



INTERNAL SECURITY

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- Introduction
- The concept of internal security may seem a modern construct but, unlike the common wisdom, it is as old as the construct of states. The earliest treatise of statecraft – Arthashastra by Kautilya – had references to management of security of state from internal as well as external threats. Kautilya in his Arthashastra places threats into four categories:
 - • Internal
 - • External
 - • Internally aided external
 - • Externally aided internal

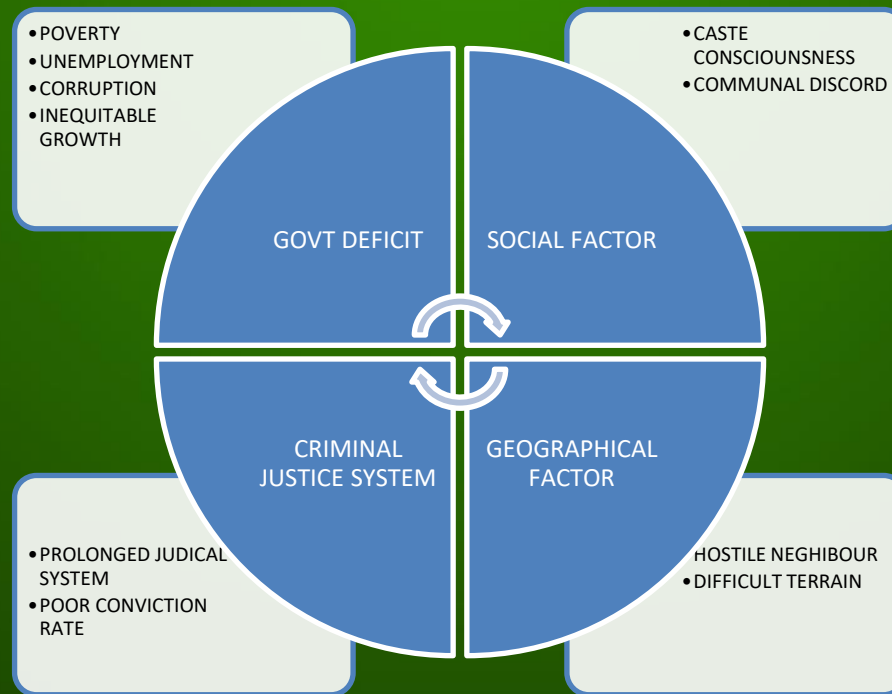


Constituents of Internal Security

- Maintenance of Law and Order
- Safeguarding Sovereignty of the Nation
- Ensuring Domestic Peace and Transquillity
- Equality
- Freedom from Fear
- Social Harmony and Fraternity
- Non-discrimination

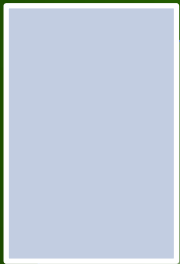


Factors Contributing to Internal Security Challenges





INTERNAL SECURITY



NAXALISM



TERRORISM



VIP SECURITY

A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a tiger's eye, showing the intricate details of the iris and the surrounding fur. The eye is a striking yellowish-green color. The image is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the green background.

About Naxalism and Maoism..

- **Maoism** originated in **china** as a form of “communist theory” derived from the teaching of Chinese political leader “**Mao Zedong**”.
- “**Naxalism**” comes from “Naxalbari” village in state of West Bengal.
- **Naxalism** it was a workers (rural area) revolt against their masters and landlords against marginalization of the poor or rural areas.
- The **Naxalism**, also known as Maoists in India.



Introduction

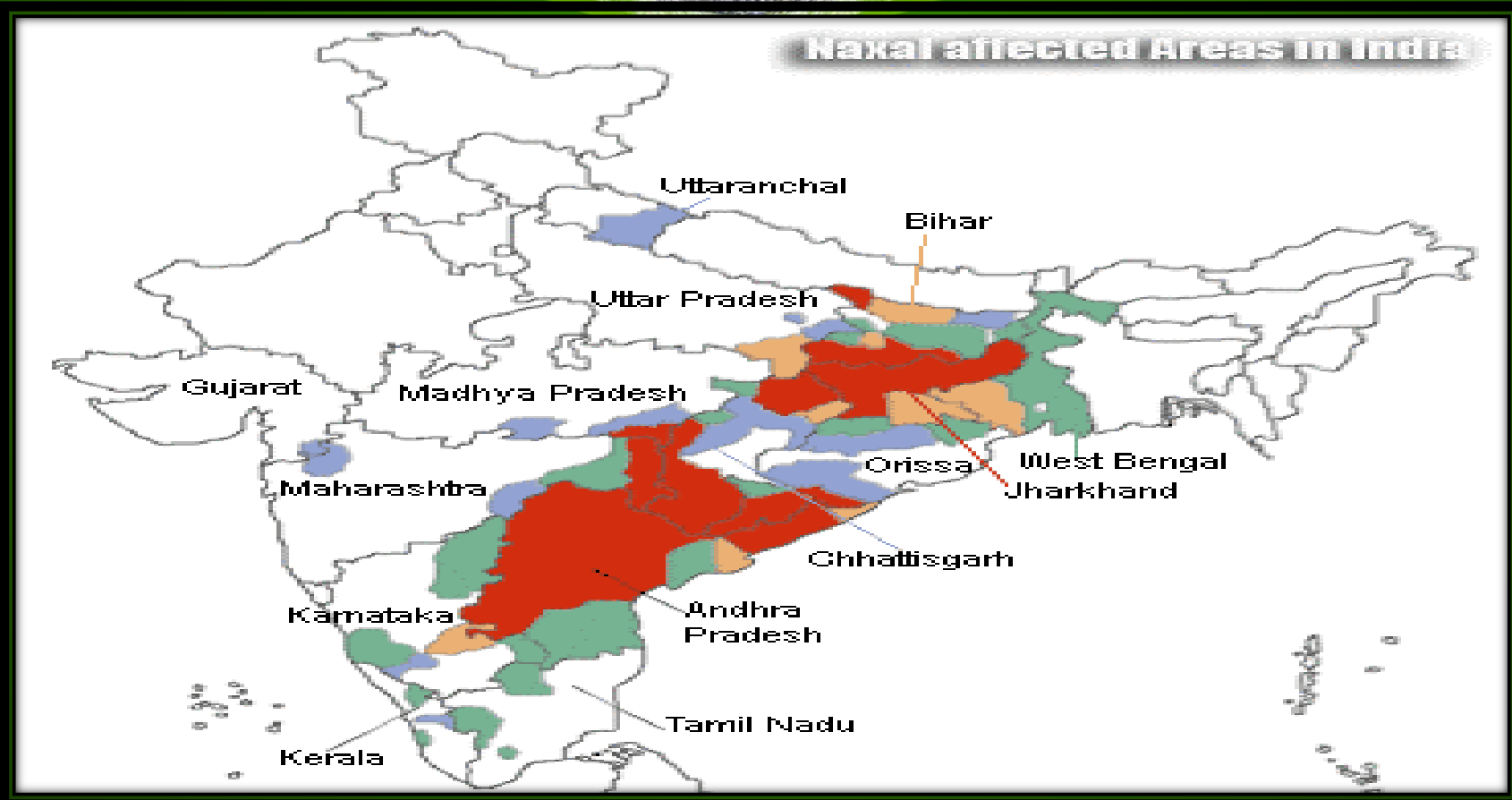
- **About**
- **History**
- **Red Corridor**
- **Attack**
- **Fund**
- **Expenditure**
- **Govt. steps**





History

- ❑ The revolt started in 1946 in the Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh. Peasant farmers and laborers revolted against the local feudal landlords who were ruling the villages known as samsthans.
- ❑ Liberating over 3000 villages from the feudal lords and 10,000 acres of agriculture land was distributed to landless peasants.
- ❑ Naxalbari Uprising - 1967 in Charu Mujumdar launch a peasants' uprising at Naxalbari of West Bengal after a tribal youth, who had a judicial order to plough his land, was attacked by "goons" of local landlords on March 2. Tribal retaliated and started forcefully capturing back their lands. The incident echoed throughout India and Naxalism was born.



Naxalites were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India. This include , Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.



Red corridor

- Eight districts in Chhattisgarh where a large number of violence took place in last three years are Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon and Sukma.
- Jharkhand's eight districts which have been considered as badly affected are Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, Palamu, Simdega and West Singhbhum.
- The three districts in Bihar which have been identified as highly violence-prone are Aurangabad, Gaya, and Jamui.
- Three Odisha districts are Koraput, Malkangiri and Bolangir.
- Andhra Pradesh's two districts - Khammam and Visakhapatnam.
- Maharashtra's Gadchiroli and West Bengal's West Midnapore have also been identified as Naxal-hit.



Attacks

- **2002** – The Peoples war group against politician, police officers and land & business in AP. 140 were killed.
- **2003-** Guerrilla Attacks on police and govt. targets. 500 people were killed in the conflict this year.
- **2004-** Fighting between the PWG and government forces. More than 500 people were killed in sporadic.
- **2005-** Violent clashes between Maoist rebels and state security forces. Fighting was reported in 12 states and more than 700 people were killed.



- **2007-** movements such as the Bhoomi Uchched Pratirodh Committee in Nandigram in West Bengal. 650 deaths.
- **2008-** Fighting between Maoist rebels and government security forces.
- **2009-** In 2009, Naxalites were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India.
- **2010-** 500 to 600 people were killed in this year, 366 were civilian, 188 were govt troops and 27 were naxalites.
- **2011-** Maoist rebels in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh blew up a bridge, killing four people and wounding five others.



- **2012-** Maoist rebels kidnapped two Italians in Orissa. They later released one, while the government of Orissa negotiated for the release of the second.
- **2013-** The **2013 Naxal attack in Darbha valley** resulted in the deaths of around 24 **Indian National Congress** leaders including the former state minister **Mahendra Karma** and the Chhattisgarh Congress chief **Nand Kumar Patel**.
- **2014-** Six police personnel, including a SHO, killed in Maoist attack in Chhattisgarh.
- **2015-** 7 Special Task Force (STF) personals were killed in a Maoist ambush near Kankerlanka, Sukma, Chhatisgarh.



Funds

- Extortion from rich contractors, businessmen in the mine and forest areas.
- Leaves collection contract from forest Deptt.
- Siphoning of rural development funds of the government.
- Kidnapping for ransom.
- Looting of rich land lords houses etc. Total annual collection: over 1000 crore



Expenditure

- **Arms, explosive, equipment purchase.**
- **Salary payment**
- **Maintenance of martyrs families.**
- **Rural development work in selected areas.**
- **Medical treatment**
- **Meeting and party expenditure**
- **Information network**
- **Aid to surface organization for campaign**



Government steps

- ✓ Operation Peace Hunt
- ✓ Operation Green Hunt



Terrorism

Definition

- Terrorism is the systematic use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective

Types

- Terrorism by External State (State Sponsored Terrorism)
- Terrorism by Non-State Actors
- Ideology Oriented Terrorism (LEFT WING & RIGHT WING)
- Religious Terrorism
- Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism



Causes

Religion

Ethnicity

Political

Human Rights

Economic



Methods

Environmental Terrorism

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Chemical Weapons

Nuclear Weapons

Biological Weapons

Cyber-Terrorism



VIP SECURITY



VIP SECURITY

- There are broadly **six categories** of security cover: X, Y, Y-plus, Z, Z-plus, and **SPG** .
- The **SPG is meant only for the Prime Minister and his immediate family**, other protection categories can be provided to anyone about whom the Centre or state governments have inputs of a threat.

There are various kinds of security cover even within these levels. These include

- Security of residence,
- Mobile security,
- Office security, and
- Inter-state security



DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIP SECURITY

- X, Y, Z, Z+ Security in India
- X Security in India This category has a security cover of 2 personnel [No Commando, Only Armed Police Personnel]
- [Y Security in India](#) This category has a security cover of 11 personnel [Including 1 or 2 Commando] + [Police Personnel]
- [Z Security in India](#) This category has a security cover of 22 personnel [Including 4 or 5 NSG Commando] + [Police Personnel]
- [Z+ Security in India](#) This category has a security cover of 55 personnel [Including 10+ Commando] + [Police Personnel]



- **Paying for the Protection:**
 - **On Assessment by the Intelligence Agencies:** Anyone to whom the government provides security after assessment by intelligence agencies, gets the protection for free.
- However, those who have an elaborate security cover such as those in the Z and Z-plus categories, may have to consider accommodation for these security personnel on their own.
- **Private Individuals:** Those who apply for the security but their case is not having consequences on the government and civil society, the government can charge a private individual for their security cover even after assessing a threat to them



THANK YOU