUME-III

**INTERNAL SECURITY AND
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**





EDITION - DEC 2019

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Printed by SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD. In India

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MRP - 799/-

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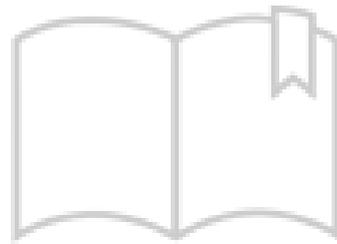
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INTERNAL SECURITY



Toppernotes

Unleash the topper in you

INTERNAL SECURITY

- Spread of extremism and linkages b/w development and extremism. ✓
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security. ✓
- Linkages between organized crime and terrorism. ✓
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks and role of media and social networking sites in creating internal security challenges. ✓
- Money laundering and its prevention. ✓
- Basics of cyber security. ✓
- Security challenges and their management in border areas. ✓
- Various security forces and their mandate. ✓

Internal Security Architecture.

MHA is sole authority of India to deal with I.S. problems.

It has following departments -

- Department of home affairs
- Dept. of border management - It involves controlling borders including coastal borders.
- Dept. of I.S. - It deals with police, law and order and rehab.
- Dept. of J&K affairs - It deals with constitutional provisions in respect to the state J&K and all other matters excluding those with which ministry of external affairs is concerned.

At present, our I.S. architecture consist of political, admin. intelligence and enforcement.

Cabinet committee on security (CCS) is highest authority headed by PM for dealing with security.

At admin. level, MHA, PMO and cabinet secretariat.

Intelligence element is spread over diff. ministries -

Intelligence Bureau (IB) - It reports to home ministry.

Research and Analysis ⁱⁿ Wing (RAW) - It falls under cabinet secretariat and reports to PMO.

Other organisations which deals with I.S. are -

JIC - Joint Intelligence committee

NTRO - National Technical Research Organisation.

ARC - Aviation Research Centre

NTRO is technical research agency set up in 2004 under NSA (National Security Advisor) under PMO.

Specific intelligence like army, navy, air force, custom, income tax, ED all report and work under IB.

Enforcement - It consist of central armed police forces & central para-military forces.

Security can be broadly classified as -

- External - It deals with safeguarding the border & frontiers of country. It comes under MOD.
- Internal - It deals with maintaining law and order within borders and upholding sovereignty in territory.

Various types of security threats :-

- Internal security
- External
- Internally linked external security threat
- Externally linked internal security threat

India is facing a blend of all 4, currently.

Various security challenges to India's internal security -

- Left Wing Extremism (LWE)
- Terrorism - both global and domestic
- NE. Insurgency
- J&K militancy.

- Organised crime
- Money laundering
- Cyber crime
- Border and coastal security.
- Communalism
- Caste tensions
- Ethnic tensions
- Corruption
- Regionalism

Q Discuss the various internal security challenges faced by India since independence.

Ans 1950s - N.E. disturbance

1960s - Naxalism

1970s - Khalistan Movement (ended in 1984)
(Punjab Terrorism)

1980s - Kashmir Militancy

1990s - Organised crime, Terrorism

2000s - Cyber crime, money laundering

Linkage between development and extremism

Social development, economic development, political development, Infrastructure devel., admin.-devel., human resource development are basic developments.

Due to lack of these facilities and other like non-availability of goods and services, unemployment, low degree of modernization etc. provided a fertile ground for extremist ideology and activities to flourish in areas & in country.

Extremism :-

Any ideology or political act which is far outside the perceived for. centre of society or otherwise claims to violate common moral standards of society is defined as Extremism.

In Indian context, it is nothing but replacement of democracy.

Forms of extremism :-

- Maxalism
- Terrorism
- Militancy
- Sub-nationalism

Both development and J.S. are critically dependent on each other. Popn rise also adds to the pressure on demand without corresponding increasing in supply.

The evolution of Naxalism and Maoism are perfect example of this tendency. Large proportion of recruits of LWE comes from deprived or marginalised groups, and backward region which affects over all growth of country.

Naxalism or LWE :-

Term 'Naxal' comes from a village Naxalbadi in Darjeeling dist. in Bengal. In 1967, a peasant uprising originated under Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal. They killed a zamindar and his men over some peasantry rights.

Naxalism refers to the use of violent means to destabilize state using communist ideology. It is based on belief that violence is only strategy for revolutionary movement for weak. It believes that political power only comes from barrel of gun.

Ideology of Naxalism :-

It's ideology is based on ideological mixture of 3 ideologies - Marxism, Leninism, Maoism.

Naxalists are far left radical communists, owing their ideology mainly to Maoism. They believed that all existing social system and capital state in capitalist society are exploiting by nature and only revolutionary change through violent means can end this exploitation. This doctrine teaches to capture power through combination of 3 things -

Armed Insurgency, mass mobilising, strategic alliance.

Phases of Naxalism:

Preparatory Phase - Finding out places where mass mobilisation can be done.

Perspective phase - Mass mobilization is completed.

Görrilla phase - Use of görrilla tactics against state.

Base phase - In this, they form bases.

Liberated phase - people's govt. is established.

Evolution of Naxalism:

- 1967 - Started from Naxalbad
 - 1968 - All India co-ordination committee
 - 1968 - AGCC changed to AICCR (AICC for communist revolutionaries)
 - 1969 - AICCR founded CPI (ML) - Marxist Leninist
 - 1967-1 - Joint operation of police and army led to death & arrest of all popular leaders.
 - 1980 - CPI (ML) converted to PWG (people's war group)
 - 1992 - Andhra govt. banned PWG.
 - 2004 - PWG operating in Andhra and other areas merged and formed CPI (M) - Maoist and Polit bureau became highest decision and policy making body of CPI (M).
 - 2006 - PM declared LWE as biggest internal security threat India is facing.
- Current strength - around 40,000 cadres including women & children covering an area from Nepal to Arunachal.

There presence can be seen in varying degrees in states of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, W.B., Andhra, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, MP, UP.

Fight against Naxalism :-

Upto 2006, every state was responsible for its own for dealing with Naxal problem but only Andhra came out to be successful in removing naxalism.

After 2006, things were changed. A separate division was created under MHA known as naxal management division.

An expert committee was constituted and this committee reported that lack of empowerment of local committee is main reason for spread of naxalism, and state machinery has failed miserably in giving good governance in tribal areas.

Committee - Bandopadhyaya committee

It recommended a tribal friendly policy and friendly land acquisition policy so consequently MHA brought 14 pt. policy and major part of it are.

- Govt. will strictly deal with naxalite indulged in violence.
- It accepted that naxalism is not merely law & order problem rather related to development. So, govt. will provide development along with pol. security and public perception management in holistic manner.
- Being inter state problem, govt. will adopt collective & co-ordinated approach to tackle it.

- No peace dialogue with ~~unarmed group~~ unless they are ready to give up arms.
- Use of mass media to highlight brutality of naxal violence & loss of lives and prop. caused by.
- State should adopt suitable transfer policy for naxal affected state.
- Use of effective surrender and rehab. policy for naxalists like the one used by Andhra govt.

SCHEMES related to Naxalism -

- SRE (Security Related Expenditure)
Funds are provided for meeting recurring expenditure related to training, operational needs and rehab of extremist cadre.
- SIS (Special Infrastructure Scheme)
It was approved by govt. in 5th five year plan for bridging crucial infrastructure gap which cannot be covered through existing scheme.

→ IAP (Integrated Action Plan)

Plan was implemented in 88 dist. (tribal and backward) for accelerated development. Aim of this initiative is to provide public infrastructure and services.

Under this scheme, 30 crore rs. / dist. is given to 3 member committee (DM, SP, DFO).

Major works

- Construction of schools
- Drinking water facilities
- Toilets
- PDS
- Minor irrigation works
- Health centres
- Rural roads
- Community halls.

Instead of distributing a fixed amount an elastic fund as per the needs should be provided.

CAP (Civic Action Plan) -

Under this scheme, funds are given to CAPF to develop civic amenities in district (naxal-affected).

This is successful scheme which aim to build bridge b/w local population and security forces.

→ Rashtriya Scheme - by Ministry of rural development

It is placement linked skill development scheme.

Target - 50,000 men and women in 24 worst affected dist.

→ Saranda Action Plan -

It is rural livelihood development prog. for naxal hit areas.

Installation of solar lamps, hand pumps, transistors.

→ Surrender policy -

This policy is aimed at enhanced compensation & financial support for those naxalite who surrendered.