

Chapter **1**

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNAL SECURITY

By Lohit Matani IPS

1.1 National Security and its Elements

National Security is a state or condition where a nation's most cherished values and beliefs, its way of life, its institutions of governance and its unity, welfare, and well-being as a Nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced. Its basic elements are as follows:

- i. **Socio-political stability-** It has the following two components:
 - a. **Maintenance of public order-** Disturbed public order has a bearing on political stability and people blame the government for failing to maintain the public order and demand change in government.
 - b. **Freedom from oppression and crime at the hands of certain people of the society.**
- ii. **Territorial Integrity** - Nation should protect itself from all illegal intrusions and resource exploitation.
- iii. **Economic Security** - Nation to have a stable income or other sources to support a standard of living now and in the near future.
- iv. **Environmental security** - Effective conservation of natural environment in the face of industrial and agricultural expansion and population growth.
- v. **Energy security** - To have access to cheap and renewable sources of energy.
- vi. **Cultural cohesiveness**
- vii. **Moral and spiritual consensus** - All People should have a national vision and a national pride.



Figure 1.1: Facets of National Security

1.2 Indian Democratic Structure and its caveats

We all know that India has adopted a democratic form of governance out of various forms available in the global polity. No doubt, considering the geographical, cultural, lingual and socio-economic diversity, no form can better serve the purpose of Indian unity. Moreover, the federal structure of India is meant to provide a space to the aspirations of people of all castes, ethnicity, language and culture. A 3-tier federal structure was also adopted in 1993, when the 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Indian Constitution established Panchayati Raj with local bodies, aimed at removing rural poverty and caste system. But it is very well said by Winston Churchill:

"Democracy is the worst form of government, except for all the others that exist"

So, in practice democracy has many lacunae. In particular, the Indian situation has much to be desired for. Many of these lacunae have impacted the Internal Security situation in India. Some of these lacunae are as follows:

- **Inadequate adherence to the principle of democracy-** The Indian state had at times undermined the values of liberty, well-being and dignity of the citizens, the ones which it is supposed to strengthen. This is the result of corruption, mediocrity, indiscipline, and a lack of deep moral engagement of the political class, with the common people. A continued concentration of power in a few hands has contributed to the crisis of leadership. Most political parties lack intra-party democracy, wherein there are neither any strong procedures nor institutional mechanisms based on which they can incorporate a new generation of leaders. Such a situation has disenchanted the people and motivated the youth towards communism, Maoism, insurgency and so on.
- **Lack of Financial Autonomy-** States are dependent on the central schemes and funding for their development and maintaining the internal security. Due to this, states like those of North-East lack in development and people in them get frustrated from the national government.
- **Lack of Implementation of Reforms Recommended-** Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission had been created in the past to improve the Centre-State relationship. However, many of their reforms are still to be implemented. For example, Sarkaria Commission recommended transferring the residuary power to the States. But this was rejected by the Union Government.
- **Lack of Institutional Mechanisms-** The biggest strain to the Centre-State relations and the aspirations of the local populace is the lack of institutional mechanisms. For example, district councils have been created under the Sixth Schedule states to increase local political representation. However, these councils lack financial autonomy and have been heavily dependent on Centre and State governments; and the experience has not been good till date.

An assessment of the India's Internal Security scenario should therefore keep the complexities of its federal and democratic structure in mind.

1.3 Internal and External Security

The two aspects of National Security are Internal and External Security. At the outset, it is important to understand the difference between them:

Internal Security	External Security
i. It is the security of the country from internal actors as well as foreign actors, within its boundaries	i. It is the security of the country from aggression by a foreign country.
ii. Its maintenance is the sole responsibility of the State police, supported by Central police forces and armed forces.	ii. Its maintenance is the sole responsibility of the armed forces.
iii. It falls under the purview of Ministry of Home Affairs	iii. It falls under the purview of Ministry of Defence

iv. Fighting from internal forces require an unconventional set of skills of warfare.	iv. Fighting from external forces involves conventional warfare skills.
v. Police efforts for internal security maintenance may lead to issues of human rights violence as it often involves a war against our own people.	v. Human rights issues are generally neglected while fighting a war against foreign country.
vi. Internal troubles are often a result of aggrieved Indian citizens because of an inequitable development process.	vi. External troubles are often a result of boundary disputes or economic competition between two countries.

Kautilya classified the threats to a country into four categories:

- i. Internal
 - ii. External
 - iii. Internally aided External, e.g. when internal terror groups aid hostile nations like Pakistan
 - iv. Externally aided Internal, e.g when hostile nations like China support the Maoists of the country.
- **Law and Order, Public Order and Security of the state**

Disturbance to Law and Order, Public Order and Security of the state are very closely related terms, but they are technically different. Understanding them is very important to understand the attributes of Internal Security.

All the three terms implies absence of disturbance, lawlessness, riot, revolt and unruliness. However, their gravity varies. These three concepts could be imagined as three concentric circles wherein Law and Order reflects the largest circle, within which the next circle represents public order and the inner most circle represents the security of the state. Thus, all situations that lead to public disorder are law and order problems, e.g a local level riot or a fight between two gangs.

Public Order, on the other hand, apprehends a problem of more gravity than a law and order problem. E.g a widespread communal violence between two groups spreading across a large region is a Public Order problem.

Thirdly, Disturbance to Security of the State is even graver than a Public Order problem and required an immediate and dedicated state attention. This includes problems like Terrorism, Insurgency and Left Wing Extremism.

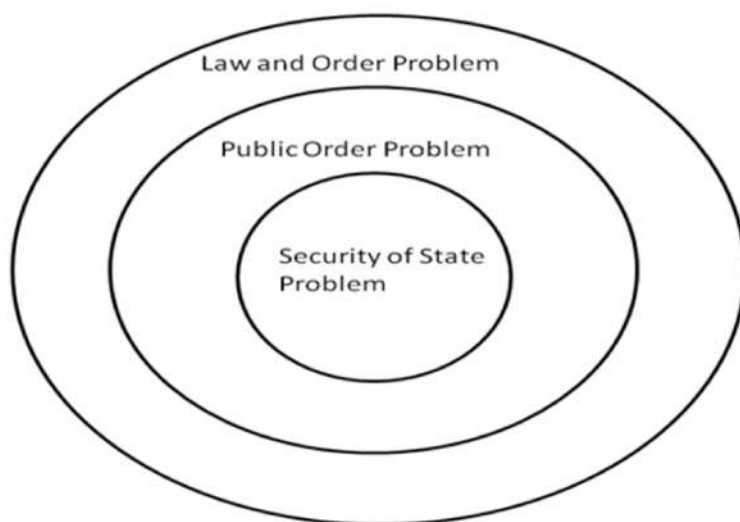


Fig 1: Relation between Law and Order, Public Order and Security of State

To further clarify the concept, it would be pertinent to enumerate the attributes of Internal Security. They are as follows:

- **Attributes of Internal Security**

- i. Protection of territorial integrity and protection of internal sovereignty
- ii. Maintenance of peace and order at a larger regional level
- iii. Maintenance of rule of law (i.e. everyone should be treated equally in the eyes of law and everyone should respect law of the land) and prevalence of a sense of justice.
- iv. Provision of fundamental and other rights provided by the Constitution to all the citizens
- v. Communal Harmony

1.4 India's Internal Security Threats and Origin

India possesses Internal Security threats from various sources and the reasons for it are very complex to comprehend. However, a lucid understanding of all the factors is important from the point of view of UPSC and other exams. So, below is a list of factors creating Internal Security compulsions for India:

- a. **Mutual Distrust among South Asian Nations:** The consolidation of South Asian nations into their new identities had resulted into mutual distrust in their relations. Tensions between pluralist democratic governments and unitary form of non-pluralist governments in the sub continent further add to the imbalances and tensions.
- b. **Trans-border impact of Social Tensions:** South Asia consists of numerous ethnic, religious and linguistic groups which often indulge in violent clashes among themselves. Such violence is transnational in nature and impacts the internal security situation across the border. Traditional linkages of friendship and inter- action amongst people have become competing arrangements for aiding and abetting subversion, terrorism and insurgencies.
- c. **Peculiar position with respect to drugs trade:** Two of the three major narcotic centres of the world, the Golden Crescent in the North West and the Golden Triangle in the East have made India vulnerable to drug trafficking.
- d. **Diverse Socio-Political Milieu of India:** The domestic dynamic of India's Internal Security is reflected in its socio-political milieu consisting of variety of communities, castes, ethnicities, religion, languages, customs and traditions, all operating in a dynamic environment.
- e. **Failure to integrate diverse sections of Indian society:** Indian democratic state has had various failures in welding the various sections of society together. This has created conflict situation to the point of violence; and issues of ethno-nationalism and identity are an outcome of this failure only.
- f. **Vote Bank Politics to manipulate emotional sensitivities:** Various political parties have manipulated the emotional sensitivities of different communities in order to gain their vote bank. This has created communal tensions and led to radicalisation of individuals.
- g. **Uneven economic development and unfulfilled aspirations of the people:** The unjust distribution of economic development and development benefits has driven affected groups to assert themselves and the main target is government, both local and central.
- h. **Trans-Border Migration from Bangladesh:** It is a major factor for the problems in Assam and other areas of the North East. Their transgression into land matters and provision of cheap labour by them is a cause of social and economic insecurity for local communities and a cause of tension and violence.
- i. **Politicisation of all problems:** Indian political space has sort of lost its ideological and moral moorings. As a result of politicisation and aggravation of all problems, democratic freedom and electoral politics have led to agitation and unrest. More than any other single factor, the exploitation

of diversities has resulted in breakdown of the cohesiveness of the society, created insecurity of cultural identity, encouraged religious revivalism in its fundamentalist form, heightened ethnicity and widened the gap between the sub national groups and nationalism.

- j. Information Technology (IT) War:** The modern day IT has revolutionised warfare and provided means to the underworld to expand their reach for criminal activities without direct physical involvement.
- k. The China Factor to Internal Security:** The Chinese are believed to have resorted to giving financial aid, arms and sanctuaries to Naga, Mizo and Meitei extremists in the North Eastern states. China is also trying for a strategic containment of India by forming regional alliances and arming India's neighbours Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- l. The Pakistan Factor to Internal Security:** Over the years, Pakistan has supported state sponsored terrorism to create unrest in India. Pakistan has established bases in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Middle East- the plan aims at encirclement of India. This combined with the upsurge in Islamic Terrorism at the global level with its epicentre in Central Asian Republic, Afghanistan and Pakistan is likely to have persistent affect on India's internal security.
- m. Jammu and Kashmir Conflict:** The conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has provided ingress to foreign extremist in the country. The people in the state and the minority community at large have been alienated by the Indian state due to the violent and less developed situation in J&K.
- n. Insurgencies in North East:** North-East is an extremely heterogeneous region with high level of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity. The region has witnessed violence due to various reasons ranging from secession to autonomy, movements against foreigners and immigrants, ethnic integration and looking back to their roots as a reaction to perceived imposition of Indianness.
- o. Punjab Terrorism:** Punjab terrorism was the outcome of political ineptness and drew its strength and legitimacy not from any ideology or religious sanction but from the failures of political institutions, governance and administration. It, along with increased narcotic trade, still has the capacity to subvert the peace of the region.
- p. Left Wing Extremism:** The uneven development pattern coupled with rising poverty and unemployment had prevailed in the interior regions of the country. This has created a very dangerous situation of Maoism/ Naxalism/ Left Wing Extremism. In 2006, the then PM even regarded it as the biggest security threat to the nation.

I would like to say that while the state has responded adequately to external threats, its responses to internal challenges have been largely inadequate. Our inner weaknesses and instability has encouraged external threats and posed a serious challenge to national security.

1.5 Governmental Structure for Internal Security

In the following chapters, we will discuss in detail the organisations, laws and structures to deal with different aspects of security of India. Therefore, here we will discuss about the institution at the apex- i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs and its various departments and divisions.

1.5.1 Ministry of Home Affairs

The ministry of home affairs has multifarious responsibilities. The most important among them being, internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Forces, disaster management, etc.

Mandate of MHA: Although, "public order" and "police" are state subjects under Schedule 7th of the Constitution, article 355 of the Constitution puts a responsibility on the Centre to prevent every state against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that every Government of every State

is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of this mandate, MHA does the following tasks:

- Monitors the internal security situation
- Issues appropriate advisories
- Shares intelligence inputs
- Extends manpower and financial support
- Extends guidance and expertise to State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony.

1.5.2 Departments of MHA

The various departments of MHA concerning the security of the state are as follows:

- Department of Internal Security:** The department deals with Indian Police Service, Central Armed Police Forces, Internal Security and Law and Order, insurgency, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, immigration issues and security clearances, maintenance of communal harmony, etc.
- Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs:** It deals with all the Constitutional provisions relating to the State and welfare schemes implemented for the development to the State. It also ensures public order and security to be maintained in the State.
- Department of Border Management:** It deals with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.
- Disaster Management Division:** The Division is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation, long term rehabilitation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and manmade disasters (except drought and epidemics).

1.6 National Security Doctrine for India- A need of the hour

Definition: The National Security Doctrine/ Strategy would be the stated principle of government policy in different aspects on national security, like terrorist attack, armed insurgency, and military. The document would guide the government on security matters at both strategic and operational level. It would guide the government on how to react to different security problems.

The need for such a doctrine: It is strange that even after nearing seven decades of Independence, we have not evolved or cared to codify our Internal Security Doctrine. The absence of it has created the following problems:

- There is no political consensus in the country regarding national security issues. The government policy keeps on changing with regard to change in the government. There is lack of agreement on threats from Pakistan, Maoism, insurgency, and so on.
- We have suffered in coordinating the efforts of various government departments to formulate and address the issues of national security. There is no common understanding among various segments of the government on what national security constitutes.
- In absence of a coherent strategy, the government response to any security issue has remained ad hoc and partial, and thus largely successful. For example, NSG was called in Pathankot incidence even when an army's company was stationed there.
- After a national security incident, e.g. a bomb attack, finger is pointed at various agencies, but fixing accountability becomes very difficult because of a lack of understanding on the responsibility of various agencies during a security threat.

- v. There has been no effort to define our enemy, the sources of trouble, the instruments and the administrative and political skills required to our tackle our enemy.
- vi. Since there has been no internal security doctrine, there has been little calibration of foreign policy with national security efforts. For example, we don't know what kind of foreign policy with Pakistan will decrease terrorism threat.
- vii. Moreover, we don't know what demands are to be made on the citizens in case of a national security threat.

What should be the constituents of the Doctrine?

Dignitaries and learned people from various quarters have commented on the constituents of the national security doctrine, the most important being ex DG of BSP, Mr Prakash Singh. According to their views, the doctrine should constitute the following components:

1. **Definition:** It should define our national security objectives clearly and the capabilities required dealing with them.
2. **Geopolitical Environment:** It should contain an appreciation of the Geopolitical environment and its impact on internal security.
3. **Political:** The doctrine should understand the nature of challenges to internal security and the methodology to deal with them. These vary from being secessionist, separatist to being regional or ethnic in nature. Secessionist forces (those demanding a different nation) should be dealt with an iron hand; we need to look for a constitutional solution for separatist elements and then deal accordingly with them; thirdly, ethnic demands need to be dealt sympathetically unless that leads to fragmentation.
4. **Socio Economic:** The government would need to understand any socio-economic grievance behind an internal security threat. For example, the main reason behind naxalism has been economic exploitation and displacement of tribal people. The government should try to address these socio economic causative factors in order to eliminate these security threats.
5. **Governance:** Bad governance and corruption in remote areas has been a main reason for internal security issues. The doctrine should identify such mal-administered areas and try to implement good governance there so that aspirations of the people over there are met.
6. **Police and Security Forces:** Sometimes excess of security forces leads to augmentation on internal security issues. The doctrine needs to address the issues of police sensitivity, human rights violations and police reforms.
7. **Centre- State Coordination:** The doctrine should elaborate different types of internal security threats and the individual role of Centre and States in each of them. It should help in coordination in all areas from intelligence to operations.
8. **Intelligence:** Intelligence agencies are often made scapegoat for any internal security problem. To avoid this, the doctrine should clearly deal with the coordination of intelligence agencies among themselves and with the agencies of the foreign countries. They should be given both defensive and offensive capabilities, depending on the internal security situation.
9. **Border Management:** Porous borders have created issues of infiltration, illegal immigration, smuggling of weapons, and militants taking shelter in neighbourhood countries. Therefore the doctrine should guide on guarding our borders to prevent the above mentioned problems.
10. **Cyber Security:** The modern day warfare is going in the cyber space, with elements like cyber war, cyber terrorism, cyber espionage and so on. Thus the doctrine needs to strengthen our capabilities to adequately deal with them.

Chapter **2**

NARCO-TERRORISM

By Lohit Matani IPS

"The fight which a drug addict fights with himself/herself is bigger than the fight which a nation fights against the menace of Narco-Terrorism. If each drug addict will win, the nation will win."

-Udta Punjab

Hi friends! Narco-Terrorism is a burning topic of discussion these days. Apart from ruining our youth, it finances the terrorist activities in a big manner. Thus, it is important to understand it. I am providing some information on it from my book "Internal Security: Concepts, Dynamics, Challenges by Lohit Matani".

Meaning and Definition

Narco-Terrorism refers to the nexus between narcotics (drugs trade) and terrorism. Both the terms are used together, as both are dependent on each other. Narcotic trafficking means the illegal cross border trade of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances (we will understand the meaning of these terms in the course of this chapter). Narcotic trafficking, which started as an organised cross border crime has emerged as an internal security threat because of its diabolic alliance with terrorist groups; drug trafficking is the biggest source of funding for terrorist activities.

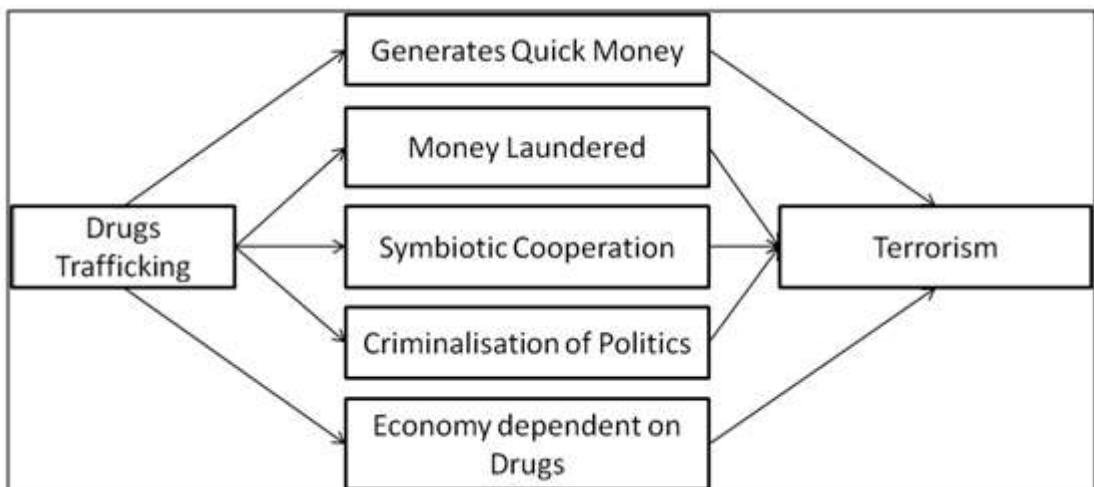
The word narco-terrorism was used for the first time in US when drug smugglers in Central American countries like Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Nicaragua organised the illegal trade as a profession and ran a parallel government.

This drug trade are the major source of funding for cross border terrorism in our country. Narco-terrorism not only cripples the politics but also the economy of the country. The drug money floated into the Indian money market damages our financial institutions.

Drug Trafficking and Terrorism

Drug trafficking and terrorism are intricately related in the following ways:

i. Narcotic drugs are the most lucrative commodity that generates quick money without paper work. This business is done in hard cash and no document left as evidence for legal action



ii. The drug money is laundered as explained in the previous chapter.

- iii. Terrorism needs huge sum of money for its sustenance, thus they approach drug syndicates for cooperation. Drug smugglers too find the proposal attractive as its gives them an opportunity to align with the aspirants of political power (terrorists), and thus gives them access to politics in due course of time. The criminalisation of politics is the result of the same nexus.
- iv. Moreover, the economy of narcotics producing countries is dependent on the illegal drug trade. Thus, even after knowing that the drug trade is leading to terror financing, these countries are unable to stop it.

Common Drugs of Abuse

There are different types of drugs which affect our nervous system in multiple ways. They are categorised as follows:

1. Stimulants

Stimulants speed up the body's nervous system and give an energetic feeling. They often keep us awake. However, once their effect is gone a feeling of sickness, loss of energy occurs, and more radically altered moods are felt. The common types of stimulants are:

- Cocaine
- Methamphetamines
- Amphetamines
- Ritalin
- Cylert

2. Inhalants

Inhalants are drugs which are sniffed or huffed and provide immediate results. When they are taken, body becomes deficient of oxygen causing a rapid heartbeat and may lead to mental damage in the long run. It also leads to an affected sense of smell and difficulty in walking and confusion. The common types of inhalants are:

- Glues
- Paint Thinners
- Gasoline
- Laughing Gas
- Aerosol Sprays

3. Cannabinoids

The intake of these drugs result in feeling of euphoria, causing confusion and memory problems, anxiety, a higher heart rate, as well as staggering and poor reaction time. The common types of it are:

- Hashish
- Marijuana

4. Depressants

These drugs slow down the activity of the central nervous system and give a feeling of relaxation; it does this by activating inhibitory chemical messengers in our body. As a side effect, one feels drowsiness after some time. Its common types are as follows:

- Barbiturates
- Alcohol
- Tranquillisers
- Methaqualone
- GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate)

5. Opioids and Morphine Derivatives

These drugs cause feeling of confusion, drowsiness, nausea, euphoria, respiratory complications and relieve pain. Its common types are:

- Codeine
- Heroin
- Morphine
- Opium

6. Steroids

These drugs are used to improve physical performance, enlarge muscles and increase strength. Its side effects include baldness, cysts, oily hair and skin, heart attack, stroke and change in voice. Its common types are:

- Anadrol
- Durabolin
- Stanozol
- Dianabol

7. Hallucinogens

These drugs change the mind and cause the appearance of things that are not really there; this happens because they affect those areas of brain which control sensory perception and thought patterns. They affect the body's self control, lead to swings in emotions, and often lead to hostility. Negatively, they lead to heart failure, increase heart rate, and higher blood pressure. Its variants are:

- LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide)
- Cannabis
- Magic Mushrooms

8. Prescription Drugs

These drugs are those which provide therapeutic impact when taken under the guidance of a physician. However, their misuse creates excessive feeling of stimulation or depression, lead to addiction, and could be very dangerous to our health. Its common types are:

- Central nervous system depressants: barbiturates, benzodiazepines
- Opioids: Codeine, Oxycodone, Morphine
- Stimulants: dextroamphetamine, methylphenidate

9. Dual Action Drugs

These are those ranges of drugs which produce two types of effects. They are generally stimulant psychedelic (drugs producing hallucinating effects) of which the Ecstasy drug is a good example. It has stimulant properties like amphetamines and also effects like LSD (a hallucinogen).

Routes of Drug Trafficking

Before understanding the routes of drugs trafficking into India, we need to know about two important drugs producing regions surrounding India- Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.

Golden Crescent- The golden crescent refers to a geographical area in southwest Asia encompassing portions of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. It is among the world's top supplier of opium. The region is also a major supplier of cannabis, which is cultivated primarily in Afghanistan but is processed in remote regions of Pakistan to be trafficked to different parts of the world.

Golden Triangle- It is a region in Northern Thailand, Laos and Myanmar infamous for production and trafficking of drugs like opium.

Figure 3.2 shows the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle regions.



Figure: Map location of Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle regions.

1. Indo-Pak Border

Drugs manufactured in Pakistan and Afghanistan is transmitted through the Indo-Pak border. India acts as both the consuming and the transit country for drugs like heroin and hashish. The reasons for the increased transport of drugs through Indo-Pak border are as follows:

- i. Proximity to Golden Crescent (largest producer of opium and cannabis).

- ii. Traditional Balkan route of drug trafficking via Iran was closed during Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988); this led to the opening of new route through India.
- iii. Collaboration between drug traffickers and bullion smugglers.
- iv. Collaboration between drug traffickers and Punjab and Kashmir militants.
- v. Existence of traditional smuggling routes and porous borders along the Indo-Pak border.
- vi. Drug trafficking done by drug cartels like D-company, Nigerian, Afghan and Kenyan syndicates who work in conjunction with each other. Once the consignment reaches the cities of India, Nigerian and Kenyan syndicates traffic them out to USA, Canada and Europe.

Drugs enter into India through the border states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir. Significantly, the drug trafficking routes are being shifted from land to sea as the vigil on land routes is increasing. As a result, the marsh lands and creeks of Gujarat are increasingly being used.

2. Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Border

Cannabis and its derivatives including hashish and marijuana/ ganja are trafficked from Nepal and Bhutan to India; on the reverse side, brown sugar and codeine-based pharmaceutical products are transported from India to Nepal. This movement happens across the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Well developed road networks as well as open and poorly guarded borders have facilitated large scale trafficking through this border.

3. Indo-Myanmar Border

Heroin and psychotropic substances are smuggled into India through this border; reversely precursor materials like Ephedrine are trafficked to Myanmar via the same routes. The reasons for drug trafficking across this border are:

- i. Proximity to the 'Golden Triangle'(Myanmar in the Golden Triangle is the producer of 95% of total illicit opium produced in the region)
- ii. Increasing demand for drugs among the local population of the north eastern states.
- iii. Political instability and insecurity brought about by numerous insurgencies in the region.
- iv. Poorly guarded borders have provided a facilitating environment for drug smuggling.
- v. The illegal flow of drugs has further increased due to existence of strong trans-border ethnic linkages, criminal networks, and inauguration of formal trade through Moreh in 1994.

4. Indo-Bangladesh Border

Various kinds of drugs ranging from heroin, marijuana/ ganja, hashish, brown sugar, etc are trafficked to India from Bangladesh; reversely, codeine based cough syrups like Phensedyl are smuggled to Bangladesh from India. The reasons for this trafficking are:

- i. There is a high demand for codeine based products in Bangladesh.
- ii. The border is so porous that there are multitude of routes through which drug trafficking takes place; however the drugs are mainly smuggled directly into the Bangladesh cities using our well developed rail and road network.
- iii. There is a dense settlement of drugs consuming population along the border.
- iv. There are strong trans-border ethnic ties.
- v. The large volume of both formal and informal trade has facilitated illegal drugs trade.

- vi. Strong criminal networks across the border have also provided an enabling environment for drugs trade.

Moreover, the enclaves dotting the border are major drug smuggling hubs.

5. The Sea Routes

The east as well as the west coast of India contains the points of trafficking of drugs. The various routes through which drugs are smuggled via sea are as follows:

- i. Heroin smuggled from Afghanistan and Pakistan is transported out of the country via ports on the Tamil Nadu-Sri Lanka sector.
- ii. Drugs are smuggled out of the shores using small fishing boats. They are then transferred to small islands dotting the south Indian coasts, from which they are shifted to Sri Lanka and Maldives. Tuticorin and Kochi have emerged as top drug trafficking centres in the country.
- iii. Consignments are also smuggled to East and Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, and China using the sea routes.

6. The Air Routes

Major as well as minor airports are used in India to smuggle drugs using methods like personal carriers and postal services. Important routes are New Delhi-Lagos-Addis Ababa and Mumbai-Lagos-Addis Ababa; these are exploited by Nigerian and other African drug cartels for smuggling of heroin out of India and cocaine into India.

On the other hand, drugs are trafficked into countries of East and Southeast Asia via routes like Chennai-Kuala Lumpur, Hyderabad-Kuala Lumpur, Chennai-China, New Delhi-Hong Kong and New Delhi-Macao.

Licit Production of Drugs in India

Indian government allows licit production of certain drugs, under regulated conditions and for a defined purpose. Some of these drugs are:

- i. **Cultivation of Opium Poppy-** India has been internationally recognised as the traditional producer of opium. The Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN) licenses its cultivation in the notified areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Entire cultivated crop is procured by CBN and then transferred to the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAWs). These GOAWs dry the opium, export it, supply to addicts, supply to Ayurvedic pharmaceutical companies, and transfer the remaining quantities to its Alkaloid plants for extraction of alkaloids.
 - **Poppy Seeds and Opium Gum-** Seeds of *Papaver Somniferum* (opium poppy) are called the poppy seeds while the latex which oozes out and dries is known as the opium gum. Poppy seeds are not narcotic and are used in Indian cooking. Thus we encourage production of poppy seeds and development of its new varieties.
 - **Poppy Straw-** Poppy straw means all parts of the opium poppy except the seeds. Its production is regulated.
- ii. **Cultivation of Cannabis-** NDPS Act empowers the State governments to license cultivation of cannabis for medical and scientific purposes. Bhang is a preparation made from cannabis leaves and is consumed on certain festivals. Its production and sale is permitted by many State governments. Moreover, cannabis plant is a source of biomass and fibre for industrial purposes. Thus, its cultivation is permitted for horticultural and industrial purposes.

iii. Similarly, cultivation of Coca Bush is also permitted for medical and scientific purposes.

Illicit Cultivation of Drugs in India

Illegal cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis is crime under NDPS Act and the responsibility is also laid on the land owner on whose land these crops are cultivated. However, many cases of illegal cultivation are reported. Government should follow a policy of Zero Tolerance and should take severest possible action against anyone in illicit cultivation.

Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) does satellite survey of illicit opium cultivation and help agencies like Narcotics Control Bureau.

Narcotic Drugs

Narcotic drugs are of two kinds- natural and synthetic. Natural narcotic drugs, such as morphine, codeine and thebaine, are of great medical value and are produced from opium. On the other hand, synthetic narcotic drugs are produced in factories and do not need any plant products as raw material.

The production of pharmaceutically useful natural drugs is encouraged in India but with a caution to avoid their diversion.

1. Illicit Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs

Synthetic and semi-synthetic drugs are illicitly manufactured in clandestine laboratories (clan labs) the world over, including India. Traditionally, clan labs have been of two types in India- small, makeshift manufacturing facilities which process opium into heroin and large industrial scale facilities which manufacture methaqualone. These clan labs pose a major threat to the country as they also produce precursors, which are legally produced and traded in the country. These precursors are used to manufacture final drugs.

Precursors, their Meaning and Diversion

Precursors are chemicals which are necessary for illicit manufacture of drugs but which otherwise have a number of legitimate uses. As they are difficult to produce, illicit drug manufacturers usually obtain them by diverting from licit production and trade of precursors. India being a major producer of chemicals and pharmaceuticals is vulnerable to illegal trafficking of precursors. Certain important precursors are ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

Counter Measures (Taken and to be Taken)

1. Legislative Framework

- i. Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act)** - NDPS act was enacted in 1985 to reduce the demand and supply of drugs in the country. It is aimed at deterring the organised gangs of drug smugglers; breaking the back of cartel control over drugs abuse; prohibiting the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, export and import of all narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, except those used for medical and scientific purposes. For this purpose, it has demarcated the role of concerned agencies for investigation and prosecution of drugs related offences. Moreover, it provides for rigorous punishment including death penalty for a second time offender, detention of any person for more than two years in areas categorised by it as 'highly vulnerable' and forfeiture of property acquired by illicit trafficking of drugs.
- ii. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1988-** It allows for detention of person suspected to be involved in illicit trafficking of drugs.
- iii. Customs Act, 1962-** It is used to prevent the illicit export of precursor chemicals.

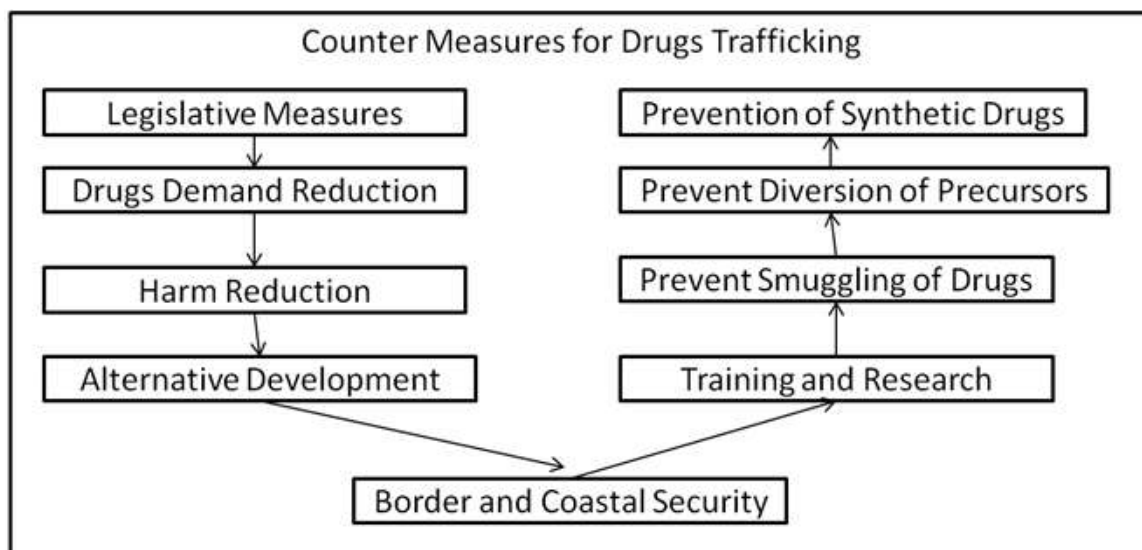


Figure: Counter Measures for Drugs Trafficking

2. Drugs Demand Reduction

Drug abuse is a result of two factors- the availability of drugs and the psycho-social conditions which result in their abuse. Demand can also be reduced in two ways- treating of drug addicts and educating and enabling the society to prevent addiction and to rehabilitate the addicts after they are treated. Government of India has a three pronged strategy for demand reduction:

- i. Building awareness about ill effects of drugs abuse.
- ii. Helping drugs addict by motivational counselling, treatment, follow-up and social integration of recovered addicts.
- iii. Imparting of drug abuse prevention/ rehabilitation training to volunteers with a view to build up an educated cadre of service providers.

The treatment includes both in government hospitals and government aided hospitals run by NGOs.

3. Harm Reduction

Drugs are either consumed orally, smoked, snorted or injected. Injected Drug Users (IDUs) often share syringes among them and thus spread of diseases like HIV becomes highly likely among this group. Moreover, sexually active IDUs are on the risk of transmitting HIV to a non drug addict person.

The 'harm reduction' approach of the government argues that if the IDU cannot be de-addicted, he should be saved by convincing him to adopt safe drugs abuse practices. Thus, they are provided by facilities like clean syringes, good quality drugs, and oral substitution of injectable drugs; they are even encouraged to smoke instead of injecting.

However, we need to see that such a policy is not seen as an official sanction and patronage to drugs addiction.

4. Alternative Development

Alternative development is a technique to provide alternative means of livelihood to farmers who have traditionally been dependent on drugs cultivation for their sustenance. The task requires large scale training, a large level of funds and a longer duration of time. Thus, we need to be selective on areas largely dependent on drugs cultivation. The government needs to select those areas in collaboration with NCB and State governments, after a careful study.

5. Avoid Synthetic Drugs Production

As the synthetic drugs are a big menace to the country, we need to follow a well laid down strategy to eliminate them. For that we should do the following:

- i. We shall develop a group of enforcement officers in specialised anti-narcotics units such as NCB, CBN and DGRI with expertise in dismantling clan-labs and taking legal and other follow-up action.
- ii. Maintain a strict vigil over licit manufacture and trade of opium poppy and precursors.
- iii. Destroy illicit production of opium in the country.

6. Avoid diversion of Precursors

As already discussed, diversion of precursors help in illicit manufacturing of drugs in other countries as well as in some pockets of India. Their diversion can be reduced if the following steps are taken:

- i. Regulate imports and exports of precursors with a view to preventing diversions from international trade while promoting legitimate trade.
- ii. Actively investigate diversion of precursors, and work to obtain maximum punishment for the accused in such cases.
- iii. Cooperate with other countries and international organisations in precursor control.
- iv. Implement the provisions of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 and seek international cooperation for the same.

7. Avoid Smuggling of Drugs

As India is located between 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle', she has been a transit country for drugs trafficking. In order to avoid this smuggling of drugs in to and out of the country, following measures should be taken:

- i. Sensitise and build capacities of personnel posted at the land borders, sea frontiers and airports.
- ii. Strengthen cross border cooperation with neighbouring countries, and develop mechanism for direct exchange of intelligence to restrict smuggling of drugs.
- iii. Illegal internet pharmacies indulging in smuggling of preparations, containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, should be dealt with an iron hand.

8. Training and Research

We need to create expertise nodal training centres for (a) drug law enforcement, (b) testing and identification of drugs, (c) treatment of addicts, and (d) for personnel working on preventive education and rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts. These institutions should analyse the training required, design training programmes, develop manuals and handbooks, document success stories and best practices, and disseminate them to all the stakeholders.

On the other hand, research is a very important component of drugs control which has not received due attention in our country. Government and private agencies should be encouraged to promote research in the following areas:

- i. Illicit drug markets in the country.
- ii. Diversion from licit production in the country.
- iii. Movement and use of money derived from drug trafficking.
- iv. Methods of treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction of addicts.

- v. Laboratory testing procedures for drugs and precursors including advanced techniques.
- vi. Methods to curb cyber crimes including NDPS.

9. Physical Security of the Borders and Coasts

Following steps have been taken to prevent easy ingress and egress of the drugs traffickers and drugs across the borders:

- i. **Border fences** are built across all the borders of the country.
- ii. **Surveillance is strengthened** along the borders by deploying adequate number of border guarding staff and giving them duty of regular patrolling. Electronic surveillance is also carried out for detecting suspicious movement along the border as well as to gather intelligence.
- iii. **Deployment of all departments-** Personnel from several central organisations like customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Bureau of Narcotics, State police and State organisations are deployed for detection and apprehension of drug consignments across the border.
- iv. **Development of Special Wings-** Border States like Manipur have established a special police wing called the Narcotics and Affairs of Border, whose primary focus is to prevent drugs trafficking.
- v. **Establishment of Integrated Check Posts-** Bulk of the trafficking takes place through formal trading routes. Thus, Integrated Check Posts at various places have been created with state-of-the-art technology to detect drugs trafficking along with regular goods. We will discuss in detail about what are Integrated Check Posts in the chapter on Border Management.
- vi. **Securing of India's Coasts-** For securing the coasts, several measures like establishment of coastal police stations and joint sea patrolling with State police, Coast Guard, and Customs as members have been taken.
- vii. Screening and detection machines have been installed at the airports.

Despite all the above efforts, drug trafficking is still continuing across the borders because of the following reasons:

- i. Prevention of drugs trafficking is not a priority issue for the Government.
- ii. Fences along the borders do not provide full proof protection as they have been breached periodically by the drugs traffickers.
- iii. Corruption in the concerned agencies is one of the most important reasons for failure of the above measures. Drugs trafficking generate a lot of money and this lure of money compromises the effectiveness of the measures discussed above.
- iv. There is lack of coordination between various concerned departments.
- v. There is poor use of technology for drug detection and the manpower is not adequately trained.

10. International Cooperation

In terms of international cooperation for reducing drugs trafficking, India has taken the following steps:

- i) India is a signatory to three UN Conventions, Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance, 1988. NDPS Act, 1985 has been passed to follow the directions under these conventions.
- ii) India is a signatory to SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1993. The convention provides for regular meeting of Home Ministers and Home Secretaries of all the countries for the matter, as well as the interaction of police officers of all the member countries.

- iii) India has also signed the BIMSTEC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Drugs Trafficking, 2009.
- iv) India has also entered into bilateral agreements with several neighbouring countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Pakistan. They have been instrumental in establishing a mechanism of mutual exchange of information, sharing of operation and technical experience, and joint investigations and other assistance to suppress international drugs syndicates.

However, these platforms have not been completely successful because of mutual distrust, hostilities and petty politics among member states. One more reason of failure is the political instability and incompetent law enforcement and intelligence apparatus of member countries.

National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS), 2012

There are several departments and organisations of the Central and State Governments involved in various activities relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Thus, a policy was required to demarcate their duties and establish their cooperation for counter narco-terrorism efforts.

There are also issues on which there has been no uniform policy in the country, e.g Injecting Drugs Users (IDUs) and their vulnerability to HIV. Thus, the National Policy on NDPS was christened to spell out the policy of India towards NDPS, and to serve as a guide to various ministries, departments, organisations and the civil society. It discusses on the following topics:

- i. Licit and illicit cultivation and trade of drugs in India.
- ii. Diversion of licit pharmaceuticals to NDPS industry, and steps for its prevention.
- iii. Smuggling of Drugs and its prevention.
- iv. Drug related crimes.
- v. Treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drugs addicts
- vi. Research and training for drugs control
- vii. International cooperation for drugs control

All the above topics have already been discussed in this chapter, so they need no elaboration.

Chapter 3

DEMONETIZATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

By Lohit Matani IPS

Hi friends! In my book "Internal Security: Concepts, Dynamics, Challenges by Lohit Matani", I have dealt with various aspects of Internal Security and Disaster Management in India. One of the recent developments in this topic is the impact of demonetization on Internal Security. Below I have made an effort to describe the impact of demonetization on Internal Security, corruption and other economic indicators. I have also given a brief on some international experiences of demonetization across the world.

1. A Brief Introduction- Prime Minister's Historic Address

On the evening of 8th of November, 2016, Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi gave a message to the public on television. The message was regarding ending the scourge of black money and other problems from the Indian society, economy and polity. In a historic move, he declared that the five hundred and one thousand rupee notes will cease to be legal tender from the night of 8th November, 2016. On the other hand, two thousand rupee notes and new notes of five hundred rupees will be placed in circulation.

He said that the move will strengthen the hands of the common in fighting against corruption, black money, money laundering, terrorism and financing of terrorism as well as Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

Fully sensitive to some of the difficulties the common citizens may face in the coming days, the Prime Minister also announced a series of steps that will help overcome the potential problems. Persons holding old notes of five hundred or one thousand rupees were allowed to deposit these notes in bank or post offices from 10th November onwards till 30th December. There were also some limits placed on the withdrawals from ATMs and bank for the very short run.

Shri Modi stated that on humanitarian grounds notes of five hundred and one thousand rupees will be accepted at government hospitals, pharmacies in government hospitals (with prescription of a doctor), booking counters for railway tickets, government buses, airline ticket counters, petrol, diesel and gas stations of PSU oil companies, consumer cooperative stores authorized by the state or central government, milk booths authorized by state government and crematoria, burial grounds.

In his address the Prime Minister shared the insight into how the magnitude of cash in circulation is linked to inflation and how the inflation situation is worsened due to the cash deployed through corrupt means. The Prime Minister added that it adversely affects the poor and the neo-middle class people. He cited the example of the problems being faced by the honest citizens while buying houses.

2. What is Demonetization with reference to India?

Demonetization means the withdrawal of old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes, as official modes of payment, by the Reserve Bank of India. According to Investopedia, demonetization is an act of stripping a currency of its status as a legal tender. Following it, the notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 won't be used as a medium of exchange of goods and service in India.

The total value of old Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes in the circulation is to the tune of Rs.14.2 trillion, which is about 85% of the total value of currency in circulation. This means that the total cash has to now pass through the formal banking channels to get legitimacy. The World Bank in July, 2010 estimated

the size of the shadow economy for India is at 20.7% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1999 and is rising to 23.2% in 2007. Assuming that this figure has not risen since then (quite unlikely though) and that the cash component of the shadow economy is also proportional (it could be higher), the estimated unaccounted value of the currency could be to the tune of Rs.3.3 trillion.¹

Now, post the announcement of demonetization by the government this money would have to either be accounted for by paying the relevant tax and penalties or would get extinguished. There are higher chances of larger proportion of this unaccounted currency getting extinguished as the tax rate and subsequent legal issues could be prohibitively high for such money.¹

3. Impact of Demonetization

3.1 Impact on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing

Topic 2.8 of the book deals in detail with the financing of terrorism in India. In it we have understood that supply of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), and money laundering are two main mediums of financing of terrorist activities and groups. The movement of money to the terrorist organizations happens through the following medium:

1. Moving money by **using financial system** including transfers through hawala or other similar mechanism of illegal, informal transfer of funds in bulk.
2. **Physical movement of money** through cash couriers and use of FICN.
3. Use of international trade system in **high valued items** like diamonds and gold through money laundering.

Often the money used by the terrorist organizations is the unaccounted money and the organizations involved in their movement cannot disclose their source to the law enforcement agencies. The majority of the money with the terrorist organization is in the form of old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes. After the demonetization step, all the wealth with these organizations has become invalid. As a result, funding of their activities has become difficult.

The novel step has also curbed future funding of terrorist organizations. The demonetization step will either suck back all the unaccounted money into the banking channel or make it invalid after 30th December, 2016. Government is also taking adequate steps to monitor the movement on new currency notes through the banking channel. Any suspicious transaction involving a large amount of money without disclosing the income source would be traced by the law enforcement agencies. Agencies like Enforcement Directorate, banks and Financial Intelligence Unit are geared up to trace any new transaction suspicious to be aimed at terror financing.

Moreover, the new notes have additional security features as mentioned in topic 2.8 of this book. By the step, the old FICN notes have become invalid and can no longer be used for terror financing. The security features of the new notes are difficult to copy. Moreover, the responsible agencies are well prepared to fight counterfeiting of these new notes and their trafficking into the Indian economy.

Once money laundering is curbed, terrorists won't be able to use the international trade system in high value items as the money movement would be curbed in the manner described above.

Table A1 shows how demonetization will impact various methods of terrorism financing.²

3.2 Impact of Demonetization on Black Money

After the demonetization step, all the black money owners will not be able to deposit their old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes in the banks, as won't be in a position to give an account of that to the Income Tax authorities. Thus, the black money held by them will lose its significance and India will come out from the problem of black money in the long run.

Means of Transfer	Stage at which Cash Involved	Likely Impact of Demonetization
Banking Channels	Deposit or Withdrawal	Limited as formal channel usage will remain linked to the currency in use
Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS)	Deposit or Withdrawal	Limited as formal channel usage will remain linked to currency in use
Trade	Creation of surplus by over or under valuation	Limited given low volume of trade with Pakistan
FICN	Introduction into India	1. Printing press in Pakistan redundant till ability to counterfeit new notes 2. Existing FICN in India redundant
Cash	All stages	Substantial, based on financial reserves in cash held
Hawala	Introduction abroad and entry into India	Moderate impact on the liquidity of hawala agents

Impact of Demonetization on Different Methods of Terrorism Financing

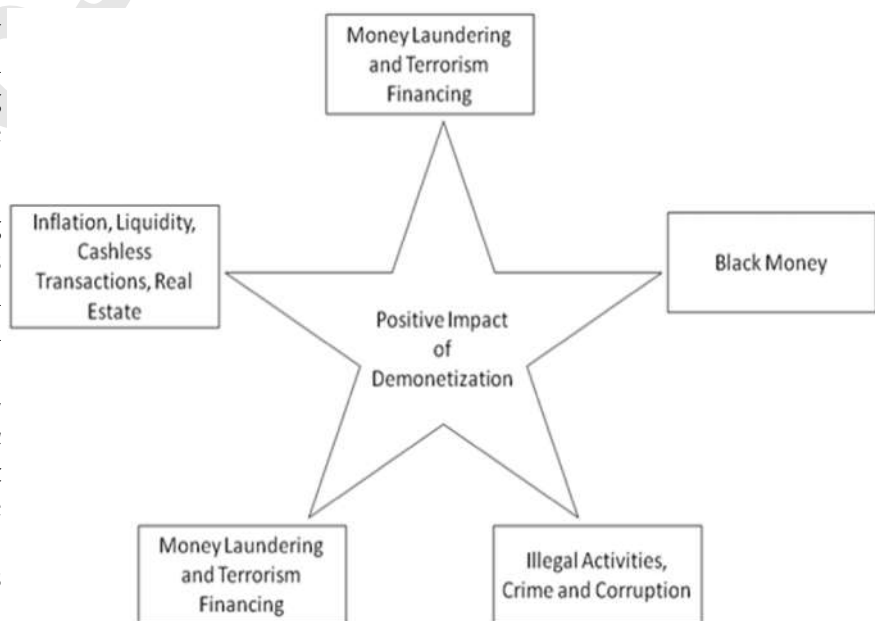
3.3 Impact of Demonetization on Criminal Activities and Corruption

As the amount of black money and unaccounted money will decrease, the financing of illegal activities will become costlier. Thus it will become costly to conduct illegal activities like drugs trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking. It will also make collusive corruption most costly as unaccounted and black money would no longer be available to be used in it. Like this, the rate of corruption will decrease in the long run.

3.4 Impact of Demonetization on Economy

As a large amount of money will be deposited in the banks and the unaccounted money will get extinguished, following impacts will happen on the Indian economy:

- i. It will enhance the liquidity position of banks, which can be utilized further for lending purposes. It will decrease the lending interest rates.
- ii. With cash transactions facing a reduction, alternative forms of payment will see a surge in demand. Digital transaction systems, E-wallets and apps, online transactions using E-banking, usage of Plastic money (Debit and Credit Cards), etc. will definitely see substantial increase in demand. It will lead to a cashless economy in the long run.
- iii. It will increase the demand for gold as people may start having more faith on gold than Indian currency notes.



- iv. As the amount of currency in hand will decrease, the inflation is expected to go down in short run.
- v. The property prices will come down as the real estate sector involves circulation of a large sum of black money at present.

3.5 Short Term Impacts

The step of demonetization is aimed at creating many long lasting positive impacts, but in the short run the country has suffered and will suffer from certain negative impacts. There will be a disruption in the current liquidity situation as households are likely to get affected by the note exchange terms laid by the government. Unorganized sector proceedings including small trade market activities will remain volatile in the short-term. It is important to note that a significant percentage of the Indian workforce is employed in this sector which is likely to be affected by immediate liquidity issues. Overall, negative impact on disposable income is expected along with likely disruption in the consumption patterns of the general populace.

4. Dynamism Shown by the Government

The government has recognized the hard ships faced due to the demonetization step and has shown great dynamism in dealing with it. The government machinery is continuously monitoring the ground realities and taking daily decisions in dealing with them. Some of the dynamic steps taken by the government in dealing with the hardships are:

- i. Old notes can still be exchanged at the Reserve Bank of India.
- ii. Government has extended the date (considering the ground realities) for the use of old Rs 500 note at petrol pumps, government hospitals, and some other public utilities till a prescribed date.
- iii. Seeing the liquidity crunch, government also exempted the citizens from paying toll taxes till a prescribed date.
- iv. Government allowed old currency in school fees, colleges, pre-paid mobile top-ups, purchases at consumer cooperative stores, at international airports, etc.
- v. Government abolished withdrawal charges at all ATMs.
- vi. Seeing the situation, government increased the daily withdrawal limit in ATM from Rs 2000 to Rs 2500.
- vii. Government set up a task force under the chairmanship of RBI deputy governor S S Mundra, to make sure ATMs across the country become ready to dispense higher denomination notes in the shortest time.

The above and other steps were taken on a daily basis after analyzing the ground impact of demonetization. This shows the seriousness of government for implementing this breakthrough reform.

5. Previous Efforts of Demonetization in India

- i. **1946:** Winston Churchill introduced Rs 10,000 bill which helped the rich in hoarding money at the expense of the poor, increasing inflation. The government announced demonetization of denominations above Rs.1000 with effect from 12th January 1946 and gave little time for exchange. The crown princes were exempted from it and it was valid only to the areas directly ruled by the British Government. The government through this drive collected Rs.134 crore of the total Rs.143 crore available in the market (according to RBI estimates), only Rs.9 crore was not exchanged therefore demonetized. It turned out to become more like a currency conversion drive as the government couldn't achieve much of profit in the cash-strapped economy at that time.³
- ii. **1978:** Higher denomination notes of Rs 1000, 5000 and 10,000 were again introduced in 1954. Due to various historical reasons thereafter, the Indian trade deficit started widening pushing Mrs. Indira

Gandhi to devalue Indian currency by 57% in 1966. Finally, the demonetization step was taken in 1978 to overcome the negative impacts of higher denomination notes. However, the measure failed because there were rumors that the demonetization would come into effect sooner or later.

6. Demonetization Experience in Different Countries

Various countries have, in the past, taken the demonetization step. Their experience is a good learning point for the Indian demonetization story. Experience of some of the countries is as follows:

i. 1969 USA:

Due to the rising menace of black money and corruption, President Richard Nixon demonetized \$1000 and above denomination notes. Only bills of value \$100 and below were made acceptable. The step succeeded in decreasing black money and criminal activities in USA. Even today \$100 bill is the maximum available currency for circulation.

ii. 1996 Australia:

Worried by the increasing rate of black money, the Australian government replaced all the paper based currency notes with long life polymer based currency notes with greater security features. This improved the life of the bills and helped in making Australia a business friendly country, despite the initial costs incurred to manufacture polymer-based notes.³

iii. 2010 Zimbabwe:

Chronic inflation in Zimbabwe forced the government to print higher currency notes of One Hundred Trillion Zimbabwe Dollars and remove the lower denomination notes. The decision was taken in an emergency situation and the government was not well prepared to tackle it. Thus, the step failed and the economy was forced to replace their currency with US Dollars later.

Chapter 4**72 QUESTIONS ON
SECURITY AND DISASTER
MANAGEMENT**

By Lohit Matani IPS

Internal Security and Disaster Management are the most debated topics of today and certain questions are surely expected from them. I have made an effort to list certain important questions related to these topics. The below mentioned questions are subjective in nature, and can be very important for the interview stage. They are mentioned below:

1. How the nature of Indian democracy has impacted its internal security situation? In your view, is the democratic situation of India conducive to its security and unity? Suggest ways in which the democracy and security of India can be enhanced?

(Hint: Talk about how free speech impacts security. Talk about naxalism, insurgency, Kashmir militancy and how improper functioning of democracy has impacted the situation there. Accordingly suggest measures.)
2. What is the difference between a law and order, public order and an internal security problem? Give practical examples. Suggest measures to deal with them.
3. India is vulnerable to internal security threat from various quarters. Explain India's internal security origin and threats.
4. Does India require a national security doctrine? Intellectuals of various fields suggest for a national security doctrine for India. What do you suggest? If yes, then why do we need it?
5. What is the difference between money laundering and black money? How both of them impact the security of India?
6. What steps have been taken to tackle the black money problem of India? How demonetization has impacted the security and black money problem of India? Give a real analysis and not any hypothetical answer.
7. What do you understand by the term radicalization and religious indoctrination? How has the online space increased radicalization in India? Being an IPS Officer, how will you deal with this problem?
8. What are the different types of terrorism prevalent in India? What kind of terrorism have you witnessed in your home state?
9. We have successfully dealt with the problem of Punjab Terrorism. Then why are we facing many problems in dealing with the Kashmir Terrorism. Considering the present situation, analyze the challenges faced in tackling the Kashmir problem.
10. In what ways, technology is used in facilitating terrorism in India? (Important for technical background candidates)
11. What are the different sources of financing of terrorist organizations? How has the demonetization step impacted terrorism financing?
12. What are Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN)? How are they circulated? What impact do they have on the security, social and economic scenario of India? How demonetization has impacted the circulation of FICN?

13. What are the anti terror mechanisms (institutions, laws and strategies) adopted by India?
14. Indian private sector is said to be the next target of terrorism. How can private sector and government cooperate to fight terrorism?
15. What is the role of civil society in fighting terrorism? Give certain practical examples which you have personally witnessed?
16. What does government expects from media during a terrorist situation? Why do media behave irresponsibly sometimes? What can be done to increase the government-media cooperation in counter terrorism? Analyze in terms of the "Pathankot Episode" due to which NDTV was blocked for a day by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
17. What do you mean by narco-terrorism and how are narcotics and terrorism related? Have you ever witnessed certain young people who have ruined their life due to drugs usage? What measures would you take as a District Magistrate to improve their lives?
18. India is a major transit as well consuming country for drugs. Explain the various drugs trafficking routes to India.
19. Discuss the counter measures (institutional as well as legal) taken to prevent drugs trafficking.
20. Discuss the history of Kashmir Militancy. Why has the situation deteriorated after 2008? Also analyze the changes after 2016. What are the challenges for the peace process in J&K?
21. What measures are being taken to decrease J&K militancy?
22. What are the issues related to AFSPA? In your view, should AFSPA be removed from Kashmir and North-East? Suggest some improvements in the implementation of AFSPA.
23. What is Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK)? What is its significance for India? What should be the Indian stand regarding POK?
24. What are Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas mentioned in the Constitution? Are these provisions implemented properly at the ground level? How has the failure to implement them affected the internal security situation of India? Suggest measures for improvement in this regard.
25. Why has Left Wing Extremism increased in India? Imagine yourself to be posted as an SP of a left wing extremism affected district. How will you tackle the situation in your area?
26. Recently, we have seen a trend of decreasing left wing extremism in India. Suggest indicators and reasons for this decrease.
27. Discuss the growth of LWE in India and the reasons of its prosperity. Why Maoism is considered the biggest threat for India?
28. Special Police Officers (SPOs) and the support of the local people are instrumental in fighting Naxalism. Critically analyze with respect to the Salwa Judum experiment of Chhattisgarh.
29. What are the natures of conflict in North East?
30. What are the reasons for growth of insurgency in North East? How is Government responding to it?
31. You must have heard about people from North East being discriminated in cities like Delhi. What are your views on it? What steps have been taken to tackle it? Being an administrator, how will you respond to such discrimination in your area?
32. What is 'Act Easy Policy'? How can it help in the development of the North East region?

33. There is a demand to implement AFSPA in Meghalaya. Discuss this issue along with the broad debate on AFSPA.
34. Discuss the security threat related to Rohingya Muslims.
35. Differentiate between traditional and economic crimes.
36. Have you or your friend ever come across a Multi Level Marketing Scheme? What is it? What are its features? Being an SP, how will you deal with such nuisance in your district?
37. What do you mean by nuclear terrorism? In what ways it can happen? What are the nuclear threats to India?
38. Have you heard about Nuclear Security Summit? What are its aims and achievements?
39. What do you understand by Critical Infrastructure? Name certain critical infrastructure in your home district and home state.
40. Why are the reasons for spread of communal violence? Being an SP, how will you deal with a Muzzaffarnagar like communal violence situation?
41. What is the role of Community Policing in dissolving communal tensions? Describe certain community policing strategies you have seen in your area of residence.
42. Describe the nexus between organized crime and terrorism. Giving different examples, describe how different types of organized crime support terrorism?
43. What is criminalization of politics? How is it related with organized crime? Being the Election Commissioner, what steps will you take to prevent it?
44. Discuss the advantages and security implications of cloud hosting of servers vis-a-vis in-house machine based hosting for government businesses. (CSE 2015)
45. Cyber warfare is considered by some defense analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (CSE 2013)
46. What are social networking site and what security implications do these sites present?
47. What is a Critical Information Infrastructure?
48. Describe the cyber security framework/ architecture of India.
49. Explain the different provisions of IT Act to enhance cyber security.
50. What is Internet Governance? Which organizations are presently involved in it? What are the developments in this field? What is India's stand regarding it.
51. What is cloud computing? What are its different types? What kinds of cyber security threats have emerged due to it?
52. How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management, particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar? (CSE 2013)
53. China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for development of an economic corridor. What threat does this pose for India's security? (CSE 2014)
54. How does illegal trans border migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration. (CSE 2014)

55. What are the security challenges in Border Management?
56. Describe the importance of Integrated Check Posts and Land Ports Authority of India.
57. What are the coastal security threats to India? What measures are being taken to address them?
58. Describe the intelligence setup of India.
59. Critical assess the role of Central Security Forces in maintaining internal security in India.
60. In what ways, internal security operations collide with international human rights issues?
61. What is Criminal Justice System? What are its different branches? What are the lacunae in different branches of the Criminal Justice System in India?
62. Describe the deficiencies in our Police System and suggest improvements on the basis of the recommendations of various committees.
63. What are the deficiencies in our judicial system? Suggest improvement while mentioning the positive steps already taken.
64. What are the causes of rising extremism in India? Give certain ground level examples.
65. How important are vulnerability and risk assessment for pre-disaster management. As an administrator, what are key areas that you would focus in a disaster management? (CSE 2013)
66. The frequency of earthquakes appears to have increased in the Indian subcontinent. However, India's preparedness for mitigating their impact has significant gaps. Discuss various aspects. (CSE 2013)
67. Describe the different institutions at the Central, State and district level involved in disaster management.
68. Who all are the responders to a disaster at the local level? What steps are being taken for their capacity development for disaster risk reduction?
69. What are the financial arrangements for disaster management?
70. What kinds of partnerships should be built at the local level for disaster management?
71. What kinds of disasters are prevalent in an urban area? As a DM, what steps will you take to deal with them?
72. What kinds of disasters are prevalent in a rural area? As a DM, what steps will you take to deal with them?

Chapter **5**

**ETHICS CASE STUDIES ON
INTERNAL SECURITY**

By Lohit Matani IPS

Hi friends! As the internal security situation of India is deteriorating, the topic of "Internal Security and Disaster Management" is becoming more important from the view of Civil Service Examination. We can expect ethical case studies from the topic "Internal Security and Disaster Management" as well as the work life of an IPS officer. I, along with my batch mate Harish Dayama, IPS 2014, has made an attempt to include 33 ethical case studies in my book: "Internal Security: Concepts, Dynamics, Challenges by Lohit Matani". Two of the sample case studies from them are mentioned below:

Case1: A case of fake encounter

There was a gruesome naxalite murder of a landlord on the night of December 12, 1980 in the limits of Police Station X in the district Gadchiroli of Maharashtra State. Very soon, news spread and there was scare in the village and neighbouring villages. The deceased landlord happened to be a close relative of a senior police officer who was occupying a key position in PHQ. The reputation of the deceased in the village was not good. In fact, he was hated by most of the villagers particularly belonging to working class, as he was known to be exploiting the labourers and manipulating cases to be registered in the Police Station against those who were not amenable to him. Pressure was brought on the SP of the district by the senior police officer for immediate arrest of the accused. Within about 2 months of his taking charge clues to the identity of the accused could be gathered through sustained collection of intelligence and interrogation of suspects, etc. Very soon one of the main accused was arrested.

On telling this information to the senior officer, the senior officer asked to bump off the accused. He told that the accused is a hardcore naxalite and committed a gruesome murder and should be taught a lesson. But the SP wants to take him on police remand, interrogate him and maybe recover the weapons used in the offence. Moreover his arrest was known to the public in the village and bumping him is not possible according to the SP.

Home Minister also called the SP in this regard. He said, "I heard that the naxalite is arrested. You know that the people of the village were very much scared of the naxalites and you have to restore confidence of the people by teaching a lesson to the naxalites. Our party people will give you full support. Take deterrent action."

Q. Imagine yourself as the SP. Analyse the case thoroughly, with particular reference to the pressures from various quarters, against which you have to act. Do you think you have an ethical dilemma? What are the factors guiding your decision? What decision will you take? Would you like to become a public hero by killing the hard core naxalite or follow the course of law?

Practical Answer: Naxalite is already arrested. SP can do good investigation and make sure that Naxalite gets appropriate punishment. This will support the rule of law. Accused may have not committed the murder (it will only come out after proper investigation). Fake encounter may provide an opportunity to naxalites to create propaganda around police excesses. Career progression should be done by lawful means.

Case 2: Torture or not?

You are ACP of Mumbai city. Your Commissioner gave you an intelligence input that bombs have been planted in various places in the city. Late in the night at 2:00 am, after receiving the information, you

went out with your team to search for the terrorists. After putting in to strenuous hard work you raided a house in Mahim area of Mumbai, where you found two people with 2 kg of explosives and IED devices. You immediately arrested them and brought them into the police station.

Now you think that these people must know about where the bombs have been planted. When you asked them about the whereabouts of the bombs and their plans, they directly said that they have no information. In this situation, you have an option of committing torture techniques on them. These torture techniques are said to give results in case of new criminals. You also have another option to do more hard work and search for the bombs in the city. Moreover, using torture and third degree is against human rights law. This torture may also lead to the death of those people.

Q. Analyse the ethical dilemma you are in. What course of action will you take? Can you justify the use of torture techniques? How will you save the city from major bomb attacks? Build an argument for use or not use of torture.

Practical Answer:

Often police officer resorts to torture techniques in order to extract crucial information. But, being an IPS officer I would like to see whether torture is helpful or not. This can be understood by initially analyzing the situation. If there is no other option, torture has to be done on the suspected criminal. Following are the arguments in favor and against torture.

Arguments in favour of torture:

- Due to lack of time and requirement of swift action, torture can be justified (Ticking Bomb Theory).
- It can be used to gain information to save thousands of life.
- It serves as a medium of reciprocity to terrorism.
- It is a necessity in the time of terrorism.
- Terrorists are not regular criminal. They are an enemy of the state. Thus, torture should be legalised against them.

Arguments against Torture:

- Torture violates the intrinsic dignity of the human being.
- Torture mistreats the vulnerable and thus violates the demands of public justice.
- Authorizing any form of torture trusts government too much.
- Torture erodes the character of the nation that tortures.
- The ticking bomb theory is based on probability and is unrealistic. Allowing torture will act as a slippery slope and may lead to extra judicial executions.
- Legalising torture will provide a license to use torture against every person suspected, without confirmation.

Case 3: Conflict resolution for communal harmony

You are the District Collector of a village where 4 murders took place previous week. 16 persons were arrested as a result. This led to increase in communal tensions. The 4 persons of one caste were murdered by the person of another caste. Actually, the issue was that cattle of one party went into the field bunds of another party in order to reach a pasture land along the borders of the village. The second party got furious because it was afraid that the cattle will damage their crops. This led to conflict and murder of 4 people. However, the customary rights of the villagers permitted people to use filed bunds to move around. There is also a possibility of retaliation and increase in communal violence.

Q. How will you prevent communal violence? What steps will you take to eliminate the root cause of the problem?

Practical Answer: As a District Collector, I will take the following steps:

- Conduct Peace Committee Meeting with both the parties.
- Development of a separate road to the pasture lands.
- Ensure with the SP, that FIR is registered on each and every complaint from both the sides. Ensure that all the FIRs are investigated properly.
- Both the communities should get a feeling that the district administration is working in a fair manner.
- The intelligence network should be enhanced so that any issue of conflict between the communities should be arrested at its bud only.

Case 4: How to deal with radicalised youth?

You are the ACP of a sub division in Mumbai. During the course of your investigation, you came across a young man "Ashraf Tayal" who seemed to be radicalised by the online propaganda of the terrorist group Islamic State (IS). He was involved in sharing the gruesome videos and photographs on social networking sites. He also motivated others to go to Syria and join IS. He wrote derogatory remarks against the Indian state on social networking sites and openly supported the activities of IS. According to evidences, he has also received flight tickets and certain amount of money to travel to Syria.

However, you got timely information and you arrested him and prevented him from going to Syria. Your senior asks you to book him under UAPA. However, you understand that he is just a radicalised youth who has not perpetrated any terrorist act. Booking him under UAPA would ruin his whole life and his family will fall into poverty. This may also impact the feelings of the community to which he belong.

How will you handle such radicalised youth? Would you strictly go by law or take a middle path to save his life and also prevent any terrorist act?

Practical Answer: We have to be very sensitive while dealing with radicalized youth. Strict measures of law should not be applied on them. If a youth has committed any serious crime, proper investigation should be done. However, if a youth is radicalized and is planning to commit a terrorist act, he should be dealt in a careful manner. He is radicalized because of the difficulties he has faced in his life. Dealing strictly with him will further radicalize him. Thus, the support of local leaders should be taken to convince and rehabilitate him. His mentality should be understood and the local leaders should look for some alternative employment opportunity for him.

Chapter 6 INTERVIEW GUIDANCE AND ASPECTS RELATED TO INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

By Lohit Matani IPS

Civil Service Personality Test (or Interview) is the final effort a candidate makes in order to convert himself / herself from a civil service aspirant to a civil servant. After qualifying the preliminary and main examination, the dream of becoming an officer is right there in front of the eyes of the aspirant.

However, he/she has to contain his nerves and be fully prepared for the interview. It is his/ her final test before a complete change in his/ her life style can take place. A candidate needs to maintain his calm and composure and be extra alert to the things around.

As stated by UPSC, the purpose of the interview is to "assess the personal suitability of the candidate for a career in public service." It follows from this that the interview process is geared towards judging the personal suitability of the candidate for civil services. The process judges the candidate on qualities like his/ her bent of mind, ability to analyze a situation from all angles, awareness of current issues, ethical values, coherence in views, mental alertness, balance of judgment, integrity, objectivity and concern for the weaker sections of the society.

The Civil Service Personality Test is an unstructured discussion in which the interviewers allow a natural course to be followed. They provide an environment in which the candidate can give his/ her views in a calm manner. They do not allow the session to become a mere question-answer session, but they try to bring out a session where a high level of intellectual discussion takes place. For this to make happen, they try to focus on issues on which the candidate has a higher amount of hold. A candidate should also allow the panel to create such an environment by not giving stereotype answers to their questions.

What an IAS Interview is not:

- i. IAS interview is not a knowledge testing session. UPSC has already tested the knowledge of a candidate in the preliminary and the main examination. They don't want to test knowledge again in the personality test.
- ii. The interview is not a grilling session in which the board members want to humiliate the candidate over his lack of knowledge and experience.
- iii. It is also not a rapid fire question and answer session.

What an IAS Interview is:

- i. IAS Interview is a friendly discussion session having a cordial and healthy environment.
- ii. It is a calm and composed session where the members are willing to listen to what the candidate speaks. They don't show signs of impatience and irritation over the answers of the candidate.
- iii. It is a session to test the ethics, values, integrity and coherence in the views of a candidate.
- iv. It is a session to extract the views of the candidate on vital issues.
- v. It is aimed at testing the candidate on aspects known to him /her rather than on aspects unknown to him/ her.

Feeling of Nervousness Before the Interview

It is often seen that candidates feel nervous before entering the interview room in UPSC. It is a natural feeling and a candidate should not be afraid of it. Rather, he/ she should accept that feeling as being natural. You would be amazed to know that even the Board Members feel nervous while taking interview of the candidates. We are all part of one Supreme Soul and there is no need to have fear of any person whosoever. And we need to accept the fear of success/ failure attached with the interview process. A candidate should not let nervousness overpower him/ her but let it remain under his/ her nerves.

UPSC Interview Board

There are 8-9 separate UPSC interview boards. Each board consists of a chairman and four members. The chairman is a UPSC member. The other four members are external members invited by UPSC. They are bureaucrats, academicians, scientists, armed forces officers etc. They all are very experienced, seasoned persons with wide exposure in public life. This gives them the ability to frame very diverse questions and evaluate your responses accurately. It should be noted that there is no professional psychologist sitting among the members.

Preparation for the Civil Service Personality Test

Preparation for the civil service personality test requires a candidate to recollect the learning of his/ her life time, mainly the knowledge gained during his/ her civil service exam preparation. A general, and not detailed, recollection is required. Moreover, a grooming of the personality and his/ her thinking process is required. It required some amount of hard work and preparation.

1. Etiquettes to be Maintained in the Interview

The following manners and etiquettes needs to be maintained in the personality test:

- Candidate should be polite and respectful.
- He/ she should greet the members with warmth.
- He/ she should wear a decent, sober dress.
- He/ she should not interrupt a member while he/ she is asking a question or explaining a point.
- He/ she should maintain an agreeable voice with the right pitch.
- He/ she should avoid frequent hand movement or neck movement while responding.
- He/ she should keep a body language which transmits self-confidence, resolve, determination under the frame of humility.

2. Preparation from the Detailed Application Form (DAF)

A candidate needs to seriously prepare on the different aspects of his/ her DAF. If a question on any aspect of the DAF is unanswered by the candidate, it is taken in a serious manner by the board. Thus, candidates need to show utmost seriousness while preparing on the different issues covered in his/ her DAF. He/ she prepare on the following aspects:

- His/ her place of residence, place of education and place of work.
- His/ her hobbies, achievements and awards received.
- His/ her previous contributions to the society, country, and so on.
- His/ her family background.
- His/ her service and cadre preferences.

- Knowledge of his/ her subjects in graduation and post graduation (if applicable). He/ she should also possess advanced research knowledge on these subjects. If any of the topics is under recent debates, the candidate should have information on it. For example, I have done my B.Tech and M.Tech in Material Science and Technology. I was asked questions on advanced topics like the use of Zinc Oxide Nanorods in the electricity generation and the use of Carbon Nanotubes in water purification, and so on.

3. Covering Expected Current Issues

Being a civil service aspirant, a candidate is expected to have knowledge about current issues of debate. For this, he/ she thoroughly read 2-3 newspapers daily after he/ she gets an interview call. Moreover, he/ she should listen to TV debates on programmes like "The Big Picture" on the Rajya Sabha channel. More such good debates are available on the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Channel. A candidate should avoid TV debates covering the news items in a sensational manner.

4. Study of the Home State and other Places of Residence

A candidate needs to know about the developmental and other regular details about the places in which he/ she has resided. It is not an easy task to know about the details of these locations. For this he/ she should do the following things:

- Read the State Development Report of the State.
- Read the Detailed Project Report of a city is available.
- Read the Master Plan of a city is available.
- Try to search for any other government report on that city or town and read it.
- Visit the local district authorities and try to know the problems and good things about that place. These authorities will be more than happy to help a civil service aspirant appearing for the personality test.
- If a candidate belongs to a village, he/ she should visit the Gram Panchayat office and understand the administrative structure over there, and also understand the problems and good things about the village.

5. Hobbies Mentioned in the DAF

As already mentioned, UPSC gave an opportunity to write whatever a candidate wants to write in his/ her DAF. Thus, UPSC expects a candidate to be genuine and answer all the questions on his/ her DAF. Hobbies are also mentioned in the DAF. Thus, it is advisable that a candidate should write genuine hobbies only. While preparing for hobbies, a candidate should know the history about that hobby, rules and regulations related to it, contribution of India and the recent developments in it. For example, if playing cricket is a hobby, a candidate should know about the history of world and Indian cricket. He/ she should know about all the rules of cricket, the contribution of India in cricket, and the recent developments in cricket. He/ she also know the name of the cricketers from his/ her home state and locality. He/ she should also know the names of retired cricketers now serving in parliament and state legislative assemblies.

Don'ts of the Interview

1. A candidate should not appear in more than 4 mock interviews. By appearing in higher number of mock interviews, a candidate learns to give stereotype answers to questions. However, the board members get frustrated on hearing the same stereotype answers.
2. A candidate should not try and memorize a lot of information before the interview. It should be remembered that interview is not a test of knowledge but a test of character.

Dos of the Interview

1. A candidate should try to present his normal, authentic self before the interview board. He/ she does not need to wear a mask and does not need to lie about his/ her achievements. UPSC does not want an extra ordinary person but a genuine person who wants to do extra ordinary work for the nation. Any gap between 'appearance' and 'reality' is viewed seriously by the board.
2. He/ she needs to be realistic and honest before the board. One should give pragmatic answers. They may ask case studies to which realistic answers are to be given. I will discuss some realistic answers to 4 case studies in this article.
3. A candidate should avoid superlative and stereotype answers. One should practice to give honest answers at least 2-3 months before the interview, so that all the answers are given in an honest manner. Otherwise, in today's time we are in a habit of bluffing and projecting a larger self of ourselves.
4. Candidates should form a group of 3-4 people. They should have a regular discussion among themselves on key issues. They should also take mock interviews of each other. This activity should be done regularly. Candidates can also take the help of their family and friends in this regard.

Interview Case Studies Related to Internal Security

In the Civil Service Personality Test, the board often gives a case to the candidate and asks how the candidate would react in the situation. I am providing four such cases relating to Internal Security. I am also providing practical answers to them. Candidates are advised to avoid theoretical and impractical answers.

Case1: A case of fake encounter

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- Q. Imagine yourself as the SP. Analyse the case thoroughly, with particular reference to the pressures from various quarters, against which you have to act. Do you think you have an ethical dilemma? What are the factors guiding your decision? What decision will you take? Would you like to become a public hero by killing the hard core naxalite or follow the course of law?

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Q. Analyse the ethical dilemma you are in. What course of action will you take? Can you justify the use of torture techniques? How will you save the city from major bomb attacks? Build an argument for use or not use of torture.

Practical Answer:

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Case 3: Conflict resolution for communal harmony

You are the District Collector of a village where 4 murders took place previous week. 16 persons were arrested as a result. This led to increase in communal tensions. The 4 persons of one caste were murdered by the person of another caste. Actually, the issue was that cattle of one party went into the field bunds of another party in order to reach a pasture land along the borders of the village. The second party got furious because it was afraid that the cattle will damage their crops. This led to conflict and murder of 4 people. However, the customary rights of the villagers permitted people to use filed bunds to move around. There is also a possibility of retaliation and increase in communal violence.

Q. How will you prevent communal violence? What steps will you take to eliminate the root cause of the problem?

Practical Answer: As a District Collector, I will take the following steps:

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Case 4: How to deal with radicalised youth?

You are the ACP of a sub division in Mumbai. During the course of your investigation, you came across a young man "Ashraf Tayal" who seemed to be radicalised by the online propoganda of the terrorist group Islamic State (IS). He was involved in sharing the gruesome videos and photographs on social networking sites. He also motivated others to go to Syria and join IS. He wrote derogatory remarks against the Indian state on social networking sites and openly supported the activities of IS. According to evidences, he has also received flight tickets and certain amount of money to travel to Syria.

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How will you handle such radicalised youth? Would you strictly go by law or take a middle path to save his life and also prevent any terrorist act?

Practical Answer: We have to be very sensitive while dealing with radicalized youth. Strict measures of law should not be applied on them. If a youth has committed any serious crime, proper investigation should be done. However, if a youth is radicalized and is planning to commit a terrorist act, he should be dealt in a careful manner. He is radicalized because of the difficulties he has faced in his life. Dealing strictly with him will further radicalize him. Thus, the support of local leaders should be taken to convince and rehabilitate him. His mentality should be understood and the local leaders should look for some alternative employment opportunity for him.

Please discuss this case with your friends and look for more solutions.

Questions on Internal Security and Disaster Management

There could be many questions on Internal Security and Disaster Management in the Civil Service Personality Test. For that you can read my book, "**Internal Security: Concepts, Dynamics, Challenges** by Lohit Matani"