MANIKA IAS

TURNING ASPIRANTS INTO ACHIEVERS

INTERNAL SECURITY

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES EXAM

EXAM-ORIENTED CONCEPT -CENTRIC STRUCTURED & SIMPLIFIED

"Internal security is not just about borders — it is about minds, communities, and trust in institutions"

INTERNAL SECURITY: GS PAPER 3

- Linkages between Development and Spread of Extremism.
- Role of External State and Non-state Actors in creating challenges to Internal Security.
- Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks, Role of Media and Social Networking Sites in Internal Security Challenges, Basics of Cyber Security, Money-Laundering and its prevention.
- Security Challenges and their Management in Border Areas - Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism.
- Various Security Forces and Agencies and their Mandate.

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1. INTRODUCTION TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

1.1 Introduction to National Security

National Security, in the most simple terms, means the protection of a nation's citizens, interests **(national sovereignty) and** territory **(territorial integrity and sovereignty)** against internal and external threats. Traditionally, it included war and primarily focused on military defence, including maintaining a strong military force, developing advanced weaponry, and establishing robust defence capabilities.

However, in modern times its scope has widened to include:

- Terrorism,
- Organised crime,
- Cyberattacks,
- Economic espionage,
- Regional conflicts or law and order problems, which have the potential to cause trouble to national security, like insurgency.
- Health security, occurring from various diseases and pandemics like Tuberculosis and COVID-19
- Space warfare
- Climate change

The security of a state can be categorised into two groups:

1. **Internal Security -**
    - Internal Security refers to the protection of a nation from threats that originate from within its own borders. Internal security threats can include terrorism, separatism, insurgency, civil unrest, organised crime, cybercrime, economic instability, and political extremism.
    - Internal security measures typically involve law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, and domestic security forces working to maintain public order, prevent crime, counter terrorism, and protect critical infrastructure. These efforts may include intelligence gathering, surveillance, border control, police operations, emergency response, and the implementation of legal frameworks and policies to address internal threats.
    - In our country, internal security comes under the purview of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
2. **External security -**
    - External Security focuses on safeguarding a nation from threats originating from outside its borders. External security threats can include military aggression, territorial disputes, cross-border terrorism, cyberattacks, economic warfare, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

- External security measures primarily involve defence forces, including the military, naval, and air forces, along with intelligence agencies and diplomatic efforts.
- This comes under the ambit of the **Ministry of Defence**.

Types of internal security challenges faced in India

- Political instability and internal social disharmony
- Naxalism
- Terrorism and Nexus with organized crime
- Cyber-crime and cybersecurity
- Religious wars and caste crimes
- Coastal and border security
- Insurgency in North-East and militancy in J&K

1.2 Psychological warfare:

Psychological warfare, also known as psywar or psyops (psychological operations), is the use of psychological techniques and tactics to influence the beliefs, emotions, attitudes, and behaviours of individuals or groups. The primary goal of psychological warfare is to shape the perception and decision-making of the target audience in a way that benefits the propagating entity, such as a government, military, or non-state actor.

1.3 Various Generations of Warfare

- First-generation warfare
  - It refers to the battles of the ancient period that were fought with hand-to-hand combat.
  - It includes the use of weapons like swords, spears and bludgeons while soldiers were arranged in line and column formations as tactics.
- Second-generation warfare
  - It is characterized mainly by "fire and gunpowder."
  - Gunpowder, rifled muskets and breech-loading weapons are introduced.
  - It is classified as "early modern warfare".
- Third-generation warfare
  - It can be classified as the beginning of "modern warfare."
  - Air forces and long-range weapons were introduced and the wars started to move from the front lines deeper into territories, such as where civilians live in order to demoralise the other side for example World War II.
- Fourth-generation warfare
  - It was a period in which civilian casualties outnumbered those of front-line soldiers, "guerrilla" tactics gained more importance and paramilitary groups and terrorist organisations were even being used.

- Example: Gulf War and the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s.
- This period witnessed the "proxy wars"

- **Fifth-generation warfare**
  - It is a period where countries are fighting wars of "information and perception."
  - Countries attempt to take each other down through digital operations rather than military conflicts. Cyberattacks and manipulations are rampant while social engineering and disinformation plague the internet.

1.4 Factors responsible for Internal Security Problems in the country

- Persistent unresolved issues since Independence
  - Poverty.
  - Unfriendly, fragile and hostile neighbourhoods like China, Pakistan, Myanmar, etc.
  - Unemployment and underemployment (lack of inclusive development)
- **Administrative issues:**
  - Inequitable growth.
  - Widening the gap between haves and have-nots.
  - Governance deficit.
  - Failure to curtail organised crimes.
- **Due to partisan politics:**
  - Increasing communal divide.
  - Increasing caste awareness and caste tension.
  - Politics based on sectarian, ethnic, linguistic etc.
  - Growing regional aspirations and the government's failure to fulfil it.
  - The secessionist movement in Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir
- **Geographical factor**
  - Living in isolation.
  - Very tough terrain near the borders
- **Governance deficit:**
  - Poor criminal justice system
  - Large-scale corruption
  - Nexus between the criminals, police and politicians in organised crime.
  - Lack of development.