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Chapter 1 - Various Security forces & their Mandates

Security forces, security organisation & their Mandates:

- Like many federal structures, the nature of the Constitution of India mandates law and order as a subject of the states, therefore the bulk of the policing lies with the respective states and territories of India.
- At the federal level, the many agencies are part of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, and support the states in their duties. Larger cities also operate metropolitan police forces, under respective state governments.
- All senior police officers in the state police forces, as well as those in federal agencies, are members of the Indian Police Services and Indian Revenue Services, one of the civil services.

Central (Federal) Agencies

- The federal police are controlled by the central Government of India.
- The majority of federal law enforcement agencies are controlled by Ministry of Home Affairs. The head of each of the federal law enforcement agencies is always an IPS.
- The constitution assigns responsibility for maintaining law and order to the states and territories, and almost all routine policing-including apprehension of criminals is carried out by state-level police forces.
- The constitution also permits the central government to participate in police operation and organised by authorizing the maintenance of the Indian police force.
- Police force are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission through a competitive nationwide examination.
- The Constitution also authorizes the central government to maintain whatever forces are necessary to safeguard national security.
- Under the term of the constitution, central police forces can be legally detailed to assist the state but only if so, required by the state government.
- In practice, the central government has largely observed these limits.

- In isolated instance, the central government has deployed its armed police unit to protect central government institution over the protest of a state govt.
- During the emergency of 1975-77, the constitution was amended to permit the central govt to displaced and deployed its central armed police forces without regard to the wishes of the state.

Ministry of Home Affairs:

- The principal national level organisation concern with law enforcement is the Ministry of Home Affairs which supervises a large number of government function and agencies operated and administrated by the central government.
- The ministries concerned with all matters pertaining to the maintenance of public, peace and order, the staffing and administration of the public services, the delineation of internal boundaries and the administration of the union territories.
- In addition to manage the IPS, Home Ministry maintained several agencies and organisation dealing with police & security.
- Police in the union territories are the responsibility of Police Division, which also run the National Police Academy and the institute of Criminology and Forensic Science.
- The Central Bureau of Investigation investigates crimes that might involve public officials or have ramification for several states.
- The ministry also is the parent organisation of Border Security forces.

Various Types of Forces:

- Armed Forces
- Paramilitary Forces
- Assam Rifles
- Indian Coast Guard
- Special Frontier Forces
- Central Armed Police Forces
- Central Agencies
- Intelligence Agencies

Paramilitary Forces:

- **Assam Rifles:** It is the oldest paramilitary forces which is created by British.
- They are friends of Hilly people.
- They are operated under the control of local military commander.
- **Administrator:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Indian Coast Guard:** In the Exclusively Economic Zone (20-200nm) they are assisted by Navy.
- In the Contiguous Zone (12-24nm) they are assisted by local police.
- **Administrator:** Ministry of Defence.
- **Special Frontier Forces:** They are especially for covert operation in China.
- They come under R&AW.

Central Armed Police Forces:**Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF)**

- It was established in 1969.
- **Main Role:** To secure government building, Monuments, Security, VIP, Delhi Metro. It has also provided security in the Airport.
- **Reason to provide security in the Airport:** 1999 IC-814 Hijack.
- **Exception:** Leh/Srinagar Airport- Army
 - Port Blair Airport- Navy
 - Goa Airport- Airforce

Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF)

- It was established in 27th July 1977.
- It is the biggest Police force in the world.
- Largest paramilitary force in the country.
- **Main Task:** Anti Naxalite Operation (ANO) and Counter Insurgency Operation.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence:

- DRI is the major intelligence agency which enforces prohibition of smuggling of drugs, gold, diamonds, electronics, foreign currency, counterfeit Indian currency, etc.
- The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence functions under the Central Board of Excise

and Customs in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue.

Role and Mandate of DRI:

- Collection of intelligence about smuggling of contraband goods, narcotics, under-invoicing etc. through sources of India and abroad, including secret sources.
- Analysis and dissemination of such intelligence to the field formations for action and working on such intelligence, where necessary.
- To refer cases registered under the Customs Act to the Income Tax Department for action under the Income Tax Act

Border Security Force:

- It was established in 1st December, 1965.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs
- **Reason for establishment:** Because of Indo-Pak War of 1965 demonstrated the inadequacies of the existence border management system.
- **Presence:** International Border (Pakistan and Bangladesh)
- In 1989- Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir- Central government deployed BSF.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police:

- It was established in 24th October 1962.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Presence:** Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachelp La in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Brought out for Anti-Naxalite Operation.

Shastra Seema Bal:

- It was established in 1963.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Presence:** Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Nepal Border.

Railways Protection Force:

- **Admin:** Ministry of Railways.
- **Headed by:** Director General (IPS Officer).
- **Task:** Protect Railway Property.

Riot Action Force:

- It is under the Union Government.
- **Rapid Action Force:** it is under the State Government.

Special Protection Guard:

- It was established in 1985.
- **Main Task:** Responsible for the protection of PM, Blood relations of PM, Ex-PM and top officials
- It is a pooled service (no open exams or recruitment).

Indo-Tibetan Border Police:

- It was established in 1984.
- **Main Task:** To tackle terrorism in the country and Anti-Hijacking.

National Disaster Response Force:

- It was established under National Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- **Main Task:** Post disaster relief operations.

Commander of Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA):

- It was established in 2009.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Task:** Special force for ANO and trained in guerrilla warfare.

Central Agencies**Central Bureau of Investigation**

- At an early stage of World War-II, the Government of India realised that vast increase in expenditure for war efforts had provided opportunities to unscrupulous and anti-social persons, both officials and non-officials, for indulging in bribery and corruption at the cost of public and the Government.
- It was felt that Police and other Law Enforcement Agencies under the State Governments were not in a position to cope with the situation. An executive order was,

therefore, passed by the Government of India in 1941, setting up the Special Police Establishment (SPE).

- Subsequently, Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 was brought into existence.
- SPE was renamed the Central Bureau of Investigation on 1st April, 1963.
- CBI derives power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Section 2 of the Act vests DSPE with jurisdiction to investigate offences in the Union Territories only.
- However, the jurisdiction can be extended by the Central Government to other areas including Railway areas and States under Section 5(1) of the Act, provided the State Government accords consent under the Act.

Mandate of CBI:

- Cases in which public servants under the control of the Central Government are involved
- Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any public sector project or undertaking, or any statutory corporation or body set up and financed by the Government of India are involved.
- Cases relating to breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is particularly concerned, e.g.
 - Breaches of Import and Export Control Orders
 - Serious breaches of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,
 - Passport frauds
- Cases under the Official Secrets Act pertaining to the affairs of the Central Government.
- Cases of certain specified categories under the Defence of India Act or Rules with which the Central Government is particularly concerned
- Other cases of a serious nature, when committed by organized gangs or professional criminals, or cases having ramifications in several States, important cases of kidnapping of children by professional inter-state gangs, etc.

- These cases are taken up only at the request of or with the concurrence of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations concerned.

National Investigation Agencies:

- It was established in 2008 by National Investigation Act, 2008.
- Established after Mumbai Attack.
- **How NIA pick up the case?**
 - Directly from the Centre or State to Centre.

Narcotics Control Bureau:

- It was established in 1986.
- **Admin:** Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Main Task:** Liquor prohibition.

National Crime Record Bureau:

- It was established in 1986.
- Inter-State crime repository.
- Act as a database for Inter-State Crime.

Intelligence Bureau:

- The Intelligence Bureau (IB) is India's internal intelligence agency.
- It was recast as the Central Intelligence Bureau in 1947 under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The IB was trained by the Soviet KGB from the 1950s onward until the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- IB is used to garner intelligence from within India and also execute counterintelligence and counterterrorism Tasks.
- In addition to domestic intelligence responsibilities, the IB is particularly tasked with intelligence collection in border areas, following the 1951 recommendations of the Himmat Singh Ji Committee (also known as the North and North-East Border Committee), a task entrusted to the military intelligence organisations prior to independence in 1947.
- All spheres of human activity within India and in the neighborhood are allocated to the charter of duties of the Intelligence Bureau.

- The IB was also tasked with other external intelligence responsibilities as of 1951 until 1968, when the Research and Analysis Wing was formed.

Research and Analysis Wing

- The Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW or RAW) is the primary foreign intelligence agency of India.
- It was established in 1968 following the intelligence failures of the Sino-Indian and Indo-Pakistani wars, which persuaded the Government of India to create a specialised, independent agency dedicated to foreign intelligence gathering.
- Previously, both domestic and foreign intelligence had been the purview of the Intelligence Bureau.
- The primary function of R&AW is gathering foreign intelligence and counterterrorism.
- In addition, it is responsible for obtaining and analysing information about foreign governments, corporations and persons to advise Indian policymakers.
- It is also involved in the security of India's nuclear programme.
- In 2004 Government of India added yet another signal intelligence agency called the National Technical Facilities Organisation (NTFO), which was later renamed as National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO).
- It is believed to be functioning under the titular control of R&AW, although it remains autonomous to some degree.
- While the exact nature of the operations conducted by NTRO is classified, it is believed that it deals with research on imagery and communications using various platforms.
- The present R&AW objectives include, and are not limited to:
 - Monitoring the political, military, economic and scientific developments in countries which have a direct bearing on India's national security and the formulation of its foreign policy.
 - Moulding international public opinion and influence foreign governments with the help of the strong and vibrant Indian diaspora.

- Covert Operations to safeguard India's National interests.
- Anti-Terror Operations and neutralizing terror elements posing a threat to India

National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID

- The National Intelligence Grid or NATGRID is the integrated intelligence grid connecting databases of core security agencies of the Government of India to collect comprehensive patterns of intelligence that can be readily accessed by intelligence agencies.
- It was first proposed in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on Mumbai in 2008.
- NATGRID is an intelligence sharing network that collates data from the standalone databases of the various agencies and ministries of the Indian government.
- It is a counter terrorism measure that collects and collates a host of information from government databases including tax and bank account details, credit card transactions, visa and immigration records and itineraries of rail and air travel.

- This combined data will be made available to 11 central agencies, which are: Research and Analysis Wing, the Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial intelligence unit, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Enforcement Directorate, Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence.

Consider the following statements about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

1. It deals only with cases of corruption and economic offenses.
2. The CBI's functioning is superintended by the Central Vigilance Commission when the offenses being investigated come under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Chapter 3 - Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir

History of Jammu and Kashmir:

- The Treaty of Lahore was concluded when Maharaja Ranjit Singh died and the Sikhs were defeated.
- On behalf of the East India Company, Governor-General Sir Henry Harding signed the deal.
- Gulab Singh was given the region of Kashmir in the Treaty of Amritsar, and the Dogra dynasty has controlled Kashmir ever since.
- The Hindu royal Maharaja Hari Singh rules over a nearly 77 percent Muslim people.
- The hallmarks of the state are pluralism and cultural variety.

State's main Regions

- Sunni Muslims dominates the hill region in the north.
- Jammu's plains are dominated by Hindus.
- Buddhists and some Shia Muslims ruled the hilly region of Ladakh.
- Gilgit and Baltistan is a geopolitically significant region that shares a border with Afghanistan and China and is heavily populated by Shia Muslims.
- Sikhs can be found in the state's Jammu and Kashmir regions.

Accession of Jammu and Kashmir:

- Hari Singh, the ruler of the state, delayed making a choice concerning the future of his kingdom during India's partition and political integration.
- As a result, he opted to maintain his independence by refusing to join either Pakistan or India.
- However, a rebellion in the state's western provinces, followed by an attack by raiders from the adjacent Northwest Frontier Province, who were backed by Pakistan, compelled the ruler to reconsider his position.
- Hari Singh acceded to India on October 26, 1947, in exchange for Indian troops being airlifted to Kashmir to fight Pakistan-backed forces.
- Subjects such as Defence, foreign affairs, finance, and communication were given to the

Indian parliament as part of the Instrument of Accession, while the remainder of the legislation require state government approval.

- Except for the area known as Pakistan occupied Kashmir in India and Azad Kashmir in Pakistan, Pakistani troops were evicted from the valley by Indian troops after the accession.

Insurgency in Kashmir:

- Pakistan developed a proxy war strategy with India after its humiliating defeat in the 1971 war, fostering insurgency in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.
- The insurgency in Kashmir was low-intensity fighting until 1987. Despite widespread support, an eleven-party opposed alliance won only four seats in the 1987 assembly elections, igniting a debate over election manipulation.
- This conflict was the catalyst for the emergence of insurgency in the Kashmir valley in 1989.
- It quickly intensified, and armed insurgent groups demanded the Indian state's sovereignty and freedom.

Main Insurgents Groups:

- In the beginning, two main groups of the armed insurgents were the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) and the Hizbul-Mujahideen.
- The JKLF (founded in 1964) called for the unity of the Indian and Pakistani portions of Kashmir, as well as the independence of the entire region.
- In the 1990s, the JKLF was one of the most important rebel groups in Kashmir.
- The JKLF claimed to be a secular organisation despite its first violence against Kashmiri Hindus. In 1995, the JKLF, led by Yasin Malik, abandoned violence and urged for diplomatic solutions to the problems. It also urged for Kashmir's Hindu pundits to return to the valley.
- In Kashmir, the insurgent factions had split into two camps: moderates who wanted a peaceful solution and extremists who

continued to use violence to advance their cause.

- Extremists include a tiny number of local Hizbul Mujahideen cadres, who are mostly dominated by Pakistan-based and funded organisations like Lashkar-e-Taiba, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, and Jaish-e-Mohammed.
- By 2006, the insurgency in the valley had dwindled to a stream of incidents, consisting mostly of the occasional vehicle bomb and ambush, as well as periodic raids on hideouts by Indian security forces.
- However, stone-pelting by youngsters against Indian security forces has increased in recent years.

Mechanism used for Proxy War in Jammu and Kashmir:

- Propaganda and various malicious campaigns to brainwash the people of valley and create trust deficit towards India.
- Infiltration of terrorists from across the border and affect the ongoing developmental works in the valley.
- Use of information technology in training and recruitment of the terrorists.
- Internationalize the issue of Kashmir at the forums like UN and create an image of India as biased towards a particular religion.
- The locals have become eyes and ears of terrorist groups. They provide sensitive information about military installations; base stations and they even provide shelter to these groups.
- As the Pakistan's role in international forums is diminishing, India has strengthened its relations with foreign countries like USA, France, Israel, Germany, Japan, Australia and even Saudi Arabia and UAE.
- To avoid collective backlash from these countries, Pakistan has diverted its terrorist attacks on Indian military bases. This can be seen from recent attacks in Pathankot, Uri or attack on military convoys.
- As the security preparedness of India is strengthened during last few years, attack on military bases to weaken the security system has become new tactic of Pakistan to bleed India with thousand cuts.

Stone Pellet Guns:

- Non-lethal crowd control methods employed by police and the army include tear gas, water cannon, pepper, and pellet guns.
- Pellet weapons are designed to hurt people.
- They are effective over a short range of 500 yards, but they can be fatal when shot at close range and can cause severe damage to sensitive parts.
- Human rights activists oppose the use of pellet guns in crowds; hence a less dangerous method should be used.
- **Committee:** The **MHA appointed a committee (TNSV Prasad committee)** to look into the use of pellet guns, and the following are some key recommendations: Pellet guns should only be used in the most extreme of circumstances.
- Use various non-lethal crowd control tactics instead of pellet guns, such as chilli grenade shells, tear gas, and so on.
- The administration urged security officers to employ plastic bullets in response to a Supreme Court injunction to consider more effective tactics.

Government Steps:

- **UDAAN** was started with an aim to providing skill to the youth of valley.
- **PM's development package for J&K:** under this government focused over creating the new avenues of employment and better infrastructure in transportation, health, renewable energy, tourism etc.
- Creating institute like AIIMS, IIT, and IIM construction of tunnel to reduce time lost in travelling.
- Focus over developing new rail links.
- **Project Himayat:** capacity building and employment of youth.
- **Project Sadhbhavana:** of Indian army helping the youth in shaping their dream.
- **Project Umeed:** for empowerment of women.

Present Status of Jammu and Kashmir:

- The articles which provide special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir were revoked by

presidential order. It abrogated the article 370 and 35A.

- Now the constitution of India is applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Reorganization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two separate union territories of Jammu and Kashmir (with legislature) and Ladakh without legislature.

Conclusion:

- The ceasefire agreements have led to a reduction in the militancy-related fatalities in Jammu and Kashmir, a road map toward a situation of a **permanent agreement** is desired from Government of India.
- It will develop a conducive environment for investments in the region and will solve the socio-economic backwardness of the region.
