

The traditional view of security had been restricted to the military area. Traditionally, security was mainly the ability to defend borders. It was the oil crisis of the early seventies that challenged this traditional view. This led to the realisation that the world is interdependent and that the developed world does depend on the developing world for several resources. The age of interdependency brought in the concept of economic security.

Do you know?

The Oil crisis of 1973 : The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), consisting of the Arab members of (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) OPEC plus Egypt and Syria, announced that they would no longer ship petroleum to nations that had supported Israel in its conflict with Syria and Egypt. This included the United States and its allies in Western Europe. OPEC members also increased the price of oil. This had a detrimental effect on the world economy.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 further changed the perceptions about security. The traditional concept of security had focused on the role of the State. Now the focus shifted from the State to the people. The concept of 'Comprehensive Security' came to be articulated. It attempts to understand the relationship between the security needs

of the state and those of its peoples. Comprehensive Security uses a broad perspective to view security as it affects people and societies. It looks at the following areas as areas of concern:

(i) Environmental Security : The issues involved in the environmental sector are numerous, e.g.; ecosystem disruption, energy problems, population issues, food related problems, economic issues of unsustainable modes of production, and civil strife related to environmental issues.

(ii) Economic Security : Economic security focuses on relative economic growth as a determinant of state power. The security of economic resources and supply are important dimensions of economic security.

(iii) Societal Security : Societal security is related issues of migrations, social and ethnic cleansing, economic competition amongst societal groups and of societal conflicts.

(iv) Political Security : These are mainly internal security threats to the survival of a State. They can include insurgency, militancy, terrorism, etc.

Today these debates have further expanded with the use of the term 'Human Security'. The Human Development Report of the United Nations has brought in this new thinking in security issues. The 1994 Human Development Report (HDR) highlighted two major components

of human security that were in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want'. The 1994 HDR was even more specific, listing seven essential dimensions of human security: Economic, Food, Health, Environmental, Personal, Community, and Political. The focus of the concept of human security is on the people and as such it seeks to cut across state boundaries in its approach. It focuses on humanitarian values, on the dignity of the individual, on concepts such as social justice, freedom and equality. These are ideas of a transnational world order of tomorrow. It is necessary to understand the concept of internal security in the context of these changes.

Internal Security

Internal Security is the movement away from the traditional concept of security that focused on the State to political, economic and socio-cultural aspects that affect the people. This is a term that came to be used by national governments, law enforcement and security agencies to deal with a broad range of issues that went beyond the concept of 'defence of borders'. It included such diverse aspects like natural calamities and disasters like floods and earthquakes to man-made crisis situations like drug trafficking, cybercrime, migration, etc. It brought together the police, paramilitary and the armed forces along with such actors like the immigration and customs, fire fighters, and even the civil society on a single platform.

While the term internal security has come into vogue only through the 1980s

and 1990s, the concept is as old as the nation state. Interestingly, in the Indian context the term security is represented by more than one word in Sanskrit language. In Sanskrit the words '*rakshah*, *rakshanam*, *rakshakah*' that are derived from the root '*raksh*' (meaning protecting, defending, watching) and the word '*suraksha*' all mean security. Similarly, the word '*abhayam*' means fearlessness, elimination of fear, safety and security. Kautilya in the Arthashastra divides the concept of security into internal and external security. Internal security, functionalised as '*dandaniti*' argues that the fundamental duty of the government is to maintain public order and to maintain, protect and increase the wealth of the country.

The UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2004) argues that today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are connected, and must be addressed at the global, regional and national levels. It identifies six clusters of threats with which the world must be concerned :

- Economic and social threats, including poverty, infectious diseases and environmental degradation
- Inter-State conflict
- Internal conflict, including civil war, genocide and other large-scale atrocities
- Nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons
- Terrorism
- Transnational organized crime

The Report of the Group of Ministers on National Security (2001) has flagged

the following issue areas as that of concern in the area of internal security:

- Insurgency in the North-East;
- The situation in Punjab in the context of some pro-Khalistani elements that get support from Pakistan;
- Islamic fundamentalism and Pakistan's ISI;
- The narcotics-arms nexus;
- Fake currency and money laundering;
- Illegal migration from Bangladesh;
- Caste, communal and sectarian violence
- Left Wing extremism.

The Internal Security Division (I) of the Ministry of Home deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/ extremist organisations, terrorist

financing, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, Home Secretary-level talks with Pakistan on counter terrorism, etc. The Annual Report 2017-18 of the Home Ministry states that the Internal Security situation in the country can be analysed broadly on the following backdrop:

- (i) Terrorism in the hinterland of the country.
- (ii) Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (iii) Insurgency in the North Eastern States.
- (iv) Left Wing Extremism in certain areas.

This chapter will focus on the above four issues that are a threat to India's internal security.

Internal Security related Conflicts faced by India

Sr. No.	Conflict	Duration	Years
1	Nagaland	August 1947-till date	72 years
2	Manipur	1964-till date	55 years
3	Mizoram	1966-1988	22 years
4	Meghalaya	1988-till date	31 years
5	Tripura	1965-till date	54 year
6	Assam	1979-till date	40 years
7	Punjab	1978-1993	16 years
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1988-till date	31 years
9	Left Wing Extremism Naxalism/Maoism	1967-till date	52 years

Terrorism

Terrorism has been looked at as a threat to use violence with an intention to create panic in the society. US State Department, defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”. It may appear to use guerrilla tactics, but it differs from guerrilla warfare as the terrorists do not fight for a specific territory. It is called ‘asymmetric warfare’ because there is no pattern to the nature of violent attacks that are conducted. It is used to create panic in society by targeting the people who cannot defend themselves. These targets are called ‘soft targets’. Attacks on buses, trains, train or bus stations, cinema theatres, markets, malls, etc. are the tactics used. There is usually a political or ideological motivation for such attacks.

The word ‘terrorism’ was coined during France’s Reign of Terror in 1793-94. Originally, the leaders of the Revolution attempted to weed out “traitors” among the revolutionary forces. They praised terror as the best way to defend liberty. But as the Revolution progressed, the word soon came to be associated with state violence and the guillotine.

The first case of modern-day terrorism is considered to be the attack on the Israeli Olympic team at Munich in 1972. Since then there have been several kinds of terrorist attacks.

Some of the examples of international terrorist attacks:

1. Attack in the United States (popularly called the 9/11 attack) where terrorists used airplanes to destroy American targets in New York and Washington D C. on 11 September 2001.
2. In 2005 there were series of terrorist suicide bomb attacks at Bali (Indonesia). Bombs exploded at two tourist sites in Jimbaran Beach Resort and in Kuta both in south Bali.
3. In 2015 in Paris, France and the city’s northern suburb, three suicide bombers struck during a football match. This was followed by several mass shootings, and a suicide bombing, at cafés and restaurants.
4. In 2017, an attack took place on the London Bridge in United Kingdom when a van left the road and struck a number of pedestrians on London Bridge. After the van crashed, the terrorists ran to the nearby Borough Market area and began stabbing people in and around restaurants and pubs.

The terrorists usually are fighting for some abstract ideology or belief. They are usually a part of some organisation that promotes these beliefs. Modern day terrorism is international in nature. Today the terrorists and their organisations conduct terrorist acts in various countries.



Pulwama Attack: On 14 February 2019



Gadchiroli Attack: On 1 May 2019

Some examples of terrorist activity in India:

1. **Attack on the Indian Parliament:** On 26 December 2001, five heavily-armed terrorists, belonging to terror groups Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed, attacked the Parliament complex in New Delhi and opened fire indiscriminately.
2. **Attack in Mumbai:** On 26 November 2008 a series of terrorist attacks took place in Mumbai. The places where the attacks took place included the Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminal, the Oberoi Trident and Taj palace Hotels, Leopold Café, Cama Hospital, Nariman House, Metro Cinema, and some other places. The attacks were conducted by members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, an organisation based in Pakistan.
3. **Uri Attack:** On 18 September 2016, the militant group Jaish-e-Mohammed was involved in the planning and execution of the attack on security forces at Uri in Kashmir.
4. **Pulwama Attack:** On 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying CRPF security personnel on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle-borne suicide bomber in the Pulwama district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Pakistan-based Islamist militant group Jaish-e-Mohammed.
5. **Gadchiroli Attack:** On 1 May 2019, a landmine killed 15 Maharashtra police personnel and their driver in Gadchiroli. Police have blamed the blast on Naxalite groups in the area.

One can identify five different types of terrorism:

(a) Nationalist-Separatist Terrorism:

Violence undertaken by those seeking to establish a separate state for their own national/ethnic group (Examples: the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting for the British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland; the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) fighting against Iraq for a separate state of Kurdistan; Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fighting against Sri Lankan government for a separate state of Tamil Eelam; Khalistan movement was against India to create a separate Sikh state of Khalistan.

(b) Religious Terrorism : The use of violence by those fighting for abstract religious ideologies, seeking to further what they conceive as divinely commanded purposes. They usually target broad categories of ‘enemies’ in an attempt to bring about changes in the system. (Examples: Aum Shinrikyo is a Japanese cult listed as a terrorist organization by several countries; Al Qaeda wanted to overthrow the corrupt regimes replace them with “true” Islamic governments; ISIS is a militant organisation whose goal is to establish a Caliphate that strictly enforces Islamic law.)

(c) Left-Wing Terrorism : Violence undertaken by those seeking to destroy capitalism and replace it with a communist or socialist regime (Examples: Red Army Faction (RAF) was a West German radical leftist group; Naxalism in India).

(d) Right-Wing Terrorism : The use of violence by those seeking to fight against liberal democratic governments (Examples: Neo-Nazis; Klu Klux Klan)

(e) State sponsored terrorism : Here the State itself either uses terrorist tactics to achieve its objectives or supports terrorist groups by providing them with a variety of support structures. (Examples: The Pathankot Air Base attack in 2016, Uri attack in 2016 or the Pulwama attack in 2019 were conducted by the Jaish-e-Mohammed that was assisted by Pakistan)

How does one protect oneself from terrorism?

- (i) Conflict management and conflict resolution: Indian approach to counter terrorism has been based on a three-level approach. First is to contain the threat. This is called conflict management. In case the terrorists are using violence, the State has to use counter force to curb the violence. This is done by the use of police or paramilitary or the army. The second step is to initiate economic and industrial development in the region where there are terrorist activities. The third is to ensure that the system of political representation is working properly. The second and the third levels are that of good governance. It is good governance that would ensure that the local people do not support the terrorists and their activities.
- (ii) The building up of an international front against terrorism: The United

Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006. This strategy had four main elements:

- (a) Countries should ensure that conditions like violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization are avoided;
- (b) Countries should cooperate with each other to prevent and combat terrorism;
- (c) Strengthen the role of the United Nations and

(d) Ensure respect for human rights.

(iii) Initiating a strike against the terrorist networks: In case the problem of terrorism continues to persist, there may be a need to strike the terrorist targets.

(iv) Fight ideas with ideas: The terrorists are usually fighting for a ideological or religious cause. They are fighting for an idea in which they believe. It is necessary to fight ideas with counter ideas.

Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir consists of three regions: Ladakh, Kashmir and Jammu. This state has borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan and China thus making it a very important state of the Indian union.

The India Independence Act provided that the rulers of the princely states had to take the final decision whether they wished to join India or Pakistan. In order to force the Maharaja to accede to Pakistan, Pakistan organised tribal raids in October 1947 and seized part of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. These raids were helped by the Pakistani army. In order to protect the state and its people the Maharaja decided to join the Indian union. The accession of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to India took place in October 1947.

India sent its armed forces to Kashmir to protect the people from the Pakistani raiders. The first war between India and Pakistan took place in 1947-48 over the issue of Kashmir. The war ended with a cease fire, but part of the region of

Kashmir remained in Pakistani control. The area under the control of Pakistan is called Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK).

Pakistan has always sought to use violence to achieve its objective of taking Jammu and Kashmir from India. In 1965 Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar which eventually led to the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. In 1965 Amanullah Khan created the Plebiscite Front in Pakistan Occupied Territory that Pakistan calls Azad Kashmir. The organisation had an unofficial armed wing called National Liberation Front, which carried out sabotage activities in Jammu and Kashmir. In 1976 the Plebiscite Front was given a new name, Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). The main demand of the JKLF was to create an independent state of Kashmir.

Problem of internal security in Jammu and Kashmir started in the late 1980s. In 1989 the first political murder took place wherein a National Conference worker was shot dead. Kashmir witnessed a

spate of killings; political assassinations and abductions; gunning down of Air Force Officers in Srinagar in 1989; selective killing of Kashmiri Pandit intellectuals and the kidnapping of Rubiya Sayeed.

Following the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan, in 1989 Pakistan decided to use the Mujahideen to back the pro-Pakistan guerrilla groups such as the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. The entry of the pan-Islamist fighters into the Valley from Pakistan changed the colour of the insurgency. Pakistan ceased its financial support to the JKLF and backed the Islamist fighters. The growth of Islamic militancy in Kashmir in the 1990s, resulted in the migration of the Pandit population from Kashmir.

In the Kargil conflict also Pakistan pretended that only the "mujahideen" were fighting the Indian forces. In reality, there is evidence from Pakistani sources, to indicate that the operation was planned and carried out by the Pakistan army with the mujahideen was used as camouflage.

Militant Groups in Jammu and Kashmir

- JKLF was founded in 1977 in the United Kingdom.
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen was formed in the 1980 to conduct jihad against the Soviets. This group was renamed Harkat-ul-Ansar in 1993. From this was born the Jaish-e-Mohammad in 2000 with Masood Azar as its leader. Harkat's battle against India is mostly in Kashmir and its terrorist activities normally are restricted to Kashmir. This is in keeping with Deobandi Islam's basic premise that there is no religious basis for a conflict in

India. Lashkar-e-Toiba was founded in 1987, it is considered the military wing of Markaz-dawa-ul-Irshad (The center for correct teaching and propagation). HQ is at Muridke near Lahore. Doctrinally, this is closer to the Saudi Wahabi branch of Islam, it has a broader, global agenda of Jihad.

- Hizbul Mujahideen- Predominantly local, upstaged by HUM, HUA, Lashkar and Jaish e Mohammad

One of the critical developments is the use of children by the militants. According to government information, at least 30 schools were burned and partially destroyed by armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir. These children have also been used in the street unrest by getting them to throw stones at the police.

Terrorist groups like Lashkar e Taiba, the Harkat ul Mujahideen and the Jaish e Mohammed have been supported by Pakistan in their activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Some of the recent terrorist attacks like those in Uri and Pulwama were conducted by these organisations. The terrorist and secessionist violence sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two and half decades remains a continuing problem in the state.

Do you know?

Surgical Strike

A "surgical strike" is really a journalistic term which has entered military terminology via the media and films. In its military parlance it means a raid by land, sea, or air to eliminate a specific enemy target

(which can include an individual as well) with minimum collateral damage to nearby areas and civilian population. Such a strike requires a coordination between the government, intelligence agencies and the armed forces.

- India conducted a surgical strike against terrorists in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir after the terrorist strike at Uri on 29 September 2016.

- On 26 February 2019 India conducted air strikes against terrorist camps located at Balakot in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Historical Example of Surgical Strike:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj personally led a raiding force that entered Lal Mahal in Pune to eliminate Shaista Khan, the Mughal Sardar who had invaded the Maratha Kingdom. Shaista Khan was severely wounded in the raid by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, this raid had such an impact that Shaista Khan fled in fear from Pune with his army never to return. Thus, the aim of

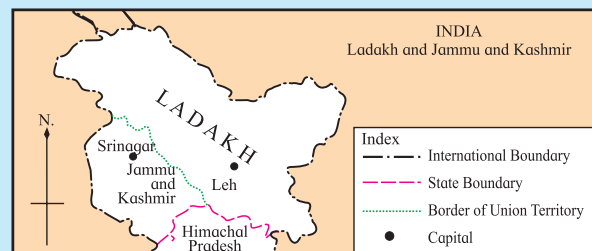
throwing out the invading Mughals from Pune and the Maratha Swaraj, was thus achieved without any damage to Pune or loss of life.

Discuss :

In August 2019, the 'Special' status granted to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the Art.370 of the Indian Constitution was revoked. The State was bifurcated in two Union Territories:

- (i) Jammu and Kashmir (with a Legislative Assembly)
- (ii) Ladakh (without a Legislative Assembly).

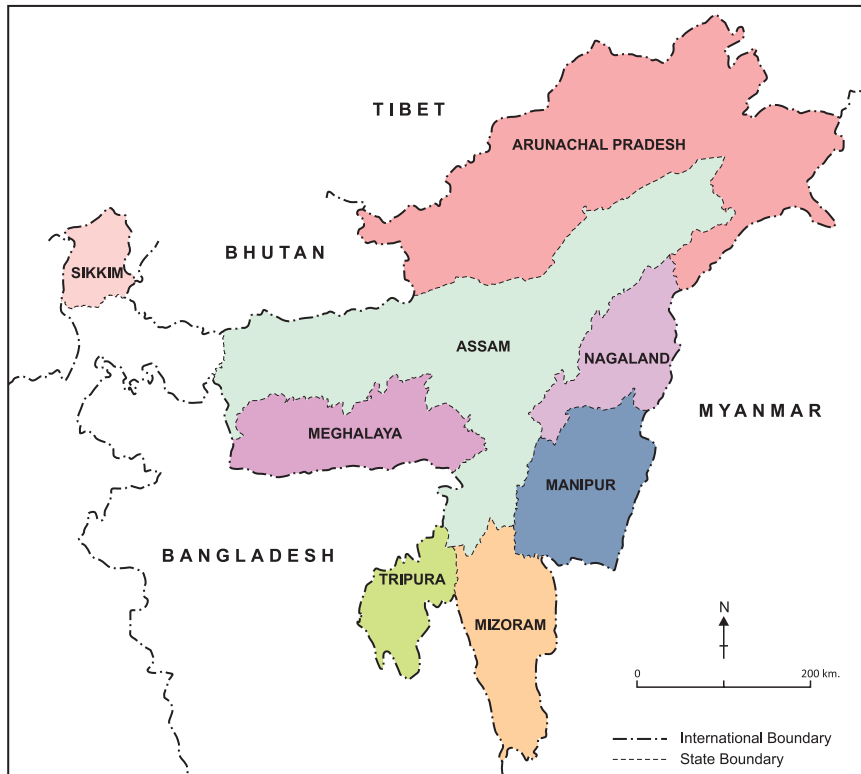
What are the implications of the change?



North East Region

The North Eastern Region comprises eight States, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region has more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The North East holds an important position from a strategic point of view as these states share their borders with other countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and China.

The first significant insurgency in the North East took place among the Nagas almost immediately after Indian independence. The Government of India initially sent some battalions from the Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force to be followed by the Indian Army and the State Armed Police battalions to fight the Naga insurgency. Attempts to restore peace in Nagaland were made in the 1960s. Later in 1975 the Shillong Accord was signed whereby the Nagas accepted



North East Region

the Indian Constitution. However, the Naga militant groups split in several factions and sporadic clashes continued. In the 1990s under the Premiership of P.V. Narsimha Rao a dialogue began with the Naga groups. A Peace Process was in place that was carried forward by the BJP government. On 4 August 2015 the BJP government announced a peace accord with the NSCN(IM) which it hopes would pave the way for a lasting solution.

The initial problems in Assam began with illegal migration from the earlier East Pakistan and now Bangladesh. The major militant outfits presently active in Assam are United Liberation Front of Asom – (Independent), (ULFA-I), National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (Saoraigwra), (NDFB-S) and the Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT). Arunachal Pradesh does not have any active indigenous insurgent group but is

affected by spill-over militant activities of Naga insurgents.

Insurgency in Manipur is a product of activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim underground outfits. Meghalaya has witnessed a revival of Garo militancy.

The demographic profile of Tripura changed almost immediately after independence when mass migration from East Pakistan converted the tribal area into majority Bengali speaking region. Illegal migration continued to be a problem even after the creation of Bangladesh. This had an impact on the demographic profile of the state. Its geographical location of having a porous border with Bangladesh continues to create problems.

The Ministry of Home created the North East Division for focusing on the developmental and security issues

relating to North Eastern Region. The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in 1972 to function as the Regional Planning Body for the North Eastern Region. NEC has been taking up several infrastructure and social sector projects deemed to be of critical importance for socio-economic development of the region.

There has always been an external hand in the insurgencies of the North East region. Phizo (Naga leader) migrated to East Pakistan in 1956 and then went to Britain from where he led the Naga movement. In 1985 the ULFA set up bases in Bangladesh and Myanmar. The UNLF established the Government of Manipur in Exile in Sylhet (East Pakistan). The ULFA is known to have established close links with the Kachin Independence Army (Myanmar).

China is known to have provided support to various insurgent groups active in the region. Chinese have known to have played a role in co-ordination amongst the Meiteis, Mizos, Kachins and some Assamese insurgent groups. Bangladesh used to be looked at as a safe haven for the insurgent groups. But some violent terrorist attacks in Bangladesh in 2013 made the government aware of the threats and a crackdown on terrorists began.

Do you know?

Assam is the only Indian State that has an NRC (National Register for Citizens), a document, which contains the list of all Indian citizens in Assam bearing their name, address and photograph. Assam has a high number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh

(formerly East Pakistan). The Ministry of Home affairs created the NRC in 1951 in order to distinguish citizens from illegal immigrants. In 1985 the Assam Accord was signed which mandated a second NRC. The Assam Accord ended the six-year-long Assam Agitation, which was a response to the large inflow of illegal immigrants during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. The Assam Accord divided migrants into three groups :

- Foreigners who entered Assam between 1951 and 1961 were to be given full citizenship, including the right to vote.
- Entrants between 1961 and 1971 were to be denied voting rights for ten years but would enjoy all other rights of citizenship.
- Entrants after 24 March 1971 were to be deported.

The Assam Accord necessitated the formation of a second NRC for finding out the legal status of migrants in Assam. The NRC update process started in the year 2013 under the strict monitoring of Supreme Court of India. On 31 August 2019, the complete NRC draft was released.

Left Wing Extremism

Telengana Movement (1946-1951)

The region, now being called Telangana, was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state which became part of India. The Telengana movement was a rebellion by the peasant community against the feudal lords of Telengana. The Telengana movement was a product of the efforts by communist parties to organise the peasantry against injustices committed by the feudal lords.

The Naxalite movement that is now referred to as Maoist movement or Left-Wing Extremism has its main support base amongst the landless agricultural labour. The origin of the left wing extremist movement otherwise called the Naxalite movement can be traced to the Telangana movement (1946-51).

Naxalism began as a protest against the feudal system in India in 1967 at Naxalbari in West Bengal. Since the protest began in Naxalbari it has been called Naxalite movement. The ideology of the Naxalites may be traced in the writings of Charu Majumdar whose articles were based on the ideology of Marx-Lenin-Mao.

This movement lost its momentum in the seventies after the arrest of Muzumdar and the government policies of non-tolerance of the agitation. Later in 1980s it was revived once again and has eventually taken a militant terrorist turn with little or no ideological rationale to it.

In 2004, the Naxalite groups, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-

Leninist) and other similar groups joined together to form the Communist Party of India (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) maintains that by building up the people's liberation army, by expanding and developing the guerrilla war they could establish bases in strategically favourable areas.

It is believed that about 170 districts of India have been affected by Naxalite violence. These districts, now called the 'Red Corridor' run through the forest and tribal belt from Nepal southwards through Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In 2006, the Prime Minister of India had expressed concern over increasing incidents of Naxal violence which he termed as the gravest internal security threat. He said: 'It would not be an exaggeration to say that the problem of Naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country'.

Maoist operations are based primarily in the rural and under-developed areas of India. Areas that lack communication facilities, are generally forested or have difficult terrain where the security forces cannot operate with impunity, are the areas of operation of the Naxal groups. Some of their broad tactics are as under :

- (i) Use of propaganda slogans.
- (ii) Transform the slogans into agitation via Action to Party Directive.
- (iii) To follow the class line and the mass line.

- (iv) Establishment of a mass movement.
- (v) Mobilisation of women, tribals and minorities into the revolution.
- (vi) Mobilisation of urban population where feasible on mass issues.
- (vii) Adopt hit and run tactics in a swift and sudden manner.
- (viii) Develop appropriate forms of military organisations.

The United Nations reports (2017) the recruitment and use of children as young as 6 years of age by armed groups, including the Naxalites. Children were coerced to join children's units ("Bal Dasta"), where they were trained and used as couriers and informants, to plant improvised explosive devices and in front-line operations against national security forces.

What is Left Wing Extremism?

In 2004, the People's War Group (PWG), then operating in Andhra Pradesh, and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI), then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas, merged to form the CPI (Maoist) Party. The CPI (Maoist) Party, is the major Left Wing Extremist outfit that has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations along with all its formations and front organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The CPI's (Maoist) philosophy is to use armed insurgency to overthrow the Government.

See the following web site for additional details :

- (1) PM's speech at the Chief Minister's meet on Naxalism, April 13, 2006, New Delhi
See: <https://archivepmo.nic.in/drmanmohansingh/speech-details.php?nodeid=302>
- (2) For legal details on Terrorism see : Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division, Ministry of Home, Government of India. The Division deals with matters relating to terrorism, counter - terrorism, radicalization, counter-radicalization, UAPA, NIA Act, FICN, FATF.
https://mha.gov.in/division_of_mha/counter-terrorism-and-counter-radicalization-division
- (3) Chapter on Internal Security, Annual report, Ministry of Home, government of India (Latest Report)
<https://mha.gov.in/documents/annual-reports>
OR
<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MINISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf>

EXERCISE

Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) The traditional concept of security had focused on role of the
 - a. State.
 - b. people,
 - c. military
 - d. government

- (ii) The origin of the left-wing extremist movement in India otherwise called the Naxalite movement can be traced to the
 - a. Telangana movement
 - b. Bolshevik revolution
 - c. Chinese communist revolution
 - d. Cuban revolution

(B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) Internal security problems in Assam began with illegal migration from...

(C) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) IRA, LTTE, ETA, OPEC

Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept maps:

- (i) The North East Region consists of the following states:

ASSAM			

Q.3. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) Naxalism began as a protest against the feudal system in India in 1967 at Naxalbari in West Bengal

Q.4. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) Plebiscite Front and the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front

Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) Explain India's approach to counter terrorism

Q.6. Answer the following in detail with reference to the given points:

- (i) What is the concept of comprehensive security? Explain with reference to the following points:
- (a) Environmental security (b) Economic Security,
(c) Societal Security, (d) Political Security.

Q.7. Observe the given image and write about it in brief



Activity

Look at the map of North East India. Take up any one state and read about the various security issues that the state faces. Make notes of it and present them in the classroom.

