

## Internal Security

**Q.9 Winning of hearts and minds in terrorism affected areas is an essential step in restoring the trust of the population. Discuss the measures adopted by the Government in this respect as part of the conflict resolution in Jammu and Kashmir.**

### Introduction

- Define briefly the significance of Winning the Hearts and Minds strategy in Jammu and Kashmir.

### Body

- Mention Measures Adopted by the Government.
- Give examples.
- Success stories of Winning the Hearts and Minds (WHAM) Strategy.

### Conclusion

- Mention the difference created by WHAM strategy, addressing historical grievances, providing opportunities, and fostering a sense of inclusion.

### Introduction

In the quest for peace in Jammu and Kashmir, winning the 'Hearts and Minds' of the people is like **planting seeds of trust** to bring about lasting peace. This involves gaining their trust, addressing grievances, and ensuring their active participation in the peace-building process. The Indian government has adopted various measures to achieve this goal.

### Body

#### Measures Adopted by the Government

#### Political Outreach

- **Introduction of Delimitation:** ensure equitable political representation, aims to address regional imbalances and provide a sense of political inclusion.
- **Restoration of Statehood: abrogation of Article 370 in 2019,** signals a return to normalcy and aims to rebuild trust.
- **District Development Council (DDC)** elections held in Jammu and Kashmir in December 2020 grassroots democracy, giving local representatives more power to address local issues.

### Socio-economic Development

- **Infrastructure Development:** road connectivity and electricity, to improve the quality of life and boost economic opportunities.
- **Job Creation:** Initiatives like '**Himayat**' and '**Udaan**' have been launched to provide skill training and employment opportunities to the youth
- "**Back to Village**" program launched by the government involved senior bureaucrats visiting remote areas to understand local issues and allocate resources accordingly.

### Educational Initiatives

- **Education for All:** Schemes like '**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**' and '**PM's Special Scholarship Scheme**' have been instrumental in promoting education, especially for girls, and increasing literacy rates.
- The success of the **Indian Institute of Science and Education Research (IISER) Jammu** is a premier science and engineering institute that was established in 2007.
- **Kashmir Super 30** is a free coaching institute that provides training to underprivileged students from Jammu and Kashmir to prepare for the **Joint Entrance Examination (JEE)**.

### Security Measures

- **Counter-terrorism Operations:** efforts to neutralize terrorist threats to ensure the safety and security of the local population.
- **Operation Sadbhavana:** is a civic action program launched by the Indian Army in 1998

### Dialogue and Conflict Resolution

- **Diplomatic Initiatives:** Engaging in **dialogues** with various stakeholders, including political parties and civil society groups, to seek peaceful solutions and build consensus.
- **Ceasefire Agreements:** Temporary ceasefires have been declared to create a conducive environment for dialogue and to reduce violence.

### Community Engagement

- **Community Policing:** Initiatives like community policing aim to build trust between the local population and security forces by fostering positive interactions.
- In 2023, the Indian Army launched a new initiative called "**Operation Saath**" in Jammu and Kashmir, well-received by people in the region.

### Communication and Information Dissemination

- **Digital Connectivity:** gradual restoration of **4G internet services** in the region after an extended period of restrictions.
- **Counter-propaganda:** Countering extremist propaganda and disinformation to prevent radicalization.

### Youth Engagement

- **Khelo India Centres:** Establishment of 94 centers in J&K, contributing to sports development.

### Impact of Winning heart and Mind Strategy

- In 2022, there were 273 **terrorist-related incidents** in Jammu and Kashmir, which is the lowest number of incidents since 1990.
- In 2022, over 66% of **voters participated in the assembly elections**. This is the highest voter turnout in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990.
- In 2022, over 1.6 crore **tourists** visited Jammu and Kashmir, this is the highest number of tourists since 2014.

### Conclusion

A comprehensive approach to fight insurgency with a greater focus on WHAM is crucial for building lasting peace and stability in the region. The initiatives and measures undertaken **indicate progress in addressing historical grievances, providing opportunities, and fostering a sense of inclusion** among the people of Kashmir, ultimately contributing to the nation's unity and development.

**Q. 10 The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) by our adversaries across the borders to ferry arms/ammunitions, drugs, etc., is a serious threat to the internal security. Comment on the measures being taken to tackle this threat.**

- Can begin latest incidence of UAVs threat to Internal Security.

### Body

- Mention Challenges Arising from UAVs to Internal Security.
- Write Government's Measures Taken to Tackle the Threat of UAVs.
- Give examples.

### Conclusion

- Mention the need of **Comprehensive approach** encompassing deterrence, detection, and disruption.

## Introduction

**In March 2023, Indian security forces intercepted a drone carrying a consignment of explosives along the border with Pakistan in Punjab,** instances like this pose a serious threat to India's internal security. To counter this threat, the Indian government has taken several measures aimed at enhancing border security and preventing the misuse of drones.

## Body

### Challenges Arising from UAVs to Internal Security

- **Espionage and Surveillance: Spying:** Hostile entities can use UAVs for surveillance to gather sensitive information.
- **Smuggling and Trafficking:** Smuggle illegal goods or drugs across borders. **E.g.-** Instances of drug trafficking via UAVs in border regions.
- **Terrorist Attacks:** Terrorist groups may weaponize UAVs for attacks on civilian or military targets. June 2023: BSF shoots down arms-laden drone along India-Pakistan border.
- **Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability:** used to disrupt critical infrastructure like power plants or communication networks.

### Measures Taken to Tackle the Threat of UAVs

- **National Counter Drone Directorate (NCDD):** The NCDD is a nodal agency under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** that is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the GOI's efforts to counter the UAV threat.
- **Counter Drone Task Force:** is a **group of experts** from various government agencies and private industry that has been tasked with developing and implementing counter-UAV strategies and technologies.
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):** The GOI is developing SOPs for the detection, tracking, and neutralization of rogue drones. These SOPs will be used by all security agencies involved in counter-UAV operations.
- **Procurement of Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS):** Acquisition of C-UAS systems like radar, jammers, and kinetic interceptors, deployed in sensitive regions and border areas for detecting, tracking, and neutralizing rogue drones.
- **Development of Indigenous C-UAS Technologies:** The **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)** is working on indigenous C-UAS technologies, exemplified by the D4S anti-drone system, utilizing various soft-kill and hard-kill methods.
- **Collaboration with the United States:** Collaboration with the U.S. on C-UAS technology development and deployment, exemplified by the **India-US iCET initiative** aimed at enhancing C-UAS capabilities in the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Community Engagement:** Sensitizing the general public in border areas about UAV/Drone activities and their security implications is crucial.

## Conclusion

The evolving threat of drones, **including swarm attacks and their adaptability** to various scenarios, highlights the need for a comprehensive counter-drone strategy. A **Comprehensive approach is needed**, encompassing deterrence, detection, and disruption to effectively address the diverse challenges posed by UAVs.

Q.19 What are the internal security challenges being faced by India? Give out the role of Central Intelligence and Investigative Agencies tasked to counter such threats?

## Structure of Answer

### Introduction

- Can introduce using latest data of National Crime Records Bureau on internal security

### Body

- List Internal Security Challenges India Facing
- Use Examples

- Mention the Role of Central Intelligence and Investigative Agencies

### Conclusion

- **Mention that a coordinated and proactive approach** is essential to safeguard national security

The **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** reported that there were 51,565 cases of communal violence in India in 2022. This is a 30% increase from the previous year. India faces a multitude of internal security challenges, like terrorism, insurgency, cyber threats etc.

### Internal Security Challenges in India

#### Terrorism

- Both **domestically and beyond international borders**, India is battling a number of terrorist groups.
- Like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)

#### Insurgency

- **Recent examples of Khalistan insurgency:** aimed at creating a separate Sikh state called Khalistan.
- **Kashmiri insurgency:** An ongoing armed conflict between the Indian government and various Kashmiri separatist

#### Maritime Security

- Chinese submarine movements in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), Arabian Sea continues to witness piracy incidents

#### Money Laundering

- **WazirX Crypto Scam (2021):** The Enforcement Directorate (ED) investigated the WazirX cryptocurrency exchange.
- **Hawala Transactions:** an informal money transfer system, is frequently used for money laundering

#### Communal and ethnic tensions

- Occasionally erupt into violence, leading to inter-group conflicts, fueled by religious, cultural, or regional differences and have the potential to destabilize regions.
- **E.g.** Recent communal clashes broke out in **Nuh**, a district in Haryana state, India, during a Hindu religious procession.

#### Cyber-security Threats

- Cyberattacks on critical infrastructure, data breaches, and economic espionage pose serious security challenges.
- In 2021, the Indian government's COVID-19 vaccine portal was hacked by a group called "BlackShadow".

### **Naxalism and Left-Wing Extremism**

- India's Naxal-affected regions witness violent confrontations between security forces and Naxalite groups, poses a significant **threat to development** in affected areas.

### **Border Disputes**

- India shares borders with multiple countries, and border disputes occasionally lead to tensions and security challenges.
- **E.g. Standoff in the Galwan Valley** on the India-China border brought the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

### **Radicalization and Extremism:**


- Radicalization, both online and offline, remains a concern.
- Youth getting influenced by extremist ideologies can become potential security threats.
- Group of Muslim youth were arrested in Kerala, India, for planning to **join the Islamic State (ISIS)**, radicalized by ISIS propaganda on **social media**.

### **Role of Central Intelligence and Investigative Agencies**

- **Intelligence Gathering:** Research and Analysis Wing (**RAW**) and the Intelligence Bureau (**IB**) collect and analyze intelligence to identify threats, both internal and external, play a pivotal role in early threat detection.
- **Counterterrorism Operations: National Investigation Agency (NIA)** investigates and prosecute cases related to terrorism and insurgency. They coordinate with state police and other agencies to counter terror threats.
- **Maintaining Law and Order:** Central agencies, including the Central Reserve Police Force (**CRPF**) and the Border Security Force (**BSF**), assist state authorities in maintaining law and order during communal tensions, protests, and other volatile situations.
- **Cybersecurity:** Computer Emergency Response Team (**CERT-In**), **National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC)** work to protect critical infrastructure from cyber threats, investigate cybercrimes, and enhance cybersecurity measures.
- **Counterinsurgency:** In regions affected by Naxalism and left-wing extremism, central paramilitary forces like the **CRPF** and state police forces conduct counterinsurgency operations.

India's internal security challenges are **complex and multifaceted**. Central Intelligence and Investigative Agencies play a pivotal role in addressing these challenges by gathering intelligence, conducting investigations, and collaborating with state and local authorities. A **coordinated and proactive approach** is essential to safeguard national security and maintain peace and stability within the country.

 <https://universalinstitutions.com>

 +91 9686664985 / 6366816611

 [info@universalinstitutions.com](mailto:info@universalinstitutions.com)

Universal Group Of Institutions