INDIAN TRANQUILITY – WAYS TO PROTECT INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY, ITS MEANS, CAUSES AND CHALLENGES, (DETAILED ANALYSIS)

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Abstract
After Independence the real mountainous task was to terminate the socio-economic battles that country is yet encountering, to unite the country and use an effective modus operadi to develop the country. With the surfacing of technological modernity and its inevitable growth and its perilous state have extended manifold with that the risks to eliminate them has become complex. We have to understand about what are these contemporary internal security compounds, multitudinous phases emerging out of these threats from state as well as non state actors and what prudent efforts various stakeholder like government, civil societies etc are taking to vanquish these menace. The internal security had wider its implications, on one side of the paper there are traditional challenges of LWE, technological advancement and when we turn the page we find non-traditional factors like Climate change, Natural disasters, pandemic also added to the list of global internal security challenges. The government had taken up various initiates trailed in past decade to protect the internal environment of the country from alien elements and enemies, who are adherent to hamper the development of the country.

Introduction

The advent of the British was welcomed by the liberals of the high caste educated people for its liberalisation and the system of education. The orthodox forces opposed the Britishers out of fear that British culture, language and liberalism might end up corrupting the Indians customs and traditions. Rather both the forces only benefited them in long term. In contrast the lower classes like Dalits, peasants and tribal were ruthlessly neglected. The revolts and movements of freedom struggle and social reforms gave colossal hopes of upliftment of the marginalized section of the society. Mahatma Jotirao Phule was the pioneer of the social reforms in India followed by several. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar gave this movement a revolutionary character. While the contemporary struggle for Independence has been the struggle for Indian woman's socio-economic emancipation. Resurgence of the Indian womenfolk has been helped with the efforts of Dr. Annie Basant, Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi and many more. But the taking the driver's seat is not enough to run a country, after Independence the real mountainous task was to terminate the socio-economic battles that country is yet encountering, to unite the country and use an effective modus operadi to develop the country. It took almost centuries to get hold of Bharat[1] free from the clutches of these foreign invaders but the prodigious challenges were yet to be originated. With the surfacing of technological modernity and its inevitable growth and its perilous state have extended manifold with that the risks to eliminate them has become complex. We have to understand about what are these contemporary internal security compounds,

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[1] Article 1 in The Constitution of India 1949 - India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States

multitudinous phases emerging out of these threats from state as well as non state actors and what judicious efforts various stakeholder like government, civil societies etc are taking to vanquish these menace.

Internal and External Security

The internal Security refers to the act of keeping peace within the borders of a sovereign state or other self-governing territories, predominantly by upholding the national law and defending against internal security threats.[2] The state government has extensive responsibility in the aspect of internal concord. In encyclopedic sense it's the duty of government to secure its citizens rule of law[3], its sovereignty, maintain law and order, freedom from oppression, protect domestic tranquility.

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher commented that poverty endangers revolution and crimes originate from poverty. Factors responsible for the increasing issues of internal turbulences in Bharat are inclusive of historical and contemporary issues such as Poverty, Unemployment, Corruption, Lack of Good Governance, Border disputes, Rise in ethnic, religious, linguistic and other tensions, Awareness of caste and difference of ideologies, Unequal growth, prolonged Judicial process, caste consciousness, increase Communal Violence, Unstable neighbourhood.[4]

In order to cope up with issue of internal disturbances, proclamation of Emergency was claimed under Article 352[5] in (1975-1977) which declare National emergency on grounds of war, external aggression (internal disturbances[6]) or (armed rebellion) if president is satisfied. But cataclysm befell on India in 1976, for the third time national emergency was invoked after independence by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi[7] with the justification that security of India was hampered by *internal disturbances*. During the darkest period in history of Supreme Court was in judgment in famous Habeas Corpus case[8] and several aggrieved detenues challenged the order and appeals were filed against it. In opinion of the court the citizens have no remedy during

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[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internal_security

[3] A.V. Dicey: An Introduction to the Study of the Law of Constitution, (1885, P. 173)

[4] M. Karthikeyan, Internal Security, pp. 1.10, 3rd edition (2019)

[5] Article 352 in The Constitution Of India 1949- Proclamation of Emergency-(1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may, by Proclamation, made a declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the Proclamation Explanation A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by armed rebellion may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of

any such aggression or rebellion, if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof (2) A Proclamation issued under clause (I) may be or revoked by a subsequent proclamation, etc.

[6] Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-forth Amendment) Act, 1978, sec 37(a)(i), for "internal disturbances"

[7] *"On June 12, 1975, Justice J.M.L. Sinha of the Allahabad High Court found Mrs. Gandhi guilty of certain electoral malpractices. An appeal was immediately filed before Supreme court and on 23 june, 1975, Justice Krishna Iyer- then the vacation judge- heard a petition seeking stay of this judgment and on 24 june he granted a partial stay and allowed her as prime minister but not allowed to vote in parliament."*- quote from Courtroom Genius by Soli J. Sorabjee and Arvind P. Datar

[8] A.D.M. Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla, AIR 1976 SCR 172

emergency. According to the reports in all, 1, 10,806 people were detained without trial.[9]
External Security[10] denotes to any peril that a country, a nation, a State or a nation-State perceives to its identity, its economy and its components, its stability, its borders and its population and in particular the feel of the people, their mental and physical health as well as to its social, technological and industrial infrastructure. The challenges to external security are trans-border issues with Pakistan and China. The uncontrolled migration is escorting organsied crimes and terrorism, along with engender maritime security and hazard to cyber space, etc. Since the bifurcation of India and Pakistan since 1947 there have been multiple disputed that are increasing rapidly.

Terrorism
The species of terrorism are manifolds ranging from peasant revolt to resistance against the government in power for self-determination or internal autonomy. There is no universally accepted definition of terrorism and yet it has been defined numerous times. The common acceptable definition of terrorism states, "It is a form of exercising power by systematically provoking alarm, fight or horror." [11]

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[9] "Shah Commission report- Lost And Regained", p. 8- compiled and edited by Era Sezhiyan
[10] B2B, Civildaily, August 21 2017, https://www.civilsdaily.com/india-challenges-of-external-security-part-1
[11] Proff. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology, pp. 113, 14th edition (2009)
[12] Article 2(1) of the UN General Assembly's Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism provides that; (1) Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this convention if that person, by any meaning unlawfully and intentionally, causes: (a) Death or serious bodily injury to any person; (b) Serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a state or

According to **Global Terrorism Index**, it's defined as "the religious, economic, or social goal through coercion, fear, or intimation."[12] It's exercised by organised groups, inspired by political motive, use violence to arouse alarm or fright and systematic and indiscriminate use of violence and breach of law to attain desired goals. Terrorism is often prompted by religion fundamentalists, politics and other ideological beliefs and committed in the pursuit while taking into account these definitions of terrorism, of goals that are usually political. Terrorism had evolved and submerged into various forms like Hinterland terrorism, Cyber terrorism, LoneWolf terrorism, State terrorism, Ethno-National terrorism, Biological terrorism, Nuclear terrorism, Suicide bombers, etc. Terrorism impinges complex and exponential factors in internal security challenges.

The Terrorism in India can be classified under four heads:-
- Hinterland terrorism
- Jammu & Kashmir
- North-East insurgency
- Left-Wing Extremism

Left Wing Extremism – is it a Development or a Threat

government facility, public transportation system, an infrastructure facility of the environment; or (c) Damages to property, places, facilities, or systems referred to in paragraph 1(b) of this Article, resulting or likely to result in major economic loss, when the purpose of the conduct, by its nature or context, is to intimate a population or to compel government or an international orgaisation to do or abstain from doing an act. The Defence Department of the United States of America defines it as "the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence to insist fear and coerce government or societies. It's any violent activity done by non-state or state actors by use of any resort necessary against innocent civilians and their property to achieve their political purposes.

The term 'revolution' was denoted by socio-radical scientists engrossing in overhauling the capitalist social systems and influenced by the Marxism. The social transformation and social problems are interconnected. Radicatisation is the first step towards violent extremism, which eventually leads to loss of human lives. It has the very source to mutilate the social fabric and expand polarization of Indian diversity. The external nemesis will use this tool as a way to instigate more resentment among the general folks. The symptoms of such virus had been perceptible in parts of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, North-East states, etc. The theory behind radicaisation, extremism and terrorism are overlapping each other's territories. Precipitate one cause as a reaction or formation of others. The radical communist leaders like Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Sathal who were ignited by the injustice of classless peasants where when channelized and under the influence of Mao in China, emerged as an entrench communist movement which is an extremist form of Marxist ideology. This led to parturition of Red Terrorism and though which eventually depleted, it launches the emergence of LWE movement in India. The doctrine of LWE had generated commination in the internal security doctrine. The rebellion in the country had been commenced and vanguard prolific radicals, this algorithm aligns to form anti-governmental agencies and fabricates Bharat debilitate for external antagonists to shred the country of its development.

Punjab
The predilection for separate Sikh nation, call for Khalistan emerged after partition. Even after the formation of separate state the problem remained unsolved rather only aggregated with quest of time. From 1980 to 1990 the plant of terrorism had been consistently watered the Khalistani Movement. The situation went haywire when the terrorist element was added to demand a separate succession in form of "Khalistan". On November 2018 witnessed the Amritsar blast which killed many and injured 20 people. The NIA believes KLF[13], an extremist organisation was banned in 2018 under UAPA. Further *REFREMNDUM 2020* was lead by US based Sikh community calling for Global Sikh Community in more than 20 countries for proclivity of autonomous Punjab from India.

Threat to Federalism –in continuum acquiesce of the nosedive federal structure can be seen in the enactment of laws regarding agriculture, which is a state subject. This erupts as one of the biggest and longest agitations in recent history. Farmers across the country have untied together in a face-off with not only the Government of India, but also the mighty industrial honchos whom they are susceptible to be behind these laws. We are welcoming uncharted territory with these new laws, where huge sections of the peasantry are being set against. This has turned into tensions between urban and rural India and does not augur well for our security. Furthermore the fact that most of our officers and men in the police, paramilitary forces and armed forces come from rural areas and are sons of farmers. They form the backbone of our very security forces that shield us from internal as well as external perils. The role played by some

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[13] Khalistan Liberation Force, active in 1980, with the aim to liberate the Khalistan founded by Aroor singh. KLF was banned under UAPA in 2018

sections of the media in heightening this divide is highly biased and suspect. Foreign agencies will not be sleeping on these new self-made fissures and will use people both inside and outside the country to create further tensity. Evidently, enormous funds have already been sent by dubious organisations. This will act as a potential hazard to internal security issues. And the problem of contrary opinion against Farmer's Bill will only rub salt to the wound on the existing discontent. Many parts of the country have been embroiled in internal conflicts (Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland are all a case in point).

Jammu & Kashmir Conundrum
The conundrum of Jammu & Kashmir has two dimensions i.e. external and internal. The external nodus is due to Pakistan involvement and claim over it. The internal issue claims over the socio-political demands of people of J&K. The internal quandary in the area is very complex due to interplay of religion and region as well as multi ethnicity and political issues. The protests, agitations and demand for autonomy are the main components for the insurgencies in the state. The election rigging of State Elections of 1987 caused immense alarm to anti-government sentiments. And after the insurgency of 1980 the military troops had

been accused of violating the humanitarian rights of the people and this had been linked with the ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Pandits[14] from the region. The influence of terrorist front such as of ISI, Mujahideen are further responsible for spread of radicalization among the people.

Article 370 Abrogation by the President of India in concurrence with the government of J&K promulgated Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 2019 corollary Article 370 and Article 35A were also scrapped and bifurcated into two union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Further the Supreme Court ruled on Internet shutdowns in the region that right to freedom of speech and expression is constitutionally protected. Indefinite ban on internet access is impermissible. Any order from authorities subjected to internet is to be judicially reviewed and Section 144 cannot be used to suppress legitimate expression of opinion and has to pass the test of proportionality. Its repetitive use will be seen as mere abuse of power.[15] Unfortunately, the specter of ADM Jabalpur was once again haunting the institution where error of past was reviving again and emancipatory rights of citizens were deterred to the wisdom of executive.

Insurgency in North-East

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[14] The event took place when Sheikh Abdullah died in 1982 and the leadership of National conference [assed to Farooq Abdullah who won election in 1983. Within two years the centre broke up the NC, and installed dissident Ghulam Mohammed Shah as their CM. this lead to dissent and political instability among the people. JKLF stepped up its activities. in 1986 the opening of Babri Masjid for Hindus to offer praying caused havoc among Kashmiri's too and in Anantnag, there had been series of violent attacks on Hindu Temples, shops and properties especially of Kashmiri Pandits. After assembly election rigging of 1987, the

fuel was added to the fire when Abdullah formed its own government and took an upper hand. Waves of panic hits and communal violence and riots took place. The Gawkadal Massacre in which the CRPF gunned down 160 Kashmiri Muslim protesters at the Gawkadal Bridge had been the brutal and worst Massacre in the history, that lead to the exodus of Pandits from the valley of Kashmir. Around 75,343 Kashmir pandits families fled between 1990 to 1992.
[15] Aruradha Bhasin vs. Union of India & ors, AIR 2020 SC 25

The North-East consists of seven states adjoined to India by a narrow passage. At times of Independence the State of Assam covered most of the North-Eastern region, representing the plethora of culturally diverse population of India. Eventually with passage of time the state was bifurcated into smaller States along with ethnic and tribal lines, and created the '*Seven Sister'* states. India has cultural economic and social heterogeneity. Though different sundry groups were in unison through books yet practices were diverge. Hinduism retained a pan-Indian quality. Language still played a significant role in uniting these diverse elements. The ethnic movement[16] was the outcome of generic expressions of deprivation and disparities in sharing of privileges for instance the Jharkhand Movement[17].

The insurgency in this region is the concomitant of Immigrations, ethnicity, tribal rivalry, underdevelopment, inadequate communications and transportation links, alienations from Governmental forces, corruption among politicians and officials. And this has sequelae to the precipitation of these forces into various different forms. For incidents some of these peripheral States demanded for a separate sovereign State from the centre like in Assam demand for separate Bodoland for Bodo population, Nagaland demands for Nagalim, while others molded as a centre for harboring innumerable terrorist organisation to spread terror among the civilians and are involved in drug cadre, human trafficking, illegal weapon imports, kidnapping, etc. Some of the prominent

terrorist fronts are National Socialism Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Nagaland, National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam, Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) and Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) in Meghalaya, the Mizo National Front (MNF) and Bru National Liberation Front in Mizoram. The National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) in Tripura. The factors mentioned earlier are just a tip of iceberg to the problem of North India insurgency the real propaganda behind these terrorist organisations are far too calculative, to separate the country and widespread hatred of these states among their own kind. And the Non-State actors or External foes know this pusillanimity in depth and use it as hedonism for their own benefits by funding these groups to achieve their own motives.

In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court of India, while repealing the notorious *The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) (IMDT) Act*, observed that "there can be no manner of doubt that the State of Assam is facing 'external aggression and internal disturbance' on account of large scale illegal migration of Bangladeshi nationals" and directed the Union of India "to take all measures for protection of the State of Assam from such external aggression and internal disturbance as enjoined in Article 355 of the Constitution"[18]. Currently NRC of Assam released draft which includes 1.9 crore names out of 3.29 crores applicants. On

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[16] Paul Brass, Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison,1992

[17] It was formed to fight exploitation of tribes by non-tribes for natural resources as well as in terms of subjugation of their cultures.

[18] Sarbananda Sonowal vs Union Of India & Anr on 12 July, 2005

30 July 2.89 crore of these were included, others to be weed of as illegal migrants from Bangladesh and other neighboring countries[19].

Naxalism
The term Naxalism was coined from the village in West Bengal called Naxalbari. The oscillation to the communist movements was started with Telengana Struggle[20]. In the walk of Talangana Struggle turned to the formation of three factions within Indian Communist Movements. Out of which second faction lead by Basava Punniah and P. Sundarayya leaned towards Mao Tse Tun ideology and methodology. The uprising in the naxal movement took place in 1967, when rebel cadre led by Charu Majumdar launch a peasant uprising at Naxalbari after a tribal youth, who has a judicial order to plough his land, was attacked on 2nd March, 1967 but CPI (M) led United Front government stamp out the uprising and in 72

days of rebellion a police sub-inspector also including nine tribals were killed. The escapade echoed throughout India and Naxalism soared[21]. By the time primary guerrilla zone appeared at Bengal, Bihar and UP and crucially in Andhra Pradesh.[22] By 1970 CPI (ML) goes hypogeal and comrade Charu Majumdar is elected the party general secretary. But on 16 July, 1972 he was arrested in Calcutta, where he died in Lal Bazar police lockup on 28th July. Revolutionary struggle sustains critical debacle. CPI (ML)'s central authority flat lined. Neoteric guerrilla struggles backed by humongous activism emerged in parts of central Bihar and Telengana. In 1974 radical student union was established after National emergency was lifted. The CPI (Maoist), the main LWE in India, aims to overthrow existing government and usher a *"New Democratic Revolution"*. As of February 2019, 90 districts across 11 states are affected by LWE.[23]

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[19]These people will immediately effectively lose their rights to vote. This could turmoil the relation with Bangladesh. Also make the internal security issues more troublesome.

[20] The revolt started in 1946 in the Nalogonda district of Andhra Pradesh, which was part of the princely state of Hyderabad against feudal lords of Bihar and Warangal district. By July 1948, 2,500 villages in the south were organised into 'communes' as part of a peasant movement which came to be known as Telangana Struggle. Simultaneously the famous Andhra Thesis for the first time demanded that 'Indian revolution' follow the Chinese path of protracted people's war. In June 1948, a leftist ideological document 'Andhra Letter' laid down a revolutionary strategy based on Mao Tsetung's New Democracy.

[21] The ideology of naxalism soon assumed larger dimension and entire state units of CPI (M) in Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and some sections in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh joined the struggle. In 1968 July-Nov: Revolutionary communist organs 'Liberation'and 'Deshbrati' (Bengali) besides 'Lokyudh' (Hindi) were started. On Nov 12-

13: Comrades from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal met and set up All India Coordination Committee of Revolutionaries (AICCR) in the CPI (M). In 1969, As per the AICCCR's February decision, a new party CPI (ML) was launched on the birth anniversary of Lenin. Charu Majumdar was elected as the Secretary of Central Organising Committee. AICCR dissolved itself.

[22]On May 26-27: Andhra police kill Comrade Panchadri Krishnamurty and six other revolutionaries during a crackdown on Srikakulam struggle in Andhra Pradesh sparking wide protests. And Oct 20: Maoist Communist Centre was formed under Kanhai Chatterjee's leadership. It had supported Naxalbari struggle but did not join CPI (ML) because of some tactical difference and on the question of the method of party formation.

[23] Press Information Bureau Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (05-February-2019 17:26 IST), https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=188075

Radicalisation is seen as a significant security challenge for India. The LWE is associated with Naxalism giving rise to Urban Naxalism. The government is taking a holistic approach in dealing with LWE in many states.

Communal Violence
Another sequel misadventure is the open proliferation of communalism in most parts of the country. It exits always below the surface like water underneath soil and used as vote banks during elections. At some point, the strong criminal underground owing allegiance to both the communities started playing a major part in the clashes. This was witnessed in the Bombay riots. Recent developments have pushed secularism further into the background and differences have begun to surface more openly and a sharp contrariety is occurring. Issues like CAA and NRC have added insult to the injury in the segregation of society and further amplified the insecurities of the minority communities. The minorities' pertubates that their Indian citizenship itself is in danger and that it may lead to large-scale disenfranchising of a community. These laws are still hanging fire and when acted upon have the potential to aggravate the security situation. What's more to these are further demonstrations to keep the pot boiling regarding suspect cow slaughter and 'love jihad' laws, which again target Muslim youth. This *in toto* polarisation of communities is a blunter for our internal and external security. The minorities are in sizable numbers and if misled, can pose a caveat to our internal security and giving blow to the *lexi loci*, the Constitution of India.

Unlike Pakistan, Myanmar or Afghanistan, who have primarily chosen the path of repression against minorities, we had protract diverged far from the path of secularism and tolerance.[24]

Cyber, Coastal Security and the Mass Media
The escalation of cyber security is necessary due to trailblazing in praxis of terrorism. This trend is termed Cyber terrorism and its one of the most horribly deadly forms, for its *fons et origo* is unknown and its jurisdiction can be from anywhere globally. It configuration can be as *Cyber Espionage, Cyber Crime, Cyber Terrorism, and Cyber Warfare.* It also inclusive of proficient usage of Trojans, Hacking, Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Cryptology, IP spoofing, Phishing, Ransomware, Skimming. The increasing internet penetration and compounds of Mass Media lead to shift in the modus operandi of terrorism due inspiring from Cyber extremism and online radicalization. India has been target of cyber attacks mainly from two countries, Pakistan and China. Groups that attacked from Pakistan were Pakistan Cyber Army, Pakistan G Force, and Team_H4tr!ck. in 2012, post Assam violence, the mass exodus of students from north east of Bangalore was caused by rumors spread by Pakistan cyber criminals. From China it's customarily as cyber espionage. In 2010, hackers from China bombarded networks of NSA and the Army and Air Force. In 2020, India had nearly 700 million internet users across the country and will amplify to 974 by 2025. The National Crime Report for 2019 registered 63.5% expansion in cyber crimes over 2018.

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[24] Gurbachan Jagat, Challenges to internal security, (7th March 2021 time 3:47 PM),

https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/challenges-to-internal-security-221706

Money Laundering - the ever expansion of digitalization had lead to emergence of crypto-currencies and their constant increase demand for use by terrorists, extortionists, identity thieves, drug and weapon dealers and human traffickers had ushered in a neoteric era of high-tech virtual money laundering. Money laundering has a vast potential for devastating economic, security and social degradation for the nations.

The coastal security made its entrance on the platform of internal disturbances after the Mumbai attack of 26/11, when terrorist entered the state by hijacking vessel *MV Kuber*. Trade is expanding via sea routes. Another mentionable is the *Enric Lexie* case incident where Italian marines were allegedly accused of brutally shooting the fishermen on the shore considering them to be pirates in the EEZ, giving a neoteric dimension to coastal security issues.

Mass Media, both print and electronic mode, can play a vital role in exposing the organised crimes and building as well as demolishing public opinions. The Supreme Court of India on the reckless media coverage of the 26/11 attack noted that- "By covering the attack live, the Indian TV channels were not serving any national interest or social cause, on the contrary, they were acting in their own commercial interests, putting national security in jeopardy". Thus, the coastal security has been in limelight as new path for widespread of terrorism.

Border Security Challenges
India and China settles border more than 3,488 kms long with overlapping territorial claims at several junctions, like in the west passing through the UT of Ladakh it is demarcated as Line of Actual Control.

Further along the eastern frontiers of Arunachal Pradesh (erstwhile NEFA) bordering the Tibet autonomous region referred to McMahon line. Even at minute intervals Sikkim shares international borders. The major conflicts lead to the issues of Stand-off at Daulat Beg Oldi, 2013, Doklam Stand-off 2017 and Ladakh stand-off 2020. In May on 2020, clashes broke at Glacial Lake of Pangong Tsa, Indian troops were critically injured. China bolstered its forces with dump trucks, troop carriers armored vehicles, etc. the situation escalated and even led to 11 rounds of talk till May, 2021.

The Indian Subcontinent shares its borders with 9 countries. Afghanistan and Pakistan lie to the North-West, China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north, Bangladesh to the east and Myanmar to the Far East. Also Sri Lanka and Maldives covered with water bodies. All these nations have deep rooted relations with India since past. But reoccurring conflicts arises and landed the nations in a strained relationship with India. The cross border terrorism has increased with decades. With the regime change in India in 2014, there have been different approaches to the violations. Thus, out of desperation there had been rise in quantity of infiltrations of terrorists from across the LoC. The gap between the Kashmiri people and establishment increasing after the floods of 2014, only raised the discontent again in the beautiful valley. The killing of Hizub-ul-Mujahideen Burhan Wani, led to widespread of scenes of protests again. Pakistan added fuel to the fire, as President of Pakistan went to U.N General Assembly meeting of 2016, to declare Wani as a martyr and the struggle of Kashmiri people an Intifada. This was in sync to internationalize the issue of Kashmir and for asking holding a plebiscite in

Kashmir under Indian administration to decide the fate of Kashmiri people, which was *in toto* rejected by India as clear violation of Shimla Agreement of 1972.The situation on first anniversary of abrogation of Article 370 only worsen the cordial relations, when Pakistan published full map incorporating whole Kashmir as their own on On 2021 India and Pakistan for the first time issues a joint statement in years, that they would observe the 2003 ceasefire along the Line of Control and other sectors with effect from the midnight of February onwards.[25]

In the adversary of capturing of Afghanistan by terrorist group Taliban, India had to be more alert in relation to their internal security issues. India faced security terror from Taliban in 1990s. The terrorist groups like Harkat-ul- Mujahideen, Harjat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami, etc are running in India are funded by Pakistan and they are trained in Afghanistan, with varying proximity to the Tabliban and by extension al-Qaeda which is a grave threat to internal security problems. India's interest in Afghanistan is more than mere Pakistan-centric. Afghanistan holds valuable quantity of natural resources which is economically useful. But India is absolutely adamant not to support Afghanistan into being safe haven for Taliban. Radical ideologies of such nature are spreading in the regions of India. The golden crescent comprising of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan is worrisome as they are one of the prominent source of drug abuse in India. The security forces have to be activated in the issues of these terrorist plotting.

Internal Security Management techniques of Government

To eliminate the parasites to the existing Constitution of this country, the Government had established high level police forces, schemes, demarche orders and laws to eradicate the problem and to protect its internal security. There had been appropriate evidence to indicate that maldevelopment results in conflicts, violence and tensions. The imbalance of privileges is caused by social changes that are itself the fruits of frequent outbursts in fright of rapid violent scenarios.

Central Armed Police Forces in India -

- **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)** was proposed by Kargil Review Committee and established in 2000. It administers tri-services organisations inclusive of Cyber and Space. While it functions as a Military Adviser to Nuclear Command Authority.
- **Border Security Force (BSF)** came in force in 1965, currently with the strength of 192 Battalions in addition to 03 NDRF Battalions. It promotes sense of security among people with their residence in border areas. Its capable of preventing trans-border crimes and prevention of smuggling inter alias other illegal activities in border areas.
- **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** it is established with the task to enable the government to maintain peace and order in the country. It's the only Para Military Force in the country with 06 Mahila Battalions. It counters insurgencies, rescue relief operations due to vis major, control riots, etc.
- **Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB)** set up in early 1963 in the wake of Indo-China war conflict but became a guarding force in 2001. It's engaged in Counter-insurgency operation in Jammu & Kashmir and also Anti Naxal

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[25] In the interest of achieving mutually beneficial and sustainable peace along the borders, the two Director General of Military Operations agreed to address each

other's core issues and concerns which have the propensity to disturb peace and leads to violence.

missions in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. It has internal security duties like election duties to maintain peace and order.

- **National Security Guard (NSG)** came in force in 1984 to combat Terrorism. It's specialized in handling Neutralization of terror threats, hijacking situation, bomb disposal, hostage kidnapping, etc.

  To counter the challenges faced by LWE, the government had implemented significant schemes like *Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Schemes* for 11 LWE states and 90 districts related to training and operational needs of security forces[26]. *Special Central Assistance (SCA)* for 30 most effected districts by LWE. *Civil Action Programme (CAP)* to bridge the gap between the security forces and locals in that areas, and implemented in 2010-11. The government had furthered formulated the National Policy and Action Plan adopting a four-pronged strategy in areas of security, development, entitlement of local communities and management of public perception by ensuring rights. GIS Mapping of essential services in the 35 most affected areas to help take decisions on social related issues.[27]

Security Agencies in India –

- **Research Analysis Wing (RAW)** it's an Indian external intelligence agency, for facing allegations of interfering in its neighboring affairs. It monitors military developments in adjoining countries and securing national interest. It's obligated and provide security to India's nuclear programs, north-east of Sikkim accession to India in 1975, creating Bangladesh in 1971, etc.

- **Intelligence Bureau (IB)** it is consisting of the oldest surviving organisation and serves as a security agency for mitigating Domestic threats. Its main tasks are to counter terrorism, advice the state and federal government about security fronts. It's responsible for collecting Border Intelligence. Also well specialized as a unit in providing VIP securities.

- **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** Is an apex coordinating body which functions as an enforcement agency through its zones and sub-zone to collect data related to Narcotics and psychotropic substances. It was established based on *Article 47* of the Indian Constitution and also after NDPS act came into effect which has a provision for Central Government to constitute an authority. Now this bureau is subject to control, supervision under central government

- **National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)** In the light of the 26/11 attack in Mumbai, the government realized the need of a digital intelligence network with real time data base accessibility[28]. There are total 11 agencies with access to NATGRID[29]. It traces terrorists or any suspicious activities that could advent terror.

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[26] The most effective response to Naxalism counter module is from Andhra Pradesh. The state government supports Grey Hounds by using Local vigilante groups against the Naxalism. Also its success is reasoned due to schemes like Janma Bhoomi, Joint Forest Management, etc.

[27] In December 2011, it was reported by Central Government that deaths caused by Naxalites had gone down to approximately by 50% from the 2010 level. But this trend was offset by subsequent incidents of violence. In fact, the areas of LWE have extended to

nearly 203 districts in 14 states. The quantity of armed guerillas has most sophisticated weaponries. And they have upgraded their tactics and field crafts. They are successfully raising funds every year.

[28] M. Karthikeyan, Internal Security, pp.11.12, third edition (2019)

[29] The list includes RAW, Intelligence Bureau, CBI, Financial Intelligence Unit, CBDT, NCB, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Unit, Enforcement Directorate, Central Board of Excise and Custom and the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence.

- **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** It is a central agency to develop storehouse of all crucial information regarding terrorism. Set to combating terrorism in India, established under *the National Investigation Act, 2008*. It has power to investigate offences related to human trafficking, cyber terrorism, counterfeit currency etc. The central government has designated session courts as special courts for NIA trails. This act also assists speedy trails in any investigation against any terror related case[30] through NIA.

- **Multi-Agency Centre (MAC)** formed in the aftermath of Kargil intrusion and was suggested by Kargil Review Committee. It now functions 24/7 as the nodal body for collecting and sharing information about intelligence inputs, it coordinates with representatives from various agencies, both centre and state.

The Legal Frame Work enacted by Government -
Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act – TADA was the first anti-terrorist law was in force between 1985 to 1995, formed in background of the Punjab insurgency and effected all India. They were no obligation on police force to present the detainee within 24 hours in front of the Magistrate and he could be detained up to one year with charge sheet. *The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2000 -* POTA was an anti-terrorist law as well enacted by Parliament in 2002 in the mist of several terrorist attacks in India, especially after the attack on Parliament. It's analogous to TADA but

under this statute the detainee can be under custody for 180 days only without charge sheet filing. POTA was repealed in 2004.

The National Investigation Agency ACT, 2019 – Is currently empowered to investigate offences related to human trafficking, manufacturing and purchasing of prohibited weapons, cyber terrorism, counterfeit currency crimes, offences under *Explosive Substance Act, 1908*. The central government has designated session courts as special courts for NIA trails.
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019 – UAPA was design to prevent unlawful organisations and their activities. . It defines 'Terrorist act' and also generates power of the court for attachment and forfeiture the property equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currency involved in the offence. The first schedule of the act specifies the names of terrorist groups that are banned as unlawful. Now Parliament has empowered UAPA to designate an individual as terrorist on certain solid grounds. Also it enables Director General of NIA to grant approval in investigation cases for seizure or attachment of property, etc.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) – It's a comprehensive statute enacted by Parliament to tackle cases of Money laundry and provides for confiscation of property derived from money laundering. It puts obligations on Banks, financial institutions and banking companies to

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[30] It only investigates cases that are pertaining to 8 particular laws:- the Atomic Energy act, 1962; the Unlawful Activities (Prevention)Act, 1967; the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982; the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against SAFETY OF Civil Aviation ACT, 1982; The SAARC Convention(Suppression of Terrorism)

act, 1993; the Suppression of Unlawful acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002; the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005; offences under Indiam Penal Code, 1860.

furnishes information as provided by Financial Intelligence Unit- India (FIU-IND).

Information Technology Act, 2000 (as Amended in 2008) – it is framed to regulates the use of computer networks and its systems and their data. The act renders statutory recognisition to electronic contracts, electronic authentication, digital signature, etc. The act established Cyber Appellant Tribunal to deal with disputes related electronic information and made hacking and other nefarious acts punishable. In amendment of 2008 its scope was widen by establishing Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), provisions for combating child obscenity offence and also formed National level nodal agency to protect Critical Information Infrastructure. Institutional Frameworks includes National Cyber security Coordination Centre (NCCC), India's Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)[31].

Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 – India didn't have any dedicated framework for Data protection legally. Section 43A of IT Act provides for protection of user data from misuse. In 2018, a draft version of the bill was prepared by the committee headed by Justice B.N. Srikrishna.

Conclusion
The different groups were in unison by common historical destiny which knock together a psychological unity, and still the country had been burden by its own separationalists in practice. The ethnocentricism of North-East leads to

fissures in society, creating a ready body of manpower and its resources which can be effortlessly manipulated and used by external agencies in procreating serious internal security threats. The hornet's nest of ethnicity cannot be seen as problem of identity but it's a problem of lop-sided development and deprivation theory. The state has turned as a reformist and promoted the interest of the ethnic minorities and weaker sections at large by implementation of various schemes and dialogues. The proclamation of Emergency and Operation Blue Star are perfect examples of State considering as terroristic. The situations that had occurred due to protract negligence and had to be dealt assiduously by states keeping in mind not to infringe Human rights theory otherwise their abuse of power will stage them tyrannical and despotic. Metamorphoses of terrorism had taken place and its transforming from a rebellious teenager to an undisciplined youngster, in the Middle East Groups like ISIS, Taliban had been capturing countries like Afghanistan, Syria and responsible for promoting violence, sex slavery, rapes, and ethnic cleansing as barbaric acts. Indian Government is working tremendously everyday to fight and to plough the hard stuck roots of this terrorism, which is posing as a greater harm to internal security frontier of the country.

Internal security had wider its implications, on one side of the paper there are traditional challenges of LWE, technological advancement and when we turn the page we find non-traditional factors like Climate change, Natural disasters, pandemic also added to the list of global internal security challenges. As a part of strategy of

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[31] The standing committee headed by Mr. Rao Inderjit Singh gave the recommendation in 2014.

government to secure border areas, it has created infrastructure in border regions[32] and initiatives by border management body. The Legislative body had enacted laws and agencies to tackle the menace of terrorism and other alien threats to safeguard in the internal environment which can be trailed in the past decades. The necessity requirement is to build trust between government and the citizens will strengthen the immunity of our constitution and protect tranquility of the country from outer forces and external antagonist.

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[32] There had been additional construction of 509 border out posts (BOPs) for BSF (383 on Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 on Indo-Pakistan border)